

# "COMMUNISTS DO NOT FEAR TO CARRY FIGHT INTO DEEP SOUTH": HALL, NEGRO CANDIDATE



OTTO HALL

"In the trial of the seven Gastonia strikers, the prosecution of the will bosses demanded that the jury and the defendants to living deaths in prison cells because one of them spoke on the same platform with me when I was in the South. But William Z. Foster, speaking at the Charlotte conference of the National Textile Workers' Union, gave the southern bosses their answer, once and for all. 'We are for full social,

political and economic equality for the Negro, and we mean that in the fullest sense of the term.' Thus spoke Otto Hall, candidate for Comptroller on the Communist Party ticket, who will be one of the speakers at the election rally to be held in St. Lukes Hall, 125 W. 130th St., under the auspices of the Harlem section of the Communist Party this Friday night, Oct. 18. The Communist Party, Hall said,

does not hesitate to bring its fight into the heart of the South, where race prejudices are most deeply rooted, and the flame of racial hatred is fanned by the capitalist class. While the democratic and public parties stand responsible for lynching, Jim-Crowism and race discrimination, Hall said, and while the socialist party does not dare to enter the South on a program of struggle for the

interests of the Negro workers, because it is nothing but a third party of the bosses, the Communist Party carries on a relentless battle for full social, racial and political equality for black and white workers. 'The Communist Party,' continued Hall, 'exposes the capitalist myth of white superiority and the bugaboo of 'Negro domination' by which the employing class seeks to divide the black and white workers

in order more easily to oppress and degrade them both.' Besides Hall the other speakers will be William W. Weinstein, mayor candidate, Richard B. Moore, candidate for Congress in the 21st District, and Fanny Austin, candidate for alderman in the 21st District. The latter, who is a day domestic worker, is the first Negro woman to be nominated for public office in New York City. She has

been extremely active in efforts to organize the miserably exploited day workers who are the victims of all forms of discrimination at the hands of their white employers. 'The Communist Party,' Fanny Austin said yesterday at the office of the Communist Election Campaign Committee, 'is the only party which has a fundamental economic, political and social program for the working class and is the only party

which is truly the defender of the interests of the masses of bitterly exploited Negro workers.' Richard B. Moore, candidate for Congress in the 21st District, is known to thousands of workers in Negro Harlem not only because of his activities as president of the American Negro Labor Congress, but also as president and a leading spirit in the Harlem Tenants' (Continued on Page Two)



FANNY AUSTIN

**THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS**  
For a Workers-Farmers Government!  
To Organize the Unorganized  
Against Imperialist War  
For the 40-Hour Week

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# GASTONIA DEFENSE WITNESSES QUIZZED ON BELIEFS

## City Trucks Scab on Oil Strikers; 5000 Gas Station Workers for Walk-Out

### TUUL Holds Strike Meet; 2,000 Police Aid Gunmen in Terror; Bosses in Ultimatum

### "Arrest" Gangsters to Cover City-Underworld Alliance; Garage Workers to Strike

Notwithstanding an unbridled reign of terror directed by Tammany and republican politicians, the feverish attempts of A. F. L. fat boys to stem the swelling sentiment for a general strike, open scabbery by city officials and innumerable efforts to smash their struggle by every means at hand, the 3,000 striking gasoline truck drivers continued in control yesterday, determined to fight for their demands to a finish.

More than one-half of the 5,000 filling station workers employed in the five boroughs attended mass meetings in Manhattan and Brooklyn last night with the intention of organizing into a union, formulating demands for shorter hours and pay increases and voting on a walk-out in support of the oil truckmen. As the Daily Worker went to press results of the meetings had not been announced but it was known that the men were almost unanimously for throwing in their lot with the strikers and barring another A. F. L. betrayal, similar to that which sidetracked the proposed city-wide trucking strike a few days ago, they were expected to come out at once.

### City Strike-Breakers.

City street cleaning department trucks, under police guard, are now carrying Standard Oil drums of gasoline. Thus Tammany Hall brings its strike-breaking program out into the open, the T. U. U. L. declares, having failed to break the spirit of the men with the terrorism of gangsters and the police, some 2,000 of whom are at present on duty in the strike zone.

### Station Workers' Demands.

The filling station workers' demands are for a 48-hour week, time and a half for overtime, 20 per cent increases for those earning \$25 a week or less, 15 per cent for the \$35 men and 10 per cent for those making \$40 or under.

In addition to these, more than 15,000 garage workers will go on strike if the demands of the truckmen are not met by Saturday. Herman Cohen, president of the Garage Workers' Union, stated last night. Mechanics, auto polishers, service men and all other garage employees will be involved.

Pressure of rank and file union members forced Cohen to make this announcement following the issuance of an insular "ultimatum" by Rockefeller's Standard Oil Co., which "orders" the strikers to return to work by Thursday night, on penalty of losing their jobs for good. Peter Prouty, mouth-piece for Standard Oil, Warner-Quinlan and the other oil trusts against which the truckmen are struggling, flatly refuses to recognize the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs. The oil barons will deal with the strikers only as individuals, he said yesterday, and in refusing offers of state "mediation" declared that there is "nothing to mediate."

### Boss Trick Flops.

During the day Prouty sent out agents in cars to tell the strikers grouped around the struck plants that the "strike is over" and urge the men to "go back to work." This crude bait earned the Standard henchmen nothing but colorful ridicule. James Dawson, business agent of the Gas and Fuel Drivers' Local 553 later instructed the strikers not to return until they "heard from Dawson."

The Trade Union Unity League, commenting on his bureaucratic and typically A. F. L. order, states that it indicates Dawson's intention to "settle" the strike without submitting the sell-out agreement to a rank and file vote. Restlessness and suspicion of their "leaders" is already infecting the truckmen, as not a single meeting has been called by the union factors since the struggle began over a week ago and no reports on the (Continued on Page Two)

## BUILD T. U. U. L. ORGANIZATION ON FOSTER TOUR

### Reports on Charlotte Conference

Just returned from addressing 400 workers in Baltimore, an enthusiastic audience anxious to get down to practical organization of the Trade Union Unity League apparatus in that city, and ready to depart for a still larger mass meeting today at Boslover Hall in Philadelphia, William Z. Foster, general secretary of the T. U. U. L., yesterday told the Daily Worker of the spread of the organization and the rapid growth of its local general and industrial leagues.

There were two meetings in Baltimore, one at the Marine Workers League Hall, and the main meeting, for all workers, uptown. The meetings laid the basis for organization of district machinery, with a good membership to start with, and assurance of militant action, according to Foster. The principal Baltimore meeting has as Chairman Flaiani, secretary of the local general league in Baltimore, and as a principal speaker in addition to Foster, the Negro member, Welch.

Tells of Growth in South. Foster's speech, aside from the purely organizational aspects, for immediate and practical work, dealt with the Trade Union Unity Convention in Cleveland, and the two conventions in Charlotte Saturday and Sunday, the Southern Textile Workers Conference, where representatives of 50,000 mill workers (Continued on Page Two)

### SELF-DENIAL IN "LABOR'S" CAUSE.

LONDON (By Mail)—Loss of a \$30,000 pearl necklace was the only incident which marred the recently-concluded trip to New York enjoyed by Mrs. George Spero, wife of the "labor" M. P. for W. Fulham.

