

Doheny tried to steal millions in government oil lands. The court says he had no "evil intent"; today he is free. Derwood Nunamaker, a jobless, starving worker, stole a loaf of bread; today he lies dead, shot by a Buffalo policeman.

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Towards New Struggles!

The session of the Enlarged Presidium of the Comintern which was just come to an end, dealt with a number of important questions relating to the policy of the working class and its advance-guard, the Communist Parties: the approaching world economic crisis, mass unemployment, and the strike struggles, the municipal policy and the preparation of the forthcoming V. Congress of the Red International of Labor Unions; in addition the Presidium received the reports of the Communist Parties of Great Britain, Italy, Germany and of the Soviet Union. The fundamental feature of the present period characterized by the economic crisis in the United States, which has already seized a number of European and colonial countries, consists in the acceleration of the pace of the revolutionary upsurge, in the further development and accentuation of the economic struggles of the working class and in their growing into political struggles. The elementary movement of the unemployed (mass demonstrations, street manifestations, collisions with the bourgeois and social fascist police) is playing a tremendous role in this upsurge.

Simultaneously the crisis is accelerating the self-exposure of the social democratic parties, particularly those, which are in office (Great Britain, Germany) in the eyes of the broad working masses. Social democracy is becoming more and more fascistized, is being converted into an apparatus of the immediate violent suppression of the developing proletarian movement, an immediate organ for the preparation of imperialist wars and in particular of war against the Soviet Union; its upper strata is being converted into a proper police and strike breaking hand. It is very significant that during the insane anti-Soviet campaign which has developed during the last few weeks in the whole capitalist world, the social democratic papers have vied with the most dirty, yellow, kept bourgeois press.

This process of self-exposure of the social democracy is accompanied by the self-exposure of the Right and Left Communist renegades as the immediate agents of social democracy. The Tenth Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, which declared adherence to the views of the Right opportunists as incompatible with membership of the Comintern, has confirmed the expulsion of the Right groups in Germany, Czechoslovakia and in the United States. We can now state, that in all fundamental questions of the policy of the working class the expelled Right renegades have slid down to social democracy, and that the "younger" Right renegade groups are following them in this path (the Kilbom group in Sweden, the French and the Austrian liquidators).

The Right renegades not only attempt to prove the consolidation of capitalist stabilization, they are also furnishing the social democrats with the main arguments for their anti-Communist and anti-Soviet campaign. The most dirty calumnies which are fabricated in the kitchen of the renegades, are printed by the social democrats in the columns of their papers and are made use of by them in their struggle against Communism. In this dirty work every boundary line between the Right and the Trotskyists is obliterated.

The Tenth Plenum also stated that the "reconciliators" had slid down to the positions of the Right. A certain portion of the reconciliators, in particular in Germany, have by this means maneuvered themselves out of the ranks of the Comintern. Another considerable group of the reconciliators, headed by Ewert, has seen fit to issue a very belated declaration regarding the correctness of the line of the Comintern and the abandonment of its former errors.

The Enlarged Presidium has laid down a number of concrete tasks for the Communist Parties such as the further development of the economic and political struggle, the combination and coordination of the movement of the unemployed with the struggle of the workers, the raising of the level of the movement on to a higher political stage (slogan of the general political strike), the consolidation of the Party organizations and the change of their working methods in order to enable the Parties to lead the mass movements; the consolidation of the revolutionary trade unions, where such exist, and strengthening of our work in the reformist trade unions, the further development of the revolutionary trade union opposition, the strengthening of our work among the unorganized masses, the continued ruthless struggle against all opportunists vacillating, both of a Left and Right tendency.

In such countries, as in Poland, where there exists a profound shattering of capitalist stabilization and the maturing of a political crisis, the Communist Party must be politically and organizationally prepared to lead the growing movements of the workers, peasants and national minorities against the fascist dictatorship. In a number of colonial countries, such as India and Indonesia, it is imperative in this period of revolutionary upsurge to form Communist Parties.

The Presidium devoted special attention to the municipal work of the Communist Parties. The Communist fractions in the municipalities could play a great role in exposing the policy of the bourgeoisie and of social fascism. Up to now this has not been the case. It has on the contrary frequently happened that these fractions have become the breeding places of opportunism in practice, of collaboration with the social democratic leaders, in some cases even of corruption and renegadism. The case of the six Paris town councillors is still fresh in our memory. In Germany, the Brandlerists did not find the least support among the working masses, but they have a considerable number of individual supporters among the trade union officials and the town councillors. The Presidium adopted a resolution declaring it necessary to make a decisive break with this opportunist practice and clearly outlining the paths of a real revolutionary municipal policy of the Party.

The Presidium further pointed to the mistakes and shortcomings in the work of the Communist Party of Great Britain, which have hitherto prevented the Party from becoming a leading factor of the growing revolutionary movement of the masses. The situation of the Communist Party of Italy has greatly improved in spite of the savage fascist terror under which it has to work. Our Party in Italy is the only force opposing the fascist regime and in fact heading the revolutionary movement of the masses. At present this movement is growing as a result of the appalling economic position of the masses both in the towns and in the country. The Communist Party of Italy must be perfectly clear, that the fascist dictatorship of the bourgeoisie cannot be replaced by a sort of democracy but only by the revolutionary dictatorship of the proletariat.

The Communist Party of Germany has rightly acquired a place of honor in the phalanx of the Communist Parties of the capitalist countries. It has hitherto most successfully applied the Bolshevik methods in the struggle against the bourgeoisie and in capturing the masses.

The Bolsheviks began to capture the workers in St. Petersburg. The Communist Party of Germany is now becoming the hegemon in the working class quarters of Berlin; as the last sessions of the trade union opposition have proved, it has achieved considerable successes in trade union work. It has been able to deliver a number of hard blows to the social fascists of Germany who are a leading force of the Second International. It is fighting within the Comintern in the front ranks for the Leninist line. But the Communist Party of Germany must also improve a good deal in order to be able to give victorious battle to the bourgeoisie and social democracy.

At the present moment of the most bitter anti-Soviet incitement in the whole capitalist world, of an obvious threat of a new imperialist intervention against the first proletarian state of the world, it was of particular significance that the agenda of the Presidium contained a report of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on socialist construction in the Soviet Union. The great achievements of this construction in the last few months and weeks stand out in glaring contrast to the growing crisis of capitalism. It is precisely because the bourgeoisie and the social democracy have realized the great importance of the Five Year Plan and the collectivization for the international revolutionary movement, that they are raging so furiously against the Soviet Union. But for this same reason it is necessary that the international proletariat, the toiling peasantry and the suppressed colonial peoples should be better enlightened as to our splendid achievements on the front of socialist construction. It is for the same reason necessary to make the defense of the Soviet Union one of the most important parts of the struggle against the war danger.

The growing crisis accelerates the revolutionary upsurge and confronts all the Communist Parties with great and complicated tasks. The international proletariat is approaching new and decisive struggles. To learn to lead the masses in these struggles means to learn to be victorious.

(Leading article of "Pravda" March 1, 1930.)

"JAILING WILL NOT STOP WORK OR WAGE FIGHT"

Foster Exposes Class Vengeance of Bosses Against Jobless

Unemployment Grows Bosses Offer Fake Bldg. Programs

"The bosses through their courts are railroaded us to the penitentiary right away as an answer to the demands of the 1,250,000 workers who demonstrated on March 6, demanding Work or Wages," said William Z. Foster, speaking before a meeting of the Civil Liberties Union Saturday at the Hotel Manger.

Foster was speaking in the name of the committee of five elected by the 110,000 workers who took part in the Union Square demonstration in New York on March 6.

"What was the issue which brought all these people together?" said Foster. "It was not an abstract question of civil liberties. We are living under capitalism, with the state in the hands of the capitalist class, directed against the workers. The 1,250,000 workers who demanded 'Work or Wages' on March 6, under the leadership of the Communist Parties had a right to march to the City Hall and present their demands. This right was refused the workers by Whalen, acting for the capitalist bosses.

"Now they are going to railroad Minor, Amter, Lesten, Raymond and myself to jail. They denied us bail on a misdemeanor charge. The capitalist courts showed their open brutality against the workers in this

DEMAND RELEASE OF HARRY EISMAN

Demonstration Carried Thru Militantly

More than 600 workers and workers' children gathered at the Heckscher Foundation, 105th St. and 5th Ave., Saturday, under the leadership of the Young Communist League, to protest against the sentencing of Harry Eisman, militant Pioneer, to jail for five years. Eisman was sentenced by Justice Young of the Manhattan Children's Court, for taking part in the March 6 demonstration for "work or wages."

As soon as the demonstration began, 50 of Whalen's cossacks, under Deputy Inspector A. McNeil, rushed in and started beating and slugging the workers' children. The demonstrators resisted the clubbing. The police arrested Percy Blumkin, a Pioneer, charged with beating an officer. Others arrested were Mrs. E. Wagner, H. Blumber, J. Hart, L. Katowitz, D. Greenberg and J.

Whalen's Thugs at Membership Meet; Get Another Hall

Whalen's cossacks refused to leave New Star Casino hall Sunday, where a membership meeting of the New York District of the Communist Party has been set. Fifty uniformed cops had been stationed inside the hall, and a large number of bomb-squad stool-pigeons were present. An official gunman by the name of Quinn was in charge, and said he had been sent by Whalen to preserve "law and order," and declared that "nobody could make us leave, except Commissioner Whalen himself." Whalen was conveniently absent from all his usual haunts.

It was finally decided to transfer the meeting to the Workers Center where the meeting was held, minus the presence of Whalen's cossacks. At the meeting there were reports and a thorough discussion by the membership on the lessons of March 6, the immediate tasks of the Party, in particular the preparations for the May 1st demonstration. Whalen's new attack is a direct challenge to all working class organizations and an attempt to keep them from meeting without the presence of the bosses' official gunmen.

FASCISTS MAKE WAR ON LIBIANS

ROME, March 23.—Fascist General Rodolfo Graziani, new vice-governor of Cyrenaica, the eastern half of Libya, Africa, will depart soon to make war on the native Libians.

WRITE about your conditions for the Daily Worker. Become a Worker Correspondent.

