

Fish Committee Plans Deportation and Crushing of All Workers Organizations As a Preliminary War Move. Answer This Assault on the Workers By Demonstrations August First! Build the Communist Party!

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## BAR DAILY WORKER FROM FISH COMMITTEE HEARINGS

### Unemployment and War

DAILY news reports from all parts of the world show a great sharpening in the world political situation as a result of the spreading and deepening of the economic crisis at a time when world capitalism was already in the throes of a general crisis. News of nothing but war preparations, imperialist intrigues, colonial revolts, and preparations for war against the Soviet Union and attempts to crush the revolutionary workers' movement fill the papers.

The civil wars in China are not abating, the nationalist movement in India continues to press forward, more and more embarrassing the MacDonald "labor" government and the Gandhists, and today's press reports carry news of the killing of 14 and the wounding of 250 in Egypt in an anti-British movement there. Throughout the entire colonial world anti-imperialist movements are rapidly developing.

Within each of the imperialist countries—United States, Germany, France, England, Japan, etc.—while war preparations are being rushed—mass unemployment is daily increasing. With it goes wage-cuts, greater speed-up, greater misery and poverty of the workers.

In the United States the 8,000,000 unemployed have increased greatly during the past month as shown by the figures of the New York and Ohio state departments of labor and by the mass lay-offs in the plants of the New York Central Railroad, the Western Electric Co. and the Ford Motor Co.

In this situation the government in Washington, which functions as a mere tool of the big bankers and industrialists centered in Wall Street, has got billions of dollars to spend for military equipment, for airplanes, battleships, poison gas, rifles, etc. to meet any emergency. They are preparing frantically, as is shown by the present special session of the Senate, for war against England, Japan or any other imperialist nation which might attempt to challenge America's drive for supremacy and additional world markets. At the same time they are preparing to crush any revolt which might develop in the United States colonial possessions and to continue the struggle against England to maintain Wall Street's growing domination in Latin America.

Within the country the killing of Levy, Weizenberg, and Gonzales, the brutal breaking up of strikes and demonstrations, and the present preparations, through the medium of the Fish Committee, for an even more vicious drive against the revolutionary workers and workers' organizations, all indicative of their plans at home.

For these plans for war and suppression they have billions. There is no limit to what they will spend for these purposes. But for the relief of the over 8,000,000 unemployed workers—a number that will still further increase with the coming of fall and winter—they refuse to give one damn cent.

They expect the workers to be the sufferers as a result of the crisis. They expect the workers to do the fighting in the wars which they are now preparing. The workers must give an emphatic No! as an answer. What fighting is done we will do for ourselves. We will fight now against their preparations for war. We will demand that the funds which they are now so freely spending for this war be turned over to the millions of unemployed workers.

Under the slogan of "Not one cent for armaments; all funds for the unemployed," and under the leadership of the Communist Party and the revolutionary T.U.U.L. unions, the workers in all parts of the country will rally on August 1, against war, for the defense of the Soviet Union, for unemployment insurance.

### Comrade Stalin's Report

ON page four in today's Daily Worker we begin the publication of the report of Comrade Stalin to the Sixteenth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

This report will be of great interest to every worker. It should be widely read and discussed in the units of the Party, in the unions, and among the workers in the shops and factories. From it the revolutionary workers of the United States can secure a clear understanding of the present world situation and the tasks of the revolutionary workers' organizations.

Comrade Stalin deals here with the building of socialism in the Soviet Union, with the tremendous progress being made in the industrialization of the country and the collectivization of agriculture under the Five-Year Plan which they are striving to carry through in four years, and with the social and cultural advances being made as a result under the regime of the workers and peasants. He also fully deals with the liquidation of the kulaks (rich peasants) as a class by means of the agrarian collectivization program, the struggle against the nepmen, and against other elements (bureaucratic officials, technicians, etc.) still holding sympathies for the old regime or not fully entering into the spirit of a regime of workers and peasants, and with the right and "left" dangers in the C.P.S.U. and Comintern.

The growth of socialism in the Soviet Union is dealt with in relation to the deepening crisis and the rise of the revolutionary workers and peasants' movement in the capitalist countries and the colonies. The analysis of the revolutionary situation in China and India, of the growing antagonisms leading to war between the imperialist powers, of the preparations for war against the Soviet Union, of the role of the social democrats and strike breaking trade union bureaucrats in all countries, and of the tasks of the Communist Parties and the revolutionary trade unions is presented in such a manner as to be clear and convincing to all workers.

This is not a report only to the Russian workers; this is a report to the toiling masses and oppressed peoples of the whole world. A careful study of this report will aid us immeasurably in mobilizing the American workers, poor farmers and oppressed Negro masses for the struggles against imperialism and for the defense of the Soviet Union in the demonstrations which have been arranged in all cities on August 1, and after August 1, in the election campaign and in the great strike movements which will characterize the coming months.

### COPS ATTACK PATERSON JOBLESS; MEET TODAY

PATERSON, N. J., July 15.—Five hundred workers, assembled at the mill gate of the Weidmann Piece Dye Works looking for work, listened to the speakers of the National Textile Workers Council of Unemployed.

The police attacked and arrested the speaker Lou Cooper, a young worker of the Unemployed Council. Another comrade, Rose Mohner, was thrown into the wagon for distributing leaflets, calling the workers to a mass meeting to be held at the Union Hall, 205 Paterson St. tomorrow under the auspices of the Council of Unemployed to hear the report of the Unemployed Delegation to the Chicago National Unemployment Convention. The workers protested against the arrest of the comrades and demanded their release.

The two arrested were fined five dollars or five days, they refused to pay and were sent to the County Jail for five days.

### Rally to Women's Anti War Meeting July 18

Women as well as men are being prepared for the coming imperialist war. The bosses want women to operate factories while the youth and men fight capitalism's bloody war for profits. In some countries the bosses are getting ready to conscript female labor for industry in the same ruthless manner that they herd men into battle.

The Women's Department of the Communist Party issues a call to fight this vicious war move of the bosses. All working women should send delegates to the Women's Anti-War Conference of July 18 at 7:30 p. m. at Union Square, New York City. The important purpose of the meeting is to decide the women's program in the great Anti-Imperialist Demonstration in Union Square on August 1.

Strike against wage cuts! Demand unemployment insurance! Rally against imperialism! Rally for the defense of the Soviet Union on August 1st!

### MOB THREATENS TO BURN NEGRO TOWNS IN SOUTH

Families Driven From Homes Flee Through Oklahoma

Some Stay to Fight State Police Called to Aid Lynchers

ERICK, Okla., July 15.—Hundreds of Negroes fled over roads and around Erick today fleeing from bossmen mobs who have conspired to take what little property these Negroes have paid for or have struggled to secure, working as cotton farmers, servants, railroad laborers and petty business men. The more militant Negro workers are preparing to defend themselves from the lynch gangs which are being led by the "better class" white people. The local state police and city officials are also preparing to join in officially to help shoot down the Negro workers here as the state militia and city police did here a few years ago in Tulsa, Okla.

ELK CITY, Okla., July 15.—Many Negroes are arriving here from Erick, Okla. They report that many Negroes are also going toward "safer" towns further south in Texas. The bossmen mobs are reported preparing to burn the Negro section of Erick in case all of the Negro workers refuse to leave and put up a fight to protect themselves and their families.

The boss press is carrying on a consistent campaign to excuse this capitalist terror by pretending that poor little white workers are leading the boss mobs.

The capitalist press lies to the effect that the driving of the Negro workers out of town is "due" to the finding of the body of a white woman on the farm where a Negro farmhand was employed last Friday. The white woman formerly lived in Erick. The Governor is holding state troops in readiness in Oklahoma State.

### JOBLESS LEADERS CASE UP TODAY

Try For Seventh Time to Hold the Five

NEW YORK.—The six-times postponed case of "assaulting a policeman which is being worked up against the leaders of the jobless on March 6 will come up again in the Fourth District Magistrate's Court, 57th St. today at 10 a. m. Many workers will be there to greet William Z. Foster, Israel Amter, Robert Minor, Harry Raymond, and Joseph Lesten if the first four are brought from their island prison to the court.

The 110,000 jobless and striking workers, demonstrating in Union Square on March 6 elected these five to carry their demands for work or wages, immediate relief for the unemployed, unemployment insurance, seven hour day and five day week, no speed-up, etc., to the city administration. Immediately

### Preparing the Home Front



By FRED ELLIS

Demonstrate Against Imperialist War August 1.

### Congress Was Not "Futile" But a Capitalist Success

NEW YORK, July 15.—The so-called "Peoples Lobby" conducted by Prof. John Dewey, who is trying to boost the social-fascist Norman Thomas into congress, in its recent bulletin summarizing the past "work" of the U. S. Congress now adjourned, says it was a "futile" congress.

But it was far from being "futile." It was most efficient in pushing the interests of the capitalist class against the working class.

It passed a tariff bill which will increase the cost of living, and thereby reduce the real wages of the workers of America, by \$1,000,000,000.

It is now approving a navy building program that will cost \$1,000,000,000.

It reduced taxes on the very rich. It refused to require that members of congress reveal what corporations they hold stock in and have "connections" with. It approved the continuance of "military missions" to Latin American countries, and O. K'd Hoover's slaughter of Haitians and subsequent trickery to replace Borno with a less discredited tool.

It refused to give a cent to the jobless, with tens of thousands marching behind them, the thousands of police mobilized by Whalen broke up the crowd.

The five elected representatives were charged with assault and with unlawful assembly. After an outrageous proceeding of denial of bail refusal to allow defense testimony, refusal of trial by jury, they were convicted of unlawful assembly.

