

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

Daily Worker

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DETROIT STEEL WORKERS REJECT COMPANY UNION

Jobless Workers Present Demands for Relief to Mayor

Stick With the Workers

THERE is a deepening ferment among the unemployed in all cities where relief is being cut off. In New York the anxious unemployed and their families, with starvation staring them in the face, are daily at the relief bureaus in a fighting mood, demanding the immediate payment of relief.

The Daily Worker urges all its readers—all members of the Communist Party, of the revolutionary trade unions, the employed and unemployed alike, as well as members of all other workers organizations, to go to the relief bureaus to help these unemployed workers giving them real leadership.

SUCH work is now being done by many comrades but not with the greatest effectiveness. Instead of mingling with the unemployed at the relief bureaus, becoming part of the masses, learning to know their mood and demands our comrades have made speeches from the sidelines. Some good meetings were held, but because the revolutionary workers isolated themselves from the unemployed, did not fuse with them, the police were able to center their attack on the leading forces and thereby quickly isolate them from the masses.

This isolation, this separation from the great body of the unemployed should be overcome by changing our methods of work. The revolutionary leading forces should mix freely with the unemployed at the relief bureaus becoming an inseparable part of them. Our comrades should listen most carefully to their grievances, to their demands. We should aid them in clearly formulating their demands. We should suggest the need of electing a committee from among the workers themselves to present the collective demands of the workers to the relief authorities, to the mayor, to the Board of Estimates, etc. We should patiently convince them of the correctness of our proposals, making sure of course that our proposals are correct. The whole mass should be organized to stand behind the committee in a militant fight to see that the demands are granted.

MORE than this, we must penetrate the neighborhoods where the unemployed live. We must lay the greatest stress on block committees, on firm organizations of the unemployed in each block, drawing these workers directly affected by the cut in relief into leadership and activity in the organization.

In this way we can fuse the revolutionary leadership with the great mass of starving unemployed, lead their struggle into a definite, organized struggle for relief, into a mighty organized movement that will force relief from the city grafters and their Wall Street masters.

Bread and the Stock Market

THE capitalists know more ways than one to skin a cat. A glance at yesterday's stock market is very instructive, workers, if you feel sore about the rising price of bread. The stock gamblers, the rich parasites, those famed "money changers" who on Roosevelt's entry into the White House, were to be evicted from the temples, are already coining profits on the rise in bread prices.

Yesterday there was a rise of \$1 to \$4 in the value of the shares of the following big bakery corporations: Purdy, General, Continental and Ward. The total rise in the value of these stocks for one day reaches into the millions.

It's a great game for the exploiters. First you raise bread prices to pay rich wheat and cotton farmers to cut crops. Then the flour mills make a profit by higher flour costs. The master baker gets his mite. The big bakeries with their efficient methods of price raising get more. Now the stock gamblers, speculating on these higher profits which will be shown in future higher dividends, rake in on the stock rises.

ROOSEVELT has another way of skinning a cat. As a cotton planter, Roosevelt himself is not averse to a little speculation at the expense of the workers. Prices are low now, he thinks. So he writes a letter to the Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, intended for the rich cotton planters. He tells the boys, I am one of you. I plant cotton myself (that is parenthetically speaking because the miserably paid Negro peons do the work). It is a patriotic duty to plow under your crops. Oh, don't worry about the destruction. We'll collect a fund of \$100,000,000 out of cotton processing and flour processing to pay you. I, of course, will get my share. Just think of it, next year cotton prices will be higher. We cotton planters all will be happier. We'll serve ourselves and our country.

In the stockmarket they gambled on higher bread prices, in the Southern banks and the White House on higher cotton prices.

And the workers pay the bill, the unemployed get it taken out of their miserable relief.

Defend Our Class Heroes!

THE Communist Party of Germany is heroically fighting! The raging terror unleashed by the wolves of Fascism cannot destroy a party rooted so deeply in the masses.

Despite the yelps of all the anti-proletarian pack, Nazis, Social Democrats, Trotskyites, prematurely celebrating the "death of the party," the news of struggles of the German workers multiplies day by day.

The Anti-Fascist Front, with the Communist Party in the lead, is constantly broadening, winning new victories, giving the German workers new courage.

The struggles of workers under the lash of hunger, misery, and terror, cannot be stilled—and only the Communist Party dares come forward as their leader.

But for this very reason, the terror against the workers rages unabated. The threat of death still hangs over the heroic leaders of the revolutionary workers. They are still in jail. The very existence of Thaelmann, Torgler, and the other imprisoned leaders of the Communist Party, stands as an unbearable threat to the Fascist murderers.

Along with them, tens of thousands of workers, Communists and non-Communists, remain behind the Nazi bars.

THE first task of the international proletariat is to show in the most concrete terms its solidarity with its brother-workers who are in the forefront of the struggle.

The imprisoned workers must be defended. Their families, and the families of the thousands of destitute victims of the terror, must be given aid.

The week of July 27 to August 3 has been set aside in the United States for an intensified drive, a Defense and Relief Week for the victims of German Fascism.

Let every class-conscious worker, every intellectual, every enemy of Fascism take an energetic part in broadening and strengthening the anti-Fascist front, in raising an ample fund for the relief and defense of the victims of Fascism!

FOOD COSTS GO UP WITH BREAD PRICE

Even Price of Stale and Rotten Bread Increased

NEW YORK.—Every neighborhood today is plastered with signs on bakery and grocery stores announcing higher prices of bread. Later additional signs will appear announcing further rises.

The Roosevelt regime which engineered the bread price rise and through a statement of secretary of agriculture Wallace gave the bakers the right to raise bread prices at least 1-1/2 cents a loaf, now talks of "prosecution" if prices go higher. The boss bakers know that this prosecution talk means nothing to them, as it is just maneuvering of Roosevelt to get out from under the odium of the shock of the rise.

Other Food Prices Up In the overshadowing importance of increase in bread prices, the fact is obscured that all other grocery prices are going up.

Not only are the boss bakers profiting from the higher prices, but the stock market gamblers are making profits out of the stocks of the big baking corporations. The stocks of such baking companies as General, Continental, and Ward went up \$1 to \$4 a share in the stock market yesterday. By this means the big stock gamblers and coupon-clipping parasites get their share out of the rise in bread prices being paid by the starving workers.

Stale Bread Going Up A sidelight on how high bread prices are hitting the workers is shown by the following:

Morris Malek of Avenue B, baker, said today that he expects his stale bread business to increase now that bread has gone higher.

"These merchants who are raising their prices," he said, "are only doing it to make money as quick as they can."

"I haven't raised my prices and don't feel it is necessary at this time. No doubt," he added, "I will have an increase in my stale bread business. At the present time I get calls almost more than my fresh bread trade for stale bread at half price."

More workers will have to eat stale and rotten bread and have to pay higher prices for it.

Meat, Butter Higher Grocers in every city, when interviewed by the press, admitted that they have been increasing food prices for the past weeks. They said that the rise in bread prices only emphasizes the increasing cost in food.

Delegation Forces O'Brien to Pledge Relief, Halt Evictions

Tammany Pledge No Good; Mass Action Will Win Demands

Report All Workers in Need of Relief to Unemployed Councils

As big crowds congregated all day yesterday around the Home Relief Bureaus in New York, a delegation from the Unemployed Councils headed by Robert Minor of the Communist Party and Richard Sullivan, organizer of the Unemployed Councils of Greater New York, called at the City Hall to present the demand that the Mayor's plan to cut off unemployment relief be abandoned.

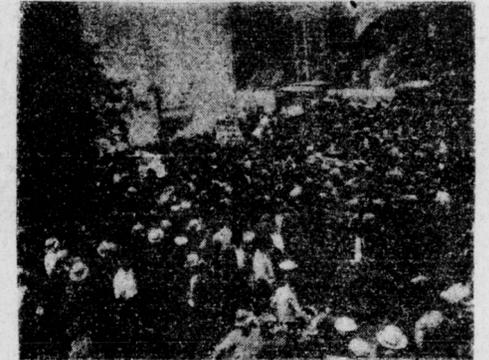
Another demand was that the city government obligate itself immediately to continue the unemployed payments in the form of home relief and wages to workers on relief jobs.

Mayor O'Brien, who had just returned from a week-end visit to Governor Lehman at his summer home at Lake George, N. Y., although unwilling to see the entire delegation, received two, Minor and Sullivan, who presented the demands of the unemployed. The workers' representatives insisted that an immediate special meeting of the Board of Estimate be called and that the Unemployed Councils be permitted to present their plans publicly.

It having been disclosed that \$24,000,000 is available in cash in the City Treasury, the delegation demanded to know why funds could not be arranged for immediate emergency purposes pending more permanent allotment. Mayor O'Brien claimed to be uninformed as to what purposes the \$24,000,000 was earmarked for, and repeated his proposal for an increase in the Sales Tax on food, clothing and other necessities of life. The delegation protested, and assured O'Brien that he would encounter an even fiercer mass resistance to this scheme for robbing the pockets of the low-paid workers than was raised against the proposal for an auto tax. Minor and Sullivan insisted that before leaving the Mayor's office they must carry with them definite and unqualified promises to the many thousands of working class families who are literally starving and cannot wait.

After an extended discussion, in which the Mayor made long speeches

Relief Demonstrations Throughout the U. S.



Demonstrations for immediate relief like the one pictured above took place in scores of cities throughout the United States yesterday.



