

Vol. VIII. No. 142

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office

21 NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1931

CITY EDITION Price 3 Cents

at New York, N. Y., under the act of March S, 1879

2,000 AT JAIL DEMAND RELEASE OF MINE STRIKERS

Miners---Join the Communist W. FRANKFORT, ILL. MAYOR Party

THE National Miners Union with its policy of militant struggle against starvation, against wage-cuts, against the coal operators, successfully leads your present strike to victory.

You have learned from bitter experience that the U.M.W.A. with its agents of the coal operators (Fagan, Lewis and their henchmen) have betrayed and sold out your interests time and again.

Long before the coal operators' agent Lewis smashed the U.M.W.A. hundreds of miners raised their voices to oust him. These left wing miners were led by the Communists.

After Lewis and the operators smashed the U.M.W.A. hundreds of miners worked day and night to organize the National Miners Union. These rank and file organizers were most of them Communists.

During the darkest days of police terrorism, wage-cuts, unemployment, hunger and starvation, hundreds of men in your own ranks worked day and night to keep the National Miners Union in existence, to build it, to prepare it for the present strike. These men were either members of the Communist Party or its close sympathizers.

Today in the thickest of the fight, at the head of picket lines, leading marches, spreading the strike, organizing the union, gathering reliefstand the most advanced, most courageous and self-sacrificing men and women. Among them today are hundreds of Communists.

To be a Communist means never to give up the fight for the workers' interests.

Communists are always in the front ranks of every strike, of every struggle to improve the workers conditions. Communists always fight against the enemies of the workers, be they coal operators or their treacherous agents like Fagan and Lewis.

The Communist Party today supports your strike in every coal field and in every factory

The Communist Party is composed of the most advanced and fearless workers whose duty is to take part in the front ranks in every strike and every movement to improve the conditions of the workers. z

The Communist Party members in the trade unions always fight for the policies that will improve the conditions of the workers. Communist Party members always fight against labor fakers and agents of the bosses.

The Communist Party fights against all the bosses government efforts to oppress the workers. In the struggle against deportation of foreign born workers, the Communist Party takes the lead. When the white bosses lynch Negro workers the Communist Party organizes the white and Negro workers to crush the lynchers. The Communist Party always tells the workers when to strike and how best to fight.

The Communist Party also teaches the workers that starvation, misery, wars and terrorism that workers must face day after day, can only be overcome and done away with after a Workers Government is established in this country. A workers government such as the Russian workers established in 1917. A soviet government in which workers rule and own the mines, mills and factories and run them for the benefit of workers.

The Communist Farty calls upon the most advanced coal miners to join its ranks. The present coal strike will be over. But the fight against the bosses must go on until the capitalist system is overthrown and the workers government rules this country.

Through this strike you can get better wages and unemployment relief

But the strike alone can't stop unemployment.

'The strike alone won't abolish the Coal and Iron police and the State Troopers. The strike alone will not remove the coal operators from the control of the government and ownership of the mines

FORCED TO WITHDRAW **BAR TO HUNGER MARCHERS**

Start for Springfield from Chrcago On Sat. Expect Over A Thousand In March

Commander of State Troopers Sends Telegram Saying Marchers May Travel Highways

BULLETIN

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 12.-Under pressure of the workers, the speaker of the State Legislature has agreed to permit the hunger marchers to present their demands on Monday at 4 o'clock before the legislature.

The governor and state authorities have consistently evaded seeing the hunger marchers. State representatives also refuse to give housing and food and a meeting place for the workers. All hunger marchers and delegates are staving together.

The State Conference opens at 5 o'clock Sunday at Odd Fellows Hall. The Springfield workers are furnishing food for the marchers.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 12. - Mayor William Martin of West Frankfort capitulated from his former position that "any attempt to hold any meeting or pass through our jurisdiction will be protested by the law" and today withdrew all objections in a letter received by the State Committee of Unemployed Councils at its headquarters 23 South Lincoln Street Chicago.

The Unemployed Councils, in a letter sent June 8th, stated that the march will pass through West Frankfort, and in case of attack, the mayor will be held responsible for the act.

Mayor Martin's reply to this stated that "the Chief should NEGRO TENANTS not of said for you to not pass through our city, I do not ob-IN RENT STRIKE ject to your passing through ' (exact quotation).

Today another communication was Tenants League Leads dispatched again stressing that the Third Ave. Strike Hunger March will come through West Frankfort and that a meeting

will be held there. BRONX, N.Y .- Organizing a house Mass Reception

committee, Negro tenants at 3874 A mass reception by the workers, Third Ave., near Claremont Parkmniers and poor farmers will greet way, have refused to pay the high, all five sections of the State Hunger exorbitant rents demanded by the March when the rive routes will converge in Reservoir Park, Springfield, landlady. 'The Tenants' League, the Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. The Women's Councils were instrumenvarious sections start frof Chicago, tal in the organization of Rockford, Eldorado, Rock Island and mittee and are pushing the strike. East St. Louis to arrive simultaneous-Landlords had made it a practice

Strike Spreads to W. Virginia; Some Operators Offer Terms

BEOVER ALLEGHENY WESTMORELAND C GREENSATIDA · FATETTE CITY (SO) MADYSICE OULLES, Som LAKE ERIE WEST WIRGINIA NEW YORK LEGEND LOUNTY SEAT ANACH MIMES is a round on lave been st STATE LINE COUNTY LINE TT SERT UPON WHICH SUME

THE MINE STRIKE FRONT

DO NOT DELAY!

Governor Pinchot Threatens Sending of Troops to Break Strike

\$25,000 For Scabs

Lewis Offers Strike-Breaking to Hoover

BULLETIN. BRIDGEPORT, Ohio, June 12. -400 men at the Bradley Mine and 100 at the Witch Hazel in Jefferson County, struck today.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 12 .-Frank Borich, secretary of the National Miners Union, was approached yesterday by the management of the Charities Gas and Coal Co. with a request to sign a contract on the basis of demands contained in a letter sent to all operators in this vicinity by the union and by the Pennsylvania District Rank and File Strike Committee. The Chartiers Company stated that "our miners want to belong to the Na-

tional Miners Union." About the same times a delegation arrived at the national office of the NMU from the Tremont Mine of the S. E. Spears Co. They reported that the management there was making the same answer to the letter proposing a settlement. The Spears Co. had approached the. Tremont strike committee directly. . . .

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 12 .- The executive of the District Strike Committee is sending a delegation of four, including one Negro, to the Illinois Unemployment Conference, urging relief and the broadening of the strike. The Washington County Poor Board of which Miss Lane is the Director, told a committee of strikers and unemployed who were asking for milk for their babies: "Your trouble is not ours. We cannot help you if the children die." A wave of indignation is speding the preparations for the great hunger march of the striking miners and unemployed Tuesday on the Wash-

However, this strike is a definite battle in class struggle against all the evils of capitalism.

Only a revolutionary movement of the working class of the entire country under the leadership of the Communist Party can successfully fight the bosses and their system of starvation. Only the Communist Party can lead the workers against all the evils that you and your families suffer today. Join the Communist Party!

COMMUNIST PARTY, U. S. A. For further information about the Communist Party fill out the blank below and mail to us.

"Liberal" Lolly-Pops for **Starving Miners**

THE "Scripps-Howard" chain of newspapers, of which the N. Y. World-Telegram and the Pittsburgh Press are two of more than twenty run by the same owners, make a great pretense at appearing "fair" to the workers. They call themselves "liberal," and the N. Y. World-Telegram occasionally utters plous platitudes recently against wage cuts.

But in the great battle against starvation by wage cuts being fought by the Pennsylvania miners, the Pittsburgh Press on June 9, reveals what is behind all these liberal lolly-pops with which the Scripps-Howard papers try to soothe starving workers.

So long as the mine operators were "merely" starving the miners' babies into pitiful little corpses, so long as "only" miners' wives were forced by low and ever lower wages to go ragged and die prematurely aged of diseases easily traced to poverty, so long as it was "just some coal miners" whose gaunt bodies hollowed by starvation, were dragged to one side of the coal seam's face because of fainting from hungerthat, workers, was not "violence" to the editors of the Scripps-Howard "Pittsburgh Press."

But when the miners and their desperate wives and children rose up and struck against starvation, struck against the Pittsburgh Mining npany owned by Secreary Mellon whose fabulous fortune ever mounts higher, whose \$200 suits of clothes and purchases of enormously costly paintings of old masters is known to all-then, at last!-the Scripps-Howard "Pittsburgh Press" becomes alarmed at the prospect of "violence." Such damnable hypocrisy!

On the very day (June 9) in which even an ordinary capitalist sheet like the Pittsburgh "Sun-Telegraph" is forced to protest at "Coal Police Brutality," brutality that is illegal even under the capitalist system of government which makes workers' lives and liberties the plaything of capitalism's police, the Scripps-Howard "Pittsburgh Press" came out picturing the thugs of the "Coal and Iron Police" as "harmless fellows" who "don't want to hurt anyone" and the coal operators as "kindly and decent."

More! And worse! The Scripps-Howard paper offered a "program," It "suggests that the United Mine Workers" "be permitted and encouraged" by the mine owners, to "organize." The U.M.W., says the urgh Press is "stable." But "stable" in what way? Let the miners who have been betrayed again and again by the U.M.W. throw that into the face of the Scripps-Howard editor!

Indeed, the "Pittsburgh Press" especially recommends the U.M.W. because of its betrayal of the miners! It says that if the U.M.W. is brought in and the mine owners "encourage" it to "organize," then:

"There will be no difficulty about wages or conditions. In West Virginia, organization has just been accomplished at wage scales lower than any reputable Pittsburgh operator is paying."

What a splendid "program" to come from the "liberal" Scripps-Howard papers! Please, Messrs. Operators, encourage the United Mine Workers to organize the miners so you can cut wages as low as the West ginia operators! This is the "program" of those "liberals" and "friends of the working man," the Scripps-Howard newspapers, who

ly for the mass reception A mass farewell demonstration in of herding colored tenants into the Chicago is scheduled for 9 'o'clock old, dilapidated dwellings on Third Saturday morning at the corner of Ave. and charging them 30 per cent Ogden and Kolin (between Crawford more than the white tenants pay and Cicero Ave.) when the Chicago While at 3874 Third Ave. the rents average \$30 and \$32 for dirty, in-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE) sanitary rooms, with no hot water and little heat in winter, the white

EVICTION ORGY tenants had always paid \$25 at 3876 Third Ave.

Eight tenants of the house, in-IN NEGRO H'RLE spired by the active picketing by the Tenants' League, refused to pay rent this month. The landlady called the police to stop the Tenants' League Harlem U.C. in Protest but that did not scare the tenants. The landlady secured summonses meet This Afternoon

BREAD STRIKERS

and Prospect Ave.

COLLECT TODAY

Funds for Paterson,

Scottsboro Cases

NEW YORK .- All workers are

called on to take part in the house-

to-house collections for the defense

burton Ave., Yonkers.

FOR DEFENSE

for the tenants and will bring them into court, 162nd and Washington NEW YORK .- An open-air meet-St., at 2 p. m. on Monday, June 16. ing will be held in Harlem this aft-The Tenants' League, together with ernoon (Saturday) to protest the

the house committee, will be present orgy of evictions being put through with an I. L. D. attorney and the in that section by the landlords with determination of the tenants to sethe aid of their courts. The meetcure lower rents will be stressed. ing is called by the Harlem Unemployed Council. It will be held in borhood will be held tonight at 8 boss bakers and the police to break the middle of the block on 117th St. p. m. and the strike spread to other it. The strike is conducted by the between Lenox and Fifth Aves. The sidewalks of Harlem are lit- apartment houses. The neighbors Bronx Council of Workingclass Wo-

tered every day with the furniture have expressed strong sympathy with men. the rent strike.

evicted unemployed tenants. Many other evictions are planned Mrs. A. Collazo, a Porto Rico worker, **ARREST15 BRONX** who has a small child and whose husband is dead is to be evicted Mrs. Collazo has been paying \$13 a month for a small, dark, unheated basement room. She is three months in arrears. She managed to scrape

BRONX, N. Y .- Slugging women up \$6 and gave it to the landlord. picketing the baker shops in the The landlord accepted it, but probaker shops in the Bronx bread ceeded to evict her. She has been unemployed for several months. The strike police arrested 15 active women pickets. One housewife, who was eviction is planned for Monday engaged in picketing one of the morning. shops, was beaten though is preg-Two prothers in the same house.

unemployed for 5 months, are also nant. All were lodged in jail. A demonstration against police atto be evicted. Last Thursday at 10 W. 116th St., tempts to break the bread strike and Mrs. Bimsdean, an unebployed brutality against working class housewives and women will be held worker, was evicted.

fake "socialist" Norman Thomas and who hire the "socialist" clown Heywood Broun to write "human interest" stories about gamblers and chorus girls!

But the coal miners of Western Pennsylvania are through with betrayers of the U.M.W.! And they will scorn the "program" of the Scripps-Howard "Pittsburgh Press" and its fake "socialist" friends, a "program" of wage cuts to fatten the fortunes of Andy Mellon and his kind!

The coal miners of Western Pennsylvania are striking and marching against starvation, and they do not mean to accept starvation under any other name such as "peace" and "organization!" They are lined up with the National Miners Union and are ready to die fighting rather than starve while working! All aid to these heroic miners!

The response to the financial appeal of the Daily Worker shows that the workers who know how desperately the Daily is needed in every part of the country, will do everything to raise the money necessary to keep our paper alive.

We have absolute faith in the devotion of the workers to their paper. Letters such as the following prove that we are fully justified in our confidence:

"Enclosed please find check for \$5, collected by me in my shop as a start in the drive to help the Daily. The staff of workers here is very small and in the \$5 is included a dime that came from an unemployed worker who did not know where his next cup of coffee will come from. He gave it happily, though, knowing that he helps his Daily.

"The spirit of this worker encourages me to do more for the Daily, and the enclosed check is only a beginning .--- H. P."

With such response, multiplied by thousands, the Daily can and will be kept alive and placed on a firm foundation. Workers! Appeal to your shopmates, appeal to the organizations you belong to or have contact with! RUSH FUNDS TO THE DAILY WORKER, 50 East 13th Street, New York City. Do not delay! Act at once!

