

Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

(Section of the Communist International)

WORKERS
OF THE WORLD,
UNITE!

The one hundred and fifty thousand workers who rallied August 1st for social insurance and against imperialist war can only continue the fight effectively providing they are organized. Join the T. U. U. L. and the unemployed councils!
Rally Sept. 1st!

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MASSES WILL CONTINUE AUGUST FIRST STRUGGLE

Forward to September First!

WEDNESDAY'S Daily Worker will contain the resolution of the Central Committee estimating the results of the August 1st campaign and demonstrations. It is already possible, however, to emphasize a few necessary lessons from the work of the past few weeks.

According to telegraphic returns from forty-one cities over 125,000 workers joined in the demonstrations for unemployment insurance, for the defense of the Soviet Union and against imperialist war. Party district committees, in their pre-August 1st reports, declared their intention of carrying through demonstrations in seventy-five cities. This would indicate that there are still a number of cities to be heard from, with the probability that the total number of participants exceeded 150,000.

When one takes into consideration the extremely favorable circumstances under which these demonstrations were prepared and held the results cannot be considered sufficiently satisfactory.

The whole period immediately prior to August 1st was characterized by a deepening of the crisis and a continuous increase in unemployment.

A special session of the United States senate took place to ratify the increased armament program agreed upon at the London conference.

The Fish Committee "investigation" and the open steps for an embargo on Soviet goods as the first move toward a trade blockade and war occupied the center of the news.

These three factors, plus the prominence given the reports on the Chinese and Indian revolutions, the open preparations for anti-working class laws and an even sharper offensive against the workers at home, and many other incidents emphasizing the closeness of imperialist war, all created an extremely favorable objective situation for the mobilization of the masses.

But despite these favorable factors the August 1st demonstrations fell below those of May 1st, and far below those of March 6th. What is the reason?

The reason lies primarily in the inability of the Party and the revolutionary trade unions, either politically or organizationally, to take full advantage of this favorable objective situation.

Politically there was insufficient attention given to the task of driving home to the masses of workers the closeness of the war danger, its relationship to the sharpened offensive against the workers, and its significance for the workers. The masses were not made to feel that this was an immediate burning issue deeply affecting their lives. The slogan: "Not one cent for armaments; all funds for the unemployed" to a great extent was put only formally; it was not exploited as a means of rallying great masses of workers around the Party, the T. U. U. L., and the unemployed councils.

Organizationally, the reports indicate, there was an almost complete failure to build anti-war committees in the shops and mines, to organize marches from the place of work to the central demonstrations, or to strengthen the unemployed councils. The general lack of aggressiveness on the part of the police was interpreted as making the organization of workers' defense corps unnecessary.

Other outstanding weaknesses were a tendency to accept the statements of Hoover and Green "repudiating" the aggressive anti-Soviet war proposals of Lowman, Woll, Easley, etc., as indicating that the danger has passed, a vacation urge among many Party members in the very midst of the preparatory campaign, etc.

All of these weaknesses, which are the principle reasons for the insufficient mass response on August 1st, must receive the immediate attention of all leading comrades and committees.

In the mobilization for the September 1st struggle against unemployment, the preparations for which must be immediately started, these weaknesses must be overcome by a drastic examination of all phases of Party work.

The slogan: "Not one cent for armaments; all funds for the unemployed" must remain the principle slogan, with the Workers Social Insurance Bill as its concrete expression. This slogan utilized in connection with the slogan: "Organize! Strike against wage cuts!" must afford the political basis for the mobilization of the masses of employed and unemployed workers and the organization of T. U. U. L. shop committees and unemployed councils.

Organization, during the coming period, will be the measure of success. Leading Comrades from the Party, the revolutionary unions and the unemployed councils must give direct personal guidance to the units. Through the medium of shock troops, with leading comrades at the head, the next month must see the organization of shop committees and shop nuclei in a number of important factories; the organization of the unemployed councils must receive major attention.

By thoroughly discussing and drawing the lessons of August 1st in every Party unit and by systematically and energetically taking up the work of overcoming these weaknesses the Party must prepare for national unemployment day on Sept. 1st. The struggle for social insurance, and on the basis of this struggle the organization of unemployed councils and the T. U. U. L., must now be placed in the center of all revolutionary workers' activities. Forward to September 1st!

The Workers Will Remember!

In many demonstrations throughout the country on Friday workers were subjected to murderous police attacks. In a number of cases the police were aided by legionaries and gangsters.

New York City affords a particularly vicious example of police methods from which the workers must learn a lesson. Prior to the demonstration Mulrooney, the police department head, declared that no efforts would be made to interfere with or to stop the demonstration, and as proof of this, he said, no policemen would even be permitted to carry their clubs. But events proved that this was a mere ruse to take the workers off guard in order to launch a still more brutal attack.

Several hundred cops, during the course of the demonstration, were carefully secreted away in a near-by building. After the demonstration had ended and the workers were on their way home the police on duty in the square, by a process of skillful herding, sent several hundred of men, women and children down a street past the building where the special police were quartered. As soon as the crowd reached the building plain clothes provocateurs started a fake fight to justify an attack. Immediately the several hundred cops rushed out of the building and blackjacked the workers mercilessly, beating up men and women alike, and seriously injuring more than twenty workers.

This was clearly a planned attack. It was a continuation of the murderous police methods that have been marked recently by the killing of Steve Katovis, Alfred Levy and Gonzalo Gonzalez. It indicates that at every opportunity, even though such opportunity has to be manufactured, the police are determined to shower their boss-class hatred on the workers.

For the workers this must be a lesson. It must demonstrate emphatically both the role of the police and their methods. It must emphasize the need for defense corps and the necessity of these organized bodies of working class fighters being on duty from the beginning of a demonstration until the end—until all workers are safely beyond the police lines. Hiding places of police and gangsters must be ferreted out in advance; special workers' guards must be stationed to prevent such attacks as Friday. The workers must remember these police methods and prepare to maintain their right to demonstrate and strike for their demands.

200,000 JOIN IN FRENCH STRIKE FOR MORE WAGES

Steel, Iron, Building Trades Workers Out In Lille Area

Fakers' Sell Out Fails Communists Call For General Strike

PARIS, Aug. 3.—The strike of the French workers in the Northern industrial section against a fake social insurance bill, aimed to mulct the workers, and for higher wages, is growing. It is expected that by Monday 200,000 workers will be out in a general strike in this section. In the past week over 100,000 went out.

The strike is spreading to the important metal industries in Lille. Mainly textile workers are now out. A general strike is being planned in Lille, Roubaix and Tourcoing, all important industrial centers.

An attempt by the reformist, yellow leadership to sell out the workers failed miserably. The yellow leaders met with the bosses and drew up an agreement, satisfactory to the bosses, and urging the workers to go back to work. By an overwhelming vote the workers rejected the sell-out. In fact, they voted on spreading the strike.

Yesterday morning workers in most of the iron and steel plants in this district went out on strike. Building workers threatened to join the strike unless wage increases are given them. A strike in the textile industries not yet effected in Roubaix and Tourcoing is expected Monday.

The Communist Party is very active in the strike, giving leadership to the workers, pointing out the treacherous role of the yellow misleaders and agitating successfully for spreading the strike into a general strike for higher wages and for social insurance paid by the state from the bosses' profits and not out of the miserably low wages of the workers.

HOSIERY FAKERS PUT OVER CUT

Carried Through Boss Program Well

NEW YORK, August 3.—Preliminary to an intensive wage-cutting and speedup drive on the hosiery workers of United States and Canada, the Musteite officials of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers and the Full Fashioned Hosiery Manufacturers of America, Inc., signed an agreement accepting wage cuts up to 25 per cent., and the introduction of the two and more machine system of piece work, and providing for arbitration of all disputes.

The agreement, which effects 16,000 organized hosiery workers and many thousands unorganized, was effected at the National Convention of the Union where the "progressive" officials promised to put it over.

Speed-Up Scheme. The introduction of the two machine system means the forcing out of the industry of many hundreds of knitters and their replacement by young boys and girls.

The gesture to set up an unemployment fund was made to make the wage cut more palatable.

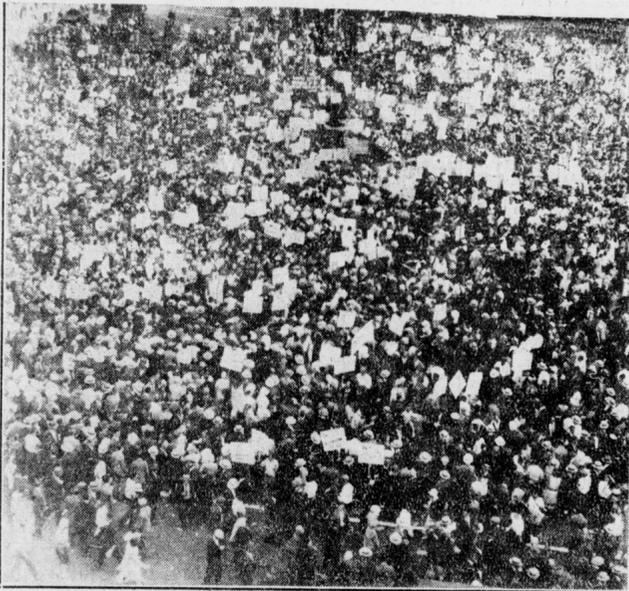
The arbitration clause provides for the closer co-operation of the officials of the Musteite union with the bosses for increased rationalization in the hosiery industry.

The Daily Worker fully exposed the wage-cutting scheme worked out by the hosiery fakers and the bosses behind closed doors several days before the convention in several articles.

Information received indicates that many locals and rank and file members are growing restive and resent the new wage-cutting agreement. Unconfirmed reports have it that the Paterson local rejected the convention agreement by a majority vote.

Strike Against Wage-Cuts! Demand Unemployment Insurance!

A Section of the August 1 Demonstration



The New York workers, who rallied 30,000 strong on Union Square to demonstrate against imperialist war and for defense of the Soviet Union, can be amused at the N. Y. Times "estimate" of 5,000. The above picture of only part of the demonstration shows how the boss press lies.

