

Roosevelt Promised Unemployment Insurance

INSTEAD, HE HAS SPENT, SINCE HE CAME INTO OFFICE, NEARLY A BILLION DOLLARS (\$938,447,000) FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY

Workers! Demand All War Funds

BE USED FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE! DEMONSTRATE ON AUGUST 1, AGAINST ROOSEVELT'S HUNGER AND WAR PROGRAM!

Daily Worker

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

(Section of the Communist International)

Vol. X, No. 163

Published as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1979.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1933

NATIONAL EDITION

Price 3 Cents

Give a Fellow-Worker Your Copy of the 'Daily' When You Are Thru With it. Discuss the News With Him!

See Page 5 for Browder's article on "Roosevelt's 'New Deal' and Fascism"

The 'New Deal' War Budget

WAR expenditures under the Roosevelt regime rapidly approach the huge sums spent by the Wall Street government in 1917, 1918 and 1919 during the last world war and immediately after. The fund of \$3,300,000,000 put over under the guise of public works now stands out more clearly as a deep reservoir for armaments expenditures for the new imperialist war that the Roosevelt regime is rapidly advancing towards.

There is less and less talk about public construction and more and more talk about building the United States navy "second to none." What has become of the "slum-clearing" sections of the public works act? That has gone with the Roosevelt promise of unemployment insurance. President Roosevelt's new deal, in the sphere of war and imperialist antagonisms, means a new deal for colonial plunder.

LET us glance at the millions that the Roosevelt government is shoveling into the lap of the arms manufacturers.

The 1933 budget for the navy originally provided \$353,628,362, of which \$32,000,000 was for the building of new war vessels. Instead of providing relief for the jobless, the new deal provides an additional \$352,000,000 for navy expenditures, making a total of \$586,447,000. As soon as the industrial recovery act was passed, \$238,000,000 was handed over to the navy for distribution to the arms makers. Later Secretary of the Navy Swanson asked for \$114,000,000 to "modernize" old war vessels so that they could deliver a "terrific pounding."

The total war budget of the Roosevelt regime at present thus stands as follows: For the army \$352,000,000, with new millions coming from the public works budget; for the navy, \$586,447,000—a grand total of \$938,447,000. Before they are through with it the Roosevelt regime will spend over one billion dollars for war preparations!

This is the new deal for war! This is the new deal for the rich war industries owners who are still wallowing in the billions they coined out of the blood and toil of the workers in the last world war.

Not one cent for unemployment insurance, and a slash of over \$500,000,000 in payments to the war vets, the victims of the last imperialist war.

AUGUST 1 will be International Day in the struggle against imperialist war and for the defense of the Soviet Union.

How must the struggle against war be conducted? How shall we rally the workers against the intensive war preparations, for monster demonstrations on August 1, and after that to extend the fighting front against imperialist war?

The Twelfth Plenum resolution made it clear:

"It is only by waging bolshevik struggle, from day to day, against all concrete measures of war policy by the imperialist bourgeoisie and its agents, in every country, that we can guarantee that, in the event of an imperialist war and intervention against the Soviet Union, we may not only put forward the slogan of turning the war into a civil war, but also be in a position really to turn the imperialist war into a civil war."

Demand that the billions being shoveled out for armament building go to the unemployed! No funds for war! Demand all war funds go for unemployment insurance! Struggle against the attack on the workers' living standard!

Make August 1 a mighty rallying point to spread the struggle against the new danger of an imperialist war, and for the Defense of the Soviet Union!

Who Said It?

NORMAN THOMAS and the Socialist Party are bending all their energy to spreading the broadest, lurid and lying illusions about the benefits the workers can derive from Roosevelt's industrial slavery act.

The latest from the pen of Norman Thomas is the following: "To my mind the textile industry and the needle trades are the particular industries which best lend themselves to real improvement under the industrial control act."

In the face of what actually happened in Washington around the cotton textile code, with starvation wages of \$12-\$13 fastened on the cotton mill workers, Norman Thomas tells these wage slaves of the blessings they may expect from the Roosevelt new deal. He says nothing about what the bosses are planning, as shown in codes and in the open admissions by the Annalist, a bankers' and exploiters' journal. This bosses' organ says that at the 40-hour scale with the starvation wages production will be speeded-up and each worker will be made to produce more at less cost.

BUT the most significant reason for Norman Thomas picking precisely these two industries, needle and textile, for the best field of action for Roosevelt's slavery bill is because it is in needle and cotton textile that the workers are struggling the hardest against their miserable conditions. It is in these industries that the workers are on the picket lines.

Norman Thomas and the socialists, in harmony with the Roosevelt program, pick out these two industries where the workers are building militant trade unions to struggle for wage increases and the improvement in their conditions and counter-pose the bosses' program of forced collaboration with the exploiters in the interest of saving capitalism at the expense of intensifying the starvation of the masses.

Register for City Elections

IT is already time for all workers to give serious thought to the approaching election campaign in New York City. The reactionary forces, with Tammany in the lead, are right now energetically at work. From the present time until November their every act will be conditioned by their desire to corral the votes of the masses. It is time for the workers, with the Communist Party at their head, to begin work with equal and even greater energy.

One of the central tasks for the Communist Party this year is the registration of its voters. A signature campaign, as in past elections, is no longer necessary. But registration becomes ten times more important because the workers must be taught to register as Communists. This change arises from the big gains registered by the Party in last year's elections, when for the first time the Communist Party gained the status of a legal Party. Now workers should register not merely as qualified voters, but as voters for the Communist candidates.

A REGISTRATION slip will be given to each voter when he comes to register containing the names of the five parties having legal status in New York State—the Communist, Republican Democratic, Socialist, and Law Enforcement (Prohibition) parties. In the past the workers were urged by us not to register as adherents of any party. The Communist Party was then not on the list and all other parties were against the workers' interests. This year the Communist Party is on the list. Now the workers should readily grasp the need of registering as Communists. Registrations are already possible, and if there is the slightest possibility that one will be out of the city when registration begins in the voting precincts on October 9th, he should register now at the Board of Election's offices in his respective borough. These offices are located as follows:

- MANHATTAN, Municipal Building, Room 1835.
- BROOKLYN, Municipal Building, Room 600.
- BRONX, 442 East 149th St.
- QUEENS, 89-31 161st St., Jamaica.
- RICHMOND, Borough Hall, New Brighton.

WE urge workers to go to the office in their borough and register. Get your shopmates, neighbors and friends to do likewise. Convince them of the need for registering as Communists.

CUT RELIEF AS LIVING COST RISES

Demand for Jobless Insurance Must Grow Stronger Now!

FOOD UP 20 P. C. IN WEEK

Federal Relief Cut to Aid Strikebreaking

But Living Costs for Workers' Goes Up

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Confidential information to the bosses contained in the Whaley-Eaton Service No. 774 says: "The government is greatly concerned over possible labor troubles due to the advancing cost of living. A study is being made now to determine if localities are entitled to federal relief funds if the distress is due to strikes."

This information coming from an employers' service with close connections in high government bureaus indicates that the Roosevelt regime expects growing demands for unemployment relief and unemployment insurance. It also stresses the fact that under the new deal the use of federal relief funds will be devoted to the breaking of strikes. Where strikes break out against starvation wages, due to rising living costs, the relief will be withdrawn from unemployed workers in an effort to force the unemployed to scab.

Each week brings new reports of rising living cost. The latest is from Dun & Bradstreet, a business statistical organization, which indicates that for the past week the rise in food costs was 4 per cent. In the previous week it was 2 per cent. Each week the cost of living rises at an advancing rate.

While cutting down relief at a time when the going is up, the Roosevelt government spends more for war. The expenditures for the navy have been increased from \$352,000,000 to over \$586,000,000. The total war expenditures have already reached near the billion mark.

The rise in the cost of living has already cut the meagre amount of relief received by the unemployed. The daily rise in food costs will cut this relief still further.

The Roosevelt government knows that there will be struggles of the unemployed for increased relief and is taking measures now to defeat them or to stave them off. The unemployed workers must organize and develop immediate struggles for relief on the basis of the rapidly rising food costs. They must struggle along with the employed against lowering living standard for the entire working class.

Against the war expenditures the slogan of all war funds for unemployment insurance should ring out. There must be firmer organization of the unemployed, increased activities of the unemployed councils for more relief and for unemployment insurance.

Tear Gas and Riot Guns in Readiness to Subdue Protesting Prisoners

LORTON, Va., July 7.—Inmates of the Reformatory here, who have been carrying on a fight against the vile food and other abuses, were placed today under a strong patrol of police carrying tear gas bombs and riot guns.

It was the spirited protest of the 1,100 prisoners in the dining hall last Saturday that decided M. M. Barnard, general superintendent, upon calling in outside force. A. C. Tawse, reformatory superintendent, threatened to resign unless he had full authority to handle the situation. Barnard accepted this as a resignation.

The police are stationed outside the prison building, ready for immediate action.

Before He Was Lost in the Siberian Wastes



Jimmy Mattern, rescued yesterday, snapped as he signed an autograph book at Moscow last month when he had completed part of his round-the-world air trip.

WORLD FLIER MATTERN IS SAFE IN SIBERIA

American Aviator in Siberia; Missing Since June 14; Failed to Achieve New Record

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R., July 7.—Jimmie Mattern, American round-the-world flier missing since June 14, is alive and safe. This was learned today when a telegram was received from Mattern himself, which read:

"Safe at Anadir Chutkota, Siberia. JIMMY MATTERN."

Anadir is a trading post on the Anadir River, in the far northeastern Siberia, a desolate region just under the Arctic Circle. There is no means of communication, and it is considered quite possible that Mattern could have been there more than three weeks without being able to get word out.

After being feted by Moscow airmen, he took off for Khabarovsk, Siberia, June 14. Upon his departure he thanked Soviet airmen and mechanics for repairing his ship, and expressed a desire to return to the Soviet Union for a more leisurely visit some time in the future. He left Khabarovsk, and took off on the dangerous flight across the Bering Strait to Nome, Alaska, after having been forced back by ice-coated wings on the previous day. No further word was heard from him, and it was feared he had been lost. An extensive search revealed no clue.

The Soviet Air Ministry, upon hearing that Mattern was safe, at once issued instructions to the chief of the northern aviation service to contact Mattern and forward details of his situation. This branch of the Soviet air service had previously been instructed to keep close watch. Air officials expressed surprise that Mattern by himself had been able to obtain his own means of informing Moscow of his whereabouts.

HARRIMAN SAYS HE'S INSANE AND WANTS NO TRIAL

NEW YORK.—After making millions in the banking business and swindling a few more millions by falsifying the books of the Harriman National Bank, the lawyers for Joseph W. Harriman, now under indictment, bring a plea to court that their client is actually crazy, and should have his sanity tested in order to avoid trial.

Harriman's counsel say that he is unable to assist them in his own defense, and for this reason he should be considered berserk.

The herding of a battery of alienists and psychologists into court to prevent the trial of a rich grafter is a stunt as old as the use of the injunction against strikers. During the Harding oil scandal and after, William B. Fall, Secretary of the Interior, avoided going to jail for many years by the assistance of physicians who declared his health was too precarious. Workers splitting their lungs out, many having to be carried on stretchers are shoved into filthy cells to serve long terms. In many labor cases, defendants had been tortured into insanity and were forced to go to trial nevertheless. But bankers like Harriman who can hire physicians to make affidavits containing claims of fancy medical and psychotherapeutic afflictions always find some means of getting the capitalist courts to save them the trouble of either going to trial or serving jail terms.

Farmer Prefers A Fighting 'Daily' To Prancing Steed

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The other day I happened to be out in the country and came upon the following incident: One farmer was laboring his way up a difficult hill and another, riding on a beautiful steed,



was coming down the hill. When they came to the crossing point of one another, the farmer on the horse, seeing the other farmer was all out of breath, exclaimed playfully, "How'd you like to buy my horse?" "O.K.," the other answered, smiling. "How much do you want?" "Three cents!" "Oh, no." There was a glint of fire in the mountless farmer's eyes. "For three cents," he said. "I'd sooner buy a Daily Worker!" And both laughed understandingly.

POLICE ATTACK STRIKE MEET IN ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Politicians Ask Help of Governor Lehman to Break Strike

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 7.—Police attacked relief workers who are striking against a wage cut when they tried to march on city hall to hold a demonstration. Tear gas bombs and clubs were used against the jobless workers. Two were seriously hurt and taken to the hospital and four were arrested.

Police pushed a gun in the stomach of Frank Costa, 60-year-old father of the Unemployed Council organizer. Costa was beaten and sent to a hospital where a council committee to see him was refused admittance.

Women and children were at the head of the march attacked by the police. The strikers have tied up all work in city and county projects with most of the 8,000 worker striking. The "General Welfare Committee of 3" at its meeting in Hotel Rochester, Thursday night recommended a wage rate reduction in hours, the action of the bosses reveals that the shorter hour proposals of the National Recovery (Slavery) program are to serve as the excuse for a drastic slash in the workers' wages.

Politicians Disrupt Democratic politicians supported by other misleaders are trying to break the strike by bringing division among the workers. A committee of 3 headed by the democratic councilman Charles Stanton appealed directly to Governor Lehman to negotiate a settlement in which the workers will get part of the wage cut. The committee was well satisfied after its private meeting with Lehman and intend to go ahead with these disruptive tactics.

The Strike Committee authorized to speak in the name of the strikers was elected by the workers at a meeting in Washington Square Park in the early period of the strike. The strikers hold their ranks solid and will not allow any attempts to bring demoralization. All negotiations will be carried on by the elected strike committee recognized by the workers and final approval will only be decided by a vote of all workers.

Italian Air Fleet Ready for Labrador

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, July 7.—The Italian armada of twenty-four seaplanes, detained here by adverse weather reports, is held in readiness to take off tomorrow for Labrador on the fourth leg of its flight from Italy to the Chicago Exposition.

Tariffs Climbing In Europe While Dollar Plunges

Anglo-American Currency Fight Intensifies While Gold Standard Powers Prepare to Enter Battle

World-Wide Inflation and Price-Raising Threatens New Wars and Marks New Attacks on Wage Levels

LONDON, July 7.—The most important event at the World Economic Conference today happened outside the walls of the Conference meeting place. It was the fall of the dollar to a new low of \$4.74 to the pound—a drop of 25 cents below even the low figure reached by the dollar on July 4, the day after which the Roosevelt message was received by the Conference. The present value of the dollar is the lowest since Civil War days.

That we are now in for more devastating currency competition in depressing the exchange values of the major currencies of the world is evident. The London Times, which represents the official policy of the

government, today wrote in an editorial: "It is of the utmost importance to the world that the policy of Great Britain and the Dominions should be directed toward Roosevelt is pursuing." In other words, London is preparing to meet Washington depreciation of the dollar with further depression of the value of the pound. The workers of both countries will be the ones hit by these inflationary policies through rising prices that will send the cost of living rocketing still higher, thus decreasing the buying power of wages.

The gold bloc powers are accumulating a huge fund in Paris to support their currencies, menaced by the titanic struggle between the dollar and pound.

The gold bloc countries, all of which have had previous experience of inflation, are not anxious to repeat that experience. Political upheavals are being talked about as a probable result of new inflationary adventures. French government circles especially are speaking of "revolutionary dangers" that can be expected in the case of another inflation of the franc.

Meanwhile trade war conditions grow. At a late night session of the French Chamber of Deputies the Daladier government received dictatorial powers to make tariff reprisals against foreign powers by a overwhelming vote of 488 to 10. These powers will in all likelihood be used in retaliation against the German moratorium declared just before the London Conference met, and which became effective on July 1.

The French 25 per cent surtax on all imports from Portugal which was passed yesterday, was promptly answered by a 20 per cent tariff on valorem tariff on French goods imposed by the Portuguese.

A Sub-committee of the Monetary Commission of the Conference today accepted a resolution presented by Neville Chamberlain, to discuss all six items on the Conference agenda, namely, credit policy, price levels, limitation of currency fluctuations, exchange of control indebtedness, and resumption of lending. This move was made against the opposition of the gold standard countries, the vote on the committee being 25 to 15. The vote, however, does not mean much, as individual countries will be allowed to make reservations against the discussions of certain subjects. This vote will be reported to the Steering Committee of the Conference to be confirmed or reversed.

More Troops Ordered to Quell Prison Revolt

BROOKSVILLE, Fla., July 7.—Additional National Guard troops were stationed today at the Tooke Prison road camp with orders to shoot at any manifestation of "irregularities" on the part of the sixty prisoners who revolted last Tuesday, breaking up instruments of torture. They had burned the sweatbox and the solitary confinement cells in which many were subjected to cruel punishment.

Navy Race Is On; London Treaty Is Scrap of Paper

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The end of the London navy treaty, and the open race for naval war armaments, which had already proceeded behind the screen of the treaty itself, is reported by the Hearst news agency. Universal Service, will place on December 31, 1935, the treaty was signed in 1930 by the United States, Great Britain and Japan. It was an extension of the Washington Conference treaty of 1921.

The treaty itself was a pacifist shield for the bitter armament struggle that went on all the time between the leading imperialists. At the present moment, with the bitter struggle for markets, there is an especially sharp spurt upward in naval building, both the United States and Japan rushing their naval building in preparation for war for Pacific colonial domination.

At the same time Roosevelt announced yesterday the withdrawal, "for the time being" of participation in the farcical and fraudulent Geneva "disarmament negotiations." Norman H. Davis, Roosevelt's Ambassador-at-Large, and J. P. Morgan's favored friend, was to have sailed for Europe yesterday to attend the Geneva conference.

Cost to Workers of Meat, Milk, Butter, Flour Rises in Many Cities

Some cities reported gains of almost 50 per cent. Wheat, meanwhile, advanced to \$1 per bushel for the first time in three years.

The widest advances were:

Round steak—Syracuse, 12 cents.	April 1	July 7
Sirloin steak—Boulder, Col., 8 cents.	cents	cents
Rib roast—Syracuse and Boulder, 8 cents.	15 to 30	22 to 35
Lamb chops—Charlotte, N.C., 8 cts.	20 to 35	20 to 35
Bacon—Hendersonville, N.C., 8 cts.	20 to 45	25 to 55
Lamb chops—Kansas City, Denver, Boulder, San Francisco, Hendersonville, 10 cents.	14 to 28	19 to 20
Butter—Raleigh, N. C., 10 cents.	18 to 27	27 to 31
Milk—Kansas City, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Pittsburgh all reported 1 cent gain.		