ROBERT MINOR

in the effort to avoid definite assurances, the delegation of the Unemployed Council secured from Mayor O'Brien his pledge to the unemployed workers that certain measures will be carried through. They are:

1. That money will be found to insure the continuance of unemployment payments, including both home relief and wages to workers on relief work. That this promise will be fulfilled within one or two days.
2. That if the Unemployed Councils will present concrete cases of extreme need, these will be taken care of without a moment's delay on an emergency basis.
3. That all cases of persons who are not on relief list and who should be on it, which can be presented by the Unemployed Council, will be put on relief.
4. That the Mayor obligates himself at once (yesterday) to take

steps against evictions now going on.

5. That a special meeting of the Board of Estimate will be called in about two days to consider unemployment relief. That the delegation of Robert Minor, Henry Shepard of the Trade Union Unity Council and Richard Sullivan of the Unemployed Council will be allowed to present the demands of the unemployed at this meeting.

6. That the committee will be permitted to present to the meeting of the Board of Estimate the proposal that the New York City government endorse the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill.

The delegation of the Unemployed Council, on its part, undertook the obligation to present to the city a list of cases of extreme need of relief, which the Mayor assured the delegation will be immediately cared for on presentation by the Unemployed Council. This requires that throughout Greater New York, all cases of workers and their families who are in extreme need shall immediately come forward and register their names, addresses and full particulars of their necessities in the Unemployed Council which is located nearest to their residence. The addresses of the 20 Unemployed Councils in Greater New York are published on this page today. Carl Winter, Secretary of the Unemployed Councils, declared today that it is necessary to get quick and energetic action immediately to secure all information about the emergency needs of the workers, which must be registered at the local Unemployed Council.

Unit Workers A resolution adopted by the workers at mass meetings and in neighborhood centers states that the workers are returning to their jobs with united ranks to continue the struggle for increased budgets and for the 50 cents hourly rate. In this it is necessary to unite all workers, whether they supported the strike committee or the committee set up by the politicians, the so-called central committee.

Workers of the Great Lakes Steel Company also voted against joining the A. F. of L.

The Detroit steel workers' action is one of a series of actions on the part of the steel workers, coal miners and workers in other industries who are beginning to realize the falsehoods and lying propaganda of the Roosevelt program under the Recovery (Slavery) Act. Instead of allowing the workers to join the unions of their own choice, the Act has led to company unions on a wide scale. A. F. of L. officials who supported the Recovery (Slavery) Act are organizing the workers in order to prevent strike struggles against the company union and against the attacks on the workers' conditions and in order to carry out the will of the bosses.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

Relief Head Admits Mass Action Forces City To Give Aid

NEW YORK.—A delegation representing block and house committees were told by Mrs. Buchman, supervisor of the 149th St. Home Relief Bureau, that the demands they placed before her for relief could be forced only by mass demonstrations and action at the City Hall.

"Leave me alone, go to the higher ups," said Mrs. Buchman after the three of the 15 workers' delegates admitted to see her had demanded relief be continued. "You get better results if you go together to the City Hall and the Board of Estimate," she concluded.

RELIEF STRIKERS GAIN CONCESSION IN ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Workers' Committee Calls for Maintenance of Organization on Job

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 11.—Eight thousand workers who were striking over a week on city and county welfare jobs returned to work when the officials agreed to pay 40 cents an hour. Originally the wage cut was from 45 to 35 cents an hour. Officials also agreed to pay the men for the week of the strike at the rate of 40 cents on the basis of their budget requirements. Later, however, they will have to work out the money for that week.

The workers were attacked by the police in the course of the strike. Politicians were brought in to create divisions with the purpose of breaking the strike.

Officials refused to deal with the Relief Workers Strike Committee, which was elected at meetings attended by 5,000 of the men. Yet the Central Committee of Relief Workers, the fact that this "Central Committee" is connected with the officials is shown in their resolution where they "thank the political leaders of both major parties," including Mayor Oviatt and City Manager Briggs, who helped break the strike. This committee praises the 40 cent an hour scale as "fair to all."

Two militant workers, Rudolph Billings and Loren Lawson, are still held on \$500 bail growing out of the struggles. They face trial July 18.

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Workers Vote Down A. F. of L. and Form Independent Union

Steel, Metal Union Urges Rank, File Control for Real Struggle

DETROIT, Mich., July 11.—Resentment against the steel trusts' attempted introduction of a company union was expressed in action when 1,700 workers of the Michigan Steel Corporation and 2,000 workers of the Great Lakes Steel Company, both subsidiaries of National Steel Corporation, rejected the plan proposed.

They tore up the company's booklets outlining the scheme.

Strong sentiment for a real union and a strike was expressed at the mass meetings called by the workers. In order to smother the growing mood for strike, a self-appointed committee of company agents called in the A. F. of L.

March and Miller, organizers of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, appeared at the Sunday meeting of the Michigan Steel Workers. They said nothing about a struggle to win back the cuts in wages, which amounted to 35 to 50 per cent in three years. "We don't want any strikes," declared Mariel at the meeting.

Vote Independent Union

The workers voted to join the A. F. of L. but when a worker arose and exposed the traitorous role of the A. F. of L. officials they decided to reject their vote and to organize an independent union. Company men have taken control of the union, however, and permit no discussion. Leaflets issued by a group of members of the Steel and Metal Workers' Industrial Union were eagerly read despite the red scare which was raised by the chairman, a company agent.

The union leaflet called upon the workers to strike for a 30 per cent increase in wages, a \$5 minimum daily wage and a six-hour day with-out reduction in pay. The Michigan Steel local of the Steel and Metal Workers' Industrial Union called a meeting this afternoon to discuss the problems and to prepare to expose company men and for a struggle to win the demands.

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Atlas Cement Workers Fight Company Union

Workers in the Atlas Cement plants of the U. S. Steel Corporation in Hudson, N. Y., and New Hampton, Pa., have answered the steel trust by electing their own representatives to the company committees, and by proceeding to build their own shop committees as instruments for carrying on a struggle for better conditions.

The recent victorious strike in Michigan, the workers showed steel workers the way by their determined struggle to win pay in defiance of the steel trust and in defiance of the company union and against the attacks on the workers' conditions and in order to carry out the will of the bosses.

DETROIT, Mich., July 11.—Eight hundred and fifty workers of the Freidhauf Trailer Company yesterday demanding higher wages and shorter hours. Wages are as low as 35 cents an hour for skilled workers. Often the workers are compelled to work as much as 100 hours a week.

Collins, National Organizer of the A. F. of L., who was called in by A. F. of L. members to lead a strike, is preparing a sell-out. A rank and file group which has been formed in urging mass picketing and a real struggle for better conditions.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

Communist Party Holds Extraordinary National Conference to Strengthen Work in the Factories and Trade Unions

Over 200 Party Leaders from Whole Country Adopt Open Letter to Party Membership Urging a Sharp Turn to Mass Activity

Street "in order to develop the Communist Party into a real revolutionary mass party."

The main report was made by Earl Browder for the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the United States. Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, made a report on the Daily Worker in connection with the tasks of the open letter. Jack Stachel dealt with trade union work. A report on the growing imperialist war danger and the preparation of war against the Soviet Union was made by Robert Minor. Alexander Trachtenberg reported on the German Situation and the Struggle Against Fascism.

"Greet Foster"

A resolution was passed and sent to William Z. Foster greeting him as the foremost leader of the Party and expressing the keen feeling of his absence and counsel at the conference.

"Why are we holding an extraordinary Party conference at this time," said Comrade Browder in opening his report to the Party gathering. "And why are we proposing that this conference shall issue an open letter to



Earl Browder C. A. Hathaway

'Daily' to Print Open Letter to Membership Thursday, July 13th

The full text of the Open Letter to the membership of the Communist Party, adopted at the Extraordinary National Conference, held in New York, July 7-10, will be published in the Daily Worker Tomorrow.

Order your bundles of the Daily Worker now to make sure you receive your copy of the paper with this important letter.

the Party? It is not alone because of the extreme sharpening of the crisis and consequently of the class struggle and of the danger of imperialist war. Above all, the reasons for these extraordinary measures lie in the fact that in spite of the serious beginnings of revolutionary upsurge among the masses, yet our Party has not developed into a revolutionary mass party of the proletariat.

"To Rouse All Forces"

"This extraordinary conference and the open letter are designed to rouse all of our resources, all of the forces of the Party to change this situation, and to give us guarantees that the essential change in our work will be made. The letter represents the most serious judgment of the situation and tasks of our Party and our leadership."

The open letter, which will be published in full in Thursday's issue of the Daily Worker, said in part:

"The tremendous sharpening of the economic crisis, and the new severe attacks of the bourgeoisie on the workers and toiling masses, as well as the feverish preparations of the

Imperialists for wars among themselves and for intervention against the Soviet Union, to make a rapid turn of the Party to revolutionary mass work among the decisive sections of the American industrial proletariat an imperative task.

Past Failures

"In many resolutions we already set ourselves the task of developing our Party into a proletarian mass Party. We did this with the greatest thoroughness over a year ago at the XIV Plenum of the Central Committee. But all these resolutions have for the most part remained on paper. The leading organs of our Party have not succeeded in mobilizing the masses of members for the systematic and determined application of these resolutions or in giving the Party membership practical assistance in putting these resolutions into force. At the XV and XVI Plenums, the leading organs of the Party did not call themselves ruthlessly to account for the failure of the Party to make any headway in the carrying out of this turn.

"Owing to the change in the administration the American bourgeoisie was in a position to spread among broad masses of workers temporary illusions of an approaching improvement in their situation. But the depth

Building Soviet Canal Regenerates Prisoners

Convicts Become Shock Brigaders On Far North Socialist Construction

MOSCOW.—Thousands of criminals and counter-revolutionaries, were transported to the far north of Russia by the Soviet O. G. P. U. (political police), and put to work on the construction of the gigantic canal to join the Baltic sea to the arctic White Sea. The bourgeois press of the world "invented many false stories of the rigors to which these people were supposed to be subjected."

