

AMTER URGES FIGURES REVEAL \$50 MONTHLY PAY AS FAKE PROMISE

\$6,500,000,000 Available Divided By Number of Employables on Relief Rolls Shows Average Monthly Wage Will Be \$24.39

By Israel Amter

The shameful wage decided by the United States Congress in Roosevelt's "relief" bill, of \$50 a month, means a sharp reduction of the living standards not only of the 3,500,000 on the relief rolls (minus the 1,500,000 "unemployables"), but of the whole working class. And further, the "wage" of \$50 is a fake and will not be paid.

Facts and figures make this clear. The appropriations made by Congress was for \$800,000,000 immediately plus \$4,000,000,000 provided in the bill. In addition, there is supposedly "available" \$1,700,000,000 remaining from the \$3,300,000,000 appropriated in 1933 in connection with the adoption of the N. I. R. A. This makes a total of \$6,500,000,000.

Before examining these figures, let us call attention to figures of the United States Department of Labor. In the October report of the Department of Labor, we find that 1,950,000 were on the "emergency relief program" of the government in that month. Their total wages were \$51,000,000. This provided a "wage" of \$26.16 a month for these workers. Even the boys and men in the semi-military C. C. C. were paid higher wages in addition to their food, shelter and clothing. 391,894 men received \$16,939,595 in wages in October, or an average of \$43.32 a month in wages alone.

Material Cost Exceeds Wages

More interesting is another analysis of the figures. Total wages for 5,285,981 men employed and paid by the Public Works Administration over a period of 15 months—from August, 1933, through October, 1934—amounted to \$290,649,000. "Materials" for this same period cost \$556,201. In other words, wages amounted to approximately one dollar for each two dollars for "materials." These "materials" included such supplies as aircraft (\$4,284,000 worth), airplane parts (\$4,438,000), electrical machinery, etc. (\$22,199,000), foundry and machine-shop products (\$56,422,000), railway cars, freight (\$34,644,000), railway cars, passenger (\$7,152,000), etc. Obviously, WAR MATERIALS!

The Roosevelt "relief" bill provides for work till June 30, 1937. In other words, for two and one-half years. The total sum available is \$6,500,000,000 to supply wages 35 1/4 per cent of whole sum) and to purchase materials (65 1/4 per cent). Today there are not 3,500,000 "employables" on the relief rolls, but 3,650,000. For these 3,650,000 unemployed there will be available over a period of two and a half years, \$2,236,250,000 for wages. This gives us \$24.39 a month per worker for two and a half years.

Roosevelt will probably not proceed in this manner. He will provide an "average" of \$50 to some workers for a short period. We remember the "union scales" on C. W. A. jobs. These scales frequently prevailed, but the workers received so little work that their weekly or monthly wages brought them down to \$50 to \$60 a month. Scales for the unskilled "tapered off," as did the hours. The unemployed originally received 30 hours of work, then it was reduced to as low as eight hours in the South, 12 hours in the North.

Scales Below C.W.A. Rates

The scales are now reduced far below the C. W. A. rates. No longer do even the "local prevailing scales" apply. On the contrary, Roosevelt declared that the scales shall always be below the local prevailing rates, so as to induce the workers to "find jobs" in private industry. But exactly the opposite will occur. The employers will use the scales on the relief jobs to cut the wages they pay their own workers. This will apply not only to building trades workers, but to all workers on jobs.

The facts are before us—facts that cannot be disputed. Roosevelt has jugged big figures, in the hope that the workers would not be able to penetrate the "mystery" of his higher arithmetic. The working class is to be reduced to a hunger standard that they have never yet experienced.

A great face all of us workers. The unemployed face it first of all. They must immediately organize into the National Unemployment Council and refuse to accept Roosevelt's hunger decree. They must demand: 1) Not a single worker shall be removed from the relief rolls; 2) All unemployed shall immediately be put on the relief rolls, without discrimination; 3) Scales on the relief jobs shall be union scales; 4) A guaranteed 30 hours of work per week for every worker shall be provided and at least 40 weeks in a year; 5) Immediate enactment of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill.

The trade unions must be aroused to the danger that confronts them and all workers. Roosevelt is cracking the whip of hunger. He utters fascist threats. Now is the time to fight. Now is the time to unite our ranks. Trade unionists, shop workers, unemployed, organized and unorganized, Socialists, Communists, Democrats, Republicans, workers of all nationalities, Negro and white. Hunger and terror face us. We must unite our ranks. \$24.39 month is Roosevelt's decree. Let us weld our ranks together and fight!