Price ranges in sixteen cities on commodities show:

Registrations in sixteen representative cities showed the following average:

Round steak.....about 5 cents
Sirloin steak.....more than 4 cents
Rib roast.....more than 2 cents
Pork chops.....more than 1 cent
Bacon.....more than 3 cents
Lamb chops.....more than 5 cents
Milk.....slightly less than 1 cent
Butter.....more than 5 cents
Flour swung consistently upward,

streets showing that food prices rose 4 per cent in one week!

Now the United Press publishes some details about the rise in food prices.

Registrations in sixteen representative cities showed the following average:

ALBANY, July 7.—Bread prices are going up here. The present six-cent loaf will jump one cent, and the weight of the 10-cent loaf will be cut two ounces.

Repeatedly the Daily Worker has pointed out that one of the first results of Roosevelt's "new deal" through the medium of the "recovery" act has been a steep rise in food prices, cutting the wages of the workers and the relief of the unemployed. The latest news on the food price rise is the report of Dun & Brad-

BALTIMORE WORKERS URGE OWN PUBLIC WORKS PLAN

Increase Fight for Unemployment Insurance Is Communist Party Call in Baltimore

BALTIMORE, Md., July 7.—A public works plan to give immediate aid to the workers and to clear some of the slums was proposed by the Communist Party. It is made as a counter plan to "Mayor Jackson's Committee on Public Works", composed entirely of political jobholders and grafting politicians. Their plans did not consider workers' needs. They suggested building concrete seats in the Public Stadium at an expense of \$553,000 when it is only used 4 or 5 times a year. But it was so ridiculous they had to shelve it.

The draft plan proposed by the Communist Party is presented for a thorough discussion, later to be adopted by the Baltimore workers. It states: "The \$16,100,000 is to be spent in such a way that a maximum of the money shall actually be paid out to labor and to relieve unemployment. Projects and work undertaken shall be of such a nature as to improve the living conditions of the working people most directly, right in their own neighborhoods—particularly the poor sections.

Replace Shacks. "Eight million dollars (half of the funds) should be used to clear out the slum sections, tearing down the shacks in neighborhoods like S. Spring St., Bethel St., Vine St., Greenwald St., etc., and numerous other decaying streets and alleys in the Negro sections and the other old parts of the city, such as Canon, South Baltimore and Highlandtown.

"To leave the direction and control of the program in the hands of the Jackson Committee means large scale graft, corruption and profiteering. Therefore it is necessary that a Labor Committee on Public Works be set up to take charge. This Committee should consist of five representatives elected from each councilmanic district at public assemblies of working people, plus two rank and file representatives elected from the unemployed Council, the People's Unemployed League, the American Federation of Labor and the Trade Union Unity League."

The Communist Party points out, "We must increase our struggles for enactment of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill presented to President Roosevelt on March 6. This Bill provides for Federal Unemployment Insurance for all unemployed during the entire time of unemployment guaranteeing the average wages in the respective industries and territories in the United States; in any case not less than \$10.00 a week for adult workers and \$3.00 for each dependent during entire time of unemployment. This insurance is to be provided entirely at the expense of the government and the employers, by using all war funds and by taxing the big fortunes and all incomes over \$5,000."

31-YEAR-OLD NEGRO FRAMED FOR MURDER. AUSTIN, Tex.—Charles E. Johnson, 61-year old Negro school teacher, was convicted here for the murder of one of five white youths who brutally attacked him, and has been sentenced to three years on the chain gang.

Negro business men and hangers-on prevented the organization of mass protests, using the excuse that "it would make it harder for Johnson." This element prevented the filing of an appeal after the conviction.

WORKERS' CALENDAR Worcester, Mass. C. P. Section 6 Picnic at Woodland Park, Worcester, July 28, 10 a.m. to midnight. Sports, musical program. Speakers, food, etc. Philadelphia, Pa. MEETING OF SEPS of all working class orgs. in Phila. held Monday, July 10, 1225 Germantown Ave. Arrangements made for July 29th Picnic at Schuylkill Park. Send delegates without fail. MOONLIGHT CAMP FIRE at Woodward's estate on July 28th. Meet Union headquarters, 704 So. Washington St., Room 12, at 6 p.m. Entertainment, food, etc. included in adm. 20c. Auspices, Office Workers' Union. PICNIC by Section 2 and 12, of C. P. on July 9th, Burholme Park. Interesting program arranged. Good food. Take car 50 to 720 North. MIDSUMMER CITY-WIDE PICNIC arranged by City Committee of W.I.R. July 9th, 52nd and Parkside. Good eats, games, lots of fun. Proceeds Relief Striking workers.

Paterson, N. J. PICNIC by C. P. held at Glinsky's Farm, Warren Point, N. J., July 28th to midnight. Sports, etc. Adm. 15c. children free. Directions, Hudson River Line, car to 2nd Ave. Chicago, Ill. All labor organizations send delegates to Red Press conference called by Section 5, District 2, C. P., 10 a.m. at 3069 Armitage Ave. July 9th. Detroit, Mich. GRAND PICNIC of L.W.O. Workers Camp, July 9th. Musical Program, Games, Dancing. WASHINGTON, D. C. OUTING TO CAMP NITGDAIGET "PRESS DAY" —for— "DAILY WORKER" JULY 23rd —GOOD PROGRAM —PROMINENT SPEAKER PHILADELPHIA, Pa. —PICNIC— INTERNATIONAL WORKERS ORDER Sunday, July 9, 1933 ALL DAY 33rd and Cumberland Street

A Sight of Extreme Wealth and Extreme Poverty in New Haven

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—In the town of Orange, a spectacle can be seen which shows plainly what the power of concentrated wealth can do. Here along the West River can be seen a sight that shows extreme wealth and extreme poverty. One of the greatest athletic fields in the whole world. Here is located the great Yale Bowl, with hundreds of acres of tennis courts, baseball fields and golf grounds.

Along close to the river bank is a wild jungle-like place which is owned by the City of New Haven. Along the borders of the river bank something else can be seen. There the homeless squeezed lemons can be seen where crowds of them bunk nights. Roosevelt de luxe, with a capitalist newspaper for a mattress, another one for a blanket, to help ward off the mosquitoes, a knoll for a pillow. There they spend their nights, the victims of a system that has robbed them of the millions that has furnished the money to build this great stadium for the recreation of a class who does not produce any wealth, but gets all of the respectability of the nation.

NEW CITY HOUSES TO RENT BEYOND WORKERS' REACH

Highest Bid Accepted by Mayor O'Brien on Construction Job

NEW YORK.—After a few minutes whispering among themselves, the Board of Estimate approved the highest bid for building construction on its \$16,000,000 Chrysler-Forsyth Sts. site on the lower East Side. Old tenements were thrown down where rent was about \$4 per room, with the announcement that this would be a slum clearing project. The new houses replacing the slums will rent at \$10.75 a room. Workers who lived in the old tenements will not be able to move into these apartments at such high rentals.

Out of three bids offered for the new housing job, Mayor O'Brien and his henchmen selected that of Sloan and Robertson, involving the greatest cost and the highest rentals. The reason given is that this higher rental will yield greater returns to the city, but a report has it that John McCoey, Brooklyn Tammany boss, is behind the Sloan and Robertson firm.

Hides Backers. Mr. Sloan refused to divulge the backers of his plan. "I am not at liberty to divulge their names," he said, "but they are among the most responsible members of the community." Persistent reports have it that Edmund McCarthy, son-in-law of John McCoey, is definitely "interested" in the Sloan and Robertson project.

The federal government will supply \$8,850,000 from funds assigned under the Industrial Recovery (slavery) Act, out of an estimated cost of \$9,289,708 for the construction. Tammany politicians are eagerly waiting their share of the spoils. The houses will be elevator apartments, 12 floors high, with 1,927 apartments.

stations: 510 Adeline St., 7 Union St., 478 N. Clinton St., Scudell's Drug Store, Walnut Ave., and Monmouth St., White Cross Pharmacy, 155 N. Willow, Masonic Temple, 44 Pennington Ave. —Fritz Liedke, Marine Worker.

Subsidizing Cotton Destruction and Rags for the Tillers

Higher Prices for Rich Plantation Owners

By N. H. and J. M. THIS year millions haven't a piece of clothing that isn't falling apart. This year many a child will miss school because he's ashamed of his ragged clothes. And this year President Roosevelt demands that the South plow under 25 per cent of the cotton crop already planted—the raw material for just such clothes as are bitterly needed by the masses.

The plan that puts the growing cotton under the earth, will plow under also the strength, hope and means of livelihood of millions in the South. The plan means a more desperate poverty for the southern masses—and the immediate profit of the landlords, speculators and bankers.

Who can afford to cut down acreage? Only the rich planters, such as Tunstall or Landlord C. L. Pearson of Tallapoosa County, Ala. What of the small farmer? If he tries to reduce acreage, he might as well go out of business altogether. In fact, with the burden of debts and mortgages he already has, he is very likely to go out of business altogether. And thus the big planters will add to their plantations, greedily swallowing the little fellows who can't plow under and continue to farm at all.

News Briefs

Hoarders Defy Government. WASHINGTON, July 7.—Two hundred and eleven persons are defying the government to seize their gold, despite warning by Justice Department agents that prosecution might follow. The Attorney General said he was in possession of a list containing the names of nearly 10,000 persons who were reported to have withdrawn gold during the banking crisis.

Church Goes Into Business. THE DALLES, Oregon, July 6.—Cut-throat competition by The Dalles churches is drawing the fire of hotel men and restaurant proprietors here. The churches sold lunches and dinners to visiting convention delegates at prices lower than those advertised by the eating houses.

Auto Fatalities Drop. WASHINGTON, July 6.—Deaths from automobile accidents declined from 29,892 in 1931 to 23,168 last year, the Department of Commerce reported today. Figures were returned from 95.8 per cent of the populated area of the country but do not include fatalities from auto crashes with railroads and street cars.

A Family Is Deported



A typical group at Ellis Island awaiting a ship to take them back to Europe from America. The deportation drive instituted against militant workers by Secretary of Labor Perkins is sharpening and such scenes as the one pictured is of frequent occurrence.

Jobless Workers Contrast Their Misery with Gorging of Wealthy

Plenty of Money for Dispossess Marshals But None for Relief (By a Worker Correspondent) BROOKLYN, N. Y.—(1) \$50,000,000 from the Construction Finance Corporation for China to help the murderers of the Chinese people.

(2) For us, clubs over the head for demanding bread and milk—for us and our children. (3) Plenty of money to give lawyers, courts, dispossess marshals and \$10 tickets for amusements. (4) But they have no money to give for relief. (5) If I do not support my family, the law will send me to jail. (6) Why not challenge the law and send to jail the ones that are starving us out? (7) Laws are passed and enforced for commodities to rise, as milk, etc. (8) But no law against illegal profiteering. (9) Protection, guarantee and sympathy for those who demand a fair return of their investment. (10) But no protection, guarantee or sympathy for a fair return of our labor.

Workers Prevent Cops From Arresting Child On a Frame-up Charge (By a Worker Correspondent) NEW YORK, N. Y.—As I was walking along 174th St., I happened to see a crowd near a candy store. The workers standing there were very excited and were protesting. A young child of 15 years of age was crying or pleading to a policeman, saying that he did not steal an ice cream pop.

The owners of the store did not see him steal anything, but wanted to have the boy arrested. They claim that they think he wanted to steal. Also the stool-pigeon from the fruit store stated he did not see the boy enter the store, but wants the police to have the boy sent away to jail, because some day he might steal an apple from his store.

I could not endure the dirty deal they were giving that boy, so I protested against the arrest. Seeing how I did not let the police take the boy to jail, all the workers around me also joined in and forced the policeman to let the boy loose.

The boy is the son of an unemployed father, starving and going without shoes. When the workers are all together, we could stop the police from arresting children by the lies of stool-pigeons.

TREAT CHILDREN LIKE CONVICTS Father Writes About Farmingdale Home (By a Worker Correspondent) NEW YORK, N. Y.—I have my child in Farmingdale and therefore have experienced this little fact: The Child Welfare organization cares for orphans and the "very poorest of our little ones." It all sounds so good and comforting. Poor widows are helped through the organization, her child having been exposed to tuberculosis is sent away through the Welfare to the preventorium at Farmingdale. It is a beautiful place and it really looks as if it were the ideal home for poor half-starved city kids. Yet they are treated there like little convicts. If they dare disobey the strict rules laid down by heartless church-going spinsters, they are slapped and hit, and this is called welfare for poor children.

Workers Prevent Cops From Arresting Child On a Frame-up Charge (By a Worker Correspondent) NEW YORK, N. Y.—As I was walking along 174th St., I happened to see a crowd near a candy store. The workers standing there were very excited and were protesting. A young child of 15 years of age was crying or pleading to a policeman, saying that he did not steal an ice cream pop.

The owners of the store did not see him steal anything, but wanted to have the boy arrested. They claim that they think he wanted to steal. Also the stool-pigeon from the fruit store stated he did not see the boy enter the store, but wants the police to have the boy sent away to jail, because some day he might steal an apple from his store.

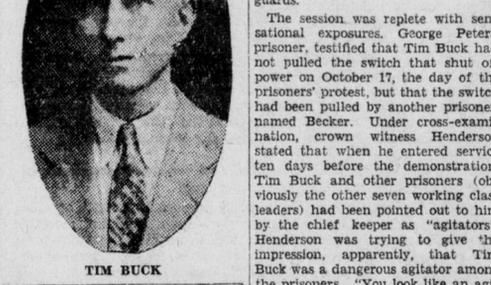
I could not endure the dirty deal they were giving that boy, so I protested against the arrest. Seeing how I did not let the police take the boy to jail, all the workers around me also joined in and forced the policeman to let the boy loose.

Tim Buck, in Court, Rips Open Frame-up Plot Against Him

Serving 5-Year-Term, Now Faces New Charge of Fomenting Kingston Prison "Riot"

By OSCAR RYAN. KINGSTON, Ontario, Canada.—"Mr. Henderson, were you one of the men who attempted to murder me in my cell?"

Startling the courtroom out of its complacency, this question was thrown at the second crown witness, former guard Henderson, by Tim Buck, working-class leader serving five years in Kingston penitentiary, an



TIM BUCK

showing continuing his defense, after a week's adjournment, against charges of "rioting" and "damaging property" during the October 1932 prison disturbances. The question was asked just as Buck had concluded his cross-examination of the crown witness.

Buck, his legs shackled, had been brought into the courtroom by armed guards. The session was replete with sensational exposures. George Peters, prisoner, testified that Tim Buck had not pulled the switch that shut off power on October 17, the day of the prisoners' protest, but that the switch had been pulled by another prisoner, named Becker. Under cross-examination, crown witness Henderson stated that when he entered service ten days before the demonstration, Tim Buck and other prisoners (obviously the other seven working class leaders) had been pointed out to him by the chief keeper as "agitators". Henderson was trying to give the impression, apparently, that Tim Buck was a dangerous agitator among the prisoners. "You look like an agitator," he said, in the provocative, smug, grinning manner he displayed all the time he was in the box.

"I am an agitator!" Buck replied, his arm flung out challengingly. "But did they tell you I was in jail for agitating for things outside the penitentiary? Did they tell you I was a agitator outside?"

Former Deputy-Warden Walsh, under cross-examination, admitted that no prisoner had attempted to escape during the demonstration and that there was nothing "troubling or arrogant" about Buck's speech to the prisoners, and that ever since Tim Buck entered the prison, he had no cause for complaint whatever over Buck's conduct.

"Did not one-armed Lloyd tell you? Did he not get a parole since then?" continued the defendant, in referring to the role of Lloyd in "tipping off" the authorities that there was going to be "trouble". The court, of course, ruled this out.

During the afternoon, when Tim Buck left the court for a few moments to consult with his defense witnesses in another room, an attempt was made to prevent W. M. Nickle, K. C., advisory counsel going in with him. Sullivan, deputy-warden, tried to keep him out. When Nickle refused, Col. Megloughlin, present warden, again tried to keep him out. Nickle refused to budge and finally, Judge Deroche ruled that Nickle was entitled to interview defense witnesses.

Court Atmosphere Deceives. Judge Deroche sits on the bench, yawning, looking across to the lawn, the gurgling of whose fountain is heard in the large courtroom. Through another window he can see the country jail. Court officials sit or stand around, casually. Down the water, some sort of yacht club regatta is in progress, Kingston, city of penitentiaries, university, military college, regimental headquarters, is ultra-patriotic and celebrates Dominion Day not only on July 1st, but on the 3rd as well, by a special civic holiday. This is a quiet town and the court strives to give the impression of great "objectivity".

Crown prosecutor Rigney seems immensely satisfied with himself, directing his questions in an off-handed manner, as if he feels fully satisfied that the whole matter has been settled before, and all he has to do is to ask a few perfunctory questions, fulfilling his role in a rehearsal of a play, or in the play itself.

But among the workers who sit there, one can immediately see a great sympathy for Tim Buck. During recesses, they discuss the case.

Jury Disagrees But Miners Are Held On \$3,000 "Murder" Bond WILDER, Tenn.—There was no proof sufficient to convict any of the seven Wilder mine strikers framed on charges of murdering Boney Brewer, a scab, but because of a hung jury four of them, Tom Hall, Mill, John and Mitchell Copeland, are held under \$3,000 bond. Unable to make bond, they will have to stay in the county jail, described as "filthy and rotten". While Tom Hall is in jail, his 2-year old baby is suffering from an illness brought on by near-starvation.

The other three strikers, Frank Morgan, Ark Garrett and Elbert Hall, after being proved innocent of the murder of Brewer and after having proved they were miles away from the shooting of Brewer and Lyde Shepherd are held under a \$750 bond for "assault."

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 473 N. FOURTH ST. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

HOTEL WORKERS' TRIAL MONDAY 7 Held for Woodridge Unemployed Meeting NEW YORK.—Seven Filipino workers will go on trial next Monday in the Woodridge court house, Woodridge, N. Y., before Judge Langer, because they participated in a demonstration on June 19 in front of the Village Board for unemployed relief.

Although white workers also were in the demonstration, state troopers on the following day singled out the Filipino workers for arrest. This action shows plainly that the officials hoped by arousing race prejudice to prevent the white workers from protesting the arrest and in that way keep the workers of different races from uniting in the fight for a living wage in Woodridge which is a large summer resort. Wages are low, and relief is purposely refused to force the workers to accept starvation wages.

Mass pressure forced Judge Langer to release the Filipino workers on bail of \$10 each. The N. Y. District International Labor Defense which will defend them calls on all workers in Woodridge to crowd the court Monday morning, July 10.

