

Yesterday the Pope Fanned the Religious Flame as Part of the Imperialist War Preparations Against the Soviet Union. While the London Navy Arms Race Smashes Over the Imperialist Rivalries, the War Plans of the Bosses Against the Workers' Republic Go on in Secret Meetings. Workers, Defend the Soviet Union.

# Daily Worker

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## SOCIALISTS CALL BOSSES TO ATTACK THE JOBLESS

### The Capitalist Senate Talks of "Obscenity" and Bars Working Class Literature

The efforts of American capitalism to check the rising wave of working-class struggle, as seen by the vengeful persecution of the Unemployed Delegation elected by the March 6 demonstration of 110,000 workers of New York City and the 1,188 arrests throughout the country, has another phase in the recent passage by the United States Senate of an amendment to the Tariff Bill, barring not only "obscene" but also "treasonable" literature.

It is not strange that the debate upon the amendment was entirely free from any talk about revolutionary literature, but dealt solely with so-called "obscene" matter. It is worth remark that the most valiant fighter against "obscenity" was Senator Reed Smoot, of Utah, since 1900 an "apostle" of the Mormon Church, which has never repudiated the Mormon "principle" of a plurality of wives, and the writings of which are equally obscene as many passages of the Christian bible.

The fuss about "obscenity" is merely a camouflage to put over the bill to bar the revolutionary writings of the international Communist movement. Even the rankings of Smoot about "obscene" books, contained an admission that he had not read them. And the amendment he introduced, and which was passed by the Senate, opens significantly with the following first lines:

"Prohibition of importation: All persons are prohibited from importing into the United States from any foreign country, any book, pamphlet, paper, writing, advertisement, circular, print, picture or drawing, containing any matter advocating or urging treason or insurrection against the United States, or forcible resistance to any law of the United States, or containing any threat to take the life of or inflict bodily harm upon any person in the United States, or any obscene book, pamphlet," etc.

The horse play in the Senate about "obscenity" is thus exposed as a mere blind for passage of legislation intended to deprive the American working class from perusing any literature which, in the opinion of capitalist authorities, might encourage "treason or insurrection" or "forcible resistance to any law of the United States"—which can be construed by the watch-dogs of the capitalists to mean almost anything and everything in the line of radical and revolutionary literature.

Not long ago, in the campaign of the American working class in behalf of Nicaraguan independence, the All-America Anti-Imperialist League issued stamps affixed to letter mail bearing the slogan, "Get the Marines Out of Nicaragua," and this was prohibited by the U. S. postal authorities on the ground that these words were "obscene"—which illustrates what the capitalist government means by "obscene" literature. How much easier it will be for the customs collectors, armed with the new law, to bar all literature of the international workers' movement can be seen by anyone.

But the effort to isolate the American working class from the influence of the international revolutionary movement will fail. Bismarck failed to suppress by such measures the growth of the socialist movement of Germany in the last century, and the Romanoff czars with all their rigorous censorship were unable to repress the revolutionary movement that finally swept czarism and capitalism alike into the dustbin of history and established the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

The Smoot amendment is a symptom of the effort of the bourgeoisie to prevent the American working class from learning that the revolutionary overthrow of capitalism by the Russian proletariat has brought an end to the misery, starvation and anxiety suffered by workers in imperialist America; it is another of the phases of the "moral" preparation of the masses in capitalist countries for war against the Soviet Union, quite in line with the so-called "religious" campaign against the Soviet Union.

The Communist Party of the United States flatly declares that no literary quarantine will stop its work of educating and organizing the American proletariat for the revolutionary overthrow of capitalism in the United States. American capitalism cannot solve the crisis which compels wider and wider masses to take the path of proletarian revolution, nor can it prevent the gigantic but simple fact that the Soviet proletariat is building a socialist society from reaching the exploited and starving millions of American workers, nor stop these workers from drawing conclusions therefrom.

Just the same as the arrests and persecutions of the leaders of the Unemployed Movement has resulted in an intensified campaign of the American workers for the National Conference on Unemployment to be held in New York City on March 29, so all the censorships and repressions of the governmental watch-dogs of capitalism will not halt the Communist Party from carrying on its work until a Workers' and Farmers' Government is established in the United States.

### 2,200 KENTUCKY MINERS STRIKE

#### Western Pennsylvania Miners Meet Sunday

JENKINS, Ky., Mar. 20.—Nearly half of the 2,200 striking miners here in this company-owned town paraded through the streets of "Kentucky's model mining camp" Monday night. The company personnel officer, W. C. Halbert, then prohibited parades.

Superintendent C. A. Reed has refused so far to see a committee of the strikers.

The men struck Monday over an announced wage reduction, which the company, the Consolidated Coal Co., is representing as "merely a slight adjustment of wages in an effort to standardize the scale."

#### PITTSBURGH, Pa., Mar. 20.—

Two sub-district conferences of the Western Pennsylvania district of the National Miners Union will be held on Sunday afternoon, March 23, at 2 o'clock. Delegates representing Allegheny Valley locals of the union will meet in New Kensington at 2 o'clock. At the same time another sub-district conference of the N. M. U. will be held in Russian Hall, Charleroi. At the latter conference delegates will be present from Monongahela Valley locals from Finleyville to Fredericktown.

These conferences are preliminary to the western Pennsylvania district conference to be held in Pittsburgh on March 30, under the direction of Vincent Kencovich, District Secretary, of the N.M.U.

### MASS POLITICAL STRIKE TIES UP CUBAN INDUSTRY

Boss Press Admits at Least 200,000 Out in Demonstration

Defend the Red Unions

Protest Ban by Lackey of U. S. Imperialism

Havana dispatches early Thursday evening indicated that the general strike called by the National Confederation of Labor and the Havana Federation of Labor had paralyzed activity throughout the "Yankee plantation" that is known as Cuba. Even the capitalist press admits that 200,000 workers struck at the call of the revolutionary National Confederation, which is affiliated with the Red International of Labor Unions and also to the Latin American Trade Union Confederation, the latter body having called for demonstrations and strikes against unemployment throughout Latin America on Thursday.

While the capitalist press admits that the strike is a proletarian protest against unemployment, the fact is concealed that the Cuba workers are also striking in protest at the fascist government of Machado, the "presidential" lackey of Wall Street, in "suspending" the National Confederation of Labor and the Havana Federation.

The industrial working class of Cuba comprises some 250,000 workers, with another 250,000 or more agricultural wage workers, and the influence of the National Confederation of Labor which has around 90,000 members is seen to be far wider than its membership in the figure: admitted by the capitalists, of there being 200,000 on strike.

The strike was voted overwhelmingly by the members of the unions, and though the social-imperialist Pan-American Federation of Labor has some few traitors following it among the Railroad Brotherhood, 43 out of the 43 branches of this Brotherhood.

### LIBERATOR VITAL TO CONVENTION

Must Raise \$1,000 in Ten Days' Time

Pointing out that the national convention of the American Negro Labor Congress, June 6, 7 and 8, in St. Louis, Missouri, is only two months and a half away, Cyril Briggs, National Secretary of the Congress, makes an appeal for financial support for the Liberator, official organ of the Congress, in order to enable it to effectively carry out its tasks in the preparation and building of the convention.

"To suspend publication at this moment would be nothing less than a disaster," says the appeal.

Convention Needs Press. "It is clear that the convention cannot be built without a newspaper to take the message of the A.N.L.C. to the Negro masses and mobilize them for support of the convention."

Workers of all races are urged to send contributions immediately to the Liberator, 799 Broadway, Room 338, New York City.

### Speed Up, Persecution, Men Fired in U. S. Postal Service

Inspectors Dog Steps of Workers, Figure Ways to Make Men Work Faster; Hard on Negroes

(By James W. Ford, Former Member of the Postal Workers Union of Chicago.)

The number of postal employees in the United States comprises approximately 400,000 persons. The office postal employees and the city letter carriers, numbering 197,000 men, are the most active elements. Next come the railway postal workers, but in view of the fact that they have better conditions and receive higher wages, they make up the aristocratic section of the postal employees. The village letter carriers, numbering about 46,000, are comprised chiefly of the village elements, and because of their being extremely scattered, do not play much of a role. The number of laborers and unskilled workers, who up till now were very few in number, is beginning to grow, and with the introduction of capitalist rationalization and the system of intensification of labor, these categories are beginning to be of more significance, substituting for the more skilled workers. Capitalist rationalization is particularly severely affecting the labor and living conditions of the postal employees. The postal administration is carrying out capitalist rationalization at an intensified rate. And it is due

### Rush Navy War Arms Building As Meet Shuts

LONDON, March 20.—Though not officially announced, the Five-Power conference ended some time ago. This fact is slowly trickling through the capitalist press.

However, the final word has not been pronounced by the imperialist bandits because of the flood of "peace" propaganda which preceded the race-for-arms meet which was intended to hide the rapid war building that was the real object of the capitalist robbers at the London meet.

It is more difficult for them to cover their war rivalries, and their huge building programs now with the complete collapse of the London conference.

Both MacDonald, for British imperialism, and Stimson for American imperialism are in an extremely embarrassing situation because they have been issuing tons of propagandistic slop about all being jake in London.

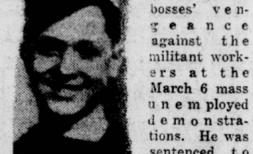
The fact is that every minute of the secret conferences was filled with the sharpest antagonisms and rivalries, which were intensified by the growing economic crisis.

The Hoover-MacDonald tripe which came out of the Rapin meet last summer is now openly brandished for what it always was—namely, tripe—the sheepest imperialist maneuvering to attempt to hoodwink the

### EISMAN GIVEN 5 YEARS BY COURT

Mass. Protest Saturday at Hecksher Home

Harry Eisman, member of the Young Pioneers and the Young Communist League has been made a victim of the bosses' vengeance against the militant workers at the March 6 mass unemployed demonstrations. He was sentenced to five years in the Hawthorn Reformatory at a sham hearing in the Children's Court yesterday by Judge Young, for having participated in the Union Square jobless demonstration of over 110,000 workers.



Harry Eisman

Eisman had recently returned from the state reformatory, where he had served six months for taking part in a demonstration against the boy scouts. After the March demonstration he was re-arrested and clapped into the Hecksher Foundation Home at 104th St. and Fifth Ave.