Lesten got 30 days, and the other four got three years. The highest state court refused to even consider an application for a new trial. The assault case is a complete frame-up invented to help convict them on the other case. But they may get 10 years on it anyway.

### Plan to Deport All Rebel Children Put Before U.S. Probers

ATTACK ON FOREIGN BORN, SMASHING OF MILITANT UNIONS, SHOWN AS THE PURPOSE OF "INVESTIGATION"; ANSWER IT BY AUGUST 1 PROTEST!

Horde of Tammany School Principals and Disciplinary Officers Testify On Pioneers; "300 Out of 1,500 Children Influenced;" Admit Reds Best Students

NEW YORK.—The Daily Worker reporter was barred from the Fish Committee's "open hearings" which started yesterday at 2 p. m. in the Department of Justice Building, 370 Lexington Ave. The capitalist press was allowed in, but not the newspaper of the militant workers, whose Party, the Communist Party, and whose unions, the

### SENATE GRANTS O. K. TO SECRET PLOT ON SOVIET

Demand Billion For the Starving Jobless

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The fake "fight" against the secret diplomacy and agreements of the Hoover government with other imperialist governments has terminated as foretold only in the Daily Worker.

The Norris resolution is amended to death by the consent and aid of the "opposition," the so-called "Farm Bloc," allied with the "bigger navy" fake "opposition," in a way to approve of the secret agreements.

The resolution, even in the first place, did not affect the secret agreements, the most important of which is the imperialist accord made at London to make war upon the Soviet Union and seize by force as much Soviet territory as possible in the attempt and with the aim of destroying the Socialist construction being rapidly pushed by the Soviet Government of Workers and Peasants.

Secret Pact Against Soviet Approved.

The "compromise" agreed upon by the "opposition" deletes the preamble which the administration made so much fuss about as "insulting" to Hoover, and leaves the resolution empty of any meaning, since it merely says that any secret agreements made do not affect the treaty as presented.

In fact, this is a specific approval of the secret agreement against the Soviet Union since the treaty touches only the increase in armaments between the imperialist powers. The "opposition," then, is satisfied with the secret agreement for war against the Soviet Union, being assured that there is no secret understanding only as regards the possible increase in naval strength of Japan and England as fixed in the treaty.

With this approval, given by both administration and its "loyal opposition" (Continued on Page Two)

### AIRPLANE STOCK GRABBING SHOWS WAR IS NEARING

Militarize Factories to Get War Profits

NEW YORK.—A bright light is thrown on the militarizing of the airplane factories of New Jersey, their war measure of finger-printing all workers, and this light reveals the feverish preparation for war secretly being made—by the way the big capitalists are investing in aviation.

Lemuel F. Parton, a journalist, has been making a study of profits in aviation, and while a considerable dumbbell himself, makes some revelations. He says that since the Stock Exchange crash, the aviation industry was cut off for a time "from the flood tide of easy money and whoopee investments."

But now, in 1930, there has been "a wholesale awakening." There is "a new stirring in the aviation world." While prices in aviation company securities dropped like a rocket last November, they have "righted themselves with surprising vitality" and big capital is seeing profits ahead.

General Motors. The General Motors is underwriting the industry, the Fokker Aircraft corporation is merged with the General Aviation Corporation, a holding company to acquire the Dornier company, all indicate the reliance of big capital on war profits to come.

"It becomes clear," says the Literary Digest, "that the industrialists and financiers have a bird's-eye view not disclosed to the groundlings, and that the coupon-clipping will start before long." Which means that the "industrialists and financiers" know that war, and big profits in airplane war orders, is nearing.

But the workers need not expect to benefit by that.

Low Wages. Although air-plane work requires much training and skill compared to many other industries, the average weekly wage paid, when the worker is putting in full time—as has not been the case—is only \$34.52.

In New England plane factories, the 50 hour week and over prevails, yet there the average wage is only \$33.08, while in western states a week of 49.7 hours gets a larger, but still badly paid average of \$38.96.

Women workers are not paid nearly as much as men, though they do men's work; the average wage for women being miserable, from \$12.97 a week to \$19.68.

The airplane workers have every reason to organize shop committees against war, which will mean a terrible speeding up at wages and hours and military control that will make them utter slaves. With other workers in all industries, they should form shop committees not only to protest against war by marching from their shops at the close of the work day August 1, but to carry on a struggle for social insurance, against wage cuts, the speed-up, and relief to the unemployed now and at all times.

Root's Letter. Their purpose is made plain by Elihu Root's letter made public the day before they met, in which he praises Ralph Easley, secretary of the strike breaking National Civic Federation for inspiring the whole investigation, and gives its purpose to bring in a report no matter how fanciful on which a gigantic anti-labor secret police system can be founded. Subsidiary aims are evidently to try and smash Amtorg, the Soviet Union trading company in U. S. and not least, to whip up sentiment for war on the U.S.S.R.

Against this capitalist offensive, the Communist Party calls a counter offensive. Rally to mass demonstrations August 1, for unemployed relief, for the seven hour day and five day week, and demand that all war funds be immediately used for the relief of the 7,000,000 starving jobless!

One of the institutions openly stated by Fish as within his field of "investigation" is the Daily Worker, official organ of the Communist Party of U.S.A.

Keep Out Daily Worker. Therefore, when the Daily Worker reporter appeared at the doorway (Continued on Page Three)

### The Striking Miners Will Fight!

By BILL DUNNE.

The operators have reached the point beyond which they cannot force labor to go.—Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph.

The preparations for the Second National Convention of the National Miners' Union are proceeding, not only in an atmosphere of struggle, but in connection with important struggles now in progress. This is especially true in Northern West Virginia—in the Morgantown section. Here a number of mines are closed by strikes or working with a handful of miners. Workers in nearby mines are in a strike mood. The whole section is seething with discontent and actual rebellion. About 2,000 miners are now in action, led by the National Miners' Union. Rank and file strike committees are in charge.

STRIKING AGAINST WAGE-CUTS.

The struggles are directed against a new series of wage-cuts. At the Cassville mine some 500 men struck. Some returned to work after a few days, only to come out again yesterday. Three hundred miners employed by the Cleveland mine are on strike. The Bunker mine, with 70 miners, has been struck. At Revesille 400 miners are on strike. A Lumberton mine, employing 200 miners, is expected to be closed by a strike tomorrow. The Connelville mine, employing 500 men, where a strike committee has been elected, may be shut down by a strike at any moment. In Penowa, Pa., 130 miners are striking.

Mass picketing is being carried on in all these strikes. Committees of action for organizing and leading strikes in other mines in this section have been set up. Leaflets, calling upon miners to "Strike Against Wage Cuts" are being distributed to all mines.

The Northern West Virginia area is an extension of the coal region in southwestern Pennsylvania and the conditions of miners and their families are just as bad. In other words, the working class in these mining camps is living at the starvation level. The spokesmen of the coal barons themselves admit this. Writing in the Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph for July 10, George H. Snyder, its special economic and financial writer, stated:

"The operators have reached a point beyond which they cannot force labor to go. Strikes and red ink are the result."

This statement is made in the course of an article headed: "Strikes Face Southern Coal Producers." This article, whose frankness is in itself proof positive of the depth of the crisis in the coal mining industry and the rapidly sharpening class relationships, is worth quoting for the benefit of any comrades who may have lingering doubts as to whether the choice for mine workers (as well as other workers in decisive industry) is actually struggle or slavery.

A NEW OFFENSIVE. This article openly predicts a new wave of rationalization in the bituminous fields—particularly the important West Virginia fields, (Continued on Page Three)



# EGYPTIAN MASSES IN CLASH WITH FORCES OF BRITISH IMPERIALISM

## 250 Wounded and 14 Killed in Desperate Fight Against Police and Soldiers

### Masses in General Strike Disregard Wafdist "Advice" and Showed Real Militancy

Two of the economically and strategically most important colonies of British imperialism are in serious open revolt. The Indian revolution has already developed considerably, with the workers and peasants more and more assuming the leadership in the struggles. In Egypt, although the Wafdists, the political organization of the Egyptian bourgeoisie, have not yet been as clearly exposed as an agent of British imperialism as the Gandhi crowd in India, the movement against British imperialism has already assumed a mass character.

The fact is borne out by recent happenings in Egypt, notably the general political strike in Alexandria on Tuesday, which has shown the masses' fearless militancy and indignation against the Wafdists, who are being used by the British imperialists to show sympathy to Egyptian martyrs in recent political struggles in Mansourah and Bilbeis. As all bourgeois parties in the colonies who seek to use mass movements as a bargaining weapon with the imperialists, the Wafdists were afraid that the masses would go too far. So they

pleaded, when the strike was called, that the strikers "should not in any wise break the peace." But these words sound like treachery in the ears of the Egyptian masses which, completely disregarding the "advice" of the Wafdists, burst into militant struggles with the imperialist soldiers and police.

At mid-day on Tuesday, July 15, the square of Mohamed Ali in Alexandria, where the demonstration took place, was turned into a battleground between the demonstrators, the police and soldiers, who were called to the scene in emergency. Volleys of bullets were fired into the crowd by the soldiers, and the demonstrators, far from being intimidated, returned the fight with whatever weapon they could get hold of. Windows were broken and an army truck was upset by the demonstrators and burst into flames in the middle of the square. The fierce character of the battle is shown by the fact that 250 persons were wounded and 14 killed.

The first bugles of an Egyptian mass revolt have been sounded. Let the British imperialists and their servants, the social fascist MacDonald and the Egyptian bourgeoisie tremble!

# Nanking Army Corp Mutinied; Took Arms and Joined Red Army

(Wireless By Imprecors)  
SHANGHAI, July 15.—The Fifteenth Nanking Army corp, which was engaged in suppressing Communists at the frontier of Anhwei province, have mutinied. Strong detachments have deserted their commanders to join the Communists, taking with them large supplies of arms, ammunition, etc.