And, since the greater part of the cotton area is the Black Belt, in which the majority are Negroes, the plan to plow under means a new and more vicious attack on the rights of the Negro people. There will be—unless the masses organize to prevent—a new wave of lynchings against farming Negroes who demand wages and accountings from the landlords. There will be a flood of arrests for vagrancy—enforced idleness. The prisons and chain-gangs will be filled to overflowing. The plowing under of the cotton will be a terrible weapon against the bitterly oppressed masses of the Black Belt.

Small farmers! Tenants! Croppers! Farm-laborers! Organize in Share Croppers Unions and Farmers Committees of Action. Demand that there be no evictions from the land, no foreclosures of mortgages, no seizure of livestock. Demand relief for the starving farmers. Demand the right of the croppers to sell their own cotton, with no forced pooling. Demand a minimum price of 10 cents per pound on cotton. Only united action of farm toilers will help the farming masses. Let's plow starvation under!

Another factor: the money to be paid the planters, for reducing acreage, will come out of a processing tax on cotton. That tax will come out of the pocket of every worker and toiling farmer who buys a shirt or a pair of overalls. Again, reduced demand and falling prices of raw material. Constantly the circle grows more vicious.

The rest of the plan is a quick profit for the cotton speculators and landlords—of both North and South—and more intense starvation for the southern farming masses. President Roosevelt's cotton plan is a plan to

Federal Agent Sent to Force Surrender of Salem Strikers

Promises "Blessings" of Recovery (Slavery) Act if Workers Will Return to Their Jobs; State Arbitration Hearings Start

SALEM, Mass., July 7.—Prompt action was taken by the U. S. Labor Department in dispatching a "soleitor" to the scene of the strike of 1800 equot strikers in Salem when a vote of the strikers finally destroyed the hopes of the mayor and the U.T.W. officials to force the workers back to the mill with a speed-up plan foisted on their backs. Charles Wyzanski, the "soleitor" arrived by plane in Salem the day following the emphatic rejection of the plan by a vote of 13 strikers.

Even the Labor Department in Washington recognized the influence of the National Textile Workers Union in the present strike, for the first person Wyzanski wanted to see, was Ann Burlak. When questioned as to what he proposed to do in the present strike situation, Wyzanski denied that he wished to act as conciliator or arbitrator, but said he sought detailed information on the strike for Miss Perkins.

Wishes to Sell "Slavery" Act

An enthusiastic supporter of the Industrial Recovery Act, he attempted to convince Ann Burlak, and the first group of strikers he talked with, of the wonderful opportunities this bill contained for the workers. He said that Miss Perkins was very anxious to get Ann Burlak's views on the Bill. When confronted with the fact that June Croll, the National Textile Workers Union representative had been barred from the hearing on the textile code by Gen. Johnson, Wyzanski stated that "this didn't exemplify the Labor Department policy, for General Johnson was nothing more than just a Brigadier-General, a figure-head, and Miss Perkins is the real administrator." Already conflicts between the various heads in Washington are obvious.

A Strike-Breaking Proposal

Wyzanski met with the Strike Committee on July 3rd, and gently intimated that it would be better if the strikers put their faith in the Industrial Recovery Bill and its Advisory Board instead of in strikes. When the strikers suggested that the Recovery Advisory Board could propose to the Pequot Mill management, the elimination of the vicious speed-up plan, he stated: "It is impossible for the Advisory Board to help you workers while you are out of work. We can only settle disputes while you are on the job." This was obviously advising the strikers to return to work, betrayed his real purpose: to place the settlement of the strike in the hands of the Federal Advisory Board.

The strikers openly rejected such an offer, for they are convinced that they can rely on one force only, and that is on their own organized strength and solidarity. They are determined to continue their strike until their demands are granted.

State Board Opens Hearings

The State Board of Arbitration, which had postponed its hearings on the strike of 1800 workers against the Pequot Mill will definitely open the hearings today, it was announced. The strikers are preparing to attend the Arbitration Board meeting to present their side of the story of vicious speed-up in every department, of numerous wage-cuts through complicated schemes of the mill management together with the U.T.W. leadership. But they are determined not to allow the Arbitration Board to settle the strike. This right the strikers intend to keep in their hands, and their slogan:

Relief Urgent

The strikers again appeal to all workers' organizations, to all readers of the Daily Worker to raise and send in funds for relief. If the relief runs short, with starving families the strikers will be unable to continue the struggle which is already 2 months old. Send all contributions to the Secretary of the Relief Committee: Alice Bourque, Box 121, Salem, Mass.

No Rent Paid by Home Relief Bureau Until Family Is on Street

NEW YORK.—Mrs. Stone has almost been driven insane because of the constant evictions her family of five have undergone in the last year. The Home Relief Bureau in each case refused to give her a rent check until her belongings were out on the street. Now she lives at 151 Amboy Street and again faces an eviction threat.

The ceiling of her apartment is falling down the walls are miserably in need of painting, the toilet and sink is in a dilapidated condition, but Mrs. Stone took the apartment joyous to have a roof over her head.

The investigator fervently promised the landlord, that Mr. Stone, who was out of work for 2 years, would get a job next month and that the rent would be paid in cash, just as he would accept the family. This argument convinced him, after a good many other landlords refused to take a Home Relief rent check case.

Worker Gets Taste of Roosevelt Economy Program

(By a Worker Correspondent) New York, N. Y.

Dear Editor:— After being unemployed for a year I managed to get a job as a food worker which necessitated my getting a food workers' card from the Board of Health.

But Roosevelt's economy program has caused all the doctors who examined the applicants to be laid

Theodore Dreiser Backs Struggles of Fur Workers

Sends Letter to Union Voicing Sympathy

NEW YORK.—The Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union received the following letter yesterday from Theodore Dreiser, noted novelist, supporting the struggles of the fur workers under the union's leadership:

July 5, 1933.

I have read with the greatest interest the memorandum on the struggle of the fur workers. It is really a very vivid and intelligent picture, and corresponds closely with other struggles of labor with the capitalist crowd.

I have seen the same thing in four different places, and in every instance I have seen the American Federation of Labor fighting un-derstandably with the agents of the Industrialists, whoever they may be, for the suppression of the real rights and the real interests of the workers.

I wish I could personally do something to make such a struggle effective, but in the last analysis, that is the labor of the workers themselves and their intimate and constituted leaders. Nevertheless, I have been notified by the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners that there is to be a meeting on this matter, and they have invited me to attend. The Committee is doubtful about the date, but if it is held on Friday of this week, I shall be able to go for a little while, and shall be glad to do so.

My sympathies are with the strikers and their leaders in this struggle, of course.

Very truly,
THEODORE DREISER.

President Roosevelt Signs the "Slavery" Act



Under the National Recovery Act, a capitalist dictator of America is prescribing low standards of wages for the workers at a time when his policy of inflation is skyrocketing prices of necessities.

What the Industrial Recovery (Slavery) Law Means to the Miners

Statement of the Ex. Comm. of the Nat'l Miners' Union

"The right to organize and bargain collectively will be granted only by lying on the Recovery Act but only to the extent that the miners will enforce this right through stubborn struggle," the Executive Committee of the National Miners' Union declared in a statement issued this week dealing with the question of what the Recovery Act means to the miners. The statement follows in part:

The Industrial Recovery Act became a law. The President appointed a committee to carry it out. The employers are organizing company unions, and the UMWA officials are fighting desperately to organize their machine and to help carry it out.

The Industrial Recovery Act, we are told, will bring prosperity for all. It is said the mines and mills will prosper. The unemployed will be given jobs. Wages will be increased and working hours reduced. The workers will have the same rights as the employers.

The UMWA Journal insists that the miners especially will benefit by the new law. The Journal writes and the organizers agitate: "The new law is the most gigantic progressive step ever taken in America." It "means emancipation of the wage slave." It makes the yellow-dog contract dead beyond any possibility of resurrection. It "spells the doom of the company union." It gives the workers "undisputed right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing."

The President already appointed a Coal Board of Five, consisting of John L. Lewis and four billionaires. The Coal Board is to determine wages and conditions of the miners. Wage scales decided upon by the Board will be considered final. A strike against low wage scales will be considered a violation of the law.

Company Unions

Despite the joyful declaration of the UMWA Journal that the new law "spells the doom of the company union," the Pittsburgh Coal, H. C. Frick, Westmoreland Coal, Bethlehem Mining, Vesta Coal, National Mining and all other large corporations have already built the yellow-dog company unions. The company

unions are being built with the approval of the government. This is openly admitted by Morrow, President of the Pittsburgh Coal Co.

The Industrial Recovery Act makes no provision for relief and for Unemployment Insurance. Instead it provides for forced labor on a mass scale. The \$3,300,000,000 are designated for public works and the building of war materials but not a cent for unemployment relief. According to President Roosevelt, all the public works and the hiring of more men to do the existing work by reducing the work hours of each man, if carried out to the limits, can at most re-employ 3,000,000 men. Even these figures are exaggerated. What will the remaining 14,000,000 unemployed do? The Industrial Recovery Act dooms them to horrible starvation.

A large portion of the \$3,300,000,000 is to be raised through increased property taxes, sales taxes and special re-employment taxes. Who will pay these taxes, J. P. Morgan admits he pays no taxes. A. W. Mellon is charged with non-payment of taxes. Al Capone pays no taxes. The starving workers, poverty-stricken farmers, and small business men will pay the price of the Industrial Recovery Act. Those unable to pay taxes will lose their belongings.

The Industrial Recovery Act is designated to prepare the whole nation for a bloody war, particularly against the Soviet Union.

The provision of the Industrial Recovery Act "that employees shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing" has produced two competitive, misleading, dangerous and treacherous campaigns.

The first result of this provision is the yellow-dog company union. The employers are trying to convince the miners that this is the union called for by the Industrial Recovery Act. The miners are being terrorized into the company unions. It is being organized to protect the interests of the employers against the interests of the miners. If not decisively defeated and completely exterminated, the company union will become the heaviest chain around the miners' necks.

Old Forge Operators Pay \$1.50 Per Day

(By a Mine Worker Correspondent) OLD FORGE, Pa.—The conditions in the mines are getting worse each day. Just recently a large colliery was shut down, throwing 600 men out of work. Yes, the coal operators are fighting for the markets and as a result the workers' wages are cut again and again. With the aid of the U.M.W.A. fakery the bosses are driving the standard of living to unbearable levels. The coal operators who pay the lowest wages, about \$1.50 a day or lower, these crooks can operate their collieries all year round because they are able to undersell all the other crooks. Right now there are about 50,000 miners unemployed here in Lackawanna County.

The bosses attack and break up workers' meetings. The coal barons employ all kinds of terror and provocations upon the militant workers. Some time ago the Young Communist League held its first dance and the bosses tried to break it up, but we held our dance in spite of this. We all went to one croak's home and all enjoyed a good time.

Millinery Strikers Reveal Sweatshop Evils in Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, July 7.—The truth of the sweatshop conditions existing in Los Angeles millinery shops was revealed at an open hearing given the 100 striking millinery workers of the Golden Brother's Shop before the city council.

The strikers protested bitterly against the attempted inauguration of a piece-work system which would have virtually meant, a 50 per cent wage cut. Girl strikers told how they were forced to work on Sundays in violation of the 44-hour law for women. One girl told of having worked under two names

Defeat Boss Union, U.M.W.A. Drive by Strong United Front

vision is the campaign of the UMWA leaders claiming that the Industrial Recovery Act provides for their recognition. Even before the Act became a law, they told the miners that the UMWA will be recognized, that every one must join them now or else will pay high initiations after the UMWA is recognized. In this way, thousands were fooled into joining.

Even if recognized, the miners can expect no improvements with the UMWA leaders as representatives. Their history proves that.

In 1931, they broke the strike of the 45,000 Penn.-Ohio miners and also the Kentucky strike. In 1932 they broke the strike and cut the wages of the Illinois miners. The same year they broke the strike and cut the wages of the Ohio miners. In 1933, they already broke the Avella strike, the Scots Run strike, the Anthracite strike and several others.

In 1931, they signed an agreement for the Scots Run miners for 22 1/2 cents a ton, while the non-union miners received 36 cents a ton. The Scots Run still work under Bittner's agreement for 22 1/2 cents a ton. They cut the wages of the Pittsburgh Terminal miners from 52 cents a ton in June, 1931, down to 34 cents a ton in January, 1933. Last March they insisted that the Terminal miners should accept the company's scrip, which the miners defeated by a strike.

"Leaders" of no other organization can boast of such a record of betrayals. There is not a miner in the United States that has not been betrayed by them.

Supporting the Industrial Recovery Act, the UMWA leaders officially declare themselves against strikes. P. T. Fagan, in a letter to the coal operators, pleading for his recognition, states: "We hope, through the processes of collective reasoning, to evade the possibilities of strikes of any character."

For Gains Thru Struggle

The right to organize and bargain collectively will be granted only to the extent the miners will enforce it through stubborn struggle. This is proven already by a whole series of strikes. The Crucible, Republic, Monitor No. 4, Clyde No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, Oliver, Sauerkraut and other miners were forced last week to strike for the right to organize. The miners must fight for their own representatives from their own ranks, independent from the company union or the UMWA leaders. The National Miners' Union, the only union that continuously fights against the employers, calls upon the miners to fight for the following program of action:

1. For higher wages and against the increase in prices.
 2. For the miners' checkweighman in every mine.
 3. For payment of deadwork, delivery of supply, etc.
 4. For the recognition of a broad mine committee, elected independently of the company, to be controlled by the miners only.
 5. Against the company union and against the check-off, either for the company union or for the UMWA leaders.
 6. For adequate immediate unemployment relief and Unemployment and Social Insurance.
- The only way to organize and fight for this program of action is to build a powerful united front organized and led by the National Miners' Union.
- Build a powerful United Front movement against starvation! Smash the company union! Refuse to permit the UMWA leaders to mislead you! Join the National Miners' Union! NATIONAL MINERS' UNION, 1524 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FISHERS, CANNERS FORM NEW UNION

Union Follows Strike Involving 17,000

SEATTLE, Wash., July 7.—An industrial union of fishermen and cannery workers was organized at a Unity Conference held here last week. The union was formed following the victorious strike of the fishermen and cannery workers recently involving 17,000 workers from Alaska to California. The strike which was spontaneous was conducted on a united front basis drawing in the few independent unions and the unorganized workers. The militant policy of the rank and file, especially the cannery workers was the main factor in leading the strike to victory.

A call for a unity conference for the purpose of organizing the industrial union which the workers from their strike experience, now regard as an urgent necessity met with tremendous response. The conference elected a provisional committee to cover every fishing port. Emil Linden of Astoria, Oregon, was elected secretary and Joe Kojis of Tacoma, Wash., chairman to function until the union holds its first convention in November. A broad organizational campaign is planned in preparation for the November convention.

There are strong possibilities for building an industrial union with militant policies. Recruiting in Tacoma resulted in bringing 120 members into the union.

American Miner Writes of Work in Soviet Union

Philip Di Giambattista, the writer of the following letter, was an active leader of the 1931 Miners' Strike in the Avella Section of Western Pennsylvania and later in the Brownsville field. There he was hounded by the authorities at the instigation of the coal operators and arrested. He was ordered deported to fascist Italy. However, the International Labor Defense fought for voluntary departure to the Soviet Union for Philip. Thus he went to help build Socialism in that country.

U. S. S. R.
Donbas Station,
Voroshilov
Paris Commune Mine No. 4,
Dear Comrades of the
National Miners Union:

Well, American coal miners, I am letting you know something about the Soviet Union coal miners and coal mines. Something in capitalist America does not exist anymore and that is, we, the Soviet Miners, beginning first in June, 1933, will get another wage increase, while in America I suppose you will get another wage cut.

The American capitalist does not understand any other language but wage cuts for the workers and in the mines there. That has been true for a long time, for those who still have a job. In the Soviet Union the Bolsheviks understand another language, the language of the working class which is wage increases and better conditions for the workers.

On June 1st we get a general increase of 10 percent and the ones who fulfill the plan 100 percent will get another 10 percent on top of that. If the worker does better than 100 percent he gets another 30 percent on top of that and a fund will be set aside for all such workers to provide for a premium. We get the premiums now but under the new plan it will be bigger and regular after the 1st of June.

I already got many premiums. On the 1st of May I got 90 rubles premium and I made a pay in April of 621 rubles for the month which filled my plan assignment more than 300 percent. In March I filled the plan 247 percent and each month much like that.

I also want to tell you that we in the Soviet Union get one month vacation every year with full pay and I will get mine in July. I am cutting coal here and do I like it? Fine boys. We work 6 hours a day and work four days then rest the fifth day. Such as this was never in America for the working class and never will be as long as you have capitalism, for capitalism is not going to do anything for the working class. They tell you that prosperity is around the corner, but you need a damn good flashlight to look for it. Before you find prosperity you will be dead from starvation, because there is nothing like prosperity for the workers under capitalist rule and the only place that has prosperity and future for the workers is the Soviet Union.

I will tell you again, American coal

off. "What am I going to do," I asked the woman in charge, and I was told to go to a private doctor. When I explained I had no money, the woman answered, "It's not our business to worry about where you get the money to pay for a doctor."

A pregnant woman also out of work for a long time was told the same thing when she asked for a card

Miners Are Forced To Sign With Lewis Or Lose Jobs in Kan.

(By a Worker Correspondent) PITTSBURGH, Kan.—Most all the deep mines around here are shut down. Nearly all the coal taken out now is done with steam shovels. Then the land becomes unfit for raising anything, and there are millions of acres made useless because of these steam shovels. Great valleys are left in the wake of the shovels and water collects and forms ponds. These places cannot sustain any kind of life because the water is alkaline.

Hundreds of Miners Lose Jobs

The coal operators should be made to level the ground after they have taken out the coal. It has been estimated that by levying a 50-cent per ton tax on coal, this would cover the labor cost of filling these strip pits.

More than two-thirds of the miners are unemployed around this section. One shovel at Minden, Mo., one of the largest in the world, does the work of hundreds of former miners. Coal sells here from \$1 to \$2 per ton delivered. So you can see that the miners' conditions are bad.

Miners Oppose Lewis

The miners are about 85 per cent opposed to Lewis and the role the United Mine Workers is playing. But they are compelled to sign up or lose their jobs. Try as they like, to put Lewis out, they can't, because the Lewis machine counts the votes and keeps itself in power with the aid of the operators. By forcing the men to join the U. M. W., and thereby paying Lewis his \$12,000 a year salary, while many families are suffering hunger and cold, what difference does this make to the bosses? None whatsoever. G.G.