Strike Looms In Shanghai

In unison with the ever-victoriously advancing Red Armies which, after capturing Changsha, the capital of Hunan, are marching on Hankow, the second largest industrial city in China, workers of Shanghai, the leading industrial city in the country, have intensified their revolutionary activities and are preparing for revolutionary action.

With the same fighting spirit which defied government prohibition and staged the militant anti-war demonstration on August 1st, 30,000 postal employees in Shanghai are feverishly preparing for a strike on Monday, despite government prohibition of strikes under penalty of severe punishment.

A cable dispatch to the New York Herald-Tribune by Victor Keen from Shanghai states that "the workmen, under Communist leadership, are demanding wage increases aggregating \$3,000,000 in local currency as well as medical benefits and increased vacation allowances." The same dispatch reports that "leaders of the postal strike include the executives of the local Communist organization."

In the meantime, the shadow of the Red Armies and the rising gloom among the imperialists and native reactionaries in Hankow. A Japanese report says that in Hankow "the greatest alarm prevails" as the Red forces from Changsha, described by "foreign observers" as "well disciplined and intelligently led," are marching toward the city. Martial Law is strictly in force in New York Times Sunday, reports that the Hankow government authorities "fear that advance plainclothes agents of the Communists already are in the city awaiting the approach of the larger armed force."

The imperialists and their native

EXPORT U.S. JAIL GOODS

Woll Silent on \$50,000,000 Output

NEW YORK.—That American capitalism exports ten per cent of the \$50,000,000 worth of convict-made goods, produced under the vilest conditions in the world, was contained in a statement issued Saturday by A. F. Allison, secretary of the International Association of Garment Manufacturers. Allison is no friend of the Soviet Union. But during the fake agitation against so-called prison cut timber in the Soviet Union he published a few facts about American prisons which Woll, Mellon and their cohorts find it convenient to overlook.

"Exports of work garments and hosiery produced in prisons or by prison contract companies," said Allison, "lead the list, but furniture, shoes, brooms and other products also figure in the commodities shipped."

Convicts in American penitentiaries are forced to work any number of hours that suits the convenience of the wardens. They are paid a few cents a day or are not paid at all. The conditions are indescribable, the shops reek with filth, dirt and germs. This sort of thing meets with the approval of Woll, so long as the American bosses profit from it. His main concern is not with prison-made goods but to spread propaganda to speed a war against the Soviet

WORLD WORKERS IN MILITANT DEMONSTRATION

GANGLONG, Indo-China, Aug. 3.—Despite prohibition of any demonstrations on August 1 by the French police, a militant anti-war demonstration was held. Troops were called to help the police to suppress the demonstration. A fierce street battle ensued as soon as the police tried to stop the demonstrators. Three Indo-Chinese workers were killed and ten were wounded, and twenty were arrested.

A large number of both employed and unemployed workers in Adelaide, capital of South Australia, staged a very militant anti-war demonstration on August 1. Traffic was stopped for a long time. Police used their clubs freely and mounted police charged the demonstrators but the crowds reassembled as soon as they were dispersed. Carrying banners inscribed with slogans of "Down with British Imperialism," "Not a man, not a gun for war on Indian revolution," and "Hands off India" the demonstrators were so

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EMBARGO CASE GOES RIGHT ON

Have To Let Pulpwood In; Continue Slanders

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 3.—Following in line with its present strategy in the campaign to work up a united attack of imperialist nations on the Soviet Union, treasury department officials yesterday announced a program on embargoes.

The present proposition is to allow unlimited time for anybody, government spies or otherwise, to "rove" that "Russian goods are made by convict labor." Naturally, an unlimited quantity of lies, fake evidence, forgeries, testimony of secret service men disguised as "Ordinary seamen," etc., can be accumulated.

The trade continues simply because of the resentment of larger and larger numbers of workers all over the world to these attacks. It can be cut off, whenever the diplomatic arrangements with other imperialist nations reach the right point, and a flood of propaganda against the Soviet Union will be released on the workers meanwhile.

Yesterday Senator Oddie did his stunt of this propaganda, by a letter to Assistant Secretary Lowman, protesting against the sale of U.S. S.R. manganese here at a competitive price.

ORGANIZE AGAINST NEW IMPERIAL WAR; DEMAND WAR FUND GO TO JOBLESS

Workers Battle, Beat Police In Many Cities; First Great Demonstration In Gary

Two Good Meetings In Heart of K.K.K. South; Protest Wave Sweeps New Territory

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—"Follow up the successful August 1 demonstrations with solid organization and continued struggle for the Workers' Social Insurance Bill," is the word left with all the thousands who rallied on that day to fight against imperialist war and to demand that war funds be used for the unemployed. The demonstrations have their effect, in spite of the lying and underestimation and concealment of the capitalist press.

N.Y. WORKERS GET COMMUNIST CALL TO SELF-DEFENSE

Ambush On 15th Street Means Must Prepare

NEW YORK.—District Two of the Communist Party, has issued a call to workers to answer the ambush and brutal beating of workers on their way home from the Union Square demonstration by more adequate defense measures.

Pointing out that the police did not attack those on Union Square, where the Defense Corps was ready, but waited until after the meeting and took a part of the crowd at a disadvantage, the Communist statement says:

"The ambush tactic of the police must be answered by organization of adequate defense measures on the part of the working class."

"In the course of this year particularly, the police brutality against workers has been sharpened and intensified. The murderous attacks upon the unemployed demonstration on March 6 and the imprisonment of Foster, Minor, Amter and Raymond, the cold blooded murder of Steve Katovis, Alfred Levy and Gonzalo Gonzalez, the savage clubbings of workers on picketlines and demonstrations generally and the attack upon the Anti-War demonstration is a clear illustration of the intentions of the bosses' government to apply terrorist methods against all militant struggles of the workers."

"The Communist Party while condemning the police terror calls upon all workers organizations to organize and strengthen their ranks, intensify their struggles against wage cuts and unemployment and strengthen and organize Workers Defense Corps to defeat the bosses' agent, the police, and the fascist attacks against the workers."

"The workers can be defended only by their own organized power."

Arrest Workers and Socialist. Of the many wounded in the cowardly attack by the police at 15 St., two were arrested: Goodman, a member of the Socialist Youth League who happened to be among the crowd, and a member of the Marine Workers Industrial Union, Peter Maloney.

They were arraigned in night court. Goodman pleaded guilty. Although he had lost about one quart of blood from the vicious beating of the policeman, he found it necessary to excuse himself. He was given 5 days in jail.

Peter Maloney answered to the question of whether he pleaded guilty or not "I should say not."

The police bullied him and threatened to give him a good beating. Maloney overheard the cops planning among themselves what to say. He also testified that the infamous lies of the capitalist press to the effect that "two policemen were attacked and the 200 came to their aid," was an admitted fake to corner the workers and attack them.

Maloney was urged to join the army if "he wanted to fight." To which he answered that he knew who his enemy was and on which side to join.

The police testimony was full of lies, but Maloney had the cut on his head given to him by the one of the thugs in uniform. He was given a suspended sentence.

They showed the workers determination, in spite of police attacks and every form of interference. Now, the task is to build the Communist Party and Young Communist League, to organize these demonstrating masses into the revolutionary industrial unions and leagues of the Trade Union Unity League, to build the unemployed councils into an overwhelming force that will make a stupendous showing on Unemployment Day, Sept. 1.

And the fight against war on the Soviet Union must go on. The speakers at all demonstrations showed that the present tactics of imperialist U. S. government, its apparent slackening of its embargo on Soviet trade (a first step toward war) is only the strategy of straightening out their lines, is a change in their plan of attack.

Preliminary reports by wire from many cities and industrial towns in U. S. show that the workers responded August 1 in every case in solid masses. They demonstrated for hours where not attacked by police or gangsters, and adopted resolutions to defend the Soviet Union and the Chinese revolution from imperialist attack. They demanded that the funds being appropriated by congress for imperialist war should be turned over to unemployed insurance. They voted for the bill introduced for that purpose by the Communist Party. They demanded the release of the elected representatives of the unemployed in the March 6, New York demonstration, and they protested police terror and lynching and the further jailing and murder of workers.

Where they were attacked by fascist organizations or by the police, in every case they fought bitterly and determinedly if they had any chance to fight at all. In numerous cases they won.

In New Brunswick, N. J., where an organized gang of several hundred

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RELEASE LEADERS AUGUST 1 DEMAND

Thousands Fight For Delegation's Freedom

NEW YORK.—The International Labor Defense today points out that the demand for the release of the Unemployed Delegation was augmented on Friday, August 1st, to a colossal total by the hundreds of thousands of workers who gathered in hundreds of cities throughout the country to demonstrate against the imperialist war danger.

The New York demonstration of August 1st at Union Square, attended by upwards of 30,000 workers, sent the following telegrams to their leaders:

"Thirty thousand workers in Union Square demonstrating against war danger and for the defense of the Soviet Union and Soviet China send revolutionary greetings to you and pledge unflinching struggle to release. Your place in ranks of Communist Party is being taken today by hundreds of workers. We unanimously pledge to support the Communist Party election platform and candidates as part of our continued struggle against the war danger and for your unconditional release."

The International Labor Defense, in cooperation with the John Reed Club is now working on a new campaign to hasten action on the case.

CANADIAN BOSSES TRY TO FOOL JOBLESS BY FAKE RELIEF CONFAB

Bennett Says He Will Call Special Session of Canadian House of Commons

But It Will Prepare Wage Cuts For Workers and More Profits For Bosses

OTTAWA, Canada, Aug. 3.—R. B. Bennett, rich manufacturer and leader of the conservative party, who will head the new government of the Canadian bosses, achieved much of his election success by following the policy of his fellow faker, Ramsay MacDonald. Bennett promised to call a special session of the House of Commons immediately after his election to "consider the unemployment situation." He got a lot of votes by this fake promise.