NMU Exposes Howat's Yellow Dog Document

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 23.—A copy of the letter which Alex Howat, new chief of the Peabody wing of the U. M. W. A. sent to John L. Lewis, pleading for reinstatement in the United Mine Workers of America, has just come into the possession of the National Miners Union. Howat was picked to head the outfit formed at the "re-organization convention" of the U. M. W. A. held recently in Springfield.

The letter, which is dated Oct. 27, 1928, is characterized by the N. M. U. as "a yellow-dog agreement." It reveals once more, the union says, "the shameless, craven character of this man Howat."

Howat's letter to Lewis follows: "I desire to confirm in writing the representations I have made to your committee today, affecting my desire to be reinstated to full membership in the United Mine Workers of America.

"If reinstated, it will be my purpose as a member to conform to the laws of the United Mine Workers of America with respect to the administration of its internal affairs and with respect to its contract obligations. I fully recognize the ne-

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SOVIET DEFENSE MEET TOMORROW

John Reed Club Hits Capitalist Attacks

The John Reed Club, an organization of revolutionary writers and artists, is calling a protest meeting against the clergy who back the war plans of the imperialists against the Soviet Union.

The protest meeting, which has been arranged in cooperation with the Friends of the Soviet Union, will be held tomorrow at 8 p. m. at Central Opera House, 67th St., near Third Ave. On that same evening the "holy" imperialist crusaders are holding a meeting in Metropolitan Opera House where Matthew Wolf and other notorious enemies of the Soviet Union will do their best to incite war against the first workers' republic.

Speakers at the protest meeting tomorrow will include Count Michael Karolyi, Waldo Frank, noted novelist and critic; Michael Gold, M. J. Olgin, Harold Hickerson, co-author of the Sacco-Vanzetti play, "Gods of the Lightning"; Robert W. Dunn, Harvey O'Connor, Louis Lozowick and Melvin P. Levy. Robert Baldwin, director of the American Civil Liberties Union, will be chairman.

A feature of the meeting will be cartoons of the holy crusade drawn on the stage by William Gropper, Hugo Gellert, M. Pass, Jacob Burck and I. Klein.

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

100 DAYS FOR JOBLESS' LEADER

Harvey Held Without Bail in Buffalo

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 23.—Arthur S. Harvey, Trade Union Unity League organizer in the Buffalo district and leader of the unemployed demonstration, has been sentenced to 100 days for his participation in the attack of the bosses here against the unemployed workers, who refuse to starve quietly.

Harvey was also arrested March 14 for speaking in front of the Chevrolet plant. His trial comes Wednesday. He is refused bail on the March 6 sentence appeal because the authorities know that he will start work organizing employed and unemployed workers as soon as he is free. The International Labor Defense is fighting for his release. A mass protest meeting of 500 was held here March 16.

ARAB DELEGATION TO LONDON

JERUSALEM, March 23.—An Arab delegation is on its way to London to present the case of the Arab's in connection with the struggles against British imperialism and Zionism in August. The delegation is composed mainly of petty-bourgeois Arabs.

750,000 MOSCOW WORKERS COMBAT BOSS WAR PLANS

Meetings Thruout U.S. Rally for Defense of Soviet Union

Expose Imperialists Capitalists Fear 5-Year Plan Success

A "liberal" mask on the imperialist attack against the Soviet Union by means of religious propaganda, has just been donned by an organization called "The American Committee on Religious Rights and Minorities." It "urges the Soviet Government to adopt a more liberal policy" in religion, although admitting that the U. S. S. R. has a legal right to make such internal laws as it sees fit. Through this latest mask peep the faces of members of the committee, like Morgenthau, Rabbi Wise, Ochs, proprietor of the Times, organ of the finance capitalists, etc., who have been leaders of the crusade from the beginning.

MOSCOW, March 23.—Over 750,000 workers took part in a demonstration Saturday against the "papal prayer campaign," which is part of the imperialist war preparations against the Soviet Union. One column of the demonstration marched past the Italian Embassy. All the workers then marched to the square near headquarters of the trades unions. Speakers exposed the imperialist war threats under the guise of a religious "crusade."

For USSR Defense in Minneapolis. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 23.—Two thousand five hundred workers gathered on call of the Communist Party and the Trade Union Unity League, and the International Labor Defense and demonstrated against the imperialist war campaign throughout the world against the Soviet Union, under the cloak of religion.

Rebecca Grecht, of the Communist Party, followed with a spirited

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CROOKED CLIQUE EXPELS WAITERS

Resentment Rises in Local 1

How fast the officials of Local 1, Waiters, A. F. of L., are travelling toward social fascism is indicated by a series of events last week, ending on Saturday with the announced expulsion of three rank-and-file members by the International President, Flore (without either charges or trial) and by secret orders given out to shop chairmen for the immediate discharge of any worker heard to speak against the "union." Shop chairmen in Bronx restaurants and some others downtown, feared to be "progressive," were not yet given the order, pending certain "changes." Along with this news comes the officials' statement that the new agreements (to be bargained for) will be based on a \$15 weekly wage, instead of the \$20 previously demanded.

Since the membership's vote last spring to remove leading officials on charges of accepting bribes not to call strikes, the "International" in the person of strikebreaker McDevitt has taken charge; by Lehman, the biggest crook, replaced as secretary; and an executive committee from the underworld in charge. No membership meetings have been held for almost a year. All of the officials' energy went into attempts to break strikes of the Cafeteria Workers' Union.

Much Discontent. Rank and file discontent grew so strong that McDevitt landed in the hospital for a week or so continually showered with flowers from the bosses' association. An expelled waiter, Chas. Butler, is now under arrest on charges of assault in this connection. The windows of the employment office also suffered a few cracks, shaken up by the growing hundreds of jobless waiters. Finally a new International flung by, Pres. Flore, came to restore "law and order."

Last week Flore departed, leaving

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FIVE DELEGATES ELECTED BY 110,000 ON MARCH 6 FACE TRIAL TODAY BECAUSE OF JOBLESS FIGHT; CAN GET 11 YEARS

Mass Protest Movement Sweeps Country; A.F.L. Locals Join It; Big Demonstrations in Many Cities; Contrast With Doheny Case

More Delegates Elected to City Conference on Unemployment To Be Held March 27; Big National Conference Certain, Mar. 29

MANY MEETINGS SEND PROTESTS

A. F. L. Local Demands Release of Five

Yesterday a hundred delegates representing 42 workers' organizations met in Irving Plaza Hall to plan for energetic defense of the committee elected by the 110,000 demonstrators in Union Square March 6, and to plan general defense activities in the New York area.

There were representatives at the conference from all the militant unions in this district, from the Communist Party, from the T. U. U. L., from the I. L. D., from the Councils of Working Class Women, the Councils of the Unemployed, the American Negro Labor Congress, the Harlem Tenants League and others.

The representatives of these various organizations pledged their support not only to all the workers arrested on the picket line and for unemployment demonstrations, but particularly for Foster, Minor, Amter, Raymond and Lesten, arrested March 6 while carrying the demands of the unemployed to the city hall. The resolution adopted points out that trial by jury is denied, excessive bail has been demanded, after an attempt made by the bosses' courts to grant no bail at all, that when the workers go on trial today they face a sentence of six years for misdemeanor charges, and may be each given five years more on a flimsy charge of assault, for which hearing is set April 11.

2,500 Demand Release.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 23.—At a meeting called by the Communist Party, the Trade Union Unity League, and the International Labor Defense, 2,500 workers and unemployed adopted a strong resolution demanding the release of Foster, Minor, Amter, Raymond and Lesten, and of the hundreds of others arrested during the March 6 unemployment demonstrations.

"We look upon the persecution of the leaders of these demonstrations as acts of revenge by the capitalist class upon the millions of workers who struggle against unemployment, and for 'work or wages,'" states the resolution.

500 Protest in Los Angeles.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 23.—Five hundred workers and unemployed at the Ruthenberg Memorial meeting held here March 16, adopted a resolution promising to struggle continuously against the brutality of the police who have attacked demonstrations of the jobless here Feb. 26 and March 6, and conducted dozens of raids on workers' homes and their organization offices throughout this period. The meeting was held at Sons of Herman Hall, and a good crowd came in spite of heavy rainstorm. Frank Spector was chairman, Waldron was the principal speaker, and others were L. Sherman of the Young Communist League; Arispe, in Spanish, and L. Silverman, representing women workers.

Painters Protest Arrests.

Painters Union Local 905 (A.F.L.) at its meeting Friday in Hunts Point Palace adopted enthusiastically the resolution sent by the Trade Union Unity League which calls for the support of all organized and unorganized labor in freeing the committee of the unemployed elected at Union Square March 6 to present the demands of the jobless to Mayor Walker, and which faces trial in special sessions court today.

For Class Struggle.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 23.—Over 700 workers, Negro and white, many of them recently having joined the International Labor Defense, met Friday night in Girard Manor Hall, and after hearing Cooper, Gardos, Maurer and others expose the capitalist attack on the workers' organizations and the need for struggle, unanimously responded to the program of the class struggle. They passed a resolution demanding the unconditional release of

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Hold Jobless Leaders, But Free Doheny

WASHINGTON, March 23.—

While thousands of jobless workers all over the country were clubbed and beaten by the police for demonstrating against unemployment on March 6 and their elected leaders in New York were arrested, held without bail and finally refused a jury trial on the openly mocking pretext that it would waste the time of the jurymen and add an additional burden to the taxpayers—it took a jury in the District of Columbia Supreme Court only a few minutes more than an hour to declare unanimously that Edward L. Doheny, billionaire oil magnate, was not guilty of bribing Alfred B. Fall, Secretary of the Interior in the Harding Cabinet, with 100,000 to lease the Elks Hill naval oil reserve to Doheny.

Doheny was acquitted on the ground that he had no evil intention.

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Jobless Councils and Bldg. Trades to Meet

Unemployed Council meetings will be held today and tomorrow at the headquarters of every council, to elect delegates to the city conference on unemployment, March 27 in Manhattan Lyceum.

All executives of the councils of the unemployed will hold a joint meeting at the central headquarters of the unemployed councils, at the T.U.U.L. office, 13 West 17th St. This meeting will take steps to set up a central committee for all the councils, and will discuss final arrangements for a mass conference of employed and unemployed workers on March 27.

There will be a mass meeting of unemployed building trades workers at 13 West 17th St., tomorrow at 2 p. m. sharp.