# TRAINING CADRES FOR PARTY AND UNIONS

The campaign to establish the much needed Party training school for functionaries in this district is well on the way.

All plans with regard to curriculum, instructors and maintenance of students have been completed by the district Agitprop department. The school is scheduled to open the first week in August. All registrations must be in the district Agitprop office not later than July 15. In view of the concentrated study course and the consequent necessity of limiting the number of students, all applications that come in after the above date will not be considered.

The revolutionary unions are particularly urged to greater interest and initiative in taking advantage of the offer to the unions to select five students each. The acute lack of functionaries in the revolutionary unions constitutes a very serious problem in the development of the revolutionary unions into mass organizations of struggle. The training school offers an opportunity to develop fresh functionaries for the revolutionary unions.

The chief course in the school curriculum will be the course on organization and the trade union course for which a complete and comprehensive outline has been received from the Red Trade Union International. Comrade R. Baker, district organizer of the Party, will lead the class in organization, and J. W. Johnstone, district secretary of the TUUL, will be the instructor in the trade union course.

All working class organizations, revolutionary unions and sympathizers with the working class education movement are urged to send in their contributions towards the fund for financing this vitally important school. Send all funds and contributions to the Agitprop Department, District 2, at 26-28 Union Square.

# EXPOSE I.L.G.W. RACKET "PROBE"

## Man Stabbed Was the Head of Gangsters

BULLETIN.  
New York.—Officials of Local 38 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers called a meeting of the over 200 workers in the Hattie Carnegie ladies' tailoring shop yesterday and ended the stoppage, threatening to replace with others sent by the "union" any who did not go back to work.

These workers all quit because the boss fired one of the shop committee. That is the way the I. L. G. W. rulers show solidarity.

NEW YORK.—The Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union yesterday issued the following statement exposing the hypocrisy of the Schlesinger racketeering gesture:

"The cry of racketeering raised by the officials of the so-called International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, is nothing more than the old outcry 'catch the thief.' It is evident that these officials are seeking to divert the attention from the real cause of the assault on David Fruhling, namely a fight for booty. Moreover it is significant that these officials suddenly discover racketeering now, when one of their henchmen is stabbed.

L. L. G. W. Right in It.  
"The fact of the matter is that racketeering in the clothing trades has been going on for a long time and the officials of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union were not only aware of its existence but were also the first 'partners to the business.'

"It is no secret in the District Attorney's office that the gangsters for whom the I. L. G. W. U. officials are now supposedly looking had been in the latter's payroll for a long time, and especially during the so-called cloak and dress 'strikes' in 1929 and 1930, engineered by the 'union' officials and the employer's Association to sell out the workers.

"During the so-called dress strike in 1930, David Fruhling, who was recently stabbed, was chairman of the so-called organization committee, consisting exclusively of notorious New York and Philadelphia gangsters, who freely terrorized and assaulted the workers.

"The partnership of the I. L. G. W. U. officials and the gangsters in the racket got along nicely so long as they succeeded through terror and intimidation in extorting enough tribute from the workers to divide.

"Now, however, the workers are revolting against their miserable sweat shop conditions and the racket union, the I. L. G. W. U., that forced these conditions upon them. Naturally the funds are running low in the racket union. There is not enough for both officials and gangsters, and therefore, the fight for the booty is on, and David Fruhling, the leader of the gang, is the first victim.

"The Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union is leading the workers in the fight against the racketeering I. L. G. W. U. and the gangsters and mobilizing all clothing workers for a mass struggle for union conditions."

# MEN'S CLOTHING WORKERS RALLY

## Hundreds At Cooper Union Back N.T.W.I.U.

NEW YORK.—Despite the trick of the Hillman clique in advertising the disbursement of \$50,000 to unemployed men's clothing workers, in an attempt to keep thousands of needle workers from a mass meeting called by the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, more than 500 men clothing workers enthusiastically endorsed the intensive campaign to organize the industry and smash the bosses' company union, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, at a mass meeting in Cooper Union at 7 p. m. last night.

Call for Struggle.  
Needle trades workers leaders, veterans in many bitter battles with the bosses and their agents, hammered at the need for the organization of shop committees, and a shop delegate conference for genuine rank and file control of the union.

A shop delegate conference is to be called in the near future for the purpose of working out a program of shop organization and strike struggle.

Worsening Conditions.  
Describing the worsening conditions the men's clothing workers are forced to labor under, J. Hertz, chairman of the meeting, told of the role of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers as the speed-up, wage-cutting agents of the bosses.

Demand End of Piece Work.  
Urging the assembled needle workers to organize for fight against the life-sapping piece work, introduced by the Hillman company union, A. Sazru stressed the importance of building shop committees in the Hillman controlled shops.

Greeted by a big ovation, Ben Gold, secretary of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, called upon the workers to immediately spur the drive to organize the shops and to prepare for strike in an intensive struggle to smash the bosses company union and restore conditions in the industry.

Thousands Jobless.  
More thousands unemployed than those still in the shops, with wage reductions an almost daily occurrence, and speed-up pushed to an unbearable point, the men's clothing workers are again surging forward to bitter struggles against the bosses, Louis Hyman, president of the N. T. W. I. U., declared.

# "The Big House" at Astor Tense Film of Prison Life

## AT EIGHTH ST. PLAYHOUSE.

One of the more important films of the season "The Big House," now at the Astor Theatre, can rightfully be called the epic film of prison life. Never before has the day by day activities of the prisoners in any large institution been so well described on the screen. With the exception of several minor episodes it is a rather truthful portrayal and for that reason must be given earnest consideration.

After describing the various phases of life within the prison, we see the inmates attempt to secure their liberation by a prison break. This part of the picture follows closely many of the actual prison revolts that have taken place during the last year. In many ways it equals the fine scenes to be found in "The Last Mile" yet that play is on the whole the superior of the present film. That does not in the least mean that the film is not a good one. Insofar as its theme is concerned, no other picture has yet been made that can even be considered as its rival.

One of the greatest faults that can be charged against the picture is that it had to compromise itself by forcing in love interest, when the picture would have been much better off without it. While it does not do the picture any great harm, it seems like an unnecessary growth that should be cut off.

The film has definite characters, the outstanding one being none other than the old reliable Wallace Beery. His portrayal of the leader of the jail outbreak is the outstanding achievement of his long and varied career. The rest of the cast is equally good. It includes Chester Morris, who plays the part of one of the inmates, who when the revolt takes place, betrays his comrades and allies himself with the prison authorities. He is not the only traitor, as one of the other leading characters is played by Fletcher Norton who has the role of Oliver, a stool pigeon. Others in the large cast are Karl Lewis, Robert Montgomery, Lewis Stone and Leila Hyams.

George Hill directed the film and deserves great credit for the masterful work on his part. It is a film he can well be proud of.



Scene from "Pamir," the thrilling film of the Soviet-German expedition into the little known Pamirs, now showing at the Eighth St. Playhouse.

# Great Crowd Gathers On Food Picket Lines

NEW YORK.—Four arrests failed to stop picketing by the strikers led by the Food Workers' Industrial Union at the two bakeries at Allerton Ave. There were 2,000 crowded around the picket lines. The riot wagons were called out. Myerson, the business agent of the A. F. of L. union, Local 500, got the injunction under which arrests were made.

The F. W. I. U. is picketing a whole series of other shops.

There will be a meeting of all Communists in the food industry tomorrow at 7:30 p. m. at 26 Union Square.

# Unemployed Textile Delegates to Report

NEW YORK.—The delegates of the National Textile Workers' Union who attended the National Convention of the Unemployed, held in Chicago July 4 and 5, have returned. The union has decided to have a mass meeting, at which time the delegates will give their report of the convention. This meeting will be held on Thursday, July 17, 7:30 p. m., at the union headquarters, 13 West 17th street, N. Y. C.

The meeting of last week elected delegates to take part in the United Front Conference to be held in Manhattan Lyceum, 65 East Fourth street, on Thursday, July 24. All shops were instructed to elect delegates from the shops as well.

lura bands when they entered Odessa in 1920. Koch admits having used the church council for political activity against the collectivization of agriculture and against the emancipation of peasant women. He openly declares that he stands by the old imperial German principle of the three "K's" for women, Kirche, Kinder, Kueche in other words the church, children and the kitchen.

# Trial of German Pastor in Odessa

MOSCOW (I. P. S.).—The trial of the German pastor Koch began June 21st, in Odessa on charges of counter-revolutionary activity against the Soviet power and against the collectivization of agriculture. The court-room is crowded with German colonists from the surrounding countryside. Koch admits having taken an active part in the anti-soviet rising in 1919, and having publicly welcomed the Pet-

# 15 Months Fortress for Communist Editor

BERLIN (I. P. S.).—On June 27th the German Supreme Court in Leipzig sentenced the responsible editor of the Communist organ "Socialist Republic" in Cologne, to one year and three months fortress for preparation for high treason in connection with the publication of various articles. The judge declared that even the remotest preparation for a revolutionary over-

# Admits Carol Coup Is Anti-Soviet Move

PRAGUE (I. P. S.).—The prominent French journalist Jules Sauerwein publishes an article in "Ceske Slovo," the organ of the Czech Foreign Minister Benesch in which he deals with the tasks facing Carol and set him by the imperialist wire-pullers who permitted his cut and dried coup. Sauerwein is present in Roumania, and writes:

"Roumania is a young state wedged in between Soviet Russia, Bulgaria and Hungary, and it must be strengthened in accordance with the demands of its geographical position. It is necessary that its defense capacities should be strengthened and that Bessarabia should be cleaned of all trace of communist influence."