Unemployment in Canada has been growing very severe in every part of the country. Thousands of farmers and farm laborers are being forced into the city because of the agrarian crisis. All of the industries are suffering from a severe slump and have fired hundreds of thousands.

Bennett, of course, representing the leading Canadian exploiters, will do nothing about employment—except talk. In fact, he already has a convenient escape made for himself. Though he will call a session of the House of Commons for September to spread a lot of bunk

about unemployment, he himself will go to the Imperial Conference in London to dicker with MacDonald and the other British imperialists for greater concessions to the Canadian bosses.

The fact is that unemployment will get worse in Canada. Bennett, representing that section of the Canadian bosses who want to build up their industries, will fight any attempt to put through any sort of adequate unemployment insurance such as demanded by the Communist Party of Canada, and at the great mass unemployment demonstrations in Canada on March 6th.

One of Bennett's fake schemes for "unemployment relief" is to raise the tariff against American exports. This is intended to help the bourgeoisie increase their profits and not to benefit the workers. It will sharpen the war danger and hasten the coming imperialist world war in which the workers will suffer. It will raise the cost of living, while at the same time Bennett and his fellow-parasites will carry on a wage-cutting campaign against the workers.

BLDG. WORK DOWN 40 P.C. IN 1 MONTH

Crisis, Unemployment Grow Worse

With reports flocking in on the state of business at the beginning of August, proof is piling up on the worsening of the crisis and the increase of unemployment. All basic industries sharply curtailed production during July and threw hundreds of thousands of additional workers on the streets to starve.

Building contracts during July, supposed to be the best month of the year, showed a drop of 40 per cent below July, 1929. This is the fruit of the Hoover-Green policy of a "building boom" to solve the crisis. This industry is hit worst of all.

Automobile production has reached the lowest levels in the recent history of the industry. For the greater part of July the leading plants were completely shut. Though some of them start on August 4, it will be with sharply reduced forces, as overproduction is not beginning to be eliminated.

Dun's Review points out one fact on which all the other boss sheets are silent, namely, that "indications now point to a larger crop of wheat than has been calculated on."

Unemployment has grown more acute in the past few months. "With industrial activity at low ebb," says the National City Bank Bulletin (Aug. 1), "reports on employment have not made very cheerful reading. This," goes on the National City Bank, "has caused the poorest showing for the federal report since July, 1922, and for the New York state report the poorest on record."

MATHESON ASKS MOONEY PARDON

Brutal Inquisition of MacDonald Fails

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 31.—Captain Duncan Matheson, placed in complete charge of the accumulation of witnesses against Mooney and Billings in 1916 testified yesterday before the California supreme court, sitting informally, that he was now extremely doubtful whether these men had anything to do with the preparedness day bomb explosion in 1916, for which they were framed to life sentences.

Matheson was the United Railroad detective before being placed on the police force. The United Railroads especially wanted to get Mooney and Billings because Mooney and Rena Mooney were organizing street car workers, and Billings had refused a bribe to testify against Mooney.

Try To Break MacDonald

The Supreme Court justices visited upon the old, worn and sick MacDonald one of the most severe and unfair cross examinations ever heard by attorneys here in the effort to break down his statement that he was lying when he identified Mooney and Billings, and that District Attorney Fickert promised him a large money reward for the identification.

I. L. D. TO AID FIGHT TO SPEAK IN NEW BRUNSWICK

The International Labor Defense announced today its determination to help establish the right of the Communist Party to hold its street election campaign meetings in New Brunswick, New Jersey.

The local police have been using gangsters to break up Communist Party meetings, calling the fire department to turn the hose on the ranks of the workers who try to listen to the speakers.

number of gangsters of the American Legion and the Ku Klux Klan

At a July 27th meeting, a large broke up an assemblage of many thousands of workers.

The International Labor Defense is preparing a vigorous campaign throughout New Jersey to bring before the masses of the workers the truth about the police tactics and to gain their support in demanding the right to use the streets.

Literature will be distributed condemning the police as accomplices of the lawless elements that are trying to drive the Communist Party from New Brunswick and other cities in New Jersey, and demanding the right, granted to all other political parties, to use the streets for election campaign speeches.

Meetings are being arranged to create an active protest sentiment and the International Labor Defense will defend all workers who fight for their right to be heard.

MUCH PROPAGANDA IN PASSAIC ON AUGUST 1

PASSAIC, N. J., August 3.—The Passaic meetings were quite successful. Preliminary meetings at factory gates were held. The Passaic meeting held opposite the republican party headquarters was attacked by the republicans, who threw a stink bomb, and drenched the speaker also with water. The meeting was not broken up.

The 800 demonstrators in Passaic voted loudly for the release of Foster, Minor, Amter and Raymond. Many leaflets were distributed at mill meetings, and to the unem-

TO DRAFT LABOR IN COMING WAR

Disproving Lies of "No Profitereing"

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3.—A whole series of special articles are being published by capitalist papers, trying to sugar-coat the plan for conscription of labor in industry during the coming war with "explanations" that this plan is going "to take huge profits out of war" by "conscriping capital." This is a lie, nothing less.

In order to propagandize the workers with the idea of how much "nicer" the coming war is going to be than the last one, Mr. Gustavus Myers, who once called himself a "socialist" gives, for example, a long list of profiteers in the last war, preluded with the "explanation" that the commission of Congress now at work on a plan for the coming war, is not going to allow such things. This is bunk.

Hoover "Regulating" Profits

It is admitted that after America entered the last war, the capitalist government pretended to "regulate" profits, and at that time assured everybody that profiteering would not be allowed. But it was, just the same. Such lies were useful in getting the workers to accept conscription and being forced to give up demands for higher wages, but they were lies just the same. And now more such lies are being spread to cover up profiteering in the next war.

While workers went without sugar or paid exorbitant prices, the American Sugar Company increased their dividends on preferred stock from 11.3 to 20.9 per cent. between 1914 and 1919, and its cash reserves grew from \$19,000,000 to \$40,493,000.

From 1915 to 1917, the Meat Packers cleaned up \$140,000,000, and Armour and Co., made really 75 per cent. profit in one year. While millions of workers were fed moldy "war bread" at high prices, and were forced to go hungry "for patriotism," profits in flour rose from 12 per cent. in 1916 to 38 per cent. in 1917.

Hoover An Old Hand.

Bread was subjected to "government control," and so was coal, but in one single year under this "control" which was bossed by none other than President Hoover, the coal companies increased their profits from 8 cents to 78 cents a ton. That is how Hoover will "take the profit out of" the next war! According to Myers, soft coal bosses cleaned up \$1,000,000,000 by 1919. So much for Hoover!

Clothing profits were five times those of pre-war years. And the oil companies, led by Rockefeller's "patriotic" trust, in two years, from 1916 to 1918, cleaned up around \$550,000,000. United States Steel Corporation dividends went up from 11 per cent. to 38.15 per cent. from 1913 to 1917, eighteen steel companies totalling \$1,000,000,000 in profiteering. Copper profits rose from 11.7 per cent. to 25 per cent., though the government jailed revolutionary workers who struck for better wages for 20 year sentences for being "seditious."

Manufacturers of explosives, of course, reaped hundreds of millions while 35,585 American workers died on the battlefield, 14,742 died of wounds, 58,000 died of disease, 8,092 were killed in "accidents" and 205,690 were crippled by wounds. But under Hoover's hypocritical "control" the bosses cleaned up at least \$4,800,000,000 a year in profits. And the number of millionaires increased over three hundred per cent.

No worker should be fooled, therefore, about the "plan to take profits out of war." The plan, instead, is to draft labor in the factories at something near soldier's pay of \$30 a month, while the capitalists will reap untold billions in the coming war.

I. L. D. GETS RELEASE OF ARRESTED WORKERS

NEW YORK.—The International Labor Defense secured the dismissal on August 1 of Cyril Green, a Negro worker, arrested at 1 A. M. on a charge of putting posters on private property.

Green was distributing announcements of the great Anti-War Demonstration which brought together 30,000 workers on Union Square in protest against the war danger and to demand "Not one cent for armaments; millions for the unemployed!"

The policeman who arrested Green, took him to the 123rd St. Police Precinct where the lieutenant in charge said to him, "What are you doing in the Communist movement? Don't you know that as soon as the Soviets get into power you'll be the rst they hang?"

This is the way in which the police attempt to frighten Negro workers from joining in the class conscious working class movement which alone holds for them any promise of relief from the persecution and race discrimination now directed against them.

Support the Daily Worker Drive! Get Donations! Get Subs!

ployed, who number 10 per cent. of the population of Passaic.

The meeting was held in a workers' section, at First Ward Park. Chairman: George Rusko. Speakers: Nate Liss, Al Cooper, A. Samuels, Caroline Drew.

Arrest All Who Try To Speak To Otis Workers

YONKERS, N. Y., Aug. 3.—Everybody who tried to address great crowds of workers gathered in anti-war demonstration on the square, near the Otis elevator plant here was dragged down and arrested. Members of the Labor Defender Photographers' Group were stopped and searched, and regarded with much suspicion.

Those arrested for trying to speak are: Werbel, Harry Shorr, organizer of Section 12 of District 2, Communist Party; John Barrett, Charlotte Todes, editor of Labor Defender, Tony Valle and Roberts.

WASHINGTON WAS FOR SLAVERY

Supported System—Owned Slaves

George Washington, whom countless Negro children in the public schools of the United States are taught to revere as "the father of his country," was a slave owner, owning 317 slaves "in his own right and by marriage" according to a document in his own handwriting and now in the possession of Judge Armstrong, of Providence.

Washington was also a stickler for the servile relations between employer and wage-earner domestic. In a letter to a friend who had recommended a white woman as housekeeper at Mount Vernon, Washington laid down the line that she would not be "vermited to eat at the table with the family as 'this once admitted no line satisfactory to either party could perhaps be drawn hereafter."

Workers, and especially Negro workers, should teach their children to remember that George Washington, the father of the American bourgeois state, was a vicious enemy of the workers and of the enslaved Negroes.