Saturday at 6:30 p.m., at 180th St **Boss Court Lynchers Cheered** The strike against the high cost of An open-air meeting in the neigh- bread is still going on and gaining by Pickens' Attack on Defense As Hearing Approaches

> BUFFALO, June 12 .- The second general meeting of the Sectional United Front Scottsboro Defense Conference was held here last night at the Michigan Ave. Y. A number of additional organizations were represented. The influence of the mass fight to save the boys is spreading daily.

cheers of the mob greeting the ear-CHATTANOOGA, June 12 .-- Word lier rapid-fire death verdicts. has just ben received from Scotts-While the southern boss lynchers boro that the hearing will not be are feeling materially strengthened continued this Saturday. Only the by reason of the support given them by Pickens and other leaders of the filing of the additional affidavits and N.A.C.P. in attacking the defense, the briefs to be submitted by the I. L. D. I.L.D. and its attorneys, together attorneys and the State prosecutor with the L.S.N.R., are determined to will be made. fight the cases through to the U.S.

of the Scottsboro and Paterson cases that are being held today (Saturday) Supreme Court, ifnecessary. At the June 5 hearing, the I.L.D. and tomorrow by the New York Disattorneys presented an imposing ar-In this fight they will make us of trict of the International Labor Deray of affidavits exposing the hid- overy measure that can be resorted fense. They should report at one eous character of the frame-art to in the law to defeat the frame-up. of the following stations at 9 a. m .: against there boys. These affidavits 257 E. Tenth St., 353 Lenox Ave., stressed the lynching atmosphere in D. warn that the courts of the ruling 347 E. 72nd St., 2700 Bronx Park which the original "trial" was con- class will give justice to these boys East, 1400 Boston Rd. 131 W. 28th ducted, the setting of the "trial" for only if forced to by tremendous mass St, 343 E. 84th St., 799 Broadway, local fair day when 10,000 people pressure and that the real dependom 410; 1666 Marison Ave., 350 E, were in the town whose normal pop- ence for saving the boys is in the ulation is only 2,000, the character building up bigger and bigger the 81st St., 64 W. 22nd St., 569 Prospect Ave., 785 Forest Ave., Queens; 61 of the girls on whose unsupported mass movement of the Negro people Graham Ave., Brooklyn; 524 Ver- and coerced testimony the boys were with the working class to save them. mont St., Brooklyn; 1373 43rd St., convicted, and the fact that the four Especially must block and neighbor-Brooklyn; 135 15th St. Brooklyn; farcicial "trials" were rushed through hood committees be organzed in all 118 Bristol St., Brooklyn; 140 Nep- in 72 hours to the tune of a brass cities of town and the work of visittune Ave., Coney Island; 252 War- band while the jurymen sitting in ing organizations persistently kept some of the cases listened to the up.

ington County seat. Relief collections are going forward in the mine localities; central feding kitchens have been established in some centers, Kinloch relief is only for women and children, but men on the picket line are getting coffee and bread.

Twenty-seven thousand miners are now striking in both states, according to reports of the Executive Committee this morning. Two thousand pickets, marching from Bentleyville Crescent mine and the unemployed Charleroi pulled out the Vesta coal mine No. 4 at California. Four-

teen hundred miners struck. Four hundred are still at work. Tomorrow there will be more picketing at the Vesta mine Nos. 5 and 6 at California, and will pull out 2,000 more. Five hundred men of the Ocean mine, No. 5 of Pittsburgh Coal Co. are al out on strike. Hearst's Pittsburgh Sun Telegraph has faked an interview with Kemenovich claiming that he said: "Miners armed will be another Herrin." Kemenovich denies this.

Lance Shaw, a picket at the Warden mine at West Newton was shot through the knee last night by Deputy M. C. Lutz. Considerable piketing is going on elsewhere. * * *

(Special to the Daily Worker) BRIDGEPORT, Ohio, June 12.-Following the arrest of the Com-However, the LS.N.R. and the I. L. mittee of Rank and File Organizers while holding a meeting at the Hanna Coal Co., Lafferty Mine No. 6, by Sheriff Duff and 25 deputies of Belmont County, over 2,000 miners and other workers came to St. Clairsville, County Seat, to hold a protest meeting at the court house last night at eight o'clock. Leo Thompson, the first speaker, said a few words when a tear gas

(CONTINUED ON FAGE FIVE)

Page Two

Deposits Exposed

The trial will be continued at 1 Mott St.

munist Party editors of Empros is an attempt to deceive the workers into believing the nonsense that the Communists are responsible for the crashes. Workers should rally to the send funds to the International Labor Defense to fight the lies. swindling and jailing of workers and their

Workers Correspondence is the backbone of the revolutionary press.

send-off of the athletic delegation Workers Hall, 15 West 126 Street.

Besides the delegation the program includes Wm. Z. Foster as the principal speaker of the evening. The Pioneer Dancers will be seen in new revolutionary dances, the Workers sion and Ryan Walker will draw some snappy cartoons.







DAILY WORKER, NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1931

Farmer Exposes Forced Convict Labor in Alabama Lumber Camps

Unemployed Council Gains in Membership; YCL Unit Sends 15 Delegates to Youth Meet

WAGE CUTS STRIKES

MANSFIELD WORKERS

VICTORIOUS IN TWO

Mansfield Charity Cuts Relief; City Plans to Cut Public School Teachers' Pay

Editor Daily Worker,

The capitalists in Mansfield are trying to make the workers believe that employment is gaining ground. They prove every train that comes through in this by slashing wages, laying off more workers and to add to the prevailing misery they shut down charity. However, the workers in Mansfield are determined for better organization.

They prove this by the victories in the recent strikes, like before we were tried. For breakfast the Empire Steel strike, where the workers organized themselves under the leadership of the T. U. U. L. and exposed the A. F. of L. fakers. They were thus

able to receive their demands. Then, **MAJESTIC RADIO** following the Empire Steel strike, another strike in the Martin Steel was won by the workers. A whole shop WORKERS DRIVEN of 75 workers went out on strike after a 10 per cent wage-cut was effected They went on strike Thursday, May AT LONG HOURS 21, and they won their demands the next day. This strike ended so vic-

'Common Sight to See Men Putting in 16 and 17 Hour Day"

(By a Worker Correspondent.) CHICAGO, Ill.-It is quite a number of years that I have made my living as an industrial worker, and have worked at all types of jobs, experiencing exploitation of all kinds. But the Majestic Radio Co. went far beyond all that I have ever experi-

We often cite the exploitation of Negroes in the South. We almost find the same conditions here in Chicago at the Majestic Co. Here are a few samples:

The work day is 10 hours and only a worker working over 49 hours gets paid time and a half for overtime, but there are only a few day workers in the factory. The rest all work on piece system. The average worker is getting from 30 to 40 cents per hour. One worker I happened to get acquainted with works at a large punch press machine, working piece-work for 74 hours' work. In one week he earned the total of 27.83. Another worker who was working on the same type of machine boasted that he averages 40 cents per hour at piece-work in the refrigerator shop. Another worker, working in the radio department, during lunch hour told me that he was an experienced cabinet maker, and while working at piece system made from 50 to 55 cents an hour and, if it so happens that the worker

pay more than 60 cents per hour. 16-17 Hours' Work. While working nights it was a common sight to see workers that have started to work at 7 a. m. and work until 10 and 12 p. m., making the work day 16 to 17 hours. I was told that one worker that week

worked 83 hours. These long hours Children Made toWork in the daytime so we would give overtime does not happen so

Dear Editor: As I have been reading the lies in the capitalist papers about the Soviet Union convict labor, I have got to write a few facts about my experience in the United States.

As I was forced to ride a freight train through the Southern states in

They put us in jail and kept u on starvation rations for two weeks they gave us two biscuits, a spoonfu of grits and maybe a little syrup For supper about the same portion of either beans or spinach and a small piece of bread. I was lucky to have a few dollars to buy something

Landowners Lease Prisoners. When we had our trial they fined us \$10 and costs, which amounted to \$33 or forty-eight days hard labor They leased us out to rich landown-

toriously for the workers that the I was handcuffed by the sheriff in local capitalist papers were afraid to company with a Negro who had beer publish this victory for fear that it in the same convict camp before. He would be spread to the other facwas framed this time for carrying a tories who also received wage-cuts. gun which he found in a trash pile Now the Mansfield Public Schools It was unloaded, rusty and half of are squawking over the hard times. it was gone. We were put in a Ford

They complain that they are running short of money and that they will be either forced to cut the school term or the teachers' wages. Child Labor.

Mansfield, Ohio.

Then there is child labor here in Mansfield. Small school children try to sell the capitalist dope for a few more pennies a day. These children stay on the corners for sometimes ten hours, and one can see many of them

falling asleep on their job, picked up by a policeman and brought home, tired and hungry. Business is so "good" here that when the local contractor asked for one laborer 500 workers came the next morning for the job.

Organizing. In Mansfield we have organized an Unemployed Council and at every meeting we gain many new members. A unit of the Y. C. L. was organized and they sent 15 delegates to the N. Y. D. Mansfield is a good field for organizational work. This has been due in many respects to

the last hunger march. This hunger march has awakened most of the workers. Yet with the prevailing miseries in Mansfield the capitalists still bark that prosperity is around the corner. Yours for the revolution. -J.W.

and, if it so happens that the worker produces more, the company does not HARD HIT, CALIF. FARMERS PLOUGH **UP VEGETABLES**

search of work I had this experience. In Evergreen, Ala., five copy searched the train and caught two Negroes and myself. They search order to get free labor and to keep the wages of other workers down.

to eat from the outside

ers after two days in jail.

car by the county sheriff and his

father and started for the camp. The Sheriff's Slaves.

We stopped at the sheriff's farm for lunch. We were given a small piece of bread and a glass of buttermilk. He ran a grocery store there and had a Negro family to do his farm work. His father lived in a big, fine white house, but the Negro familv lived in a shanty more like a cow-shed. The sheriff kept him in debt for groceries and what clothes

they wore were those the sheriff had worn out. They were not allowed to leave while they were in debt to the farm owner.

After dinner (so-called) we started out again and soon saw another Negro breaking ground. The sheriff called him over. The Negro acted very badly scared. He was also in cebt. The sheriff, threatened to put him where we were going if he didn't pay up, though this was impossible. We went on our way until We reached the farm, where we were put in stripes. Here I met an Italian prisoner who said a deputy had

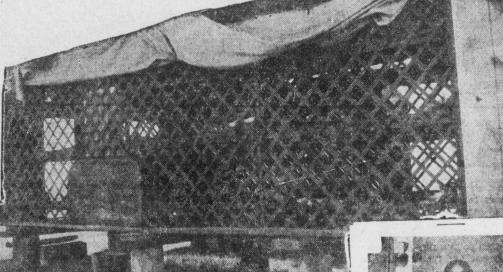
slipped a gun in his pocket and caused him to get three months. Convicts In Lumber Camps. At 6:30 the convicts started marching in from work. For supper he

had unseasoned beans and hard cornbread, baked early that morning. We had a change to spinach every other day. We went to bed at 9 p. m., but every half hour a guard would ring a big church bell and strike a triangle at the heads of our beds to keep us from sleeping. I got very little sleep for the first three days. This was to keep us

from being in a settled mental state ow bad we were treated.

way to the lumber camps.

The next morning at ten minutes



A steel cage in a southern prison camp. Prisoners are crowded into such cages like wild beasts at the end of a day's forced labor. Most of the prisoners are Negro workers framed up on the charge of vagrancy and sold into slavery by the southern bosses.

day, out of which was taken \$1 a day | I was asked by the prisoners in the for board, which would leave me 80 first camp to go to the governor and cents for clothes and other things. tell how they were treated. I started I took the job, but after working only to go but a building contractor told ten minutes the man I was working me it was useless as they would not with got fired and I followed him off let me in the capitol. the job.

-A Farmer From Arkansas

"Fear Born in Slave Days Must Be Lost," Says Negro Woman; Workers Must Unite

(By a Negro woman who was saved | alike to hate the Negro for one purfrom eviction by the Unemployed pose-the same reason for making the Council.) American born workers, colored and Pittsburgh, Pa. white, hate the foreign-born work-

The Negro, brought into this couners-so that the workers should be try without his consent by the white divided in all these different cateslave-owners, has inherited that fear gories and fight against each other, and distrust of the white man even instead of uniting and fighting today, especially when he sees that against the bosses, colored or white the lynching mob is composed of The fear born in us from the slawhite people. What they must see very times must be lost and we must now is that those who brought them not stand afraid to trust our own here were white bosses, and these people (all workers) in regards to same bosses also brought the foreign- solving the Negro problem. The Neborn workers into this country al- gro must realize today that the formost in the same manner. They eign born and Negro both stand as went to Europe and other continents similar problems. So but that they and spread lies about the wealth of must put forth all of their energy this country in times of strikes, up- and support to help fight and conrisings on the part of the American quer that old race problem.

workers against the long hours and And only recently has it been seen miserable conditions imposed upon that the Negro worker is breaking them in the mines, mills and factor- down that fear and is organizing, together with his fellow-workers of all

The Negro worker must also learn races, because this is a workers' world that those in the lynching mobs are and nothing but the workers can workers who suffer the same miser- bring about real liberty. The Negro able conditions but have been taught and white are organizing together to by the white and colored ruling class | fight their common enemy, the boss.

Czarist Flag and "Old Glory" Side by Side



Workers Pouring in, Hoping for Job; Single Workers Sleep At City Dumps

Whooping Cough Epidemic Raging; Workers Showing Militancy; Ready for Organization

Las Vegas, Nevada.

Editor, Daily Worker: Conditions here in Las Vegas speak more eloquently than words of the confusion, calousness and cruelty of the present system as concerns the working man. Through misleading statements in the press, the workers have been pouring in. The single workers are now sleeping behind billboards, in alleys and near the city dump. Their lot is terrible to the nth degree.

At the present time due to the bad conditions and food, whooping cough epidemic is raging

This epidemic has spread until now a considerable portion of the school PA. MINERS WILL This epidemic has spread until now children are affected.

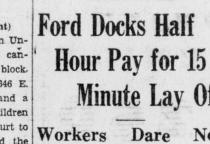
When watching the crowds one is mmediately struck by the two distinct categories into which they fall The first are the familiar, overalled and shabbily dressed figures of the unemployed. The next are the welltailored, inclined to be stout gentlemen. The latter are the concession hunters. The government, as you know, is about to build a town here at the dam site (private contract, of course), and, rather than sell at a minimum to the workers, they will lease the shirt, grocery, etc., concessions to these concessioners, who will

sell at a maximum. Another interesting phase of capitalism. I cannot help comparing conditions here with conditions as they would be in a similar project in the Soviet Union. First of all, the government engineers would be on the job with the preliminary surveys. Then the more detailed projections would be laid out. The detailed plans would be drawn up. The press

notices would come from the engineers on the job. The necessary workers put through the recognized channels. But here in Las Vegas we see confusion, starvation and despair, with the continual rush of workers to the dam site. Workers who spend

wish that the capitalists at Washington and in Wall Street could hear would turn gray overnight. These parasites will have to go to Mars

ting pretty hot, much too hot. -An Unemployed Worker.



WALK MILES FOR ORGANIZATION

Page Inree

Suffering Appalling; Miners Solid For Strike

Pittsburgh, Pa.