## ILD Calls for Workers' Mass Action for Gaston Prisoners

### Issues Official Statement on Judge Barnhill's Rulings

The International Labor Defense has contended time and again that the leaders of the Gastonia textile strike were on trial, not for murder, but for their attempts to organize the southern textile workers.

The International Labor Defense also contended that it is folly on the part of the workers to expect a fair trial from a capitalist court and a capitalist judge. The latest ruling of Judge Barnhill, presiding at the trial of the seven textile leaders in

## WAR FLAMES IN CHINA CONSUME LIE OF "UNITY"

### British and American Rivalry Breaks Out on China Front

### Nanking in a Panic

### U. S. S. R. States Facts of Manchurian Hell

LONDON, Oct. 15.—An unconfirmed report from Nanking states that Feng Yu-hsiang has been captured, through the aid of Yen Hsi-shan. Though Nanking reports are unreliable, some credence is given this one from the fact that Yen appears to be playing his own game between Feng and Nanking, and that an emissary of Chiang Kai-shek recently left Peiping to visit Yen in Shensi.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 15.—Chiang Kai-shek, facing rebellion growing on all sides is considering shortening his lines of defense by surrendering Hankow without struggle to the southward marching armies of Feng Yu-hsiang, establishing Nanking's northern line at Hsuechow-fu on the Tientsin-Pukow line in north Kiangsu, westward to Kiukiang on the Yangtze and from there south to "no man's land." This limits Nanking to Chekiang, Kiangsi, Fukien, and parts of Anhui and Kiangsu provinces.

No trains are running from Pukow north further than Hsuechowfu, which means Shantung is lost to the rebels and most of Honan is occupied by Feng's armies. A mutiny at Hankow is reported crushed, but in Hunan the principal militarist, General Ho Chien, is thought to be against Nanking. At Canton, General Tang Sheng-chi is supposedly loyal to Nanking, but General Chen Chi-tang has come out for the rebellion, addi g to the force of Chang (Continued on Page Three)

## 2,000 WINDOW WASHERS STRIKE

By an overwhelming majority, New York window cleaners voted on a strike which began today after a crowded mass meeting at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. Fourth St., last night.

Two thousand men will participate in the strike, which his being led by the Window Cleaners' Protective Union, 15 E. Third St.

The strikers are demanding a 40-hour five-day week, wage gains and adequate safety devices and compensation insurance. Non-union workers are being made to concentrate on unorganized shops.

A mass parade from Manhattan Lyceum to the City Hall opened the strike.

## Wicks Assails Tammany's Oil Strike Terror

### Candidate Scores City Gov't Strikebreaking

Tammany police brutality against the striking gasoline truck drivers was assailed in a vigorous statement issued yesterday by H. M. Wicks, Communist candidate for president of the board of aldermen, from Communist campaign headquarters, 26-28 Union Square.

"The attack of Tammany police and Standard Oil thugs against the striking gasoline truck drivers," the statement says, "again emphasizes the real role of the city government as a strike-breaking and scab-herding agency."

"The New York Times, which supports Walker and Tammany Hall in this campaign frankly states that Police Commissioner Whalen has doubled the forces of policemen for strikebreaking purposes, so that now 1,600 are on so-called 'strike' (Continued on Page Two)

## 30,000 CHEER USSR SHIP IN SEATTLE

The first of a series of receptions in honor of the four intrepid airmen who successfully manned their plane, "Land of the Soviets," from Moscow to Seattle, and will soon be en route to New York, will be given this evening at the Eagle Auditorium, Seventh and Union Sts., Seattle, according to a statement from the national headquarters of the Friends of the Soviet Union, New York. This occasion will mark the first official welcome of the fliers, following their arrival at the Navy Field, Seattle, Monday.

A report in New York from Leon Glazer, secretary of the Seattle F. S. U., states that the Soviet airmen have stirred up unusual interest in the Western city since their arrival here. At tonight's reception many trade unions will be represented from the outlying districts. In addition there will be an interesting musical program. Among the speakers will be James Duncan, from the Central Labor Council; H. Wells, for (Continued on Page Two)

## Police Seek Framing Needle Trades Leader on "Assault" Charge

Tammany police began another frame-up against leading members of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union when they arrested Irving Potash, chairman of the organization department of the union, at the Cooperative Cafeteria, 26-28 Union Square, yesterday. The charge was felonious assault.

His arrest followed a fight provoked by the right wing gangsters of the Furriers' Council against a member of the industrial union at 29th St. and Sixth Ave. in the morning.

Potash's arrest was made by two detectives later. Taken to Jefferson Market Court, bail was refused him by Judge Jesse Silverman.

However, the union later obtained bail through another judge at \$2,500. Potash's trial will come up Oct. 22 at the Jefferson Market Court.

## Gold, Olgin, Grecht Will Speak at Bronx Election Meet Friday

The first indoor rally in the Bronx since the opening of the Communist Party campaign will be held this Friday evening at Rose Garden, 1347 Boston Rd. Speakers will include Ben Gold, secretary-treasurer of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, and candidate for alderman in the 29th district, Bronx; Rose Grecht, candidate for assembly in the third district; M. J. Olgin, editor of the Morning Freiheit and candi-

## MASS MEET OF ILLINOIS MINERS CALLED BY N. M. U.

### Coal Diggers Will Take Care of Themselves as UMWA Splits

### Fakers Fight For Graft

### 4,000 At Virden Service Cheer for N. M. U.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 15.—The National Miners Union in Illinois is moving for a mass rank and file convention of the coal miners. While Lewis and Fishwick fight for the right to exploit the miners, the miners are fighting for their own union, the N. M. U. The call was issued yesterday from the N. M. U. district headquarters at West Frankfort for a special district convention.

At the N. M. U. Virden Day services at Staunton, Saturday, 4,000 miners applauded five N. M. U. speakers and voted to stop paying (Continued on Page Two)

## FOIL FRAMEUP ON 2 SHOE WORKERS

Another framed charge against two members of the Independent Shoe Workers was foiled at the Gates Ave. court, Brooklyn, yesterday.

Union organizer S. Lipka and shop committee chairman Guardia, held in \$1,000 bail when charges of "malicious mischief" were preferred against them last week by the Elbee Shoe Company, 449 Troutman St., Brooklyn, were dismissed through lack of evidence.

Their arrest followed their fight against the shop management when, in violation of the union agreement, (Continued on Page Two)

## Needle Workers Meet Tomorrow; Plan Fight on Betrayal Schemes

New York needle trades workers will challenge Schlesinger agency schemes to company-unionize the dress trade at a general membership meeting called by Joint Board of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union at Webster Hall, 11th St. and Third Ave.

The Joint Board has worked out a policy, which will be explained at tomorrow's meeting, to meet the approaching fak strike in the dress trade to be called by the Schlesinger company union.

"The time is approaching when the dressmakers will have to give a decisive answer to the Schlesinger challenge," the union leaflet urging mass attendance at the meeting declares.

"Dressmaking! The Schlesinger company union is mobilizing to perpetrate a new treachery against you with the aid of the bosses, the underworld and all the dark powers of reaction," the leaflet adds.

## Russell Knight Speaks at Womens' 'Gastonia' Meet Tomorrow Night

Russell Knight, one of the released defendants in the Gastonia trial, will be a featured speaker at the New York working women's rally to support the Communist Party election campaign and which will voice protest against the attempt to railroad the seven Gastonia strikers to living death in prison.