LABOR JURY TO DEMAND TO SIT

States It Represents Interest of Masses

The Labor Jury held a meeting yesterday at the Greater New York district office of the Trade Union Unity League, 13 West 17th St., and stated:

"We represent the interest of the millions of workers who suffer from unemployment, and exploitation on the job, in the trial of our representatives, Foster, Amter, Minor, Raymond and Lesten. We will appear in a body in court today, in this trial where the bosses provide no jury, and demand to sit as the jury of the working class, to judge the administration of capitalist class justice.

"We will faithfully and carefully watch and consider every move made in this trial, and will

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VETERAN PLEDGES NO WAR ON LABOR

Says War Victims Must Not be Tools

"The capitalist government is making a big mistake if it thinks it can mobilize the veterans of the world war against the workers on May 1," stated Joseph Fofrich, crippled in the slaughter in France, and representing the World War Veterans branch of the International Labor Defense, speaking at the Defense Conference yesterday, called by the I. L. D.

"More and more the veterans of the world war realize," said Fofrich, "that their place is with the

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LABOR JURY TO ATTEND COURT

Whole Case Filled With Outrageous Conspiracy

With a rising wave of protest ringing in the ears of the capitalist judges and their corporation bosses, William Z. Foster, Robert Minor, I. Amter, Harry Raymond and Joseph Lesten go on "trial" today before what amounts to a drum head court martial, conducted by hired mercenaries of capitalism. They are the victims of capitalist vengeance and fear, because they are the elected delegates of 110,000 unemployed and striking workers, protesting the Hoover Hunger in a mass demonstration in Union Square, March 6.

While the delegation of the jobless is being railroaded through special sessions court, the fight of the jobless goes on with increasing force. Rapid preparations are being made for the National Unemployment Conference, March 29, in New York, with representatives of militant unions and leagues all over the country, preparing a national convention on unemployment, to be held in Chicago in May. On March 27, three days after their delegates go on trial, the workers and the unemployed of New York are holding a city conference on unemployment. A large number of delegates have already been elected last week at meeting of local unions, councils

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WALL ST. WRITES ITS OWN TARIFF

Will Sharpen Crisis and War Danger

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Monday the Senate will vote on the Hawley-Smoot tariff bill, which was written in the interest of finance-capital against the workers of the United States.

After long wrangling since last September, with fake opposition from the so-called insurgent senators, the Wall Street bosses have won an overwhelming victory in the tariff as it will be finally voted on tomorrow. It will undoubtedly pass in its present form.

One of the leading features in the tariff bill, directed against the workers is the provision against revolutionary literature from abroad. Sensing the growing radicalization of the workers, the senators, always quick to act against the working class, voted to prohibit any form of working-class literature directed against capitalism.

The Hawley-Smoot tariff is in accord with the interests of the big trusts in the United States in their drive for world markets. It will be used as a lever to lower wages of all workers in the United States, and to increase the monopoly profits of the imperialists.

The big increases in tariff duties on agrarian products will help to intensify the world agrarian crisis. It will sharpen the conflict between the United States and the chief agrarian exporting countries in the world.

That the effect of the Hawley-Smoot tariff will be to sharpen the rivalries of the imperialist powers, in view of the sharpening world crisis, is clear by the retaliation threatened by British, French and German finance-capitalists.

In France, as an answer to a 300 per cent. increase in the tariff on French laces, the French capitalists threaten a big increase in tariff on the importation of American automobiles. Reports from France indicate that the lace industry in France is undergoing the severest depression in its history. The American tariff will intensify the crisis in this industry.

This is but one example of the effect of the Wall Street-Hoover tariff. Together with the sharpening world crisis, it raises the war danger to the highest pitch.

SOUTHERN COURTS JAIL UNION ORGANIZERS ON MOST FLIMSY PRETEXTS

Whole Campaign Launched to Get Militants Into Chain Gangs, Take Leaders from Struggle

Tactics of the Southern bosses' courts and police officers in the present campaign to drive all militant union organizers out of the South are described by a worker from Winston-Salem, interviewed by *The Daily Worker*.

Dewey Martin, Southern organizer for the National Textile Workers Union, was recently convicted "of passing a bad check" and sentenced to seven months on the chain gang.

Martin deposited a check to the union account in a Winston-Salem bank. It was an out-of-town check, and the bank asked three days to collect it. Martin wrote a check for \$9.20 to be presented after the three days were ended. The bank actually took eight days to collect, and the person who received the check, before the eight days were up, swore out a warrant. Martin was released on \$25 bail, and was tried March 10. He didn't have a chance. The ordinary thing in such a case is that the bank either eventually collects its money and cashes the check, or the man who drew the check is allowed to make it good—if there have been court proceedings to pay the trivial costs.

his political beliefs.

After Martin was sentenced, they started out to get the lawyer. They raked up an old case, six years old, in which Binkley had represented a man in a damage suit, for a percentage of what damages were secured. The damages were obtained, and divided as per agreement. Now this man has been persuaded to come forward and say that the lawyer did not represent him, and that any part of the damages taken were stolen.

The Plot on Powers.

Since then George Powers has also been sentenced to the chain gang, on a framed up charge of carrying concealed weapons. But before this the sheriff made an attempt to get him another way. He came around to the landlady of the house where Powers and George Saul were rooming, and told her that she should accuse them of taking out her daughter without her consent. The only trouble with this was that the landlady knew that these two organizers did not even know of any daughter.

Three or four detectives have been watching the National Textile Workers Union office, and the International Labor Defense office all the time.

Saul is on bonds, while his case is on appeal, for openly wearing a gun when he went to speak during the Gastonia trial period, at Mt. Holly, North Carolina. N.T.W. organizers and other organizers were being daily menaced by lynch gangs, and Saul had the gun in a legal way, for protection. Nevertheless he was tried for "carrying concealed weapons."

Judicial Wit.

But in this case, as soon as the judge saw Attorney Binkley come in he attacked the lawyer: "Are you a green fly? No, you're just a bull weevil, with a lot of green flies buzzing around you? Are you a Southerner?"

"Yes."

"I'm ashamed to own you!"

Martin was quizzed principally on

Demand Release of Harry Eisman

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Brofan. One cop was heard telling a fellow thug, "When you see your club, smack them."

Banners carried by the demonstrators read: "Five years in jail for Eisman for being a militant Pioneer. Demand the release of Harry Eisman. John the Young Pioneer of America. Defend the Soviet Union," etc.

Despite the brutal attacks of the police the demonstrators marched down to 110th St. and Fifth Ave. where they held a mass meeting. Jessie Taft, Shoyu and others spoke telling the workers and workers' children of the attacks of the bosses upon the workers and calling them to protest the jailing of Eisman. The police then rushed in and broke up the meeting but another meeting was held.

The crowd then formed a line and marched down to Lexington Ave. where the police tried to disperse them. They then marched up Lexington Ave. towards 103rd St. Workers came out of their homes and the crowd swelled to over 1,000. At every corner police were waiting to break up the march. Nevertheless the line marched on solidly to 103rd St. where they dispersed.

A statement issued by the Young Pioneers of the New York District points out that Eisman was sentenced because he had joined in the demand of the 110,000 New York workers for "work or wages." It also calls upon all workers and workers' children to demand Eisman's release.

The International Labor Defense is going to appeal the case and do its utmost to free Harry Eisman.

NMU Exposes Howat's Yellow Dog Document

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cessity of our union observing its contracts. I also recognize the authority of the international president and the international executive board to render decisions and interpret the laws of our union between conventions, and it will be my desire to abide by their decisions in every particular in the attainment of its logical purposes.

"In the event that I should be honored by the organization by being elected to hold any office in our union, it will be my purpose to co-operate in the fullest possible way with the officers of the international union and affiliated districts."

(Signed) ALEX HOWAT.

Cab Strikers Battle Disrupters at Meeting

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 23.—A gang of strike breakers posing as strikers, tried to break into the meeting of the Pittsburgh cab strikers today and "vote to return to work." They were kicked out after a fierce fight, in which they called in the police and had several men arrested.

Hold Jobless Leaders; But Free Doheny

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tion in giving Fall the \$100,000. To the capitalist court, bribing high cabinet officials in order to make millions out of an ill concealed oil deal is not a crime, because Doheny didn't intend to corrupt Fall; no! He merely wished to make millions in profit out of oil that did not belong to him but to the capitalist government.

To the same courts run by and for the boss class of America, when workers manifest their intention to fight rather than starve and to demand work or wages—this is a "serious crime." Capitalist courts are interested only in the question: Whose intentions? Capitalist intentions or working class intentions? Intentions in the interest of the working class or intentions in the interest of the bosses. When the working class and its leaders act in accord with its own class interests, when hungry workers demonstrate against unemployment, it is an "evil intention" and a "crime." When Doheny, millionaire oil magnate, wishes to make millions, even if he has to defraud his own capitalist government, the capitalist court finds no "evil intent."

Labor Jury Demands to Sit in Trial of Five

(Continued from Page One)

fully and fearlessly report to the working class what happens."

Elected By Masses.

The members of the Labor Jury, nominated by their unions and the councils of the unemployed, and elected by 11,000 at the great mass protest meeting of March 19 in Bronx Coliseum, is as follows:

Charles Hope, Negro laundry worker, foreman of the jury; Frank Smith, food worker; Frank McCarthy, seaman; John Aht, textile worker; William Robinson, building maintenance worker; Max Heim, shoe worker; Edith Cohen, needle trades worker; William Patterson, young Negro unemployed worker; Walter Johnson, metal worker; John Ashwood, Harlem council of the unemployed; Fred Peyl, building trades worker, unemployed; Bella Epstein, office worker.

Labor and Fraternal Organizations

Hand Laundry Workers. Meeting on Monday, noon, 13 W. 17th St. to mobilize for organization campaign of laundry workers. Leaflet ready.

Borough Park H.D. Tonight, 1213 43rd St., Brooklyn.

Drug Clerks Mass Meeting. Wednesday, March 26, 8:30 p. m. Hunts Points Palace, 163rd St. and Southern Blvd., Bronx. Representatives of teachers will speak on organization.

Women's Council No. 21. Tonight, 8:30 p. m., 1458 Vase Ave., Bronx. Lecture on Paris Commune by G. Gorfelick.

Women's Council No. 18. Tuesday, 8:30 p. m., 1273 42nd St., Brooklyn. "Why Workers Children Should Join the Pioneers."