# Nanking Near Collapse; U.S. Sends More Arms

PEKING (I. P. S.).—According to a report from Nanking the elements in favor of the closing of hostilities are growing more and more powerful owing to the desperate condition of the Nanking forces. It is even reported that Chiang Kai-shek is considering the possibility of retiring with his

forces to Canton. Should this report be correct then this means that Chiang Kai-shek regards his position on the Yangtze-Kiang as hopeless.

Thirty-six aeroplanes, including 12 bombing planes, are expected to arrive in Shanghai from the United States for Chiang Kai-shek's forces.

# Mass Arrests of Landworkers in Hungary

BUDAPEST (I. P. S.).—Arrests of landworkers have been going on for over a week at the end of June in the Hungarian plateau. The police declare that they are on the track of communist organizations amongst the landworkers. The truth however, is that the landworkers have dared to organize themselves in trade unions with a view to improving their lot. About 150 landworkers have been arrested and police activity is continuing. The official denial issued by the Hungarian government of the reports of unrest amongst the agricultural population is thus very obviously dishonest.

# 22,000 Krupp Workers For Dismissal

BERLIN (I. P. S.).—Board of Directors of the Krupp works has filed an application with the Reichspräsident in Duesseldorf to dismiss the staff of its works in Essen. 22,000 workers are involved and the dismissals will come into operation about the end of July.

# 2,400 American Troops Stationed in China

SHANGHAI, July 16.—About 2,400 troops of American imperialism are stationed in China. The 4th Regiment of Marines, stationed at Shanghai, numbers about 1,200. 500 marines are stationed at Peking and 700 of the 15th Infantry are stationed at Tiensin.

# Clerks in Solidarity Strike

BUTTE, Mont.—Members of the Clerks' Union here walked out in sympathy with the striking machinists and teamsters. They would not stand for the delivery of goods

by scab teamsters. After registering the vigorous complaint that "strike breakers were given inadequate protection by the police," the bosses retaliated by closing their shops.

# Communist Activities

- Section 5 Fundamentals class will be held every Wednesday beginning tonight. All new comrades must attend, at 369 Prospect Ave.
- Section 5 Functionary Meeting will be held Thursday, July 17 at 7 p. m. at 569 Prospect Ave.
- Labor and Fraternal Organizations A.N.C.C. Will have an open air meeting at Marcy and Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn, at 7 p. m.
- Workers Ex-Servicemen Will have an open air meeting tonight at 8:30 p. m. at Second Ave., cor. Ninth St.
- Sacco, Vanzetti I.L.D. Branch will hold an open air meeting at 180th St. and Daily Ave., at 8:30 p. m.
- Williamsburg I.L.D. Will have a membership meeting tonight at 8:30 p. m. at 68 Whipple St.
- Women's Anti-War Conference will be held Friday, July 19 at 7:30 p. m. at 26 Union Sq.

# Senate O.K.'s Secret Anti-Soviet Plot

(Continued from Page One)  
"situation" of war against the Soviet, the administration gets the whitewash of an apparent general denial of any secret agreements, since none but the Daily Worker is exposing this imperialist trickery aimed at war against the Soviet Union.

Building for War.  
With this out of the way, Senator Reed, for the treaty, made a speech for ratification in which he showed that American imperialism won a victory over its imperialist rivals at London, arming itself upward "from one to eighteen heavy cruisers" in preparation for either war to seize markets and colonies from Britain or to prevent Britain from grabbing more than the allotted share of territory in the common war on the Soviet Union secretly agreed on at London.

"So great Britain goes down four, Japan stands stock still, and we go from one to eighteen heavy cruisers; yet they say this is an affront to our security," Reed rightly claimed.

Yet these eighteen cruisers are being speeded up for war, at a cost of more than a billion dollars, while 8,000,000 jobless workers and their families are starving and the government refuses to grant any funds for relief, no social insurance, no unemployed insurance.

All Out on August 1.  
The "opposition" of the American naval officers is patently "fixed." They are to "oppose" the treaty by demanding still more warships than the treaty does. Then defense of the treaty is made from a "step toward peace" angle and all the simple-minded pacifists are made crazy to support it, though its obvious building of \$1,000,000,000 more cruisers is a move toward war.

This whole hypocritical affair stinks to heaven, and the workers, marshaling their forces from the shops when the whistle blows August 1, should march to the demonstrations called by the Communist Party under the slogan: "Not a cent for warships; all funds for the unemployed!"

# Anti-Lynching Mass Meeting Next Week

NEW YORK.—The anti-lynching mass meeting called by the American Negro Labor Congress for 8 p. m. in Royal Palace, 16 Manhattan St., Brooklyn is Wednesday next week, instead of today as was mistakenly announced in the Daily Worker yesterday. The main speaker will be Herbert Newton, under a charge of insurrection in Georgia for which he will be electrocuted if convicted. Newton's offense consisted in organizing white and Negro workers for a common struggle against the bosses and against lynching.

# Jobless Shoe Worker Is Driven to Suicide

NEW YORK.—Thomas W. Lawrence turned on the gas and put up a warning to neighbors to beware of danger from it. He was dead when found. He had been unemployed many months and sick since May, without money for continued treatment. He was a shoe cutter, a real Yankee, born in Massachusetts.

There are many such suicides now among the starving unemployed. The Communist Party calls on them to fight for work or wages, not to die for the comfort of capitalists who do not have any immediate way to exploit them on a job.

# This Saturday July 19

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# AXON DIET ELECTION RESULTS SHOW GREAT GAIN FOR COMMUNISTS

## scists Also Made Enormous Gains in the Election

cial Democrats and Brandlerites Both Suffer Loss

The most important result of the elections for the Saxon Diet, which were held recently, is the enormous gain of the fascists, who have won 766 votes, being the phenomenal gain of 27 per cent. The gains of the fascists are fairly covered by losses of the German national and of the German people's party, which together dropped 242,000 votes. The main bourgeois party lost a total of 360,436 votes. The social democratic party lost 105,000 votes, whilst the Communist party was the only other party which won votes as compared with last elections, having increased its poll by 10,022 votes.

The right-wing socialists lost their two seats and the Brandlerites again failed to win a mandate, losing a considerable section of their poll. Their losses accounted for the greater part of the Communist gains.

# The Striking Miners Will Fight!

(Continued from Page One)

Those low wage scale was used as a club to drive the Pennsylvania miners' living standards below the subsistence level, following the series of betrayals by the U. M. W. A. and the succession of defeats, beginning in 1922 and extending up to 1929, which resulted from the Lewis sell-outs.

Those labor troubles are again facing many operators in the coal industry. For the past six months the policy of the West Virginia producers has been to constantly cut wages so that prices could be reduced enough to keep out competition of other fields. With no labor organization to offer serious opposition, the plan worked with a fair degree of success for a long period. Since the victory of the Pennsylvania and Ohio producers over the United Mine Workers in the last strike (The Lewis sell-out—B. D.) the Southern operators have been forced to carry their wage-cuts to such an extent that the system now appears to have reached the breaking point.

At present there are strikes at several properties in West Virginia. Operators anticipate these outbreaks to become more prevalent as labor dissatisfaction increases. There has been no generally organized effort to bring labor in the old non-union fields into a concerted movement. The strikes have been purely local in character and they have been conducted under the leadership of dominant men at each of the properties. (This is a very interesting description by a capitalist journalist of the rank and file strike committee of the N. M. U., of the new forms and methods of struggle of the Red International of Labor Unions and its various sections, that is, the most militant, and consequently "dominant," workers in the mines, in this instance, developing leadership under the terrific pressure of wage-cuts and speed-up with the aid of the T. U. L. union in the industry.)

The article then gives the following essentially correct picture of the difficulties under which the present struggles are being conducted and thereby unconsciously testifies to the determination of the mine workers have shown in beginning and continuing the strikes: "Organized labor has never made much headway in West Virginia and Kentucky. The way of the union delegate has been particularly hard. . . . To understand the reason for the failure . . . to make an impression on the Southern fields it is necessary to study the conditions at most of the mines.

"As a general rule the Southern mines have been opened in regions in which there was no previous industrial activity. All the ground within miles of the tippie is owned by the operators. . . . The operator has built the houses, owns the stores and has opened the roads. The domination of the operator has been so complete that the company usually owns the police force and controls what local government there happens to be. A labor organizer cannot come near the mine without being a trespasser. If he is a trespasser he is arrested."

But in spite of the unrestricted rule of the West Virginia coal barons since 1921-22, when the revolt of the miners and the armed march of 11,000 of them was betrayed by John L. Lewis (now busy selling out the last remnants of the U. M. W. A. in the anthracite), in spite of the relentless speed-up, in spite of continual wage-cuts, in spite of systematic robbery by short-weighting the miners, in spite of robbery at the company stores, in spite of feudalistic control enforced by coal company gunmen and the government, the crisis in the industry has deepened.

With full power to carry out rationalization to the utmost, with perhaps the best opportunity for driving workers to the limit that exists anywhere outside of the rayon and textile industries of Georgia, the Carolinas and Tennessee, we have here a classic instance of the contradictions of rationalization.

DEEPENING THE CRISIS. The merciless exploitation of workers by rationalization in this coal field laboratory, where working men and women are forced to submit to the scalpel of the efficiency experts of the overlords, has served only to increase the crisis and lay the basis for working-class revolt.

To solve the crisis the coal barons propose and intend to drive the weaker capitalist brigands to destruction and at the same time force the mine workers still farther below the subsistence level.

The same amount of coal, or even more, from fewer mines, produced by fewer mine workers, working for still lower wages than now prevail—this is the solution proposed.