WAGE CUT AT KEARNEY PLANT

Western Electric Also Fosters Race Hate

KEARNEY, N. J., Aug. 3.—As an example of capitalist "generosity" toward the worker, the Western Electric works here, have cut the working week 8 hours, at the same time deducting 10 hours' pay per week and firing several thousand.

The recent huge lay-off of Kearney electric workers, advertised by the capitalist press as a two-week "vacation" for the workers to cut down capitalist over-production, has resulted in the addition of almost 8,000 workers to the ranks of the unemployed. Most of these come from the shop.

In its fake workers organizations, corporation-run, the Western Electric boasted of the number of workers employed, but there has been a complete silence on the matter lately.

Prejudice against race and religion is actively practised. No Negroes or Jews are employed.

French Comedy "Ladies All" at the Morosco Theatre

This week the 1930-31 Broadway theatrical season was officially ushered in by the opening of "Ladies All," which the Shuberts presented at the Morosco Theatre, with Walter Woolf and Violet Heming as co-stars. Elmer Harris made the American version of this new French comedy by Prince Bibesco.

Briefly, the plot concerns three women who are exposed to the fascinating wiles of a philandering male. At Nancy's barn studio near Westport arrives Ann, who embodies the modern restless woman with a husband who is not providing thrills. Nancy herself has been through the matrimonial mill several times and has reached a state of sophisticated weariness. The third woman is Julie, the French mail. Into this menage via a convenient motor accident is precipitated Bob, who immediately starts to exercise his wiles on all three women.

In the original French played by a cast expert in typical Gallic banter of this sort, the comedy may have registered much better than it did in English. In the vernacular, the dialogue is forced at times and altogether too talky repetitious. One act of sex banter may be amusing, two begins to pall and three becomes tiresome.

"Ladies All" is not without its laughs and should provide a summer evening's entertainment for those visitors who have not witnessed such an offering as "Strictly Dishonorable," which handles a matter in general of the same sort in a much more expert way.

Walter Wolf, transplanted from musical comedy, has not succeeded in losing all his mannerisms acquired in the type of entertainment he has been featured in hitherto, but does passably with the part, warring against the disadvantage of having the women characters referred to him repeatedly as "a fascinating devil," etc. Violet Heming

WORLD WORKERS DEMONSTRATE

Indo-China Workers Fought Police

(Continued from Page One)

militant that the police finally gave up hope of dispersing them. The demonstration culminated in a tremendous meeting at Victoria Square.

Demonstrations were reported from the Lille district, St. Die-in-Vosges and Toulon, in France, according to capitalist press reports. Anti-war leaflets were distributed among the army and navy.

Paris was like an armed camp on Aug. 1. The streets were patrolled by large numbers of police, and republican guards. Carabineers, and cavalry were stationed at the most important squares. Motor trucks were ready at hand to transport them to any place in the city in case of emergency. Building trade workers and day laborers went on strike. In many factories the bosses dismissed the workers for the day in order to avoid a strike. Twenty-one workers were arrested. Many anti-war meetings were held in the city.

A tremendous militant anti-war demonstration took place in Berlin on August 1. The Berlin police, as if by previous agreement, adopted the same tactics as the New York police. When the demonstration was going on the police dared not to interfere. But after the meeting was adjourned and the workers were going home, the cowardly cops arrested many workers.

MADRID, Spain, Aug. 3.—Acting according to information furnished by the French boss government, the Spanish boss government arrested many Communists, two of whom were arrested while distributing leaflets calling for a demonstration on August 1.

MOSCOW, Aug. 3. — Monster Anti-war demonstrations were held throughout the Soviet Union on August 1. Fifty-two modern airplanes, made in the Soviet Union, were presented to the Red Army by the volunteer Society for Aerial and Chemical Defence, in order to strengthen the defense of the fatherland of workers all over the world against attacks by the imperialist powers.

Write as you fight! Become a worker correspondent.

I. L. D. ASKS FOR VOLUNTEERS

Volunteer workers are needed at the International Labor Defense Office to address envelopes. Will comrades who have a few hours to spare or a day, call at the National Office of the I. L. D., 80 East 11 Street, Room 430.



The noted stage and screen artist, who plays a lead role in "Holiday," Philip Barry's comedy showing at the Cameo Theatre.

brings her blonde British beauty to effective use in her role and plays with a restraint which is attractive. Germaine Giroux as the French maid is excellent and May Collins as the young American wife does well with her part.

Communist Activities

Unit 5, Section 7
Will meet tonight at 2901 Mermaid Ave. at 7 p. m.

Unit 2, Section 6
Meets today at 7 p. m. at 68 Whipple St.

Daily Worker Picnic
Will be held in Pleasant Bay Park on August 17. All organizations and all party comrades are asked to participate. Sections must dispose of tickets they received.

Daily Worker Steps
From all units and sections must meet on Wednesday, at 7 p. m. at 26 Union Square. Every Unit must

Labor and Fraternal

Unemployed Shoe Workers
Will have an open forum today, at 10 a. m. sharp, at 16 West 21st St.

Help to Further Improve the "Daily Worker"!

Editor Daily Worker:

Dear Comrades:—This letter is addressed to the entire editorial staff of the Daily Worker.

In the name of the Detroit District of the Party I wish to express our satisfaction with the manner in which the Daily Worker handled the Flint strike. I know that so often we in the field call to the attention of the Daily Worker our grievances that it may seem odd to you that we take this opportunity to express our satisfaction. But I am of the opinion that not only during the Flint strike but in general we have had the best co-operation from the Daily Worker in the past few months.

I also wish to state that we here have noted with great satisfaction the improvement of the quality of the Daily Worker. We want to call particular attention to the front page, with its live headlines and the cartoon. This, in our opinion, is making the paper really attractive and can be sold with greater ease.

We are going to take up your proposal of the special columns at our next bureau meeting, and I am certain that we will accept your proposal.

I particularly wish to express my appreciation that I have received from Comrade Gannes in the handling of our news.

We, on the other hand, feel that we have not done enough to help make the Daily Worker a better paper and more widely read. We are going to devote a great deal of attention to this question immediately—particularly in the organization of workers' correspondence and the increase in the circulation of the Daily Worker in the Detroit District.

With Communist greetings,

JACK STACHEL,
District Organizer.

AMUSEMENTS

PHILIP BARRY'S SPARKLING PLAY!
"HOLIDAY"

A Screen Version of Arthur Hopkins' Stage Success
"Holiday" is the kind of picture that no civilized person has the right to miss.—EVE. POST.

With Talented Cast of Players—
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"LITTLE ACCIDENT"

With Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., Anita Page, Sally Blane and Zasu Pitts

Biggest and Best Workers' OUTING of the Season!

OUR BUILD THE Daily Worker PICNIC CARNIVAL

Held in Co-operation with
—All Revolutionary and Sympathetic Workers' Organizations;
—All Communist Party Papers;
—All Daily Worker Readers;
—All Workers from the Shops That We Can Reach.

SUNDAY AUGUST 17 Pleasant Bay Park

We Meet at the—
COOPERATIVE CAFETERIA
26-28 UNION SQUARE
FRESH FRUIT SODAS AND ICE CREAM
U. S. S. R. CANDIES—CIGARETTES
Fresh Vegetables Our Specialty!

WORKERS STRIKE AT VANITY SHOP

NTWU Fights Attempt To Break Union

The Vanity Sport Wear, of 140 West 21st St. is on strike.

The trouble started when the boss refused to take back a worker who had gone on his vacation. The workers, however, know the real reason why this worker was fired and that is because the boss wants to break up the union in the shop which was organized by the militant National Textile Worker Union. Workers are urged not to scab on their fellow workers who are on strike.

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

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Bronx Headquarters: 2994 Third Avenue, Melrose 018; Brooklyn Headquarters: 16 Graham Avenue, Flatbush 0634
The Shop Delegates Council meets the first Tuesday of every month at 8 P. M. at 16 West 21st St.
The Shop is the Basic Unit.

Advertisements Union Meetings here For information write to
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138 EAST 110TH ST. LARGE, SMALL furnished rooms, convenient, near subway, Lehigh 1890.

Notice!
All workers ex-servicemen watch this column for a special Notice Tuesday, August 5.

PRAVDA SAYS WAFDISTS WILL NOT LEAD MASSES OF EGYPT TO REVOLT

Wafdists Always Compromise With British Imperialism Whenever Possible

Egyptian Workers Must Lead Peasants to Bring About Revolution

MOSCOW (I.P.S.).—Commenting upon the situation in Egypt "Pravda" (July 16) writes, among other things, the following:

"The struggle of the Egyptian nationalist bourgeoisie against King Fuad and his feudal clique which represent the strongest support of British imperialism in Egypt, is gaining in sharpness. As far as the events depend on the action of the Wafd party, there will be no decisive attack on the dictatorial ministry of Ismail Pasha, and still less any determined action with a view to liquidating the monarchy in Egypt. The Wafdists wish to dispose of the uncomfortable competition of British capitalism in Egypt, and for this reason they demand national independence and freedom of development for Egypt. Freedom of development of course meaning the enrichment of the Egyptian bourgeoisie and the sole right of exploitation in Egypt for the Egyptian capitalists. At the same time, however, the Wafdists let no opportunity pass to offer Great Britain a peaceful solution of the conflict. The Wafdists will take very good care not to draw the Egyptian masses into any campaign for civil disobedience, because the results of any such campaign would probably be even more serious in Egypt than in India. The utmost to be expected from the Wafdists is that they will organize a few mild attempts to boycott British goods. Otherwise they will content themselves with protests. The anxiety expressed by the British conservative press that the Wafdists will stir up a revolution in India, is not honest. It is nothing but an attempt to compromise the Wafdists. The revolution in Egypt will take place when the masses of the Egyptian peasantry under the leadership of the Egyptian working class organize to bring it about. First of all however, it will be necessary for the peasant masses to emancipate themselves from the ideological influence of the Wafdists."