Women's Council No. 7. Wednesday, 8:30 p. m., 113 Bristol St., Brooklyn. G. Gorfelick on the Paris Commune.

Communist Activities

Unit Meetings Tonight. Unit A, Section 4, 8 p. m., 238 Lenox Ave. Unit 2P, Section 6, 8:30 p. m., 48 Whelan St., Unit 11P, Section 3, 8:30, 1179 Broadway.

Section 6 Membership Meeting. Tonight, 8:30 p. m., 65 Whipple St.

Y.C.L. Membership Meeting. Tuesday, Mar. 25, 8 p. m., at Center.

Today in History of the Workers

March 24, 1918.—Tatar-Bashkir Soviet republic established, 1919.—Thirteen workers killed in attack by troops in Witten-on-Ruhr, Germany, 1926.—Fascist murderers of Giacomo Matteotti, socialist member of Italian Parliament, acquitted after farcical trial, 1927.—Nanking captured by South China revolutionary army.

Conference to Build Educational Center in T.U.U.L., April 19

The Workers School and the Trade Union Unity League announce the calling of a conference of all trade unions, cooperatives, workers' clubs, fraternal organizations, and all working class organizations of women, colonial, children and youth, for the purpose of establishing an educational department of the Trade Union Unity League and of building up the schools of the whole revolutionary labor movement.

The meeting will be held April 18, at 2 p. m. in the auditorium of the Workers School, 26 Union Sq. The call says:

The growth of the militant labor movement in New York City and vicinity requires greater activity in the field of working class education. In order to train the proper functionaries, officers and leaders for the struggles which are now going on and which will develop on a still larger scale in the future.

"All organizations of 100 members or less are asked to send one delegate, and one for each additional hundred up to 400. Organizations having more than 400 members are asked to send five delegates each. In order to cover the expenses for the conference there is a fee of \$2 attached to each delegate which must be brought by the delegates from their organizations on the day of the conference."

This conference will be held at the end of the drive which the Workers School is making for \$10,000 for the expansion of the School's activities.

Needle Trades Workers Mass Meet to Discuss Unemployment, Wed.

The Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union calls a mass meeting of employed and unemployed needle trades workers to take up the question of unemployment generally, to protest the arrests and conspiracy to imprison the delegation of the unemployed, and to elect delegates to the national conference on unemployment, which meets March 29. Delegates are being elected by shop meetings to the city conference, March 27.

The mass meeting will be held at Manhattan Lyceum, Wednesday, 6 P. M. Leaders of the union and a representative of the delegation will speak.

Crooked Officialdom in Waiters Local Expels

(Continued from Page One)

ing behind him the order for expulsion of Wm. Lifshitz, Korn and Yosepowitz—none of whom is accused of anything.

Kick Member Downstairs.

As Gertrude Welsh, another union member, was standing reading the expulsion notice on the bulletin board Saturday, one of the "executive committee" advised her that she had "better leave the hall like a lady."

When she remarked that she wasn't taking orders from gangsters, she received a kick in the stomach; and was pushed down the stairs by the rest of the "executive," directed by Max Gottfried, "business agent." A minute later some of Whalen's cossacks arrived to prevent any resistance from the workers.

In answer to the company unionization of Local 1, the Food Workers' Section of the Trade Union Unity League is issuing weekly bulletins to the waiters and waitresses, calling on them to oust the labor crooks and to join with other food workers in building up a new union on an industrial basis. Many Local 1 members are expected to be present as shop delegates to the food workers' convention on April 20th, when the basis for the new union will be laid.

Give Dance April 5 For "Vida Obrera"

The Spanish Language Bureau of the Party is arranging a "Vida Obrera Ball" for Saturday, April 5th, at Harlem Casino, 116th Street and Lenox Avenue.

The Spanish Bureau is now initiating a nation-wide campaign to make Vida Obrera a weekly militant working class paper that will voice the struggles of the workers in this country and the oppressed masses of Latin-America. Tickets can be obtained at the Workers' Book Shop, 26 Union Square and at the Spanish Workers' Center, 26 West 116th Street.

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Rev. Thomas Wants "Socialist" Police to Beat Up the Jobless

Rev. Norman Thomas, blood brother of the sky-pilots who back the imperialist war plans against the Soviet Union, issued a statement Sunday calling for the removal of Whalen. Previously, Thomas made it plain that he did not object to Whalen's slugging of Communists and jobless workers who demonstrate and march in the fight for "work or wages," but that he did not relish the clubbings of "innocent bystanders."

What Thomas really wants is the appointment of a "socialist" police chief, somewhat on the order of the "socialist" Noske, who murdered thousands of Berlin workers, or the present Berlin socialist-fascist police chief Zorngel, who has over fifty murders of workers to his credit.

Thomas wants a police chief who will efficiently carry out the wishes of the bosses against the workers without making too much of a stink about it. He objects to Whalen's "lawlessness"—indicating that if he were police commissioner or Mayor he would appoint a chief cossack to carry out the capitalist laws to the letter against workers.

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"HONEST CROOK", SAYS AL CAPONE BOSS GANGSTER

CHICAGO, March 22.—A friend of capitalists, judges and other boss politicians, Al Capone, insists he should receive the protection of the state. This he made clear in a statement to newspaper reporters after visiting one of his old pals, Deputy Commissioner of Police John Stege—the same Stege who is responsible for beating up hundreds of jobless workers in Chicago. Stege greeted Capone with the glad-hand that he always has for gangsters closely connected with capitalist judges and politicians.

Capone's statement of his business was short and to the point. "All I ever did was sell beer and whiskey to our best people," he said. "Some of our best judges use the stuff."

Many judges who have sentenced jobless workers to jail for demanding "work or wages" have showed their legs under Capone's luridous tables and guzzled his beer and whiskey. Capone's gang is woven into the warp and woof of the Thompson-Stege political machine, and Al can be sure of protection. He's got millions, and shares it freely with the capitalist politicians. He has nothing to fear from Stege—he is not an unemployed worker demanding "work or wages."

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FILIPINO PROLETARIAN LABOR CONGRESS GIVES IMPERIALISTS A SCARE

U. S. Police Hounds Seek to Bar It from Mails as First Step to Suppression of Unions

American Workers Must Prepare to Defend the Filipino Unions by Any and All Means

Manila reports indicate a fear on the part of the United States imperialists at the growth and power of the Proletarian Labor Congress, affiliated with the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat. Although there is no organized Communist Party in the Philippines, the United States imperialists charge everything to the "Communists."

C. E. Nathorst, the American bossing the police force, has reported to the governor-general, Dwight F. Davis, that "Communist activities in the Islands are very extensive." He says that there is a movement to boycott American goods, that "Communist doctrines are being disseminated among ignorant (!) masses," and that "Communists were actively participating in the recent students' strike."

"Recent activities of these leaders show clearly," say Nathorst's worried report to the high-cock-a-doodle governor-general, "that they are alert at all moments to take advantage of whatever governmental commotion, to the end of causing a change that would permit the forcing of the adoption of a Communist system of government in the Philippine Islands. All the propaganda disseminated by the Proletarian Labor Congress is of a nature that incites the ignorant mass of the popu-

lation to rebellion." To this compliment unconsciously paid to the leaders of the Proletarian Labor Congress, the outstanding one, of which is Crisanto Evangelista, a printer, is added the report of Colonel Clarence Bowers, chief of the secret "intelligence" service of the police, that "practically all the pamphlets and communications sent out by the Proletarian Labor Congress are of radical character."

Under the excuse, Nathorst is "asking the governor-general" to bar the mails to the Proletarian Labor Congress. While such an outrageous violation of the boasted "American democracy" inflicted upon the Filipino workers' only trade-union center standing for class struggle and immediate and complete Philippine independence, might cripple the activity temporarily, the trade union militants of the Proletarian Labor Congress never have had any illusion about the "democratic liberties" of American imperialism, and will prepare to carry on the struggle of the Philippine workers and peasants in spite of the ban. And any attempt to victimize their leaders will doubtless be answered by fierce strikes and other things costly to the imperialists and native lackeys.

Soviet Press on French Provocation

(Inprecorr Press Service) MOSCOW.—Referring to the anti-Soviet campaign of the French press the "Isvestia" writes: "We can no longer tolerate the reckless anti-Soviet campaign of the French bourgeoisie press which threatens to lead to serious excesses."

"Isvestia" then reports that the Soviet ambassador in Paris, Dovgalevskii, has made representations to Berthelot concerning the seriousness of the situation created by the white guardist elements, and declared that the Soviet government must hold the French government responsible for all consequences which may result from an omission to take the necessary preventive measures.

"Isvestia" then declares that the present impossible situation makes it necessary to raise the question, who controls and determines French foreign policy? Tardieu and Briand or the former Czarist General Muller and Kerensky?

"Isvestia" declares that normal diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and France are impossible to reconcile with the anti-Soviet demonstrations of white guardist leaders in the French parliamentar-

buildings and with the acquittal of criminals for no other reason than that their crimes were directed against the Soviet Union.

The "Pravda" declares that the French bourgeoisie has taken over the lead in the international anti-Soviet campaign, and that there is now an anti-Soviet united front in France from Mariani to the "socialists" Faure and Blum.

It explains this campaign by the great successes of the Soviet Union in the task of transforming an agricultural into a highly industrialized country. The abolition of the kulak as a class in particular pained the petty-bourgeois soul of the French reactionaries.

In addition the fury of the French capitalists against the Soviet Union was strengthened by the intensification of the class struggle in France, the rising wave of strikes, etc. The extent and recklessness of the campaign was a sign that the French bourgeoisie was inclined to return to the policy of intervention, and was a warning to the workers of the Soviet Union and of the whole world to be on guard and prepared for all eventualities.

Imperialist Rivals See China Differently

SHANGHAI (By Inprecorr Press Service).—The strict censorship maintained by the Chinese authorities makes it difficult to obtain reliable information concerning the situation in China. It is reported that the Kuomintang army under the group of generals hostile to Nanking is preparing a drive on Hankow. The Shensi group is also said to be making preparations for action. In many places the rival armies are already drawn up and await only the word to commence hostilities.

It is characteristic of the situation that foreign circles are maintaining a cool attitude towards the Nanking government and consider

that the attempt to forge Chinese unity with the sword has definitely failed.