A statement issued by the Young Communist League, New York district, calls upon all workers to participate in a demonstration on Saturday, March 22, at 1 p. m., in front of the Hecksher Foundation, to protest against the railroadings of Harry Eisman to jail for five years and to demand his unconditional release. The statement says:

"The bosses unleashed a wave of terror against the Young Pioneers in the schools. Over 50 members of the Young Communist League and the Young Pioneers have been expelled, suspended and demoted. The Superintendent of Schools O'Shea called a special meeting of school principals to organize the attack against workers' children.

"Only mass pressure of workers can stop the terror unleashed against

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### Protest Expulsion of Student For Jobless Leaflet Distribution

Max Weiss, member of the Young Communist League, was suspended from the Tammany controlled City College by Dean Redmond because he was sentenced to five days in the workhouse, for distributing Unemployment Day leaflets.

Mass protests are to be conducted by the Social Problems Club, the Student Forum and the Campus, a publication, demanding unconditional reinstatement. The Liberal Club, Evening Session, will hold a protest meeting, next Wednesday, at which a large attendance is expected to denounce the action of the Dean.

### MISLEADER RYAN FEARS REVOLT OF THE UNEMPLOYED

Favors Bosses Brutal Tactics as Answer to "Work or Waags"

Aids Walker Whalen

Thomas Wants Police to Fight Communists

BULLETIN.

Alexander Kelson, secretary of the local Carpenters and Joiners' District Council, a faker of the order of Ryan, admitted yesterday that 40 per cent of the 31,000 union carpenters in this city were out of work "because of the abnormal depression in the building industry." The "normal" unemployment at this time of the year, Kelson said, is 5 per cent. This means that at the present time there are over 12,000 unemployed carpenters in the unions.

"I say, as a representative of the Central Trades and Labor Council, that there is a great deal to fear," said President Joseph P. Ryan, at the regular meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Council in Beethoven Hall, last night. He was speaking under a special order of business, the report of the committee appointed by the council to interview Mayor Walker and the Board of Estimates last Friday. Ryan was chairman of the committee.

He was very definite in his remarks that what there was to fear was the growing organized movement of the unemployed, led by the Communist Party and the Trade Union Unity League.

"If the police do not use a little violence now in the end they will have to use a great deal of violence. A little clubbing now is better than to call out the militia and shoot a lot of people later on," said Ryan.

The report of the committee did not involve any practical suggestions for solving the unemployment question, but merely stated that they would meet with the mayor again, along with the socialists and try to work with him "not against him." Ryan read a letter from Norman Thomas, in answer to his committee's recent letter commending Whalen for his "suppression" of the un-

### International Wireless News

Workers Force Withdrawal of Prohibition to Demonstrate.

BERLIN, Mar. 20.—In view of the growing indignation of the workers over the prohibition of demonstrations, the new Prussian minister of the interior, Waentig, intends to repeal this prohibition, as the frequent demonstrations which took place under Communist leadership despite the prohibition, have shown that this measure is ineffective and further slaughters like the one of May 1 only help expose the social-fascist role of the social-democratic party and its ministers and police presidents.

Journalist Dies From Beatings in Demonstration.

BERLIN, Mar. 20.—Paul Kiessling, a bourgeois journalist and publisher of a juridical journal, died yesterday as a result of a beating up by the police in a demonstration of unemployed workers in Dresden on March 13. He had passed the police cord with his press card, but when he came to the police presidium a gang of police set on him, although he was alone in the square. Kiessling received fearful injuries. The socialist police president Dresden Kuehn declared that he does not intend to investigate the charges brought against the police, as they have his full confidence.

"Down With Rome, Up With the Soviet Union!"

PRAGUE, Mar. 20.—Ten students were arrested in Brodny and accused of having climbed up the side of the biggest church in that place and painted on it "Down With Rome, Up With the Soviet Union." Owing to the height at which the inscriptions were painted it was very difficult to reach and remove them. Similar inscriptions were found on other buildings.

### MILWAUKEE LEADER SHRIEKS: "NIP THE REVOLUTIONARY PROPAGANDA IN THE BUD"; A. F. L. LAUDS CLUBBINGS

Social Fascists Horrified at Growth of Workers Demonstrations "from Handful to Thousands" in a Few Weeks Time

Delegates of Unemployed Force Demands on Newark Mayor; Rush Preparations for National Conference in New York, March 29

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 20.—Four demonstrations of workers and unemployed in this "socialist" city since Feb. 5, each one at least twice as large as the one before, and the last, on March 6, mobilizing 25,000 who marched back and forth through the working class part of town, invaded the sacred territory around the city hall from which socialist mayor Hoan bars all workers' meetings, have unmasked the social fascists completely.

### DEMAND JOBLESS LEADERS RELEASE

Set Hearing for April 11 in 'Assault' Case

Magistrate McKinery, in the Fourth District Court yesterday, held Foster, Minor, Amter, Raymond and Lesten, the committee elected by the 110,000 unemployed and striking workers in Union Square, March 6, for a hearing on April 11, on the strange charge of "assaulting Patrolman Talbot." At the same time will be heard the cases of Raymond Luzzi and Leon Lewis. Bail of \$10,000 each on this charge is still maintained for the five representatives of the unemployed. Luzzi is on \$2,000 bail, and Lewis on \$1,000.

The policeman is practically a prisoner in St. Vincent's hospital, from which he has tried several times to go home. He has admitted that he was not hurt, but it is part of the campaign to cripple the unemployed movement for work or wages that he is "dying."

Two Victims of Police.

Luzzi is accused by the police of actually striking Talbot. Lewis is charged only with "abetting in the riot," which means that he was one of those who happened to get beat up by the police, and that for that reason he must be convicted of something.

Just what devious argument the prosecution has to try and convict the committee of five of "assaulting" this policeman, when the police commissioner, Whalen, argues at the same time that the committee "ran from the meeting" is not clear. So far the prosecutors have used this assault case primarily to keep Foster, Minor, Amter, Raymond and Lesten from being released on bail. Now that the bail is raised anyway, they will probably go ahead with a batch of hired liars and make a case of it.

A Jury Trial, or Not.

Yesterday at 4 p. m., Supreme Court Justice Ford was given a memorandum from Assistant District Attorney Unger arguing for railroadings of the "unlawful assembly" charge right through the special sessions court, without trial by jury. The judge had, the day before, raised the question in open court as to whether denial of trial by jury might not give "these people" an argument, and had consulted in friendly fashion with Unger as to the best way to avoid publicity in this case if the case stays in special sessions and

### Auto Workers Meeting Held in Detroit; Program of Action

Concentrate Especially on Building Committees in Shops; Some Already Functioning

DETROIT, Mich. (By Mail).—The Auto Workers Conference took place in Detroit, March 8, with 32 delegates present from five cities, representing about 1000 workers. 24 delegates were present from Detroit, two from Cleveland, two from Toledo, three from Flint and one from Lansing. The delegates from Pontiac could not be present because they were jailed in connection with the March 6 unemployment demonstration. The conference was opened by the president of the Auto Workers Union, Alfred E. Goetz. Philip A. Raymond, secretary of the Auto Workers Union, reported on the conditions and tasks of the union.

### Jobless Conference On March 27th

All unemployed councils and other workers' organizations are called upon to elect delegates to the New York Conference on Unemployment to be held on March 27th at the Manhattan Lyceum. The unemployed councils are requested to report daily on their meetings to the local Trade Union Unity League in order to get proper publicity in the Daily Worker.

### WORKER PARENTS THROWN IN JAIL

Won't Pay Fines for Children on Mar. 6

Working class parents of school children who stayed away from classes March 6 and demonstrated with the unemployed on Union Square were sentenced to \$5 and \$10 fines by Magistrate Ewald in Morrisania court, the Bronx. They all refused to pay the fines and are in jail serving one and two day sentences.

The defense was conducted by the International Labor Defense, which argued that the arrest was a violation of a constitutional privilege. Attorney Buitenkant pointed out that if these children had stayed away to go to a mass or other religious service, nothing would have been said by the authorities. He demanded the right of working class children to conduct working class activities.

Ewald howled denunciations on the March 6 demonstrations when he sentenced the parents.

The mass protest movement against the capitalist vengeance against the leaders of the mass unemployed movement is growing rapidly. Hundreds of telegrams have been sent to the boss courts in New York declaring that workers throughout the United States demand the immediate and unconditional release of the leaders of the March 6th fight for "Work or Wages."

2500 Minneapolis Workers Protest.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 20.—Twenty-five hundred workers attended a mass open air demonstration at Bridge Square, and passed a resolution protesting against the

(Continued on Page Three)

Recognizing that the workers are growing more militant the yellow "socialist" Leader became frantic and came out with a big editorial urging the employers to take energetic measures to save themselves from Communism and a revolution.

"Do the employers want a world revolution?" asks the Leader.

"Do they want confiscation of property?"

"Do they want to be lined up and shot?"

"True, there is no immediate danger of violent revolution, but the conditions give the Communists the chance they want. The conditions lead directly to trouble and more trouble. If allowed to continue long enough, no one can tell what may happen. There is an infallible way to nip revolutionary propaganda in the bud and make it fruitless," continues the Leader, "and the employers have the power to do it. Let them stop over-eating and basking in Florida and California sunshine long enough to act."

Thus the "socialists," in their over-anxiety to save capitalism for the capitalists and slavery, warn the employers to return from Florida and California to act—to suppress the working class. Mayor Hoan, the "socialist," was very pleased with the clubbing of the workers by the police, but he said the police were "too patient" with the Communists. He implied he would have been much more pleased had they opened up with the machine guns that they brought to the demonstration.

The A. F. L. is completely united with the socialist party in all essentials on the way to treat jobless workers. Charles C. Thurber, president of the building trades council, was an interested onlooker when, at the end of the parade and meeting of the 25,000 unemployed, police on horse, plainclothes men and patrolmen assaulted the crowd with clubs and blackjacks and in a wild fight, for the workers resisted militantly, beat scores unconscious, and arrested 58.

"We are glad it is over," said Thurber, in the capitalist press. "We have seen their gatherings growing from just a handful to

### EXPOSE POPE'S WAR PRAYERS

Workers Answer the Bosses' War Plans

United Press dispatches from Moscow quote the Soviet Government as declaring that Pope Pius' religious crusade, on the basis of news cables received from Rome, London, Berlin, Warsaw, and other large cities, was a complete failure. They pointed out that throughout the world working class organizations held large mass demonstrations against the imperialist war mongers, and their religious opium-mongers, and for the defense of the Soviet Union.