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German Socialists Vote Down Amnesty

BERLIN (I.P.S.).—At the beginning of the July 15 Reichstag session the objection filed by the Reich's Council against the amnesty law of the government was discussed. The social democrats voted for the objection and 10 democratic deputies abstained from voting. The result was that it was impossible to obtain a two-thirds majority for the government bill. When the failure of the amnesty was announced the social democrats had already left

the hall. The result of their action is that proletarian political prisoners, such as Margies and Evers, will remain in prison instead of being released under the amnesty. The government, of course, introduced its amnesty bill in order to secure the release of the fascist Fehme murderers and above all to quash the uncomfortable proceedings which are at present going on and which would end in public trials without the amnesty.

Right Wing Renegades Conference at Prague

PRAGUE (I.P.S.).—The national conference of the right wing renegades took place in Prague on July 18. The group is led by Neurath, Berger and Muna and maintains close relations with the Brandler group in Germany. The conference expressed approval of the amalgamation of the Hais trade unions with the reformist trade union fed-

eration. At the same time the group drew a line of demarcation between it and the Kovanda group which has gone over to the social democratic party. The conference offered a picture of complete demoralization and not more than about 15 representatives of organizations were present although the smallest branch had a representation.

Vienna Uprising Memorial Meeting

VIENNA (I.P.S.).—In the evening of July 15, a memorial meeting was held by the Austrian Communist Party at the graves of the July victims. Masses of workers appeared after the close of the factories and all flags and banners

bore crepe streamers. The meeting developed into a powerful demonstration against the Schober government and its reactionary policy. Thanks to the iron proletarian discipline of the masses, the insolent provocations of a large force of police were totally ineffective.

Friends of S. U. in Czechoslovakia

PRAGUE (I.P.S.).—Fifteen hundred persons attended a meeting July 15, called in Prague by the preparatory committee for the formation of a Friends of the Soviet Union organization in Czechoslovakia. Most of the workers present were social democrats or not poli-

tically organized at all. The meeting expressed unanimous approval of the proposal to form a Friends of the Soviet Union organization. The speaker was Comrade Smeral, who will hold a series of similar meetings in all the big industrial towns of Czechoslovakia.

BIG STRIKE IN SHANGHAI LOOMS

Imperialists Massing Forces Near Hankow

(Continued from Page One) the suppression of the revolution his full attention. The British military command in the Wuhan area has requested British authorities in Shanghai to send more British troops to Hankow. Seven American gunboats are concentrating in the upper Yangtze, near Hankow. According to a report from London, British and Japanese destroyers were steaming, at full speed up the Yangtze River, Saturday to Hankow and Kiukiang. The Communist forces which are the only forces in China that dare to challenge the imperialists have already met the imperialist forces in battle near Changsha. Bigger and more significant battles are awaiting the imperialists and native militarists in Hankow.

Hankow is not the only objective of the revolutionary forces. Kiukiang, one of the most important strategic cities on the Yangtze River, between Shanghai and Hankow, is already within reach of the Red forces. Martial Law was declared in the important port, city of Amoy in Fukien province and troops patrolled the city. Martial Law has also been declared effective in Nanking, the capital of Chiang Kai-shek's government, and troops are also patrolling the city. Almost all of South China, except the Soviet areas, is an armed camp, armed against the "specter of Communism," which is haunting and taking control of China despite all imperialist, and direct and indirect imperialist intervention.

Support the Daily Worker Drive! Get Donations! Get Set!

ALABAMA BOSSES IN BOAST

Workers Must Demand Social Insurance

(Continued from Page One) lynching Negroes and jailing Communists, the Industrial Board goes on to say that...

Cheaper Than Elsewhere. "The wage scale necessary to attract these unemployed women is far lower than that existing in centers specializing in woman labor."

This is said by Birmingham bosses at a time when thousands of men, not to speak of "white females ten years of age," are vainly seeking work and their families are starving.

These blood-sucking bosses actually try to "justify" this auctioning off of the "white females, ten years of age and over" to the lowest bidder, by saying that it is a "far-sighted" way of helping the unemployed! These slave catchers say: "If the woman of the home is gainfully employed, she can carry on the burden of supporting the family until her husband can find work. Thus in times of depression many families would be saved from a penniless condition by the cheap woman labor campaign carried on by the Industrial Board."

Race Equality—of Starvation! How a family is going to live on the miserly wages, which the Industrial Board brags of as not only cheaper than male labor in the Birmingham district, but cheaper even than woman labor in any other district, these slave drivers don't say. Out of 147,249 "females ten years of age or over," there are now 40,641 listed as working, this leave 100,000 of them not working, and since part of this number are Negroes, there remain 73,000 "white

LETTERS FROM THE SHOPS

STOCKYARD WORKERS ON MOVE

FIGHT FOR SOCIAL INSURANCE BILL TO AID JOBLESS

Fight For Bill Must Be Speeded

Daily Worker: The following is a letter sent to the Cleveland Press by an unemployed worker:

To the Editor of The Press: Never before in my whole life had I seen such hard times as the working people have now. Hoover's prosperity is becoming so intolerable that we can not expect anything but a general uprising of the masses who will obtain control of government like our forefathers had obtained from England.

Sweated to Build Home. Take my case, for instance, I had been working hard for about eight years, saved enough for a down payment on a home. Several months ago I could not meet the payments and the bankers sold my home at auction, for which I had worked harder than the whole bank combined. I had been sweating 10 and 12 hours only to have it go to those parasites and have my wife and children go hungry because I can't find work.

It is such conditions that make Communists. During the war, I served as a machine-gun man and am willing to serve again, but not against my own class, but against the bankers who rob my wife and children of their bread and butter, for which I am willing to work.

Sees Uprising I look forward to a general revolutionary uprising of the masses, who will confiscate all capitalistic property and inaugurate a system that will benefit the masses, not the present favored few. In contrast with the present system of production, which is wasteful and haphazard, the Communists contemplate a system under which the economic needs of the community will be accurately estimated and the available labor, capital and land carefully apportioned, so that the just quantity of goods required will be produced. As a consequence of these improvements, there will be an immense saving of productive power, which may be utilized either to add largely to the volume of goods produced, or to shorten the hours of labor and to combine both advantages to the benefit of mankind.

Fake Census Figures. Now about the census. Does Lamont say how many work two or three days a week and earn \$10 or \$12 a week? Does he expect us to live on that? As for charity, we are absolutely not live on \$5 a week. Besides charity demoralizes us so that we lose all respect for ourselves.

Finally there are chances left for the capitalists to improve the unemployment situation by setting a six-hour day, with a dollar an hour and their plants in full production. In this way every worker willing to work will be able to find work, thereby increasing the country's purchasing power and giving everybody a real honest-to-goodness prosperity.

Unemployed, —H. B.

Wisconsin Kids' Camp Takes Registration

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 3.—The W.I.R. of Milwaukee announces the opening of registration of workers' children for a two weeks stay. These rates are \$7 a week. Special arrangements will be made with unemployed and those working part time.

Workers are urged to register their children at once, before the camp is filled. The first period will open Monday and Tuesday, August 4th and 5th, so that the children will have to be registered at once. Come to 302 W. Water St., Room 34, or call Broadway 5221 ask for comrade Phillips.

Demand the release of Foster, Minor, Amter and Kaymond, in prison for fighting for unemployment insurance.

females' who, according to these Birmingham bosses, are "a new reservoir for cheap woman labor."

But those who are working, wages run from \$4 to \$10 a week, the lowest, of course, for Negro women and girls. Thus the white bosses of Birmingham are anxious to show that by the race prejudice they instill in the minds of white workers against Negro equality, they can offer white female labor cheaper than in any other city of the United States.

This shows how necessary it is to rally all workers, Negro and white, both employed and unemployed to demonstrate for the social insurance measure on Unemployment Day, September 1.

Speed Up Makes For More Accidents in Chicago Yards

Chicago, Ill. Knife cuts, 19.2 per cent; strain, 12.6 per cent; falls, 10.5 per cent; falling objects, 7.0 per cent; eye injuries, 6.0 per cent.

Dear Editor: Swift and Co. are laying off all old workers. Mostly young workers are now left on the job. The company forces us to work at neck-breaking speed—\$1-B. You do, or die, or get out; this is how the company talks. As a result of this speed many accidents happen, and no matter how it happens, the bosses always blame the workers.

Some of the workers are so scared of losing their jobs, that they strain themselves to keep up with the speed. Here is a table of accidents that happened during the speedy year:

Amour Co. Wants Ideas to Help Fire Workers

Chicago, Ill.

Daily Worker: Armour and Company offers prizes for any idea that will help to throw workers out of the plant. Starting July 1, the company will accept any idea that will help to increase their profit and get rid of some of the workers.

So, let us help the poor profiteers, send in your ideas, who knows, you may be the one that will be thrown out on the streets by your own idea. Last year 106 ideas accepted and about 45 per cent of the workers were thrown out from the plants. So help yourself, worker!

—Armour Worker.

Ship Companies Aid Hand Out Religious Dope to Immigrants

New York, N. Y.

Daily Worker: The ship companies do their bit in helping make recent immigrants "good" citizens. They allow a mission society to distribute tracts that contain the following advice:

"How to Start Right in America. First—You will need God and Christ in getting started right in America. He will help you in your difficulties. Your prayers will be a strengthening influence to you as well as an act of worship. Thank God for the opportunities which you find here.

Pray for strength. Pray for guidance. Remember what Christ said, "Whatsoever ye shall ask the Father in my name, He will give it to you."

JAIL MURDOCH; TOILERS READY FOR SACCO MEET

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 3.—William Murdoch, of the National Textile Workers Union, was arrested near the end of the Fall River mass meeting, August 1.

The 3,000 demonstrating in Boston applauded the announcement of a great mass meeting August 22 under the auspices of the International Labor Defense, to commemorate the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti.