I heard so much about the rotter. conditions of the miners that I desired to find out things for myself. I went to Export, Herminie, Etna,

miners know that the coal companies are robbing them. The miners' wives that I talked to said that this strike is going to be a different struggle than the previous strikes. They say this is going to be a fight against starvation.

told that during the last strike a miner chased a state trooper with a sickle. When asked what he was going to do with it, he said that he intended to cut the trooper's head off with the sickle in case the trooper attacked him.

the National Miners Union. They the radical talk that goes around in say this union is not yellow and will all the campfires here. Their hair strike against starvation to a finish. The miners' wives say they are glad school is over. They had to dress and fed the children then; now the children play and sometimes they

It seems that the miners are experts in finding out who the stool pigeons are who are working for the bosses trying to keep the miners from joining the National Miners Union. For organization these miners would walk miles and give their last cent. Every night they get together and discuss what is going to happen Minute Lay Off discuss what is going to happen next. These workers are ready for a strike a hundred per cent. I am from a steel town where the steel Workers Dare Not workers are sure suffering, but the miners are in the lead when it comes to suffering and stravation.

In one home that I went to I was

camp.

Downtown Council Get

Food For Them

move out from his room and the

family is starving. The Downtown Council brought

Negro worker in southern prison

FIND BAKER AND

FAMILY STARVED

(By a Worker Correspondent) NEW YORK .--- The Downtown Unemployed Council, through its canvassing on its concentration block. found that Louis Felcher of 646 E. Sixth St., memployed baker and a member of Local 1, has four children and has been ordered by the court to

their last few dollars to get there. I pretty soon, because things are get-

Contrast.

Daily Worker:

etc., and suffering is terrible. All

Chased Trooper-With Sickle

All of the miners are talking about

forget about food.

-A Steel Worker.

often, only when rush orders arrive, then the worker is driven to a frenzy Soon the orders are filled and then the lay-offs.

The worker has to go through a Comrade Editor: half dozen agencies, doctors and all kinds of red tape before he can secure the slave job. thinking that at day to day. The cherry growers can last he has found work. The results find no market for their products, are that he is driven for a week or because the workers have no money two at inhuman speed then laid off. Although there is great discontent among the workers, the necessary steps are not taken towards organization. Seems like it is high time to do something to emerge from this slavery. The only road lies in organizing into fighting unions under the leadership of the T. U. U. L. and only then can we force the em-

ployers to give us a decent wage. -A Laid Off Worker.

Wash. Lumber Mill **Threatens** Closing

Unemployment Grows the last two weeks and when he thought that he had a master he was in North West

(By a Worker Correspondent) HOQUIAM, Wash .- With Hoover, Doak, Green, Woll and all the other high officials of the government, and the A. F. of L. saying that there is improvement in unemployment, here in the Gray's Harbor country just the opposite is the truth.

mill served notice on the workers that most of the lumber mills were contemplating a close down. Here is a real task for the Unem-

ployed Council to show their leadership, and point out to the workers the danger of such a move.

unemployed is growing noticably all the people in the town, many worse. Only one saw-mill and a few small factories are running; the pup mill gives work on the stagger plan money to pay for it. to a few workers.

One worker reporting to this writer from Shelton, which is about forty miles from the Harbor, said "We need a big flame is kept going night and you and the T.U.U.L. down in that day just outside of the city. town." The Reed sawmill will close down for the summer on the third of of oats, especially. But farmers face June, and on the 15th all of the logging camps of this company will also

It runs so little that it is about as as nothing so far as work is

c...cernec

gt

City

ublet

nt 9

with 14th Dept.

In Orchards With Parents to four we were awakened. We had 20 minutes to get into our stripes and Sacramento, Cal. shoes and get our breakfast of two

small pieces of bacon, two spoons of Conditions in the argicultural syrup and six hard biscuits baked region here are becoming worse from the day before. What we didn't have tion by parading behind the Tsarist time to eat we put in buckets for our lunch and at ten after four we were on our way to work. Our work was repairing and lengthening a tram-

to buy with. Food Destroyed.

will be in the bread lines this com-

ing winter.

until night.

On one occasion in the lumber Just out of Sacramento the other camps an Italian strained his back cycles and as many dicks formed a day I noticed a Japanese farmer lifting a rail. He was flat on his ploughing up a field or turnips while back in bed for three days. The first there are thousands of workers in morning he was able to go to breakthe United States starving. Between fast the warden asked why he wasn't Sacramento and Davis they have working. The guard said that he ploughed up lettuce, for which there strained his back. The warden said was no market. Last fall and winter to put him in the hot box. To avoid tons upon tons of onions were this the prisoner went to work the dumped into the Jouquin River. next day. The way things look the farmers

Hot Box. The hot box was a place where the

men were put for punishment. It Child Labor. was a box in the corner of the room I had a talk with a worker's wife

extending from the floor to the ceiland she told me that her husband ing with only enough room for a was looking for apricot picking for man to stand in it straight. Many the last two weeks and when he prisoners were put into it. One Negro was put in because he was sick told that he would have to bring his and not able to work. He was forced whole family. In order for a man to work and when he came back in to make a living picking fruit his he was put in the box without supwife and children must also work. per, kept there all night and sent Instead of inducing the children to go to school and get an education the bosses want them to work in the orchards and fields from morning

to work the next day without break. fast. The second night he was fed and put back in the box. He was given breakfast and sent to work -J. S. again next day. He wasn't able to walk for his feet had burst open

In Aberdeen, the Bay City Lumber Workers Have No Fuel They put him to crawling on his hands and knees, picking up sticks. Dear Comrade Editor Texas Bosses Burn It and each night he was put into the at Overflow Outlets box until he died. Other Negroes 45c for a fellow worker, who has been who served their sentences out were

(By a Worker Correspondent.) BRECKENRIDGE, Texas.-In the

midst of this petroleum field. where over their time and worker hard. In Hoquiam the conditions of the there is plenty of natural gas to serve workers' families must do without dropping a rail on it through having this fuel because they haven't the to hurry so much. He was put into his cell without the bones being set

Detroy Gas. or getting other medical attention. Instead of letting the workers have gas, overflow outlets are burned up; and giving him a lot of trouble when

\$20 to pay my fine. I was given \$1.70 Crops are good here-a fine yield sent from. ruin with the prospect of 15-cent Free. oats and 30-cent wheat.

GIVE YOUR ANSWER TO HOO-

VER'S PROGRAM OF HUNGER.

(By a Worker Correspondent.) | square in the parade, in the center foor fod the family and the council NEW BRITAIN, Conn .- One hun- of which was the Tsarist flag along- is organizing the tenants to stop the dred members of the Russian side of the American flag.

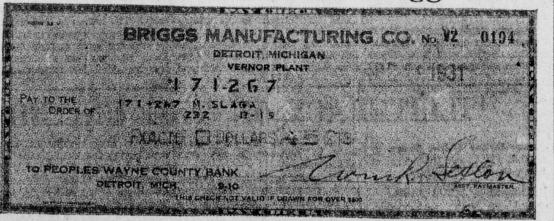
Brotherhood, who came to this city If we can judge by the associates for a state convention, celebrated the of the Star Spangled Banner in this 25th anniversary of their organizaparade then we can say that the Star Spangled Banner is getting flag. When the Russian workers very degenerate. The cops are bad learned that the New Britain Rusenough, the dumb brutes, but the sian priest had ordered the Tsarist White Guards of the Tsar, together flag to be carried in the parade they

with the cops, made a splendid demdid not take part in the parade. onstration of degeneracy. Thirteen cops on foot and on motor-

landlord from throwing the family out in the streets. The council also secured food for the family of Mrs. Ushercky of 84 Ave. B.

-Factory Worker. Unity were sold.

Detroit Auto Worker Gets 45c for Day's Work in the Briggs Plant



A Week

Detroit Mich. Herewith I am sending a check for working at the Briggs Manufacturing told that other charges were pending Co., Cernor Ave. plant (formerly

against them and were kept long Waterloo plant), that is building auto he is not going to starve working. bodies for the "great philanthropist" This 45c for 4 hours work means even One Southern white boy, about 20, Ford, the Hudson-Essex, and the got his foot smashed by the gang Chrysler-Plymouth. This worker was hired as a production man on the basis of a piecework rate on body work. He was ordered to come to work in the morning and started at worker's experience at the Murray

His foot and leg were turning black 7 a.m., April 29. From 7 a.m. to 11:30 Body plant. This fellow worker at a.m. he was working like hell, na- the Murray Body has worked the I was released. My father sent me turally so because his job was a piece first day, 9 hours and made \$1.25, on work job. At 11:30, they ran out of a piecework bonus basis, and was also to take me back to the town I was stock and told him to go home and told by the foreman to buy himself

come back the next day. He asked the necessary tools. The tools re- ufacturing plant was coming to work gone only a few miles when I was made exactly 45c. He got damn dis- the tools and everything ready to

offered a job in another camp where gusted that he did not come back proceed to work, there were some most of the work was done by peni- the next day. In other words he quit. small wooden blocks about 1 1-2x was over his pay check was some- week. The working schedule has gray hairs mean unemployment. WAGE CUTS AND PERSECUTION! tentiary labor. I was offered \$1.80 a He thought that if he has to starve, 2 1-2x8 inches that he could not get where around \$3.46.

Dear Editor: In my department where I work last Tuesday we went home 15 minwere docked 30 minutes. The next day I asked the foreman: "What is

The Downtown Council held a He said: "You are damn lucky that meeting last night at University Pl. you work and what the hell more do and 14th St. Policemen tried to break up the meeting several times you'll get kicked out.' when the speaker made appeals for Yes, comrades, as long as the work-Labor Unity, but did not succeed very well. Sixty copies of Labor

last Tuesday we went home 15 min-utes before the quitting time and Fire Old Shopman **Unable to Keep Pace** the big idea that they cut our time?" you work and what the hell more do you want? If you complain too much of Speed-up Bosses

Need to Fight

Against This

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

at the Northwestern Railway shops

was sending Oliver Weiland to the

company's doctor as the first step in

an engine, because he had erred in

get rid of him. I am wondering if

William Mini (assistant foreman) is

going to get a free ticket to the

psychopathic hospital for a brain

test. He merits it from his ability

to allign a new boiler. You know

what I mean. His mistake was a

in store for every working man under

the capitalist system. So, therefore,

slow up. Don't make old men out

of yourselves before your time. These

bosses think that as they grow older

them). But maybe they are right.

Now, fellow workers, this is what is

costly one, but look who he is.

CHICAGO. Ill .- The latest outrage

ers are not organized the bosses can Fellow Worker Sees treat them any way that they please. The only way that the workers can defend themselves against the bosses is through organization.

Even Go to Toilet

Not only this, the workers are even terrorized from going to the toilet. because if they are caught in the toilet they get fired. The Ford Co. has invented a new method how to hunt the workers. Partitions and in- firing him. After years of good and penetrable glasses of some toilets are faithful service, old Oliver happened torn down so the servicemen can see to cause a delay on the wheeling of workers without going in the toilets. This is also a part of Ford fitting up the brasses for the trailer slavery and speed-up system. Just truck. This was the signal for Walimagine, we, the poor workers, have terson to send him to the doctor and to work eight hours steady without going to the toilet. This is the worst way to ruin the workers' health. It is up to us workers to organize and learn how to fight against the bosses' -Ford Worker. slavery system.

Sioux City Workers Form Worcorr Group

Sioux City. Iowa. Dear Comrades

We have organized a correspondence group here composed of four they are better fitted for their posicomrades. Each member is to write tions, because of their experiences, articles on the conditions of the but a working man under the tutorworkers, their struggles, etc., and age of these parasites cannot deturn them over to me as chairman velop their brains (according to of the group. In this way we can always have When one considers the nit wits that

something of interest to our local make up the boss class. workers appearing in the Daily in Sioux City.

(By a Worker Correspondent) Another worker in the Briggs Man-

ELWOOD, Ind .- The American own leaders, and, when they don't Sheet and Tinplate Co. of this city, measure up to the workers' ideas. how much money he had made, and quired cost him \$1.50. And when he regularly every day, waited for four in an effort to increase their profits they oust them. I ask you, how many I was on my way back and had he was given the slip that he had came to work the next day, having hours and was sent home. This kept at the expense of the workers, laid Northwestern foremen could pass the off several workers in both the plant test? Don't try to figre this out, #s

been reduced to three days a week. Northwestern Rallway Shopm

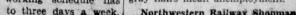
functioning properly. I would like to see the workers run

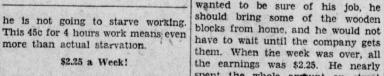


AMERICAN TINPLATE FIRES AND STAGGERS WORKERS

the Northwestern shops, as they do in Russia, where the workers elect their

on for a whole week. After the week and in the office during the past your are liable to get gray hairs and





This is not only an individual case,

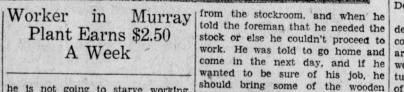
counted in.

but this has been shown by another lunch, and supplies for his family at

them. When the week was over, all the earnings was \$2.25. He nearly spent the whole amount on street

home and all necessary things to be

car fare and besides that had to borro wmoney to buy tools and his



DAILY WORKER, NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1931







MINERS SPREAD STRIKE AGAINST STARVAT "What at dinner?"

By VERN SMITH.

Page Four

the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Co. has its Mine No. 4. One side of a dingy gully is the mine, and the house

of a boss. The miners' dwellings, company houses, extend up the side room. Up a narrow dark staircase, hill across from the mine. They are were two rooms. One had an old square, unpainted, rough board. and army cot in it with a bed tick so ramshackle. them slant lengthwise and are full whole hatfulls of stuffing came out of holes. A curious odor from lack of of holes that tore with each moveproper sewage hangs over the ment. A pile of rags lay on it. "My 'patch

At the first street corner is the ing to an eight-year-old boy. There house of a Negro miner, his wife and was a rope cornerwise across the child. It is just like the others; and room, with worn overalls and shirt Negro and white miners and their hanging on it. There was nothing families, poor and hungry, lean else in the room. against the sides and look down at The last room had a bed, bigger the company's fat mules on the mine but just as frail, and here there side

Union? Yes, then come right in." and some miners 'clothes. A miners' The first room contained a rickety cap hung on a nail. There was nothbed, with clean but ragged bedding. ing else. It stood on a worn board floor, unpainted, like everything on the small, about 12 by 14. miners' side of the ravine. There That's the way they live in Hornwas a chair, a kitchen chair. There ing. The company furnished the band yet? was a brave attempt at beauty, some house, but the man himself had to tions of a Sunday paper, pasted on buy the stove, and the coal for the anything." the wall. There was an ironing board stove, only now there was no fuel, leaning against the wall. There was for the company refuses to sell to its nothing else.

The second room was the kitchen. which they don't. An ancient stove, a wash tub on a the cupboard was clean-unhealthily | much worse. so. There was not one crumb of Now this is why human beings live she couldn't speak. She had taken

Maxim Gorki Returns to Workers' Russia to Stay down to Baxter. She didn't mind that so much, though the icy pavements

By 7. AMDUR.

Thousands of workers, office employees, and school children, numer- and stored away in his heart and ous representatives from State, social organizations were at the railway station to welcome the great Russian

hood was lucky.