British circles "are of the opinion that Chinese unity is impossible" and think that Nanking should seek a way out of the difficulties by agreeing to the formation of provincial governments with a considerable degree of independence.

America on the other hand is still behind the Nanking government and has not abandoned hope of a decisive Nanking victory. It is generally feared that the re-opening of hostilities in the spring will see a widespread development of the Communist peasant movement.

Socialist Zionists "Slightly Mistaken"

VIENNA (By Inprecorr Press Service).—Referring to the slander of the socialist Zionists which was taken up by the social democratic Vienna "Arbeiter-Zeitung" according to which the veteran of the Narodnaya Volya, Vera Figner, is suffering persecution at the hands of the Soviet Government and has been banished to Perm, the Society of former Political Prisoners and Banished has issued a statement indignantly refuting the slanderous allegation and declaring that Vera Figner enjoys the greatest respect and consideration in the Soviet Union, that she is in receipt of a state pension and that she is being cared for by the authorities in every way, that her works are being issued in a special edition by the State Publishing House, and that she is a constant correspondent of the press and that her articles are regu-

larly reprinted. The society condemns the slanderous allegation as a part of the general campaign against the Soviet Union, and declares that the heroes of the Narodnaya Volya movement are warmly remembered in the Soviet Union that on the 50th anniversary of the Narodnaya Volya action against the Czar a monument will be erected to Shelyabov, that schools and socialist factories bear the name of the prominent leaders of the Narodnaya Volya.

In reply to a letter from Yaroslavl, Vera Figner, herself, writes concerning the allegation that she has been subjected to persecution and banishment to Perm: "Of course the story is a lie. Last summer I went for a steamer trip on the Volga and the Kama as far as Perm. I suppose this is the basis of the story."

Skoda Munitions Workers Demonstrate

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia (By Inprecorr Press Service).—This morning a great demonstration took place before the Skoda works here against the dismissal of workers. The Communist Deputy Dvorzhak spoke to the masses. After he had addressed them for about 20 minutes the police arrived and attempted to arrest him, but were prevented from doing so by the workers. Only after considerable forces of police had arrived was it possible to secure Comrade Dvorzhak. His arrest developed into a magnificent demonstration because the workers followed the police in masses and Comrade

Dvorzhak continued to address the workers all the way to the station. A second demonstration took place at the railway station, where the Communist Deputy Novotny addressed about 2,000 workers. After a quarter of an hour the meeting was broken up by the police with their batons. A member of the workers' council of the Skoda factory spoke to the workers from the railway bridge, but he was dragged down and arrested by the police. A number of other workers were also arrested. The Deputy Comrade Dvorzhak was released soon after, but the others were held.

Five Weeks from Now—Prepare!

By Fred Ellis



LABOR JURY TO ATTEND COURT

Whole Case Filled With Outrageous Conspiracy

(Continued from Page One)

of the unemployed and other workers' organizations. A. F. L. Local Elects Delegates. The meeting of Local 905 of the Painters Union A. F. L. at Hunts Point Palace Friday, elected two delegates to the Unemployment Conference, called by the Trade Union Unity League and the Council of the Unemployed, March 27.

Unemployment is a serious problem to the painters, and working conditions grow from bad to worse. This action of an A. F. L. local shows the growth of resentment against the horrible conditions capitalism prepares for the workers, and the willingness of the rank and file in such unions to follow a program of struggle.

Labor Jury.

The trial today will be attended by a labor jury of 12 men and women, including both Negro and white workers, elected at the mass protest meeting of 1,000 workers March 19 from nominations made at the meetings which elected delegates to the March 27 conference. They will attend every session of the trial in a body, and will render their verdict on the brand of capitalist class "justice" that is served out to the defendants.

The trial today is before three Tammany judges, in the court of special sessions, and without a jury. The committee of the unemployed of misdemeanor: "unlawful assembly" and "creating a disturbance," both of which charges refer to the demand of the committee that the workers and unemployed workers be allowed to march down from Union Square to the city hall and require of the Tammany city government immediate relief for the unemployed, unemployment insurance, "work or wages," the seven hour and five day week, no discrimination, etc.

On each of the charges, the members of the committee may get three year sentences. On April 11, they are all to come before the Fourth Magistrate District Court for hearing on charges of a felony, "assaulting a policeman," whom none of them ever saw even, and who is not hurt, but is held in the hospital by the prosecution, and alleged to have been hit on the head by some one with a brick.

The man actually charged by the police with hitting this policeman is held on \$2,000 bail, also for trial April 11. The five committeemen are held on this case, for \$10,000 each (a total on all charges of \$12,500 each).

Bosses' Conspiracy at Work. The entire case has been replete with the most outrageous capitalist class denials of even those rights prescribed under their own law. After being arrested March 6, the five were held for arraignment, without bail, on the misdemeanor charge. When brought up on Mar. 7 before Chief Magistrate McAdoo, they were denied bail. When, the next day, they got a habeas corpus writ, and were admitted to \$2,500 bail, they were released on payment of bail, but immediately re-arrested on the trumped-up felony charge. They were allowed \$10,000 bail on this charge, except for Foster, who was held without bail. They appeared before Judge Flood of the magistrate's court, March 10, where bail on the misdemeanor charge was raised to \$5,000, and a trivial amount of time given to prepare the case—48 hours. The same day, another appearance before Judge Townley, supreme court, got the misdemeanor bail again reduced to \$2,500, and Foster admitted to bail the same as the rest, \$12,500 bail each on all charges.

On appearance before special sessions Judges Nolan, Dirango, and Walling on March 14 proved that these judges had decided on conviction, would railroad the case, and granted no leeway whatever to the defendants. Trial was continued to March 24 merely because the calendar was full on previous dates.

Saw Mayor Anyway. That afternoon the committee broke into the board of estimates

750,000 Moscow Workers Combat War Cry

(Continued from Page One)

speech on the Defense of the Soviet Union. C. Forson, District Organizer of the International Labor Defense, then spoke and introduced resolutions on the New York arrests and the Mexican terror. The resolution was passed unanimously.

San Francisco Workers Rally to Soviet Defense.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Hundreds of workers crowded into the Workers Center to hear Edgar Owens brand the lies of the pope and his imperialist backers against the Soviet Union. Dr. Ralph Reynolds who recently returned from the Soviet Union spoke of the progress of the Five-Year Plan. "Whether or not one is a Communist," said Dr. Reynolds, "he must, after viewing the workers in the Soviet Union, and observing the great building program, admit that Communism in practice is a great success."

The local conference of the Friends of the Soviet Union held an enthusiastic meeting, laying plans for extensive activity throughout California to combat the capitalist propaganda of the sky-pilots.

Mobilize Kansas City Workers.

KANSAS CITY.—A mass meeting held here on March 16 passed a resolution to mobilize the workers in this city for the defense of the Soviet Union. The resolution, which was unanimously adopted, points out the imperialist backing given the religious war mongers and declares: "We pledge ourselves to expose the war maneuvers of the imperialists of the United States, and their religious agents."

"We endorse and will support the Friends of the Soviet Union in its campaign to mobilize the working class of the United States for recognition and defense of the Soviet Union."

Amoskeag Employees Vote Four to One Not to Accept Wage Cuts

MANCHESTER, N. H., Mar. 23.—The Amoskeag Manufacturing Co. officials here are trying to digest the result of their proposal to 1,000 textile employees in four mills, to take a wage reduction "in the interest of more work." A ballot was taken of the employees, 636 voted, and they voted four to one against accepting the reduction. Only the print-goods employees were allowed to vote.

Jugoslav Terrorists Decried "Terror"

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia (By Inprecorr Press Service).—The government inspired press, joins joyfully in the anti-soviet campaign, and its anti-soviet tirades did not lack clarity of aim. A flood of leading articles appealed for a crusade to "save the soul of Russia," and the "Novosti" the chief organ of the military dictatorship in Croatia wrote: "Resistance to bolshevism must develop in Russia itself, but should the Russian people not prove strong enough to throw off the dictatorship of an armed clique (Russia not Yugoslavia!! Ed. Inprecorr.) then Europe will suffer a severe trial and in the end will have to defend civilization against the bolshevist wolves with armed force."

meeting, and presented the demands of the jobless to the mayor, anyway. On March 18, they demanded to be heard by the U. S. senate committee.

On March 19, they reported all this to the mass protest meeting in Bronx Coliseum, and the labor jury was elected. On the same day, they had come before Judge Ford, supreme court, with a demand for a jury trial. The judge rejected this demand two days later. On the 20th, they appeared before Magistrate McKinery on the felony charge, and got a continuance to April 11. On the 21st, Foster, Minor and Lesten went to Washington, representing the unemployment movement led by the T.U.U.L., and were refused an audience by the senators who had just been hobnobbing with "millionaire Hoboes," and other fakirs.

MANY MEETINGS SEND PROTESTS

A. F. L. Local Demands Release of Five

(Continued from Page One)

the New York delegation of the unemployed, pledged themselves to fight against the Flynn sedition act in Pennsylvania, and against the railroad to jail of Holmes, Petty, Lawrence, Turner, and others. They demanded release of Beal and the other Gastonia defendants, a fight for the protection of foreign born workers, for solidarity with the thousands facing white terror in Mexico, Japan, and many other countries.

500 Protest in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 23.—Five hundred workers met in Elmwood Music hall last Sunday and demanded that the employers and the city supply immediate relief, and work or wages to the unemployed. The meeting adopted a resolution condemning the police brutalities visited on the March 6 unemployment demonstrations, the railroad to jail of A. S. Harvey, T.U.U.L. organizer and organizer of the unemployed, and demanding the unconditional release of the committee of the unemployed in New York. The resolution demands release also for all workers sentenced on the criminal syndicalism law in Buffalo district, and denounces the deportation of foreign born workers.

"Everything in Our Power."

MUSKOGON, Mich., March 23.—The Muskegon Council of the Unemployed, at a recent meeting, passed a resolution demanding the release of the New York committee, "elected to demand that the mayor, who has a salary of \$40,000 a year, do something for the starving jobless."

The council says:

"We know that capitalist class justice was never more open, more brutal, or more vengeful than it is now showing itself to be. "The organized workers of Muskegon resolve to do everything in our power to acquaint our fellow workers with the cowardly attack on our leaders and to stop at nothing until they are restored to us in order to continue their task of organizing the unorganized in their fight against the speed-up and wage slashing campaign of the bosses."