The Snyder article continues: "No one is making money in the coal business at present. This has been true of nearly all the Pittsburgh district properties for several years. It is now true also of the Southern mines. Sliding prices have at last caught up with wage reductions."

Then follows the sentence that could very well become the battle-cry of all the mine workers in the United States and that the West Virginia miners have already sent ringing down the valleys where lie the richest bituminous fields in America: "The operators have reached a point beyond which they cannot force labor to go."

More miners are to be driven out of the industry. The least powerful of the coal operators will be bankrupted. There is too much coal, though millions of jobless and hungry men, women and children of the working class will shiver with cold this winter while their blue lips ache for bread.

Snyder says, with the cold brutality of the class which sees the whole world only through lenses of profit: "Many of the weaker operators are reaching the end of their ropes. Operators predict that the time is not very far distant when bankruptcy will start a weeding out process in all fields which will result in the abandonment of many of the least efficient mines. Harsh, as it may seem, this will be an influence for the ultimate improvement of the coal trade. It may prove to be an important factor in reducing the enormous surplus of producing capacity."

PARASITISM. Here we have it! Here in the most concrete form is the parasitism of capitalism in the imperialist period, capitalism, because of the inherent contradiction between production and the market, acting to throttle production in coal mining for the second time in six years. In essence, the program is to drive thousands of miners onto the highways as starving beggars in order that a handful of coal barons can more easily rob the workers still employed.

The fight of the miners and their families is a fight for existence—the most elementary form of the class struggle, but one that today has become a political struggle of a high order. A Negro miner in Rivesville voiced the feeling of the miners the other day in the simplest terms: "I work one or two days a week. I get \$3 a day. We might as well strike and starve as work and starve."

# LETTERS from the SHOPS

## Miners Spur Nat'l Conv. Drive

### 800 W. Virginia Miners on Strike Against Low Wages

Van Voorhis, W. Va. Daily Worker: Dear Comrades:—Another mine was closed today, 100 per cent. This is the Pursglove Mine, No. 2, at Scotts Run, W. Va.

We could close all the mines here. The miners are ready to strike for better wages and working conditions, but we are only working part time and nobody has any money.

We have over 800 miners out on strike here and a good chance to get 18,000 miners out, but the miners are living in coal company houses and trade in coal company stores. After three days of strike the children are crying for something to eat and driving the miners back to work.

Collect Relief. We were sending cars and trucks out gathering relief from stores, farmers and miners that are yet working, to take care of the most needy families.

But we can only take care of a small number, with others going around hungry, and some after so long return to work to save their children from starving to death.

The Workers' International Relief did not help us as yet and did not give one cent to help feed the miners.

U. M. W. A. Fakers Out. That is our trouble here and keeps us from spreading the West Virginia strike, and the miners that are yet working must come out. But we are doing all we can to spread the West Virginia strike against wage cuts and the bad conditions now existing in Northern West Virginia, District 31. The so-called leaders of the fake United Mine Workers are doing all they can through their agents to keep us from spreading the Northern West Virginia strike, but they are losing ground here fast.

Comradely yours, CHARLES S. CLOSE, Board Member of the N. M. U.

Editorial Note:—In leading the growing strike of the West Virginia miners against starvation wages and intolerable conditions, rank and file strike committees from the pits must be the means of spreading and strengthening the strike.

Relief must be organized at once, and the national office of the Workers' International Relief must be notified of the plight of the striking miners.

The Northern West Virginia miners are now in the front lines of the miners' fight against the hunger and murder conditions forced upon them by the coal operators. All miners must rally to their immediate support, for the West Virginia miners, fighting so heroically against terrific odds, must win their fight.

of South Bend. He must be confused. How can he be a radical when the pope has a lease on his life.

As an ex-serviceman he ought to know that Christianity was a failure, as it was all Christian nations that went to war against one another.

I wonder why he can't see through the trickery of the priest-craft. We are taught that Christ is at the head of this society and the very opposite is the truth. Christian principles apply to Communism as he said, call no man master or father, and did he not forbid public worship.

Yours for the success of the Party, AN EX-SERVICEMAN AND SYMPATHIZER.

Some Admissions of Boss Press Headlines

Editor Daily Worker: Eleven murders in ten days by millionaire racketeers of Chicago. Russia completes the Turkish railway which will bring the Soviet Union an income of 50 million rubles a year and make food cheap and plentiful in Central Asia.

Rebellious women in Denver, Colo. go into a "hen huddle" as a protest against the boredom of bridge and the monotony of the kitchen range.

Soviet Russia establishes community kitchens, laundries and nurseries so that all women may have regular hours of work, vaca-

tions with pay and economic independence. Mothers are quite as free to order their own lives as fathers or sons or daughters. It is not necessary to have a special "day" for the shedding of sentimental tears and the profit of the manufacturers of candy and greeting cards.

West Virginia, July 4, under the control of the notorious Van Bittner. The UMWA has no membership and but little influence in this section. But in its efforts to carry out the instructions of the coal barons it has found it necessary to drop its old conciliatory phrases.

The "policy committee" of this well advertised convention stated: "There is only one thing for the miners in this convention to do. With a courage born of despair, we must tell the coal operators, our government and the public in general that we will resist any further wage reductions, any further degradation of our families, even unto death. The time has come to call a halt. We may as well starve fighting for a decent wage as to starve working for the present low wages."

No better proof of the depth of the determination of the miners to fight wage cuts and unemployment can be had than this hypocritical statement issued by traitors who have proved their treason ten times over.

We must unite all miners against these class enemies. Their defeat is the guarantee of the victory of the mine workers.

### MINERS MUST BUCKLE DOWN TO TASKS OF BUILDING N.M.U. LOCALS

#### More Action Needed in Getting Delegates for the Big National Miners Union Convention

West Frankfort, Ill. Daily Worker: Dear Comrades: In regards to the conditions in the coal fields in Ill. Strikes and machinery are coming every day. Eighty per cent of the miners are for the policy of the N. M. U. But all they do to put it into effect is to talk and tell you they are for it. We have spent night and day with leading comrades trying to organize locals of N. M. U. Also put thousands and thousands of leaflets for meetings. Only to find a very few who answered the call. Which they would promise to hold regular meetings. But when we went back no one was to be found. This is something that must be stopped. Our members and sympathizers must not stop at talking. But must put their thoughts into action and put the locals to functioning. As the national convention is at hand and we must have delegates from each and every local. The national convention will be held in Pittsburgh, Pa., July 26, 1930.

Comradely yours, CHARLES S. CLOSE, Board Member of the N. M. U.

Editorial Note:—Comrade Groves does well to sound a call for more action in the building and strengthening of the National Miners Union. The critical growth of our revolutionary unions is marked by an altogether too-great discrepancy between the real organization strength they can muster, and the clinging nebula of sympathizers, supporters, that do not lend other than verbal aid.

While calling upon the N. M. U. functionaries and rank and file members to buckle down to the tasks confronting them, Comrade Groves must not forget the tasks that devolve upon him as Secretary of the Illinois district of the N. M. U. and of the entire N. M. U. leadership. The task of seeing that each and every functionary and member carries out the duties and work assigned him, the ceaseless follow up of day to day work, exposing weaknesses and correct them immediately, routing out opportunist elements that cannot or do not wish to follow the fighting program of the N. M. U., etc. etc.

Faced with mass starvation, betrayed by the Howatts, Fishwicks and Farringtons, having only their own National Miners Union and the Communist Party to lead them, the miners must throw themselves into the work of organizing the National Miners Union, as they have never done before. Only fierce class struggles against the mine operators and their agents in the workers ranks, can save the miners and their families from slow starvation and increasing misery. On to the National Convention of the N. M. U.!

The Catholic Church in Malta controls votes by declaring it a "mortal sin" to vote for opponents of the church.

In Russia a vigorous campaign is carried on to free the ignorant and backward parts of the country from religious superstition.

AMALGAMATED FAKERS 100,000 TOOK PART IN TALK OF "CLEAN-UP" W.I.R. DEMONSTRATION

CHICAGO, Ill. (By Mail).—The Amalgamated national office has sent its Chicago official, Mr. Rissman, to "clean up" the New York office. What is the most recent record of this lily-white unscrupled Chicago section of the Amalgamated machine that justifies its acting as washerwoman in New York?

During the payment of the "unemployment insurance" used primarily to augment the handsome salaries of the Amalgamated officialdom, pay for the upkeep of their \$1,250,000 building, etc. it was discovered that one of the leading henchmen of the machine, chairman of the Banners Tailoring Company and chief lieutenant of Weinstein, of the Amalgamated bureaucracy, had been forging signatures to checks for death benefit and those who had left the trade. It will not

## BAR "DAILY" FROM FISH COMMITTEE "OPEN" HEARINGS

(Continued From Page One.)

of the "open investigation," a department of Justice doorman thrust his arm across the door as soon as he saw the reporter's credentials, and stated, "There's no room for you."

The reporter looked over the arm and saw within the cubicle wherein the "public investigation" was packed, a round table with the Fish Committee around it; a press table, and in about one-third of the space three or four rows of chairs for the "public" all occupied by the professional red baiters, business men, D. A. R. dames, dicks, and the variegated liars who are to testify. Plainly a hand picked public.

The Daily Worker reporter notified the doorman that he represented one of the very papers under investigation, the workers paper against which the "investigation" was leveled, that if the workers' press was barred from this open hearing the facts would be brought before the workers, with the natural interference that the Fish committee skulduggery wouldn't bear inspection, except as strained through the offices of the capitalist press. The doorman gave an eloquent shrug. He also refused to call his superior. He "had his orders."