The Pope is the target of numerous cartoons, most of which show him as the "protector of fascists, imperialists, kulaks, and other enemies of the Soviet Union." Hundreds of mass meetings were held throughout the Soviet Union condemning the war preparations of the imperialist powers, under the religious guise, and pledging the workers and peasants for the defense of the Soviet Union against capitalist attacks.

Catholic Priest Hits "Persecution" Lies.

MOSCOW, March 20.—Father Avglo, administrator of the Polish (Continued on Page Two)

# LINK TAMMANY BOSS WITH HUGE GRAFT IN BUILDING TRADE UNION

## Racketeer Loots Laborers of \$20,000; Local 30 Heads Accused of \$70,000 Misappropriation

Evidence has appeared to connect another Tammany alderman with the A.F.L. labor racketeering in Brooklyn. At the last meeting of Local 30, Plasterers, James Allen, alderman and member of the Plasterers union, appeared, and, among other things, endorsed as a "well-meaning fellow unionist" Charles Pugliese, selected by the Plasterers Local 30 officials to "inspect" all plaster put on walls, to be paid \$7 a day by the contractors for that "service" and to collect whatever extra the contractors might pay for passing the work.

Unionists who challenged Allen at the meeting for his espousal of Pugliese says that Assistant District Attorney Jacobs refuses to investigate this bit of graft, and claims that a governmental commission is needed.

Moreover, these members say, Allen himself has been going around to the employers, having men fired, and his own favorites put in their places.

Charge \$70,000 Stolen.

It is freely charged that \$70,000 of Local 30 money has been misappropriated within the last year.

Local 30 officials had approved a so-called union of laborers, called the "United Building and Common Laborers Union," originally headed by Vacarelli and Diaguardi (the latter once expelled from the building trades council for crooked dealings), but now run by one, "Lupo the Wolf," and Diaguardi. Lupo had Frankie Yale and his gang as part of his support and ran Vacarelli out.

Local 30 officials declare that they will pull strikes on all jobs where the Wolf and his friends are not levying tribute on the laborers.

Swindle on Laborers.

There is another union of laborers, now discriminated against by Local 30 chiefs. This is the International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers Union local here. A large part of this local is made up of 1,400 laborers who have already had a neat graft game worked on them. They were in an organization of their own, but in May of last year were persuaded, by a promise of admission at the rate of 30 cents each, to join the I.H.C.B.&C.L., an A.F.L. union. Felix Esposito, local business agent of the I.H.C.B.&C.L. nevertheless charged them \$6 each, then levied on them a tax of \$5 each to provide himself an automobile. He raised in all upwards of \$20,000 from these workers, and they then found out that he had never made any payments to the international office; their local, 138, was liquidated, and they had to go through the business of joining again to get a new local started, No. 142.

Now, after all that, "Lupo the Wolf" and his clique get the control over the jobs.

The Trade Union Unity League is arranging meetings for these exploited and swindled building trades workers, and advocates one industrial union for the whole industry, with the workers in control of it.

There is a general wave of disgust against the swindlers and exploiters in office in the A.F.L. building trades unions, not only the plasterers but the lathers and other unions as well.

"He Laughed!"



Drawn by Rose Pastor Stokes

When asked by an unemployed worker at a Cooper Union meeting some years ago: "What shall a man do when he is out of a job?"

William Howard Taft said: "God knows!" and laughed.

## Rose Pastor, Beaten by Whalen's Thugs at Haiti Protest, Is Ill

Rose Pastor Stokes, revolutionary fighter, has been operated on and is seriously ill as a result of a clubbing received last December from one of Whalen's cossacks at the protest against the murder of Haitian workers held before the Federal Building, New York City.

She took an active part in the demonstration, and when she saw one of Whalen's armed thugs beat up a young worker and throw him against a truck until his back was almost broken, she went up and protested. The cop turned on her and savagely struck her in the breast. He then placed Rose under arrest. When she threatened to expose his beating her up, the cop got cold feet and released her.

As a result of the blows she received at this demonstration, she became rapidly worse. She was told by a doctor that the blow stimulated something latent, a predisposition, perhaps, of a diseased gland. The germ seems to have permeated the lymphae. An operation was performed.

She is now gravely ill at the home of a friend in Jersey.

## Briggs Urges Support for Liberator Dance

Pointing out the important role played by the Negro workers in the unemployment demonstrations of March 6th, Cyril Briggs, national secretary of the American Negro Labor Congress, yesterday urged upon all workers the necessity of using the occasion of the Liberator Labor Unity Ball at Rockland Palace this Saturday night, March 22, for the purpose of demonstrating working class solidarity with the Negro workers of Harlem while at the same time supporting the organs of the Trade Union Unity League and the American Negro Labor Congress.

## Wall St. Commission Gets Banker in As Its Dictator in Haiti

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, Mar. 20.—Eugene Roy, Haitian banker, closely connected with the Wall St. bankers who rule Haiti, was made dictator today on the recommendation of the Hoover, banker-led commission.

The Hoover Commission, headed by Cameron Forbes, Wall Street banker, suggested that Louis Borno step aside to eliminate the antagonism against him and that the Wall Street puppet, Eugene Roy, who is closely affiliated with the National City Bank of New York, take his place.

# MISLEADER RYAN BOSSES PROSPER FEARS REVOLT OF AND THE JOBLESS THE UNEMPLOYED WORKERS STARVE

## Thomas Wants Police to Fight Communists Thousands Get Crust; Millions Go Hungry

Bread lines, which, together with nightsticks and blackjacks, is the bosses' answer to unemployment, are growing all over the country.

On one line near the Bowery hotel of the Salvation Army, at 255 Bowery, over 1,000 jobless stand in line for miserable slop coffee and dirty stale bread.

Rev. Dr. Randolph Ray, rector of the Church of the Transfiguration, who fattens on unemployment like maggots on dead animals, admitted that unemployment is growing worse from the length of the bread lines he has the pleasure to observe. At only two other times in the history of his church, said sky-pilot Ray, were bread lines established by his opium-vending den. They were in 1864 and 1907.

Karolyi, Waldo Frank, Olgin, Speak at Meet Tues. Against Crusade

Karolyi, first president of the short-lived Hungarian Republic, will be one of the speakers at a mass meeting Tuesday evening at Central Opera House, 6th St., near Third Ave., to protest against the "holy" crusade against Soviet Russia. The meeting will be held under the auspices of the John Reed Club, 10 E. 14th St., an organization of revolutionary writers and artists, in cooperation with the Friends of the Soviet Union.

The meeting will be held on the same evening as an anti-Soviet orgy in the Metropolitan Opera House, sponsored by Bishop Manning, Cardinal Hayes, Rabbi Krass, Matthew Well and other imperialist flunkies.

Among the other speakers at the meeting in Central Opera House will be Waldo Frank, noted novelist and critic; Harold Hickerson, co-author with Maxwell Anderson of the play, "Gods of the Lightning;" Michael Gold, editor of the New Masses; Harvey O'Connor of the Federated Press; Robert W. Dunn, economist; and M. J. Olgin, editor of the Freiheit. Roger Baldwin, director of the American Civil Liberties Union will be chairman.

Tickets are 25 cents in advance and 35 cents at the door. They are on sale at the John Reed Club, 10 E. 14th St.; Friends of the Soviet Union, 175 Fifth Avenue, room 511, and New Masses, 112 E. 19th St.

Ryan, when he began his report on the Board of Estimates meeting said, "We were there, Norman Thomas was there, representing the socialist party, and representatives of another organization, which claimed to be a labor organization (meaning the Communists) and Trade Union Unity League) was there. Any way, we recognized the socialists as a labor organization." Ryan was quite willing to recognize

the sky-pilot Norman Thomas and the corporation lawyer, Morris Hillquit, as labor leaders—they are of his own stripe—but the elected representatives of 110,000 New York workers, fatter Ryan could not recognize as labor representatives.

## UNION SQUARE Last Day! UNION SQUARE

### FIRST TIME AT POPULAR PRICES!

# "ARSENAL"

The film epic of the Ukrainian Revolution, depicting with amazing force the gigantic struggle for control between the Bolsheviks and the forces headed by Petura.

"GREATER THAN TEN DAYS THAT SHOOK THE WORLD"

—Added Attraction—

## "The Wild Heart of Africa"

SAVAGE—ROMANTIC—THRILLING!

## Acme Theatre

Continuous Performances Daily 9 A. M. to Midnight. Prices: from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. 25c After 5 P. M. 35c Sat. and Sun. 35c all day

Beginning Tomorrow—"A FRAGMENT OF AN EMPIRE"

## FIRST SPRING-NITE OF RUSSIAN POETRY

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE RUSSIAN WEEKLY

## "NOVY MIR"

PARTICIPATING POETS:

A. ALLAND R. MAGIDOV S. BESSARABETZ N. SHTENGEL

Introduction by Chairman N. Siskovsky, artist, concerning works of the participating poets

## CONCERT PROGRAM:

1. Vocal Solo—guitar accompaniment MISS TAMARA

2. Russian Singer MR. BRASUK

Sunday, March 23, at 8 p. m.

## IRVING PLAZA

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## We Meet at the—

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# "A Fragment of An Empire" Opens at Acme Tomorrow

IN "REBOUND."

The strange case of Sergeant Filinof, a worker, who served in the old czarist army—who lost his mental balance by shellshock—is the hero of the Soviet film—"A Fragment of an Empire"—which will be shown a full week at the Acme Theatre, beginning this Saturday, and continuing until next Friday.

The strange and unique experience of this worker as portrayed in this product of the Soviet studios is almost unbelievable. Yet the possibility is there: Here is a Russian who is drafted into the czar's army to fight for "democracy," and who loses his mind for a period of time, until by accident his mind gradually returns and he recalls his whole life in Moscow.

His return to Moscow is almost as much a shock to him as his life in the trenches. He experiences all the thrills of a new participant in building a socialist society. It is a remarkable film.

On the same bill will be presented "Mawas—the Gorilla Man"—a companion picture to "Simba." Also a special reel showing the latest pictures of happenings in the Soviet Union.

SIDNEY HOWARD PLAY ON PARADISE SCREEN.