Miners Discovering Inflation As a Slash

(By a Mine Worker Correspondent) WILKES BARRE, Pa.—Some time ago we had the first conference of miners in Wilkes Barre section, and it drew some new elements into our movement. We expect to hold regular meetings each week, and there is a committee of five to act on district rank and file committee.

Our plan is to arrange mass meetings of the miners in different camps. They expect to call meetings of collieries which have been closed down and have the unemployed miners elect delegates to the U. M. W. A. convention this month. The miners will have to go over the heads of the officials if they do this, as the officials have forbidden the closed down collieries to hold any meetings.

We held a meeting of the unemployed and got reorganized, and you could almost feel a new response as a result. The workers are taking an actual part in the organization. There was no mechanical election by us of the executive and the workers themselves felt this, also that they actually were responsible for the setting up of the committee. The press here reported they heard from an authoritative source that the U. M. W. A. officials had signified their willingness for a wage reduction, provided that the coal operators would guarantee the miners "now at work" an equal division of the working time. Some comrades were under the impression that there would be no wage reduction, that the coal operators will be satisfied with inflation measures, and I don't know my Marxism if inflation does not mean wage reductions, although we use the term indirectly.

Of course it will be a little harder to make the miners understand this kind of a wage cut, but we will have to explain again and again until they do understand

Letters From the Miners Report More Wage-Cuts and More Layoffs

Miners Are Forced To Sign With Lewis Or Lose Jobs in Kan.

(By a Worker Correspondent) PITTSBURGH, Kan.—Most all the deep mines around here are shut down. Nearly all the coal taken out now is done with steam shovels. Then the land becomes unfit for raising anything, and there are millions of acres made useless because of these steam shovels. Great valleys are left in the wake of the shovels and water collects and forms ponds. These places cannot sustain any kind of life because the water is alkaline.

Hundreds of Miners Lose Jobs

The coal operators should be made to level the ground after they have taken out the coal. It has been estimated that by levying a 50-cent per ton tax on coal, this would cover the labor cost of filling these strip pits.

Miners Discovering Inflation As a Slash

(By a Mine Worker Correspondent) WILKES BARRE, Pa.—Some time ago we had the first conference of miners in Wilkes Barre section, and it drew some new elements into our movement. We expect to hold regular meetings each week, and there is a committee of five to act on district rank and file committee.

Our plan is to arrange mass meetings of the miners in different camps. They expect to call meetings of collieries which have been closed down and have the unemployed miners elect delegates to the U. M. W. A. convention this month. The miners will have to go over the heads of the officials if they do this, as the officials have forbidden the closed down collieries to hold any meetings.

We held a meeting of the unemployed and got reorganized, and you could almost feel a new response as a result. The workers are taking an actual part in the organization. There was no mechanical election by us of the executive and the workers themselves felt this, also that they actually were responsible for the setting up of the committee. The press here reported they heard from an authoritative source that the U. M. W. A. officials had signified their willingness for a wage reduction, provided that the coal operators would guarantee the miners "now at work" an equal division of the working time. Some comrades were under the impression that there would be no wage reduction, that the coal operators will be satisfied with inflation measures, and I don't know my Marxism if inflation does not mean wage reductions, although we use the term indirectly.

Old Forge Operators Pay \$1.50 Per Day

(By a Mine Worker Correspondent) OLD FORGE, Pa.—The conditions in the mines are getting worse each day. Just recently a large colliery was shut down, throwing 600 men out of work. Yes, the coal operators are fighting for the markets and as a result the workers' wages are cut again and again. With the aid of the U.M.W.A. fakery the bosses are driving the standard of living to unbearable levels. The coal operators who pay the lowest wages, about \$1.50 a day or lower, these crooks can operate their collieries all year round because they are able to undersell all the other crooks. Right now there are about 50,000 miners unemployed here in Lackawanna County.

Millinery Strikers Reveal Sweatshop Evils in Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, July 7.—The truth of the sweatshop conditions existing in Los Angeles millinery shops was revealed at an open hearing given the 100 striking millinery workers of the Golden Brother's Shop before the city council.

The strikers protested bitterly against the attempted inauguration of a piece-work system which would have virtually meant, a 50 per cent wage cut. Girl strikers told how they were forced to work on Sundays in violation of the 44-hour law for women. One girl told of having worked under two names

Socialist Party Upholds Attack by A.F.L. Fur Bosses

City Committee Votes "Complete Confidence" in Campaign to Crush Fur Union

Backs Drive to Smash Conditions Won Under Needle Trades Union Leadership

NEW YORK.—The City Central Committee of the Socialist Party openly admitted its union wrecking role in its approval of a report, on Wednesday, of the committee which was appointed to investigate the strike of the fur workers, under the leadership of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, to prevent the bosses and the A. F. of L. union from forcing them into the A. F. of L. against their will.

Upholstery Workers' Strike in Philadelphia Wins Higher Pay

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 7.—The strike of the upholstery workers, now in its third week, finds the workers in high spirits. Yesterday a demonstration of workers in the entire industry was held and the workers marched up Market St. and down Broad St. to strike headquarters.

The majority of the strikers are young workers. The strike is controlled by the bureaucrats of the A. F. of L., but the watchful eye of the workers has forced settlements which have been 100 per cent victories thus far. The workers have gained an increase to \$1 an hour in the settled shops.

A. F. of L. officials have thus far failed to organize mass picketing and hardly any rank and file expression is permitted at meetings. Although young workers predominate in the strike and many Negro and women workers are involved none of these workers have been given the floor to voice their opinion on the conduct of the strike.

A broad strike committee, elected by the strikers themselves to take up all questions confronting the strike and to consider all settlements, is the only guarantee that the strike will be terminated successfully for all the shops.

Expel 6 in Roosevelt Women's Labor Camp; Keep Military Rules

BEAR MOUNTAIN, N. Y., July 7.—Six jobless women were expelled from Camp Terz, the women's labor camp, and ten more are on the last in order to stem any organized action among the women. According to Marion Tinkler, director of the camp established in Interstate Park this decision was taken against those who fail to obey the rules.

Camp Terz was started on the advice of Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt and Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins. The camp is a beginning to start similar camps in other parts of the country. Later they will serve as the forced labor camps for men, where government projects will be started with women workers. Having experienced many strikes in the reformation camps the camp direction is anxious to avoid similar actions in the women's camp.

LEATHER WORKERS STRIKE

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., July 7.—More than 200 workers struck against the McGregor Leather Coat Co. demanding recognition of their union. The strike is led by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. Three pickets were arrested and held on charges of disorderly conduct.

For many a decade past the history of industry and commerce is but the history of the revolt of modern productive forces against modern conditions of production, against the property relations that are the conditions for the existence of the bourgeoisie and of its rule.—Communist Manifesto.

Visit the Soviet Union via THE FRENCH LINE

See MOSCOW Capital of U.S.S.R. The Kremlin of the Czars, Headquarters of the Executive Forces, Red Square of the Revolution, Lenin's Mausoleum, Workers' Clubs, Operas, Theatres, etc.

LENINGRAD City of Palaces. The beauties of Museums, Impressive Monuments, Humming Industries, Grand Winter Palace of the Czars, now a Museum of the Revolution.

DNIEPROSTROY; CHARKOV; KIEW; ODESSA and the VOLGA RIVER.

CONVENIENT SAILINGS FROM NEW YORK

S. S. ILE DE FRANCE

July 28th, August 19th, Sept. 5th, Sept. 23rd

S. S. PARIS

August 11th, September 9th, September 29th

Immediate connection with SOVIET STEAMERS from London Direct to Leningrad or by rail through Europe

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION APPLY TO ANY OF OUR AGENTS

French Line

19 STATE STREET NEW YORK.

TORGINS in Soviet Russia

there are Torgsin stores in over 600 localities. Torgsin orders may be sent to anyone, in any quantity.

To cities that have no TORGINS stores, Torgsin mails your order by parcel post.

orders enable your relatives in Soviet Russia to purchase all sorts of domestic or imported articles at low prices. For orders on Torgsin apply to these banks, or companies, or their authorized agents:

- Amalgamated Bank, N. Y.
- Am-Devina Transport Corp.
- American Express Co.
- Gönnia-America Line
- Hias
- Manufacturers Trust Co.
- Postal Telegraph-Cable Co.
- Public Nat'l Bank & Trust Co.
- R.C.A. Communications, Inc.
- Union Tours
- Amalgamated Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago

"CORPORAL" SAM A SHORT STORY

By EMERY BALINT

THE first day I worked on a building I noticed Sam Cafy, a fellow painter. He didn't belong to my gang, so we only met during our lunch time. While washing his hands he cursed the painters for being such lazy loafers that instead of bringing a plank, they sat down on the cold cement floor, in all kinds of dirt.

"C'mon," he yelled, "help me, somebody. I'll bring a good long plank, you sons of a—"

Being a new man in the shop, I jumped up right away and the two of us went to look for a plank. He asked me my name.

"My name's Sam," he said. "These sons of a— are lazy, they wouldn't move for a cent if the devil didn't chase 'em. We get the same lunch-time they do, and still we got to serve their orders, the bunch of sons of—"

Yesterday one of the poles of the clothes-rack busted because they hung so much stuff on it. All the clothes fell to the floor, and they left 'em there sooner than take another rack. I had to fix that, too. It's true that the whole thing is only two poles and a plank and a couple of nails, but they're too lazy even for that, these sons of—"

THE FOREMAN. He keeps himself apart and goes down to eat in a cafeteria with a few of his yes-men. He doesn't care about such things. His only concern is that each man should finish 90 windows a day. He doesn't care if his workmen eat on a dunghap. He's right too, if the workers themselves don't care. Sam told me he was "over there" and fought on the French front in 1917-18—he was a corporal —"honorably discharged"—that's why he can't put up with such a mess even now.

"Fine," says I, "we're buddies then," for I was a soldier, too, in the World War. So we became friends.

A few days afterwards I was teamed up with Sam, and while the job lasted on the building, we rained the ceilings of rooms and kitchens together. Sam spoke of the front all the time, and of course I came back with my own experience; so soon we were pointed out as the "soldier-painters" when we came down to lunch.

AFTER this job we parted. He and I worked for a different boss and we met only Wednesday evenings at the Union meetings.

"How's the soldier?" he greeted me invariably.

"Very well, Corporal," was my usual answer.

"He never spoke up at the union, just sat there quietly smoking his pipe. If I sat next to him, he sometimes burst out in criticism of the politicians or of the membership who, instead of driving them out, had offered lip service against the Union gangsters, walking up and down in the afternoon.

"Gosh! Why didn't they come along to the front? Why didn't they face the German machine-guns, these heroic gangsters and his big-name politicians?"

"This was the only comment I ever heard from him at a meeting. Even then the chairman waved him down, saying that he was out of order. Sam sat down in a fury, though some of the members, turning toward him, shouted, 'He's right!'"

But as things began to go badly with us, and we all felt the effects of the foreman's prosperity, Sam became more and more gloomy. He'd been out of a job for seven months, and he began to be sore.

"Hell! If I only had my good old gun in my hands or if I'd only laid by a sackful of hand grenades at Chateau Thierry, why, how I could use 'em now! Then these gangsters and politicians wouldn't be shooting off their mouths."

"HE'S A NICE FELLOW!" Sam was typical of the workers who lack class-consciousness. He didn't hate the boss. "Why, he's a nice fellow!" He greeted us when he came along on the job on rare occasions. Sure, he'd be crazy if he didn't insist that we finish 90 windows a day, especially since the workers themselves were driving each other. They were competing with each other to be kept on the job by the foreman. Is the boss to blame if he employs none of the older craftsmen, but hires all the young Swedes? Before he puts them on, the foreman can feel the

He saw that the greater part of the members were gabbing and loafing in the street in front of union headquarters, always gabbing, loafing and gabbing, or that they were sitting in the Day Room quietly smoking their pipes; there was no revolt in them. Like old women, they were content to be driven and even glad to land a job here and there.

I was fond of Sam. Besides being the same "rank and file" type of having been soldiers meant an added tie between us. We exchanged addresses, so that in case one of us got a job the other should stand a chance of getting in on it.

On one of the Wednesday evening meetings Sam told me happily that he had his son signed up with the army. A strong, twenty-year-old, handsome boy. No profession—and hadn't had a job for years; to prevent his loafing, to make a man of him. But I know he says this just as an excuse. Actually he is very proud of his boy, his soldier boy.

"I didn't know you had such a big boy," I said to Sam.

"Gosh! He's a man-sized kid all right—but a big bum. They'll make a man out of him in the army. Look at yourself, you know that the man who was a soldier was no good—and the bigger bum he was as a civilian, the better soldier he made."

FOR a long time, for over a year, I didn't see Sam. He didn't come to the Union meetings. I was even a little angry with him. He must have got a good job and instead of getting me in on it, he just kept away. In these bitter times some workers behave like hungry dogs; as soon as they find a bone, they run away from dog society for fear the other hungry dogs will take it away from them. Then, one day:

"How's the soldier?" Sam greeted me.

"How's the Corporal?" I answered.

"Which one?" asked Sam. "The old corporal or the young one?"

That's how I learned that his son was already a corporal. Sam said his son was serving in Washington, a swell soldier, the pride of the U. S. Army, the best shot, the best marcher, the best to call commands, the best in everything. Sam had gone to Washington last month to visit him, and his son had introduced him to the lieutenant on duty.

"... Veteran corporal. Wounded on the French front, decorated for heroism, honorably discharged... this is my father..."

The officer shook hands with him. Sam spent an entire afternoon with the soldiers in the barracks. He described the French front and showed them a few tricks with the gun.

"Gee! The way I can still do 'em! Just as if I'd left off yesterday," Sam's face beamed.

"When I asked you, he hadn't shown himself for so long, his beaming face became cloudy."

"PROSPERITY!" I had a lotta trouble. There was no work, my wife died and my house was foreclosed. Well, I'm like a dead dog, 32 weeks I got a furnished room, but now I can't even pay that to the woman. If we get the bonus I'll be O.K. After all, the U. S. won't let its own veterans die on the rubbish heap. The veterans have marched to Washington. I'll go after 'em, too, an' they'll have a good time when Sam comes home with his pockets full—with bonus dollars.

"I wouldn't mind if my painters would start doing things to better our lot. I'm with you if we start something. I'm always ready. But if we painters go on sleeping, I'll go for my bonus and that's how I'll help myself. Things can't go on like this long. Everybody's duty is to help himself as best he can."

That same week Sam got a job, and Washington looked me up at my place to tell me to go to work Monday, maybe they'd need another man at the shop. That's how Sam and I got together again on the same job.

Meanwhile the veterans marched into Washington and Sam stayed on the job. From day to day I saw how he suffered for not having been able to go.

"I'm full up with debts," he said. "I ought to be glad to work. The Legion Post don't let me go either; they know I've got a job."

with Sam and—well, we only finished 16 ceilings that day. Sam was all broken up. At first I asked him what the trouble was. What did he see in Washington? Did he see his boy? But he only waved his hand and kept silent. At lunch time he went down to eat at the cafeteria. He didn't want to be with us. And we talked only of him. What could be the matter with Sam? Did he have some trouble? Was he



... he was hardly able to put on his overalls."

ashamed of something? Perhaps both?

On the way home I went up to him and said, "Well, Sam, is this the famous army spirit of yours? No, even telling your buddy what's eating you, hey?"

"F— you—the whole army..." He started cursing fluently. "That corporal—the kid was there against the veterans—my kid—with his bayonet against the veterans—the son of a b—"

"... He finished the sentence with a new burst of cursing."

Suddenly he left me flat on the street. He didn't come to work either. Sam felt ashamed of himself before me on account of his son.

(CONCLUDED MONDAY)

Theatre Guild Will Produce Scottsboro Play by J. Wexley

"THEY SHALL NOT DIE" a new play based on the Scottsboro case, written by John Wexley, a member of the John Reed Club of New York, has been bought for early September production by the Theatre Guild.

Wexley, who recently returned from the Soviet Union where he made an extended study of the Soviet theatre, is the author of "The Last Mile," which was presented on Broadway in 1930, and "Steel," presented in the Fall of 1931.

"They Shall Not Die" is also being considered for production in Moscow, it is reported.

ALL-RUSSIAN PROGRAM AT STADIUM MONDAY

WILLEM VAN HOOGSTRAEEN will direct the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra this Sunday night in a program which will include the Weber "Euryanthe" Overture, the Tchaikovsky "Pathetic" Symphony, the Dream Fantasia from "Hansel and Gretel," Debussy's "Petes, Johann Strauss' "Emperor" Waltz, and Richard Strauss' "Death and Transfiguration."

Monday will be a Russian night, featuring the Rachmaninoff Serenade, the Moussorgsky Night on Bald Mountain, Ippolitoff-Ivanoff's Caucasian Sketches, and the "1812" Overture of Tchaikovsky.

Tuesday: Symphony No. 3 in E-flat, Beethoven; Prelude to Act III of "Die Meistersinger," Prize Song from "Die Meistersinger," Beetha-nale from "Tannhauser," and Ride of the Valkyries by Wagner.

The Martyrdom of Saint Fox According to Upton Sinclair

UPTON SINCLAIR PRESENTS WILLIAM FOX. By Upton Sinclair. Published by author, West Branch, Cal.

Reviewed by SAMUEL BRODY

LENIN once told Maxim Gorki that he would like to see a book written telling of the earth's plunder by its capitalist rulers; a book which would dramatize the robbery of the world's mines, mills, waters, forests, railroads, etc., from its rightful owners, the workers who toil in these mines and mills. This desire of Lenin's was expressed some 25 years ago and remains un-realized to this day. When such a book is written—and it is bound to be—I know now that Upton Sinclair, of West Branch, California, will not be its author.

Even Sinclair's most faithful and consistent admirers will agree with me after reading "Upton Sinclair Presents William Fox," for here is a book that does not tell how the master class is enslaving, degrading and starving millions of workers in its relentless efforts to capture more of the earth and its wealth, but instead holds up before us as a martyr one of the plunderers and degraders himself, who happens to have been victimized by members of his own class.

HAD Upton Sinclair limited himself to an expose of the cut-throat methods employed by American finance capitalists in their struggle for power, and the historically-unparalleled political corruption in Washington that constitutes an inevitable part of that struggle, then "William Fox" might be set down as a valuable contribution to the all-too-meager literature on the subject. Sinclair has completely negated the value of his book, however, by the light in which he has chosen to present that arch-poisoner of the minds of the American masses, William Fox.