The streets between old that when you lifted one end, boy sleeps here," said the man, point-

was one chair. Here too there was "You're from the National Miners a rope, on which hung an apron, Marvin hesitated.

strikers even if they have money,

This is a typical home of Horning, ow box, a table, a cupboard. In and Horning is typical of hundreds the cupboard were a couple of dozen of mining camps all around over this chipped dishes. They were very part of the state. Some are a little clean. In fact, the whole inside of better; miners assured us some are

he came up against during his tramp-

ings were analyzed dissected, weighed

mind. These experiences and observa-

tions were later by their simple, cre-

indescriable hellish conditions and

slave-like existence of the Russian

toiling masses

lood, not enough to feed a cockroach. this way. Before the present strike her last nickel to come up on the

The neat little secretary at the

sible. "But the investigator came last week-I thought maybe today-" Mrs.

All the rooms were dark. All were I'll make a special effort to have

"No, I haven't heard. I thought pictures from the photo gravure sec- buy the furniture. He even had to maybe right now-you see, we haven't

"I'll do all I can for you, Mrs. Marvin. You might come in again tomorrow.

The secretary examined her polcouldn't cry out, she couldn't argue,

Charities, thinking she might get some money, or at least an order for groceries. Now she must walk

bit through the thin soles of her shoes. It was facing the children and telling them she didn't have anything for them.

building farther down the street was mama."

neeked child large sign-a rosy

No, the family had had nothing these men were working two or three there was no coal to be taken out, biggest of the several hundred pay 1930 to April 15, 1931. Each pay was | We could not find one man who had to eat that day. They hoped to get days a week, for what the company the men had to stay underground slips shown us by the miners of Horn- for two week's work. But he got no anything but contempt for this doc-We went into Horning, Pa., where something to eat at night, if the re- said was 45 cents a ton. But there all day in the cold, anyway. There ing, was \$26.26. Average pays were money. They took out \$10 a month tor. The company charges him \$2 lief committee sent out to gather was no checkweighman and old was a lot of dead work (work that \$17.14, \$13.23, \$19.92, \$17.88, \$19.92, for the rent of the miserable shack a month for light, whether he uses food in the surrounding neighbor- timers noticed that wagens that used did not immediately and directly pro- \$17.88 and \$18.92. This was the in- he lived in. They charged him \$1.50 it or not.

bows.

enough-

to weigh 6.000 pounds now seemed to duce coal) and this they were never come of the Negro miner who owned a month for the company doctor, who That was all there was in that weigh only 3.900 or thereabouts. If paid for. A very big pay day, the the house we were in, from Nov. 30. never doctors the miners very much.

In the Land of Plenty

CHICAGO RAILROAD WORKER

YEAR 1931

WITH & CHILDREN .

By ZELL

Charity Organization Society picked a card out of the file and looked it "Yes, Mrs. Marvin, we'll do something for you just as soon as pos-

"We have been having so many calls, all of us have worked overtime trying to keep up with them, but your case put through right away. Haven't you heard from your hus-

ished nails, twirled a ring on her finger and went back to her typewriter. Mrs. Marvin turned away. It was as though someone had struck her a blow that made her dumb. She

subway to the main office of the

the already too thin soup and turned zine home-from Twenty-second St. clear by the radiator and get warmed up she began to whimper now for some- ing she had failed. She must do it while I fix the table."

the door.

Mrs. Marvin took the proferred were beginning to sting unbearably now that she was in the warm room.

Her three-year-old baby, Eva, came A sharp wind had swept the usual and climbed up in her lap. How cool veil of fog and smoke from the city and saft her little hands around the ative, sincere intensity to shake the and the towers of Manhattan stood red, swollen fingers. Joey, the boy, whole world to a realization of the out hard and brittle against a blue aged five, leaned against her chair. sky. Cars rushed by on the avenue He looked up at her with dark, solin a steady stream. On top of a emn eyes and said: "I'm hungry,

It must be Joey first. If he should it didn't matter so much. She wouldn't understand. Mrs. Marvin Drawn by a young Chicago worker, AXEL CARLSON. tip-toed to the door and opened it carefully. The light shone thru the for a moment, dreading to go in. clatter of traffic came the shrill doorway and fell on the bed where How could she face them and tell voice of a newsboy. "Red Riot at Joey was asleep. Yes, he was sound them she had falled. But she couldn't Capitol. Police Club Hunger March- asleep now, his breathing was slow stand there forever. She tapped on ers." Mrs. Marvin wished she had and regular. What a tiny mound been there instead of begging at the his body made under the covers. The

Mrs. Straub, opening the door, saw Charities. Better to die in the quick hair curled thick and dark above the despair in Mrs. Marvin's face and excitement of fighting than this slow his ear. There was a rather promiwas quick to come to the rescue. agony of starvation. "We thought it was about time There was a knock at the door. Even in the dim light she could see

for you to be getting back. I have She hurried to it. Maybe the Char- it move as the blood pulsed through some hot soup all ready. We were ities had realized her need and were it. Joey, her first born ... a smart just waiting for you to come and eat sending her something tonight. But boy ... a handsome lad ... everyone with us." Mrs. Straub added a dip- she was mistaken. It was only a said so. But she must not look at per of water and a pinch of salt to boy trying to sell a Liberty Maga- him. She must remember hunger-

thing to eat. Mrs. Marvin brought quickly, before she lost her nerve. her a glass of water, but after a chair and rubbed her hands, which swallow she pushed it away.

whining. Joey was still awake. He said,

"Keep still, Eva. I'm hungry too.

"Yes, I know. Mrs. Straub is fix- fing her fingers in her ears to shut She relaxed the cord slowly. There

All the miners have to buy in the company store, the "Mutual Supply Co." On the front of a heavliy screened entrance, the manager of this store had a sign up: "The policy of the children. "We go without food of this company is to handle standard | for days sometimes," said the adults. known brands and to sell them to They looked it. you at the lowest possible prices that

quality and service will permit; also, bucket of water to work, instead of a shabby, faded brown thing with to have our employes serve you in food," said others. frayed cuffs and holes in the elevery possible way and we feel that it is because of this policy that you are 400 miners striking at Horning. favor us with your business and not Against such conditions thousands of There was a cord around the waist.

because some of you may be em- miners march into the teeth of dep-She undid the cord and tested its ployes of the coal company and feel uties, state police, coal and iron postrength. She pulled with all her that you should deal with us." might-it did not break. She turn-"Feel that you should deal with us," their emaciated bodies already. They ed on the light and examined a gas is gentle irony. The miner loses his job right away if he doesn't. He gets will win if they can get relief. Their pipe that ran across the ceiling. She couldn't reach it from a chair, so brass money put out by the company local relief committees canvass the she pulled the table over and climto buy with at the company store. bed on it. She took hold of the pipe We saw numerous store bills. Prices trict strike committee formed at its and swung her full weight from it.

run: Flour, 4 cents a pound; canned last meeting, Wednesday, a district It didn't give way - it was strong milk, 13 cents; hamburger. 45 cents; relief committee, with delegates from lard, 20 cents a pound; bread, 10 cents 11 sections of the strike. Tuesday, a loaf-all the prices from 30 to 50 waken she couldn't go on. With Eva per cent higher than in non-company starving miners will march in Wash-

stores up in front of the store: "Do you ever get any milk?" They

they don't get any milk. "What do you eat for breakfast?"

Ave., Room 517, Pittsburgh. It is a

"Coffee and bread."

big meal.

meat," they said.

"Supper?" Supper is the miners'

"Bread, soup, beans, sometimes

A similar quizzing of the adults

"There isn't enough," said many

"Most of the miners carry a lunch

Well, against such conditions there

lice. They have shed the blood from

immediate neighborhoods. Their dis-

June 16, thousands of jobless' and

brought out the same answers.

Proletarian Cultural Clubs Confer to Form Federation

By WILLIAM GROPPER. Chairman of the Conference Committee for the Launching of a Proletarian Culture Federation. Tomorrow morning representatives tists, students, teachers, chemiste,

leading force in every field of expression, and in that way, win over the unradicalized workers as well as the intellectuals-writers, artists scien-

The motion picture is a posterful sleep and tomorrow we'll have some- it in a loose knot. Then she shut ving Plaza to found a federation that propaganda medium. The cost of the thing to eat." But Eva kept up her her eyes and gave the cord a quick, will embrace all the cultural groups silent film is comparatively cheau firm jerk. There was scrambling, a in the New York area. The federa- and within the means of many ora struggle, but there was no sound, tion will be formed on a broad base, ganizations which could produce rev-With her eyes still shut she pulled to include many sympathetic ele- olutionary working class films. A fedments. Through the federation it eration can help to exhibit such films on a wide scale.

> 1) To co-ordinate the activities The same applies to victrols recrify the aims of all pro-

'And eggs," said one. None spoke of cereal, or of fruit.

nent vein on the side of his neck.

she must remember fear ... Eva crythe gas a bit higher. Here, you sit The knock had wakened Eva and ing in the night... Joey's eyes know-

> Carefully she slipped the cord of the bathrobe under his neck...how of a large number of proletarian cul- engineers, etc.

"There now, hush, darling, go to soft and warm his flesh...and tied tural organizations will meet in Ir-

Mrs. Marvin went into the other on the cord with all her strength ... room and closed the door. She walked for hours it seemed ... until her will be possible: back and forth across the floor, stuf- muscles gave way from exhaustion.

ington county, to demand relief for We asked a group of children lined both from the government there. But all the strikers must have relief. Send all possible funds, hold mass meethardly knew what it meant. No, ings, form united front committees in the cities, collect funds and send them to the Striking Miners Dis-"Bread and coffee," they answered. trict Relief Committee, 611 Penn

strike against starvation!



proletarian writer to the Red Capital. Gorki intends to take up permanent residence in the USSR in order to tablished contact with the Russian and active personal participation in writing a "criminal" and "treasonthe great Socialistic Construction.

The name of Gorki (in Russian this ers.

He himself is a son of the people and sprung from its lowest and poorest stock. Born in a poor working class family and raised in the family of his grandfather among numerous relatives, living in the utmost squalor, he was subjected to untold cruelties at the hands of his uncles and aunts. From his very infancy little Maxim tasted the bitterness of life.

Later, Gorki, still at an age when

boys should be at school, struck out for himself. He shipped down the volga as galley-boy, and then over a period of years was dock-laborer. baker, painter, watchman, boot-maker, railwayman, draftsman, lawyer's clerk, reporter on various provincial papers and finally he took up writing as a profession.

He went on foot from one end of the country to the other and in many tespects was a tramp pure and simple but with this vast differnce that all he observed, the sufferings he saw, the terrible, miserable hand-to-hand | izes the beginning of a Proletarian existence in the struggle for life that | art in our country."

At a very early age Gorki became associated with the young but growing revolutionary movement in Russia: first among the student movement and later with the workers.

His creative efforts express that of the box. His hands were tough period of gigantic social changes and blue with cold, and his nose red when the capitalistic elements had overthrown the feudal landowning structure and when on the social arena appeared a new class-the Protively, "Buy an apple." letariat.

While he was preparing for entrance St. her feet and hands were so numb | tion her. to the Kaznan University (this he it felt as though she didn't have never succeeded in doing) he organany. It was good to be in the shelter Charities?" ized underground political circles of the hallway, out of the sharp, among the student body of the unistinging wind. She stopped a moversity. In 1892 at Maikope, in South Russia, he was arrested for organizing a Cossack rising; and again in cigar store on the ground floor was they got hungry again. 1901 fell into the hands of the Okgoing loud enough to be heard all

hrana (secret police) in St. Petersover the block. " . . . milk, the perburg (Leningrad), where he had esfect food. Each child should have a quart of milk a day. Drink more enable him to have a whole-hearted Social-Democratic Labor Party. for milk." able" Manifesto to the Sormov work-

word means "bitter") is of course a Continuing his political activities, household word throughout the world. Gorki was delegated in 1907 to the His writings which are universally Fifth Congress of the R. S. D. L. P., recognized to be masterpieces of cre- held in London. In the following ative effort breathing the spirit of years of reaction after the 1905 revessed millions who once groaned olution, he settled on the Island of under the iron heel of the cursed Capri (1908) where he founded a

essentially fitted to portray the mis- In 1910, just after the publication ery, ignorance, superstition and des- of "Mother," and "Enemies," two titution that prevailed among the epoch making books of the 1905 Rev-Russian peasantry of czarist days. olution, Lenin wrote of Gorki thus: Maxim Gorki is, without doubt, the greatest representative of Pro-

letarian art, who has done much and will do still more for it. Gorki's creative efforts undoubtedly signal-

biting into a big slice of bread and ing dinner for us. We'll have it in out the sound of Eva's crying. jam. The red letters beside the pic- a minute. Here, take my hat and "My God! I can't stand this. I'll ture said, "Eat more bread." A man put it on the bed."

on the corner was polishing apples and putting them in a row on top Straub poured out seven bowls of working only two days a week. They and shining as the apple he was four and for the three Marvins. It is it-I'm strong, able to work, will- subways and sucked into the sky-Marvin as she passed and said plain- hot and fresh and for the moment helpless. There is no work, but people in a mad race for money, for an application of the moment helpless.

By the time she reached Baxter | finished eating did Mrs. Straub ques- something."

Mrs. Marvin took Joey and Eva ears. ment to get her breath before climb- home and put them to bed. If she ing the stairs. The radio in the little could just get them to sleep before

> "Didn't you get anything, Mama?" "No, not today, Joey. Maybe to- over the sink, and occasionally the morrow."

Slowly she climbed the three flights and opened it for a moment. She Marvin had sat huddled in her chair escape beside the window. It hung will not be a paper organization. It the hundreds of thousands more who of stairs to her own floor. She had leaned out, looking down thru the so long she could scarcely move at there now like a pennant-a head- will help develop to the highest stan- are in the grip of the churches, the who lifed across the hall. She stood street below. Above the rumble and over her dress for extra warmth- Hunger Marchers."

go crazy. I'm always telling them thing she had done. Joey did as he was asked and came tomorrow-tomorrow. And I can't back to his mother's chair. Mrs. go on living off the Straubs-him

steaming soup, for her own family of haven't enough for themselves. Why it filled them up. Not until they had everywhere people trying to sell fame, for pleasure, for success... a

She stopped for a moment and "Didn't you get anything from the took her hands from her ears. Eva was still crying. She clenched her "No, they said maybe tomorrow." fists and pounded them against her . . .

> no sound from the next room. Silence everywhere save the ticking of

faint rumble of the elevated a block

Again Manhattan was roaring with life. Six million people surged thru peranto anti-religious work, etc.

mad scramble ... and some were trampled under... No sound came izations, workers' clubs, etc. from the Marvins' apartment. The ings that thrust themselves defiantly the various cultural groups, thus imtops of tile and polished metal. It class struggle.

For a long time there had been ter Street and touched a faded brown bathrobe hanging in the middle of asked Joey as she tucked him in. the big alarm clock on the shelf like legs that dangled underneath.