Vilma Banky's first all-talking picture, "A Lady to Love," is the screen feature at the Paradise the week beginning Saturday. The film is adapted from Sidney Howard's stage play, "They Knew What They Wanted."

The stage show includes Wesley Eddy, master of ceremonies, in "Days O' Yore," a Capitol Theatre feature, with King, King and King, the Clavier Brothers, Ten Tiny Tots, Edna Howard, Nat Spiro and the Chester Hale dancers.

DANCE RECITAL.

On Sunday afternoon, March 23, at 3 p. m., Nadia Chilkovskaya, will make her first appearance in a dance recital at the Civic Repertory Theatre. She will have with her a group of the most talented children from the co-operative Non-Partisan Schools and School 10.

Buy your tickets now at the Civic Repertory Theatre box office, or at the Non-Partisan Schools 10 and 11.

MOVIE ON FIVE-YEAR PLAN.

Two Soviet films will be shown on Sunday, March 30, afternoon and evening, at the Star Casino. It will take the American workers into the mines and factories, cities and villages of the great Soviet

Food Clerks Win Strike in Bronx; Miller Uses Thugs Instead of Cops

The Food Clerks Industrial Union has won its strike at the dairy at 1586 Westchester Ave., Bronx, and established union conditions. The fruit market there is also unionized.

Miller, of Miller's Market, 161 St. and Union Ave., where the police have already killed one worker, Kato, for taking part in a solidarity meeting to assist the strikers, yesterday found even police terror too slow for him. He had the police leave the vicinity, and with a large force of hired slugs and gangsters, attacked the picket line, which the union has never abandoned in spite of innumerable attacks on it, and arrest of many pickets.

The workers resisted, and picketing will go right on, as usual, until this strike is won.

## AMUSEMENTS

CAMEO Now American Premiere Powerful, stirring melodrama STRANGE CASE OF M DISTRICT ATTORNEY M With Brilliant International Cast Pathé news with color and talk Other Talk Features

CIVIC REPERTORY 14th St. 6th Ave. Evens 8:30, Mats. Thur. Sat. 2:30 6:00, 8:15, 11:15 EVA LE GALLIENNE, Director Tonight—"THE MASTER BUILDER" Tomorrow—"PETER PAN" Tomorrow Night—"LA LOCONDIERA"

## REBOUND

Arthur Hopkins presents a new comedy by Donald Ogden Stewart with HOPE WILLIAMS PLYMOUTH 14th St. W. of 5th Ave. Evens 8:30, Mats. Thur. Sat. 2:30 and Sat. 2:40 Tell the Advertiser—"I Saw Your Ad in The Daily Worker."

## EAST SIDE THEATRES

# 2ND AVENUE PLAYHOUSE

133 SECOND AVENUE, CORNER EIGHTH STREET Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday—March 20, 21, 22 and 23

## A VISIT TO SOVIET RUSSIA

A film report made by International Workers Delegation about current conditions in the Soviet Union. Continuous from noon to midnite. Prices 25c and 35c

## The 5 Year Plan of Soviet Union

TWO GREAT FILMS on the reconstruction of the Soviet Union. New factories, Electrical Stations, Railroads Schools—Theatres—Clubs.

## A New World in Reconstruction

YOU MUST SEE THIS UNUSUAL FILM!

TICKETS: 50 cents in advance. At the door 65 cents STATIONS: Morning Freiheit, 30 Union Square; Evening Store, 28 Union Square; W. I. R., 709 Broadway, New York City

## STAR CASINO

107th Street and Park Avenue

## Today in History of the Workers

March 21, 1919—Soviet Republic proclaimed in Hungary. 1871 First German Reichstag assembled in Berlin. 1923—Social-Democratic and Communist coalition government formed in Saxony, Germany. 1924—10,000 London street car and omnibus workers struck for higher wages. 1927—Chinese revolutionary army entered Shanghai, proclaimed workers' control.

## Expose War Prayers of Pope and Bosses

Catholic Church in the Minsk and Mogilevsk districts, gave the Soviet newspapers a signed statement today saying that he knew of no cases of persecution of priests in fulfilling their duties, or of church-goers in the free exercise of their beliefs. Only cases of counter-revolutionary activity, said Father Avglo, in which catholic priests have participated, had been prosecuted and punished, and in these instances priests were treated on equality with all other citizens.

## CARL BRODSKY

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Hotel & Restaurant Workers Branch of the Amalgamated Food Workers, 10 W. 21st St., N. Y. C. Phone Chelsea 2274 Business meetings held the first Monday of the month at 8 p. m. Educational meetings—the third Monday of the month. Executive Board meetings—every Tuesday afternoon at 8 o'clock. One industry! One Union! Join and Fight the Common Enemy! Office open from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Advertise your Union Meetings here. For information write to The DAILY WORKER Advertising Dept. 26-28 Union Sq., New York City

# MORE HOOVER FRIENDS CRAFT

## Republican Chairman Gets \$36,100

WASHINGTON, Mar. 20.—Graft among the Hoover politicians is rampant. First, there was the grafting of Hoover's personal attorney, Edwin Shattuck, who made at least \$75,000 because of his close connection to the chief imperialist boss. Then some of the Hoover politicians down South sold a lot of Federal jobs.

Now, the latest grafting scheme revealed by Hoover's close associates, is that of Claudius H. Huston, who is none other than Hoover's national chairman of the Republican National Committee who used funds he collected for speculating on Wall Street, and also got the help of the Union Carbon & Carbide Co., to make a pile of dough.

"I did what I pleased with the money," Huston, Hoover's friend said, to the committee investigating lobbying. He was being questioned in connection with \$36,100 he collected from the Union Carbide Co. last year for the use of the Tennessee River Improvement Association. The Carbide outfit, together with other chemical corporation, is angling for a lease on the valuable Muscle Shoals project.

Huston got the big chunk of money immediately after he became chairman of the National Republican Committee.

# B'KLYN BAKERS TO RALLY SATURDAY

## Protest Steal of Votes From T.U.U.L.

Bakers of Local 3, Amalgamated Food Workers, will meet in mass protest this Saturday afternoon at the Tolas Hall, 253 Irving Avenue, Brooklyn, to fight the Burkhardt-Gundt-T.U.U.L. referendum vote steal. The hundreds who voted for the T.U.U.L. will be told the facts of the referendum and of the A. F. of L. social-fascist tactics being used so that bureaucrats can maintain control.

The latest maneuver is the passage of a motion in the executive board for the expulsion of any member distributing leaflets which the bureaucrats don't like. That the rank and file will vote this down overwhelmingly is indicated by response given the TUUL leaflets calling Saturday's meeting.

"Today food workers realize that the only way to fight the big food trusts is thru an industrial union based on the T. U. U. L. program," the leaflet states. "But Burkhardt and the other 'great' leaders are refusing to carry out the membership's decision to join the TUUL."

FAKE STALIN STORY IS "RIDICULOUS NONSENSE." MOSCOW, Mar. 20.—The fake dispatch which was transferred from Riga, to Latvia, to Berlin, to London (as well as every other news-making source in the world) declaring that Stalin resigned, was officially denied by the Official News Agency Tass as "ridiculous nonsense."

# Important Membership Meet Sunday, 2 p. m. at the New Star Casino

Sunday, March 23, there will be a very important membership meeting at 2 p. m., at the New Star Casino, 107 Park Ave. Every Party member should be present.

Admission to this meeting will be by membership card only.

District Committee, N. Y., Communist Party.

# Labor and Fraternal Organizations

Dance Recital. Nadia Chilkovskaya and ensemble of proletarian children. Sunday, March 23, at 3 p. m., at Civic Repertory Theatre.

Harlem Revel Solidarity Dance. Saturday, March 22, Rockland Palace, 148th St. and 5th Ave., Duke Ellington's Orchestra. Tickets \$1: in advance, 75 cents.

Harlem Grand Ball. Of Italian Workers Club. Saturday, March 22, 8 p. m., at Clairmont Hall, 62 E. 104th St. Concert, dance, Jazz. Admission 50 cents.

Eighth Annual Dance. Tended by followers of the Trail. Saturday, March 22, at the Carlton, 6 W. 111th St. Admission 75 cents.

Harlem Solidarity Dance. T.U.U.L. Groups, Unions and Fraternal Organizations should reserve boxes or buy blocks of tickets to be sold to their members for the Harlem Revel Solidarity Dance to be held next Saturday at the Rockland Palace. Proceeds for Labor Unity and the Liberator.

Paterson N. J. Mass Meeting. Against the religious Anti-Soviet Campaign. Friday, March 8, 8 p. m., 3 Governor St. Speaker, Rebecca Kaplan. Auspices Womens Council.

Harlem Solidarity Dance. For the benefit of the Liberator and Labor Unity. Saturday, March 22, Rockland Palace, 280 W. 155th St. Duke Ellington's Orchestra. Tickets \$1, 75 cents in advance. Take Sixth or Ninth Avenue "L" to 155th St.

Labor Defender Workers Photo Group. Meets Friday, 8 p. m., 7 E. 14th St. one flight up. Louis A. Baum speaks on "Typography as an aid in the class struggle."

Cleaners and Dyers Meeting. Friday, 8 p. m., 233 W. Wilkins Ave., Bronx. All workers to come.

Womens Council No. 17. Friday, 8:30 p. m., 227 Brighton Beach Ave. Dr. Zlotkin on "Revolution in Medicine."

Borough Park I.L.D. Sunday evening, 1373 43rd Street, Brooklyn. Engdahl speaks on the revolutionary leader to be adopted at the meeting.

Incessant Forum. 125 W. 20th St. Sunday, 3 p. m. Dr. B. Liber on "Religion and the Daily News."

Harlem Dance for Shoe Strikers. Sunday, 8 p. m., at 1800 Seventh Ave.

Bath Beach Open Forum. Sunday, 6 p. m., 48 Bay 23rd St. "Religion and the Soviet Union." Prominent speakers.

Nick Spannada's I.L.D. Tonight 8 p. m., 101 W. 29th St.

Metall Workers Industrial League. Tonight 8 p. m., 17th St.

Workers School. Volunteers wanted for technical help.

"Special for Organizations" C. M. FOX Stationery and Printing Stencils, mimeograph paper, office supplies. 10% Reduction for Daily Worker Readers.