He has fallen all over himself in an attempt to present Fox in a sympathetic light. So skillfully has Sinclair turned the trick that one closes the book full of compassion for the "hero," now left to tide over these hard times with a few scraps of paper known as the Tri-Ergon patents, and a mere cash fortune of twenty million dollars. "There is no longer any room for the little \$10,000,000 business man," Sinclair weeps.

"William Fox" contains a supplement in the form of a letter written by Mrs. Upton Sinclair (now famous for her part in bringing about the rape of Eisenstein's "Thunder Over Mexico") to Mrs. William Fox. In this letter she has given an index to the tone in which her husband's book is conceived.

"First I want to get it clear that I am writing as one who recognizes William Fox as a great man. In the terrific battle of competitive humanity, he has proven his superiority as a swordsman."

"William Fox started in the motion picture business in the year 1904, he being then 26 years of age, and putting in a capital of \$1,000. He worked with determined energy for 25 years, at the end of which time he controlled

from four to five hundred millions of dollars."

Sinclair's professed Socialist principles flew out of the window the very minute that William Fox came in through the door. How else can you explain his plea for Fox:

"You have said in the book that pictures for use in the schools should be made through government agency, and you have said you would be very glad to have this done without royalty payment to you. It is but a small additional step to apply that principle to all motion pictures, and you will have made great renunciation, and performed the supreme act so far as your job is concerned."

How can anyone dare to speak of making films through capitalist government agency at a time when Hollywood is working in the closest co-operation with the American government in the production of films calculated to teach the workers that starvation and forced labor are good for them, in preparation for another imperialist war?

For a quarter of a century Fox produced films which were unquestionably on the lowest level of the general run of Hollywood productions. These films were an accurate and useful weapon in the hands of the ruling class in filling the masses' heads with dreams and ideas meant to make them forget the realities of their miserable everyday lives. When it became necessary, Fox used his films openly to stir up patriotic feeling, as he did during the World War. In 1923 he produced a disastrous attack on the Soviet Union called "Red Russia Revealed," and another film directed by Victor Scherzinger, "Siberia."

These are the films "the production and distribution of which he understands and loves." Here are a few titles of films produced by Fox, picked entirely at random: "Elope If You Must," "Man's Size," "Whatever She Wants," "Ankles Preferred," "All for a Husband," "Midnite Kiss," "Pajamas," etc.

"The Cock-Eyed World" and "Girls of All Nations" were nothing less than recruiting propaganda films for the U. S. Marines.

Why did the man who laid down the thesis in an earlier book that "all art is propaganda" treat a man like Fox as politely and sympathetically as he did? If Upton Sinclair still believes that all art is propaganda, how does he explain his praise for films like "Four Sons" and "Sunrise" on the basis of their being capitalist or working class propaganda? (Incidentally, Sinclair's admiration for these films now explains why he was able to call Sol Lesser's ver-



UPTON SINCLAIR



WILLIAM FOX

sion of Eisenstein's "Que Viva Mexico!" a great film!

SINCLAIR has bent all the way back in an effort to make the reader understand that he is consciously treating Hollywood gently.

"I hope that no one will get the idea that I am comparing the productions of the picture studios with that of the packing-houses."

Sinclair actually believes that the products of the picture studios of Hollywood are essentially less malodorous than the Chicago packing-houses!

Sinclair quotes the following from William Fox's review without a word of real critical comment, as though it were just a part of the natural scheme of life that must be accepted cold-bloodedly. He limits himself to felicitating his "hero" for his unusual frankness:

"I told Greenfield that I was an admirer of Mr. Hoover, and I was desirous of working for his election, and that my companies could be instrumental in his election; that the Fox Film Corporation made and released in the theatres of America the Fox Movietone News, and that I would be happy to devote it in behalf of Herbert Hoover; that the Fox Movietone News has 10,000,000 theatre patrons, and I considered it a very strong force, and a great ally for any political party to have."

And in a talk with Herbert Hoover: "I told him of my admiration for him and my willingness to work for his election. I told him frankly of my using Movietone News in behalf of his nomination, and that for the election campaign I would be glad to take the most efficient executive I had, and put him in charge of all the picture work that Mr. Hoover would like to have. Mr. Hoover replied that my offer was the most generous one that he had as yet received during his campaign, and that he appreciated it."

TO SINCLAIR, Fox's war with the "credit conspirators" represents the struggle of a greedy and merciless handful of Wall Street financiers to destroy and swallow a great, hard-working industrial genius and organizer. Despite the above revelation, from his "hero's" own mouth, which should have damned this despicable Fox in his eyes, Sinclair retains intact this immaculate conception of American capitalism to be admired and pitied, and winds up with an appeal to the Halseys, Stuarts, Wiggins, Baruchs, and Dillons, about whom he wrote a few chapters earlier, that "perjury, jury-bribing, wire-tapping, burglary, arson and even murder" are part of their technique:

"... You who have the wealth, the leisure, the training in command, you have yet time to help us, if you will. If you can perform the supreme act of humility, self-renunciation, if you can bring yourselves to cast your paper titles, to wipe from your hearts your ideals of private profit, and lend your skill and energy to a free and happy world!"

"Upton Sinclair Presents William Fox" establishes with conclusive proof the fact that the House of Morgan owns Hollywood as completely as it does Washington cabinets. But, notwithstanding the wealth of material it presses in this connection, it remains a confusing and misleading book.

KING'S VACATION

A GOOD royalist becomes a rabid "anarchist" in the space of one reel. The assassin takes a shot at the king, misses, is caught and brought before the king for questioning. After exchanging confidences in which the king emphasizes his complete agreement with the assassin's reasons for the attempted killing, his royal highness sends him away a free man. The next day as the king's coach passes down the avenue, the erstwhile defender of the people is shown yelling at the top of his lungs—hurray for the king, long live the king! Need we say more about this film starring George Arliss? —D. P.

Red Athletes on the Red Square in Moscow

By N. BUCHWALD

MOSCOW.—For sheer pagantry and color the annual athletic parade, held here on June 12, was a magnificent spectacle. Against the setting of the Red Square, which is always thrilling and which was for this occasion decked out with streamers, panels and the "G. T. O." athletic emblem of the U. S. S. R., passed in review, column after column of men and women clad in light sport wear of many patterns and colors. These were the sport societies of the various plants and factories of Moscow and each factory came with its own color scheme and its own assortment of light and heavy athletics. Brigades of white-trousered athletes, bare-headed and wearing white sport shirts, alternated with units wearing colored trunks and shirts of the bathing suit type, together with their bright skull-caps presenting a symphony of color-combinations. There were flaming reds and pale lavenders, navy blues and bluish greys, with several shades of each color and in many fetching combinations: grey-and-blue, white-and-blue, red-and-white, all white with blue emblems, all blue with red emblems, and so on and so on. Phalanx after phalanx marched by the reviewing stands in faultless formation, keeping perfect time, with light spry steps, heads up, chests out and—faces beaming. It was a superb spectacle animated by something over and above pagantry, glittering with a brightness beyond color schemes and ringing with overtones that lent peculiar magic to the familiar revolutionary airs played by the orchestras and sung by the marchers.

WORKERS FROM BENCH It was the spirit of the thing. The athletic festival was not a sport event, as we know it in capitalist countries, but a demonstration of the fitness of the Soviet youth for the fulfillment of its historic task—building socialism. These athletes were not professional—nor pampered "amateurs," they were workers from the bench, men and women who make machines, melt metal, manufacture clothes, pave streets, build homes, operate trolley cars, fly airplanes—the makers, builders and masters of the new order. In their pursuit of sports and athletics they never lose sight of the larger meaning of physical culture in the Soviet Union—the slogan which speaks in white letters from the red panel on the G.U.M. Building opposite the Lenin Mausoleum: "We must raise a new generation of healthy, cheerful workers, capable of enhancing the strength of the Soviet land, defending it staunchly from the attacks of its enemies" (Stalin). It is in this sense that the sport pageant was magnificent and it was this magnificence of healthy, joyous masses of the proletariat that thrilled the spectators on the sidelines and emanated from the beaming faces of the athletes.

THEY marched in units representing various types of athletics—track runners, tennis players and fencers, hockey players and boxers. Some units bore aloft the implements of their sport—a swaying wave of tennis rackets, a forest of cars, a moving mass of boxing gloves—all all them marched behind the banners of their plants and factories. The parade proceeded in sections representing the various districts of Moscow, and at the head of each district came the unit of color-bearers with the banners of the plants and factories of the given districts massed in an impressive and thrilling array. Many of these banners had been won and lost in the stirring campaigns of socialist competition. Not a district but had a number of such trophies of victory won in the battles for socialism. Not a plant but displayed proudly its insinua of reward and recognition for outstanding achievements in the field of socialist construction. And when they marched by the reviewing stands, submitting themselves to the inspection of the leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet government, to the scrutinizing eyes of the newspapermen and the merciless lenses of the movie-cameras—these hundred thousand proletarians knew very well that they were passing muster before the eyes of the king—Stalin. Every year brings out athletes, not merely as skilled performers on the sport arena, but also and mainly as builders of socialism. Their very fitness in a physical sense was a measure of their fitness to rebuild the country on new foundations, setting a model

and giving inspiration to the workers of the rest of the world. Hence this flawless step, hence this perfect formation, hence—the splendor of the parade behind the banners of socialist industry.

MASTERPIECE OF PAGENTRY

The full splendor of the parade does not lend itself to description. Leaving everything else aside, it was a masterpiece of pagantry. The Red Square, with its naturally decorative setting, was decked out not merely with streamers, panels and bunting, but with a skillful array of masses of athletes as well. Long before the parade began, several units of the paraders occupied the Red Square, forming two segmented columns that ran the whole length of the square. Banners, colored sport-uniforms and the instruments of the orchestras combined to give the scene a bright, festive joyous appearance. A brilliant hot sun flooded the square, adding luster to every color-shade of the ensemble. A large yellow balloon, with the "G.T.O." emblem embrodered upon it in red and white.

SHORTLY before 2 p. m., Stalin, Molotov, Voroshilov, Kaganovich, Kalinin, Mikoyan and other Soviet leaders appeared on the reviewing stand near the Lenin Mausoleum. They were greeted with an ovation. Then followed the ceremony of "receiving the parade" by a group of Party, government and trade union leaders, whereupon Antipov, chairman of the Supreme Council of the Union of Physical Culture, delivered a short address that rang clear and loud through the loud-speakers. The parade then commenced, the first unit, with the marching colors of its district, marched up, as the spectators applauded and the cameramen got busy. The units stationed on the Square re-formed to allow for the massing of the orchestra into one giant orchestra that remained on the Square throughout the parade and supplied the music for the occasion. Seemingly the stationary athletic units on the Square remained motionless all the time and the general formation was left undisturbed. Actually unit after unit joined in the parade, with other arriving units taking their place unobtrusively and maintaining the same formation. Thus, the Red Square was iridescent with changing color not only of the marching stream but also of the stationary ranks.

THE weather was hot and oppressive. It looked as if a storm was coming on fast. But the sky delayed its deluge which broke out all its fury later in the evening. The parade flowed on, the living color wave continued swelling. Two Soviet-made dirigibles appeared and circling over the Square added their dazzling silver to the color-scheme and their smooth graceful flight to the sense of buoyancy and self-confidence of the marching ranks of red athletes. Then came the various exercises of the athletes, the bicycle brigade, the calisthenic exercises, etc. The spectators were particularly thrilled by the intricate and marvellously precise maneuvers of the athletes, the result in the words "Greetings to Stalin" and "Greetings to the Central Committee" formed by red athletes upon the Red Square.

The parade disbanded at several points and the marchers soon were mixed with the crowds in the streets and squares. There was little difference between the paraders and the onlookers and passers-by. It was the same mass of Moscow toilers. Tomorrow they will be found side by side in the factories, and when the day's work will be done—tens of thousands of workers will again betake themselves to the athletic fields of their factories, to the gymnasiums of their workers' clubs, to the shooting ranges of their defense circles and again find recreation in various athletic practices, at the same time proving their right to wear the "G.T.O." emblem which means "fit for labor and defense"—labor on behalf of socialism and defense of the socialist fatherland of the proletariat.

NOTE:—"G.T.O." stands for the Russian "gotov k-trudu i-oborone," meaning "fit for labor and defense." Every year brings out tens of thousands of thousands with the "G.T.O." emblem after passing a number of athletic tests. The G.T.O. emblem is a circular plate with a running athlete framed in the five-pointed Red Star.

WHEN THE HOUR STRIKES

By SEYMOUR WALDMAN.

(Author of "Death and Profits", an Expose of War Policies Commission, and "The Dead Insist on Living," a social drama.)

I. Though ten millions rot, And more still cry from cruel wounds — 1914's toll— The imperialists (panting for new markets) Press again To pour more workers' blood Into their profit vats.

II. While workers beg for bread and live in pain, Multiple-winged bombers ascend, prepared to drop new deaths. While workers sleep in the streets, huddled into balls, Long range guns surround capital's cities. While workers suck juice from garbage, crowding out the rats, New cruisers point towards even far China's waters. (Their owners need new markets)

III. While workers gulp stinking air in fetid holes, through slits in slums, Science makes and stores the final poison, new gases. While workers see their children sweated and hear their wail, Capital pays pacifists to blind its slaves and stem their growing wrath.

IV. All workers of brawn and brain, Diggers of deep tunnels, diggers holing-through the earth, Steelworkers, coalheavers, porters, waiters, cabmen, farmhands, weavers, rappers, soldiers, sailors, longshoremen, trackmen, conductors, millhands, loaders of ships, molders, gunmakers—black and white. Capital Soon again Drive steel through your flesh, tear out your eyes (with bullets). Sweep away your jaws, And terrible more. All this is planned when the fascist war is done. All this is scheduled In the name of God and "fatherland"

V. But listen, workers, toilers in every saveland, Know that the only fatherland is the workers' fatherland, That all else misleads, Brush aside the yelping jingoes, the solemn divided-den-patrioteers, Turn out the misleaders, the masters' well-paid voices, Spit on the lying poets, satisfied with comfortable despair. Smash the learned professorial flunkies, sharers in your minted blood, Tie up the powder-laden ships, Direct their course with workers' lungs. Listen. When they again would play the old imperialist tune, And would coil the lash, Think— Take the gun (while greeting and speaking to your fellow-worker) But forget not, when your hour strikes, To turn it backward Upon the real enemy

VI. This is a 16-page book of dull satire on the "New Deal," with particular emphasis on the Morgan investigation just concluded in Washington. Its contents include a letter from Al Capone to J. P. Morgan and Morgan's reply: "Famous Last Words," "A Tragedy in the White House," "The Cause of the Crisis," and "The New Deal or How to Bring Prosperity Back."

Careful examination of the pamphlet reveals a few traces of humor. Two cartoons by William Gropper, staff artist of the "Morning Freiheit" lend distinction to the book. —B. K.



... before he puts them on, the foreman can feel the muscles of these Swedish boys."

muscles of these Swedish boys to see if they can stand finishing 20 ceilings a day. Even these only get hired every other week by the boss. One week's work, one week's rest, so that they should have their full strength when they do work. And still the boss is not to blame. The workers themselves spoil the trade. Sam saw the "enemy" around himself daily—the other painters who were continually competing, driving, fighting each other on the job, and they were soft, without character; they sat down on rubbish heaps to lunch. Sam had no idea of things happening behind the closed doors of Wall Street, but he saw very well the union politicians dealing themselves the fattest jobs and the way they used the gangsters to frighten the members.



Worker-sportsmen on parade during recent Moscow sport demonstrations. Millions of young workers belong to sport clubs in the Soviet Union.

The Roosevelt "New Deal" and Fascism

By EARL BROWDER

THE system of policies developed by the Roosevelt administration, which are collectively known under the name of the "New Deal," represent a rapid development of bourgeois policy under the blows of the crisis, the sharpening class struggle at home and the imminence of the imperialist war. The "New Deal" is a policy of slashing the living standards at home and fighting for markets abroad for the single purpose of maintaining the profits of finance capital. It is a policy of brutal oppression and preparation for imperialist war. It represents a further sharpening and deepening of the world crisis.

It has become very fashionable nowadays to describe the "New Deal" as American fascism. One of Mussolini's newspapers has declared that Roosevelt is following the path first marked out by Italian fascism. Norman Thomas has contributed a profound thought that the "New Deal" is "economic fascism" that it is composed of good and bad elements, many of them given "progressive" in their nature, if not accompanied by "political reaction."

A group of honest revolutionary workers in Brooklyn recently issued a leaflet in which they declared that Roosevelt and Hitler are the same thing.

Such answers to the question of the essential character of the New Deal will not help us much. It is true that elements of fascism long existing in America are being greatly stimulated and are coming to maturity more rapidly. But it would be well for us to recall the analysis of fascism made at the 11th and 12th Plenums of the E. C. C. I., both for understanding the situation in Germany and for accurately judging the developments in America.

First, it must be understood that fascism grows naturally out of bourgeois democracy under the conditions of capitalist decline. It is only another form of the same class rule, the dictatorship of finance capital. Only in this sense, can one say that Roosevelt is the same as Hitler, in that both are executives for finance capital. The same, however, could be said of every other executive of the capitalist state. To label everything capitalist as "fascist" results in a destroying of all distinctions between the various forms of capitalist rule. If we should raise the functions to a level of differences in principle between fascism and bourgeois democracy, this would be falling into the swamps of social fascism. But to entirely ignore these distinctions would be tactical stupidity, would be an example of "left" doctrinarianism.

Second, the growth of fascist tendencies is a signal of weakening in the rule of finance capital. It is a sign of deepening of the crisis, a sign that finance capital can no longer rule in the old forms, it must turn to more open, more brutal, ruthless and terrorist methods, not for the exception, but as the rule for suppression of the situation in principle. Fascism is preventative counter-revolution, an attempt to head off the rising revolutionary upsurge of the masses.

Third, fascism is not a special economic system. Its economic measures go no further in the modification of capitalist economic forms than all capitalist classes have always gone under the exceptional stress of war and preparations for war. The reason for the existence of fascism is to protect the economic system of capitalism, private property, the means of production on the basis of the rule of finance capital.