MILL BARONS TO SLASH WAGES TEN PER CENT. MARION, N. C.—Part-time work in the Clinchfield mills near here has brought the workers an average of \$5 a week in wages. These mills, in order to further exploit the workers, will soon commence to run night and day at full blast, slashing the wages of the mill-slaves ten per cent. The bosses believe the new arrangement will look better to the workers than the wages which they received for their former three days a week of slavery.

WAGES AND EMPLOYMENT DROP IN ILLINOIS. CHICAGO.—Industrial conditions growing worse in Illinois have caused employment to drop to the lowest level since 1921. Employment is 11 per cent. lower for June, 1930, than for a similar period of last year. Pay rolls, showing the results of wage slashes, are 20 per cent. lower than those for June last year.

Strike Against Wage-Cuts! Demand Unemployment Insurance!

Order the 'VOTE COMMUNIST' BUTTON. HELP THE COMMUNIST ELECTION CAMPAIGN! The "Vote Communist" Button Is Just Out!

IS NOW READY TO FIGHT BOSS

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Editor: Many times I have read the true words printed in the shop paper, but like the rest of the workers I believed in the bosses' promises until finally I became convinced that the bosses' promises were nothing but lies.

I was a true slave once, and I worked hard to please my boss, but when I became exhausted and was no longer able to keep up with the neck-breaking speed, the bosses laid me off. That is how they rewarded me for being a good worker, that is how bosses reward all good workers who believe in their lies.

Now I realize that it would have been much better if I and the rest of the workers had been bad workers, to the bosses and true to ourselves by answering the call of the Trade Union Unity League. Organize and fight against speed-ups and lay-offs! Fight for work or wages and social insurance! Then we would be much better off.

I no longer believe in bosses' lies. I no longer will be a good worker to the bosses. I'll be true to myself and to my family; I am going to fight for better conditions like a man, because bosses never will give us better conditions unless they are compelled by organized labor. I wish that the workers still on the job do not wait as long as I did, but join the T.U.U.L. right now. The sooner the better. Come to 23 S. Lincoln St. and find out all about it like I did, I know you will like it.

Farmers Rush To Join Collective Farms. NEW YORK.—According to a dispatch from Walter Duranty to the New York Times, there is a "great influx into the collective farms" as the result of the fact that the great success of the collective farms, which yield 50 per cent more grains per acre than the individual farms, have convinced the peasants of the superiority of the collective farms over the individual farms. The dispatch reports that "collectives near Rostov report as many as 10,000 applications from individual farmers within the last two weeks."

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Strike Against Wage-Cuts! Demand Unemployment Insurance!

Order the 'VOTE COMMUNIST' BUTTON. HELP THE COMMUNIST ELECTION CAMPAIGN! The "Vote Communist" Button Is Just Out!

Tens of thousands of workers should wear this button. All Communist Party organizations are requested to immediately place an order for the buttons. All fraternal and sympathetic organizations and trade unions are also requested to place their order for these buttons and thereby help the Communist ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

SPECIAL PRICE OFFER: 100 Buttons.....\$ 4.00 500 Buttons..... 15.00 1000 Buttons..... 25.00

(Larger Orders by Special Arrangements)

Down With Imperialist War



A snapshot of a few of the hundreds of banners against imperialist war, borne by the workers at Union Square, New York, demonstrating on August First.

"ORGANIZE" IS AUGUST 1 TASK

Follow Demonstrations By Building Unions

(Continued from Page One)

dred Legionnaires and fascists of various sorts have recently broken up in succession three workers' meetings by well planned and concerted attack, the tables were turned on August 1. A crowd of 5,000 was present, with a committee of 24. While Starck of the Young Communist League was speaking, 100 organized thugs started the attack. Enough of the crowd had entered the workers' defense group, led by Marine Workers Industrial Union members and 5 old ex-servicemen to repulse the attack. The cops turned away when they saw the thugs attack the meeting. After the meeting was finished, part of the demonstrators marched to Communist headquarters, at 11 Plum St. The fascists reorganized and attacked this smaller body, breaking a window but getting thrashed again and chased away by the workers.

Bloodshed in Frisco. In San Francisco 8,000 workers stood their ground and listened to Wm. Simons speak for 45 minutes after a first police attack had hurled a woman speaker from the platform and spattered the sidewalk with blood.

A unique demonstration, participated in by Canadian and U. S. workers and arranged by joint cooperation of Canadian and U. S. Communist Parties took place at the border city of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. The meeting of 1,000 was attacked by a combined force of police and fascists, but the workers stood their ground and heard an hour's speaking. They were so determined that attempts to place sedition charges against the speaker, Irma Martin, were abandoned. The meeting, however, was finally broken up.

Beat Cops in Trenton. In Trenton, N. J., with 2,500 present, the American Legion and the police tried to break up the meeting as soon as the war was mentioned. They arrested six, but the workers put up such a battle that the raiding force finally was beaten.

In Concord, N. H., 2,000 workers met in defiance of police orders, and surged through the plaza for hours after police had smashed the meeting and arrested the speakers, Iram Feingold and Hoffman.

In Manchester, N. H., hundreds of workers met, and were driven from the park by police, the crowd and speakers being roughly handled by police.

The meeting of 600 workers, Negro and white, in Charlotte, N. C., was broken up by state police reinforced by local deputies.

Battle Angeles Police. In Los Angeles, with Mexican workers at the peak of the demonstration, 5,000 fought off the police with fruit seized from trucks in a big fruit center, and with the sticks of their placards.

The demonstration was only dispersed after 24 had been arrested after much literature had been distributed, and singing revolutionary songs in a series of battles down the street. It was preceded by mas factory gate meetings.

4,000 in Gary. In Gary, Indiana, a great steel center, where it has been almost im-

ADMITS GIGANTIC STRIDES IN USSR

The Communists Are Honest, Says Cooper

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 1.—Speaking before the Institute of Politics, Colonel Hugh L. Cooper, New York engineer and consultant in the Dnieper River electrification project in Soviet Russia, admitted the giant strides made by the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union in building a gigantic socialist industry.

"Looking at the picture of Russia as it is today and comparing it with the Russia of 1914, no matter how much we may disapprove of Communism, we are compelled in fairness to admit that substantial progress has been made in industrialization, education and social welfare work," he said.

"From our own experience and from absolutely reliable sources we know that during the last seven or eight years more than \$600,000,000 of actual business has been carried out between American business men and Russia and that never in a single instance has a penny of graft been suggested or given."

tions, which, coupled with New York's 30,000 make an impressive vote against the war program.

In addition, a steady stream of reports is coming into the Daily Worker office of smaller demonstrations, those so far received being: Chattanooga (in the heart of the K. K. South) 500; Charlotte (near historic Gastonia, and in the center of fascist activity) 600; in the New England area with its textile, light metal and shoe industries: Springfield, 350; Lawrence, 400; Stamford, 800; Woodbridge, 500; New Haven, 500.

New Jersey, a heavily industrialized area, shows the larger demonstrations already mentioned: 800 in Passaic.

The eastern coal fields show: Martins Ferry, 400; and good demonstrations at present unreported numbers in Wheeling, Moundsville, and many other small towns.

In Ohio, outside of those already mentioned, 700 came out in the steel center of Youngstown, 600 in Warren, and 500 in Niles. St. Paul reports 400; Kansas City, 120; Jamestown, N. Y., 200; Syracuse, 500. The mining towns of the Iron Range, outside of Hibbing where the largest demonstration took place, report smaller gatherings, the size not known yet. Scattered reports from all over the country are still arriving.

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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 June 27, 1930

II. The Increasing Progress of the Building-Up of Socialism and the Inner Situation of the Soviet Union.

(Continued)

7. Difficulties of Growth, Struggle of the Classes, and Offensive of Socialism on the Whole Front.

I have spoken of our achievements in the development of our national economy. I have spoken of our achievements in the sphere of industry, of agriculture, of the reconstruction of the whole of our national economy on the basis of socialism. And last I spoke of our achievements in the task of improving the material situation of the workers and peasants.

It would however be an error to suppose that these achievements have been won "quietly and easily," so to speak in the natural course of events, without any special efforts or exertion of will, or without struggles and convulsions. In reality we have gained these achievements in the course of a determined struggle against difficulties, and have undergone many a serious and lengthy struggle in the overcoming of these difficulties.

These difficulties are discussed among us by everybody. But not everybody seriously considers the nature of the difficulties. And yet the problem of the character of the difficulties is of the utmost importance. Hence the question arises: What are the characteristic features of our difficulties, what hostile forces are concealed behind them, and how are we to overcome these?

(a) A characterization of our difficulties must take into consideration at least the following circumstances.

First we must take into account that our present difficulties are those of the reconstruction period. What does this mean? It means that they differ fundamentally from the difficulties of the restoration period of our economy. During the restoration period the work in hand consisted of utilizing the old works and factories to the utmost, and in aiding agriculture on its old basis. But now it is a matter of reconstructing both industry and agriculture from top to bottom by means of changing their technical basis, and furnishing them with modern technical equipment. This means that we are confronted with the task of rebuilding the whole technical basis of our national economy. And this demands fresh reliable investments in national economy, and fresh and experienced cadres of workers capable of utilizing the achievements of up-to-date technique, and of carrying them further.

Secondly, it must be taken into account that the reconstruction of national economy in our country is not confined to a rebuilding of its technical basis, but on the contrary involves at the same time a reorganization of social economic relations. I refer to agriculture in particular. In industry, already assembled and socialized, the technical reconstruction finds its social economic basis ready in all essentials. Here the chief task of reconstruction is to aid as far as possible the process of supplanting the capitalist elements in industry by socialist. In agriculture matters are not so simple. The reconstruction of the technical basis of agriculture pursues, it need not be said, the same aims. But the peculiarity of our agriculture lies in the preponderance of the small peasant farm, unable to make use of the new technique, this means that a reconstruction of the technical basis of our agriculture is impossible without the simultaneous reconstruction of the old social economic structure, without the combination of the small farms in large collectives, without digging up the very roots of capitalism in agriculture. It is easily comprehensible that these circumstances are bound to complicate our difficulties, and our work in overcoming these difficulties.