Mrs. Marvin went to the window away. The room was cold and Mrs. had blown up and caught in the fire A piece of last night's newspaper

ords of workers' songs, to proletarian was no movement ... no sound. She letarian cultural groups of all na- literature whose publication can be undid the cord without opening her tionalities, functioning in such di- made possible by subscription, and to eyes. She dared not look at the verse cultural forms as art, litera- exhibitions of proletarian art which ture, drama, dancing, music, sports, can be sent to all clubs and organcinema, education, nature-study, Es- izations.

This will at the same time stimuthe streets, were speded up from 2) To develop more effectively than late the individual writers, artists. in the past cultural programs for musicians, dramatists and others to polishing. He held it out to Mrs. was rather watery soup, but it was ing to do anything - and yet I'm scrapers of New York. Six million meetings, demonstrations, strikes and create for the revolutionary move-

3) To stimulate cultural activities Definite programs can be planed within trade unions, fraternal organ- for national and international contests and socialist competitions can 4) To set in motion an exchange be arranged in every field of cultural morning sun lit up a thousand build- of experience and material among work.

It is impossible in the space of a into the air. It glittered on their proving their effectiveness in the short article to discuss in detail all the advantages that will be derived 5) To form closer contacts with from the federation. The conference

the proletarian cultural movements tomorrow is only a beginning; the in other countries, particularly the federation will undoubtedly within a the room. It touched the stiff, stick- American colonies and Latin Amer- short time expand into a "hational ica. organization, embracing the nearly

6) To reach broader masses of 100,000 workers who are engaged in workers, especially Negro workers. some form of cultural work and carleft the children with Mrs. Straub iron bars of the fire-escape to the first. She had put a bathrobe on line in forty point type-"Police Club dard the proletarian arts as weapons YMCA's, sport clubs, and other bourof struggle. We must become the geois cultural agencies.

"ILLITERACY IN THE UNITED STATES"

North Carolina Press, 1930. Reviewed by MYRA PAGE.

LLITERACY is a problem which groes, one in five is so handicapped facts as that in this richest country were taught to read, write, intimately concerns the working and among the Indians, one in every on the earth, there are thirty times cipher, and this year, twenty masses. It is they who must labor three. In Porto Rico, Haiti and as many illiterates (in proportion to million more will receive this t

children shall be freed from this ignorance. In the Black Belt, where of native parentage, thank god, are erate, and all but a small fraction will be blight, and attain more knowledge the overwhelming majority of the well fed and college-bred. Some of of those in the city. than their elders had a chance to population are exploited Negro peas- them are even able to spend months get. antry, every third person is iHiter- of analysis on a problem and write

A real analysis of illiteracy in the ate.

much value to the revolutionary facts, concludes (page 79), that as perficial farce from beginning to world's history, and one made movement. However, this study of the older generations die off, "even end. Mr. Winston's is of almost no worth, if no further efforts were made to This book offers another glaring

since it not only fails to give a basic reduce the illiteracy and provided example of the utter bankruptcy of the Soviet Union to the tremen analysis of the problem, but even conditions remained the same, it what passes in capitalist-run unifails to present any fresh, signifi- may be assumed that the illiteracy versities as social science. Only cant facts. rate for native whites of native par- Marxism and its dialectic method

The author obviously does not un- entage would approach one per can furnish a genuine analysis of own development. derstand the essential connection cent."

between the problem of illiteracy In other words, in the natural revolutionary workers' and farmers' in the United States condemne and the class rule of Wall Street. To course of events, illiteracy will government can remove this, along illiteracy under the rule of him there is no relation, for exam- "practically" disappear. Only one with other burdens from the shoul- Street will learn this lesson, as ple, between the ruling class policies million poor white farmers and ders of the toiling masses. Soviet as others, from their Russian br oppression of thirteen million workers and three million Negroes Russia is demonstrating this. In ers. "Down with Illiteracy," in Negroes, the colonial peoples and and Indians will still be illiterate in 1913, under the rule of the czar, to be achieved, means "Away American Indians, and the fact that ten years' time! There is nothing three out of every four of her popu- Capitalism," and "Up here we find the most appalling to worry about! What if the United lation on the average, were illiter- Sovieta"

ander the iron heel of the cursed Capri (1908) where he founded a states, by factor in illiteracy are read and known in school for Russian worker propagand-Sanford Winston, University of the ball of the states, by factor in illiteracy is not even tions having the highest rates of il-dous difficulties, the Soviet U literacy in the world. What if more has been able to reduce this While in the population as a whole than 1,400,000 toilers' children are one in every 16 to 17 persons can always out of school laboring in the eracy by many tens of millions not read or write, among the Ne- fields and factories. Ignore such 1930 alone, ten and one-half m under its handicaps; it is they who other colonies one-third to one-half the population) as in Germany and ing! By the end of 1931 four-fi are most determined that their are kept in this extreme of enforced Denmark. Middle class native whites of the rural population will be

> By the end of the Five Year there will be universal literacy. a book which is well received in the United States, therefore, could be of Yet the author, ignoring such academic world-but which is a susible by the leadership and direc given by the Communist Party enthusiasm of Russia's 150 mil of toiling population intent on b

ing socialism and furthering

such problems as illiteracy; only a The more than five million to

with

They March in Pennsylvania

men-	By A. B. MAGIL.	a manual a second a second a second
Inion	THEY march in Pennsylvania!	2014
	2,000, 5,500, 9,000, 15,000, 20,000	tinte
illit-	Who'll stop them?	43(4
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illion	ing arms, the eyes like mine-pits dug deep by hu	nger are marching
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oth-	It's Fight, Fight, Fight!	Farr
order	TWO STRIKERS SHOT	1900
1250 20290	IN COAL MINE RIOTS	
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	O it's death to the old life when they march in Ferna	ploanded

13



THE FIVE YEAR PLAN-BUILDING A SOCIALIST WORLD Districts! "Save Daily"

The yesterday's article showed that the Sovlets use their power to build Socialism and to eliminate capitalism in Russia. Capitalist economy produces for profits and therefore causes unemployment and starvation. Socialism produces for need and therefore will do away with unemployment and starvation. The Five-Year Plan is a tremendous step toward Socialism. It was preceeded by the NEP. The NEP followed war Communism. The article shows the respective roles of War Communism, the MEP, and the Five Year Plan in the construction of Socialism.

By MAX BEDACHT.

IV. The Five Year Plan.

. . .

The Five Year Plan is a sectional plan of minimum accomplishments in the building of socialism. Within five years it provides for a fixed minimum advance in the development of industry, in the development of electric power and of means of transportation; it demands a fixed minimum of advance in socialization of all production including agricultural, a minimum of advance of the living and cultural standards of the toiling Russian masses, and last but not least, a minimum accomplishment in the dissolution of the capitalist class.

52 The hysteric ravings of the American capitalists about the Five Year Plan and the echoes of these ravings in the New York Evening Post and other capitalist papers can be understood only in the light of these collective aims of the Plan. Mere industrial development of Russia could never result in such universal capitalist antagonism. The "crime supreme" of the Soviets is that they carry through this industrial development without and even against the capitalist class. The capitalists of the world desire nothing more than the development of Russian industries-for their private profits; but they abhor, denounce, condemn and anathemize industrial development of Russia in the interests of the Russian masses. However, Hoover and Wolll, Fish and Hillquit, the New York Evening Post and Chicago Tribune notwithstanding, the Soviets proceed successfully with the building of socialism on the basis of the Five Year Plan.

Capitalism Cannot Plan Its Economy.

Although the Five Year Plan is primarily a series of economic measures, yet its major import is political. Its very starting point is planned economy. Planned economy is impossible under capitalism. Planned economy bases itself on an accurate and detailed analysis of the co-relative facts and factors of public needs and the means to supply these needs. Planned economy systematically develops public needs as well is the means to supply them. Capitalism cannot fulfill any of the two provisions of planned economy. It cannot ascertain public needs. Capitalist commodity production is not based on needs; it is only concerned with the ability to buy. Capitalist commodity production planned on the basis of public needs would lead to hopeless overroduction; those that have the greatest needs usually have the least ability to buy: and capitalism does not care for the needs of anyone who is unable to pay.

eternal character of this individualism. Though it is ...s a rule incomparably larger than the holding of the European peasant, the farm of the poor American farmer is still too small to make profitable individual use, for instance of a combine, even if the farmer had the money to buy one. Yet this combine by its very existence and use elsewhere lowers the cost of production of grain and thereby reduces the poor farmers' income. Therefore even the poor American farmer wil have to look toward collectivization of small farms to make possible the use of the most modern farm machinery. This is the only possible method to lower the cost of production for the poor farmers. The need for such collectivization in America grows daily. Its growth undermines the "natural individualism" even of the American farmer.

Tractor Breaks Down Peasants Fence and Individualism.

With the fence around his holdings will also gradually break down the mental capitalist fence around the ideas of the Russian peasant. As the primitive implements which can only be used individually on small holdings are exchanged for modern implements which demand the breaking down of the fences between the small holdings, and also demand collective efforts of the peasants, there will also take place a change of the narrow individualist peasant of the capitalist days into the collective agriculturist of socialism. The economic fact of the tractor causes the political fact of death to the peasants' individualism. Therefore the Five Year Plan tackles the problem of socialization of agricultural production and of the agricultural producer with an extensive program of collectivization of the small peasant economies throughout the country by means of the tractor.

Of the present population of the Soviet Union of about 161 millions, approximately 125 million are rural (agricultural) population. This rural population is distributed over about 25 million individual farms. Less than a million of these farms are kulak holdings. The rest are poor and middle peasants. The present quota for collectivization of agriculture of the Five Year Plan demands that 50 per cent, or about 60 million of the agricultural population must be gathered in collectives by the end of 1931. At this moment in May, 1931, this quota is already fulfilled. At the beginning of the Five Year Plan, in October, 1928, 2.3 per cent of the Soviet peasant holdings were collectivized. On April 20, 1931, 47.1 per cent had been collectivized.

This collectivization also undermines the existence of the kulak. The kulak is the village usurer. According to an apt American expression, the kulak farms the farmers. The collectivization of the small peasant holdings is making the poor peasant economically independent of the kulak. At the same time it rapidly increases the productivity of farming. These facts make the kulak an entirely unnecessary public nuiscally to stop living on the labor of others and to work himself for a living. This is one of those terrible "crimes" of the Soviets which neither Hamilton Fish nor Morris Hillquit, neither Hoover nor Woll, neither the A. F. L. nor the Daughters of the American Revolution are ever willing to forgive. The whole capitalist world complacently watched the iron heel of czarist oppression and exploitation on the necks of 125 millions of Russian peasants. But now when the masses of toilers of Russia tell the handful of kulaks: "Work if you want to eat and work yourself, not others," then the capitalist world gets indignant and the spokesmen of the American government solemnly declare that they could not recognize the Soviet Union because it violates every principle America stands for. And it seems that the Soviet Union is guilty too. But at any rate-capitalist noise or no noise-the class of kulaks is dissolved in the process of collectivization of agriculture and thus an antisocial substance is removed out of the way of the socialist advance.

Industrialization Is Necessary for Collectivization.

Without tractors and gang-plows and combines there can be no collectivization of agriculture. Therefore this collectivization is a problem of industrialization. To be able to supply the tractors and combines, factories must be provided to produce them. These factories need motive power and necessitate the erection of electrical power stations. They also need steel, iron, tin, copper, etc. These things cannot be supplied without the development of metal mining and the establishment of smelters, rolling mills, etc.

Industrialization of the whole machinery of production is not only necessary for the collectivization and socialization of agricultural production. It is in itself an indispensable step in the building of socialism. The whole industrialization program presupposes the development of the means of transportation. Railroads must be built. This takes more steel and more machinery. Autos must be manufactured. More raw material and still more machinery are needed to accomplish this. And roads must be built. Roads cannot be built without cement, asphalt and tar. Consequently the manufacture of these necessities must be taken in hand. There can be no running motor vehicles without fuel. Therefore the oil production must be increased and oil refineries must be built and equipped. Steamships must be built. Rivers must be made navigable and canals must be dug. Chemicals are needed for fertilizer to increase the productivity of agriculture and to fit into the mechanization of agricultural production. The increase of the productivity of agriculture in turn must free additional labor for the further development of industry.

The Five-Year Plan is designed to supply these needs. It is an intricate scheme of industrial construction and industrialization of ance. The workers' government deals with agriculture which is to solve all of these prob-

in Belmont County mines.

. . .

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letarian Atmosphere

him accordingly. The kulak is told categori- lems on the basis of a minimum plan of total accomplishments.

> The Five-Year Plan provides, for instance, for a five-fold increase in the capacity of electric power generation during the five years. and Germany second.

The Five-Year Plan provides for the doubling of the oil production. But this goal was must be no letting down in activity. not be coming in. reached within two and one-half years.

tractors in 1933 In fact, however, the Soviet tractor production amounted to 13,400 in 1930 workers' paper is made clear in the and the total number in use in 1933 will reach following letter from a comrade in 350,000. At this moment the Soviet Union New York: has already 106,000 tractors operating. Canada has only 95,000 operating, Germany only 30,000.

Simlar aims were set by the Five-Year Plan for all industries and in all branches of pro- workers wanted to present me with duction. Similarly, too, the real achievements \$2. I told him I was not a grafter in all industries and in all branches of produc- and spoke to him about the Commution outstripped the quotas of the Five-Year its banner of struggle Negro and Plan. The accomplishment of the Five-Year white workers. He was pleased with

The most important achievements of the send the Daily Worker the \$2 as sub-Five-Year Plan, however, are not these in- scription for this Negro worker. I creases in industrial output and erection of new industries. Capitalism too developed industry although never with such rapidity. But capitalism always paid for its achievements with the sweat and the blood and the lives of the workers. Its intensified exploitation drives the workers to premature old age. Its industrial development worsens absolutely, but in every case relatively, the standard of living of the workers. It increases and multiplies the wealth and riches of the few capitalists, while it pushes down into the class of propertyless proletarians ever larger masses.

On the other hand the immediate and planned result of industrial construction of the Soviet Union is the rapid and systematic improvement of the living standards of the Russian masses. The standards inherited by the dollars are being spent by the Soviets for so- and in other sections. Why have series as base. cial insurance. Capitalist America does not spend one cent. For the erection of workers' dwellings, almost a billion and a half dollars have been appropriated by the Soviets for the Five-Year Plan. The Five-Year Plan provides for a 50 per cent increase of the income of the workers. This increase is exemplified in the constantly climbing wages and reflects itself also in the fact of meat consumption per head of the population which is constantly on the increase in the Soviet Union. In the United States it is on the decrease. The Hoover report on "Recent Economic Changes" claims that this decrease comes from the adoption of a more scientific diet on the part of the workers. Any miner or steel worker could have told the eminent engineer Hoover that if the work-

Tag Days June 26, 27, 28! Make Preparations Now!