## EDITH SAUNDERS MILLER, HENDRICKS, CARTER, TELL OF MURDEROUS POLICE RAID; PROVE STRIKERS DEFENSE RIGHT

### Judge Admits All Questions on God, Attitude Toward Capitalism and Use of Troops, Arrested for Self Defense, Tried for Unionism

### Prosecution Orators Rave Against Soviet Union and Revolution for Effect on Fundamentalist Jury; Fail to Shake Defense Witnesses

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 15.—If the mill owners' prosecution in the trial of the Gastonia case now proceeding in Charlotte succeeds in railroading seven militant union leaders to long sentences in the penitentiary, it will be because of their opinions on political, economic, religious and racial questions, as well as for their activity in organizing a real union of textile workers, menacing to the mill owners' regime of exploitation.

"The state this morning took several hours to question Edith Saunders Miller on her religious and political beliefs," declared Dr. John Randolph Neal of counsel for the defense this morning in a vain appeal to Judge Barnhill to rule against the prosecution's deliberate attempt to prejudice the jury.

## 'Daily' Distribution Forces Mill Boss to Reduce Hours

### Workers in Rockingham, and Cordova, N. C. Mills Want More Daily Workers

A distribution of 25 copies of the Daily Worker in the mill villages of Cordova and Rockingham, N. C., forced the boss of one of the mills to reduce the workers' hours!

Let a textile worker of Cordova illustrate to you the need of rushing the Daily Worker South at once.

The worker's letter, in his own language, follows:

Dear editor: I am written you again to let you hear from me. I gave out them papers and the boss got some of them and he have stop running from 15 hours in the card room.

Where the mill workers here did start at two and three o'clock in the morning they have gone to starting at six, and running through noon and stopping at 6:30 p. m.

That yet leaves us working 12-12 hours a day, and they have not said a thing about paying any more money. So you see they paid small wages to us when we worked 15 hours a day.

We have hardly bread to eat. The mill people in this county need a union. The mill bosses said they would fire any one that talked about the union.

The mill bosses here have shot so much bull against the union that the people need a speaker to come here and tell the people what the union is and let the workers know that the union is their friend.

The workers here want a union. They know they need help. The most of them have not got any money and nothing to live on, but the bosses have got them afraid to do anything by themselves.

The textile workers here in Rockingham are nothing but slaves. At the company stores of the cotton mills around Rockingham they charge the workers such prices on what they sell them that the most of them don't never draw any money.

That puts them in the shape that they have to trade with the company stores. They do like they please against us.

At the Steel Cotton Mill and other mills around here the workers never see a penny of their money. Just a few of the bosses, such as the card room overseer, and the spinning room boss, they get \$35 and \$40 a week to walk around and see that the workers keep slaving.

But the hard working people don't hardly get bread out of it. Our little children are running around in the cold, with rags on, while the mill boss is riding around in big cars, and their wives with a poodle dog in their lap and diamonds on.

Look at me sopping black molasses every morning and the mill owners eating his good food. My little children are going around half (Continued on Page Three)

## Unions Join Gastonia Fight Through Workers' Pressure

### Realize Prisoners on Trial for Class Activity; A. F. of L. Locals Greet I.L.D. United Front

Rank and file workers learning that the Gastonia trial is not a "murder" trial, as the capitalist press proclaimed, but one in which the defendants are being tried for their working class activities, have forced many unions, some of them locals of the American Federation of Labor to join the united front of the International Labor Defense, on behalf of the Gastonia prisoners. Today funds and protests were re-

drag in prejudice. "It is very apparent," said Neal, "that the motive of the state is not to impeach the testimony of this witness, but to drag into this trial everything that is irrelevant to the question of the guilt or innocence of the defendants, for the sole purpose of appealing to prejudice. The major legal error in the Sacco-Vanzetti case was the admission of just such material. I appeal to the court to put a stop to such unjust procedure."

Barnhill answered: "The court has no legal right to exclude questions regarding the views of the witness, which are competent for impeachment."

Barnhill's Fair Trial. By his ruling Judge Barnhill contradicts everything he has said as to how he would conduct the trial. He has assured the defense and the press repeatedly that "this will be a murder trial and not a heresy trial and not another Sacco-Vanzetti case." Also, he has said, "There is no issue except the question: 'Are the defendants guilty as charged?'"

That issue must not be clouded by the introduction of other questions. The defendants' convictions upon social, economic, political and religious matters have no place in a criminal court, and shouldn't be permitted to cloud the issue.

This is what Judge Barnhill said in his charge to the grand jury that indicted the defendants. Now he is doing exactly what he said he would not do: he is permitting the prosecution to introduce material which clouds what he has said is the issue, and prejudice the jury.

The International Labor Defense has all along pointed out that this is a class case, that the defendants are being tried only incidentally for "murder" that their real offense is that they dared to organize the Southern mill workers and fight to overthrow the tyrannical system of exploitation practiced by the bosses.

It was the prosecution and Judge Barnhill who hypocritically stated, while they thought they had an easy task railroading through a conviction, that it was purely a murder trial.

The opinions of the defendants and witnesses as to the "existence of a god who will punish them for lying" are not relevant to the fundamental issue in this trial, which is "were the defendants justified in defending themselves against attack," argued the defense counsel.

The judge overruled them, and the prosecution's appeal to the prejudices of the jury goes on.

While Edith Saunders Miller was on the stand, the State placed in evidence copies of the oung Pioneer distributed by her to the strikers' children in Gastonia. Jake Newell, of the prosecution counsel, read extracts from this paper to show the jury, as he said, "what unpatriotic scoundrels these Communists are, (Continued on Page Three)

Build Up the United Front of the Working Class From the Bottom Up—at the Enterprises!

# USE CITY TRUCKS TO SCAB ON TANK TRUCK STRIKERS

## Garage, Station Toilers For 100 PC Struggle

(Continued from Page One)

situation have been given out. Re-entrenchment is growing because of the A. F. L. policy of keeping the men in the dark.

### Toul Meet

The T. U. U. L. held a strike meeting at N. 9th and Berry Sts. at noon yesterday which was well attended. George Owens, Henry Sazar and John Di Santo, organizers for the new fighting trade union center, addressed the truckmen on the necessity of taking the struggle out of the hands of the A. F. L. officialdom, demanding an accounting from the strike "leaders," spreading the fight to be waterfront and the railroad terminals and effecting a complete tie-up of fuel deliveries here. They also stressed the importance of organizing workers' defense corps to combat the gorilla and police terror.

The speeches were received with approval, as were the T. U. U. L. leaflets and Daily Workers distributed after the meeting. Knowing that the Daily is the only newspaper fighting in their interests, the first question of those who know the T. U. U. L. organizers by sight is: "Hey! Got some more of those papers?" Many of the workers take several copies of the Daily to hand out to fellow-strikers, the T. U. U. L. says. The League plans to hold noon meetings daily in the strike area.

That New York workers are solidly behind the strikers is evident on every hand. The drivers of the Rockwood Chocolate Co. have walked out in support of them. The Cooperative Restaurant, a left wing cafeteria located at 26 Union Square, has refused to receive consignments from the Austin-Nichols Co., makers of Sunbeam Food, because the 100 drivers of the company have joined the oil truckmen, and because it sympathizes with the struggle of the latter 100 per cent.