Two Dead, 46 Still Missing In Mysterious Ship Sinking

Two members of the crew are missing as a result of the sinking of the liner Mohawk, a Ward Line ship, in a collision with a Norwegian freighter, the *Talisman*, off the Jersey coast on Thursday night. The latest catastrophe follows on the heels of two other Ward Line disasters, one of the tragic burning of the *Morocco* which took 124 lives, and the other, the *Havana*, lost on a Ro-

RESISTANCE TO FEDERAL SLAVE WAGE PLAN

Funds Needed at Once To Send Delegations To HR 2827 Hearings

The National Joint Action Committee for Unemployment Insurance yesterday appealed for finances in order that the representatives of the workers might appear in the hearings on the Workers' Bill before the Committee on Labor in the House of Representatives.

Hearings on the Workers' Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bill, H. R. 2827, will begin on Wednesday, Jan. 30, and continue for three weeks. One thousand dollars is needed

All contributions should be sent to the National Joint Action Committee, Room 436, 799 Broadway, New York City.

80 Auto Locals Quit Industry Labor Board

Strike Comes Nearer As Green Is Forced to Back Down

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.—Pat Quinlan, local organizer of the United Textile Workers, found guilty on framed charges last week, for alleged rioting during the general textile strike last September, has taken action to appeal the decision to a higher court.

The boss-picked jury found Quinlan guilty of four charges: riot, inciting to riot, resisting arrest and unlawful assemblage, despite the fact that Quinlan was not even at the scene when the so-called rioting took place at the St. St. Mill.

The testimony of State Police, and the city police which were sent by Mayor Ross to the St. St. Mill, which is outside the city limits, merely brought out that Quinlan was looked upon as the leader and therefore responsible for any disorder which occurred.

The lawyer for Quinlan was the Democratic politician Robert Rupp, who wasn't even interested to challenge the obviously prejudiced jury panel. Due to the disgraceful tactics of Rupp, the other four workers were fooled into pleading guilty and were fined \$65 costs each, and given a six months suspended sentence by the labor-hating judge Benjamin Atlee.

Green, who found the provisions in the settlement of March 25, 1934, a "victory" for the automobile workers, has now been forced to a further extension of the agreement beyond February 3, when it expires. The March 25th settlement provided for recognition to company unions, a merit clause and low wages. As a result of this settlement company unions have been set up in most of the plants and steps are being taken now to consolidate them into a national organization.

As a step to counter the growing company union menace, and towards a general strike to force recognition of the A. F. of L. Federal Locals, a conference of rank and file elements within the locals will open in Detroit at 9 a. m. tomorrow at Danish Brotherhood Temple, 1775 West Forest Ave. This conference, it is expected, will play a significant part for recognition to company unions, a merit clause and low wages. As a result of this settlement company unions have been set up in most of the plants and steps are being taken now to consolidate them into a national organization.

The lawyer for Quinlan was the Democratic politician Robert Rupp, who wasn't even interested to challenge the obviously prejudiced jury panel. Due to the disgraceful tactics of Rupp, the other four workers were fooled into pleading guilty and were fined \$65 costs each, and given a six months suspended sentence by the labor-hating judge Benjamin Atlee.

It was reported that Green told Secretary of Labor Perkins and President Roosevelt already in September that the workers were disatisfied with the settlement arrangement, hoping to convince them that some concessions were advisable. The announcement which was withheld until yesterday, it was explained, was finally forced through the increasing pressure from the locals through many protest resolutions, and the fraudulent plant election recently framed by the Cadillac Company, which have aroused renewed wave of protests from the ranks of the workers.

Roosevelt will probably not proceed in this manner. He will provide an "average" of \$50 to some workers for a short period. We remember the "union scales" on C. W. A. jobs. These scales frequently prevailed, but the workers received so little work that their weekly or monthly wages brought them down to \$50 to \$60 a month. Scales for the unskilled "tapered off," as did the hours. The unemployed originally received 30 hours of work, then it was reduced to as low as eight hours in the South, 12 hours in the North.

Scales Below C.W.A. Rates

The scales are now reduced far below the C. W. A. rates. No longer do even the "local prevailing scales" apply. On the contrary, Roosevelt declared that the scales shall always be below the local prevailing rates, so as to induce the workers to "find jobs" in private industry. But exactly the opposite will occur. The employers will use the scales on the relief jobs to cut the wages they pay their own workers. This will apply not only to building trades workers, but to all workers on jobs.