Circle 1059 Saxophone Taught Suite 413 RED HOT MUSIC by DAN BAKER "THE CHEF OF HOT TUNES" and his ORCHESTRA Entertainers from 1088 Broadway Every Occasion Roseland Bldg. Special Rates for Daily Worker Readers.

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17.50 FOR BETTER VALUES IN MEN'S AND YOUNG MEN'S SUITS 22.50 GO TO PARK CLOTHING STORE 93 Avenue A, Cor. Sixth St.

We Meet at the— COOPERATIVE CAFETERIA 26-28 UNION SQUARE Fresh Vegetables Our Specialty

# ROB PANAMA PEASANTS FOR YANKEE COMPANY; ARREST UNION LEADERS

### Government Lackeys of Yankee Imperialism in Outrageous Attack on Panamanian Masses

### U. S. War Preparations Aided by Seizure of Land for Airports, Nominally "National"

Panama papers reveal a new chicanery of Yankee imperialism in robbing the Panamanian peasants of land, and the turning over to Yankee interests not only of these holdings, but also lands desired for "national" air ports, that is to say, to the Pan-American Airways Company owned by Yankee imperialist capital closely allied with the United States war machine.

Early this month, three workers, sent by the Workers' and Peasants' Federation to Darien, were arrested, presumably for their agitation among the dispossessed peasants, against the claims of the Darien Estate, Incorporated, represented in Panama by Arthur Muller. Those workers arrested are Domingo H. Turner, Feliciano Lara and Jacinto Chacon, the authorities, which are craven servants of Yankee imperialism, arresting them in Darien together with seven "discontents" of the province, and discharging them in jail in Panama City.

The Yankee representative says that the corporation claims the lands "because it needs them" and because it has invested some \$500,000 in them; that the government (undoubtedly corrupted as usual) has "recognized" the company's claims, that only "some rebels" with

"political purposes" resist the claims and that the people living on these lands "can go somewhere else." The peasants who have lived on the lands for generations declare that the land is theirs from their forefathers, that all they have is wrapped up in their homes and lands now being taken from them, and that they would lose everything if they were forced to "go elsewhere." Nevertheless the government support to the imperialist corporation, the arrest of the workers sent to aid the peasants organize their resistance, shows clearly that the imperialists will get the aid of the armed forces to rob the Panamanian peasantry.

Likewise, a decree of the government cabinet, pretending to benefit the Panama cities by making titles clear within certain areas comprising such cities and environs by declaring them outside judicial dispute, sneaks in another proviso making all land near such cities suitable for "national" (that is to say, Yankee) air ports, also outside judicial dispute and disposable by the government. This not only robs the peasant holders of these lands and forestalls any litigation by them, but shows also the rapid preparation of Yankee imperialism for war by airplane base construction in Panama.

## Uzbekistan Soviet Celebrates Freedom

(Incorporated Press Service)

MOSCOW.—The fifth anniversary of the existence of the Uzbekistan Soviet Republic was celebrated in many towns by laying the foundation stones of new factories, for instance, in Bokhara a new textile factory with 40,000 spindles, in Tashkent a triestage factory and other factories in Bakhara, Kokhand, Andischan, etc.

A number of great farms for

collective cattle breeding and cotton growing are being organized and the foundation stones of a number of cultural institutions.

In a manifesto on the fifth anniversary, the government of Uzbekistan points to the great progress made economically and culturally during the last five years on the way from a colony of czarism to an agrarian-industrial member of the Soviet Union.

## Speed-Up, Persecution in U. S. Postal Service

(Continued from Page One)

to this process that the conditions are becoming worse from day to day. This system of intensified labor is organized in such a way as to call forth competition both between the workers of the branches and between the branches themselves. In some cases, when the different branches are comprised of employees made up of different races, between the white and colored workers often this competition gives rise to race hatred and is fostered by the bosses.

Proved Persecution.

In view of protests on the part of the workers, an investigation committee was appointed by congress. A decree was introduced prohibiting the use of chronometers and other means for measuring the time when investigating the work of the postal employees, or to apply weights and any other methods for defining the amount of posts, accepted or sent out by the workers in order to signify the productivity of labor, or also to use any other methods for frightening or forcing the workers. This decree was not endorsed by congress, although the investigation, which was verified also by the congress commission, disclosed many facts—that the postal workers are subject to persecutions, dismissals, to overfatigue in consequence of rationalization, etc.

The letter-carriers were also subject to an inquiry from the postal inspector. They were followed up while on the road, and their every step was counted, in order to figure out the distance they covered, and in accordance with this they defined how much time they needed. After this the administration demanded that the letter-carriers make their rounds on the basis of the above reckonings. The conditions put forward were so difficult, that the workers forced to make their rounds without any rest, in order to complete their rounds in the definite period fixed for them.

Increased Labor Productivity.

Those who sort the letters are obliged to put in 60 letters per minute, or 3,600 letters per hour, i. e. with the maximum speed at which the hands can possibly move. The former demands were 16 letters per minute. During the course of one year the output in the postal delivery branch increased by 100 per cent. Today the general average output is 60-70 per cent higher than the output which existed before the introduction of the intensified labor methods.

Beginning with 1917 up to 1926, the general postal incomes have increased by almost 100 per cent (which is also a means for defining the output), whereas the number of employees has increased by less than 65 per cent. Simultaneously the number of employees for \$1,000,000 income has decreased from 61 to 127.

In order to lower expenditure use is made of the cheap labor of the unskilled labor.

More Fired.

Laborers, who get much less than 0.75 workers, have replaced skilled workers. In 1927, 456 laborers, who used to clean up the premises of

(Continued from Page One)

workers' children. Only the protest of the broad masses of workers can free Harry Eisman.

"We call upon all workers and workers' organizations to pass resolutions against the savage sentence against Harry Eisman. Everywhere in shops, in big organizations in schools organize together support the International Labor Defense in struggle for freedom for Eisman and all class-war prisoners. Defeat the bosses' terror."

Recently in a letter written by Harry Eisman while in the Heckscher Foundation Home, he says: "The case up against me today is not merely an attack upon me as an individual, but it is linked up together with the white terror campaign against the workers and workers' children."

The New York branch of the International Labor Defense, in exposing the class vengeance of the capitalists even against the workers' children, as in the Eisman case, says:

"Harry Eisman, Young Pioneer, after having served six months in the reformatory for participation in a demonstration of working class children against the Boy Scouts, was arrested on March 6 for participation in the unemployment demonstration. He has been sentenced today by Magistrate Young in 22nd St. Childrens Court to the Hawthorne Reformatory for five years.

"The magistrate expressed his regrets that the law did not permit him to deport Eisman. When Attorney Buitenkant of the I.L.D. maintained that Eisman had a right to participate in the demonstration for work or wages for the unemployed, the magistrate replied, 'That's enough from you,' and Eisman was immediately rushed out of the court to be sent away.

"The International Labor Defense is participating in a demonstration which will be held in front of the Heckscher Foundation, 105th St. and Fifth Avenue on Saturday at 1 p. m.

"Open air meetings will be held Friday night throughout the city to protest against this brutal sentencing of this young militant. The I.L.D. is issuing thousands of leaflets for distribution and is conducting an energetic campaign for Eisman's release.

"The sentencing of Eisman is only a part of the campaign of persecution that is now being conducted by the Tammany Hall government against working class children and their parents."

the post office, thanks to the introduction of the standardized system, were used to do the work of the skilled workers, and for cleaning up, other workers were hired, who were given less wages than the others used to get. It is essential to note here that a large portion of the unskilled work is executed by Negroes. Thus the struggle against capitalist rationalization is one of the most important tasks facing the postal workers of America today.

(To be continued.)

# AUTO CONFAB IN DETROIT HAS DRIVE STARTED

### Building Shop Locals in Many Factories

(Continued from Page One)

ers. In most cases of strikes, the unemployed workers cooperated with the strikers on the picket line. After the August conference production began to fall. Production dropped steadily from 512,000 in August to 119,000 in December. Mass unemployment prevailed with 150,000 in the streets in Detroit alone. The union failed to overcome the many difficulties confronting them and only partially succeeded in carrying out the program laid out at the last conference. Only a few shop locals were organized and little headway was made in organizing substantial numbers of the unskilled and most exploited workers in the industry, Negroes, women and young workers.

Capitalists Can't Solve. There is no prospect of the capitalist ability to solve the crisis in the automobile industry. With a productive capacity of 10,000,000 cars in 1930 there is only a market for about three and one-half million cars. In the efforts of the employers to maintain high rates of profits, the workers are being subjected to increased rationalization with its speed up, wage cuts and worsening of conditions. Wage cuts have taken place in the Chrysler, Hudson, Briggs and other plants at the same time that production has been greatly increased. Women getting 15c per hour have replaced men who used to earn \$1.00 an hour.

The present period is the best time for organization. Workers know that conditions are just as bad in other shops and the only possibility of improvement is through organization.

Encourage Initiative.

The union must encourage more initiative on the part of the membership and draw out new leadership. They must be encouraged to write of their experiences and about shop conditions in the Auto Workers News and in Labor Unity. Future struggles in the auto industry will become more widespread and bitter. The union must be ready for leadership. The national committee can be strengthened by drawing in more leadership from the rank and file. We must prepare for a mass convention by the middle of May with representatives from the whole automotive industry. This convention will take place during a period of struggle and we must be prepared to have at least 500 delegates representing at least 10,000 workers in the industry. As part of the great metal industry we must send a mass delegation to the convention of the Metal Workers Union that will take place in Youngstown on June 15.

Andrew Overgaard, national representative of the Trade Union League greeted the convention in the name of the National Committee. He analyzed the economic crisis and pointed out the inability of Hoover to solve the unemployment problem. The answer of the capitalists and the government to the demand of the workers for bread was clubs and bullets.

Fight Boss Agents, Too.

The workers must organize and fight back, not only against the employers but against their agents, the government, churches, the A. F. of L., the Musteites and other class enemies. All workers must be united, American and foreign born, men and women, black and white, youth and adult. He called upon the delegates to march forward towards a militant mass convention of automobile workers on May 17 to lay the basis for a powerful national automotive industrial union.

George Powers, secretary of the Michigan District of the T.U.U.L. pointed to the awakening of all workers for militant organization.

Militant Program of Action.