Sporadic attacks on strikers throughout the city again marked the strike yesterday, along with a gradual lessening of the city's fuel supply. Michael Donella, president of the Amalgamated Taxi Owners' Association, said that "to deny that there is a shortage is foolish." The Standard Oil claims that its deliveries are 70 per cent of normal, while the strikers put the figure at 50 per cent, but Donella asserted that even the latter is an exaggeration.

Two more independent distributors were signed up by the Teamsters' Union officials, bringing the total of small oil concerns that have capitulated to the demands of the strikers up to 10. Here again the strike "leaders" are steamrolling the wishes of the rank and file, in preparation for a complete betrayal, as the truckmen have been insisting on a collective agreement.

Three gunmen have been "arrested" by the Tammany police for carrying revolvers in a hasty move to cover up the Tammany-underworld-republican strike-breaking alliance. As it is well known to the strikers that Merrick Nittley, republican leader of the 14th assembly district, has personally organized the mob of gunmen at the Pratt ranch, that Tammany's 14th district headquarters is the hang out of many gangsters, and that gorillas have been using cars belonging to the district leaders, the "arrests" fool nobody but the politicians themselves.

Strikers claim that Nittley has been offered \$50,000 by the Standard Oil bosses to break the strike. Sixty strikebreakers, employed by the Standard Oil in Brooklyn, who have been getting \$15 a day for scabbery, have gone on strike for \$20, where the original workers were paid only \$6. They attacked a squad of a dozen policemen and tried to fire a garage, but were gently put down by the police.

# BALTIMORE MEET

(Continued from Page One)

pledged to fight the bosses under the banner of the National Textile Workers Union, and the Southern Convention of the Trade Union Industrial League, which had representatives from many industries, and laid the basis of southern district organization by electing Joe Golden, a marine worker, as secretary, electing an executive committee, and laying out organization work in all towns and all industries, but particularly concentrating on textiles, steel, lumber, marine transport, railroads and tobacco.

The Baltimore workers were particularly interested and delighted to hear of the close cooperation of Negro and white workers in the Charlotte conferences, and of the wrath of the capitalist press and the bosses that this should be so.

Foster, after speaking in Philadelphia today, has a meeting in the important industrial center of Chester, Pa., tomorrow, after which follows a series of dates in New England: New Haven, Conn., Oct. 20; Haverhill, Mass., Oct. 22; Boston, Mass., Oct. 24, then dates in New York City Oct. 25, followed by a trip into the middle west.

In each center, the meetings result in organization of districts of the T.U.U.L. mass enrollment of members in the local general and

# ILD Issues Gaston Statement

(Continued from Page One)

National Textile Workers Union in the South and is a direct appeal to the bosses' "Black Hundred" to prepare a lynching campaign against the workers who are fighting for the union and against slave conditions. This ruling means that the seven leaders now on trial are being railroaded to long terms of imprisonment, because several of them are Communists.

Judge Barnhill also ruled that a native of North Carolina who dared to advocate race equality would be impeached as a witness. He threw the challenge before the 12,000,000 Negro workers of America and to the white workers who believe in race equality, that the bosses would not permit the union of these two great sections of the working class.

The mass pressure of the workers of this country and the world over compelled the bosses to throw off their mask, and come out in the open.

Now the final scene to railroad to living death the workers who dared to strike for better conditions, to defend themselves from boss attacks, will be enacted unless workers the land over make immediate thunderous protest.

Workers throughout America and the world must instantly raise the greatest protest against the latest move of Judge Barnhill and the boss-attorneys. It means that all bars are down to railroad the seven strikers to the penitentiary for thirty years. It means that for workers in the future who goes on strike will also be in danger of living death in a capitalist prison.

It means that the bosses are trying to throw behind the bars the movement against the 72 hour week, against the \$10 and \$12 week aver-

# 30,000 CHEER USSR SHIP IN SEATTLE

## Detroit Sends Toilers to Soviet Union

(Continued from Page One)

the American Progressive Movement; Carl Brainin will greet the fliers in the name of the USSR. Leon Glazier will act as interpreter for the fliers.

The cities of Detroit and Chicago are planning similar receptions for the fliers, and New York will greet them in the most stupendous manner of all. "Land of the Soviets" will be in New York some time before the end of next week.

(Special to the Daily Worker.) SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 14 (Delayed).—The tens of thousands of workers who had waited throughout the day to greet the four Soviet fliers at the landing field here broke through the restraining cordons as the huge Land of the Soviets winged into view.

With a mighty roar of welcome that fairly drowned out the Soviet-built plane and its escorts, the delegation streamed forward, each member of it anxious to be the American worker to see and greet the airmen who have winged their way from Moscow.

The field reception was the greatest ever given any aviators here and has set the city by the ears. Besides the Friends of the Soviet Union, who arranged the reception, the fliers were met by representatives of numerous workers' fraternal, cultural and civic organizations. The crowd was estimated at from 20,000 to 30,000.

On Wednesday evening, a great mass reception will be given the aviators at Eagles Hall by the Seattle Branch of the Friends of the Soviet Union.

DETROIT, Mich. (By Mail).—The Detroit Reception Committee for the Soviet fliers has elected six delegates to participate in the 12th anniversary celebration of the First Workers and Peasants' Republic which is to take place on Nov. 7 in Moscow.

A farewell banquet is being arranged in honor of the delegation before they sail for Moscow. There is to be Russian food, Russian samovar chai, Russian songs, Russian speeches in English by Maurice Sugar, Jeannette D. Parl and delegates.

The dinner is this Saturday, 8 p. m., at the Russian Club, 2934 Yemans St., Hamtramck, Mich. Help the committee; make reservation in advance. Tickets \$1.00 at the FSU, 3782 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.

In connection with the receptions to the Soviet fliers, the Friends of the Soviet Union are raising funds to purchase a substantial number of trucks and tractors, which will be presented to the workers and peasants of the U. S. S. R. through their emissaries, as an expression of American working class participation in the Socialist progress in the first workers' republic.

The F. S. U. have also made arrangements to send delegations of American workers to the U. S. S. R., these delegates to be chosen from among the organizations subscribing to the tractor campaign. The Reception Committee urges that the collection of funds be sped up, so local industrial leagues of the T. U. U. L. and securing of circulation and correspondents for Labor Unity, official organ of the T.U.U.L. (An interview with Foster on results of the Charlotte conventions will be published soon in the Daily Worker.)

# MASS MEET OF ILLINOIS MINERS CALLED BY N. M. U.

## 4,000 At Virden Service Cheer N. M. U.

(Continued from Page One)

due to the U. M. W. A. by fighting the check-off, and for all local unions to destroy the U. M. W. A. charters. At the U. M. W. A. services at Mt. Olive, Fishwick, and Editor Ameringer of the Illinois Mines were hissed.

Virden day is the anniversary of the heroic battle in 1898, when the newly organized Illinois Miners' Union members took their rifles and went out to repel a trainload of imported scabs and armed guards.

Reviving Virden Day. The result of the battle was that the train went back to where it came from, taking its scab cargo, and that the miners lost nine of their members, killed. An unknown number of scab herders were slain. Every year since then there has been a Virden Day celebration. Recently the bureaucrats of the U.M.W.A. have made Virden Day an occasion for class collaboration speeches. The N.M.U. celebration re-establishes this miners' anniversary as a revolutionary holiday.