Fourth, fascism comes to maturity with the active help of the Socialist Parties (the parties of the Second International), who are those elements within the working class that we describe as social fascist because of this historic role. Under the mask of an ostensible opposition to fascism, they in reality pave the way for fascism to come to power, disarm the workers, bind the workers to the wheels of the fascist chariot by means of the theory of the "lesser evil," tell the workers that they would be unable to seize and hold power, create distrust in the revolutionary road by means of slanders against the Soviet Union, throw illusions of democracy around the rising forces of fascism, break up the international solidarity of the workers, support the nationalist policies of their own bourgeoisie and carry out all this treachery under the banners of "socialism" and "Marxism." In America, this role is played by the Socialist Party, the "left" reformists and the A. F. of L. bureaucracy.

The development of Roosevelt's program is a striking illustration of the fact that there is no Chinese wall between democracy and fascism. Roosevelt operates with all of the arts of "democratic" rule, with an emphasized liberal and social democratic cover, quite in contrast with Hoover, who dispensed largely with these arts and was openly reactionary. Yet behind this smokescreen, Roosevelt is carrying out more thoroughly and brutally even than Hoover, the capitalist attack against the living standards of the masses at home and the sharpest national chauvinism in foreign relations.

Under the "New Deal," we have entered a period of the greatest contradiction between the words and deeds of the heads of government. Hoover refused the bonus to the veterans and called out the troops against them, causing Hushka and Carlson to be killed. Roosevelt gave the veterans a camp and food and sent his wife to meet them instead of the troops—but he not only denied

them the bonus, he also took away half of their disability allowances, about \$500,000,000 per year.

Roosevelt's internationalist phrases have only served to cover the launching of the sharpest trade war the world has seen, with the United States operating on the world market with a cheapened dollar, i. e., carrying out large scale dumping.

Roosevelt's election campaign slogans of unemployment insurance and relief by the federal government have been followed in office by the refusal of insurance and drastic cutting down of relief, the institution of forced labor camps, and so forth.

Under the slogan of "higher wages" for the workers, he is carrying out the biggest slashing of the living standards that the country has ever seen. Under the slogan of freedom to join any trade union they may choose, the workers are being driven into company unions, mass discredited A. F. of L., being denied the right to strike, while the militant unions are being attacked with the aim to destroy them.

With the cry of "Take the government out of the hands of Wall Street," Roosevelt has initiated and is carrying through a great drive for extending fascism and monopoly, is exterminating independent producers and small capitalists, has established the power of finance capital more thoroughly in Washington than ever in history. He has turned the public treasury into the pocket of the big capitalists. Where Hoover gave them three billions in one year, Roosevelt gives them five billions in three months.

As for the extra-legal development of fascism, the Ku Klux Klan is being revived in the South in precisely the territory which is the basis of the power of Roosevelt and the Democratic Party. It is the South which for generations has given the lie to all Democratic pretenses of liberation by its brutal lynching, oppression, disfranchisement and Jim-Crowing the Negro masses, and upon this basis reduced the level of white workers below that of the rest of the country.

Large sections of workers in the basic industries of America living in company towns which are owned body and soul by the great trusts, have for long been under conditions just as brutal and oppressive as those under Hitler in Germany.

It is clear that fascism already exists in America and more of it is being done by Roosevelt.

But it would be incorrect to speak of the New Deal as developed fascism. With the further rise of the revolutionary struggle of the masses, the bourgeoisie will turn more and more to fascist methods. Whether a fascist regime will finally be established in America will depend entirely upon the effectiveness of the revolutionary mass struggle, whether the masses will be able to defeat the attacks upon their rights and their standards of living.

The Main Features of the "New Deal"

WHAT are the main outlines of the "New Deal" when we consider it as a means of various features embodied in the new legislation and actions of Washington? They may be summed up under the following heads: (a) trustification, (b) inflation, (c) direct subsidies to finance capital, (d) taxation of the masses, (e) the farm program, (f) military and naval preparations, (g) militarization, direct and indirect, of labor. Let us briefly analyze each of these features of the New Deal.

Trustification: Under the mask of the "radical" slogan of "controlled production" in the Industrial Recovery Act has speeded up and centralized the process of trustification which has long been the dominant feature of American economy. There is now being carried out a cleanup of all the little fellows. They are forced to come under the control of the trusts which will have the force of the law. Their doom is sealed, and they are busy making the best terms possible for "voluntary" assimilation before they are destroyed. Capitalist price fixing is given the force of law, and the profits of the great trusts are guaranteed by the government. As for "controlled production," we have the word of an administration spokesman that "competition is not to be eliminated; it is only raised to a higher plane." The further strengthening of the monopoly is intensifying all of the chaos, the antagonisms, the disproportions in American economy. "Controlled production" is impossible on the basis of capitalist private property. There is only the lowest living standard for the little fellows and the intensification of all social and economic contradictions.

Inflation: The continuous cheapening of the dollar serves the purpose of (a) general cutting down of the living standards of the masses through higher prices, and especially a reduction of workers' real wages (already over 20 per cent); (b) restoring solvency to the banks and financial institutions by increasing the market value of their depreciated securities; (c) partial expropriation of the savings and investments of the middle classes; (d) creation of a temporary expanded market to stimulate industrial production for the time through the rush of speculators and profiteers to lay up stocks for higher prices, and the launching of a tremendous commercial war, price cutting and dumping on the world market. All these results of inflation serve to strengthen finance capital, build up its profits at the cost of sharpened exploitation of the masses at home and lead directly to an imperialist war.

Direct subsidies: This is only an enlargement of Hoover's beginning in the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Many billions of dollars as gifts, disguised as "loans," are being poured into the coffers of the big capitalists. It all comes out of the lowered living standards of the masses, out of mass taxation and out of the confiscated savings of the middle classes.

Taxation: There is being carried

out an enormous shifting of even the present limited burdens of taxation on property and big incomes, away from them and on to the shoulders of the masses, the workers of the masses, all the increased taxation is in the form of sales taxes of all kinds, indirect taxation that falls upon the small consumers. All the apparent measures of increasing income taxes have merely fallen upon the middle class, while the big capitalists relieve themselves of all income taxes, as exemplified in the biggest capitalists of all, Morgan, Otto Kahn, and others, who have gone for years without paying any income taxes.

Economy program: While new taxes are piled up and new billions of dollars given to the banks and trusts, "economy" is the rule for all government expenditure that reaches the masses or the little fellows. The government set the example for the capitalist class as a whole with wholesale wage cuts of its employees, with rationalization, mass discharges, etc. The war veterans have their disability allowances cut \$500,000,000; unemployment relief is substituted by the forced labor camps; social services are heavily slashed or discontinued altogether.

Farm program: While millions starve for lack of food, the government turns its energies to cutting down farm production. Growing cotton is being plowed under by the direction of the government. A 30 per cent tax is placed on bread in order that the farmers shall get at least the same proceeds for the small amount of wheat crop which is left. The most favorable case, will still only maintain their former bankrupt situation, while the masses will have less bread at higher prices. The mortgage holders will absorb the great bulk of the government subsidy. Turn your wheat crop either in the hands of the speculators and bought from the farmers at 25 cents, will sharply rise in prices with enormous profits for the speculators, but by the time the farmer will get 80c to \$1 for his new crop, inflation, cheapening of the dollar, will wipe out his gain and whatever he has left will go to the whittaker holder

anyway; i. e., to finance capital, banks, etc. Farmers will be at even a greater disadvantage in buying industrial products, monopolist prices of which are sharply rising. The allotment plan is used to attempt to divide the workers from the farmers and set them in sharp rivalry. The masses, including the farmers, pay all the bills.

Military and naval preparations: The wild commercial war on the world markets, sharpened to an enormous degree by the falling value of the dollar, has already disrupted the London Economic Conference and brought all the imperialist antagonisms to a critical point. The government which carries out this bandit policy abroad, while driving down the living standards of the masses at home, should logically go heavily armed. An inevitable part of the "New Deal" is, therefore, tremendous building of new battleships, cruisers, new kinds of poison

gases and explosives, new tanks and other machinery of destruction for the army, new military roads, increase of the armed forces, and increased salaries for the officers. "Industrial recovery" is hastened by working the war industries overtime. Such war preparations have never been seen since 1917.

Militarization of labor: The most direct and open part of the program for militarization of labor is the forced labor camps with the dollar-a-day wage. Already some 250,000 workers are in these camps. This forced labor has several distinct aims: (a) it sets the standard of wages towards which the capitalists will try to drive "free" labor everywhere; it smashes the tradition of the old wage scales; (b) it begins to break up the system of unemployment relief and establishes the duty to work in order to receive relief allowances; (c) it furnishes cheap labor for government projects and for

the contradictions taken together, at the expense of the U. S. S. R., the land of the Soviets, the citadel of the revolution, revolutionizing by its very existence the working class and the colonies, preventing us arranging for a new war, preventing us dividing the world anew, preventing us being masters of our own extensive internal market, so necessary for capitalists, particularly today, in connection with the economic crisis?"

Hence the tendency to adventurist assaults on the U. S. S. R. and to intervention, a tendency which is bound to be strengthened in connection with the developing economic crisis.

From Comrade Stalin's report to the 1930 Party Congress of the Communist Party of the USSR.)

I spoke earlier of the contradictions of world capitalism. But apart from these contradictions there exist yet one more. I mean the contradiction between the capitalist world and the U. S. S. R. True, it is not a contradiction of the internal capitalist type. It is a contradiction between capitalism as a whole and a country building Socialism. But this does not prevent it decomposing and shaking to pieces the very foundations of capitalism. Still more, it lays bare to the very roots all the contradictions of capitalism and gathers them up into one knot, making for them a question of life and death for the capitalist order itself. Therefore every time that capitalist contradictions begin to grow acute the bourgeoisie turns its gaze towards the U. S. S. R.: "Cannot we settle this or

that contradiction of capitalism, or all the contradictions taken together, at the expense of the U. S. S. R., the land of the Soviets, the citadel of the revolution, revolutionizing by its very existence the working class and the colonies, preventing us arranging for a new war, preventing us dividing the world anew, preventing us being masters of our own extensive internal market, so necessary for capitalists, particularly today, in connection with the economic crisis?"

Hence the tendency to adventurist assaults on the U. S. S. R. and to intervention, a tendency which is bound to be strengthened in connection with the developing economic crisis.

From Comrade Stalin's report to the 1930 Party Congress of the Communist Party of the USSR.)

Every time that revolutionary propaganda leaflets are distributed among the men, the officers, immediately upon learning this fact, send senior non-commissioned officers around to collect every bit of literature that they can possibly find. I have seen men, not in this particular instance, when literature was given to them, take it and conceal it about their persons, and later, when the usual collections are over, go off by themselves and read it.

In spite of persecution, in spite of arrests, this distribution of revolutionary literature and propaganda to servicemen must go on. Five and six years ago, during the boom days of so-called prosperity, many servicemen were to all practical purposes almost immune to revolutionary propaganda. Today, in the worst crisis capitalism has ever known, a changed attitude exists. I know from personal experience that many a man who would laugh and refuse literature in those days, today eagerly accepts it.

Secondly, in times of internal unrest, such as great strikes or demonstrations, the bourgeoisie uses the armed forces of the state against the "interior enemy." This "interior enemy" is none other than the oppressed working class of every capitalist country which goes out into the streets on strikes or demonstrations when conditions for it become unbearable. In either case, the men in the armed forces fight against workers like themselves, against their class brothers.

It is also for this reason that men in service make such fruitful soil for the teachings of Marx and Engels. Therefore, it is of the utmost importance that the Daily Worker and other literature, in spite of all obstacles, be brought to these workers. Every worker at present in service, or whoever expects to be there, should read the Sixth World Congress Communist Resolution on War. This wonderful little book contains much valuable information with which every worker should become familiar. The words of that great leader of the working class of the world, Lenin, "The struggle against militarism must be carried on now, daily, hourly" should become the watchword of every honest and sincere class conscious worker who wants to do his bit in preventing another imperialist world slaughter. To this task, we must bend our every effort.

It is also for this reason that men in service make such fruitful soil for the teachings of Marx and Engels. Therefore, it is of the utmost importance that the Daily Worker and other literature, in spite of all obstacles, be brought to these workers. Every worker at present in service, or whoever expects to be there, should read the Sixth World Congress Communist Resolution on War. This wonderful little book contains much valuable information with which every worker should become familiar. The words of that great leader of the working class of the world, Lenin, "The struggle against militarism must be carried on now, daily, hourly" should become the watchword of every honest and sincere class conscious worker who wants to do his bit in preventing another imperialist world slaughter. To this task, we must bend our every effort.

It is also for this reason that men in service make such fruitful soil for the teachings of Marx and Engels. Therefore, it is of the utmost importance that the Daily Worker and other literature, in spite of all obstacles, be brought to these workers. Every worker at present in service, or whoever expects to be there, should read the Sixth World Congress Communist Resolution on War. This wonderful little book contains much valuable information with which every worker should become familiar. The words of that great leader of the working class of the world, Lenin, "The struggle against militarism must be carried on now, daily, hourly" should become the watchword of every honest and sincere class conscious worker who wants to do his bit in preventing another imperialist world slaughter. To this task, we must bend our every effort.

It is also for this reason that men in service make such fruitful soil for the teachings of Marx and Engels. Therefore, it is of the utmost importance that the Daily Worker and other literature, in spite of all obstacles, be brought to these workers. Every worker at present in service, or whoever expects to be there, should read the Sixth World Congress Communist Resolution on War. This wonderful little book contains much valuable information with which every worker should become familiar. The words of that great leader of the working class of the world, Lenin, "The struggle against militarism must be carried on now, daily, hourly" should become the watchword of every honest and sincere class conscious worker who wants to do his bit in preventing another imperialist world slaughter. To this task, we must bend our every effort.

that contradiction of capitalism, or all the contradictions taken together, at the expense of the U. S. S. R., the land of the Soviets, the citadel of the revolution, revolutionizing by its very existence the working class and the colonies, preventing us arranging for a new war, preventing us dividing the world anew, preventing us being masters of our own extensive internal market, so necessary for capitalists, particularly today, in connection with the economic crisis?"

Hence the tendency to adventurist assaults on the U. S. S. R. and to intervention, a tendency which is bound to be strengthened in connection with the developing economic crisis.

From Comrade Stalin's report to the 1930 Party Congress of the Communist Party of the USSR.)

Every time that revolutionary propaganda leaflets are distributed among the men, the officers, immediately upon learning this fact, send senior non-commissioned officers around to collect every bit of literature that they can possibly find. I have seen men, not in this particular instance, when literature was given to them, take it and conceal it about their persons, and later, when the usual collections are over, go off by themselves and read it.

In spite of persecution, in spite of arrests, this distribution of revolutionary literature and propaganda to servicemen must go on. Five and six years ago, during the boom days of so-called prosperity, many servicemen were to all practical purposes almost immune to revolutionary propaganda. Today, in the worst crisis capitalism has ever known, a changed attitude exists. I know from personal experience that many a man who would laugh and refuse literature in those days, today eagerly accepts it.

Secondly, in times of internal unrest, such as great strikes or demonstrations, the bourgeoisie uses the armed forces of the state against the "interior enemy." This "interior enemy" is none other than the oppressed working class of every capitalist country which goes out into the streets on strikes or demonstrations when conditions for it become unbearable. In either case, the men in the armed forces fight against workers like themselves, against their class brothers.

It is also for this reason that men in service make such fruitful soil for the teachings of Marx and Engels. Therefore, it is of the utmost importance that the Daily Worker and other literature, in spite of all obstacles, be brought to these workers. Every worker at present in service, or whoever expects to be there, should read the Sixth World Congress Communist Resolution on War. This wonderful little book contains much valuable information with which every worker should become familiar. The words of that great leader of the working class of the world, Lenin, "The struggle against militarism must be carried on now, daily, hourly" should become the watchword of every honest and sincere class conscious worker who wants to do his bit in preventing another imperialist world slaughter. To this task, we must bend our every effort.

It is also for this reason that men in service make such fruitful soil for the teachings of Marx and Engels. Therefore, it is of the utmost importance that the Daily Worker and other literature, in spite of all obstacles, be brought to these workers. Every worker at present in service, or whoever expects to be there, should read the Sixth World Congress Communist Resolution on War. This wonderful little book contains much valuable information with which every worker should become familiar. The words of that great leader of the working class of the world, Lenin, "The struggle against militarism must be carried on now, daily, hourly" should become the watchword of every honest and sincere class conscious worker who wants to do his bit in preventing another imperialist world slaughter. To this task, we must bend our every effort.

It is also for this reason that men in service make such fruitful soil for the teachings of Marx and Engels. Therefore, it is of the utmost importance that the Daily Worker and other literature, in spite of all obstacles, be brought to these workers. Every worker at present in service, or whoever expects to be there, should read the Sixth World Congress Communist Resolution on War. This wonderful little book contains much valuable information with which every worker should become familiar. The words of that great leader of the working class of the world, Lenin, "The struggle against militarism must be carried on now, daily, hourly" should become the watchword of every honest and sincere class conscious worker who wants to do his bit in preventing another imperialist world slaughter. To this task, we must bend our every effort.

It is also for this reason that men in service make such fruitful soil for the teachings of Marx and Engels. Therefore, it is of the utmost importance that the Daily Worker and other literature, in spite of all obstacles, be brought to these workers. Every worker at present in service, or whoever expects to be there, should read the Sixth World Congress Communist Resolution on War. This wonderful little book contains much valuable information with which every worker should become familiar. The words of that great leader of the working class of the world, Lenin, "The struggle against militarism must be carried on now, daily, hourly" should become the watchword of every honest and sincere class conscious worker who wants to do his bit in preventing another imperialist world slaughter. To this task, we must bend our every effort.

It is also for this reason that men in service make such fruitful soil for the teachings of Marx and Engels. Therefore, it is of the utmost importance that the Daily Worker and other literature, in spite of all obstacles, be brought to these workers. Every worker at present in service, or whoever expects to be there, should read the Sixth World Congress Communist Resolution on War. This wonderful little book contains much valuable information with which every worker should become familiar. The words of that great leader of the working class of the world, Lenin, "The struggle against militarism must be carried on now, daily, hourly" should become the watchword of every honest and sincere class conscious worker who wants to do his bit in preventing another imperialist world slaughter. To this task, we must bend our every effort.

It is also for this reason that men in service make such fruitful soil for the teachings of Marx and Engels. Therefore, it is of the utmost importance that the Daily Worker and other literature, in spite of all obstacles, be brought to these workers. Every worker at present in service, or whoever expects to be there, should read the Sixth World Congress Communist Resolution on War. This wonderful little book contains much valuable information with which every worker should become familiar. The words of that great leader of the working class of the world, Lenin, "The struggle against militarism must be carried on now, daily, hourly" should become the watchword of every honest and sincere class conscious worker who wants to do his bit in preventing another imperialist world slaughter. To this task, we must bend our every effort.