Thirdly, it must be taken into account that our activities towards the socialist reconstruction of our national economy, tearing apart all the old ties of capitalism, and turning topsy-turvy all the forces of the old world, are bound to arouse the desperate resistance of these forces. Facts show this to be the case. The malicious damage committed by the bourgeois intelligentsia in every branch of our industry, the brutal struggle of the kulaks against the collective forms of economics in the village, the sabotage of the measures of the Soviet power by the bureaucratic elements of the apparatus, who represent an agency of the class enemy—these are at the present time the main forms of the resistance of a class becoming extinct in our country. It is clear that these circumstances cannot facilitate our work towards the reconstruction of our national economy.

Fourthly, we must take into account that the resistance of the class thus dying out in our country is not carried on isolated from the outer world, but receives the support of the capitalists all round. The capitalist surroundings mean that the Soviet power is encircled by hostile class forces, ready to give both moral and material support to the enemies of the Soviet Union within the country itself, ready to organize either a financial blockade or a military intervention as occasion may offer. It has been proved that the acts of damage committed by our specialists, the anti-Soviet actions of the Kulaks, the attacks made by arson and infernal machines on our undertakings and buildings, have been subsidized and instigated from outside. The imperialist world has no wish to see the Soviet Union

flourishing, and attaining a position enabling it to overtake and out-distance the advanced capitalist countries. Therefore it aids the forces of the old world in the Soviet Union. It is again comprehensible that this circumstance cannot serve to facilitate our reconstructive work.

The characterization of our difficulties would however not be complete without due consideration of still another circumstance. This relates to the special nature of these difficulties. It relates to the fact that our difficulties are not those of decay or stagnation, but of growth, of progress, of forward movement. This means that our difficulties are fundamentally different from those of the

capitalist countries. When difficulties are spoken of in the United States, difficulties of decay are referred to, for America is passing through a crisis at the present time, a crisis of economic decline. When difficulties are spoken of in England, they are difficulties of stagnation, since for several years England's economy has stagnated, that is, its forward movement stagnates. But when we speak of our difficulties, we are not referring to either a decline or a stagnation of our development, but to the growth of our powers, their upsurge, the forward movement of our economy. How many points shall we advance by a certain term, to what extent shall we increase production, how many more hectares of land shall

we cultivate, how many months earlier shall we complete industrial undertakings and railways, than we had planned—these are the questions we are thinking of when we speak of difficulties. Consequently our difficulties differ from those of, let us say, America or England, in being difficulties of growth, of advancement.

And what does this mean? It means that our difficulties contain in themselves the possibility of their solution. It means that the characteristic feature of our difficulties consists of the fact that they themselves furnish the basis for their solution.

What is the final result of all this? Above all, the result is that our difficulties are not trifling and accidental "disagreements," but difficulties of the class struggle.

Secondly, the result is that our class foes lie in ambush behind our difficulties, that these difficulties are complicated by the desperate resistance of the classes condemned to extinction in our country, by the support given to these classes from outside, by the existence of bureaucratic elements in our own institutions, by the lack of faith and ossification in some strata of our Party.

Thirdly, the result is that the overcoming of the difficulties requires above all that the attacks of the capitalist elements be repulsed, their resistance broken, and the path therewith cleared for a rapid advance.

And finally, the result is that the very character of our difficulties, since these are difficulties of growth, gives us the possibilities of repulsing our class enemies.

But if these possibilities are to be utilized and realized, and employed to break the resistance of our class enemies and to overcome the difficulties, only one means can be used; the organization of the offensive against the capitalist elements on the whole front, and the isolation of the opportunist elements in our own ranks, who disturb our attack, rush in a panic from one extreme to another, and sow doubt of our victory in the Party. (Applause.) There is no other means.

Only people who have lost their heads can seek a solution in the childish formula of Comrade Bukharin, of the peaceful merging of capitalist elements in socialism. Our course of development does not run, and never has run, according to Comrade Bukharin's formula. Our development has been, and continues to be, in accordance with Lenin's formula of "Who—whom?" Shall we defeat and crush the exploiters, or will they defeat and crush us, the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union—this is the question, Comrades.

Therefore—the organization of the socialist attack along the whole front—this is the task that sprang into being for us when we took up the work for the reconstruction of our whole national economy.

And it was thus that the Party interpreted its mission when it organized the offensive

against the capitalist elements of our country. (b) Is an offensive thinkable while the Nep exists, especially an offensive along the whole front?

There are some who believe that the offensive is incompatible with the Nep, the offensive is in itself a retreat, the Nep must be abolished in so far as the retreat has been brought to a halt. It need not be said that this is a piece of foolishness, a foolishness originating either with the Trotskyists, who have not grasped Leninism and believe that they could abolish the Nep "in a twinkling," or with the Right opportunists who have grasped as little of Leninism and believe that they can bargain for the renunciation of the offensive by means of talk about the "threatened abolition of the Nep." Had the Nep been exhausted with the retreat, Lenin would not have declared at the Eleventh Party Congress, when the Nep had been carried out among us with perfect consistency: "The retreat is ended." Did not Lenin declare simultaneously, when speaking of the end of the retreat, that we intend to maintain the Nep "seriously and for a long time?" The mere putting of this question suffices to reveal the complete hollowness of the chatter about the incompatibility of the Nep and the offensive. It is a fact that the Nep presupposes not only the retreat and the permitting of a revival of private trade, the permitting of a revival of capitalism under the security of the control of the state (initial stage of the Nep). It is a fact that the Nep simultaneously presupposes at a certain stage, the development of an offensive of socialism against the capitalist elements, the restriction of the sphere of activity of private trade, the relative and absolute limitation of capitalism, the growing preponderance of the socialized sector over the non-socialized, the victory of socialism over capitalism (present stage of the Nep). The Nep was introduced to aid the victory of socialism over the capitalist elements. When passing forward to the offensive on the capitalist elements, the circulation of commodities and the traffic in money still exist, but we definitely abolish the initial stage of the Nep, by means of developing its next stage, the present stage of the Nep, which is its last.

In 1922, one year after the introduction of the Nep, Lenin said: "We are drawing back, but are doing this in order to gain a start for an even greater spring. Now, under this condition, we have retreated in the carrying out of our New Economic Policy. Where and how we shall have to rearrange our ranks, adapt ourselves, reorganize ourselves, in order to take up our determined advance after the retreat, we do not yet know. In order to carry out all these actions in a normal manner, we must, as the proverb says, make one hundred trials before deciding once." (Vol. XVIII second part, p. 103. Russian.)

(To be continued)

(To be continued)

The Old Cat Has Kittens!



Assisted by Dock Whalen and Mrs. Loomis, the mid-wife, the Fish Committee, Djangaroff and Secretary Simson are anxiously gathered round Mother Woll, who is expected at any moment to give birth to a new litter of forgeries and fairy-tales.

"Canada First--Within the Empire"

By HARRY GANNES

OUT of the Canadian elections grows the spectre of greater conflicts between the two leading imperialist powers, Great Britain and the United States. The conservative party, headed by R. B. Bennett, won a majority in the House of Commons in the fight for greater independence of the Canadian exploiters. "My concern," said Bennett the day following the conservative victory, "is for Canada first—within the British empire." Here is a double-edged sword.

By his "Canada first" slogan Bennett means the Canadian bosses want to fill their pockets as against the United States imperialists. And "within the British empire" foreshadows closer alignment with the British imperialists in their struggles against Wall Street encroachments—providing the British aid the Canadian bourgeois to gain greater profits at the expense of the U. S.

The main issue brought out in the elections by the capitalist parties, the liberal, conservative and "labor," was the retaliatory tariff bill, passed by the Mackenzie King liberal government on May 1st, known as the Dunning May Day Tariff.

This tariff was passed by the King liberals, who had previously shown some preference for Wall Street. That the tariff was directed mainly against the United States and in the interest of Great Britain was admitted by Premier King. "We have diverted something like \$200,000,000 purchasing power from the United States to Great Britain," said King in a speech at Newmarket, Ont., on July 19. He proposed a closer union with the British empire, and higher retaliatory tariffs against the United States. Bennett and the conservatives went even further. They demanded a sharper tariff against the U. S., collaboration with the British Empire, but a more independent position of the Canadian bourgeoisie.

Canada is the largest foreign market of the United States. American exports to Canada amount to about \$800,000,000 yearly. In 1922, exports to Canada were \$515,000,000; in 1927, they jumped to \$687,000,000 and in 1929, \$868,000,000. Then due to the crisis, exports to Canada began to drop. In the first five months of 1930 they were \$311,000,000, compared with \$482,000,000 in the same period of 1929. In May, the tariff act was passed and imports received a knock-out blow.

The importance of the Canadian markets for the American imperialists is shown by a United Press dispatch from Washington, published in the New York Telegram, July 30. It reads: "The United States now has great markets in Canada for steel, farm implements, machinery, automobiles, chemicals, wood, coal, petroleum, raw cotton and cotton manufactures, and many other commodities. In one year, 1929, exports to Canada were valued at \$868,057,000, a 21 per cent increase. This year's figures so far indicate a decrease which will at least wipe out the gain."

Lynn W. Meekins, U. S. commercial attaché at Ottawa, in a wire to the Department of Commerce pointed out the havoc the new tariff would work on American trade. "American producers are greatly interested in the clauses which give preference to British Empire goods," he wired, "and raise the duties against American products. . . Competition between im-

ports from the British Empire and the United States is substantially increased, 216 items being added to the free list under the British preferential tariff. British Empire trade favorably affected amounts to about \$200,000,000."

This was done under the Mackenzie King regime. Worse is promised by the Bennett government. William Philip Simms, Scripps-Howard foreign editor, pointed this out in an editorial with a Washington, July 23 dateline.

"Led by R. B. Bennett, former cabinet officer, the conservatives are raking over the coals the present liberal government of Premier W. L. Mackenzie King for being too gentle with the Americans at a time when 'the country's whole machinery of trade is being smashed by an alien hand.'"