Protest From Sioux City.

SIoux CITY, March 23.—Unit 10-7 of the Communist Party here adopted at its last meeting a resolution condemning the attack on the March 6 demonstrations, and "especially the actions of that hired fascist coward, Whalen, and his capitalist cop gunmen in New York."

The resolution says: "We demand the immediate release of the March 6 committee and others arrested for the demonstration."

"Intensifying the Fight."

"We want to declare, as we have done before by words as well as re-

"JAILING WILL NOT STOP WORK OR WAGE FIGHT"

Bosses Offer Fake Bldg. Programs

(Continued from Page One)

issue. Our lawyers could hardly get to the court-room. Our attorney was simply told to shut up and sit down. "But this will not solve unemployment, nor will it stop the growing militant struggle of the workers for 'Work or Wages.' All reports show that unemployment is growing, despite the lies of Hoover, Davis, Lamont and Klein.

"The cry of 'reds' against the 1,250,000 workers who demonstrated on March 6 is just a cover to attack the Communist leadership of these gigantic mass demonstrations which expressed the demands of the unemployed workers who have been betrayed by the American Federation of Labor, and the social-fascist socialists."

Offer Fake Programs.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—A series of fake programs, which offer no solution for unemployment and are capitalist means of trying to avoid the demand of the workers for "Work or Wages," have been concocted here recently by various capitalists and their representatives.

Evidence given to the Senate commerce commission showed that unemployment is rapidly growing worse. Francis Perkins, New York State Commissioner of Labor declared before the senate committee that unemployment now is worse than at any time since 1914. Department of Labor figures showed an increase in the jobless army for February.

What is the answer of the bosses and their supporters to this undeniable fact of growing unemployment? Senator Wagner proposes a plan somewhat in the form of the more ambitious but exploded Hoover \$3,000,000,000 project which he so proudly put forth in 1928. The main trouble with it was that it totally disappeared at the first onslaught of the present crisis. Wagner's plan will be just as effective in the present situation—namely, it won't help the unemployed workers at all.

The Wagner plan, if it ever sees the light of day, will put a lot of money into the pockets of grafting building contractors and will feed a lot of Hoover official parasites, but it will not reduce the length of the breadlines.

Similar in scope is the plan of millionaire Andrew Mellon, secretary of the treasury. He announced that there is a building project under way by his department amounting to \$92,000,000. This is old stuff and has not helped to reduce the 43 per cent unemployment among the building trades workers in Washington, D. C., to say nothing of the 7,000,000 in other parts of the country. Mellon forgets that Hoover demanded a restriction of all building projects.

All of the paper schemes for unemployment evolved by the bosses are the sheerest fakery and are an attempt to avoid the main issue put forward by the unemployed workers on March 6—"Work or Wages"—work or unemployment insurance. Hoover and Mellon can readily find \$160,000,000 to hand over the bosses whose profits during 1929 were the greatest in the history of American capitalism, but they hem and haw when the workers demand unemployment insurance.

At a meeting of the League for Industrial Democracy in New York on Saturday, the Hoover fake building program was adopted as a "cure" repeatedly by deeds, our complete satisfaction with the heroic conduct of our leaders in the demonstration given them as a delegation representing 110,000 workers, employed and unemployed, at the Union Square demonstration.

"We most solemnly pledge that we will do our best to fight for their release. We will continue to support our leaders, by intensifying our fight in the class war, by performing our class duties with increasing fervor and determination," says a resolution adopted March 10, by Unit 3, Section 7, New York, of the Communist Party.

WORKERS CORRESPONDENCE - FROM THE SHOPS

"NO CHARITY, BUT FIGHT FOR RELIEF" SAYS WOMAN WORKER

Out of Work, Negro Workers' Family Lived on \$3.00 Groceries

Fighting for Relief Under T. U. U. L. Only Way, She Says

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—No "charity" won't help us but only fight for relief, by joining the Trade Union Unity League. An unemployed Negro girl. Our family went to "charity" men, and just think they gave us \$3 worth of groceries for the eight of us to last a week, when this would hardly be enough for a day with such a big family. We all had to starve all the time and are still starving, with such low wages and the landlord being on our neck, and the grocery man he won't give us no more to eat, what are we going to do. These bosses, these rich men they think we don't

want to pay our bills. Yes, we do want to pay our bills, but out of what, no work, no money and six children, hungry and naked.

Here is another thing these bosses are doing, these young girls if they do get a job the boss pays her for a while then he quits and only gives her carfare and though he kept telling her that he would pay her so she got tired of that stuff and quit that job and demanded her money he said if she come back he would pay her if not he would not pay her. Do you think that its right to treat a poor Negro girl like that?

We oughtn't stand for it.

—Cleveland Working Girl

I.W.W. Tries to Split Loggers; Latter Turn to T.U.U.L.

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

ABERDEEN, Wash.—The International Shingle Weavers Union is independent of everything else as far as that is concerned. Each local tries to be independent of the others and of its own International also, such as voting to withhold per capita from the International Office.

This was done at the instigation of a member of the I.W.W. Also C. E. Pain, Industrial Worker reporter for Grays Harbor has been sitting in at most of the Shingle Weavers meetings. Thru the agency of Pain the members were worked up to withhold support from the Shingle Weavers and Lumber Workers paper. We have overwhelming evidence that this dissension in the union has been instigated by the I.W.W.

The I.S.W.U. has been demoralized

to such an extent that out of a membership of 400 on Gray's Harbor there are only about 150 paid up in the union. But recently thru the efforts of the members of the T.U.U.L. the shingle weavers are becoming more and more convinced that only thru the T.U.U.L. program of militant industrial unionism can the shingle weavers resist wage cuts, speed up, lengthening of hours and unemployment. The I.W.W. opposition has been smashed as the majority of supporters of that group have been convinced of our program. At the last meeting of the Grays Harbor local at Hoquiam the shingle weavers voted \$15 to the Illinois miners relief and \$50 to the Lumber Worker, official organ of the National Lumber Workers Union of the T.U.U.L.

—Logger.

Out of A Job—What to Do

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

President Hoover always has good luck, every time he goes fishing he always come back with lots of fish. I am too a fisherman, but I am fishing for work.

Thursday morning it was raining very hard. I walked to Stanley and Patterson, Spring Street and I ask the boss for work, but he looked at me and he said, I don't hire a man like you. I ask, why. He said, you do not dress well enough.

I walk down to Hudson Street, Western Electric Co. The watch-

man even wouldn't let me in. An other young man wanted to go in and they wouldn't let him in. I talk to him and he said five weeks ago they hired him and he was examined by doctor and told to have his tonsils cut out, then they'd hire him. He did so and now they refuse him work. I want answer from the Daily Worker what a working man should do with such a system, as it is now.

I like the Daily Worker and am ready to fight for it.

—JOBLESS WORKER.

for the present unemployment situation. The sky-pilots and petty-bourgeois who compose the L.D. deliberately overlook the fact that the entire Hoover imperialist regime which has been howling about increased "public building programs," "program" is propaganda in order to hold off militant action by the workers.

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LEWIS PLEDGES TO BETRAY ANTHRACITE MINERS

By P. FRANKFELD.

AT the present time of the two so-called "conventions" of the U. M. W. fakirs taking place in Indianapolis and in Springfield, the entire capitalist press of the anthracite is solidly backing the Lewis "convention" as against the Peabody Springfield "convention." This is nothing but the operators' expression of gratitude to John L. Lewis and his cronies. The coal company's press in the anthracite is meeting its payments to the United Mine Workers, which are moral as well as material ones. For John L. Lewis has well earned this unstinted endorsement and unqualified support of the anthracite operators and contractors.

Lewis recently made a visit to Scranton. On Feb. 20, he spoke in the high class Hotel Casey before a well mixed audience of business men, operators, contractors, and "labor" business men. The speech of John L. Lewis was broadcast. The following day screaming headlines announced with gleeful satisfaction that "America's greatest labor leader predicts continued peace and prosperity in the hard-coal region."

Lewis' speech was a most brazen one. There was no superficial veneer of phrases intended to create illusions in the minds of the anthracite miners. There wasn't the slightest mention of the most pressing problems that face the hard-coal miners. Insofar as Lewis was concerned, wage-cuts, speed-up, lay-offs, and general worsening of conditions of the hard-coal miners may have taken place on Mars—for Lewis these things did not exist.

There To Support Bosses. Lewis was in the anthracite in order to pledge himself and the UMWA for which he speaks to a definite policy of going the full length to meet all conditions that the operators will demand to be included in the next agreement. The coal companies fear mightily a head-on struggle with the miners. The coal companies want to put across their policy of rationalizing the anthracite, with a minimum of resistance from the miners. They have seen and felt the result of the last struggle in 1925-1926. They have seen and feel that the National Miners' Union is a force to be dealt with in the mining industry. The fear of losing their markets, and the fear of the N.M.U. as the determining factors insofar as the operators' policies are concerned.

Lewis had the following to say in his speech: (1) That a series of secret conferences had taken place between the operators and the U. M. W. A.; (2) that within 90 days, he expected the execution of another anthracite agreement that will run for a "substantial number of years"; (3) that the coal companies and the UMWA have been working most closely since the 1925 strike in order to prevent strikes from developing in the future, and especially to avoid a struggle in Sept., 1930; (4) that he approves of the policy of the operators to lessen the cost of production of coal but without decreasing the wages of the miners.

Officials Lying. The anthracite misleaders of the miners, of the type of Boylan, Hartnealy, etc., have been constantly denying the fact that there have been any secret conferences with the operators. On Feb. 4, Boylan made a statement to the Scranton "Sun" in which he called for "No Strike in Sept.," but who nevertheless said that "there had been no conferences between mine officials and operators relative to the signing of the agreement." Lewis flatly declared that there were and are.

Right now, the operators and their agents are "conferencing" behind closed doors drawing up their new agreement. The coal companies and the company union are preparing to shackle the hard-coal miners to another 5 year (or even more, for who knows what a substantial number of years means to Judas L. Lewis!) agreement. Every miner has seen the last agreement work out in life itself. No miner's wage has remained the same—from that of 4 years ago. No miner's working conditions have remained the same—in fact have become considerably worse. Prices on cars have been in most cases reduced by more than 50 per cent. Tonnage rates have been decreased.