After a spirited discussion parti-

## WORKERS CORRESPONDENCE - FROM THE SHOPS

# HOOVER'S "PROSPERITY" MEANS POVERTY FOR DAKOTA FARMERS

### Must Sell Their Products for Low Prices and Buy High

### Bankers Grip on Poor Farmers Through Farm Board Grows

By a Farmer Correspondent  
Sanish, N. D.—These are sure tough times for the farmers. Prices on the stuff we sell are low and we pay a big price for the stuff we buy, and it seems to me that the Farm Board cannot do anything about this as we were told they would. We have little grain to sell and can't get a dollar at the bank.

The Farmers Union leaders are hollering about that we farmers must organize into some farm organ-

ization (meaning, of course, their organization), but what good will that organization do us? As I remember it, Hoover is the one who started this Farm Board business, and what can we expect from Hoover, the man of Wall Street? This is a pretty raw deal and the farmers are bound to get their eyes open before long. I have read the United Farmer and they sure are hitting the nail on the head in that paper. —B. O.

## Write to This Soviet Working Woman!

The following is a letter from a Soviet working woman, who is eager to correspond with American working women. Write to her.

To the Working Women of America, Dear Comrades,  
Greetings from the stronghold of the Proletarian Dictatorship, from Leningrad City, U.S.S.R.

I am a worker in the "Pechatnyi Dvor" printing shop, in the typostores.

It is with the greatest feelings that I write this letter and in the hope that I shall receive an answer from my proletarian comrades, who though far away are near to me in heart.

I am very interested in the living conditions of working women; I want

to hear what they have to say, to feel the living pulse in their proletarian veins. When does your working day begin, how do your wages compare with the cost of living, what cultural recreations do you indulge in, in your leisure hours? Write and tell me of the rights of women workers. I, for my part, will gladly answer any questions which interest you. I shall try to give you a clear picture, which will help you to visualize and understand all that interests you, and give you a good idea of the life of working women in the land of the Soviets, in the land where there is no slavery, where all are equal.

Awaiting your reply.

Nata Rumiantsva (Sorter)  
Address: U.S.S.R., Leningrad, Prospect 25th October, No. 74, Room 55.

gress for July 15 in Moscow.

10.—Finances for this convention shall be raised through the following methods: a special convention stamp of 50 cents shall be issued and sold to the membership and also to workers at shop meetings; open mass meetings, etc.; funds shall be solicited immediately from various sympathetic organizations; a special affair shall be arranged to help finance the convention, etc.

Issue Challenges.

The delegates from the Hudson Local reported of the steady growth in membership and activity and challenged the Chrysler Local to bring in more members by the time of the convention. The challenge was immediately accepted whereupon the delegates from the Ford Local decided that they would bring in more members than the two of them put together. Challenges were also issued and accepted by the different cities represented.

Make Newark Mayor Listen.

NEWARK, N. J., March 20.—The committee elected by the 15,000 demonstrators against starvation on March 6 here, which committee was thrown out of the city hall on that occasion, forced its way into a meeting of the city commissioners yesterday and forced the mayor and his associated politicians to listen to the demands. The agents of the bosses jeered at and mocked the representatives of the jobless.

Among the delegation of eight were included two Negro workers and a woman worker.

The delegation follows: D. Flaiani, N. J. organizer of the Communist Party; J. Rubin, N. J. organizer of the T.U.U.L.; M. Tomash, organizer of the Young Communist League; D. W. Graham, an active member of the unemployed council and a Negro worker who is out on 3,000 bail on a seditious charge; E. Graham, another Negro worker; Lillian, Aissin, a woman worker; Parker, an unemployed young worker, and J. Philip, another unemployed worker.

The city mayor knowing the plan for the delegation to appear (since it was made public) has ordered Chief of Police McReil to station a police reinforcement and hold a squad near by.

D. Flaiani spoke for a half hour in spite of the repeated interruptions by Mayor Congleton, Commissioner Murray, and Commissioner

# SOCIALISTS ASK BOSSES TO CLUB JOBLESS TOILERS

### "Nip Revolution in the Bud", Says Leader

(Continued from Page One)

many thousands. The Milwaukee police department has been very patient with them."

But It Is Not Over. The workers and unemployed here do not think that the slugging of hungry men in the streets and public squares of Cleveland, even though the clubs are blessed by the "socialist" mayor and the A. F. L. misleaders, will stop anything. They are preparing to turn the trial of the 58 into a complete exposure of capitalism and the socialist party, and are preparing to make May 1 here another day of demonstration by thousands.

Build National Conference.

From all over the country comes news of the selection of delegates for the National Conference on unemployment called by the Trade Union Unity League and the Councils of the Unemployed to meet in New York, March 29.

This conference will form a national center for the unemployed organizations, and will coordinate and give organizational strength to the mass movement that shows itself in every industrial city. It will work out the details of the union of the jobless workers and the workers who still have jobs, which the employers hope to make more profitable for capital by using the unemployed to beat down wages and lengthen hours.

The unemployed and the militant workers in the factories and shops will work together, for work or wages, for immediate relief, and for the seven-hour day and five-day week, against speed-up, etc.

City Conference.

The National Conference will make plans for a national convention on unemployment to be held in Chicago, in May. It will be preceded in New York by a city conference on unemployment, March 27. Delegates to this city conference have in many cases already been elected by the meeting of the jobless and by the union locals which met this week. Other unions and unemployed councils are still to elect.

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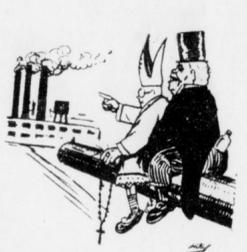
Among the delegation of eight were included two Negro workers and a woman worker.

The delegation follows: D. Flaiani, N. J. organizer of the Communist Party; J. Rubin, N. J. organizer of the T.U.U.L.; M. Tomash, organizer of the Young Communist League; D. W. Graham, an active member of the unemployed council and a Negro worker who is out on 3,000 bail on a seditious charge; E. Graham, another Negro worker; Lillian, Aissin, a woman worker; Parker, an unemployed young worker, and J. Philip, another unemployed worker.

The city mayor knowing the plan for the delegation to appear (since it was made public) has ordered Chief of Police McReil to station a police reinforcement and hold a squad near by.

D. Flaiani spoke for a half hour in spite of the repeated interruptions by Mayor Congleton, Commissioner Murray, and Commissioner

## The Man Behind the Man Behind the Gun



# TOILERS DEMAND THE RELEASE OF JOBLESS LEADERS

### Set Hearing for April 11 in 'Assault' Case

(Continued from Page One)

arrest and reroading of the committee representing the 110,000 New York workers at the March 6th unemployed demonstration.

The resolution demands the immediate, unconditional release of Foster, Minor, Amter, Lesten and Raymond and calls for the defense of the Soviet Union.

The speakers at this meeting were Grecht, Reeve, Hurwitz, Carlson, Moses, Harju. A large amount of literature was sold to the assembled workers.

Chicago Meet Demands Release.

CHICAGO, March 20.—Hundreds of workers crowded the Peoples Auditorium to commemorate the 50th Anniversary of the Paris Commune. A resolution, passed with great enthusiasm, demanded the unconditional release of the unemployed movement leaders.

The resolution declared that "the Paris Commune still lives in the hearts of the workers as well as in the revolution of the Russian workers."

Buffalo Meet Fights For Release.

BUFFALO, March 20.—The Buffalo workers held a big protest meeting Sunday, March 16 at Elmwood Music Hall. The enthusiasm of the workers turned the meeting into a demonstration against capitalist justice and against capitalism.

The workers demanded the unconditional release of Ruth Williams, who was sentenced for six months and fined \$50 for carrying a sign and Comrades Larson, Donald, Melvin, Scherer, Harvey, Stone and the other comrades arrested in Buffalo.

The workers greeted very enthusiastically the demand to free Comrades Foster, Minor, Amter and the other comrades that were arrested all over the country for fighting against hunger and starvation.

The speakers very militantly pointed out the necessity to fight the capitalist system that causes unemployment and starvation. Many workers joined the International Labor Defense.

Sing prison today by Judge Barret in Bronx County court.

Montforte was given 7 1/2 to 15 years. McCloskey was sentenced from 5 to 10 years. The men were found guilty two weeks ago on exporting \$800 from Bernard Lyons, a contractor, under the threat of calling a strike on plasterers and lathers. The workers got nothing from these strikes.

Howe, the resolution with demands for the unemployed workers adopted at the March 6 demonstration was presented to the city commissioners. Flaiani was ordered to sit down and twice escorted him to his seat.

J. Rubin spoke, outlining a program of the T.U.U.L. D. W. Graham, a Negro worker also spoke and ham, a Negro worker also spoke and was stopped after a few minutes.

Join the Communist Party.

The committee presented a resolution, including the demands for work or unemployment insurance, immediate relief, no eviction of the

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## THE BIG NIGHT! Tomorrow

### HARLEM REVELS

#### Solidarity Demonstration Dance

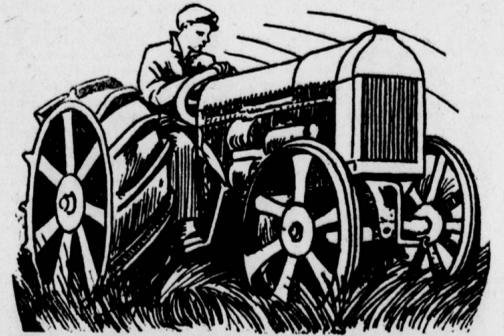
Saturday Ev'g, March 22  
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# LATIN AMERICAN INDIANS AND THE PEASANT PROBLEM

By JORGE PAZ.

IT would appear that America was not discovered by Columbus nor by Amerigo Vesputio; neither the Spaniard nor the Italian. But it has been discovered by the Communist International, at least as far as the problem of the Latin American Indian masses are concerned. Until recently we were most ignorant of the existence of a primitive rural economy worth taking into account in the later solution of the agrarian problem.

The men who tore away the mystery of the ocean, breaking the limits of the known world in the discovery of the land of golden legends, shattered completely the toneless multitude of Peru and Mexico, impelled by the hydroptic thirst of metal riches.

Speedy horsemen climbed the mountains, forded the rivers, lost themselves in the immensity of the desert or in the labyrinthine forests, possessed by a devouring fever of enrichment. Such was the spectacle Latin America offered at the beginning of the Spanish Conquest.