The miners at the Staunton meeting enthusiastically endorsed the N.M.U. program, which includes besides the two points above: the six-hour day and the five-day week, social insurance for the unemployed, paid for by the companies and administered by the men; no more check-off, against the speed-up. The vote for these propositions was taken by a show of hands, and was unanimous.

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"The thousands of miners in this district are turning to the only force that is capable of giving them leadership, the National Miners' Union."

# 30,000 CHEER USSR SHIP IN SEATTLE

## Detroit Sends Toilers to Soviet Union

(Continued from Page One)

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(Special to the Daily Worker.) SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 14 (Delayed).—The tens of thousands of workers who had waited throughout the day to greet the four Soviet fliers at the landing field here broke through the restraining cordons as the huge Land of the Soviets winged into view.

With a mighty roar of welcome that fairly drowned out the Soviet-built plane and its escorts, the delegation streamed forward, each member of it anxious to be the American worker to see and greet the airmen who have winged their way from Moscow.

The field reception was the greatest ever given any aviators here and has set the city by the ears. Besides the Friends of the Soviet Union, who arranged the reception, the fliers were met by representatives of numerous workers' fraternal, cultural and civic organizations. The crowd was estimated at from 20,000 to 30,000.

On Wednesday evening, a great mass reception will be given the aviators at Eagles Hall by the Seattle Branch of the Friends of the Soviet Union.

DETROIT, Mich. (By Mail).—The Detroit Reception Committee for the Soviet fliers has elected six delegates to participate in the 12th anniversary celebration of the First Workers and Peasants' Republic which is to take place on Nov. 7 in Moscow.

A farewell banquet is being arranged in honor of the delegation before they sail for Moscow. There is to be Russian food, Russian samovar chai, Russian songs, Russian speeches in English by Maurice Sugar, Jeannette D. Parl and delegates.

The dinner is this Saturday, 8 p. m., at the Russian Club, 2934 Yemans St., Hamtramck, Mich. Help the committee; make reservation in advance. Tickets \$1.00 at the FSU, 3782 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.

In connection with the receptions to the Soviet fliers, the Friends of the Soviet Union are raising funds to purchase a substantial number of trucks and tractors, which will be presented to the workers and peasants of the U. S. S. R. through their emissaries, as an expression of American working class participation in the Socialist progress in the first workers' republic.

The F. S. U. have also made arrangements to send delegations of American workers to the U. S. S. R., these delegates to be chosen from among the organizations subscribing to the tractor campaign. The Reception Committee urges that the collection of funds be sped up, so local industrial leagues of the T. U. U. L. and securing of circulation and correspondents for Labor Unity, official organ of the T.U.U.L. (An interview with Foster on results of the Charlotte conventions will be published soon in the Daily Worker.)

# MASS MEET OF ILLINOIS MINERS CALLED BY N. M. U.

(Continued from Page One)

due to the U. M. W. A. by fighting the check-off, and for all local unions to destroy the U. M. W. A. charters. At the U. M. W. A. services at Mt. Olive, Fishwick, and Editor Ameringer of the Illinois Mines were hissed.

Virden day is the anniversary of the heroic battle in 1898, when the newly organized Illinois Miners' Union members took their rifles and went out to repel a trainload of imported scabs and armed guards.

Reviving Virden Day. The result of the battle was that the train went back to where it came from, taking its scab cargo, and that the miners lost nine of their members, killed. An unknown number of scab herders were slain. Every year since then there has been a Virden Day celebration. Recently the bureaucrats of the U.M.W.A. have made Virden Day an occasion for class collaboration speeches. The N.M.U. celebration re-establishes this miners' anniversary as a revolutionary holiday.

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# WICKS ASSAILS TAMMANY'S OIL STRIKE TERROR

(Continued from Page One)

duty" or one policeman for every two strikers. his, in addition to the army of gangsters that has the full protection of Tammany Hall, and who are engaged in strikebreaking practically every working day of the year and are used to stuff and steal ballot boxes on Election Day, make up a force far larger than the actual number of strikers.

"It was no accident that Police Commissioner Whalen recently asked for an additional 3,000 policemen to be added to the New York force. This is an anticipation of the growing militant struggles of the workers arising from growing rationalization and increasing onslaughts by the employers upon the living standards of the workers everywhere, and their increasing readiness to meet these attacks."

Wicks declared that it is "noteworthy also that the Negro strikers have been signed out for the most brutal attacks by both police and gangsters." This terrorism was intensified against them, the Communist candidate pointed out especially after the demonstration of work-class solidarity when, on Monday morning, over 100 white and Negro workers walked out at Kent Ave., and N. Tenth St., Brooklyn.

Continuing the statement said: "For months Tammany has been waging a campaign of wholesale arrests, violence and terrorism against our candidates and speakers in New-

York Harlem because they want to prevent the Negroes from hearing the facts about the class issues in the campaign.

"The oil strikers are learning, as other workers have learned in previous struggles, that the capitalist parties are agencies for suppression against the working class. In New York this lesson has been learned by the needle, food, shoe and other workers. The car strikers of New Orleans also have reason to know this well, and the courageous struggle of the Southern textile workers indicates that they are growing increasingly aware of the role of the capitalist state.

"Workers of New York, fight against your class enemies, the big and small parties of capital—Republican, Democratic and Socialist parties.

"Fight under the banner of class against class!

"Vote as you strike! Vote for and join the Communist Party of the United States."

she is the mistress of Weatherby. N one stir, so as a climax, she calls upon him to choose between her and his wife. The curtain falls when Weatherby announces that he will throw his lot with the actress.

Miss Cow as Jenny gives a masterful performance and lifts the play to a much higher plane than it actually deserves. As Weatherby, Guy Standing seems a trifle too stilted. However, he gives his usual competent performance and no one will criticize because he is a member of the cast. Helen Brooks is dynamic as the lively daughter, while Ben Lockland is adequate as the son. The same can be said of Katherine Emmet as the silly Mrs. Weatherby. The play is staged by Frederick Stanhope, while Jo Mielzner has designed some of the fine settings.

Build Up the United Front of the Working Class From the Bottom Up—at the Enterprises!

FURNISHED ROOMS 133 East 110th St. Heated rooms; large and small; all improvements; near subway. Tel. Lehigh 1806.

W. I. R. WORKERS CHORUS ENGLISH LANGUAGE Now Being Organized Register at Workers' International Relief. New Address: 348 BROADWAY Room 512. Telephone Algonquin 5848

Patronize No-Tip Barber Shops 26-28 UNION SQUARE (1 flight up) 2700 BRONX P. K EAST (corner Allerton Ave.)

Phone: LEHIGH 6385 International Barber Shop 2016 Second Avenue, New York (bet. 103rd & 104th Sts.) Ladies Bobs Our Specialty Private Beauty Parlor

Airy, Large Meeting Rooms and Hall TO HIRE Suitable for Meetings, Lectures and Dances in the Czechoslovak Workers House, Inc. 347 E. 72nd St. New York Telephone: Rhineclander 6097

FAREWELL MEETING AND CONCERT for the AMERICAN DELEGATION OF WORKERS TO SOVIET RUSSIA at STAR CASINO 107th Street and Park Avenue SUNDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 20, AT 7:30 MUSIC—SOLOISTS—PROMINENT SPEAKERS ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS Tickets on Sale at FRIENDS OF THE SOVIET UNION 175 Fifth Avenue, Room 511, New York

# Labor and Fraternal Organizations

## Women's Mass Meeting.

A mass demonstration of protest against the Gastonia frame-up will be held in conjunction with an election rally of women workers at Irving Plaza Hall, 15th St. and Irving Pl., on Oct. 17, at 8 p. m.