Admit Boss Reporters. When the Daily reporter pushed the doorman's arm from the door and started in anyway, Department of Justice Dick No. 1402 came into action and escorted the reporter from the door. Capitalist press reporters were admitted while the argument was going on, and afterwards.

Reports that filtered out of the barred door (barred only to the workers) of the "open hearing" showed the committee most interested in trying to prove that the Communist youth were "all foreigners" or that "their parents were foreigners." Some of the school principals played up to this and called them foreigners.

Alfred Radko, principal of Public School 61 in the Bronx testified, and then asked if he could give his opinion.

Fish Speaks Up. Fish, throwing overboard his previously published statement that the committee is interested only in facts, eagerly responded, "Of course, the committee is not only interested in facts, we want your opinion as to a remedy."

Radko's remedy was that the Young Pioneers should all be deported to Russia. The Fish committee gently broke the news to Radko that this couldn't be done, as U. S. doesn't even recognize Russia.

Then, said Radko, they should be deprived of citizenship. Those who testified were Superintendent of Schools, O'Shea, supposed to be the first witness but he came late, Radko, Hazen Chatfield, principal of Districts 23 and 24, George Chatfield, director of attendance, McGuire, principal of Junior High School 61, Doty, first assistant in charge of discipline; F. M. Davis, principal of P. S. 109 in Brooklyn; O'Neal, a district superintendent of schools, a director of extension activities, and a woman principal named Conlan.

300 Out of 1500. The first witness was Hazen Chatfield. Chatfield was very indignant and worried over the fact that on May 1 some 20 per cent of the pupils of Public School 89 walked out and took their stand in the demonstration called by the Communist Party. He stated with horror that out of 1,500 pupils in his schools, 300 were "under the influence of the Communists." They distributed circulars, and when he suspended one boy, Leo Shapiro for not saluting the flag, "his father came down and defended him."

"The Brightest." The committee was very anxious

to show that the Communist children were "delinquents" or "dis satisfied because stupid." They go no comfort from the witnesses. Al testified that the Young Pioneer in their schools were "the brightest we have," "excellent public speakers." They ascribed this to the "devilish ingenuity of the Red who pick out such children for leaders." One witness testified that the "Young Pioneers can quote Karl Marx better than any one in this room." Whereupon a congress man dressed like Bryan asked in terestedly, "Who is Karl Marx?" The same congressman wanted to know, "whether the Young Pioneers is a school organization?"

The Harry Eisman case came up several times. His principal said Eisman was a good student.

Why They Study. Doty, first assistant in charge of discipline, opined that the Young Pioneers only went to school in order to learn what they had to fight against. He was much aroused because of a book he bought in the Jimmy Higgins book shop, telling leaders how to interest workers' children in Communism. He called it a "priceless book" and seemed indignant that he hadn't been able to get other copies after that book store closed down. He said he loaned his copy to the bomb squad and they made a photostat of every page.

The "Red Spark," Young Pioneer bulletin in P. S. 61, was much quoted and misquoted by the witnesses. The same for the Young Worker, Young Pioneer and the Daily Worker.

The director of extension activities told of smashing the "John Haynes Holmes Forum," because it was penetrated by Communists, also the Civil Liberties forum, and all sorts of other organizations.

The fact that young workers in school salute the red flag was mentioned with horror by several witnesses. All disclaimed knowledge of any Communist teachers, but Doty thought the teachers were "too liberal!"

Doty also told a sad story about taking 100 pamphlets off a student, on whom he also discovered a copy of "The Sacco-Vanzetti Case," by Felix Frankfurter, and a copy of one of Lenin's books.

JAIL FOR MANAGERS OF LONDON DAILY WORKER

(Wireless By Imprecors) LONDON, July 15.—Comrades Priestly, Patterson and Ward, managers of the Daily Worker (London), were tried for contempt of court in connection with the paper's comments on the sentencing of a worker for anti-militarist activity. The paper called the judgment on the case biased and the "Socialist" Premier, MacDonald, therefore ordered the prosecution.

Priestly was sentenced to nine months in jail, Patterson six, and Ward five. The printer was fined 200 pounds, plus twenty-five costs.

Write About Your Condition For The Daily Worker Become a Worker Correspondent

MAN alone on a farm can give home to a class-conscious working woman who is left with children to support. Those in the Lower Peninsula of Michigan preferred. HOWARD HARRIS, R. 7, ALLEGAN, Mich.

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# The Political Report of the Central Committee to the XVI. Party Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union

## Comrade J. Stalin's Address on 27th June 1930

### I. The Growing Crisis of International Capitalism and the Foreign Political Position of the Soviet Union.

Comrades, two and a half years have passed since the XV Party Congress. Apparently no very long period. But during this time a very serious change has taken place in the life of the peoples and states. If we characterize this period just elapsed in two words, we may designate it as a period of transformation. The transformation has been not only for us, the Soviet Union, but for the capitalist countries of the whole earth. But there is a fundamental difference between these two transformations. Whilst in the Soviet Union the transformation is a transformation in the direction of an even greater economic uplift, in the capitalist countries the change is in the direction of economic decay. In our country, in the Soviet Union, the increasing uplift of socialist construction in industry and agriculture. On the other side, among the capitalists, the growing crisis in economic life, in industry and agriculture. This is, in a few words, the situation today.

Remember the state of affairs in the capitalist countries two and a half years ago: Growth of industrial production and trade in almost all capitalist countries, growth of the production of raw materials and food stuffs in almost all agrarian countries. Over the U. S. A. hung the aureole of capitalism in full bloom. Victorious hymns of "prosperity." Geneflexions to the dollar. Songs in praise of the latest techniques, and in honor of capitalist rationalization. Proclamation of the era of the "recovery" of capitalism and the unshakable firmness of the capitalist stabilization. "General" shrieks and outcries about the "inevitable decay" of the Soviet country, the "irreversible collapse of the Soviet Union." This was the state of affairs yesterday.

And how are things today?

Today, an economic crisis in almost every industrial country of capitalism; today, an agrarian crisis in almost every agrarian country. In place of "prosperity"—mass misery and a frightful increase of unemployment. In place of an uplift in agriculture—the impoverishment of the million masses of the peasantry. The illusions of the impotence of capitalism in general, and of North American capitalism in particular, are crumbling to pieces. The hymns of victory in honor of the dollar and capitalist rationalization are

becoming considerably fainter. Ever louder resound the pessimistic lamentations on the "errors" of capitalism. And the "general" outcry on the "inevitable decay" of the Soviet Union is being replaced by a "general" enraged shrieking on the necessity of punishing "this country," which dares to develop its economies whilst all around crisis prevails.

This is what we see today.

Precisely what the Bolsheviks foresaw two to three years ago has come about.

The Bolsheviks maintained that the development of techniques in the capitalist countries, the growth of the forces of production and of capitalist rationalization, under the conditions given by the restricted standard of living of the million masses of workers and peasants, was bound to lead to an economic crisis of the utmost cruelty. The bourgeoisie press found these "original prophecies" of the Bolsheviks an excellent joke. The Right drew a dividing line between themselves and the Bolshevik prognosis, and replaced Marxist analysis by liberal chatter on "organized capitalism." And what really happened? Just what the Bolsheviks said would happen.

These are the facts.

Let us pass to an examination of the data of the economic crisis in the capitalist countries.

1. The World Economic Crisis.

(a) When the crisis is examined, the following facts become at once conspicuous:

1. Today's economic crisis is a crisis of over-production. That is, more goods are being produced than the market can absorb—more fabrics, fuel, factory articles, and food are being produced than the main consumers, that is, the masses of the people whose incomes remain on a low level, can buy for cash. Since in a capitalist state the buying powers of the masses of the people remain at a minimum level, the capitalists store the "surplus" goods, fabrics, grain, etc., in their warehouses, or even destroy them, in order to maintain prices; they limit production, discharge workers, and the masses of the people are forced to live in want and misery because too many goods are produced.

2. The present crisis is the first world economic crisis since the war. It is a world crisis not only in the sense that it affects all,

or almost all, the industrial countries of the world, even France not being able to avoid a certain depression evincing all the signs of an inevitable crisis, in spite of the systematic injection into its organism of milliards of marks from the German reparation payments. It is at the same time a world crisis in the sense that the industrial crisis coincides with the agrarian crisis affecting the production of every description of raw materials and food-stuffs in the leading agrarian countries of the world.

3. The present world crisis is developing unequally, in spite of its general character, and seizes this or that country at different

times and in varying degrees. The industrial crisis commenced in Poland, Roumania, the Balkans. Here it developed during the course of the past year. By the end of 1928 distinct signs of the beginning agrarian crisis were observable in Canada, in the U. S. A., in the Argentine Republic, in Brazil, in Australia. During the whole of this period the industry of the U. S. A. has been declining. Towards the middle of 1929 industrial production in the U. S. A. reached almost a record height. It was not until the second half of 1929 that the change began to be felt, developing rapidly into the acute crisis of industry, throwing the U. S. A. back of the level of 1927. This

was immediately followed by industrial crises in Canada and Japan. Next came the bankruptcies and crisis in China and the colonial countries, where the crisis has been aggravated by the fall in the price of silver, and the crisis of over-production is closely interwoven with the ruin of peasant farming brought about by the utter exhaustion resultant on feudal exploitation and unbearable taxation. With regard to Western Europe, the crisis did not make itself felt till the beginning of this year, and then not with equal intensity everywhere. France has even continued, during this period, to increase its industrial production.

I believe that it is needless to enter into the statistics demonstrating the existence of the crisis. No-one disputes today that there is a crisis. Therefore I confine myself to the mention of a small but characteristic table recently published by the German "Institute for the Investigation of Economic Tendencies." This table shows the development of mining, and of the main branches of the great manufacturing industries, in the U. S. A., Great Britain, Germany, France, Poland, and the Soviet Union, beginning with 1927, the production level of 1928 being taken at 100.