It is also for this reason that men in service make such fruitful soil for the teachings of Marx and Engels. Therefore, it is of the utmost importance that the Daily Worker and other literature, in spite of all obstacles, be brought to these workers. Every worker at present in service, or whoever expects to be there, should read the Sixth World Congress Communist Resolution on War. This wonderful little book contains much valuable information with which every worker should become familiar. The words of that great leader of the working class of the world, Lenin, "The struggle against militarism must be carried on now, daily, hourly" should become the watchword of every honest and sincere class conscious worker who wants to do his bit in preventing another imperialist world slaughter. To this task, we must bend our every effort.

It is also for this reason that men in service make such fruitful soil for the teachings of Marx and Engels. Therefore, it is of the utmost importance that the Daily Worker and other literature, in spite of all obstacles, be brought to these workers. Every worker at present in service, or whoever expects to be there, should read the Sixth World Congress Communist Resolution on War. This wonderful little book contains much valuable information with which every worker should become familiar. The words of that great leader of the working class of the world, Lenin, "The struggle against militarism must be carried on now, daily, hourly" should become the watchword of every honest and sincere class conscious worker who wants to do his bit in preventing another imperialist world slaughter. To this task, we must bend our every effort.

most favorite capitalists; d) it takes the most virile and active unemployed workers out of the cities where they "constitute a danger to law and order" and places them under military control; e) it sets up a military reserve of human cannon fodder, already being trained for the coming war.

But the provisions of the Industrial Recovery Act regarding labor provide a much more large-scale effort at indirect militarization of labor through a different form from the forced labor camps. In the industries the effort is to establish a semi-military regime under government fixed wages, compulsory arbitration of all disputes with the government as arbitrator, abolition of the right to strike and of independent organization of the workers. These things are to be achieved through the "industrial codes" worked out by the employers and given the force of law by the signature of Roosevelt, and supported when and where necessary by the A. F. L. and the Socialist Party who have already endorsed wholeheartedly into this pretty scheme.

In the labor section of the New Deal program is to be seen the clearest examples of the tendencies to fascism. This is an American version of Mussolini's "corporate state," special state-controlled labor unions closely tied up with and under the direction of the employers. Here we have also the sharpest American example of the role of the Socialist Party and trade union bureaucracy as "social fascists," as bearers among the masses of the program of fascism, as those who pave the way for the establishment of fascist control over the workers. For the working class, the Industrial Recovery Act is truly an industrial slavery act. It is one of the steps towards the militarization of labor. It is a forerunner of American fascism.

In another article, we will take up the question of how the workers can fight against the New Deal.

Every time that revolutionary propaganda leaflets are distributed among the men, the officers, immediately upon learning this fact, send senior non-commissioned officers around to collect every bit of literature that they can possibly find. I have seen men, not in this particular instance, when literature was given to them, take it and conceal it about their persons, and later, when the usual collections are over, go off by themselves and read it.

In spite of persecution, in spite of arrests, this distribution of revolutionary literature and propaganda to servicemen must go on. Five and six years ago, during the boom days of so-called prosperity, many servicemen were to all practical purposes almost immune to revolutionary propaganda. Today, in the worst crisis capitalism has ever known, a changed attitude exists. I know from personal experience that many a man who would laugh and refuse literature in those days, today eagerly accepts it.

Secondly, in times of internal unrest, such as great strikes or demonstrations, the bourgeoisie uses the armed forces of the state against the "interior enemy." This "interior enemy" is none other than the oppressed working class of every capitalist country which goes out into the streets on strikes or demonstrations when conditions for it become unbearable. In either case, the men in the armed forces fight against workers like themselves, against their class brothers.

It is also for this reason that men in service make such fruitful soil for the teachings of Marx and Engels. Therefore, it is of the utmost importance that the Daily Worker and other literature, in spite of all obstacles, be brought to these workers. Every worker at present in service, or whoever expects to be there, should read the Sixth World Congress Communist Resolution on War. This wonderful little book contains much valuable information with which every worker should become familiar. The words of that great leader of the working class of the world, Lenin, "The struggle against militarism must be carried on now, daily, hourly" should become the watchword of every honest and sincere class conscious worker who wants to do his bit in preventing another imperialist world slaughter. To this task, we must bend our every effort.

It is also for this reason that men in service make such fruitful soil for the teachings of Marx and Engels. Therefore, it is of the utmost importance that the Daily Worker and other literature, in spite of all obstacles, be brought to these workers. Every worker at present in service, or whoever expects to be there, should read the Sixth World Congress Communist Resolution on War. This wonderful little book contains much valuable information with which every worker should become familiar. The words of that great leader of the working class of the world, Lenin, "The struggle against militarism must be carried on now, daily, hourly" should become the watchword of every honest and sincere class conscious worker who wants to do his bit in preventing another imperialist world slaughter. To this task, we must bend our every effort.

It is also for this reason that men in service make such fruitful soil for the teachings of Marx and Engels. Therefore, it is of the utmost importance that the Daily Worker and other literature, in spite of all obstacles, be brought to these workers. Every worker at present in service, or whoever expects to be there, should read the Sixth World Congress Communist Resolution on War. This wonderful little book contains much valuable information with which every worker should become familiar. The words of that great leader of the working class of the world, Lenin, "The struggle against militarism must be carried on now, daily, hourly" should become the watchword of every honest and sincere class conscious worker who wants to do his bit in preventing another imperialist world slaughter. To this task, we must bend our every effort.

It is also for this reason that men in service make such fruitful soil for the teachings of Marx and Engels. Therefore, it is of the utmost importance that the Daily Worker and other literature, in spite of all obstacles, be brought to these workers. Every worker at present in service, or whoever expects to be there, should read the Sixth World Congress Communist Resolution on War. This wonderful little book contains much valuable information with which every worker should become familiar. The words of that great leader of the working class of the world, Lenin, "The struggle against militarism must be carried on now, daily, hourly" should become the watchword of every honest and sincere class conscious worker who wants to do his bit in preventing another imperialist world slaughter. To this task, we must bend our every effort.

It is also for this reason that men in service make such fruitful soil for the teachings of Marx and Engels. Therefore, it is of the utmost importance that the Daily Worker and other literature, in spite of all obstacles, be brought to these workers. Every worker at present in service, or whoever expects to be there, should read the Sixth World Congress Communist Resolution on War. This wonderful little book contains much valuable information with which every worker should become familiar. The words of that great leader of the working class of the world, Lenin, "The struggle against militarism must be carried on now, daily, hourly" should become the watchword of every honest and sincere class conscious worker who wants to do his bit in preventing another imperialist world slaughter. To this task, we must bend our every effort.

It is also for this reason that men in service make such fruitful soil for the teachings of Marx and Engels. Therefore, it is of the utmost importance that the Daily Worker and other literature, in spite of all obstacles, be brought to these workers. Every worker at present in service, or whoever expects to be there, should read the Sixth World Congress Communist Resolution on War. This wonderful little book contains much valuable information with which every worker should become familiar. The words of that great leader of the working class of the world, Lenin, "The struggle against militarism must be carried on now, daily, hourly" should become the watchword of every honest and sincere class conscious worker who wants to do his bit in preventing another imperialist world slaughter. To this task, we must bend our every effort.

It is also for this reason that men in service make such fruitful soil for the teachings of Marx and Engels. Therefore, it is of the utmost importance that the Daily Worker and other literature, in spite of all obstacles, be brought to these workers. Every worker at present in service, or whoever expects to be there, should read the Sixth World Congress Communist Resolution on War. This wonderful little book contains much valuable information with which every worker should become familiar. The words of that great leader of the working class of the world, Lenin, "The struggle against militarism must be carried on now, daily, hourly" should become the watchword of every honest and sincere class conscious worker who wants to do his bit in preventing another imperialist world slaughter. To this task, we must bend our every effort.

Socialists Ask 'Intelligent' Class Struggle to Aid Bosses

By HARRY GANNES

SOCIALISM in tabloid form easy and pleasant for worker and exploiter to swallow is the object of "The New Leader," socialist periodical in an article entitled "The Socialist Program and Aim," which appeared in the June 24 issue.

After stating that the aim of the Socialist Party is to "abolish the capitalist system," the appeal is immediately directed to "other classes" than the exploited.

But the giveaway is contained in the exposition of the class struggle. "The class struggle takes many forms," says the Socialist tabloid, and it is not always intelligently waged by each group.

What does this new wrinkle in socialist theory mean in practice? What is the meaning of an "intelligently waged" class struggle "by each group?" Which class is to judge what is intelligent?

An intelligently waged class struggle from the viewpoint of workers' interests is one in which the day to day demand of the workers (unemployment insurance, higher wages) are clearly formulated and effective action organized and carried through to protect the interests of the workers against the capitalist class, endeavoring to prevent the capitalists from overcoming their difficulties at the expense of the workers and leading the workers to the proletarian revolution and Dictatorship of the Proletariat. The exploiters would not consider such a class struggle "intelligent." They always consider a strike of the workers for higher wages as madness, as greed, as a failure of the workers to understand the need for capitalist profit and the necessity of paying huge dividends to stockholders.

THE revolutionary struggles of the working class actually leading to the overthrow of capitalism is considered by the capitalists not only as unintelligent, but as lacking one grain of sense or consideration for the parasites. It is a fact that the capitalist class to a man considered the Russian Revolution as the greatest piece of historical madness ever recorded.

In practice (and the history of the socialist misleaders prove it) the idea of an intelligently waged class struggle "by each group" means the abandonment of the class struggle; it means class collaboration—the betrayal of the interests of the workers and the rendering of service to the capitalists.

After entirely abandoning the phrase "class struggle" during the period of "prosperity" the socialists bring it back again to justify their class collaboration with the capitalists in this period of fascist development.

Does the socialist tabloid consider, for example, the socialist appeal to the workers to vote for Field Marshall Von Hindenburg? Wasn't that an "intelligently" waged struggle "by each group?" Do the socialists consider the vote for Brüning, which paved the way for Hitler, as an intelligent way of conducting the class struggle "by each group?" Are the methods of the socialist Ramsay MacDonald in England an intelligent way of conducting the class struggle?

In the United States the socialists point out the "intelligence" of Roosevelt in the class struggle. They point out the "good features" of the industrial recovery bill and its dominant point class collaboration in the interest of the preservation of capitalism.

By calling on the workers and capitalists to wage an "intelligent" class struggle "by each group" what do the socialists want? They want the workers to surrender their class interests to the bosses. In every instance, the socialists show in practice how this class collaboration should be carried out "intelligently." In the trade unions they help the bosses put over wage cuts. They try to defeat the united front of the workers against the growing attack of capitalism. In stressing the "intelligence" to be gained under the industrial "recovery" act, they want to lessen the struggles of the workers and aid the fascist development of the Roosevelt regime.

The capitalists recognize the existence of the class struggle, but it is their object to keep the workers from becoming class conscious and waging his day to day struggles against capitalism. The socialists talk about an intelligently waged class struggle "by each group" is direct support to the class oppression of the exploiters.

An intelligently waged class struggle on behalf of the working class is a struggle of the workers against the other "group"—against the capitalists and lead the workers to abolish capitalism. Where do we see the class struggle on behalf of the toiling masses most intelligently conducted?

We see it in the Soviet Union, where, under the leadership of the Communist Party, the toilers have actually overthrown the rule of capitalism. We see the intelligently conducted class struggle in the carrying through of the Five-Year Plan and in the building of socialism.

When we speak of "intelligent" action they have in mind an "intelligence" which is to the class interests of the bosses. When we speak of intelligent action, we mean revolution

strategy and tactics to serve the class interests of the workers. Their practice of intelligent action is class collaboration between "each group" with the practice of breaking strikes. Our revolutionary practice is one of irreconcilable class struggle in the interest of the workers. Our conception of the class struggle is based on the teachings of Marx and Engels—that the class struggle leads inevitably to the dictatorship of the proletariat, as realized in the Soviet Union, laying the base of the building of a classless society. Their conception of an intelligently waged class struggle is one of paving the way to fascism.

AGAINST the socialist appeal for an intelligently waged class struggle "by each group" we have Marx's explanation of the role of the proletariat in the class struggle. In a letter to his friend Weydemeyer, Marx wrote as

Notes on the London Conference

By PETER BOLM.

MUCH has been written on the World Economic Conference, but very little has been said as to what the conference actually means for the workers, and especially for the American workers.

To understand this, we must take note of the economic situation of the world as it has developed into extreme crisis in the last few years. We can notice five important changes in world economic conditions since, say, 1923 or 1929, these changes being, so to speak, symptoms of the present crisis.

(1) There has been a tremendous drop in world trade. The value of the whole of international trade today is only one third of what it was in 1929.

(2) Consequently, with such a falling off in selling, there has been an immense accumulation of stocks of goods. The total raw material stocks in the world now stand at twice the amount they were in 1929. Great stocks of wheat are held by all the wheat exporting countries, stocks for which no market can be found. One result of all this has been a rapid decline in wholesale price levels. And this piling up of stocks has also taken place even with drastic government regulations cutting the sown acreage under grain, under cotton and the like, and limiting production of such commodities as oil. These huge stocks exist side by side with, and exist because, the hunger and want of the masses, and the starvation wages of the masses.

(3) Unemployment has increased to unheard of dimensions. The International Labor Office places the world unemployment total at 30,000,000, so we may be sure that the real total is much more even than this.

(4) Policies of economic war are being pursued feverishly by all the great powers. Import quotas, embargoes, export licenses for some commodities and export bounties for others, surtaxes against cheap money, shipping subsidies, freight subsidies, and a thousand other methods of waging aggressive economic war, are being multiplied all through the capitalist world.

(5) A race has begun among the great powers to see who can depress their currency the most, with a corresponding advantage of cheap production costs to compete on advantageous terms with rivals in foreign trade. England left the gold standard in the summer of 1931. Japan has had cheap money for some time—her currency, the yen, is now worth only 40 per cent of its original value. And now America has abandoned gold as a result of the Roosevelt policy of inflation. The dollar is today worth only about three-fourths of its gold value.

All these facts are indications of the great narrowing of markets that has taken place. A great shrinkage of buying capacities has been produced all over the capitalist world. An intense struggle for the markets that are left is the result. The World Economic Conference has been an episode in that struggle for the markets. The great powers went to the Conference armed. Great Britain had abandoned the gold pound, had to some extent consolidated her empire markets with the Ottawa agreements, had introduced a system of protective tariffs at home. The United States had for a long time previous the highest tariff wall in the world. For the Conference she was armed as well with her strong debt position and with the strong weapon of the falling exchange value of the dollar. France has also been consolidating her empire markets. Her trade with her colonies, which in 1925 was only 13 per cent of her total international trade, now amounts to 29 per cent of her total trade. France armed herself additionally with the power to impose special surtaxes and to raise tariffs by decree, without the need for consulting Parliament. Japan's position was strengthened by her 60 per cent devaluation of the yen, by her dumping attacks on the markets of the East, and by her predatory imperialist attacks on Manchuria and China. Germany arrived at the Conference with a transfer moratorium just declared on all private and public, long and short term debts.

The most dramatic clash at the Conference was that on the question of stabilization. This question, which hinges on the question of the Roosevelt program of the cheap dollar, has a special interest for us. It is said that devaluation of the dollar is necessary because of the Roosevelt internal program of price raising. In fact, the two things are part of the same policy—price raising at home, dumping at home, and a policy of economic isolation, and the other desired by Hull—a policy of international co-operation. In fact, Roosevelt's domestic and foreign economic policies are one policy—price raising and consequent war cutting at home, and aggressive international attack on foreign rivals for world markets, leading ultimately to war abroad.

In 1929, the United States did 15.7 per cent of all the world's trade. In 1932, she did only 12.4 per cent. Great Britain had on the question of the first place. This fact explains the aggressive policy of the Roosevelt government in the field of foreign trade. But an aggressive policy abroad must be paid for. It can only be based on the most ruthless exploitation of the working class and the farmers at home. Inflation cuts wages by exactly as much as it raises prices. Already the prices of bread, milk, and other commodities of every day necessity, have gone up. Already, that is to say, wages have been cut as a result of the rise in the cost of living. The Industrial Recovery Act will lead to an even more thoroughgoing exploitation of the workers. And at the same time that the Roosevelt government leads a general offensive against the conditions of life of the working class, it also exports millions of dollars on a bigger scale, on mechanism of the army, on naval bases in the Pacific, on hundreds of new airplanes.

Consideration of these facts brings us logically to the inevitable outcome of the Roosevelt policy. This policy is the policy of American finance monopoly capital. This inevitable outcome will be a new war. There is no other "way out" for international capitalism. The London Conference has gone the way of the Geneva Conference. The imperialist powers will now proceed to a revision of world markets through war, and through their long anticipated attack on the Soviet Union. These are the lessons that we have to learn from London. Roosevelt's economic policy of trade war, and ultimately of armed conflict, goes together with, and depends on, his domestic policy of price raising, wage cutting, and other attacks on the workers.

But we have one other lesson to learn from the London Conference. That Conference was not only the scene of the struggle of the capitalists for markets, it was also the scene of a clash between the worlds of capitalism and socialism. The speech of the Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs, Maxim Litvinoff, told, not of unemployment, declining production, and the other conditions of crisis that prevail throughout the capitalist world. It told of the Soviet Union's capacity to absorb \$1,000,000,000 worth of goods, it told of the economic peace policy of the Soviet Union, it told of rising production, of the abolition of unemployment, of the construction of socialist construction, of the continuous rise in the standards of living of the Soviet masses. The workers and peasants of the Soviet Union took the revolutionary way out of the crisis. This is the other lesson brought out for the workers and farmers of the United States by the London Conference.

With the intensification of the capitalist crisis, the capitalist countries are moving ever more rapidly in the direction of war. A new division of world markets will only take place as the result of war. This means also a tremendous growth in the danger of interventionist war against the Soviet Union. At the London Conference itself, the government of Fascist Germany, in the infamous Hugenberg Memorandum, offered itself as an instrument for such interventionist war. The Hugenberg Memorandum suggested that the territory of the Soviet Union would be a "suitable" area for German colonization. This statement of the Memorandum expresses aloud what every imperialist power wishes in its heart.

If we remember the growth of the danger of war, the growth of the danger of interventionist war against the Soviet Union, if we remember the collapse of all other capitalist "ways out" of the crisis except those of blood and destruction, if we remember the way out taken by the proletariat of the Soviet Union, the heroic October Revolution and the victories of socialist construction won by the Soviet workers since the Revolution, if we remember these things, then we shall have learned some of the lessons the London Economic Conference had to teach us.