The facts are before us—facts that cannot be disputed. Roosevelt has jugged big figures, in the hope that the workers would not be able to penetrate the "mystery" of his higher arithmetic. The working class is to be reduced to a hunger standard that they have never yet experienced.

A great face all of us workers. The unemployed face it first of all. They must immediately organize into the National Unemployment Council and refuse to accept Roosevelt's hunger decree. They must demand: 1) Not a single worker shall be removed from the relief rolls; 2) All unemployed shall immediately be put on the relief rolls, without discrimination; 3) Scales on the relief jobs shall be union scales; 4) A guaranteed 30 hours of work per week for every worker shall be provided and at least 40 weeks in a year; 5) Immediate enactment of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill.

The trade unions must be aroused to the danger that confronts them and all workers. Roosevelt is cracking the whip of hunger. He utters fascist threats. Now is the time to fight. Now is the time to unite our ranks. Trade unionists, shop workers, unemployed, organized and unorganized, Socialists, Communists, Democrats, Republicans, workers of all nationalities, Negro and white. Hunger and terror face us. We must unite our ranks. \$24.39 month is Roosevelt's decree. Let us weld our ranks together and fight!

Labor Groups Urged To Protest Suppression Of Caribbean Strikers

All unions of the American Federation of Labor, the Trade Union Unity League, all independent unions and all workers' organizations have been called upon to protest immediately the reign of terror unleashed by the imperialist sugar barons and their puppet governments against striking sugar mill workers of Cuba and Puerto Rico, the National Executive Board of the Trade Union Unity League declared in a statement made public yesterday.

The terrorist measures of the Mendieta government against the Cuban workers," the appeal stated, "is not only an attack against our Cuban brothers but a threat to every American worker and his trade union.

Immediate protest meetings should be organized. Resolutions and telegrams should be sent to Secretary of State Hull, Washington, D. C.; President Mendieta, Havana, Cuba, and Governor Winship, San Juan, Puerto Rico.

A guaranteed 30 hours of work per week for every worker shall be provided and at least 40 weeks in a year; 5) Immediate enactment of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill.

The trade unions must be aroused to the danger that confronts them and all workers. Roosevelt is cracking the whip of hunger. He utters fascist threats. Now is the time to fight. Now is the time to unite our ranks. Trade unionists, shop workers, unemployed, organized and unorganized, Socialists, Communists, Democrats, Republicans, workers of all nationalities, Negro and white. Hunger and terror face us. We must unite our ranks. \$24.39 month is Roosevelt's decree. Let us weld our ranks together and fight!

Wisconsin, New Jersey Lead Other Districts In Subscription Race

Low Totals Show Most Districts Have Failed to Put Organized Apparatus Into Motion for Circulation Drive of Daily Worker

Running neck and neck, Wisconsin and New Jersey lead all the other districts in the Daily Worker subscription drive!

Chicago, though it has gained sixty subscriptions, is only in fifth place. New York and Philadelphia are tied for fourth. Only three districts have not yet scored.

But with the total gain in subscriptions so far only three hundred it is evident that the districts have still not set their apparatus in motion.

Must Set Example

Such districts as Chicago, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Boston and Philadelphia particularly are charged with the heavy responsibility of showing an immediate gain. They must set the pace for the rest of the country.

Boston announced yesterday that it is planning to send letters to all subscribers in the district, calling upon them to renew their subscriptions and to help get new subscribers. This is an idea that might be utilized to good advantage by every other district.

Popularize Contest

Only workers from nine districts were entered in the subscription contest, when Thursday's reports were made up. The leadership in each district must assume the responsibility of organizing an intense campaign for registrants. The free trip to the Soviet Union and the nine other prizes are certainly

Rakosi Hits White Terror In Courtroom

(Continued from Page 1)

found the use of armed force necessary.

It is sufficient, however, to mention as an example of ruthlessness on your side, that even those who were not even radical enough to be pacifists were savagely shot by the Rumanian and Czechoslovakian troops."

Makes Deep Impression

The trial-room was absolutely silent. Some were quiet with helpless anger at Rakosi's accusations. Others were openly and deeply impressed that a man whose very life had been sapped of vitality through nine years of dungeon-imprisonment should so passionately and clearly lay bare the whole nature of the class-struggle particularly when such an exposure could only strengthen the determination of the Hungarian bourgeoisie to do away with Rakosi.