The miners were formerly paid for "dead work." Hardly any miner at all receives pay for dead work now. And all of this has been accomplished during the reign of the Holy Agreement.

Only recently, the decision of Empire Gorman of the Conciliation Board, that every miner must remain in the mine the full 8 hours is a direct attack on the working hours of the miners, and means in effect a 1½, 2, and in

some cases more, increase in hours for the miners. This decision of Empire Gorman will be put into effect after Sept. 1st, 1930. The coal companies don't dare risk its application now because of its possible effects on the miners.

While Lewis approves of lessening the cost of production, "but without decreasing the wages of the miners"—Lewis deliberately closes his eyes to facts. He knows that the wages of miners have and are being reduced by the companies, and he also knows that the operators don't always reduce wages by giving a direct cut, but by adding on one car to the production of the miners, or by refusing to pay for all dead work. Lewis' role is to help the cost of production of anthracite coal be reduced, and therefore his "blindness" is easily explainable.

Bosses Agree With Lewis. The very same day that Lewis made his speech, a Mr. Suender, of the Maderia Coal Co. made a speech before the Chamber of Commerce in which he said: "There must not be any more strikes. In my humble judgment, there will be no more strikes." Mr. Suender is expressing a wish, but neither Suender's wishes or hopes, nor Lewis' betrayals can do away with the existence of the class struggle. The class struggle rages in the anthracite with the same stark brutality that it does elsewhere. The operators' keen quest for bigger profits is daily colliding with the miners' firm determination that their wages, hours, and working conditions shall not be reduced or worsened. In spite of all of the U. M. W. A.'s attempts to outlaw strikes, many have occurred since the beginning of the year; and sharper ones loom ahead.

Lewis' open speech of betrayal of the miners' interests creates a wider field for independent activity on the part of the N.M.U. than ever before. First of all, in spite of the fact that conditions are still relatively better, and wages much higher than those of the soft coal miners—the hard-coal miners are resisting and will resist even more sharply all attempts to smash their standards of wages, hours and working conditions. (2) The U. M. W. A. has declared its policy of sell-out. It remains for the N. M. U. to bring home this lesson to the mass of miners. (3) The responsibility for openly mobilizing the hard-coal miners for a general strike falls on the shoulders of the N.M.U. The N.M.U. will have to take up the fight for the interests of the anthracite miners. All grievances, and all local strikes must find a champion in the N. M. U. The N. M. U. must endeavor to lead these local strikes, spread them, and fight for the interests of the miners.

Tasks of N. M. U. The N. M. U. must undertake a real and serious organizational campaign to establish itself as a factor amongst the masses of miners in the anthracite. The N.M.U.'s base is a very narrow one at present. The N.M.U. must base its entire strategy for the development of a general strike in Sept., 1930, on the development of the struggle here. Unless this is actually done, the slogan of a general strike will remain merely a propaganda slogan. The organizational basis must be developed and prepared now.

The N. M. U. must definitely decide to issue the strike call for the anthracite region in its own name. This question cannot be left hanging in the air until the last moment. The N. M. U. must come forward with a whole series of immediate demands, and the fact that this has not been done to date deserves the sharpest criticism.

The Muste-Fishwick movement will undoubtedly attempt to enter the anthracite coal fields. They must be exposed right now, as agents of the Peabody Coal Co., and as enemies of the miners.

While the sharpest outlook must be adopted insofar as right errors are concerned, and tendencies to yield before the difficulties here; yet the N.M.U. and the Party must begin to guard against left phrase-mongering.

The situation is a developing favorable one. With a great increase in the number of layoffs within the last few weeks, the N.M.U. and Party must seriously undertake the fight against the menace of unemployment and for unemployment relief. The N.M.U. must also develop a fight against the increase in the number of mine accidents and deaths since the first of the year. There are sufficient issues on which to fight—in the interests of the masses of hard-coal miners. The only thing that remains is for us to go out and develop it.

Steel Turns South

By TOM JOHNSON.

Under pressure of the growing crisis and the stiffer competition coincident to it, the giants of the steel industry are again turning their eyes to the South.

Republic Steel of Youngstown is the latest to announce an expansion program in the South. Republic already has a controlling interest in Gulf States Steel whose main mill is located in Birmingham, and which is now completing a new plate mill in Gadsden, Alabama. Now it is reported that Republic is negotiating for the purchase of the Woodward Iron Co. at Birmingham.

One does not have to look far to find the reason for this migration to the South, particularly in a time of crisis when price cutting is the order of the day. It is to be found in these figures:

In 1927, the last year for which government statistics were available, the year's Birmingham district was \$932—some \$175 under the national average. For the state of Alabama as a whole average wages in the manufacturing industries of the state in 1927 reached the unbelievably low level of \$885 for a year's toil.

This was two years ago. Since that time wage cuts in the steel industry have become common place. Today the going rate for Negro labor in the Woodward mills, on which Republic casts an envious eye, is 24 cents an hour. In other mills single men are paid 25 cents while the "generous" company pays married men 30 cents. In all mills wage rates for Negro workers range from 4 to 8 cents per hour under the rate paid the white workers.

Along with these starvation wage rates the

big companies force the workers to pay exorbitant rent for filthy little shacks one cannot dignify by calling houses, and insist on the worker spending at least a fixed portion of his pay at the company commissary. Prices in these "plunk me" company stores can be well imagined.

As wages go down hours are lengthened and the speed-up is increased. The 8-hour day, won by thousands of steel workers in this district as a result of the 1919 strike, is a thing of the past. 10, 12 and even longer hours are the order of the day now. Production per worker mounts steadily—and mainly at the expense of the hard driven workers and not thru use of improved technical processes. In the manufacture of cast iron pipe in this district the value added by manufacture increased 429 per cent in the past 10 years while the number of workers which produced this added value grew only 83 per cent. Many similar examples could be cited.

In the face of these attacks the southern steel worker has but one recourse—organization and struggle. Already the Trade Union Unity League and the Metal Workers' Industrial League are gaining a substantial foothold in this open shoppers' paradise. The dream of the steel magnates of unlimited exploitation of a docile working class in the Sunny Southland will be shattered by the shock of approaching class conflicts.

Fight the Right Danger. A Hundred Proletarians for Every Petty Bourgeois Renegade!

"GIVE ROCKEFELLER AND ME STRENGTH TO HELP THE POOR RUSSIANS!"

By Fred Ellis



News item: The agents of the pope, the jesuits, concluded an agreement last month with American oil magnates, and in particular, with the Rockefeller group, as a result of which Catholic organizations will receive a block of American oil shares.

Forward to 5th World Congress of Revolutionary Unions!

This is the second installment of an article outlining the ideological preparations for the Fifth World Congress of the Red International of Labor Unions, sent out by it for the stimulation of interest in the Congress among the broadest masses of workers, is given in assistance to the R.I.L.U. section in the U. S., the Trade Union Unity League. It is worthy of the attention of every revolutionary and militant worker and should serve as guidance for such workers in strengthening the T.U. U.L.—Editor.

It is essential that the factory papers arrange special corners to deal with the questions of the Fifth R.I.L.U. Congress, and also publish special numbers devoted entirely to these questions. All the papers should make it a point to explain to the workers at large the present day situation, the implications and significance of the growing economic depression, the prospects of the struggles ahead, the growth of unemployment, the offensive against the working class, the menace of a new imperialist war against the U.S.S.R., etc., etc., relating all these questions to the tasks of the revolutionary T. U. movement.

The papers should also call attention to the economic growth of the U.S.S.R., the Five-Year Plan, the struggle against unemployment, the relief being issued the unemployed and the tendency towards the gradual elimination of unemployment altogether in Soviet Russia.

Through the press we must boldly and fearlessly encourage criticism and self-criticism of the defects and drawbacks of the Revolutionary T. U. movement, especially as regards leadership of the economic struggles, showing up with facts and figures of the struggle in the various districts and plants, all deviations from the line we are urging and also call attention to the shortcomings of the Revolutionary T. U. papers. The press should at the same time popularize the activities of the R.I.L.U. and its sections and clearly expose the lying treacherous role of the social-fascists, the Right defeatists and the others and all their publicity work in fighting the growing working class movement.

The positive experience gained during the preparations (various measures, discussions, meetings, etc.) should be carefully studied, and by means of the press be brought to the notice of the other organizations and the factories. At the same time we should criticize in a constructive way all the defects of the present campaign.

Special attention should be given to utilize the worker correspondents during the preparatory campaign for the Fifth R.I.L.U. Congress. This campaign will be turned into a really effective mass movement if we are able to get the cooperation of all the worker correspondents and organize correspondence between the workers in the capitalist countries, the colonial and semi-colonial countries and with the worker correspondents of Soviet Russia.

It would certainly be expedient were the revolutionary trade union publications in the various countries to enter an International Revolutionary Competition to ascertain which paper is carrying out the preparatory campaign best of all.

Furthermore, the press should give publicity to the fulfillment of the agreements on the International Revolutionary Competition in carrying out the preparatory campaign, as closed between the various sections during and after the Sixth Session of the Central R. I.

L. U. Council.

Besides the workers' correspondence call, it would be highly desirable were we to organize the exchange of materials dealing with the preparations for the Fifth Congress between the various publications, and the different enterprises in the given country, and also between the factory papers being issued in the capitalist countries and the U.S.S.R. and especially between those factories that concluded agreements on the International Revolutionary Competition.

The preparatory campaign for the Fifth R.I.L.U. Congress should be utilized to review all our revolutionary trade union publications. The revolutionary press should not only be a powerful engine to promote propaganda of our principles and the practice of the revolutionary trade union movement but should serve as a means of coordinating all our activities. The review of our papers should form an integral part of the preparatory campaign for the Fifth R. I. L. U. Congress.

The campaign should not only aim at ascertaining how far the revolutionary trade union publications have succeeded in popularizing and giving publicity to the decisions of the Fourth R.I.L.U. Congress and the Strassburg International Conference, drawing attention simultaneously to the principal directives of the R.I.L.U., but should endeavor to ascertain how far the papers have been reflecting the growing activity of the workers at large and the new rise of the revolutionary wave, whether the revolutionary papers took up in timely fashion the various political and practical questions, how far they served as the mouthpiece of the masses and a means of encouraging proletarian criticism and self-criticism in the revolutionary trade union movement.