Now the gigantic canal is completed, in the record time of 19 months. And with its completion, in itself an amazing achievement, the story of what really happened to these people is being revealed to the world.

Given both freedom and work on a gigantic and inspiring job, the vast majority of these people were regenerated in the process. Given positions of responsibility and trust, and every opportunity to train themselves, the former criminals, wreckers, and bullies have made themselves over into eager builders of socialist construction.

The story of all that happened in this drama of the Soviet northland is the character of a single article, but the character of this drama as well illustrated by 1 letter out of the thousands of the same kind which have been written by the former criminals themselves.

"Not Threats, Nor Terror"
This particular letter is from Valda, one of the engineers of the White Sea Canal, who was himself a prisoner, but has now been released because of his good services in the camp.

"It was not threats, nor was it terror that made the people work as they did on the Baltic-White Sea Canal. On the one hand, it was the full realization of the immensity of our job. On the other, thousands of men and women who had never had the joy of performing useful constructive labor were awakened to new social consciousness through the opportunity to learn a trade."

"Neither the magnitude of the cliffs, nor the hardness of the diabase, nor the severe climate of the North, could retard us," he continued. "We became shock brigaders who astonished the world by breaking all known records. Usually one is called an udarnik if he exceeds his assignment by some five or 10 per cent. But what would you call a criminal of yesterday, transformed into a new man, full of energy and courage, who day in and day out, exceeds his task by 100 and 150 per cent!"

Prisoners Choose to Stay
"But what I saw in the forests of Karelia bewildered me. The strange convicts I found there felt and behaved as if they had been working on Dnieprostroi or some other big construction job. There was dignity about them. They had their own administration. They lived in clean warm barracks. Their food was nourishing and plentiful. They took pride in the best workers, printed their pictures in the papers, and even painted them with oil colors."

"Can you imagine a 'prison' whose inmates are free to go to the woods? Can you conceive a murderer or notorious burglar of yesterday, a dangerous man, speaking at a meeting of his fellowmen of the crying need to protect public property?"

"If you can, then you understand what camp life of convicts out in Karelia is like."

"The OGPU which supervises this amazing camp world is so sure of its corrective methods that it furnishes rifles to reformed gunmen who guard important buildings, and I have not known of a single instance of serious infringement of this trust bestowed in them."

"One of the 'prisoners' recently set free to leave the camp, have voluntarily remained to see the job finished. Whatever the circumstances that brought me out here, I can say that only the Soviet Government could use camps as a method of correction. The lies of the bourgeois press cannot alter the facts."

NEW SCOTTSBORO TRIALS MAY HAVE KU KLUX JUDGE

I.L.D. Learns Callahan Likely to Preside

NEW YORK, July 11.—If Judge James E. Horton refuses further to consider the Scottsboro case, the retrial of Heywood Patterson will be thrown into the court of Judge W. W. Callahan, of Morgan County, one of the most notorious Negro-baiters and Ku Klux Klan members in Alabama, it was learned today by the International Labor Defense.

Judge Horton's decision was seen by William L. Patterson, national secretary of the I.L.D., as a maneuver to accomplish more skillfully the lynch purposes of the white landlords of Alabama, led by Ex-Senator Tom Heflin and Attorney General Thomas E. Knight.

Judge Horton's decision to grant a new trial, and his statement that the "evidence preponderates in favor of the defendant" is seen by William L. Patterson, national secretary of the International Labor Defense as a means to lull the masses into a sense of security, halt the mass protest, and create the illusion that the Alabama courts can be relied upon.

At the same time, Judge Horton is scheduled to plead that this same decision disqualifies him from further participation in the case, throwing it into the hands of Judge Callahan, who has no such statement of the innocence of Heywood Patterson to support, and who will proceed more ruthlessly with the legal lynching.

Under these circumstances, the I.L.D. pointed out, intensification of mass pressure in meetings, telegrams, resolutions and letters of protest, demanding the immediate, unconditional release of the boys, is imperative. Protests should be addressed to Governor B. M. Miller, at Montgomery, Ala.; Attorney-General Thomas E. Knight, also at Montgomery, and to Judge James E. Horton, Athens, Ala.

TRIAL TOMORROW OF FRAMED NEGRO

Thrown Into Jail for Resisting Eviction

NEW YORK.—At the trial of William Bryan, Negro worker, which takes place tomorrow morning in Special Sessions Court, Smead and Schermerhorn Sts., Brooklyn, the N. Y. District International Labor Defense will fight for the right of workers to resist being thrown out of their homes.

Bryan, militant Negro worker, is charged with having thrown a flatiron at a policeman while resisting the eviction of himself and his wife from their Brooklyn home on April 20. The defense will also bring out that race discrimination was a factor in the eviction of Bryan and his wife.

The Bryans lost a child which died in the Kings County Hospital from pneumonia contracted after a long period of undernourishment. Bryan has been unemployed for a long period.

At a mass meeting held by the Brownsville Section I. L. D. and the Brownsville Unemployed Council last night, Negro and white workers protested Bryan's arrest and demanded his release and an end to race discrimination.

Negro and white workers are called upon by the I. L. D. to attend Bryan's trial tomorrow morning.

Tarmon Trial Same Day
On the same day and in the same court, Loretta Tarmon, arrested June 2 at a home relief bureau demonstration, will be tried on a charge of disorderly conduct. She will be defended by the I.L.D.

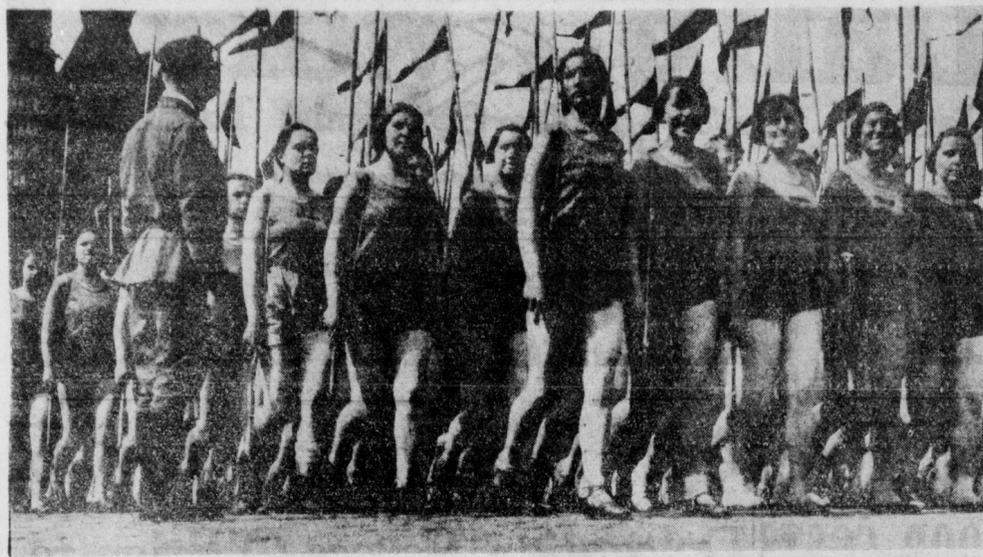
Mattern Camped by Frozen River Until Natives Saw Signal

Soviet and American Relief Expeditions on Way to Fetch Marooned Flier

MOSCOW, July 11.—Cables today told the full story of Jimmie Mattern's mishap over the frozen volcanic country of northeastern Siberia. Taking off from Khabarovsk after finishing more than half of his round-the-world flight, he had flown for fourteen hours over the treacherous sea and icy tundras when he noticed that his motor was overheated.

Land or crash was his choice. For more than two hours he sought a likely landing place and finally brought down the plane on a hillock more than sixty miles from Anadyr, the nearest settlement. He found the propeller bent, the right wing and one side of the landing gear broken and the fuselage smashed.

Looking over his stores, he found biscuits and chocolate sufficient for 3 days' subsistence. He roamed about and eventually came upon the Anadyr River where he saw two boats which missed his signals. After that he saw



Moscow Auto Workers Plan Production in Huge Meeting

A description of an inspiring meeting of the workers of the Stalin Auto Workers (formerly Amo) near Moscow, held recently in the famous Park of Culture and Rest, is contained in a letter sent to an American worker by a woman worker of the Soviet plant. The gathering was arranged for the purpose of discussing "the fulfillment of the current quarterly program," says the letter, which follows:

Moscow, U.S.S.R.
Dear Comrades:
Proletarian greetings from the workers of Amo-2 plant. Amo plant has a day off today. Our Trade Union Committee has selected this day for the meeting to discuss the fulfillment of the current quarterly program and working up of the counter plan for the third quarter of 1933, the first year of the Second Five-Year Plan.

Since the weather is good it has been decided to hold the meeting in the Central Park of Culture and Rest.

Inside the Park
We all gathered at 11 a. m. at the Amo plant and together went to the park. Just as you enter the park you see a very pleasant picture. From the main pavilion of the park the serpentine pathways lead in all directions. They are crossed here and there by gay colored flower beds, sport grounds, tennis courts, grounds for mass dancing and games, small music halls, etc.

There are many buildings intended for the cultural use of the masses. There are libraries, exhibitions, technical and scientific halls, movies, theatres, circus, dining rooms, children's villages and so on.

The plan of how to spend this day was arranged beforehand by our factory culture propaganda section.

The Children's Village
The first thing we had to do was to carry all the workers' children to the children's village where they could also have a good time while their parents rested. Now children are given to the care of nursemaids. Children here receive their lunch dinner and supper.