The rowdies, the ruined and ragged nobles, the ambitious captains thrown out of impoverished Spain, travelled the tempting routes of the Valley of Anahuac in Mexico or the Tiwanaku Valley of Peru, tracing their destiny and synthesizing the motive of their enterprise in the lines that they marked with their swords. They poured into Latin America, more especially to Peru, High Peru (today Bolivia) and Mexico, countries where "gold blossomed from the ground," to make themselves rich.

If the legend of the existence of gold in great quantity had not been woven as it really was, America would have had another destiny. Hence the massacre of hundreds of thousands of Indians, by "occidental civilization," then represented with territorial eloquence by Spain of Ferdinand VII, later by Phillip the Second.

But the gold did not sparkle in the required quantity for the satisfaction of all the adventurers, the requirements of the kings and the grand feudal lords of the metropolis, these audacious adventurers transformed themselves into "peaceful" landholders, royal commissioners.

The sword of the legendary noble was hung on the wall; the initial impulse was halted and the noble armed himself with the plow and learned to turn the sod by the methods of another culture. The bull was yoked; the war horse hitched to the wagon. Along with maize, native of America, shines the golden sheaves of wheat. From the sword and armor, tools were made; the soldier and royal commissioner became governors. An occidental government with all its system supplants the regime of primitive Communism that ruled in these two civilizations.

In fact, the Spanish found two civilizations in America, one a little different from the other. The Inca, in the area which today is Peru, Bolivia and North Argentina; and the Aztec, where today are Mexico and Guatemala, included in the last the Mayan civilization. Industrious the first; industrious and warlike the second.

In Peru, the center of Inca civilization, there existed in the pre-Columbus epoch, the following rural system: lands of the king; lands of the Sun, and lands of the community. The

first belonged to the king, the Prince of Tawantinsuyu in Peru, and to the native nobility and warriors. One can say that the native civilizations in these two parts of America (in the rest of the continent the Indians were, in general, nomads) were characteristically of small rural proprietors and communal owners, whose greater part were Pueblo (town) Indians. Hence the tendency is found that tries to return to this Inca Communism, which was nothing more than the Russian "artel." These lands the Pueblo Indians cultivated.

The other lands, those of the Sun, were dedicated to the gods of the Indians and their products were destined to the church. We are not forgetting that all the primitive peoples were ruled by a system of feudo-theocratic government. Another part of the products of these lands were destined as reserves for times of bad harvests.

The lands of the communities or pueblos, in Peru called "Ayllu," belonged to the agrarian communes and were worked in common by family portions. These, as all the lands, were cultivated by the people. By preference, they worked first the lands of the Sun, then those of the old, the sick, the widows, orphans and soldiers in active service.

Afterward, the people cultivated their own lands and were obliged to aid their neighbors. At the last, they cultivated the lands of the Inca, the king. And as the lands were thus divided, so were divided all kinds of wealth, mines, herds, etc. The Inca state had no money. One rule provided that any deficit in the contributions of the Inca were covered from the granaries of the Sun. No one was able to transfer land or to increase their holdings. When anyone died, the land was returned to the Inca.

This same form of community agricultural holdings in Mexico was called "caltulli," and the Council which administered it, the "caltullalli." The Council members were the old men of the village or community. In the present epoch of economic colonization by capitalist imperialism, the national reformists of our countries try to turn back to this ancient rural system. They wish to go back to the economic system now fallen astern of the ship of history.

**Chauvinist Attitude Toward Latins.**  
The presumptuous adventurer taught us to despise the Indian. We spoke of the Indian's "low passions" with emphasis, in the same moment in which the picks of occidental (capitalist) destruction were tearing down all the fortresses and temples of the Indians. Today, here in the United States, and even in the ranks of the Communist Party, I have noted with pain that there exists for us Latin Americans, an Olympic scorn, a dangerous tendency that those comrades who are affected by it must manage to overcome as they overcome white chauvinism, a prejudice of the occidentalist, that is to say, of capitalist culture, which must be replaced by the full acceptance of the Party policy and the culture of the proletariat, internationalism. This prejudice towards us comes from the latent and perhaps unconscious supposition that in our veins there runs the blood of an enslaved and outcast race.

(To Be Continued)

## Women Workers Are Fighting

By ETHEL SHOR.

THERE are nine million women workers in the United States—they are in the shops, mills, factories, etc.

They are the most exploited section of the working class. The most underpaid and most beaten. They get the first wage cuts and first speed-up systems.

Her oppression is double—first, she is exploited as a worker and then oppressed as a woman. Often she is a wife and mother at the same time. Working in the factory long hours under most unbearable conditions, coming home after working cooking and cleaning, and in addition is a mother, bearing and rearing children.

The bourgeois laws for women are only laws for the bourgeoisie women, granting them big alimonies, etc. The working woman is oppressed on all sides. There is no maternity protection, very, very few safety devices, no time off to nurse her child. Nor is she given additional pay during the nursing period. In fact, she hurries off the childbirth bed in order not to lose her job.

### Women's Position in Soviet Union.

In the Soviet Union—in addition to the advantages and the fact that the land belongs to all workers and she as a worker shares—there is equality of woman and man in law.

1. Absolute equal pay. 2. Special maternity protection—eight weeks off before and after, with pay. 3. Special time off for nursing. 4. Additional one-third pay during nursing period, etc. Social and sick insurance etc., the same as the men workers, for only with economic equality can come social equality.

There are 26 per cent of the women organized in unions in Soviet Russia where they are only 1 per cent in the United States. 50.7 per cent participated Town Soviet Election—in the needle trades 79.2 per cent took part in election, altogether 71.9 per cent polled their votes. 80,000 housewives (you know how much housework count for here) took part in

## Workers! Join the Party of Your Class!

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Occupation .....

Age .....

Mail this to the Central Office, Communist Party, 43 East 125th St., New York, N. Y.

## FRIENDLY ADVICE—

By Fred Ellis



Thomas: "Sh! There Grover, its all right to break up the unemployed demonstrations, but don't talk about it!"

## Why Soft Coal Miners Are Out of Work

By ANNA ROCHESTER.

FOR soft-coal miners in the United States the unemployment crisis began several years ago. It grows worse year by year. The present depression in all capitalist industry throws more miners out of work, but the shutting down of mines, the replacement of men by machinery, and speed-up on the job for mine-workers who still hold their places in the industry have been progressing steadily ever since the final collapse of the coal boom in 1923.

Coal mining was one of the first great industries to reach the stage of permanent crisis toward which all capitalist industries have been blindly heading. And bituminous interests have been fighting for survival with all the familiar technique of rationalization; price-cutting, cost-cutting, wage-cutting, new machinery; small inefficient mines shutting down; large, low-cost mines growing larger; strong companies merging and extending control, weak companies driven to the wall.

Details of the picture vary in the different countries, but everywhere except in the Soviet Union the coal capitalists have been carrying on a desperate war for profits and throwing the cost of their struggle on the workers in mass unemployment, worsening of working conditions, and lowering of living standards.

About one worker in four has been thrown out of the coal mines in recent years in the three leading coal countries: the United States, Great Britain and Germany. In these three countries together, the number of men who can find jobs in coal mining has fallen by at least 600,000. Hours are longer than they were, and in Great Britain and the United States wages have been pushed steadily downwards. Everywhere speed-up is increasing the hazards underground.

Here in the United States, more men were employed in soft-coal mining in 1923 than at any time before or since. From the peak that year—with 705,000 workers—the number had dropped to 522,000 in 1928. No later totals are yet available, but the steady advance of mechanization, the closing of additional mines, and the present slump in coal production have certainly thrown more thousands out of the industry.

Just what happened in the coal industry to cause this permanent crisis which began seven years ago and promises more serious unemployment for years to come?

The coal industry in the United States for many years before the war had the capacity to produce more coal than the country needed. In 1913—which was a "good year"—there were mines and miners enough to produce 635,000,000 tons of bituminous coal, although the actual output was only 487,000,000 tons. This chronic surplus capacity meant that operation was always irregular and a high percentage of losses was always characteristic to the industry. It was a chaos of gambling competition for profits. All the worst features of capitalist development were exaggerated in coal.

In every industry under capitalism, "prosperity" depends on a steadily expanding market, for capacity to produce tends to outrun the capacity to sell the product. When the market cannot be further expanded, production is stalled, surplus capacity lies idle, workers are unemployed, and the industry faces a crisis. This is the general situation in American industries today. It is the basis of the present depression in the capitalist world. It is the most important source of the war danger.

But American coal mining reached this stage of permanent crisis seven years ago. It had been chronically carrying a surplus capacity far greater than that in other industries. The boom demand for coal during the war could have been met by the mines and miners at work in 1913. But the drive for war profits led to a wild fever of further expansion. In 1920 the tonnage produced (approximately the same as the tonnage of 1918) was larger by one-fifth than the tonnage of 1913, but the

capacity of the mines had risen far more than the output.

When the coal market crashed, the coal industry was far more perilously unstable than it had been at any time before the war. It was geared to produce 970,000,000 tons, although the operators could sell only 565,000,000 tons in 1923—which was a very "good" year, in spite of the collapse at the very end.

### At the Workers' Expense.

Rationalization was the only capitalist "solution." By 1928, the number of mines in operation had been reduced from 9,331 to 6,450. The drive for mechanization had brought the coal loaded by machine up from considerably less than five million tons to more than 21,000,000 tons. Strip mining, with its high average output per worker, was developed in earnest and produced another 20,000,000 tons in 1928. Powerful companies reorganized their workings and by concentrating operations did achieve more regular operation. For the country as a whole, the average number of days that bituminous mines were operated rose from 179 in 1923 to 203 in 1928, although the total output of coal was lower in 1928 than in 1923.

A determined drive to break all resistance by the workers in the U.M.W.A. began with repudiation of the Jacksonville agreement in 1924 by several of the largest companies, and ended in the defeat of the 1927 strike. In the one "strong" district that remains—Illinois—the agreement signed in 1928 conceded the wage cut demanded by the operators. And the "progressive" leaders now reorganized at Springfield include the openly corrupt Farrington, notorious agent of the Peabody Coal Company.

Wages have been pushed down in every coal field. In Ohio, the scene of bitter struggles more than fifty years ago when miners were first fighting for the right to organize, the average earnings are down below the averages in West Virginia and Kentucky. Of the 200,000 men thrown out of the industry, 160,000 are from the mines of Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio.