Attorney General Dietz called upon the Budapest chief of police to testify as to the truth of Rakosi's statement that only when urgently required was force called upon by the Soviet government of Hungary. The chief of police completely confirmed Rakosi's explanation. At this, in great consternation, the court went into a huddle.

Rakosi's sister was ordered arrested by the court for having said that she was "proud of my brother."

Visit Consulate Here

A delegation, representing the Tom Mooney Branch of the New York District International Labor Defense, visited the Hungarian Consulate yesterday in the Curand Building, 7 Morris Street, and presented a resolution demanding that the Hungarian government free Mathias Rakosi, Communist leader, on trial for his life in Budapest.

Consisting of May Gellman and T. Pravoleas, the delegation refused when to leave the Consulate office when so ordered and forced a representative of the Hungarian government to accept the resolution for forwarding to Budapest. The Consul, it was said, was not in the office because of illness.

The New York District I. L. D., which will hold a giant five-day bazaar, starting in Manhattan Lyceum on Feb. 20th, to raise funds for the defense of all class-war prisoners, urged all its branches, sections and other workers' organizations to send delegations to the Hungarian Consulate to demand Rakosi's release.

I. D. Urges Phone Calls to Consulate

The New York District of the International Labor Defense, through its executive committee, calls upon all working class organizations to send protests and to make telephone calls to the Hungarian Consulate at 7 Morris Street, Digby 4-2672, demanding safe release of Mathias Rakosi. The International Labor Defense sent the following

caption appearing above the picture of James Matles, national secretary-treasurer of the Metal Workers Industrial Union in Thurs-

PICKETING A. & P.



With workers of the National Biscuit Company on strike, members of the union are seeing to it that retail customers know the facts of the strike, too. Here's one young woman walking back and forth in front of the Atlantic and Pacific store telling the world not to buy National Biscuit products while the strike is on.

Worker Group Visits Carlson In Newark Jail

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 25.—A mass delegation has been organized by the International Labor Defense here, to visit Frank Carlson this afternoon in jail at Newark and Central Avenues. Carlson is serving ten days for leading a delegation to the C. C. C. headquarters here and forming a picket line to protest the firing of the mutineers from the South Mountain camp.

The delegation will visit the jail between one and three o'clock. The visiting hours are from one to two o'clock for women and from two to three o'clock for men.

A delegation was also to visit the home of Judge Seymour Klein, who sentenced Carlson, to demand the immediate release of Carlson and the seven other members of the picket line who are serving five-day sentences. Three of the 12 who were arrested have been released after serving three days and the last of the 12 will come up for trial at the Seventh Precinct Court, Seventh and Summer Avenues, at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning.

Workers have been urged to turn out for the delegation and to telephone Judge Klein at Market 2-2660, to demand the immediate release of Carlson and the other pickets.

Plaingoods Workers To Meet Tomorrow To Nominate Officers

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 25.—A special membership meeting has been called by the Plaingoods department of the American Federation of Silk Workers here for tomorrow 9 a. m. at Turn Hall, Ellison and Crosbie Streets, to mobilize the membership for the fight against renewed attempts by the mill owners to cut wages and to nominate candidates in the approaching union election.

Judge Bell, in police court, denied Randall the right to give the men defense counsel because he was not a member of the bar. When Randall attempted to quote the law to prove his right, Judge Bell ordered that he be arrested. The case has been appealed. Randall is free in \$100 bail.

Silk Union Organizes 150 Employes in Lodi Cotton Bleaching Plant

LODI, N. J., Jan. 25.—Extending the union into the cotton bleaching, the American Federation of Silk and Rayon Dyers, Lodi local, signed an agreement with the Mill Bleachery here, employing 150 workers. The same wage scale, 66 cents per hour, 36-hour week and other concessions which formed the basis of the recent general strike settlement is provided for all silk and rayon dyers in the plant.

Women workers on rayon finishing get 48 cents. For cotton workers the contract provides a minimum of 50 cents for men bleachers, and 40 cents for women. The cotton scale is 15 cents above the code minimum. The shop is at present under the cotton code authority. But the contract now provides that if at any time more than 50 per cent of the work in the plant is on silk and rayon dyeing, the entire plant goes on the basis of the 66 cent rate.

Boys and girls: Sell the Daily Worker after school and make expenses. Write to 50 East Thirteenth Street, New York.