## Spanish Night.

Under the auspices of Unit 2, Section 4, a Spanish Night entertainment will be given this Saturday, Oct. 19, 8:30 p. m., at 32 W. 113th St. Music, refreshments, dancing. Admission, 50 cents.

## Theatrical and Art Workers.

An organization and business meeting of the Theatrical and Art Workers will be held Thursday, Oct. 24, 8 p. m., at 131 W. 51st St.

## Scott Nearing Lecture.

Scott Nearing will give a lecture on the coming World War in the Auditorium of the Cooperative Colony on Sunday, Oct. 20, 8:30 p. m. Admission 25 cents.

## Drama Fracture.

All Party and League members affiliated with dramatic groups are asked to attend a Drama Fracture meet on Thursday, 6:30 p. m., at 28 Union Sq.

## Laundry Workers Mass Meeting.

An open air mass meeting to which all laundry workers are invited will be held Thursday 12 noon at the corner of 32nd St. and Neptune Ave., Coney Island.

## Volunteers Wanted.

Volunteers for addressing appeal envelopes and N. T. W. U., 104-5th Ave., room 1707.

# Communist Activities

## Night Workers Unit, Section 1.

Meets Wednesday, 8 p. m. sharp, at 26 Union Sq., 6th floor. A District representative will lead discussion on the election campaign.

## Brighton Unit, Section 7.

Membership meeting, Wednesday, 8:30 sharp, at 227 Brighton Beach Ave.

## Unit 2F, Section 3.

Membership meeting to discuss the Party election campaign, today, 8:30 p. m. Comrade Gablin will lead.

## Unit 12F, Section 2.

Functionaries meet Thursday, 5:30 p. m., at 1179 Broadway.

## Unit 3, Section 4.

Meets tomorrow night, 8 sharp at 235 W. 129th St.

## Section 5, Realty.

Indoor rally Friday evening at Rose Garden, 1347 Broadway Rd. Com. Weinstein, Chasin, Gold, Grant, and Wertz will speak on the Party election campaign. Admission free. All Section members urged to attend.

## Unit 5, Section 7.

Executive meeting, 8 p. m. today, membership meeting at 9 sharp.

## Election Campaign Banquet.

Section 4 has arranged an Election Campaign and Gasolina Defense Banquet for Sunday, Oct. 20, 4 p. m., at the Hungarian Workers' Home, 230 E. 81st St. Good food; musical entertainment. Admission \$1.00. All comrades invited.

## Metal Trades Fracture.

The Metal Trades Fracture meets Wednesday night, 8 sharp, at 26-28 Union Sq. All Party and League members in the metal trades must attend.

# AMUSEMENTS

HUBERT Thea., 44th St. W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday 2:30

QUEENIE SMITH in the Musical Comedy Sensation THE STREET SINGER ANDREW TOMBS

ETHEL BARRYMORE THEATRE 47th St. W. of B'way. Chk. \$44 Evs. 8:50. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30 JOHN Comedy BIRD I HAND DRINKWATER'S

FULTON W. 46th St. Evs. 8:50 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30 GEORGE M. COHAN in GAMBLING The Talk of the Town!

CIVIC REPERTORY 14th St. 4th Ave. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. Sat. 2:30 50c. \$1. \$1.50

EVA LE GALLIENNE, Director Today Mat.—"Mlle. Bourrai" Tonight—"The Sea Gull" Tomorrow Night—"Mlle. Bourrai"

CAMERON NOW Wisconsin 124 ST. & E'WAY 11 7 8 9 MADONNA OF SLEEPING CARS Adopted from Sensational Novel by MAURICE DEKOBRA

William J. Harris, Jr., presents THE CRIMINAL CODE with ARTHUR BYRON NATIONAL 41st St. W. of 7th Av. Evs. 8:50. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

MOMART THEATRE Fulton St. & Broadway Pl. Brooklyn NEWEST SOVKINO FILM "SEEDS OF FREEDOM" and NINA TARASOVA in Russian Song POPULAR PRICES

55TH STREET PLAYHOUSE 154 W. 55th St. (bet. 6th & 7th Aves.) continuous performances from 2 p. m. to midnight. Popular prices. The American Premiere of GERHART HAUPTMANN'S "THE WEAVERS"

World-Famous Revolutionary Drama which is a bitter attack on the landed gentry and factory owners of Nineteenth Century Germany. Filmed in a manner closely resembling "Potemkin" to midnight. Popular prices. Under the direction of F. ZEFKICK

The Theatre Guild Presents KARL ANNA GUILD W. 52. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Th. & Sat. 2:40

A. H. Woods' Productions HARRIS Thea., W. 42d St. Evs. 8:50. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30 A Sensational Melodrama SCOTLAND YARD MOROSCO THEATRE 45th St. West of Broadway. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:50 ELSIE FERGUSON in a Melodrama SCARLET PAGES of 3 Acts

ELTINGE THEATRE West 42d Street Evs. 8:50. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:50 The Great London Success Murder ON THE Second Floor A Comedy Drama in 3 Acts LUMBER WORKER KILLED. PINE BLUFF, Ark. (By Mail).—One worker was killed and two injured here when a boiler in the fuel house of the Bell Lumber Co. blew up. Company neglect is blamed.

# METAL FAKERS OF A.F.L. BOAST NAVY'S PALS

(Continued from Page One)

Boast of Relations with Wall Street Gov't

TORONTO, Canada, Oct. 15.—When the officials of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor met here recently, they boasted loudly of the fact that "the Metal Trades Department finds itself far on the road to a government and labor relation never before equalled except in wartime." The misleaders referred to the fact that they had turned the Navy Yard employees' unions into virtual company unions.

President James O'Connell and secretary-treasurer John P. Frey put before the convention a report of great length, boasting of the virtual turning of the closeness of their relations with the Navy and War departments.

O'Connell and Frey have carried out the Navy and War Departments' orders to whip the Navy Yard workers' organizations into shape for use as servile sheep in the coming war. They have presided at the launching of new cruisers by the government. The Metal Trades misleaders boasted of the fact that they were active in the Navy's class-collaboration wage review board, supplemented by a system of local boards, with "labor" representation.

Communist shop nuclei have been established in several Navy Yards, notably the Brooklyn Navy Yard. They are leading in the fight to organize militant shop committees (not to be confused with the Navy's former company union "shop committees.")

# Open Air Meets

99th St. and Lexington Ave. at 12 noon, S. Brody; Rutgers Square at 8 p. m. Report to 27 E. 4th St., A. Glassford, D. Morgan, J. Williamson; 116th St. and 2d Ave. at 8 p. m., F. Coco, T. O. Eusepi, R. Moore, A. Moreau, A. Overgaard; 138th St. and St. Ann's Ave. at 8 p. m. Report to 715 E. 138th St., O. Hall, J. Harvey, I. Rothstein, T. Di Fazio, Wykoff and Decatur at 12 noon, Williams, Night Workers' Branch 6th floor Workers' Center at 3 p. m. Discussion on election campaign by M. Pasternak.