Page Five

National Tag Days, June 26, 27 and | there been so few extra bundle or-This will bring the production of electric power 28 for "Daily" benefit should be kept ders from the South since the case in the Soviet Union to not less than 25 billion in mind. This does not mean that opened? And why so little activity kilowatt hours in 1933. The Soviet Union will other campaign work must stop. The in the campaign for \$35,000 from then be third in line of electric power pro-third of the \$35,000 has been raised. raised to date in the whole of cus-third of the \$35,000 has been raised. The store of the D W in drive is half over and yet only one- this district. Only \$12.51 has been ducing countries, the United States being first Make preparations NOW for the trict 17. The stand of the D. W. in above dates but don't let it interfere the Scottsboro case is well known in with other work. The "Daily" is still every state in the South. There is in a very critical condition. There no reason why more funds should

REMEMBER THE DATES! How to Build D. W. Clubs

Solidarity of Negro and white Seattle responds with some inter In the tractor production, the Five-Year Plan workers in the campaign for \$35,000 esting points on D. W. Clubs. This provided for 6,500 Soviet-made tractors in will pull the Daily Worker out of its district is still far behind in the 1930. The total amount of tractors in use in financial rut and make it an even Drive, \$7367 having been sent in to the U.S.S.R. was to be increased to 170,000 greater fighting organ in behalf of date on a quota of \$1,000, but the the working class. The importance of new D. W. Agent, P. M., promises a united front in defense of the fast action from now on. The D. W. Committee," he writes.

WARNING is given to keep track

"At the first meeting," continues

P. M., "the D. W. Agent should give

short talk on the duties of the club.'

Minutes to be recorded by secretary.

Care to be exercised so as not to turn

the club into Party or trade union

work. Its function to be raising

funds, subscriptions, developing cor-

respondents, etc. No by-laws, consti-

tution or dues. Plain common sense.

"Point should be raised of individuals

getting small bundles for systematic

distribution among shopmates, neigh-

bors. Criticisms and suggestions for

improving 'Daily' should be encour-

aged," concludes the letter.

ports sent in twice a week.

"should see that all subscribers are visited for donations, renewals, and

asked to come to readers' meeting "Because I feel the solidarity of at which time a D. W. Club will be Negro and white workers, I, white worker, a few days ago, helped two formed. All mass organizations Negro workers to get jobs at the must be visited; collections, pledges, subscriptions taken. Each Org. same place that I was working. On the next day one of these two Negro to elect their own committee, arrange affairs and plan Drive on their own membership and contacts for "Daily" benefit. Must also send authorized delegate to readers' meeting and as many members as possible." Plan in four years will therefore be a reality. the idea and they both agreed to of every new contact made and re-

am sure he will soon join our ranks.

BUILD D. W. IN SOUTHERN STATES.

The Scottsboro "Sacco-Vanzetti" case, the Youngstown, O., National Youth demonstration attacks, the Post Knickerbocker Crusade against the Soviet Union, miners' strikes in the Pennsylvania coal regions, strikes all over the country against wage cuts, etc., makes the necessity of keeping the "Daily" alive - a responsibility which every class-conscious worker must keenly feel. Solidarity in defense of the "Daily" in its hour of distress will save your revolutionary paper-Negro and white workers! Rush support funds at once!

Important Series Starts Today. The second article by M. Bedacht on the "Holy Capitalist War Against The Scottsboro case presents a S. U." appears today. This series splendid opportunity for organizing should be immediately, tied up with Negro workers into D. W. clubs. Al- campaign activity, Scottsboro case abama workers should be made ac- Pittsburgh coal strike. Order extra Revolution from czarism were at an unbeliev- quainted with the struggle of their bundles for wide distribution! ably low level. During 1931 over one billion brothers in Western Pennsylvania Strengthen campaign activity using

> Wednesday's totals went up \$1,436.35, but only through an accident A friend of the Daily Worker in the New York district, whom the Daily had borrowed \$500 from, cancelled this debt Wednesday and contributed the money. Otherwise the day's totals would have been only \$936.35, a decline from the previous day. This indicates that there has been a flagging of activity in the districts outside of New York, and a glance at the figures shows it.

> District 2 (New York), with its contribution of more than \$1,900. raises its totals to within \$500 of its quota of \$10,000-a splendid showing. But not a single other district has even raised one-half of its quota though the drive is half over. Districts 6 (Cleveland) and 8 (Chicago). which spurted the day before, dropped off badly Wednesday. District 9 (Minnesota) has been pretty dead. District 3 (Philadelphia and 7 (Detroit) improved slightly over the previous day, but they are still travelling at a snail's pace. District 13 (California), after actually contributing \$1 on Tuesday, found the effort too much for it and took a rest Wednesday. A special wire to District 13, telling of the critical situation and demanding immediate action, has evidently been carefully filed away and forgotten. Workers of Districts 3 ,7 and 13, get on the job at once:

But capitalism is also unable to distribute production systematically. Systematic organization of production means the assignment of definite production quotas to every factory, workshop or mine; it means the elimination of small and inefficient and the favoring of the big, modern and efficient establishments. Such a distribution of production by a capitalist government would violate the inviolable rule of American capitalism that business must go into the government, but that under no conditions must government go into business. It would also violate the blessed capitalist individualism and would kill the doubly blessed capitalist initiative; it would result in a cat-and-dog fight between the capitalists themselves.

The Five Year Plan therefore presupposes the political fact of a workers' government. All the ink spilled by "liberal" capitalist economists about the advisability of adopting a five year or any other plan for capitalist economy in America to overcome the present crisis, is therefore just so much waste of ink.

Five Year Plan Builds Socialism.

Starting from the political premise of a workers' government, the Five Year Plan proceeds to its aim: Sociaism. To achieve this aim it must not only overcome the physical resistance of the remnants of capitalist elements in Russia, the NEP-men and the Kulaks, but it must also overcome the mental resistance of large masses of poor peasentry. These poor peasants are individualists-according to the capitalists the peasants are "natural" and therefore incurable individualists. However, their individualism is only the reflection of the primitive individual tools with which they till their tiny parcels of land. It is not the "natural individualism" of the peasant that erected the fence around his small holding. It is the primitive individual farm implement; it is this implement which can only be used on small parcels of land, together with the fence around his small parcel of land, that maintained the individualism of the peasant. The tractor, the gang-plow, the cultivator and the combine will break down the fence.

In America too the "individualism" of the farmers is cited by the capitalists as the unconquerable barrier to socialism. But deyelopments in America, too, disprove the

Force Withdrawal of Bar to Hunger March in Illunois

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

contingent will leave. Each section will ride to city and doned and the delegates, each wearing a band reading "Illinois Hunger March," will parade through the resumed, with additional cars joniing from each town along the way. Courthouse Square, Joliet, will be the scene of the first meetnig the Chicago section will hold. The Chicago section will stop over night in Bloomington.

Fifteen hundred miners in Spring Valley elected five delegates to the Hunger March yesterday. The miners here are mobilizing for a meeting in the Public Square for the marchers when they pass through on their way to pringfield. Prior to the meet-Park. Here the section from the to the strike area.

Tri-Cities will meet another section starting from Rockford. The next ict has a united front with the opbig meeting along this route will be erators here the same as in Pennheld in the State House Square Sun- sylvania. They tried to hold a meetday morning at 9 a. m.

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Czechoslovak Workers House, Inc.

347 E. 72nd St. New York Telephone: Rhinelander 5097 struggle.-MARX. SAVE THE DAILY \$35,000 Save-The-Daily Worker Fund

We pledge to do all in our power to save our Daily by raising \$35,000 by July 1.

STRIKE SPREADS TO WEST VA.; SOME OPERATORS OFFER TERMS

area.

10 a.m.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE) the county who have come from outside the county to freighten peace-

town limits where the trucks and bomb barrage was laid down by 50 automobiles will be temporarily aban- to 75 deputies and Legionnaires. They charged the crowd and arrested 14 miners and organizers. Many women

and children were entirely overcome town. Then the automobiles will be by gas. The Sheriff's forces were armed with machine guns, sawed-off shotguns. The workers stood massed on the opposite side of the jail for one hour and then left with organizers shouting instructions for mass meetings at every mine today.

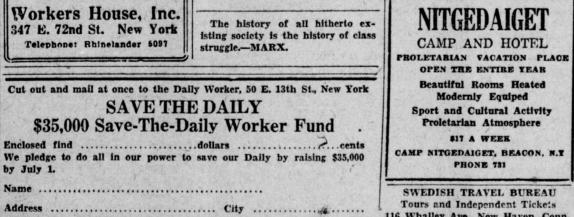
Belmont County authorities voted \$25,000 for added deputies to break the strike. Thousands of unemployed here are starving as there is no relief.

A conference of coal operators, the Governor, and the Attorney General ing in Spring Valley, a Peru-La Salle will be held Thursday to discuss the mass meeting will be held in the strike situation, announced that largest park in Peru. Washington troops were kept ready to dispatch

The United Mine Workers of Amering of 300 miners yesterday at Long Run, but the miners took over the meeting in the name of the National

Miners Union. All five Hanna mines, the biggest company in the district, have struck. Five hundred miners in the Shinnston area, West Virginia, struck yesterday. The attitude of the authorities was

shown yesterday in a statement of the Belmont Sheriff: "No quarter erators cut wages. will be shown radicals from outside



er ate less meat now than he did some years rally to your Dally ago, it is not because of a more scientific diet, but because he cannot buy as much meat any more as he used to.

Egg consumption in the Soviet Union has almost doubled since the inauguration of the Five-Year Plan, all the reports of starvation ful working men into leaving mines." in Russia by the inventive capitalist news liars As a matter of fact, every National notwithstanding. The much advertised short-Miners Union organizer here works age of necessities in the Soviet Union is a re-

flection of the rapid growth of the standards A statement issues here tod v by of living. Industrial development cannot keep Bob Sivert, District Secretary of the National Miners Union, protests the pace with this growth. Therefore it cannot and children, and demands the with- satisfy completely the growing needs of the armed assaults on miners, their wives market. In this respect the Soviet Union econdrawal of the armed forces of county. omy again distinguishes itself from capitalist and state and professional thugs of economy. The productive capacity of capitalthe coal operators from the strike ism grows faster than its markets. The in-

An Ohio and West Virginia mine ternal market of the Soviet Union grows faster strike conference will be held at than its productive capacity. This phenomena Roma Hall, Bellaire, Ohio, Sunday at is a fact of socialist development. Profit was the incentive of rapid capitalist development

in America. The needs and the well-being of Lewis Pleads Hoover Step in the masses is the basis of the Five-Year Plan An Associated Press dispatch from

Indianapolic, Indaina, dated June 11 development of the productive forces in the tells of a letter sent by John L. Lewis, Soviet Union. Every new factory opened unpresident of the United Mine Workers der the Five-Year Plan increases the producof Amercia, in the name of the extive capacity of the Soviet Union and conseexutive board, to President Hoover urging him to call a national con- quently increase the share of the Soviet workference of mine operators to work er. The increase of the share of the Soviet out national plans for breaking the worker in turn increases his capacity to conmine strike under the leadership of sume and consequently creates additional dethe National Miners Union. Lewis offers the UMW as "an effective mands upon production.

agency in meeting the exigencies that Every step forward in the Five-Year Plan demand such action." In short, Lewis liquidates remnants of capitalism and insures proposes an extension of the strikethe Soviet worker against the recurrence of breaking activities of the NMU of-

ficials in view of the spreading of unemployment and against the possible downthe strike to Ohio and West Virginia. ward revision of its constantly improving liv-He is definitely out to help the op-

ing standards. Every step forward in the Five-Year Plan is at the same time an invitation to the workers of the capitalist world to stop paying tribute to the capitalists, but instead to take over the organization and administration of production themselves through a workers' government. Only such a step could put a definite end to unemployment in America. Only such a step can basically change the position of the masses in America. In capitalist America the masses of workers and poor farmers are forced to fight for a bare chance to live-which chance capitalism in many instances cannot provide. In the Soviet Union the few remaining capitalists must fight for a chance to live-and can always get it if they agree to work themselves instead of working 116 Whalley Ave., New Haven, Conn. others