This review of our press must also ascertain how far our papers have really been answering and meeting the needs of the broad masses. It should be the starting point to overhaul radically and seriously all the work of our revolutionary trade union papers, increasing their circulation among the masses, turning them into militant weapons to promote the political and class education of the workers, to organize and mobilize them for the struggles ahead.

Our March 6th Was as Militant as Any

HOUSTON, Texas.—The Daily Worker stated that we applied for a permit at the City Hall for the demonstration of unemployed which we held here on March 6. This is not correct. We did not apply for a permit. We had a crowd of over 2,000 workers. The police stopped us from speaking and dragged me into the City Hall.

The crowd howled protest and demanded that we be allowed to speak. The mayor then ordered the cops to put me back on the steps and let me speak. When I got through speaking the police ordered me to disperse the crowd. This I refused to do.

Our demonstration was just as militant as any in the country, and if they had not let me speak there would have been the biggest riot and the cops would have gotten the worst of it, too.

The general sentiment was with us, and the crowd was ready to fight. The Mayor and

LATIN-AMERICAN INDIANS AND THE PEASANT PROBLEM

(In the first part of these two articles, the ancient land tenure of the Inca and Aztec Indian civilizations were dealt with, and their conquest by the Spaniards, the survivals in land tenure of the feudal conquerors being shown as still existing in the present feudal economy of Latin America with its enslavement of the Indians.—Editor.)

By JORGE PAZ. (Part II.)

FIVE HUNDRED years were necessary, and perhaps more, for the men of occidental culture, which in its superlative form is capitalist culture, to take note that there have existed, far beyond the columns of Hercules and the Hellenic archipelago, thousands of years before, other civilizations not inferior to that of ancient Greece, but on the contrary of a superior type—if we may draw any comparison. In the telluric resources in which the Indians lived, they rooted their civilization, which the feudal invasion of the conquerors came to destroy with their harquebuses and catapults.

Four centuries the white conquerors fought, motivated by greed and infected by race hatred, to overturn the primitive institutions of the Indians. And though we may give it little thought, we see that they attained their object. The sad and disrupted story of Latin America is the tragedy of this struggle.

The Spaniards invented a new means. To the invaders, and according to their social positions, were given the communal lands, according to the orders of the king of the imperialist metropolis, whose notions of just what the Indians were, were most vague. To Hernan Cortez in Mexico, was given by royal order: "All lands are thine until where vision ends."

Cortez climbed to the top of a tree and his vision reached the horizon. There he went, where his vision reached, and again climbed a tree. This one of the grandest valleys of the world, the Valley of Oaxaca, became his. In Peru, Almagro and Pizarro did the same. Thus were born the great latifundists and feudal seniores in Latin America: adventurers and captains.

Besides the lands "until where vision ends" (a measure originating in the illiteracy of feudal Spain), these adventurers were given, or took, since these people asked or took orders from the Council of "savages" residing at the court of Seville, Indian slaves in sufficient number for the exploitation of the land. Thus was born the slavery of the Indian.

The officers of the army had the right to two "until where vision ends," that is, to climb trees twice to find the horizon. The cavalry soldiers had a right to 10 "caballerias," equivalent to 333 acres; the infantry soldiers had a right to a "peonia." To this repartition of the land was added the robbery and sharing up of animals of all kinds, and the gold of the temples and the ornaments of the Indians. Booty was the one thing in mind. It is said that even the poorest mouse makes a hole in the cheese. But the natives remained to be dealt with.

The Spaniards were obliged to yield land to the natives. The Indians fled to the mountains and rejected the new civilization. In the mountains they fought. The Spaniards needed people. No other immigrants came than adventurers, soldiers and criminals. They were not sufficient to work the lands of the feudal warlord who was making a fortune to enjoy it later in the metropolis.

For Defense of the Soviet Union

A meeting called by the Russian People's Mutual Aid Society in the cities of Lowell, Lynn and Maynard, at which comrade Boris, editor of Novy Mir spoke, the following resolution was unanimously adopted by the assembled Russian, Lithuanian and Polish workers. A similar resolution was also adopted a few days before at a meeting of the Passaic workers.

Resolution of protest against the crusade of the world imperialists and clergy against the Soviet Union.

We, workers of Maynard, Lowell and Lynn, in mass meeting assembled for the purpose of protesting against the crusade of the imperialist robbers and the obscurantist clergy against the Soviet Union, are sending our flaming greetings to the toiling masses of the Soviet Union and declare that our proletarian hearts are beating with pride for the conquests of the October Revolution and the great accomplishments of socialist construction of our fatherland. We pledge to defend these great conquests and accomplishments to the last drop of blood.

We express our deep indignation and anger at the mean slander and persecution of our free Union of Socialist Soviet Republics on the part

of the police knew this. The Daily Worker gave us a very poor write-up, and did not publish the facts.

Never before has anyone got up at a mass meeting and demanded complete racial equality, the overthrow of the capitalist government and recognition of the Soviet Union, in this "Lone Star State" of Texas. Comrade Minor will tell you this if you ask him.

I wish you would tell the Daily Worker to correct this mistake and write the truth about our demonstration. I never was a yellow dog and I never will be one, and I protest against our paper, the Daily Worker, putting in such a crappy article. The article implied that we soft-peddled the issue. This is not so, and we want this corrected.

Fraternally,

J. S. Moran. Editor's Note:—The Daily Worker is only too glad to give Comrade Morgan's correction, pointing out that the only information it had was from capitalist press dispatches, and drawing the attention of all comrades engaged in such activities that it is their duty to inform the Daily Worker themselves, since we can not get the facts by clairvoyance or mental telepathy, and without cooperation from our own comrades are forced to rely, willy-nilly, on unreliable reports of capitalist press news agencies.

The "Ejido"—a Fake Commune.

The Spaniards had, therefore, to create the "ejido," with the object of attracting the Indian from the mountains, a compromise to the occidental petulance of the invaders. The "ejido" was a parcel of land in the environs of a native town. The word "ejido" is derived from "exodus," referring to "exile." The "ejido" of the Spaniards pretended to revive the "ayllu" and the "callpulli." But this "ejido" implied a small rural individual property. The right of its usufruct belonged to the vice-roy and not to the people. And the vice-roy took advantage of his right always when the harvest was good. It is very possible that the object of the "ejido" was the Spaniards' desire to win over the chief of the native tribes. And though it did not always work, in many cases it did.

The "ejido" was a proportional measure of no more than ten hectares (about 25 acres) of cultivatable land. Besides these, the Spaniards created holdings called "propios" (property of the government) and "eriales," the last being lands not fit for cultivation. It is this sort of "eriales" or land unfit for cultivation which Calles and Portes Gil, and now Rubio, agents of Yankee imperialism in Mexico, are giving to the Indians, among a din of noise about the "benefits" thus conferred by the so-called "revolutionary" government.

The "propios" were worked by the Indian tribes "for themselves," but with a right only to the third part of the harvest. And they could neither sell nor transfer it. There was a tax in kind. The conquerors pretended with this means to create a native communal property. But by it the feudal seniores were enriched.

The "ejidos" were surrounded by feudal properties. To pass their product to market, it was necessary to pay toll to the feudal senior. The taxes, tributes, excises and church imposts, made of the "ejido" and so-called "communal property" of the "propios," an appendix of the feudal lands.

Some fascist governments of Latin America which pose as "revolutionary" (Mexico and Peru, and particularly the former) pretend to return the communal lands to their ancient proprietors, the Indian communities or towns. But they find that the Indians "possess no titles" which show their right as "proprietors." But who is so simple as to think that the Indians could exhibit, after 400 years during which the Spanish conquerors first and the republic later, made free with both the lands and the Indians, that the Indians should come forward with documents proving their ancient title?

The republican form of government in Latin America, a form that in these countries is adjusted to its typical feudal-capitalism, in oppressing and exploiting the Indian has gone further than did the Spaniards. In some places they are exterminated, in others they are robbed of all forms of agrarian property, be it communal or "ejiditaria."

This can partly be explained by the fact that the Indians do not trust the whites and have for them a profound hatred. But today the Indian is an exploited, a most exploited class. The problem of the Indian as a land worker must be faced as a problem of the most brutally exploited part of a class, with its racial characteristics, but not as a race. This is almost a commonplace, as is known; but it is true that there exists a strong current in Latin America that hates the Yankee because he killed Indians, that hates Europeans for like reason, without distinction between the exploiting invaders and the exploited immigrants.

of the grafting, hypocritical U. S. imperialism and its priestly "socialists" and trade union lackeys.

These oppressors of the workers, these charlatans in priestly robes and rabbi caps, these traitors to the working class are carrying out their preparations for a military attack against the U.S.S.R., under the guise of the struggle for "freedom, civilization and morality." In their own land these parasites have thrown into the streets 7,000,000 workers, leaving them the freedom to die from hunger.

In their own land these defenders of "civilization" are beating, arresting and shooting the unemployed who demand Work or Wages. In their own land these defenders of "morality" are brutally exploiting women and children, lynching Negroes and are dooming the workers to hunger, sickness, degeneration and death.

We unambiguously declare that we will under the guidance of the Communist Party and the revolutionary trade unions, affiliated with the T.U.U.L. fight against our class oppressors and the entire despicable capitalist system and for the establishment of the government of the toilers, the Soviets of Workers and Farmers, in the United States.

We demand Work or Bread, social insurance against unemployment to be covered by taxation of the capitalists and controlled by the workers themselves.

We demand the immediate liberation of all the working class fighters who are languishing in jail only because they have fought for the working class.

We appeal to all workers to strengthen the Communist Party, the revolutionary trade unions and to struggle in an organized manner against the speed-up, for increase in wages.

We demand complete equality for our brothers, the Negro workers and farmers and the right of self-determination for them and the colonies of American imperialism, Haiti, the Philippines and others.

We protest against the persecution of the foreign-born workers, against the new attempt of the capitalist oppressors to smash the unity of the workers by means of racial, religious and national prejudices and hate.

We demand the cessation of deportations, the abolition of the criminal syndicalist laws and we will fight against the attempts to introduce exceptional laws against the foreign-born workers.

We will build the revolutionary trade unions and will fight for the seven-hour day and for the increase in wages.

We promise to use every effort for the preparation of the National Conference of the Unemployed which is being called by the Trade Union Unity League and the Councils of the Unemployed for March 29.