# The Economic and Political Situation in the United States and the Tasks of the Communist Party

Thesis Adopted by the Central Executive Committee Plenum, October 6-8

The Daily Worker publishes today the first half of this important document, which will be concluded in tomorrow's issue.

## SECTION I.

### THE SHARPENING OF THE GENERAL CRISIS OF WORLD CAPITALISM SINCE THE SIXTH WORLD CONGRESS.

The third period of the general crisis of world capitalism represents an important turning point in the development of the Communist International. For the American Party the third period is of especial significance since in this period there opens a new chapter in the life of the Party, an era of intensified class struggles, of the consolidation of the Party on the basis of its overcoming the factional strife and with united forces carrying on a struggle against the Right danger.

1. The third period was characterized in the Thesis of the Sixth World Congress of the Communist International as follows:

"This third period, in which the contradiction between the growth of the productive forces and the contraction of markets becomes particularly accentuated, is inevitably giving rise to a fresh series of imperialist wars: among the imperialist states themselves, wars of the imperialist states against the U. S. S. R., wars of national liberation against imperialism and imperialist intervention, and to gigantic class battles. The intensification of all international antagonisms (antagonisms between the capitalist states and the U. S. S. R., the military occupation of Northern China—which is the beginning of the partition of China—the mutual struggles between the imperialists, etc.), the intensification of the internal antagonisms in capitalist countries (the swing to the left of the masses of the working class, growing acuteness of the class struggle), and the wide development of colonial movements (China, India and Syria), which are taking place in this period, will inevitably lead—through the further development of the contradictions of capitalist stabilization—to capitalist stabilization becoming still more precarious and to the severe intensification of the general crisis of capitalism."

As a result of the accentuation of all antagonisms of capitalism and especially the sharpening of the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, there follows a merging of the social democracy with the state power and the employers' organizations, thus converting social democracy into an open instrument of imperialism, "the last reserve of the bourgeoisie." The sharpening of the struggle against social democracy and particularly its "left wing" and its influence within the working class was consequently laid down by the Sixth World Congress as the chief task of the Communist Parties.

The increasing pressure of the bourgeoisie and social democracy on the working class in the third period manifests itself within the ranks of the Communist Parties in the revival of Right opportunist tendencies, thus signaling the Right danger as the main danger of the present period. The Sixth Congress, therefore, declared that "on the basis of the partial stabilization of capitalism and directly owing to the influence of social democracy, the principal line of deviation from the correct political position observed within the Communist Parties at the present time is toward the Right. This implies a systematic strug-

gle against the conciliatory attitude towards the Right wing tendencies within the Communist Parties."

With regard to the Communist Party of America, the Thesis of the Sixth Congress, while recording successes, made reference to a number of Right mistakes committed by the Party and at the same time enjoined upon the Party as its most important task to put an end to the unprincipled factional strife, to increase the recruiting of workers into the Party and to energetically promote workers to leading posts in the Party.

2. The development of events after the Sixth Congress confirmed entirely the line laid down by the Congress. The further sharpening of the internal and external antagonisms of the capitalist system, the sharpening of the Anglo-American rivalry, the approaching danger of world war, and especially war against the Soviet Union (growth of military, naval, aerial, economic, political and ideological preparations for war in all imperialist countries; direct provocation of war by the imperialist tools, the Chinese bourgeois government, against the Soviet Union), etc.; the growth of the anti-imperialist movements in colonial and semi-colonial countries (India, Arabistan, Latin American countries), and especially the sharpening of the class struggles of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie (Ruhr struggle, Lodz strike in Poland, wave of strikes in France, and May Day battles in Berlin), characterize the period after the Sixth World Congress.

Social democracy appeared more and more openly as an agent of imperialism for the direct preparation of the imperialist war, for the subjugation of the workers in the home countries and the continued oppression of the colonial and semi-colonial countries. The German social democracy in control of the government forces shot down the German proletarians on the streets of Berlin. The British labor government in all important questions (Anglo-American relations, colonies, attitude to the Soviet Union) faithfully carries out the policies of imperialism. Within the Communist Parties the Right opportunist elements began open struggle against the Communist International, attempting to split the Communist Parties and even the revolutionary trade union movement (Hais and Jilek in Czechoslovakia, Brandler and Thalheimer in Germany). In the American Party, some former leaders (Lovestone, Pepper) attempted to crystallize the Right errors of the Party into a definite opportunist line directed against the Communist International.

On the other hand, with the successful growth of socialist construction and the strengthened offensive against the capitalistic elements in the U. S. S. R., there grew the resistance of these elements (especially of the village kulaks) and found expression in the ranks of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in the crystallization of the opportunist tendencies. These tendencies advocated new concessions to the kulak elements, the curbing of socialist industrialization and resisted the further development of the political activity of the working class—enlargement of proletarian self criticism and further proletarianization of the trade union and Party apparatus.

The Right opposition, headed by Comrade Bucharin, came out with proposals to stop the offensive against the capitalistic elements of the

country, with the proposal to lessen the tempo of industrialization, counterposing to the Five Year Plan of socialist industrialization their Two Year Plan of aid to agriculture. On the international questions, Comrade Bucharin formulated the theory of the vanishing competition within capitalist countries, softening of the inner contradictions of capitalism and the disappearance of the problem of markets, of the problems of price, competition and crises, so that capitalism within each country loses its anarchic character and is transformed into "organized capitalism." This theory gave the ideological justification to the opportunist interpretation of the third period by the international right wing and conciliators and giving them political and organizational support.

3. The Tenth Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, reviewing the development of events since the Sixth World Congress, and confirming the line of the Sixth Congress, pointed out as new features of the situation since the World Congress the sharply outlined radicalization of the international working class and the oncoming of a new rising tide of revolutionary proletarian movement. The Tenth Plenum stated that

"The correctness of the estimation made by the Sixth Congress of the present third period of post-war capitalism is being ever more obviously demonstrated as a period of the increasing growth of the general crisis of capitalism and of the accelerated accentuation of the fundamental external and internal contradictions of imperialism, leading inevitably to imperialist wars, to great class conflicts, to an era of development of a new upward swing of the revolutionary movement in the principal capitalist countries, to great anti-imperialist revolutions in colonial countries."

In view of this new phase of the sharpening struggle and in view of the social democracy having come into power (German social democracy and British labor party) the Tenth Plenum placed before the Communist Parties with especial emphasis the task of decisively strengthening the struggle against social democracy and particularly against its "left wing" as the most dangerous enemy of Communism in the ranks of the labor movement and the chief brake upon the growth of the fighting activity of the toiling masses.

The Tenth Plenum stated that the successful cleansing of the Communist Parties of the opportunist elements had resulted in an increased strength and fighting capacities of the Communist Parties. The Tenth Plenum after pointing out that the Right danger is the main danger in the ranks of the Comintern and that the sharp political and organizational fight against it constitutes the principal tasks of all sections of the Comintern, declared

"The defense by individual members of Right deviation views condemned by the Comintern as an anti-Party tendency profoundly hostile to the interests of the proletarian revolutionary movement, is incompatible with membership of the Communist Party."