This is the table:

	Soviet Union	United States of America	Great Britain	Germany	France	Poland
1927	82.4	95.5	105.5	100.1	86.6	88.5
1928	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1929	123.5	106.3	107.9	101.8	109.4	99.8
1930	155.5	95.5	107.4	93.4	113.1	84.6

(First quarter in 1930).

What does this table show?

Above all it shows that the U. S. A., Germany, and Poland, are passing through an exceedingly acute economic crisis of industrial production, in the course of which the production level in the U. S. A., after the upsurge in the first half of 1929, fell off by 10.8 per cent in the first quarter of 1930 as compared with 1929, and returned to the level of 1927. In Germany the level of production, after three years stagnation, sank by 8.4 per cent as compared with the previous year, bringing it to a level 6.7 per cent less than 1927. In Poland the production level, after last year's crisis, sank by 15.2 per cent as compared with the year before, and thence to 3.9 per cent beneath the level of 1927.

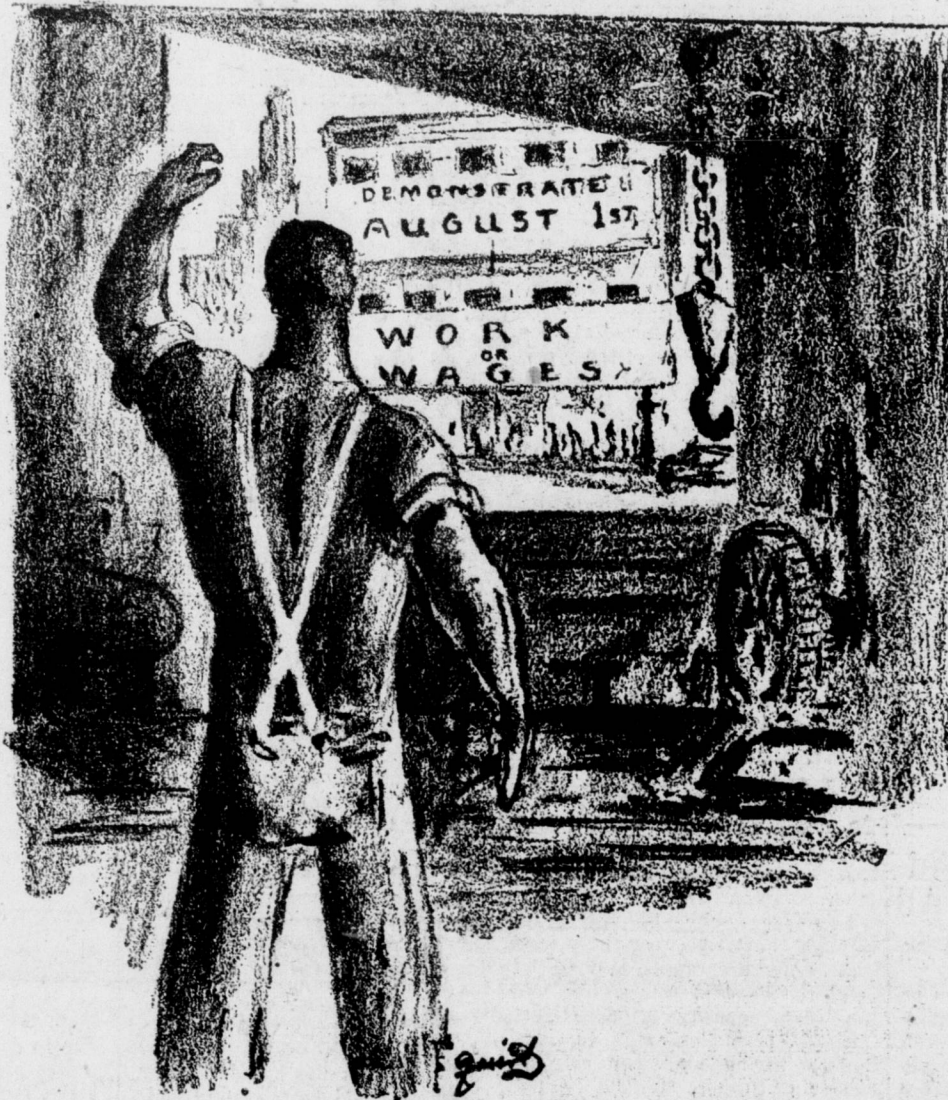
The table further shows that Great Britain has made no progress whatever for three years, does not rise beyond the level of 1927, and is suffering from a severe economic stagnation, culminating in a decline of production by 0.5 per cent in the first quarter of 1930 as compared with the previous year, there with entering the initial phase of the crisis.

Thirdly, it permits us to recognize that it is solely in France of the great capitalist countries, that a certain growth of heavy industry may be recorded, the level of production in the first quarter of 1930 being about double that of 1927, whereby the percentage of increase has risen from 17.6 per cent in 1928 to 23.5 per cent in 1929 and to 32 per cent in the first quarter of 1930, thus showing a curve of growth rising from year to year.

It may be said that if this is the status towards the end of the first quarter of this year, it is not impossible that matters may change for the better in the second quarter. But the data for the second quarter definitely confute any such assumption. On the contrary, they go to show that conditions will worsen in the second quarter. From these data we see the renewed fall of prices at the New York Exchange, a fresh wave of insolvencies in the U. S. A., a continued falling off of production, a reduction of the workers' wages, and an increase of unemployment in the U. S. A., Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, South America, Poland, Czechoslovakia, etc., and we see the beginning of stagnation in a number of branches of French industry—a sign of impending crisis in the present international economic situation. Today there are more than six million unemployed in the U. S. A., in Germany about five millions, in Great Britain over two millions, in Italy, South America, and Japan each one million, and in Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Austria each 500,000. I need not emphasize the acute aggravation of the agrarian crisis, plunging millions of farmers and working peasants into poverty. The crisis of over-production in agriculture has reached such a point that in Brazil two million sacks of coffee have been thrown into the sea in order to maintain high prices, and to ensure the profits of the bourgeoisie. In America maize is being used as fuel instead of coal, in Germany millions of pounds of rye are being fed to pigs; and in the matter of cotton and wheat, all measures are being taken to reduce the area cultivated by 10 to 15 per cent.

(To Be Continued.)

### Not A Cent for Armaments! All Funds for Jobs!



By QUIRT

### A Letter from Media Prison

Unable to send the Daily Worker letters through ordinary channels, Comrade Ray Peltz, youthful Communist organizer of Chester, Pa., now serving a 1-20-year sentence for his activity in Chester, had the following letter personally delivered. His spirit unbroken, Peltz calls upon the workers to intensify their struggle against the hunger and war bosses, whose hatred he incurred by his active work among the exploited workers of Chester, Pa.—Ed.

By RAY PELTZ.  
(Delaware County Jail.)

Comrade HOLMES and myself were arrested on the 15th of January while distributing leaflets at the Viscose Silk Mill in Marcus Hook, Pa., charged with seditious and convicted. Holmes was sentenced to the Huntington Reformatory, Huntington, Pa., while I was sentenced from 1 to 20 years in Delaware County jail and \$5,000 fine. The case was appealed to the State Superior Court, but the awfully "fair" judge, McDade, refused to let us out on bail pending the appeal. This case was a genuine railroad case from the very beginning.

War Industries in Chester.

Marcus Hook is a small industrial town right next to Chester, a town of heavy war industry, such as the Baldwin Locomotive, Sun Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, General Steel Castings, Ford's, General Chemical, rayon plants and many other such factories which are indispensable to the bosses when they carry on a war. Last winter (and I am told now even more acutely), the general business depression with all its consequences, showed its face clearly in these factories. The speed-up grew to the extent that, for example, at Ford's, men fainted on the jobs and many brought their lunches back home—not having time enough to eat it on the job. Industrial accidents increased, the already miserable wages of the white and Negro workers were cut again and again, on account of this, many factories were either completely shut down or began to run on part time, many workers were laid off and thousands of workers were walking the streets unable to get a job.

Hunger was creeping into the homes of these metal, chemical, oil, textile and other workers. Of course, the bosses grew greatly concerned with the welfare of the workers, so they wrote in their "Chester Times" that "a committee on unemployment was going to be set up, to investigate the unemployment situation in Chester and vicinity." Meanwhile, more and more workers were being thrown out of their jobs (and their homes when they could not pay rent), wages cut, speed of work doubled and tripled to an unbearable extent.

The Soviet Union. These pamphlets sell at 10 cents each, except for the Struggle of the Marine Workers, a double-sized booklet which sells at 20 cents. The first five pamphlets together may be secured for 50 cents, from International Pamphlets, 799 Broadway, New York City.

Workers Turn to Communist Party.

The workers began to look for leadership in putting up a counter-offensive against the bosses' attack upon their already miserable enough living conditions. The A. F. of L. fakery having discredited themselves in these factories already long before, the workers turned their faces towards the T.U.U.L. and the C.P., and so did the bosses. The T.U.U.L. and C.P., in spite of having small resources to work with, or rather no resources, nevertheless threw itself even more eagerly into the fight to expose the bosses' sagerly. We were gaining in membership in the revolutionary organizations, and almost every worker knew that there is a C.P. and T.U.U.L. in Chester which is fighting in his interests. On March 6, we held a successful demonstration against unemployment—2,000 workers being present at the street meeting, and about 600 parading down to the City Hall. A fierce police terror was put into effect. One meeting after another was broken up. Workers were arrested for distributing leaflets, selling the Daily Worker at shop gates, etc. In many instances, they were beaten up and clubbed by the cops and detectives; and then, on top of that, heavily fined by Judge Tom Barry and the other politicians of Delaware County.