War Profits For the capitalists war is a profitable business as was clearly shown during the World War when millions upon millions of dollars were made in profits out of the millions of workers and farmers being killed on the battlefields for the glory of bloody capitalism. A French journalist, Julius Sauerwein, associate editor of the Paris "Soleil" (previously on the editorial staff of the New York Times), in a speech in Chicago, declared: "Some of these industries make immense profits out of preparations for war."

JAPAN DEMANDS HEAVIER TANKS LARGER GUNS

Move to Increase Arms Follows Provocations Against U.S.S.R.

GENEVA, July 7.—In a written reservation to the proposed disarmament agreement, Japan, already engaged in imperialist war in the Far East, and whose provocations against the Soviet Union follow each other daily, demands authorization to build bigger guns and bigger tanks than were provided for in the original draft treaty. Instead of 4.52 inch guns, she demands 6.20 inch guns, and instead of 16 ton tanks, the Japanese are asking for 20 ton tanks.

This move on the part of the war government of Japan follows its previous demand at Geneva for a navy as large as that of either the United States or Great Britain.

Here again can be clearly seen the proper function of the "disarmament conferences" of the imperialists—the building of greater armaments—and in no circumstances the reduction of armaments.

NANKING MOVES TROOPS AGAINST FENG IN CHAHAR

Nationalists Sign Truce With Japan at Darien

SHANGHAI, July 7.—The Nanking Nationalist government, which has just concluded a truce with the Japanese imperialists, at the Darien conference, has ordered an army to be sent against the forces of Marshal Peng in Chahar. Feng-yu-siang, the Chahar war lord and ex-Christian general, has headquarters at Kalgan. He heads the so-called Anti-Japanese army, really an army, by the use of which as a bargaining instrument, Feng hoped to get from the Japanese some of the graft which is the result of the Japanese occupation of Manchuria. The Nationalists, many times over the betrayers of the Chinese people to the Japanese imperialists, want these pickings themselves. General Pang-Ping-hsun has been commanded to proceed against Kalgan, where Feng is rapidly enlisting troops for the war, not against the Japanese, but against a rival band of Chinese oppressors of the Chinese people.

160 at Lithuanian Youth Conference

NEW YORK.—One hundred sixty delegates attended the Lithuanian Young Workers' conference held in Brooklyn. A Chicago youth delegation of 35 attended the conference, coming in a huge moving van. The conference organized a Lithuanian Youth organization to work with the Association of Lithuanian Workers. The conference endorsed the Labor Sports Union and made plans for drawing in Lithuanian Youth. The Youth Anti-War Conference to be held in Paris was endorsed and money appropriated toward sending a delegate.

A Banker Solves the Unemployment Problem

By Burck



Tribute to One of the Bolshevik Old Guard—Comrade S. Gussev

The Historic Fight of Gussev Against Lovestone

By TOM BELL, A Leader of the British Communist Party

I had occasion to work in close collaboration with Comrade Gussev for over eighteen months. In this period special attention was being given to the American Communist Party, then torn by fractional fighting. It was the time when Lovestone was paralysing the Communist movement in America by his gangster methods.

The circumstances were particularly painful for Comrade Gussev, who for several years before had given special attention to our Party in America. During this period he had done everything possible to win the Party leadership, and especially Lovestone and his immediate associates, for the building of a real Bolshevik organization.

But, during and after the Sixth World Congress, when it became clear Lovestone was no longer in harmony with the Comintern, Comrade Gussev unhesitatingly fought and exposed Lovestone.

Such moments are always difficult for the Executive Committee of the Communist International. They call for the greatest care and patience, especially when honest workers are being deceived, as many American workers were, by petty bourgeois demagogues, of which Lovestone was a past master.



S. I. GUSSEV

His Fine Personality Which Inspired Comrades Is Keenly Missed

before reaching conclusions.

Quietly, modestly and unobtrusively he came to Commission sessions, sometimes not deigning to say a word. At times he would put a question, listening patiently to all the arguments for and against, until one wondered whether this man was really interested in the proceedings.

But it was Comrade Gussev's way. And when finally it was necessary to reach conclusions no one could be more clear, practical and firm in taking decisions. He had thought it all out. His ideas were concise and logical, and there was no tulle about it as where Comrade Gussev stood. Lovestone is now a renegade.

Comrade Gussev was an exemplary comrade. The closer one got to him the more his personality radiated that confidence and disinterestedness which marks the great figures of Bolshevism, the disciples of Lenin.

It is just those qualities of Comrade Gussev we can ill afford to spare in these days of revolutionary ferment and war. For those reasons I hope the Comintern will give us more of the life of Comrade Gussev. From a study of the life and character of these devoted sons of the proletarian revolution our youth, the future leaders of Communism, will learn how to fulfill in practice the traditions and teachings of Bolshevism. It is their finest theoretical school, and the best memorial to the work of the old guard of which Comrade Gussev was one of the best.

How the "New Deal" Prepares for Imperialist War

By BILL GEBERT

THE Roosevelt-Wall Street government, on a number of occasions, made declarations that the United States stands for peace, for disarmament, that only its imperialist rivals, Great Britain and Japan are preparing for war. But behind these pacifist phrases there are tremendous undertakings and feverish preparations for war.

The Roosevelt government, like the Wilson government, precisely by means of pacifist talk, not only prepares for war in the future, but prepares for war at a moment's notice. Secretary of the Navy Swanson proclaimed an aggressive program of building up the navy "second to none," to build airplanes "to the full complement." This is the program which is carried out at a rapid tempo.

In addition to \$238,000,000 recently appropriated for the Navy and for the construction of new warships, President Roosevelt granted an additional \$75,000,000 for the Navy from the \$3,300,000,000 Public Works Construction Fund.

Fred Reed, Washington correspondent of the Chicago Daily News, commenting on the new appropriations for the Navy, declares:

"The total the Navy will now receive from public works administration is \$313,000,000, one of the largest sums appropriated to this branch of the fighting service for the construction of new ships and maintenance of those on the line."

The U. S. Navy, according to Secretary Swanson, is "to be built and maintained, a fleet of all classes of fighting ships of maximum war efficiency."

For the capitalists war is a profitable business as was clearly shown during the World War when millions upon millions of dollars were made in profits out of the millions of workers and farmers being killed on the battlefields for the glory of bloody capitalism. A French journalist, Julius Sauerwein, associate editor of the Paris "Soleil" (previously on the editorial staff of the New York Times), in a speech in Chicago, declared: "Some of these industries make immense profits out of preparations for war."

Demonstrate on Aug. 1st Against Roosevelt's War Program

AMERICAN preparations for war mark the mobilization of all the resources and man power and expending itself in the Industrial Recovery Act, which places the control of the industries, conditions of workers in the hands of the War Board machinery, the same as the War Board during the World War.

It was openly admitted by the dictator of the Industrial Recovery Act, General Hugh S. Johnson, in Chicago speech, that: "We do not expect to have to resort to the drastic steps taken during the war. But we have the same kind of a situation." And the "Recovery Act" specifically provides for the building of "naval vessels, airplanes and mechanization of motorization of the army tactical units, as the President may designate."

Under the cloak of public works, a tremendous amount of money has been thrown in, in the form of subsidies, loans and orders for war material manufacturing. According to an Associated Press dispatch from Washington, the Army has asked for an additional \$84,000,000 for "housing projects" and ammunition. According to the same dispatch, more than \$1,800,000 has been set aside for Scott Field, Rock Island Arsenal, Savannah Ordnance Depot, Chicago Depot, in the state of Illinois, etc. In Hartford, Connecticut, the Colt Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company received a contract from the War Department for machine guns to the amount of \$300,000. Since May 30, the Chicago Hawthorne Plant of the Western Electric, owned by the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., a Morgan concern, began manufacturing machine guns for the U. S. air mail planes. A dispatch from Frankfort, Kentucky, reports that a fire at the Kentucky National Guard Arsenal endangered \$500,000 worth of U. S. government military stores where 82,000 rounds of rifle ammunition was stored. The dispatch declares that the fire was endangering the entire city.

Just an indication of these few facts enumerated above and recorded in the capitalist press in the last three days, are just an indication to what extent the Roosevelt government proceeds with the preparations for war. This goes together with the labor military camps to which, now, in addition to the young unemployed boys and men who have been drafted, ex-soldiers are being recruited for the so-called "reforestation camps."

That the "reforestation army" is part of the war preparation machinery, was openly admitted by Robert Fechner, director of the forced labor camps, who said: "The mobilization of the civilian conservation corps, with time as the essential element, has been the most valuable experience that the army has had since the World War. It has tested the organization of the War Department and of the corps areas in responding to a mission very similar to mobilization for war."

AMERICAN capitalists need war as the forceful way out of the crisis, Professor White of the University of Michigan, sometime ago, declared: "Capitalism needs war to slaughter millions of unemployed." This proceeds now at an even faster tempo than it proceeded on the eve of the World War. With the plans for conscription of industry for war, in which workers will be placed on the same basis as soldiers, the same pay and military order, an industrial war plan had been worked out and prepared by the War Department. The whole country is subdivided into military ordinance corps, with 17,000 factories listed, ready in 24 hours' notice, to be transformed into ammunition plants.

The task confronting the working class is not only to expose this, but to energetically carry on a campaign against war preparations. The workers must demand that all funds appropriated for military purposes be turned over immediately for cash relief for unemployed and for the workers' unemployment insurance bill.

While we must point out the sharpening of the contradictions between the rival imperialist powers, United States and Great Britain, United States and Japan, and the aggressive role of American imperialism, in this connection it is necessary to point out that one of the main objectives of the imperialist powers, the United States included, is war against the Soviet Union. Recently, at a meeting of engineers in Chicago, A. N. Fleming, the engineer of the Metropolitan-Vickers Co. of London, one of the engineers who was sent by this company for constructing plants in the Soviet Union, where his colleagues were caught by the workers' government because they were engaged in sabotage and military spying, made a speech pointing out the danger for the capitalist system in the progress of industrialization and building of Socialism in the Soviet Union. Engineer Fleming declared: "Their aim (Soviet Union) is to shorten the working hours of labor and raise the standard of living for the workers. Think what this means to the competitive (meaning capitalist) system in the rest of the world." Therefore, he declares further: "I think we should have a good deal closer interchange and scientific knowledge among the capitalist countries."

Recognition and War The workers of the U. S. must have no illusions that an increase of talk of recognition of the Soviet Union will mean the lessening of the danger of war. There is no contradiction in this. Though the U. S. government may recognize the Soviet government, they at the same time not only prepare, but carry more vigorous preparations for war against the Soviet Union, its class enemy.

Further, the war machinery is prepared, not only against the Soviet Union and the imperialist rivals of the U. S.—Great Britain and Japan, but also against the colonial people and the working class at home. Here, for instance, in the State of Illinois, the National Guard is be-

Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill

While we must point out the sharpening of the contradictions between the rival imperialist powers, United States and Great Britain, United States and Japan, and the aggressive role of American imperialism, in this connection it is necessary to point out that one of the main objectives of the imperialist powers, the United States included, is war against the Soviet Union. Recently, at a meeting of engineers in Chicago, A. N. Fleming, the engineer of the Metropolitan-Vickers Co. of London, one of the engineers who was sent by this company for constructing plants in the Soviet Union, where his colleagues were caught by the workers' government because they were engaged in sabotage and military spying, made a speech pointing out the danger for the capitalist system in the progress of industrialization and building of Socialism in the Soviet Union. Engineer Fleming declared: "Their aim (Soviet Union) is to shorten the working hours of labor and raise the standard of living for the workers. Think what this means to the competitive (meaning capitalist) system in the rest of the world." Therefore, he declares further: "I think we should have a good deal closer interchange and scientific knowledge among the capitalist countries."

Recognition and War The workers of the U. S. must have no illusions that an increase of talk of recognition of the Soviet Union will mean the lessening of the danger of war. There is no contradiction in this. Though the U. S. government may recognize the Soviet government, they at the same time not only prepare, but carry more vigorous preparations for war against the Soviet Union, its class enemy.

Further, the war machinery is prepared, not only against the Soviet Union and the imperialist rivals of the U. S.—Great Britain and Japan, but also against the colonial people and the working class at home. Here, for instance, in the State of Illinois, the National Guard is be-

LENIN ON WAR

We are publishing below various statements by Lenin, made during the last imperialist world war. With the imperialist powers preparing for war, workers should study Lenin's teachings on war.

"What is this war being fought for? Why these unheard-of miseries it brings humanity? The government and the bourgeoisie of every belligerent country are squandering millions of rubles on books and papers blaming the opponent, arousing in the people a furious hatred for the enemy, stopping before no lie whatever in order to picture themselves as the country that was unjustly attacked and is now 'defending' itself. In reality, this is a war between two groups of predatory great powers, and it is fought for the division of colonies, for the enslavement of other nations, for advantages and privileges in the world market. This is a most reactionary war, a war of modern slaveholders fought for the purpose of retaining and strengthening capi-

talist slavery."

"Social chauvinism is adherence to the idea of 'defending the fatherland' in the present war. . . . The social chauvinists follow the bourgeoisie in deceiving the people by saying that the war is conducted for the defence of the freedom and the existence of the nations, thus they put themselves on the side of the bourgeoisie against the proletariat."

"Turning the imperialist war into civil war is the only correct proletarian slogan. It is indicated by the experience of the Commune, it was outlined by the Basle resolution (1912) and it follows from all the conditions of an imperialist war among highly developed bourgeois countries. However difficult such a transformation may appear at one time or another Socialists will never relinquish systematic, insistent, unflinching preparatory work in this direction once the war has become a fact."

Revolts Against Hitler Grow in Storm Troops

Nazi Rank and File Demands Carrying Out of Socialistic Promises; Thousands Mutiny in Frankfort-am-Main

Unrest in the ranks of the storm troops in a number of places is assuming stormy proportions of revolt against the leadership. Characteristic details on the disbandment of all storm troops in Frankfurt-am-Main are brought to light. Eighteen hundred members were expelled from the storm troops. An Extraordinary Fascist Commissar (National-Socialist) was appointed for the purpose of "forming new storm troops". The German paper "Volksrecht" (Zuerich) writes as follows regarding this incident:

HOSTILITY GREETINGS FASCIST FLIGHT TO WORLD FAIR

Authorities Prepare Provocations to Stem Protest Actions

CHICAGO, July 7.—The squadron, demonstrating Fascist Italy's air strength, which is flying from Rome to Chicago, for the World Fair, has been forced to change its plans and will moor in Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, and not, as previously intended, on the Chicago lake front. This change has been forced as a result of the great anti-Fascist sentiment prevailing among the Chicago workers. A flood of letters received by the Italian Consul at Chicago, Giuseppe Castruccio, testified to the strength of the hostility which the workers feel for the bloody Fascist dictatorship of Mussolini. Already stories are being circulated that "anti-Fascist groups"—no mention of who they are—have threatened to "blow General Balbo and his 24 seaplanes out of the lake" if they come to Chicago. The stupid provocations merit the ridicule they will get. What the authorities are really afraid of are the mass demonstrations of the workers expressing their contempt and hate of the fascist emissaries.

Arrangements have been made for motorcycle police to guard the fliers on their way from Lake Geneva to Chicago. Governor Strickemeyer, of the Wisconsin milk strike fame, is again finding a use for his National Guardsmen, detachments of which are to be stationed at Lake Geneva to "guard" the fascists. The hundred special deputies, and land and water police have been drafted to the lake to take care of the planes.

At this meeting was also present a senior leader of the storm troops, Fonjagov, who was unsuccessful in his attempt to stop the speech of the leader of the lower organization. The rank and file who were present at the meeting would not allow it, and Fonjagov was finally compelled, to the accompaniment of hisses from the assembled storm troopers, to leave the meeting. This meeting also voted to adopt a telegram which was sent to Hitler reading:

"The Frankfurt storm troopers demand the carrying out of the social program and the fulfillment of the Socialist Four-Year Plan. The storm troopers demand an immediate answer in a period of three days."

"This ultimatum calls for the disbandment of all storm troops of Frankfurt-am-Main. As the majority of the storm troopers are armed and they refuse to voluntarily turn over their arms, the fascist leadership organized police raids with the aim of forcefully disarming the storm troopers, but even at this rate they did not succeed in finding the weapons."

LABOR MOVEMENT IN CAMDEN GROWS

Revolutionary Mass Organizations and C. P. Push Activities

(By a Worker Correspondent) CAMDEN, N. J.—Camden began to move in front with left wing activities. For the last three months the International Labor Defense has made definite progress. They grew to a membership of 150. They took part in the May 1 United Front Demonstration. They participated in the Scottsboro march to Washington. They had numerous mass meetings. They have now a steady headquarters at Eighth and Walnut Sts., and hold regular weekly meetings on Tuesdays.

The Friends of the Soviet Union organized in March took a strong foothold. They have a small membership, but succeeded in organizing a conference of organizations for recognition of the Soviet Union. They had the support of the local S. P. of Camden and the Workers' Circle. They had four recognition mass meetings. They gathered over 2,000 signatures. They are preparing now for a membership campaign to strengthen the organization.

The Party Union is very active. It succeeded in having a united front with the S. P. local of Camden for May 1st demonstration and celebration. It brought them closer to the rank and file of the S. P. membership and weakened the slander that the Communist Party members are disturbers and trouble makers. It proved that we are for a united front of struggle for the working class. They participated in the Anti-Hitler demonstration regardless of the protests of Rabbi Aronoff and his like. They are raising a fund to send as many workers as possible to the summer school of the Workers' Circle for leadership and they expect that the sympathizers will help them all they can.

Saturday, July 8, is set aside as Daily Worker Day. A list of three hundred sympathizers will be divided among the workers to solicit subscriptions to the Daily Worker. The agent for the Daily Worker is one of the quietest, hardest and most devoted workers that can be found anywhere. He is daily selling from 40 to 100 copies of the Daily Worker by the summer from 6 to 8 hours of his time daily.

We will keep on moving in Camden to the Red Front. M. ISHA.

Vienna, July 7.—The official government newspaper Wiener Zeitung quotes the Austrian Minister of Justice, Schuschnigg, as saying that evidence has been discovered that the Nazis have been issuing propaganda with the object of persuading the many prospective suicides in Germany to combine death with terrorist acts, and thus pass off "heroically." To such depths of degradation the fascist government of declining Germany has sunk.