But what is the children's village? It is a large territory enclosed on one side by a number of buildings where children can play in rainy weather. On the other side there is a fence. All measures have been undertaken to provide this Children's Village with all conveniences. Here you can see play grounds, a pond with small boats for children, a bathing pool, a theatre, a cinema, children's workshops and special rooms for dramatic and musical circles and a brass band as well.

Leaving the children we went to bathe. Nearly all of us went into the water. Cool water was so pleasant for our hot bodies. Clean, with wet hair, covered with bright drops of water, and awfully hungry, we entered the dining room. By preliminary arrangements the special hall was held for us. In a short time all the workers were seated at the small white tables and quickly made away with a tasty and square meal.

The Workers Speak
The meeting itself was to be held in a large room "Workers and Kolchonniks" (Workers and Peasants) which was written on the door. It is a large pavilion including a long hall

filled with rows of green chairs. Just opposite the door there is a stage. Portraits of the proletarian leaders are hung on the walls. On the front wall there are two large boards. One of them is red and the word "Victory" is written on the top of it. Here the number of plants and kolchonniks are written, the plants and kolchonniks that have fulfilled and over-fulfilled their plan. Another board is black. The word "Alarm" is written on it. It warns those plants who are in danger of unfulfillment of the program. On the walls of this hall you can also see the records of the best Soviet plants and collective farms.

Our meeting was very inspiring. All the workers spoke their opinions and made valuable suggestions while discussing the working out of a "counter-plan." (The suggestions from the workers on the plans proposed—Editor). The second question on the order of business of the meeting was the awarding of premiums to the best shock workers in the past quarter. The best shock worker got an honorary udarnik diploma and valuable awards. The meeting is over. It was decided then to examine the Hall of Udarniks is a long row of busts of the best shock workers of the Socialist construction. They are done by the best sculptors. There is an inscription under each one of these statues. We read:

"A. P. Salov, a worker of Amo plant, rewarded with the Order of Labor. W. N. Dobrovolsky, a skilled worker of the turners workshop of the electrical plant. Under his leadership the program was over-fulfilled 110 per cent. Rewarded with an order as well. Mikhaylova, worker. A number of rationalization proposals were presented by him. Rewarded with an Order of Lenin and presented with a trip round the Soviet Union."

Passing from one bust to another we take pride in the heroes of our country.

After dinner we went in different directions. The meeting was finished now and we could take part in the amusements and have a good time in the park.

It is impossible to tell in one letter all about our Park of Culture and Rest.

Please write what you are interested in. We shall gladly answer you. (Signed) ANNA SMIZNOVA, Moscow, U.S.S.R., 12 Erechaff St., Apt. 13.

1 YEAR SENTENCE FOR UNEMPLOYED
Jail and Fines for 7 in Eviction Arrest

LANCASTER, Pa.—Seven members of the Unemployed Council have been convicted on charges of "inciting to riot, conspiracy and obstructing the service of a legal process" as the result of an eviction demonstration on June 8th.

Joseph Smithreidinger, Fred Trubiana and Arthur Walters were sentenced to one year in the county jail and fined \$100 apiece. Luther Henderson, a Negro worker, Richard Sturjis, Harvey Gerlach and Roy Urban were jailed for nine months. Six other workers were freed.

The workers were arrested when attempting to prevent the eviction of Jacob Lefever of 1411 N. West End Ave. The workers were only driven away with the aid of a large force of city police.

To Appeal Three-Year Term Given Worker Framed for "Perjury"
TRENTON, N. J.—An appeal in the case of Tom Scott, sentenced to from two to three years in Rahway penitentiary on a charge of "subornation of perjury" because he organized the defense of the workers arrested in the South River needle trades strike last year, has been filed with the State Supreme Court. It was announced today by the International Labor Defense.

The I.L.D. announced a campaign to collect 100,000 signatures protesting the railroadings of Tom Scott, and the reign of terror in Middlesex County inaugurated by the industrialists and ammunition manufacturers of Perth Amboy, New Brunswick, and South River.

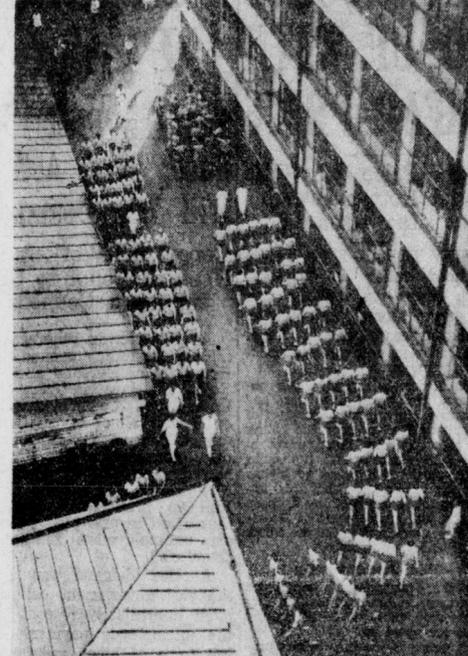


Photo (top) shows women engaged in work in connection with the Workers' and Peasants' press marching during a recent parade in Moscow. At right, men and women in a sport demonstration before the Stalin (formerly Amo) auto plant, near Moscow, in which they are employed. Millions of Soviet workers belong to sport clubs and take an active part in gymnastics. The Soviet Government appropriates huge sums each year for its health program, and places special emphasis on the development of the youth.

DELEGATES ARRIVING FOR MARINE UNION CONVENTION SATURDAY NIGHT

Negro and White Representatives Coming From Many American Shipping Ports

NEW YORK.—Delegates are arriving from outlying ports for the Second National Convention of the Marine Workers Industrial Union, which begins Sunday, July 16, and runs three days into next week. The convention opens with a banquet on Saturday night of this week, at Manhattan Lyceum, to which all organizations are urged to send representatives, to greet the delegates. Earl Browder, Jack Stechel, M. Olin, and Ben Gold are on the list of speakers to greet the convention in the names of their respective organizations.

With the arrival of delegates increasing interest in the convention is being shown among the marine workers who live and work along the port of New York.

The first delegates to arrive are the ones who had the farthest to travel—from Seattle and other North West ports. One of these delegates, Tom Ray, arrived in time to speak at a street meeting in New York Sunday. The meeting was attended by several hundred marine workers.

Longshoremen are beginning to see that the convention will lay the ground work of organization for a real struggle against the betrayal they expect when Joseph P. Ryan opens "negotiations" with the boss stevedores next September.

Delegates from New Orleans, San Francisco and San Pedro (the port of Los Angeles) are already on the road to attend the convention. From closer ports the delegates are ready to start, having been elected during the last few days by the local unions, among them many ship and dock delegates.

From the port of Savannah a letter announced that the Negro longshoremen of that city are sending a delegate to the convention. News of the convention and the call to send a delegate were brought to them by seamen aboard ships putting in at Savannah.

The unemployed seamen will be represented at the convention by many fraternal delegates. These delegates, elected by the unemployed councils on the beach of a dozen ports will be present to help work out the problems of the marine workers hooking up the struggle for unemployment insurance with the demand for shorter hours, more pay and more men on the job. The workway (forced labor at sea) problem will also be of keen importance to the unemployed representatives.

The revolutionary dock workers of Mexico, report they hope to be able to send a delegate to the convention.

The Marine Workers Industrial Union must secure sleeping accommodations for a large number of out of town delegates to its Convention.

Chicago Officials Cut Relief 10 p. c. As Prices Rise

"We'll Give You Less Food for Greater Money Value," Says Letter of Public Welfare

CHICAGO, Ill., July 11.—Grocery allowances for families on relief has been cut 10 per cent by the Cook County Bureau of Public Welfare. The sky rocketing of food prices has taken out a good portion from the food baskets of families who get relief in the form of food checks which are exchanged

in the grocery stores. The county public welfare is now using the rise in prices as the excuse to carry through the relief cut.

Families applying for relief get a letter from the Public Welfare informing them that relief was cut because of the increase in prices. The letter in full is:

"NOTICE TO CLIENTS"
"It is necessary, due to rapidly changing retail food prices, to increase the quantity of food purchased at wholesale in the form of monthly rations."

More Value—Less Food
"This enables us to secure greater value for you. Although your grocery order is reduced somewhat, the actual money value of the food furnished you is increased."

"It is necessary, due to rapidly changing food prices, to increase the quantity of food purchased at wholesale in the form of monthly rations." In this way the county will buy up large quantities of food at lower prices, but workers who are on the relief lists will get less, making the saving for the

County Bureau for Public Welfare. "This enables us to secure greater value for you," say the officials in the letter. Although "your grocery order is reduced somewhat, the actual money value of the food furnished you is increased." In other words the worker will get a cut in food, though the amount received may be worth as much as that issued before the price rise. With prices of food having jumped from 20 to 30 per cent this will amount to an equivalent cut in the relief distributed.

The officials believe that they can cover up the relief cut by saying "the actual money value of the food furnished you is increased." This ridiculous argument has not fooled the unemployed who find that the relief which they receive has diminished.

One family with two little babies reported to the Unemployed Councils that their meagre food allowance of \$6.94 has now been cut to \$6.23. All relief in Cook County which includes mainly the city of Chicago is now being cut while the prices of food mount higher each day.

July 1, 1933.
(Form Letter No. 53)

TAMPA WORKERS FREED; POLICE RE-ARREST THEM

TAMPA, Fla., July 11.—The four remaining Tampa prisoners were released here yesterday on writs of habeas corpus enforcing the reversal of convictions against them by the Florida Supreme Court.

They were immediately re-arrested by Sheriff Spencer, of Hillsboro County, and held without warrant for "investigation."