Nayden

	• • • •	
DISTRICT 1 Comrades, Law-	Martiniak .50 Zinchuk .50 L.G.M., N. Y. 500.00	berton. Ohio 2.56 E Steinbarth, Erie, 10.0
rence, Mass. \$10.00 Units, Peabody,		\$75.7
Mass. 16.35 T. B., Roxbury,	Total \$1,098.82 DISTRICT 3	DISTRICT 7 Detroit, Mich.:
Mass50 HS, Boston, Mass50	Sympathizer, W. Hazelton, Pa43	M. Palmer 1.0 Allie Shaheen .5
Comrade, Boston 1.75	Lith. Women's L. D.S.A., No. 53,	F.G., Pioneer 5.0
Total \$ 29.10 DISTRICT 2	Wilkes-Barre, Pa. 5.00	J. Jenger 1.0 K Chermak Dear-
H K, Newark .25	Shenandonh, Pa.: LDSA, Br. 62 10.00	born .5 A. Morycko 2.0
Reader, B'klyn 2.00 Van Etten, N.Y.	A. Zernaitis 1.00 Geo, Karbus 1.00	Col. from Hun- ger Marchers 7.2
Comrades 1.75 S H S, Pk'psie, N.Y. 4.00	J. Petraltis .50 A. Kozak .50	Auto.Tech School 25.0 Lincoln Park 5.0
H P. N.Y.Ć. 5.00 E W, Astoria, LI 1.00	M. Abraitis .50 Maft Zobas .50	Unit B. 4 5.0
Worker, NYC 1.00 IWO, Br. 37 2.00	J. Jodzevicius .25 E. Motuza .25	J. Mecklavech 1.0
B Litwak, Bklyn 2.15	K. Motuza .25	Detroit District 9.1 J. Jakubovich
W. C. 18, Bklyn 20.00	Agnes Naravas .25 John Bosle 1.00	Dearborn 1.0 D. Zittel. Saginaw 1.0
Sec. 7, Unit 8 2.00 Sec. 7, Unit 2 .25	John Pacosky .50 P.G. Lorini, Wil-	F Laufer, Saginaw 1.0 L Tewellit, Saginaw 1.9
Ballam, Bklyn .50 Bronx Shule 10 2.00	mington, Del 1.00 A. S. Bernardini,	Total \$69.3
T. Fushlick, Bx 1.00	Wilmington, Del. 1.00 T Oltorek, Scran-	DISTRICT 8
Sec. 3, Unit 4 1.00	ton, Pa.	J. S. Corem, Hammond, III 1.0
Sec. 5, Unit 8 1.30	Total \$25.43	M. Findling, Hammond, Ind. 1.0
German Buro 4.50	W. E. Falk, Buf-	D. Franiere, Calu- met City, Ill / 1.0
Simon, Sec. 6 5.00 Lit. L.S., Newark 5.00	W. E. Falk, Buf- falo, N. Y. 10.00 Slovak Work, Soc.,	I. Gulick, Calumet City, Ill. 1.0
Freiheit Sing. S., Newark 3.25	Br. 49, Endicott 7.50 Galgory. Endicott 2.50	M. Stasko, E. Chi-
Women's Council No. 1, Newark 22.00	W. G. Martin,	cago, Ind5 S. L. Corem, Calu-
Elizabeth Unit 10.76	N Tanawanda, NY 2.00	met City, 111. 2.50 T. Suezue, Chicago 4.0
Unit 4, Newark 14.75 F & G Reitz, Bkn 10.00	Total \$22.00 DISTRICT 5	N.A. Fricoff, Gary 5.0 F Cheist, Waukegon 3.0
J. Goldwater, NY 1.00 Sec. 2, Unit 4 1.50	R. Antulov. Shinnston, W. Va. 1.00	W. O., Chicago 5.0 Al Gwiat, Chicago 1.0
IWO Shule 14 Bx 5.00 Mapleton Work- ers Club. Bklyn 7.25	Sons Lith. Lodge, Wilmerding, Pa. 5.00	P Steuber, Chicago 5.0 Latvian Work &
ers Club. Bklyn 7.25 F Forco, Harlem 1.00	P. Vlachov.	Farm. Assn. of
T. Light. NY 2.00 P. Duchuk, NY 2.50	Pittsburgh, Pa. 10.25	Bloomville, Wis. 5.1 V Fernatd, Chicago [2.0
A Comrade .50	Total \$16.25 DISTRICT 6	ALDLD Br 88, Chi- .cago Heights 15.0
Sec. 1, Unit 14 6.75 Sec. 1, Unit 7 2.00 Sec. 7, Unit 3 9.00	Croxall, Canton. 0. 4.50 Cleveland, Ohio:	T Purvantechiv ChicagoHeights 1.0
Sec. 2 145.25	Freiheit Ges. Ver 6.00 J. Larkin 2.00	Total 53.1
Sec. 5 Unit 4 5.55 Coll. at concert	J. Larkin 2.00 I. W. O., Ruthen- berg Br. 124 17.00	DISTRICT 9
by Williamsburg	M Miller, col. pienic 7.58	Mesabo Range Sec., Minn 12.3
Shule 2 & E. Pkwy Shule 14.00	Matt Trojack .75	A. Penuala, Phelps. Wise, 1.0
Sec. 1, Unit 8 2.00 Sec. 7, Unit 10 10.00	Geo. Seminuk 3.00 J. Kaber 2.00	Eben, YCL Unit & Reipas" AC Mich 4.0
Bath Beach Shule, IWO 3.50	H. Kabert .50 S. Menich 3.75	A. Schlemmer, Chi- cago, City, Minn. 2.0
Sec. 2, Unit 5 7.60 Sec. 11 25.67	Youngstown, 0. P Lubesky 1.00	· · · ·
J. Tender, NY 3.00 G. Kyzuk, N. Y. 5.00	Mary Fradin 1.00 Sanit. Retsaurant 2.00	DISTRICT 10
Sec. 12 6.00 Sec. 4, Unit 3 15.50	G Billy, Baltimore 1.00	H C Carpenter. Manchester, Iowa 1.1
Sec. 4, Unit 3 1.25 Comrade, Bklyn 2.00	Massillon, Ohio: M. A. Garcia .50	O J Oblitner, Noel, Mo. 2.0
Sec. 5, Unit 15 2.50	2 steel workers .50 Abdulah Musa .25	Total \$3.1
Sec. 1, Unit 1 25.00	A Comrade .15 McKinley Rest15	DISTRICT 12
G. Sokulos, NY .75 Brownsville Work,	A Comrade .15 P. Zena .25	E W Sandelin, Tonashet, Wash. 5.00
Youth Cen. Bklyn 1.00 Sec. 8, Unit 1 3.50	F. Gerrice .25 Joe Corral .25	Rose Johnson, Portland, Ore. 1.00
Sec. 8, Unit 1 3.50 Sec. 7, Unit 1 5.25 Sec. 1, Unit 2 6.75 Sec. 5, Unit 14 2.55	M. Day .20	Total \$6.00
Sec. 5, Unit 14 2.55 Sec. 9, Unit 1 4.50	Popular, Calif25	DISTRICT 15 N. Haven Nuc. 2 2.00
Sec. 9, Unit 1 4.50 Sec. 7, Unit 9 11.75 Uk. Work. C, Bx	Calquera Cusa .25 Ramon Perez .25	N .London Nuc. 5.00
Shalagan 2.00	Paul M. Martin .25 Baldomero Suarez .25	Hartford Nucleus 10.00
L. Sedilo 5.00 Charlk 1.00	E. Gonzalez .25 A. Gillan .25	Total \$17.00 DISTRICT 17
Lopotin 1.00 Kastle 1.00	Angelo Larry .50 P. Ramos .10	H. V. Haramis. Wiley, Ga. 1.00
Mykytyn 1.09 Pochorko 7.99	Henry Pizzini .20 J. Poz .50	Total all dist. \$ 1,430.35 Prev, received 12,193.03
Garmaty 1.09	J. N. Lopez .25	m. 1-1 1- data #10.000.98

1.00 J. Yerman, Bar-Total to date \$13,629.38 Published by the Comprodelly Publishing Co., Inc., daily except Surday, at 50 East 18th Street, New York City, N. T. Telephone Algonquin 7856-7. Cable: "DAIWORK." Address and mail all checks to the Daily Worker, 50 East 18th Street, New Tork, N. F.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: By mail everywhere: One year. \$4: six months \$8: two months. \$1: sacepting Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronz. New York Civy Foreign: one year. \$8. six months. \$450.

Full Report of Com. Litvinov's Speech in the European Commission

(The European Commission of the League of Nations held its sessions between May 15 and May 21. Comrade Litvinov took part in the sessions for the Soviet Union and delivered the speech which we reprint here, in installments, on May 18th. The speech wil be published as a 24 page pamphlet at 2 cents a copy. Order yours now. This is the fourth and last installment-Ed.).

Page Six 1

There are some people, particularly people connected with the press-I am not sure that it is worth while taking them seriously-who contend that the Soviet government has adopted a devilish plan to secure the disorganization of the capitalist economic system by selling goods below cost price. It would be difficult to imagine anything more absurd than such a plan, which would have no effect whatever on the final fate of capitalism, but which would result merey in cutting down the income of the Soviet Union from its export trade and as a result, reducing the important trade of the Soviet Union. The net result would be that the work of socialist construction in the Soviet Union would be delayed, and this work is a much more important factor in the struggle between the two systems than anything else.

It is no less absurd on the part of our enemies to forge plans for the struggle against our foreign trade. First of all such plans would not materially affect the future of our foreign trade, and secondly they would be a boomerang for the capitalist states because as a result of them the existing crisis would be still further aggravated.

On the other hand, of course, it would be naive to pretend that the capitalist states are working conscientiously and impartially to assist the building up of Socialism in the Soviet Union, or that the Soviet Union attempts in any way to strengthen the capitalist system. The truth of the matter is simply that there must be economic agreements and trade relations between the capitalist countries and the Soviet Union, and that these agreements and business relations are profitable to all parties concerned. There are many such agreements to be met with.

For the moment I will ignore the possibility of a military attack on the Soviet Union, and

Delivered at the Session Held on May 18, 1931

deal only with the possibility of a period of peaceful relations extending over a generous time. I think that the moment has come for the capitalist governments to realize that the Soviet Union is a fact, and a fact that must be reckoned with. The Soviet Union is not to be removed from the face of the earth by the conjurations or resolutions of certain groups or certain individuals who dream of achieving this desirable consummation by some magic trick.

The States which are now represented here, met together at a world conference which took place four years ago in Geneva and decided to adopt a resolution proclaiming the possibility of a peaceful parallel existence of two systems prevailing at a definite historical moment. How much more reasonable it would be were they now to decide to put this resolution into practice. The Soviet Union is much stronger today than it was at that time. During the last four years it has achieved feats of economic reconstruction which have won the admiration of both friends and foes of the Soviet regime, and fostered the enthusiasm of the masses of the people of the Soviet Union without which these feats could never have been accomplished.

A Commission for the Study of the possibilities of a European Union cannot base its work on a campaign or an appeal for a campaign, against a country or against a certain group of countries, without coming into contradiction with the principles and the aims which it has set itself.

The Dangers of the Preference System.

I began my remarks by declaring that I had no intention of proposing any remedy for the solution of those conflicts in the capitalist system which are the basis of the present world economic crisis. However, I believe that something could be done to remove certain contributory factors which intensify these conflicts and lead to the aggravation and protraction of the present crisis. First of all, everything shoud be avoided which is calculated to increase the atmosphere of suspicion, an atmosphere which makes it impossible to speak of any peaceful economic cooperation between the peoples.

Daily Worker'

I do not know whether any effective proposals will be made to this Commission. I only know that much as been said and written on the subject, and that the so-called preference system has been in particular the object of interest. I do not know exactly what is meant by this term preference system. Does it mean perhaps that each European State is to grant preferential customs treatment to the. export of certain other European States? It seems to me, however, that sourching different is meant, namely the extension of preferential customs treatment and other privileges to a certain group of States, or simply to certain States. If this be the case, is it not practically the extension of those methods used during and after the war on the field to the economic field? These methods showed no very favorable results in political life. Would not the result be the intensified division of Europe into economic groups, instead of the unification of Europe, which is the avowed object of this Commission? Such a procedure would not lead to cooperation, but to an intensified struggle, whereby the occasion of the struggle would be rather political than economic motives. It will be recalled that when the question of assistance for those States, referred to under the general term of Danubian States, was raised in Paris, M. Fotitch, the representative of the Yugoslavian government, if I remember rightly, declared that such assistance would take on a social rather than an economic character. We observe, therefore, that this question was dealt with only from a political standpoint, and that the economic crisis was not taken into consideration thereby. It seems to me that the creation of new blocks and groups which already exist, and the granting of artificial economic assistance to certain States to the disadvantage of other States would result only in intensifying the economic and political struggle which already exists, in increasing the prevailing confusion, and in arriving at a solution which is directly opposed to the aim which this Commission pursues and for which it was created.

The Economic Non-Aggression Pact Proposed.

If all governments, and particularly the governments of European countries, could agree to adopt a uniform attitude, then the carrying out of the program of this Commission and the peaceful cooperation of the peoples would be greatly facilitated. Of course, it would be necessary for each European State to grant equal treatment to all other European States, and to exclude ruthlessly all elements no matter what their nature, calculated to produce any differential treatment.

I must point out that with my proposal I have no intention of limiting the sovereignty of States which have historically and economically a special position from the point of view of economic relations. However, one principle must be inviolable: the right of every nation to join groupings or federations of nations so long as this is done voluntarily and so long as it is not a question of temporary combinations directed against other States. I may say that my proposal is a sort of economic non-aggression pact. I have laid down my idea of this pact in a special draft resolution to which I permit myself to draw your attention. I do not know what you will think about it, but at least this draft resolution will prove the willingness of the Soviet Union, which is confident in its own strength and which is thoroughly engaged in the tremendous tasks of the constructive work it is conducting, to maintain firmly as in the past the principle of the peaceful parallel existence of the two economic systems which exist simultaneously at a definite historical moment. The draft resolution will serve as an earnest of the fact that the Soviet Union harbors no aggressive intentions either of a political or economic character against any other State.



The Fake Bill for Fake Relief One of the comrades on the staff was nosing around through the N. Y. Times of April, when he ran across a story dated April 7, at Albany. N. Y. telling what the N. Y. State Legislature was doing at that time, just before adjourning. There were many items, and our staff member. examining the list to see what the bosses' government did found the following paragraph

"It passed the Fake bill appropriating \$75,000 to provide for relief for sick and disabled veterans of the World War. Under 'he measure, veterans who are partly disabled may receive up to \$250 a year."

Now \$75,000, divided up in chunks of \$250, would go only to 300 veterans. These selected ones, picked by politicians among themselves and friends, "may"—as the story states, get such relief. The others "may" do without. It was a Fake bill, all right! Introduced by Representative Fake, and fake every other way, too! All we got to say is that veterans who are porter the up of the provide the second

workers should join up with the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League, and fight to get the rest of the bonus, also-to help the general struggle for unemployment insurance.

"Dumping"—But Not the Soviet Kind

Mr. Knickerbocker and the N. Y. Post will not have even a little fit about the following story of an outrageous case of dumping. You figure out why they won't. The headline (Chicago Tribune, June 9) said:

"Brazil Dumps 594,000 Pounds of Coffee Into the Ocean."

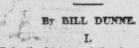
That's about enough to make workers wild. isn't it? Coffee still costs 35 cents a pound it New York, a nickel a cup (and some places 10 cents!) in restaurants. But . . . we'll give you the whole story:

"Rio de Janeiro, June 8.—The National Cotfee Council here today destroyed 594,000 pounds of coffee, excess stocks, by throwing it into the ocean 17 miles from shore. This method has been approved as more satisfactory than burning or dumping it near the shore. The latter method has led to the coffee being reached by the poor."

So! You see that the wild anger of the capitalists against the Soviets is because the Soviet refuses to dump food into the ocean so "the poor cannot rescue it" and by destroying such food thus keep up a monopoly price that the poor cannot afford.

Isn't capitalism perfectly lovely?

FORCES AND TACTICS IN MINERS' STRIKE AGAINST STARVATION



NEVER in the history of the desperate struggles. In the mining industry in Western Pennsylvania have the workers as a whole-Negro men and women, striking miners, unemployed miners, men, women and children-displayed such heroism and determination as is to be seen every day and night-on the mass picket lines and marches on what the Pittsburgh papers call the "70mile coal mine battle front."

This is not alone the opinion of organizers of the National Miners—who might be accused of being partial—but of cynical newspaper reportthat they have reformed their picket lines as many as four times in some instances and charged through a tear gas barrage behind which lay barricaded professional killers armed with machine guns. The workers had only sticks and stones they had picked up along the roadside.