American and British imperialism are interested in Canada not only as one of the most important foreign markets in the world, but as a source of raw material and investments. The United States has about \$3,500,000,000 invested in Canada, three-fourths as much as in all the countries of Latin America. Great Britain has \$2,500,000,000 in Canadian investments. There is a constant battle on between these two robber powers for supremacy in investments and for control of the Canadian markets.

King and the liberal party represented that section of the bourgeoisie which vacillated from the United States to Great Britain. The conservatives and Bennett fight for more open leadership of the Canadian capitalists and a more direct connection with the die-hard conservatives of British imperialism. Hence the heightening of the war danger between the two leading imperialist robber powers.

That the effect of either a liberal or conservative victory would adversely hit American trade was admitted by the capitalist press in this country. They feared more, however, a conservative victory. Says a dispatch from Toronto to the New York World (July 25):

"What the effect on United States trade will be in the event of a victory by either party is something both decline to discuss. The opinion of political observers is that a Bennett victory and a conservative government will be more detrimental to American industry than a liberal victory and a continuance of the Dunning tariff and countervailing duties."

On July 30th, several days after his election, Bennett announced the major policies of the conservative government. These policies will cast oil on the flames of the impending war danger. They are:

1. A revision of the general tariff designed to promote the interest of the Canadian bourgeoisie against the United States and to advance the industries of the Canadian bosses at the expense of the American imperialists.

2. Promotion of trade with the British Empire by means of reciprocal tariff preferences. It is clearly evident from this policy that the Canadian bosses are stepping out for greater expansion of their industries, and participation in a greater share of the profits wrung from the Canadian working class. Bennett's speech forecasting his program made this doubly sure. He said:

"That we in Canada have to consider the effect of the American fiscal policy on Canadian interests does not imply resentment. We

Reconstruction of the Party and Building of New Cadres

By H. PURO.

IN its letter May 10 to the Central Committee of our Party, Politsecretariat of the Communist International says: "At the forthcoming Party Convention, considerable attention must be paid to the question of strengthening the Party organizationally. The leftward swing of the broad proletarian masses, and, in connection with this, the rapidly growing influence of the Party among the masses, raises the question very sharply of the organizational strengthening of the Party as the most important prerequisite for the further development of the Party."

This letter of the C. I. Politsecretariat was discussed at length at the Seventh Convention of our Party.

Keynote at the Party Convention was: Into the shops, into the masses. The convention set as one of the main tasks of the Party the building of our Party on the basis of shop nuclei and the building of the revolutionary unions.

The above mentioned letter states further that, "the chief cause of the delay, and the unsatisfactory work on the reconstruction of the Party on the basis of factory nuclei at the present moment when the Party has a correct political line, is the numerical weakness

are interested in protecting the interests of Canada.

"In the same way in trade relations with the British Empire, our first concern is naturally for Canada, but we are not, for that reason, any less anxious to advance empire interests." Thus speaks the Canadian bourgeoisie.

Bennett made some fake promises about "studying the unemployment problem." Canada is suffering from a particularly severe agrarian crisis. Thousands of Canadian poor farmers are being ruined by the sharp drop in wheat prices and the huge amount of overproduction. Automobile production in Canada has dropped sharply. Building construction is down. Hundreds of thousands are unemployed. Both the Bennett and King parties favor increased suppression of the rising militancy of the working class. Bennett will further the fascist policies against the Communist Party started by the liberal regime.

On every side the antagonisms of capitalism are increasing. The war danger is being sharpened. The unity of the American and Canadian workers against the imperialist war danger, now more than ever, is an imperative necessity.

and the unsatisfactory composition of the leading cadres. . . . Therefore, the forthcoming Party Convention must most emphatically raise the question of the necessity of rapidly and boldly filling the leading cadres, by bringing in new forces which have grown up during the course of the recent big proletarian struggles. . . ."

This letter of the Comintern places the organizational tasks of our Party very clearly. We must place main emphasis in our Party building task on the factory. The thesis adopted at the Seventh Convention sets our task to organize a minimum of 40 per cent of Party into shop nuclei, and along with this we must build our revolutionary unions.

Problem of Building New Cadres.

In the light of the C. I. letter and decision of the Seventh National Convention, and in facing the task of building our Party upon a mass basis, the question of developing new cadres is of vital importance. According to the letter "chief cause of the delay has been the numerical weakness and the unsatisfactory composition of the leading cadres." Without developing new forces it is impossible to build the Party on the basis of shop nuclei and to create a strong, well functioning apparatus, and without a functioning apparatus the Party campaigns cannot be carried out and the Party cannot be connected with the masses therefore it is necessary that this question be taken up in every district committee of the Party.

Often comrades have the tendency to solve the question of new cadres merely by requesting the Central Committee to send them "additional forces." "so many colonizers," etc.

The Central Committee is faced with these kinds of requests continually. The Central Committee is doing what is humanly possible to help every district by sending all available forces to them and is trying to distribute Party forces evenly, but comrades in the districts must understand that the Central Committee is not in a position to fulfill all of these demands for new forces and even if it could, this would not solve the problem.

Comrades, there are no new forces until we create them, unless we, in connection with Party mass work, bring forth and develop new proletarian comrades into responsible functionaries of the Party. This is the best way to solve this problem. Therefore, the Central Committee, instructs every district committee to immediately set themselves to this task of developing new cadres. How is this to be done? Shop nuclei must become our reservoir from where we continually draw new

Garvey Leadership and the C. P.

By CYRIL BRIGGS

AMONG the rank and file membership of the Universal Negro Improvement Association are some of the most militant Negro workers.

These workers, groaning under the savage exploitation and racial degradation of the imperialist system, joined the Garvey movement under the illusion that the leadership of the U.N.I.A. intended an aggressive struggle against imperialism and its oppression of the Negro peoples of the world.

They are discovering instead that under cover of struggle-phrases the Garvey leadership is increasingly collaborating with the capitalist enemies of the Negro masses. This was becoming clear to many of these militant workers even before the 1929 convention of the U.N.I.A. and was further confirmed by the opposition of this treacherous leadership to having the convention go on record against imperialism. Many hundreds of these workers were turning to the Communist Party and its revolutionary program for the national liberation struggle even before Marcus Garvey so completely unmasked himself, in his "Blackman" of June 28, as a servile defender of the very imperialist system which murders and enslaves the Negro people. And as it is inevitable that the Garvey leadership will more and more expose its treachery and its futility as the Negro masses, in the colonial and in the imperialist countries, move forward into struggle against their exploiters, so it is inevitable that the militants in the Garvey movement will increasingly turn to the Communist Party as the only organization of revolutionary struggle against the imperialist enemy.

It is in an effort to forestall and delay this development that the Negro World, Garvey's organ in America, attacks the Communist Party and its leadership of Negro and white workers and peddles the cheap slanders of the Fish Committee that the Negro workers in forces. But in order that we may be able to do this, the district committee must undertake to pay very close attention to the work of every comrade in the shop nuclei, and all those comrades who in their work in the shop nuclei have distinguished themselves as active and responsible comrades, must be promoted for higher and more responsible Party work. Responsible work in each unit of the Party must be divided. By division of work there is possibility of developing new forces. For instance, a comrade, in the shop nucleus in charge of distributing leaflets and shop papers, who has successfully discharged this important duty during a certain period of time, has certainly shown capabilities for organization work and should be promoted. Comrades, who have shown success in editing good shop papers, are capable of agitprop work, and other comrades who have distinguished themselves in organizing shop councils, shop committees, new unions, unemployed councils, etc., are the ones who should be pushed and promoted for higher and more responsible Party work. Special attention must be paid to teaching comrades how to extend Party influence amongst the masses, how to mobilize masses of workers to support and take part in the mass campaigns of the Party.

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Nor does it repudiate in any way the treacherous and slavish advice given to the Negro masses of Jamaica by Marcus Garvey in his "Blackman" of June 28 that in their struggle against oppression they "would not dare to accept and foster something that was tabooed by the mother country." This is the same as telling the Negro masses they cannot struggle against oppression. This is spreading with a vengeance the illusion that the oppressing imperialist is the mother country of the oppressed!

With such examples before them the Negro masses are increasingly recognizing the futility and treachery of the Negro petty bourgeois leaders and are turning to the Communist Party as the Party of the Negro and white masses, the Party of revolutionary struggle against imperialist oppression, lynch terror, unemployment and war. And not all the lies of the Negro misleaders can stop the leftward move of the Negro masses

The Communist Party joined the revolutionary movement not because of their hatred of a system which degrades and oppresses them, but because in the Communist Party there race prejudice invites expulsion "they can dance with white girls."

The Negro World insinuates that the Communists are insincere in their demands for full political and social equality for the Negro masses, and warns the Negro masses to "remember what has happened to the Jews in Russia." For the purpose of its lying argument, the Negro World could not have chosen a worse illustration. For what has happened to the Jews in Russia is precisely this: that while under the czarist capitalist system they were hounded, slaughtered and oppressed, today, under Communism they are enjoying full equality with other Russian workers, particularly to the full in the government and in the gigantic achievements of the socialist construction which is changing the face of the country and enriching the cultural and economic life of the masses.

The right of self-determination is one of the cardinal principles of the program of the Communist International, and just as in Soviet Russia a Communist regime extends this right to all minorities, so in the United States the American section of the Communist International wages aggressive struggle for the right of the Negro masses to have their own government in those sections of the country where they form the majority of the population as they do in many parts of the South.

The Negro World resents the charge against the Garvey leadership of being tools of the capitalists, yet in this editorial it deliberately plays the game of the boss by advising Negro workers to isolate themselves from the rest of the working class. This is the objective of the capitalists and the aim and purpose of the imperialist ideology of racial hatred and separation. The Negro World viciously peddles the cheap slanders of the Fish Committee against the revolutionary Negro workers. And it conveniently forgets the collaboration of Garvey leaders with the capitalist police in the murder of Alfred Levy, a Negro revolutionary worker of Harlem.

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