The four are J. E. McDonald, Henry Bonilla, Felix Morrero and Mario Lopez.

No charge has been laid against them.

All four had served eighteen months of long terms, in the county jail and on the chain-gang, for working-class activity on behalf of the Tobacco Workers' Industrial Union.

The International Labor Defense, organizing mass protest against this action of the Tampa authorities, has called on all workers and sympathizers to send immediate wires to Sheriff Spencer, Tampa, Fla., and to Governor Dave Sholtz, Tallahassee, Fla., demanding the immediate release of the four Tampa prisoners.

DAY BY DAY
With the "Daily"

Victorious Leather Strikers Order Extra Bundle of Fifty

"Since I was already there, I tried to sell a few more papers. Soon the police came along in a car, and took me down to the station, again asking me more questions."

"This time they searched me, slapped me, and hit me about as hard as they could in the ribs with their fists. They kicked me, and when they finally let me go, they threatened me with worse treatment if they ever saw me in Dearborn again."

"DAILY" HAS IMPROVED GREATLY IN EVERY WAY
From Nelson Dewey, Edgewater, Colorado:

"Having been a Daily Worker subscriber for ten years, I had to drop my subscription for one year on account of lack of funds and sickness. I finally got enough money for a months sub. I appreciate it more than ever now as it has improved greatly in every way."

"Your article on Ellis and Minor was fine. I used to buy the St. Louis Post-Dispatch especially for Minor's cartoons, as they appealed to me above all others. I am enclosing \$3.50 for a six-month sub. and hope I will never have a sub. without the Daily Worker again."

"If the workers of this country had a back-bone instead of a wish-bone, they would dump the whole damned works pronto."

Memoirs of a Bolshevik
By O. PIATNITSKY
These Reminiscences of an old Bolshevik are a thrilling and instructive glance backward over years crowded with events of world importance.
—and—
Daily Worker
FOR SIX MONTHS
The Book \$1.00
The Sub 3.50
Total \$4.50
You can have Both for
\$4.00
Tear This Out and Mail!
DAILY WORKER
59 East 13th Street,
New York, N. Y.
Please send me, at a saving of a half dollar, MEMOIRS OF A BOLSHEVIK and the DAILY WORKER for six months. I enclose \$4.00.
NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____
STATE _____

Relief Is Being Cut and Stopped. The Lives of the Jobless Are in Danger. The Workers Can Only Be Guaranteed A Livelihood If They Unite Against Relief Cuts and for Social Insurance

Rise in Steel Fails to Bring "Boom" to the Unemployed

BALTIMORE, Md.—The whole plant for two years has been like a huge giant with the wind knocked out of it. You couldn't help being shocked. Everywhere deadness, idle machinery, cranes that never moved. No smoke from most of the tall stacks, and from whole mills no sound at all. It seemed so unreal, so absolutely unbelievable, but sure enough it was true, because your eyes couldn't betray you.

But who cared whether smoke came out of the stacks or not—the smoke stacks couldn't starve or freeze because they were idle? Those smokeless stacks meant something, just the same—they meant 10,000 unemployed steel workers, some of them just managing to live and others slowly starving to death. Last winter, workers and their children groveled in cinder piles, looking for small pieces of unburnt coke, until the company started screening in the cinders and selling the coke at a profit. After that, you saw people wandering through the woods hunting for bits of timber. No one would risk putting food in the porch ice-boxes any more, after the series of food robberies. In the company store, families either had their credit cut off entirely or were given a very, very limited credit-dole on the book. The Negroes who lived herded together in the bunk houses were forced to get out, when the company with the most inhuman indifference ordered the bunk-houses destroyed. By royal order of the Bethlehem Steel Company, the Children's Aid Society allotted to steel workers' families the princely sum of 50 cents per person per week. Eviction from company-owned houses, foreclosures on mortgages held by the company-controlled real estate racket, broken-up homes and broken health ended the steel workers' dream of prosperity.

What Steel Rise Means. The presence of so many unemployed began to look like a menace to capitalist law and order. They were promised "better times." And now, lo and behold! magic inflation appears on the scene and presto... orders came in for steel. It is true that steel is not wanted, but money men want to turn their cash into steel before the dollar goes down. And to show that Roosevelt is god's gift to the working class, none other than Mr. S. J. Cort, manager of the Sparrows Point Plant, is interviewed by the Baltimore Sun. Mr. Cort states that "the Sparrows Point Plant has increased operations from 18 per cent to 50 per cent," that "the local plant is receiving work for the Golden Gate Bridge, which will take two years to build," that "the bulk of the new steel orders are not for heavy steel." This is the first broadside of publicity for the hurried launching of the Steel Code, which the Iron and Steel Industry is adopting. Behind all the optimism of Mr. Cort's statements, there remain facts that cannot be talked away: the fact that some 8,000 Bethlehem Steel workers in and around Baltimore are still unemployed, and the fact that those who are working are getting barely 50 per cent of the wages they got in 1929. It is true that steel orders have picked up temporarily, but it is ridiculous to try to tell experienced mill-hands that a bridge under construction for a period of two years will keep the steel mills going for the same length of time. The Plate Mills in Sparrows Point alone can put out 4,000,000 pounds of steel for structural iron fabrication in a mere 24 hours. Another flaw in his statement points out clearly that in his present pick-up, the bulk of the orders are not in heavy steel, but in materials for rails or building construction!

Greater Speed-Up. Besides, the sheet mill at Sparrows Point has introduced the three-high automatic mill, which is scheduled to do away with 75 per cent of the sheet-mill workers. On the open floor, the firing of the feed-boys, in the tin-mill, on the cold roll side, the annealing furnaces will speed up operations and do away with many hands. Then comes the "abolition of the anti-trust law," under the industrial "recovery" act, the giving of greater freedom to the big boys on top. This means that in the process of greater trustification, while the little firms are being pushed to the wall, the steel workers will be ground down as if between two stones in the price-war markets, and that victory will go to those steel manufacturers who can grind down wages most successfully. In other words, further wage cuts for the steel workers.

How Wages Are Cut. An article in the IRON AGE of June 9th, a magazine for steel-company owners, reveals just what the big boys are planning for us. The Chairman of the American Rolling Mill, Mr. George M. Verity, writes that the N. I. R. A. is a wonderful thing, "it will ensure employment to all those who desire it, and increase purchasing power through a broad-based earning capacity of all those who do their fair share of the constructive work of the nation. It is in effect an enforcement of the 'share the work plan'... this means, in so many words, that the steel companies are not going to give wages, but rather spread employment. This is being done in order to prevent the payment of unemployment or part-time relief, and instead force the burden on the steel workers. Those who have a few days' work will have to part with some of it to help some other workers to a job. At the same time, the steel industry will increase its output per hour, through the fresh supply of part-time workers. The steel code of the bosses will, no doubt, try to use the 20 cents per hour wage for

laborers that is prevalent in the steel industry. This was done in the foundries, and from all likelihood it will ultimately be adopted in the steel mills, unless the steel workers thwart the attempt. Such a low wage base can only mean that those who earn higher wages now will soon be reduced to that lower wage in accordance with the Steel Code. For this reason, real rank and file organization of the steel workers is essential: the workers themselves must prepare their own demands.

With the fighting program of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union the workers can go forward to victory. Every worker must immediately communicate with the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union. Join or apply for information on the formation of mill committees.

Jobless Workers Present Demands. (CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE) The unemployed workers are in a condition of suffering today as never before. The death rate for babies of the working class is rapidly increasing under the pressure of starvation and lack of proper milk and other food. Many thousands more are in need of relief today than were in need before the beginning of the Roosevelt program.

Minor Leads Delegation. Robert Minor, speaking for the delegation, declared that the workers of New York must be prepared on short notice to assemble by tens of thousands at City Hall, when called by the Unemployed Councils, to impress the Tammany administration with the fact that the workers take these matters in deadly earnest. When the delegation reached the Mayor's office, it encountered another delegation of members of the Socialist Party and of renegade elements opposed to the Communist Party. Minor, on behalf of the unemployed workers, proposed to the other delegation that they immediately join forces and present to the Mayor a united demand. Jack Altman, of the Socialist Party, on behalf of the other delegation, refused and insisted that they be regarded as entirely separate.

A Needle Trades unemployed delegation also appeared before the Mayor. They presented a statement demanding "assurance of unemployed relief to every unemployed worker and their families and that the Home Relief Bureaus pay immediate rent without waiting for dispossesses or marshal notices." The Harlem Unemployed Council, with 50 delegates from neighborhoods were also present. Their delegation was not admitted, but the chairman, Louis Campbell, organizer of the Harlem Unemployed Council, was allowed to present the demand.

Tampa Cigar Workers Hit A. F. of L. Member Drive

TAMPA, Fla., July 11.—The Cigar Makers' International Union, one of the oldest and most reactionary machine ridden unions in the American Federation of Labor is now seeking to revive its practically defunct organization by forcing the thousands of militant Tampa cigar makers into its ranks under the Recovery (Slavery) Act. In a letter to the local secretary widely distributed among the cigar makers here, acting president R. E. Van Horn calls attention to the "permission given under the Recovery (Slavery) Act to organize the workers." "No group of workers will be recognized by the National Industrial Recovery Board except the International Union," the letter declares. It continues "A company union or a dual union will not be recognized by the administrators of the Act." Tampa cigar makers who have had a brilliant record of struggle against the continued betrayal policies of the A. F. of L. officials and who have formed a militant industrial union which is now 4,000 strong are not going to be taken in by the lying propaganda of the A. F. of L. It will be remembered that the Tampa workers waged a heroic fight against the combined forces of the companies, the local authorities, the police and the courts in defense of their rights to organize, to strike and to belong to a union of their own choice in 1931. The A. F. of L. statements that company unions will not be recognized is already proven false by the silent approval of the admin-



A Hunger March in the Heart of France. Two thousand workers, made jobless when French ship building operations were suspended, marched for three days from St. Nazaire to Nantes, where they demanded that they be given work again.