This rationalization continues and will continue—throwing more thousands of men out of the mines, cutting down still farther the earnings of those who hold their jobs, speeding up and increasing accidents underground—unless the miners organize and fight for their rights under the banner of the National Miners Union.

The dying U.M.W.A. has betrayed them. The "progressives" who try to pump new life into that organization are turning back to the "ideals" of John Mitchell, the great bargainer who played with the capitalists, helped organize the National Civic Federation, and died worth a quarter of a million dollars. They are singing the same old song of competitive wage scales, competitive freight rates, regular operation, "buy Illinois coal"—all the slogans that might appeal to the operators.

Only the National Miners Union summons the miners to a fighting union:  
"Work or wages for all unemployed miners!  
"A minimum wage scale of \$35 a week. Organize and strike against every wage cut. Resist every attempt at speeding up."  
"Build the N.M.U. Prepare for national strike September 1."

**Editor's Note.**—The author of the above article is now working on a book "Labor and Coal" to be published in the fall as part of the Labor Research Association series by the International Publishers. The solution proposed by the National Miners Union is not that of cutting down the number of "wasteful" mines in the industry and throwing miners out of the field. It is to make work for more miners, not only by resisting the speed-up, but by enforcing the six-hour day and five-day week, equal distribution of work and no discrimination. If the number of men now in the fields are able to produce too much coal for the market, then it is time to force the operators

# AGAINST THE ANTI-SOVIET AGITATION OF THE CLERGY ABROAD

THE newspaper "Bezbozhnik" (Atheist) publishes the reply of Comrade Yaroslavsky, president of the League of Militant Atheists in the USSR, to foreign correspondents regarding a number of questions in relation to the position of religious organizations in the U. S. S. R.

Comrade Yaroslavsky says: "In reply to these questions, I deem it necessary first of all to protest energetically against the slanderous statements which are appearing in the foreign press regarding the activity of our atheist organizations. This activity is carried on publicly, anyone can get an idea of it from our widely and openly spread press.

The League of Militant Atheists is a voluntary society which exists on the basis of a statute confirmed by the government, in operation, just as other voluntary societies, on the basis of the U.S.S.R. constitution. The means we are using against religion are agitation and propaganda.

We have repeatedly opposed attempts to substitute these methods of influencing the masses by other methods. To bear out my statement, I would like to refer to the widely spread pamphlet published by the Atheists' League "Communists and Religion." This is what we stated in this pamphlet:

"Our Party is carrying on a struggle against religious prejudices, religious creeds by means of science and enlightenment, by means of books, newspapers, lectures, films, informal talks directed against religion and religious deception. Our program warns all Communists that, in carrying on this work, they must act in a manner not to offend the feelings of true believers, because by offending the feelings of true believers, one does not weaken, but can only strengthen religious beliefs."

You ask if there is religious freedom in the USSR, and if so, how religious freedom can be reconciled with the deprivation of the clergy of all denominations of voting rights, and with the consequences of such deprivation of political rights.

Religious freedom in the U. S. S. R. is guaranteed by the decree on the dis-establishment of the church, of 13.1.1918, which contains the following statement:

"2. In the precincts of the Republic it is forbidden to issue any local laws or regulations likely to restrict or limit freedom of conscience or to establish privileges or advantages of any kind on the strength of the citizens' creeds.

"3. Every citizen can practice any religion, or not practice any at all; any deprivation of rights connected with adherence or non-adherence to any creed is repealed.

"NOTE: Any indication of the citizens' adherence or non-adherence to religious creeds is removed from official documents.

"4. The actions of state or other public-judicial social institutions are not accompanied by any religious rites or ceremonies."

This law is in force today. There has not been a single case of any religious organization being subject to persecution for this or that dogma of its religion. In the USSR, utterly unthinkable is persecution for the propagation of such absurd—from our point of view—dogmas as the approaching end of the world or the defense of theses on the creation of woman from Adam's rib, or the existence of an after-life in paradise or hell. But at the same time, it is impossible in our country to persecute for anti-religious propaganda, whereas such persecution takes place in all capitalist countries which have, formally, proclaimed freedom of conscience, but in practice, are persecuting, as shown recently in the United States: the case of Scopes who propagated Darwin's scientific theory.

Therefore, laws on blasphemy and punishment for blasphemy, as in a number of countries of "bourgeois democracy," are impossible here.

As to the deprivation of the clergy of the various denominations of voting rights, it is a well known fact that according to the Soviet constitution people living on unearned incomes are deprived of voting rights, and the working class cannot of course be expected to consider as socially useful labor the reading and chanting of prayers, the swinging of the censer, etc., religious rites in general.

Whenever churches are closed and church bells are taken down, the rules established by law are strictly observed. I will again refer to our indications in the pamphlet "Communists and Religion":

"We must be prepared for struggle against any religious ideology, including the sectarian, for a considerable length of time. We must carry it on not by compulsion and coercion, not by administrative measures, not by prohibiting church services, but by steady, continuous explanation from day to day, by enlightenment, of the youth especially, by exposure of the exploiting role of the sectarian organization, of the connection between any religion, including sectarian religion, and the organization of the exploiters."

And on another page:  
"One must avoid closing churches against the will of the majority of the believing population, provided of course that houses of prayer are not converted, as this has happened, into houses of counter-revolutionary conspiracies, arms' stores, etc."

In the event of a church being closed without the observance of the provisions of the law, the believers take their grievance as a rule to the VZIK (All-Union Central Executive Committee) which in such a case gives judgment in favor of the believers. I will refer to the fact that for several years Jewish working men and artisans cannot get from the VZIK the permission to use the Choral Synagogue in Moscow as a club, in spite of the fact that thousands of workers have signed the petition for the closing of the Synagogue and that indefatigable agitation is carried on in the Jewish press for such closing. The USSR Government is just as careful regarding the closing of the temples of other religious organizations.

To pay a union wage for a shorter work week. Naturally, only the overthrow of capitalism can wipe out the unemployment and misery of miners, but the demands outlined above will help, and are worth fighting for.

The Soviet law does not forbid religious parents to bring up their children in a religious spirit at home. But schools in the USSR are secularized, instruction in the school is based on science, and therefore, the teaching of religion in school which clashes with science, is considered harmful by our constitution. Let the grown-up person decide at the age of 18 if religion is necessary for him or her or not. Neither is it prohibited by law in the USSR for children to attend church and listen there to the sermons of the clergy.

You ask what, in our opinion, will be the result of the "crusade" announced by the clergy abroad with regard to the activity of the League of Militant Atheists. I must say that this campaign has given an impetus to atheist propaganda, has given it a political character, has been and is to atheists an incentive to explain to the workers the reactionary character and the danger of this campaign for them. The political aims of this "campaign" are so obvious that this gives us an opportunity of exposing the religious organizations abroad as being in their entirety in the service of the capitalists. This makes, of course, all workers aware of any religion and any religious organization. The sequel of this "world protest" will be growth of the anti-religious movement throughout the world. The church will lose everywhere millions of members, and the atheists will get them.

The League of Militant Atheists is not organizing any campaigns in connection with the forthcoming day of "International prayer-protest." This device of the clergy abroad is already partly divulged. That which underlies this buffoonery and which serves as a cloak to certain capitalist organizations—oil and others, is becoming more and more clear. In the press and at meetings, we are only explaining the true meaning of this "campaign." Our strongest weapon is—science and satire. To both these weapons the campaign planned by the clergy offers a wide and fruitful field of struggle.

## Notes on the South

By CAROLINE DREW.

### Southern Representative Workers International Relief.

Seven Negro women are employed as ironers in a house dress factory in Greenville, S. C. They get six cents a dozen for pressing women's dresses, and three cents a dozen for pressing children's dresses. No matter how many pleats, tucks or fancy there is to be pressed, the price is the same. The women start to work at 7:30 and work until 5:30 with thirty minutes off for lunch. These workers cannot press more than 150 dresses a day for which they receive about 75 cents.

A short time ago they were given a lot of children's dresses which were so fancy, that work and sweat as they would, they could not average more than 101 dresses, which made their wages about 30 cents a day.

White girls sew on snaps for which they get three cents a dozen. Two snaps have to be sewn on each dress. Packers get four cents a dozen. These girls average \$4.00 a week. The white girls and women who sew the dresses make between \$2.98 and \$3.98 a week.

Officials of the A. F. of L. of the state of South Carolina, begged the governor recently to restore the jobs of workers who were discriminated against because they belonged to the union.

Last summer the U.T.W. "settled" the strike of the textile workers in the Mills Mill. The "settlement" stated that all workers should get their jobs back and workers who belonged to the union should not be discriminated against. Thirty-two union members were fired soon after the workers went back to work.

The governor promised to "investigate." This is another invitation to the workers to keep on starving.

Both the Court House and one of the large churches in Greenville carry the insignia of the Masons on their cornerstone.

A framed copy of the ten commandments is hung in the lobby of this same court house.

Around the corner from the church a painter cut his throat because he was out of work five months, could not get a job anywhere and his family was starving.

On the bulletin board of a large fashionable church in Charlotte the following announcement appeared: "A man who does not have a car is one who has not kept up with his payments."

When Negro workers appeared for an employment meeting in Greenville, a short time ago, cops stationed in the lot told them if they did not move on they would be given a job on the chain gang. The bosses of the South not only want cheap labor, they want free labor.

Ten hours a day in a dust-filled factory for wages of \$4.00 and \$5.00 a week is the life of between 400 and 500 young Negro workers in the Charleston Bagging Company. Most of these workers are just children. They do not look more than 11 or 12 years of age.

When they leave the factory at night, their hair, eyelashes, face, every part of them is covered with the brown dust of the mill. In the mill the dust is so thick they cannot see the worker next to them.

At a recent factory gate meeting which the southern representative of the Workers International Relief held, (the first of its kind in Charleston) the workers gathered around eagerly and thanked the speakers.

The Workers International Relief Branch in Charleston has set as its immediate task the organization of these most exploited workers.

Machines installed in a large cigar factory in Charleston have caused some Negro women workers to lose their \$4.33 a week jobs.

A rigger working for one of the dry-docks in Charleston fell down and was instantly killed. There is no workmen's compensation law in Charlotte, and the widow must sue to get even enough money to bury him.