Bosses Deliver Verdict.

The Chamber of Commerce of Chester at a special meeting at which Secretary of Labor Davis delivered a tirade against the C.P., and which was composed of the managers of the large factories, resolved "to wipe the Communists out of Chester" at about the same time we were arrested and charged with "sedition." At the trial, Judge McDade, who was then running for a higher office and was anxious to make a good showing before the bosses, among other similar things, said: "There were 4,000,000 unemployed and they might listen to the agitators." When he questioned us, he threatened to give us the limit—20 years in jail for distributing a leaflet. The I.L.D. was on the job, and defending against the bosses as much as it is possible for the workers to fight the bosses in their courts, under their laws, and with their interpretations of these laws.

Workers Must Fight On.

This, I believe, is a clear case, bringing out the economic crisis, worsening of the living conditions of the masses, the leftward swing of the working class as the counter-offensive against the bosses, the attempts to check the revolutionization of the American working class by discarding the mask of democracy with its jailings, lynchings, deportations, electrocutions. But these attacks, these jailings, will not weaken the working class and its vanguard, the C.P. The revolutionary movement in the U. S. will continue to grow more and more rapidly. The bosses feel their power slipping. The workers will help them realize this feeling in the very near future. I am proud to be a political prisoner, and hope to get out some day and do my part in the building of the T.U.U.L. and C.P. in the U.S. again. With greetings to the Daily Worker.

### The Fight of the English Woolen Strikers

The strike of the Yorkshire woolen textile workers is now in its third month. The social-fascist MacDonald government through their trade union strike-breaking apparatus is using all their power to smash the strike. The Communist Party and the revolutionary minority movement are leading the strike. The situation demands that we give full support to the strike, point out its revolutionary importance and link it up with the struggles of the textile workers of this country, and the general struggle against rationalization, wage cuts, unemployment and the war danger.

The Trade Union Unity League, the National Textile Workers' Union and the Workers' International Relief have organized a Yorkshire woolen strike Solidarity Day for July 19. On this day, throughout the country, factory, street, unemployed and general mass meetings will be held to take up collections for strike assistance. Town tag days will also be organized in textile towns.

—Ed.

By BILL MURDOCH  
(General Secretary of the National Textile Workers' Industrial Union.)

THE struggle of the 140,000 woolen strikers in Yorkshire has been completely neglected by our union membership in this country. As a result of the traditional sectionalism that existed in the struggles of the textile workers here, it has been difficult to make our leadership in the past grasp the idea of a national union operating north and south of the Mason and Dixon line, and as a hang-over from the old methods we find ourselves confronted with a situation where our leadership has done nothing to rally the textile workers for the support of the great struggles of the woolen strikers.

Coming as a result of the attempts of the English Woolen Manufacturers' Association and their agents in the reactionary unions to impose a cut of 5 to 8 per cent and an accompanying increase in the number of looms per worker, the strike has great significance for the American textile worker, especially in the woolen section.

At the present time there is a developing struggle between the bosses of both countries for the control of the world woolen market and especially the American woolen market.

As a consequence we see the introduction of the speed-up system being rushed in England and at the same time the American manufacturers trying to introduce the automatic loom into the woolen industry of this country. The struggle of the English worker is the first round of the fight against the increasing of the speed-up with its resulting intensification of the already enormous unemployment situation in the textile industry.

The struggle of the English workers under the leadership of the Red International of Labor Unions against the bosses and their reactionary leaders, must remind the workers of Lawrence, Passaic and Rhode Island of their struggles of the same nature in the past, struggles conducted in this country without the aid of international organization to guide them in their struggles.

During the Lawrence strike, during the Passaic strike, New Bedford and Gastonia struggles, the English workers rallied to our support both morally and financially. The English workers realized that we were fighting the same international system of speed-up and wage-cuts that the bosses call rationalization. If the bosses in England can put over the wage-cut and speed-up, the American bosses will use that as a further excuse to launch an attack against our conditions here.

Already districts are beginning to respond to the appeal of the Workers' International. First in the fight against the American bosses, and first in the struggle for the international working class, the Gastonia District has arranged a huge picnic, to take place in Mount Holly, for the benefit of the English workers for organization in the South.

Every district must now begin to put in effect the plan of the national executive of the Trade Union Unity League.

Rally to the support of the English strikers! Correct our past shortcomings in the building up of international solidarity among the textile workers!

Follow the example of the Gastonia District of the union!

Make our fight against the speed-up and wage-cuts a fight in deeds as well as in words! Support the English strikers by turning out en masse for demonstrations and meetings on Solidarity Day, July 19.

Support the strike by giving all you can!

### Sparks Tells of Marine Workers

WHEN the S.S. Fairfax and the gasoline tanker Pithis collided in Massachusetts Bay, 46 marine workers and passengers lost their lives. What was back of the criminal negligence in this disaster? What was back of the Vestris tragedy when the SOS signal was delayed for 24 hours after the ship was in a sinking condition?

"There has not been a major disaster at sea in the last 50 years that was not due to the rapacity and greed of the ship-owners." This statement of marine authorities, shocked into confession of the truth by the Vestris disaster, is quoted by N. Sparks, former editor of the Marine Workers Voice, in The Struggle of the Marine Workers, a pamphlet prepared under the direction of Labor Research Assn. and published by International Pamphlets. He backs up the quotation with facts and incidents which prove its truth.

Sparks, himself a seaman, knows the marine

workers' life at first hand and has written an inside story of the shipping industry. Seamen and longshoremen speak for themselves in this narrative and their tale is as lively as a novel.

With their story are brought together the main facts on the rebirth of the shipping industry, profits of the larger companies, wages, hours, "safety" at sea, the conditions of longshoremen and harbor workers, and the long struggle for organization. The author ends with the spirited story of marine workers in the Soviet Union, recently organized and affiliated with the Trade Union Unity League.

This pamphlet is one of a series published by International Pamphlets, 799 Broadway, New York City. Four others are now ready,—Work or Wages; the Challenge of Unemployment, Chemical Warfare; Poison Gas in the Coming War; Modern Farming; Soviet Style, and War in the Far East: a Threat to

### White Fascist Terror in Real Action in Finland

By MARTIN HENDRICKSON.

TOURING through Europe and the U.S.S.R., I passed through the Finnish industry to get to England. I arrived in Helsinki June 13, and tried to get 15 days Visas to stay in Finland, but they refused and I had only 3 days Visas, and had to leave on the first ship from Helsinki.

On the 14th of June I visited the workers' newspaper office (Tiedon Antaja) when government officials came to give notice that all Communist sympathizers of the dailies, weeklies and monthlies were prohibited from being printed, and meetings were prohibited. The police force came to see that this order would be immediately carried out.

In 1910, when I was a delegate during the socialist convention in Copenhagen, I also traveled in Finland. Finland at the time belonged to the former Czarist government. I was given an unlimited time to stay in this country to hold meetings and speeches. Now the white republic government which "advocates" free speech and free press refused to extend the 15 day visas to visit friends whom I know in Finland because they knew I was from the U.S.S.R.

Economic Deadlock.

Even in this short time I learned that the economic condition in Finland has grown into

such a deadlock which the following facts prove: Finland's main industry is lumber and dairy products. They have lost this market and have fallen down under the cost limit. Railroads have not been able to meet the running expenses.

Even since Finland became a self governing white government it has depended on imperialistic foreign credit. Everything has been mortgaged; cities, water power, forests and anything they could find of any value, and still they wanted more credit, but were unable to find it.

Fascist Attacks.

They attacked the workers in fascist form by kidnapping the leading radical workers all over the country and the white fascists went even so far as to attack the radical parliament members who were beaten nearly to death. They attacked organized labor to prove to the imperialist governments how well they act as watch dogs on the boundary of the U.S.S.R. and gain the credit which means their existence.

The Finnish Radical Organized Labor and the Communists appeal to the workers of the world to use all means and ways to make the Finnish white fascists government understand that their attack on Finnish organized labor is an attack on all the organized workers of the world.

### Notices of Control Commission

THE Central Control Commission of the Communist Party has recently dealt with several cases of weak demoralized elements who have deserted the growing struggles of the workers under the cloak of their going over into the camp of the renegades, the Lovestonites or the Trotskyites.

As such, the Central Control Commission has expelled from the Party or approved the expulsion from the Young Communist League of the following:

Hugo Oehler; former functionary of the Party, who under various pretenses deserted the difficult struggles in the South in the face of the brutal attacks of the bosses and their government, and then tried to cover up his demoralization and cowardice by an affiliation with the Trotskyites.

Raymond Spector; of Sec. 8, Dist. 2 (New York), who after a record of negligence, passivity and cowardice (on Palestine events, March 6th, May 1st, etc.) was removed from all offices in the Party some time ago, then showed leanings toward the Lovestonites, but finally became an agent and informer for the Trotskyites.

M. Maurel and H. Milton; of the Young Communist League, who under the pressure of increased demands for activities failed to attend regularly their unit meetings, or to pay dues, and who, instead, began to fraternize with renegade Lovestonites and Trotskyites, attending their meetings and giving them information about inner-League matters.

Demand the release of Foster, Minor, Amler and Raymond, in prison for fighting for unemployment insurance.

It is becoming the usual course of all the weak and cowardly elements, who shrink from the growing sharpness of the class war and who wish to run away from it, that they seek and find a refuge in the camps of the renegades, where little else is required besides slanderous attacks against the Party and the Comintern, and where, in recognition of their services to the enemies of the workers, they run no personal risks of imprisonment or bodily attacks from the henchmen of the bourgeoisie.

CENTRAL CONTROL COMMISSION,  
C. P. OF U. S. A.

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