Wis. in Ruling Hurts Small Home Owner; Favors Large Owners

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The Industrial Commission of Wisconsin is forcing the cities to put over a "shelter allowance" instead of rent for the unemployed. This means that the small home owners will receive instead of rent for "relief" tenants only enough to cover their taxes, insurance, and interest on mortgages; just enough to give back to the insurance companies.

Already eviction cases are springing up because of this edict of the slave-market industrial commission. A real estate company tried to evict a member of the Unemployed Council on N. 12th street. But the Unemployed Council mobilized the workers of the neighborhood and when the sheriff came around he was forced to give the family more time.

Jobless Increase But Relief Is Cut, Writes a Worker in Oregon

MULINS, Ore.—Dear Comrades: The unemployed workers of Clackamas County have been working on "relief" last winter at \$1.50 in scrip. Some have been able to work 2 days, others 3. Clackamas County was allotted \$15,000 formerly for relief. It received \$6,500 only for the month of June—with a further cut for July. We aren't going to starve amidst plenty. We are going to follow the only path—and that is struggle—we are going after what we want—with the program of the workers' guide, the Communist Party. —Henry Matson.

A.F.L. BAKERS SEND DELEGATES TO DEFEND TRADE UNION CONFERENCE

NEW YORK—Two A. F. of L. Bakers' locals have just elected delegates to the Conference in Defense of the Trade Unions which will be held this Saturday, July 15, at Webster Hall. Credentials coming in from various A. F. of L. unions such as the Iron Workers, Painters, Garment workers, Amalgamated Food Workers and others indicate that the conference will be based on a wide representation.

In responding to the conference the unions are realizing the seriousness of the situation confronting the workers with the enforcement of the Industrial Recovery (Slavery) Act. The workers are already tasting the fruits of the Slavery Law in the attacks on the Fur workers' section of the Needle Trades Industrial Union, on the attempts to company unionize the Laundry Workers' Industrial Union, and to break the militant strike of the workers, and in the setting up of a starvation textile code which will attack the wage standards of the whole working class. These instances showing the workers how false are the promises contained in the act are arousing many unions to unite in action against the Slavery Act. The role of the A. F. of L. officials in imposing the Slavery Law on the workers in order to break down the militant unions and to enforce starvation conditions on the workers is being revealed daily.

The July 15 conference must rally the workers from every organization, shop and factory to unite to defeat the Slavery Act. Credentials should be sent to the Provisional Committee for the Defense of Trade Unions, Room 637, 80 East 11th Street. Post Set for World Hop. NEW YORK, July 11.—Wiley Post announced yesterday that he will take off for his solo flight around the world, aiming at the same six-day mark Jimmie Mattern failed to achieve. His plane, the Winnie Mae, is in perfect condition at Floyd Bennett Field, he said, and awaits only a good weather report.

Call Conference to Organize Lumberjacks

SEATTLE, Wash., July 11.—A conference of outstanding importance to the lumber workers of the Northwest is being called by the National Lumber Workers' Union in Seattle on July 16th. The call which has been sent out to the workers in the logging and pulp wood camps, the sawmills, the shingle mills, and the plywood veneer, paper and pulp mills. The conference opens at 10:30 at 1109 Virginia St., Seattle, and will formulate plans to organize the industry.

The A. F. of L. is making frantic efforts to bring the old International Timber Workers Union into life. This union was allowed to die in 1922 by the officials and the bosses when the Four E's, the bosses company union was in control. The workers are showing readiness for struggle and are demanding a fighting organization to lead them in their struggles. Spontaneous strikes have broken out all over the Northwest. Strikes have occurred at Tacoma, Coos Bay, Olympia, Port Angeles and other important lumber centers. These are but surface indications of a tremendous upsurge of strike activity which will shake the whole industry to its foundations.

Important War Industry. Recently, there has been a small increase in the activity within the industry. This is due to the shipment of lumber to the Orient for use in war supplies. But even with war raging in the Far East, the lumber industry is as hard hit by the crisis as any industry. At the present time, the industry is running at about 20 per cent of capacity. This means, of course, that only 20 per cent of the workers are employed—and the workers are unemployed—and in their desperate greed for profits, the bosses have devised new methods of speed-up, of capital-

Unendurable Speed-Up Described by Our Worker Correspondents

Upholstery Strikers Firm in Thid Week

By a Worker Correspondent. PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The upholstery workers strike of Philadelphia is in its third week. The spirit of the workers is still high. Today we had a demonstration of workers in the entire industry. We passed thru the upholstery factory section on Market Street down Broad, then to the strike headquarters. Nine-tenths of the strikers are youth, but not a single youth has addressed the strike meetings, neither has a single woman organizer for the single Negro worker been given the floor to express their opinion. One young worker marching beside me suddenly said to us in the line. "You know, if all the working men throughout the country would stop working, lay down their tools and the Rockefeller's and Morgans wouldn't be able to eat and had no one to drive them around, then they would give us what we demand." His fellow worker beside him, a little stunned at this remark, said, "That would be a revolution." "Well, the first one answered," "that's what we need."

The strike is controlled by the bureaucrats of the International, but due to the watchful eye of the workers, the settlements thus far made have been 100 per cent victories. One dollar an hour for upholsters has been gained in the several shops that have been settled. The bureaucrats have been prattling about the Recovery Act, giving the workers the right to organize and that the government is behind the workers, but the workers know that this is baloney. They see when they try to stop a scab, the police club their fellow strikers. There is only one way to win a general victory and that is by mass picketing at those shops who are employing scabs. This has as yet not been proposed but this I am

certain will be surely proposed from the floor at the next strike meeting. I am

PEQUOT CO. INVOKES CODE TO FORCE STRETCH-OUT PLAN ON MILL STRIKERS

Threatens to Open Mill Gates to Scabs; Wants Repeal of State Night Work Law

SALEM, Mass., July 11.—In a half page advertisement in the Salem Evening News of July 7 the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co. officially declares its policy towards the 1,800 textile strikers who have been out since May to defeat the company speed-up plan, and threatens to open its gates to take scabs this week.

That the textile bosses are going to use the starvation Recovery textile code just signed by Roosevelt as a means of imposing a hitherto unknown rate of speed-up on the workers is brought out in the company's statement. It declares "the code provides for a minimum wage of \$13 a week in the North for a 40 hour week. There is nothing in the Act itself or in the Code which makes any further reference to wages. It is not required that we pay 48 hours' wages for 40 hours work. There is nothing in either the Act or the Code which in any way limits research or limits the operation of machinery." This reveals that the textile bosses will not be halted by the code in imposing greater wage cuts on the workers. The workers will be forced to produce more for less money they have previously.

Gov. Ely Opens Drive to Suspend Night Work Law in Mass.

BOSTON, Mass., July 11.—Governor Ely of Massachusetts today sent a message to the legislature urging authority to suspend the operation of the law prohibiting night work for women and children on the ground that the law conflicts with the operation of the new textile code and the Recovery (Slavery) Act. Ely who has financial investments in cotton textiles conducted a similar campaign last spring but was forced to retreat as a result of the mass campaign conducted by the National Textile Workers Union.

Number Needing Relief Mounts in Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—From the third to fourth week of June the Charities Bureau reported an increase of 1,926 cases which included 7,713 dependents. This statement gives the direct lie to reports in capitalist newspapers that an increasing number of workers are being taken off the charity lists. Locals of the Relief Workers Protective Union fight for increased relief, are being formed all over the city. At present there are 8 locals with a membership of from 25 to 100 each. The effect on the workers and may mean a strike at present when negotiations for an agreement are pending. The Silk Association has submitted a starvation code for the silk and rayon weaving industry, which establishes a new low level for the skilled section of the industry. For skilled weavers and warpers, many of whom are organized, an \$18 minimum wage has been set. Wages for weavers before the crisis ranged from \$30 to \$40 a week and warpers averaged \$35. Wages for unskilled workers, following the cotton textile code as a precedent, will be set at \$13 in the North and \$12 in the South. In 1928 weekly average earnings of silk workers ranged from \$17 in Pennsylvania to \$23 in New Jersey.

Workers Crazed at Ritz-Carlton

By a Worker Correspondent. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—A young man was stabbed to death by an overworked cook. This happened the 4th of July while the elite of the American exploiting society was celebrating the day of independence. Music, more music. The rich man's vacation must not be spoiled by this grim tragedy, and the show went on, as a helpless youth lay on the kitchen floor with a knife deep between his shoulders. This is the way that the over-



exploited workers end, one in jail, the other dead, while the boss orders more music! At the Ritz Carlton Hotel in Atlantic City, where this happened, the employees are overworked, with wages at a pitiful level and extra hours without remuneration. Most of the kitchen help is over tired, long hours in front of burning stoves make them very irritable, often half crazed. If cooks and all the employees would work less hours, this tragedy could have been avoided. But then what of the bosses profits? Conditions at the Ritz Carlton Hotel are unendurable. They must be changed. But we must be united, or we can never force the boss to improve our conditions. Food workers united! Fight for better conditions!

The 'Denver Post' Pays \$1.50 for 16 Hour Day

(By a Worker Correspondent) DENVER, Colo.—The "Denver Post" is working men 16 hours a day for a dollar and a half a day. It is worth millions of dollars and has no use for workers. This capitalist paper tries to run the city of Denver. It is a non-union newspaper. It runs gambling houses and controls crooked boxing in Denver. Organization and mass pressure will relieve this situation in Denver.