Brave men, these uniformed defenders of the coal operators who will fire a machine gun burst fearlessly into a line of working men and women -and children-armed with the weapons of primitive man-sticks and stones. The Pittsburgh papers lavish much praise on these heroes and commend their courage in the highest terms. Of course to the Pittsburgh papers-and especially in the view of their spe writers like one Lytle-three women with broomsticks and one child of 10 hurling a decayed turnip constitute an "angry armed mob." (If there is anything lower than the sadistic brutes who are the sworn guardians of the Keystone statewith the emphasis on the coal operators and steel barons-it is the "liberal" governor who fabricated excuses for their bloody attacks on starving workers, and if there is anything lower than this in the human scale it is an operator's bootlicker in the form of a U.M.W.A. official. and if there is anything lower than this it is a special writer for the Pittsburgh papers. Well, maybe a Pittsburgh city editor. As a southern textile worker once said to me in the course of a very fruitful discussion on the ancestry and traits of this species: "They could put on a silk hat and walk under a snake's belly without tickling him.") The exact numerical strength of the defenders of "law and order" is hard to estimate but undoubtedly Governor Pinchot, that sterling "friend of labor," who has sent so many wellequipped emissaries to maintain close contact with striking miners, could give exact figures. The gloating statements of the local coal and steel sheets. however, enable one to form a general estimate. For instance, the Pittsburgh Press (Scripps-McRae) said on June 9: "...hundreds of state troopers, deputies and coal police stood guard along the 70-mile coal front in three counties." The Sun-Telegraph (Hearst) of the same date said: "Those districts marked by disorders yesterday became armed camps as additional deputies equipped with tear gas bombs and sawed-off shotguns went on duty." In the very first days of the strike Sheriff Cain of Allegheny County publicly declared his intention of enlisting "10,000 deputies if necessary." He has since issued what loyal vassals of this barony undoubtedly consider an unnecessarily humanitarian ukase, i.e., this tender-hearted captain of the condottieri has prohibited women and children from appearing on the picket lines and taking part in the marches. This is nothing more or less than the notice usually given to the enemy in "civilized" warfare for the evacuation of those considered noncombatants before the strafing begins. It is the second step in the war on the starving miners and their families. This 'legal" formality was ignored in the recent big push of June 8 and dozens of women and children were ridden down and clubbed. Rumor has it that some of the weaker-stomached liegemen who have not vet learned the thrill that comes from clubbing haggard mothers and half-fed children were alarmed lest this social error exercise a bad effect on "the public. Eut the loyal Post-Gazette had anticipated these spineless waverings and asserted sternly that "any weakening on the part of the authorities" would have bad consequences. It is quite clear that the rulers consider this strike a serf revolt in which no quarter is to be given but that at present it is believed uneconomic to exterminate the entire mine worker population.

"Business might pick up."

In the face of certain injury for many and probable death for others, the strike front extends and the rear is being consolidated. This tells the story of the morals of these workers who have not as yet received one dollar or one pound of food as strike relief.

What is the reason for this iron determination? Implicit in the chief slogan of the struggle, "Strike Against Starvation," is both the main reason for stern determination of the workers and the character of this struggle in which the class lines are so clearly defined. "Strike Against Starvation" is not a mere aljobs elsewhere. They have no money to pay for moving. But of course the operator is performing a public service by "continuing operations under exceedingly difficult conditions."

In all Western Pennsylvania there were not more than 28,000 miners working when the strike began and the great majority of these were working part time. Four years ago there were 80,000 miners. There was chronic mass unemployment here two years before the present general crisis. Wages have been hammered down to the coolie level and the miners speeded up beyond endurance.

The Pittsburgh papers harp continually upon the great differences in operating conditions in various mines and the tremendous problems

is combating the radicalism that would go to the point of violence. Its local leaders in the field are men who have been known for years to the miners and the fact that they have held their offices through many severe trials speaks for itself of their trustworthiness."

Let us say first that the U.M.W.A. has not a single member on strike in Western Pennsylvania. It has not called any strike, it has organized no miners and its handful of members consists of hangers-on of the companies and the political machines of the various counties and towns who are not working in the mines and have not been in the mines for years.

The U.M.W.A. leadership activities in this

vania ank and File District Committee were holding their weekly meeting in Pittsburgh on June 10, a delegation of 20 miners from Eastern Ohio marched in and announced that the strike had spread into their district and into northern West Virginia. The Ohio and West Virginia miners, suffering under the same starvation conditions as the Pennsylvania miners, are also on the march—in the ranks of the N.M.U.

The striking miners in the Harlan district of eastern Kentucky have been deserted and repudiated by the U.M.W.A. because of their militant struggle (see editorial in the June 1 issue of the journal of the U.M.W.A. entitled "Fine Bedfellows"-B. D.) and they too are joining in the fight led by the N.M.U. In the coal fields of

ers and federal labor conciliators who have observed the bitter struggles—and betrayals—of the miners for the last decade. More than this: The miners consciously and willingly accept the program and leadership of the N.M.U. and their Rank and File Strike Committee elected right from the mines.

A federal conciliator who visited the office of the N.M.U. June 9 said: "My checkup of the strike field shows that 95 per cent of the miners are for the N.M.U. There is no denying this."

Even in this district where every mining camp has been the scene of fierce class battles for a decade, in the steel trust-controlled state whose state police made clear to American workers the meaning of the term "cossack" for Russian workers under the czar, the attacks on the picket lines and mass marches, the intimidation in the homes of the miners, the scope and character of these attacks, the size of the armed forces employed in these assaults, are practically without parallel.

U.M.W.A. Exposes Itself.

The U.M.W.A. officials—Fagan and Co.—have denounced the National Miners Union but they have remained unmoved by the sight of 200 men, women and children of the mine fields beaten and bleeding from club and bullet wounds received at the hands of coal and iron police, state cossacks and sheriff's deputies. They remained unmoved by the sight of dozens of unarmed victims of the scientifically equipped state forces gasping from tear gas, unmoved by the sight of wounded miners arrested by their "victorious" assailants, charged with inciting to riot, held under \$5,000 bail or sentenced to 90 days in jail for "resisting arrest."

Pardon my error: I said they remained unmoved. On the contrary, they are gladdened by all this. Not only have they issued no statement senouncing the attacks but they fraternize openly with the armed thugs and after each attack issue press statements saying that "the U.M.W.A. is making progress." Parenthetically, we might remark here that on the afternoon of June 9 Pat Fagan personally made very rapid progress—out of the town of Mollenaur, with 800 enraged miners at his heels.

The strike continues to spread. Miners at mines which no N.M.U. organizer has been able to reach call up and report that they have struck and elected a strike committee. The picketing goes on. The mass marches and demonstrations are carried through. Mass meetings continue in spite of sheriff's proclamations to the effect that any gathering of more than three persons in the strike area is illegal and will be dispersed.

It would be foolish to say that the attacks and the huge display of military force had not created great difficulties. It would be insane to think that the state of Pennsylvania does not possess sufficient military and police resources to crush the strike by force. But the unadorned facts are that the man, women and children of the Western Pennsylvania coal fields show no swe whatever in the face of the armed forces, literative and evanescent catchword but a battlecry which expresses in the most concise form the actual condition of the mass of the workingclass population in the mining camps, and the only way at present to defend their right to live. Let me cite one or two concrete cases, quite typical of miners who are forced to trade at company stores:

At Rainey mines near Pricedale, the wage paid is 65 cents for a "wagon" holding about 41-2 tons of coal; loading 10 tons of coal is a good day's work. This is a little less than 15 cents per ton or about \$1.50 per day. By heartbreaking exertion it is possible to run this up to two or even three dollars per shift. But the mine works only one, two or three days per week. Prices at company stores are far higher than at ordinary stores. For a single man it means continual hunger. For a married miner and his family it means slow starvation and the disgusting diseases of malnutrition.

Go into such camps as this at six, seven or eight o'clock in the evening and one still hears the day shift dumping cars and the rattle of the coal on the tipple. The company store is in charge of an undernourished girl. The whir at the shafthead stops and after a while coalblackened miners come into the company store with scrip and buy bread, beans, canned tomatoes and maybe a little coffee. They go home. All this means that, having no surplus from day to day, they must wait until the last pound of coal is weighed so that they can buy the bare necessities for supper. In dozens of company stores this scene is enacted evening after evening. Of course, when the mine doesn't work they don't eat. "Nothing over and above what the weigh slip calls for," is hard and fast precept on which the company stores operate. The operators make much of their kindness in keeping the company store open evenings so as to accommodate the miners but no Pennsylvania coal operator has ever been known to die from enlargement of the heart.

In the Rainey mines just before the strike the operators were experimenting with a new type of wagon which would contain an entire cutting of coal. The strike stopped the experiment but it is probable that in a burst of generosity the operators would have raised the price per wagon to 80 cents, been slavered over by the Pittsburgh papers for their contribution to increase the buying power of their employees in this trying peried of depression and-reduced the tonnage rate practically to zero. No miner knows how much coal he digs or loads. According to the miners a cubic yard of pig iron on the scales of the average coal company weighs slightly less than one of Clara Bow's red tresses.

A Pittsburgh editor would shudder if one even hinted that there is anything in the nature of forced labor in the Western Pennsylvania mines. But right across the river from the Rainey mines is an "independent" mine which does not force its employees to trade at a company store and therefore is "good" to the miners. But this mine has not paid wages for four months.

The numers cannot leave since there are no

these supermen, the coal operators, for the most part simply the raw material experts of the steel companies, are forced to face. Some mines have very favorable conditions, others have great technical difficulties, according to the press. From the miners' standpoint under present conditions there are no good mines. The difference consists in this: Some are worse than others.

Facing starvation and intolerable hardships on the job the miners themselves coined the phrase: "It's better to starve striking than to starve working." These conditions, coupled with the facts that the miners have had a long training in struggle and that they have developed a fighting leadership out of their own ranks in the National Miners Union, account for the militant and resolute character of the present struggle. Furthermore, t he struggle involves practically the whole working class in each mining community. It is a mass revolt.

III.

It takes more than widespread terror and legal suppression to break such a strike. The most skillful of the operators know this and have won most of the others for their tactical program. Even the rabid union hating Post-Gazette has lined up for the policy first given public expression by the Pittsburgh Press. The essence of this policy consists in revival of the U.M.W.A. as the company union for Western Pennsylvania. The operators and their various spokesmen are now declaring that they are not against organization in principle. They are trying by every means to set up, under the guns of the police and state cossacks, fascist unionism in the coalifields.

The Pittsburgh Press for June 8 carried an editorial headed: "Why not revive the U.M. W.A?" The next day it said editorially: "Let the whole Pittsburgh district be organized. (by the U.M.W.A.—B.D.) There will be no difficulty about wages or working conditions. In West Virginia organization has been accomplished at wage scales lower than any reputable Pittsburgh operator is paying. (The U.M.W.A. recently signed an agreement with the small Pursglova mine in northern West Virginia for 30 cepts per ton, a checkweighman appointed by the company—and a checkoff of \$1.50 per month.)

The Post-Gazette has followed suit although it took several days for it to make up its editorial mind-meaning that the coal operators were not as yet agreed upon this policy. But on June 10 the Post-Gazette said editorially: "The statements of Sheriffs Seaman of Washington County and Johnston of Westmoreland County that none of the violence in their fields is attributable to striking members of the United Mine Workers of America simply confirm the general observation. they have not only their own good sense, but fidelity to the wise counsel of their leaders to refrain from any act of disorder. ... Effective cooperation is possible only through proper organization of both miners and operators. The United Mine Workers... has experienced both victory and defeat... it deserves public support now for the very manner in which it struggle are openly directed by the operators and their press. They are trying to put over the most shameless and brutal betrayal in the history of the class struggle since the steel strike of 1917-20.

Governor Pinchot is assisting this program to the best of his ability. As a result of the tremendous pressure of this mass revolt, and following a sharp and public letter to Pinchot by the National Miners Union demanding the withdrawal of armed forces from the strike area, and citing the numerous cases of murderous attacks. Two days later Pinchot announced in the earlier editions of the press that he had ordered an investigation. The N.M.U. and the Pennsylvania District Rank and File Strike Committee immediately issued a statement declaring that they were prepared to furnish the investigators thousands of statements, or affidavits if necessary, to prove that the majority of the miners and their families and the unemployed in Western Pennsylvania are living under slave and starvation conditions; that the military mobilization against the miners is more extensive than in any previous struggle; that the violence in the strike areas is the result of attacks of the armed forces of the operators which the Pinchot government had either authorized or sent in that unarmed miners had been forced to defend the lives of themselves and their wives and children against military forces equipped with the most modern armament; that they were prepared to prove the existence of a conspiracy of the U.M.W.A. and operators to drive the miners back to work under starvation conditions

In the later editions of the papers Pinchot announced that his investigation would be secret. The coal operators showed how much they feared Pinchot's investigation by having their deputy sheriffs at the Kinloch mine shoot down three strikers in coldblood about two hours after the anaouncement had been made—on the afternoon of June 10.

Pinchot's investigation is designed to wash the blood of miners from the hands of the operators—and his own—and to further the starvation and enslavement of the miners and their families. Governor Pinchot shares equally with the coal operators, the coal and steel paper editors, and the army of thugs now in the coal camps, the blame for the shooting, clubbing, gassing and jailing of starving men, women and children.

The front against the miners extends from the federal government in Washington, through the capital of the Keystone state, to the city administration of Pittsburgh, the home of Andy Mellon, secretary of the U. S. treasury, now abroad on a mission of peace and goodwillthat, is, organizing the imperialist forces against the Soviet Union—to the steel and coal barons, the county governments, the press and the coal and iron police, state cossacks, and sheriffs and their deputies—and the officials of the U.M.W.A. These are the forces against the miners and their families—75,000 members of the working class

As the 225 suembers of the Western Pennsyl-

Illinois, Indiana, the Hocking Valley, in all the mine fields of the U.S.A. and Canada there is a great stirring among the miners.

These are the immediate reserves coming into the struggle on the side of the Pennsylvania miners who have shown the way. The struggle is taking on a national character.

The other sections of the working class must be drawn into the fight. Relief is needed as it has been needed in no other strike in this country. It must be sent and it can come only from the working class. In the struggles which develop in other mine fields and in other industries around the collection of relief and the campaign against the terror in Pennsylvania, the local grievances and demands must be kept in the foreground.

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The struggle to "smash the united front of the U.M.W.A., the coal operators, federal and state governments" against the 75,000 men, women and children of the Pennsylvania, coal camps can best be fought by organization of rank and file strike committees and determined strike struggle of workers in all industries against the 75,000 men, women and children of the Pennsylvania coal camps can best be fought by organization of rank and file strike committees and determined strike struggle of workers in all industries against wage cuts, speed-ug mass unemployment and mass starvation.

Especially has the great struggle in the Western Pennsylvania mine field shown two things One, that the right to organize and strike, the right to picket, the demand for the repeal of criminal syndicalism and deportation laws and all other suppressive measures, the fight against injunctions and company towns, the fight for the removal of armed forces from working class districts and strike areas, the fight against evictions, the fight for unemployed relief and insurance, the fight against discrimination and special measures against Negroes, are all living issues for which workers will fight heroically when the connection between these issues and the struggle for better wages and living conditions is clearly made-as it has been made in the rapid development of this strike.

Second, the Pennsylvania coal strike—and the spread of the strike into West Virginia and Ohio —has shown that the boundless initiative of the working class finds ready expression when the tactical line of the Red International of Labor Unions is applied i. e. when elected rank and file strike committees, committees of action, etc. are made the leading organs of the mass struggle.

All support to the resolute struggle of the 75.000 men, women and children of the working class in the Pennsylvania coal camps—all support for their heroic struggle against starvation and slavery!

At the same time learn and apply the lessons of this mass strike in the developing struggles in other industries and thus be able to extend more rapidly and effectively the counter offensive of the working class against the capitalist offensive.