On August 1, 1914, the World Imperialist War Broke Out. Capitalism Is Now Plotting Another World Blood Bath. Workers, Demonstrate on August 1 Against Imperialist War!

Britain to Carry on Trade War Against U.S.A. to the Limit

Churchill and Chamberlain Give Signal to Meet Aggressive Imperialist Policy of Roosevelt in Struggle for Markets of World

LONDON, July 11.—Under the guise of praising what they call the Roosevelt plan the British parliamentary leaders have openly announced that they will take up the trade war challenge and carry it out to the limit. This was made particularly clear by the speech in parliament of Winston Churchill, former chancellor of the exchequer.

Participating in the debate in the house of commons on the World Economic Conference, Churchill in words praised President Roosevelt for his stand on the raising of wholesale prices and said that Britain would follow the same policy.

Peace Talk to Conceal War.

Since the inflationary program of the Roosevelt administration, by beating down the dollar as compared to the British pound sterling, takes away the advantages gained by Britain in the world market when it depreciated its currency, the Churchill proposal to "follow" Roosevelt means war upon the Roosevelt program.

Churchill's speech followed that of Neville Chamberlain, who is now chancellor of the exchequer. Chamberlain also praised the Roosevelt policy of "raising prices," and included in such action the British dominions. Thus both Britain and the dominions, Canada, Australia and South Africa, are to boost prices which can be most easily done thru further inflation. Their talk of agreement with the Roosevelt policy is only talk of economic peace to conceal the trade and tariff war that has been intensified by the aggression of the United States when it adopted a policy that led to the wrecking of the London conference.

War on Workers at Home.

For the British workers the speeches of Churchill and Chamberlain mean higher prices for the necessities of life—again following the Roosevelt policy of attacking the American workers, forcing higher monopoly prices on the home market in order to throw surpluses on the world market at dumping prices. Both British and American workers are to bear the brunt of this trade and tariff war between the two big imperialist powers in a lowering of real wages through inflation.

Cut Down Food Production.

Chamberlain said that depreciation of currency was not the only method of raising prices; he favors agreements to cut down acreage in wheat and cotton production. Thus while the workers face starvation because they cannot buy bread and wear rags because they cannot buy clothing, the governments take steps to cut down production of food and clothing so they can get higher prices on the enormous stores they now hold from the masses.

Britain Will Not Resume Gold.

It is made clear by all British spokesmen in parliament that under no circumstances could Britain be expected to attempt to return to gold in the present situation. This new stage of the trade war between Britain and the United States will certainly force France and the other gold countries to abandon their gold standards and engage in the worldwide trade and tariff struggle.

The World Economic Conference itself entered its final stage today and no longer pretends to be among living things. For weeks in a state of paralysis, it has now disintegrated into committees that will carry on discussions, but have no power or authority to reach any conclusion except to quit cold.

There was a sub-committee on timber production agreements that decided to adjourn because of failure to accomplish anything. Efforts are being made to continue talk of silver and wheat agreements, but any of these will be made between individual countries.

The monetary commission has agreed to discuss the question of "indefiniteness," but since war debts are barred from discussion nothing can be expected from that source.

Soviet Delegation Opposes Tariffs.

The only concrete proposal made today was that of the Soviet delegation which reminded the monetary commission that one of its avowed objects is to increase exports, and asked the nations to make offers to buy goods and to abandon the tariff restrictions upon shipments of goods. The Soviet delegation stated that there were increasing possibilities, under certain conditions for sales inside the borders of the U. S. S. R. The Soviet delegation again insisted upon a pact for economic non-aggression before formal adjournment.

Gold Countries Want Tariffs.

As against the Soviet proposal the gold countries, particularly France and Sweden, are anxious for formal adjournment of the conference, so they can proceed to raise high tariff barriers against products from the United States and other countries embarking on dumping programs. At the opening of the conference there was declared a "tariff truce" for the period of the conference, during which time no new tariff measures would be invoked. Formal adjournment of the conference will be marked by the raising of higher tariff walls.

CHICAGO PLANS ANTI-FASCIST RALLY, PICNIC

Many Organizations to Attend I. W. O. Affair

CHICAGO—The Chicago Anti-Fascist United Front Committee, representing scores of working-class organizations, and the Chicago Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism, have pledged their active support to the Anti-Fascist Rally and Picnic at Birnes Grove, July 23, sponsored by the International Workers' Order.

The Chicago Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism, 208 N. Wells St., has organized a shock brigade, whose first task will be to sell tickets for this rally. This group will have its first meeting on July 17 at the I. W. O. offices, 3301 W. Roosevelt Rd.

This picnic, which is expected to bring out thousands of Chicago workers, will be not only an occasion of a mass protest against Fascism, but it will concretize this protest by raising funds for the relief and support of the thousands of workers, Communist and others, who have been jailed and tortured by the Nazis, or forced into destitution and exile by the Hitler terrorism. A portion of all proceeds will be turned over to the Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism.

The picnic, which will also celebrate the achievements of the I. W. O. in the past year, will offer a program of outdoor sports, entertainment, and dancing all day. Birnes Grove is at 79th and Archer Sts. It is reached by going to the end of the 63rd St. car line, where trucks will be available to transport the workers to the Grove and back. Admission is 10c in advance, 15c cents at the gate. Blocks of tickets are available at the I. W. O. office.

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

"THERE IS NO MONEY FOR RELIEF!"



—by Burck

Communist Party Holds Extraordinary Meeting

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

and tempo of the economic crisis have established favorable conditions for a speedy unmasking of the policy of the parties of the bourgeoisie.

Role of Reformists

On the one hand the bourgeoisie is attempting, with the help of the reformists, to establish all kinds of rallying centers for intercepting the disillusioned masses, and to set up barriers against Communism. On the other hand, and at the same time the bourgeoisie is intensifying direct terrorism and provocation against the masses and coming more and more to adopt fascist methods of violence and demagoguery and to establish fascist organizations. . . .

"Every Party member must understand that it depends on correct policy and above all, the execution of the correct policy, whether we will be able to mobilize the masses of workers for struggle and whether our Party, in this historically favorable situation, will become the decisive mass Party of the American proletariat, or whether the bourgeoisie, with the help of its social fascist and fascist agents, will succeed in disorganizing the mass movement and keeping it down. Never before was the situation in the country so favorable to the development of the Communist Party into a real revolutionary mass Party. . . .

"The working class will be in a position to fulfill its role as the most decisive class in the struggle against finance capital, as the leader of all toiling masses, only if it is headed by a Communist Party which is closely bound up with the decisive strata of the workers."

Speaks On Daily Worker.

Speaking on the role and function of the Daily Worker in carrying out the open letter passed by the extraordinary Party Conference, Comrade Hathaway said: "Comrades will be interested in knowing what the result of the circulation drive has been up until now. So I will take also the condition in districts, New York, for example, during the month of May while the subscription drive was on, secured 67 new subscribers to the Daily Worker. But while it was secured 67 new subscribers, they dropped 90 old subscribers. If you take District 5—Pittsburgh—during this month, they took in 17 new subscribers, they dropped 35 old ones. District 6—Cleveland—took in 41 new subscribers and dropped 62 old ones. District 7 took in 46 new subscribers and dropped 48 old ones. Take Chicago—66 new subscribers—and they dropped 92 old ones. This is the subscription drive that is now being conducted by the Party for the Daily Worker."

Workers' Advisory Committee.

"How are we going to do this? We cannot do this merely in the editorial office of the paper. We have to do it in a political way, all the way down the line, which ties up the paper closer to the masses of workers. One of the things that we have to carry out is the building up of a Workers' Advisory Committee, organized from the factories and trade unions, that will meet to discuss the paper and give to the editorial staff of the paper their opinions of the manner in which we handle each question that comes up."

District Organizers.

"Furthermore, under the direct and personal leadership of the District Organizer of the Party in every district—and particularly in the concentration districts, there must be set up a Workers' Advisory Committee that will meet not less than once a month with the District Organizer to discuss the manner in which the Daily Worker has reflected the struggles of the workers, the needs of the workers, etc. On the basis of this discussion, the District Organizer must assume personal responsibility for seeing that a full report is sent to the editorial office of the Daily Worker. This is necessary, comrades, if a real change is to be brought about in the paper. Furthermore, this is necessary if you are going to develop a Daily Worker consciousness in the districts and build the paper as a popular mass organ."

What "New Deal" Means

Comrade Browder in his main report to the extraordinary party conference speaking on the "new deal" said, "It represents the rapid development of the bourgeois policy under the present phase of the crisis, the sharpening of the class struggle at home and the emergence of the new imperialist war. The 'new deal' is a policy of slashing the living standards at home and fighting for markets abroad, for the simple purpose of maintaining the profits of finance capital. It is a policy of brutal oppression at home and for imperialist war abroad. It represents a further sharpening and deepening of the world crisis."

Weakness To Overcome

Pointing out weaknesses which must be overcome, Browder declared: "We have surrendered our planned work to the pressure of daily incidental problems of everyday life. We have become captives of spontaneity instead of masters of the development of events." To overcome this, he pointed out, the open letter called for a decisive turn to the shops, to the basic industries, to a "decisive strengthening of our base and activities among the employed workers in the basic industry," at the same time increasing activity among the unemployed.

Concluding his report Browder said:

"If we maintain a Bolshevik unity of purpose and effort, if we establish a real party democracy and will carry through the task of winning the masses. It depends upon you. The only guarantee for the carrying through of the line is to arouse and activate the membership. That is why this special conference has been called. This is why we proposed to issue this open letter to the Party."

A resolution on the Agrarian Question was adopted.

Telegrams were sent to the Communist International on the death of two of its outstanding leaders, Comrades Guusov and Clara Zetkin.

OUSTED RED GETS NAZI SHOP VOTES

Rank and File Overrules Leaders

BERLIN—The rank and file of the Nazi shop group of the Rheinag public utility works overwhelmingly outvoted their leader and forced the reinstatement of the Communist chairman of the factory council.

The chairman had been arrested and released. When he returned to work he was fired. Against the resistance of the Nazi leader a shop meeting was called. When the Nazi leader declared that "all marxist elements must be weeded out," a storm of resentment broke out. An old Nazi worker declared, with the applause of his party colleagues, that it was dastardly to fire the red chairman, since he was the best fellow worker, and demanded a vote, at which his reinstatement was overwhelmingly decided. The management was forced to abide by this decision of the workers.

Heckert in a touching speech filled with fathomless hatred for the fascists and boundless contempt for the Social Democrats sketches the significance of Clara for the revolutionary fighters of Germany, pledging to realize her wish made in the Reichstag speech last August "to live to open the first Congress of Soviets" saying when that day comes we will lift the urn from the Kremlin wall and place it on the Tribunal opening the session of Soviet Germany.

Molotov speaks for the Central Committee of the Communist Party

Get your unit, union local, or mass organization to challenge another group in raising subs for the Daily

Soviet Germany Is Pledged As Zetkin Is Laid to Rest

Ashes of Heroic German Fighter Are Placed in Kremlin Wall

(By a Participant at the Funeral)
MOSCOW, U.S.S.R.—The flaming heart of our great Revolutionist Clara Zetkin has ceased to beat. I am just now listening to the Memorial in the Red Square via the radio: The masses streamed out of the factories at 4 o'clock. It is now past 8 o'clock and they are still passing my window of the Kremlin Hospital on the way to the Red Square.

The city has been astir for two days. Old man Katsayama opens the meeting. On the Tribunal are Stalin, Molotov, Kaganovitch and others. Katsayama speaks, slowly but incisively for his 74 years, warm words for the courageous international fighter. Marty extends greetings for the International.

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JAPAN MATCHES U.S. NAVY PLAN

To Spend 156 Millions on Warships

TOKIO.—Immediately after the American government's announcement of a \$315,000,000 naval building program, the Japanese government announces a \$156,000,000 budget for new warships and planes. The Japanese navy is now larger than the American.

The Japanese program calls for two cruisers, two aircraft carriers, fourteen destroyers, six submarines, one mine layer, and eight torpedo boats. Like the American program, this plan calls for completing the new armaments within three years.

American Club in Cuba Bombed

HAVANA, July 11.—A bomb exploded today on a mailbox in front of the American Club on the Prado here, breaking the windows of the club and injuring the Negro telephone operator in the leg. Other casualties were prevented by the fact that police saw the bomb in time and warned pedestrians away.

The Changing Prosperity Propaganda and the Present Economic Crisis

Roosevelt, Johnson and Green Use Promise of Returning Prosperity and Threat of Collapse To Sharpen Attacks on Workers

NEITHER the lurid stories of the imminent return of prosperity, nor the threats of an immediate catastrophe and collapse, which cover the extremes of the capitalist propaganda on the economic situation reflect the facts which confront the workers.

Both views, used by the same capitalist spokesmen such as President Roosevelt, General Johnson and Bill Green, have a definite purpose in advancing the program of Wall Street in the present phase of the crisis.

What is the actual situation? What prompted the assurances of recovery and the re-employment of millions, and why the about-face, and threats of a catastrophe?

It is true that as a result of inflation and war preparations, as a result of speculation and gambling, as a result of the aid to the big trusts in their price raising programs, production in certain industries were advanced. This "advance" was relative. Compared to the period of production at the time of the nationwide bank shutdown in March when some of the leading industries which were running on sharply curtailed schedules actually closed down completely, there has been a rise in production. But in no instance has this rise gone above the crisis levels of 1931. There is the additional fact that the low level of present production—higher in comparison with March 1933—is achieved through speed-up, rationalization, stretch-out, etc., with less workers than were employed in 1931.

Very Few Employed
The Department of Commerce reports that in this period when the capitalist press was shouting "prosperity has returned" production rose 9 points but employment rose only 2.9 points.

To put over the program of the leading exploiters of higher prices, lower wages, less relief for the unemployed, Roosevelt used the fact of the limited and relative rise in production to keep the workers from questioning the higher wages. He used it to promise the end of unemployment.

percentage in capacity of operations in the steel industry have been often attributed to automobile production. Rises in car output have obviously helped, steel men observe. However, the statistician set steel output against automobile output and found that increases in new cars are absorbing about one-eighth of increased steel production. As the building construction and railroad fields are taking little steel output, he concluded that much of the present rising output is going into inventories of auto body makers and other manufacturers buying in anticipation of rising prices, with the expectation of using the steel in finished products as consumer demand rises.

So Roosevelt and Johnson come out with their shrieks about another collapse and about this country being unable "to stand another collapse."

Upturn in Production Reaches Snag, But Does Not Lead to Automatic Collapse; Only Day to Day Struggle Can Defeat Attacks

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So Roosevelt and Johnson come out with their shrieks about another collapse and about this country being unable "to stand another collapse."

They seek to eliminate from the consciousness of the worker a need for a day to day revolutionary struggle against capitalism.

The lying prediction of automatic collapse was the theory used to block the struggle for every day demands and to block the struggle against the advance of fascism.

WE now have Bill Green going through almost the same tactics. Following his promise to the workers that Roosevelt's industrial "recovery" act would "drain the pools of unemployment dry," Green swung on the catastrophe bandwagon. Just a few days ago, writing for the Hearst Universal Service, Green said:

"The present gain in business activity is largely speculative—cooperating with the recovery administration will put a real foundation under these gains. The alternatives are bankruptcy or dictatorship."

"Largely Speculative"
The unemployed were still using the newspapers with Green's statements about returning prosperity as pillows when Green suddenly says it's "largely speculative."

But the note he adds now is "bankruptcy" or "dictatorship." When the bosses require it, he will just as readily shout prosperity. In either case there must be no struggle of the workers against higher prices, for higher wages, for unemployment relief because it may cause bankruptcy. The workers must subordinate their needs to the needs of the

Upturn in Production Reaches Snag, But Does Not Lead to Automatic Collapse; Only Day to Day Struggle Can Defeat Attacks

slave gods.

We already see symptoms that all is not so well with the rise in production. Not only did it not employ workers, but in two directions declines can be seen.

It is important that there is a decline in freight car loadings, because this not only is a symptom of declining production in some industries which have already stockpiled up, but it also means that the surplus goods are not moving to the consumer. It is evidence that the starving workers are not and cannot buy.

Car Loadings Drops

THE Wall Street Journal on July 11 reports that for the week ending July 8 freight car loadings dropped. Of course, they say it was because of the fourth of July holiday. But the fact is that many railroads show a decrease below the same week last year. There was also a sharp drop in automobile production and every indication is that this drop will continue, thereby still further cutting off orders for steel.

The Daily Worker has repeatedly pointed out that capitalism is striving through every means to get out of the crisis by a smashing attack on the workers, forcing them to lower living standards, cutting relief, in order to raise the profits of the bosses. The capitalists are struggling bitterly for world markets, pushing with all their might war preparations to back up this struggle. Under the "recovery" act, this attack becomes more concentrated, sharper.

To the extent that capitalism is able to succeed in the attack against the workers, it will be able to increase its profits, to go the capitalist way out of the crisis.

The fact that overproduction is being aggravated and the poverty of the masses intensified, forecasts a deepening of the crisis and a sharpening of the attacks of the bourgeoisie

Upturn in Production Reaches Snag, But Does Not Lead to Automatic Collapse; Only Day to Day Struggle Can Defeat Attacks

order to delay this deepening.

The whole question is decided in the day to day struggles, the question of whether the workers will starve more and capitalism profit more, and not through the automatic working of the crisis either to collapse or to its "natural" solution.

Sharper Attacks
Now when the Roosevelt regime is forming a "super-cabinet," is putting greater pressure to force through slave codes, is in every way mobilizing a gigantic attack on the workers, the words of Lenin on capitalist crisis stand out emphatically.

"One cannot prove that there is no possibility for the bourgeoisie to put to sleep any minority of the exploited with the aid of small concessions, and to suppress the movement or the uprising of any small section of the oppressed and exploited. . . . We must now 'prove' by actual practices of the revolutionary parties that they are sufficiently class conscious, and that they possess an intimate enough hold upon the masses and sufficient determination and wisdom to utilize the crisis for the successful triumphant revolution."

This means that in the most determined manner to organize and to lead the day to day struggles against the capitalist attack, to mobilize the resistance of the workers for higher wages, for unemployment relief, and for a revolutionary struggle against the hunger and war program of Roosevelt and Wall Street.

Capitalism, with the aid of the A. F. of L. leadership, the socialists, the industrial "recovery" act, through war preparations, is seeking a capitalist way out of the crisis. The day to day resistance of the workers, the protection of their living standards, the struggle for unemployment insurance, the mobilization of the workers in an organized and united determination on all fronts, under the leadership of the Communist Party leads to a new

Conclusion his report Browder said: "If we maintain a Bolshevik unity of purpose and effort, if we establish a real party democracy and will carry through the task of winning the masses. It depends upon you. The only guarantee for the carrying through of the line is to arouse and activate the membership. That is why this special conference has been called. This is why we proposed to issue this open letter to the Party."

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