In view of this, the Tenth Plenum demanded of the conciliators a clear-cut disassociation from the Right deviations, a fight not only in words but in deeds against the Right deviations, unconditional submission to and active carrying into effect of all the decisions of the Com-

intern and of its sections. Failure to carry out any one of these stipulations would put them outside the ranks of the C. I. This Plenum of the C. C. P. U. S. A. approves and endorses the decisions of the Tenth Plenum of the ECCI as correctly applying the line of the Sixth World Congress.

4. In accordance with the analysis given by the Tenth Plenum, the crisis of capitalism becomes ever more accentuated at this time. The growth of the chief contradictions of this third period, especially the contradiction between the growth of productive forces and markets, was manifested in the growing economic and political offensive of the bourgeoisie in all countries (wage cuts and lockouts in England and in France, intensification of rationalization, growing unemployment) and growing radicalization of the working class. In the sphere of inter-imperialist conflicts, the Hague conference, contrary to opportunist predictions (Varga), was an open demonstration of the sharpness of the antagonism between the imperialist powers. The Young Plan and the International Reparations Bank being the instruments for the economic and political penetration of American capital into European Europe, and Briand's reactionary utopia of a United States of Europe, are the clearest manifestation of the intensification of the antagonisms among the imperialist powers and principally between Great Britain and the United States.

Just as in the pre-war years, all international conflicts among the imperialist powers aligned themselves around the central antagonism—the struggle between Great Britain and Germany—the fight of the two most powerful imperialist countries for the world hegemony, so today all inter-imperialist antagonisms and conflicts tend to group themselves around the fight of the two most powerful imperialist forces—the United States and Great Britain. Notwithstanding the pacific gestures and bombastic talk of reduction of armaments, "better understanding" between the imperialist governments of Hoover and MacDonald, the Anglo American rivalry assumes the form of a feverish preparation for war covered by a screen of pacifist quackery spread equally by the openly capitalist imperialist government of Hoover and the so-called "Labor" Government of MacDonald.

The economic and political penetration of American capital in China (Wall Street agents as advisers of Nanking Government, treaty for concessions to exploit the development of Chinese railways) sharpens the antagonism with Great Britain and with Japan, which rivalry is expressed in internal wars in China.

Preparations for war against the Soviet Union assumes the forms of armed provocation, kindling the fires of war in Manchuria as a prelude to a general armed attack by the imperialist powers against the Soviet Union. In these preparations U. S. imperialism plays the role of an active participant and leader (Stimson plan of "internationalization" of Chinese Eastern Railway, i. e., seizure of the railway by the imperialist powers, primarily by the U. S. A.).

The Arab uprising against British imperialism in Palestine showed the rising resistance of the colonial world against imperialism, while a further proof was afforded by the continued growth of the powerful

Continued on Page Four

### Swedish Match Trust Loans Germany Million to Fight USSR Export

BERLIN, Oct. 15.—Ivar Kreuger, Swedish match magnate, and the Reich Treasury are about to conclude negotiations for a loan to Germany of \$125,000,000, it was reported here today.

Ivar Rooth, president of the Swedish National Bank, has arrived in Berlin and Kreuger is expected to stay. The Vossische Zeitung said the loan was to be floated at six per cent.

It was understood that Kreuger, in extending the loan to Germany, demanded as compensation control of German match market, through a modification of the law which up to the present has prevented him from exercising monopoly powers in spite of his vast holdings in the German-Swedish syndicate which actually does control the match industry in Germany.

The object of the monopoly would be to fight the importation of Russian matches which last year made an enormous stride in the German market.

### LABOR GOVT "BEFRIENDS" WORKERS.

LONDON (By Mail).—Some 730 workers have been prosecuted on charges arising out of their activities in strikes or demonstrations. Fines to the effect of extent of \$2,000 have been inflicted. Ten workers chiefly miners, have been sentenced to thirty-one months and two weeks hard labor in jail.

### AUSTRIAN BANK MERGER.

VIENNA, Oct. 15.—Reliable reports here today—which were partly confirmed by the press—said that plans will be perfected within 48 hours for the largest bank merger in Austria since the world war. The reports involved two Rothschild banks—the Oesterreichischer Creditanstalt and the Wiener Bankverein, which are expected to absorb the Aligemeine Boden Creditanstalt.

### SOCIALISTS THROTTLE STRIKE

BRUSSELS, Oct. 15.—The reformist trade union leaders have succeeded in throttling the strike of metal workers here, in Antwerp and Marchienne, forcing the workers to accept a mere five percent wage raise. Many Communist propagandists were beaten up by socialists assisted by police.

## DAILY DISTRIBUTION FORCES MILL BOSS TO REDUCE HOURS

### Workers in Rockingham and Cordova, N. C. Mills Want More Daily Workers

(Continued from Page One) clad, and me working hard, long hours, and getting nothing much for it. So I say you union people are doing more good than you can think.

Yours truly,  
Textile Worker, Rockingham, N. C.

P. S. I am not putting my name to this letter; you know who I am. The postmaster is one of the mill bosses and if he caught me he might have some scab kill me. But please print this letter in your good paper.

What working class group will adopt the mill villages of Cordova and Rockingham?

Militant workers must see to it that the workers of Rockingham, Cordova and other mill towns and villages of the South receive the Daily Worker regularly.

To the Daily Worker,  
26 Union Square, New York, N. Y.

My answer to my fellow worker in Rockingham is the contribution I herewith enclose.

Name .....  
Address .....  
City ..... State .....  
Amount \$ .....

FOR ORGANIZATIONS  
We, .....  
(Name of Organization)  
City and State .....

wish to adopt a southern mill town or village, and see to it that the workers there are supplied with ..... copies of the Daily Worker every day for ..... weeks. We inclose \$.....  
Kindly send us the name of the mill village or city assigned to us, for we wish to communicate with the workers there.

## GASTONIA NOW A HERESY CASE

### Witnesses Quizzed On Beliefs in Religion

(Continued on Page Two)

who attack religion and morality and want to overthrow the government with force and violence and replace old glory with the bloody banner of Russian revolution."

Newell read from the Young Pioneer: "Whenever the government orders out troops to a strike area they take the side of the bosses and bayonet and shoot the strikers. The troops are used by the bosses to smash strikes. The troops, like the police and the courts are controlled by the bosses and against the workers."

"Did you utter the children of the Gastonia strikers these doctrines?" thundered Newell.

"Yes, and it is true," answered Edith.

"So you taught the children to hate all government?" asked Newell. "Present Government's Capitalists." "No, I taught them that the present government is capitalist government, and that we need a government of the workers and farmers," stated Edith.

"Like the Soviet government of Russia that destroyed private property, eh?" said the mill owners' lawyer.

"Yes, a government that is run by workers and farmers and which exploits the resources of the country for the benefit of all," answered Edith.

"All except the capitalists, I suppose," Newell sneered.

"Yes, that is right," she said.

"And do you advocate revolution to establish such a government?" was the next question.

"All history proves that such great social changes are inevitably accompanied by more or less violence," Edith declared.

Newell read an article from the Young Pioneer on the Ydefense of the Soviet Union.

"Did you teach that to the children?" he asked.

"Certainly," she said.

Ran for American Flag. Then Newell launched into oratory about the American flag versus the Red flag of revolution, which was no doubt very impressive to this jury of fundamentalist farmers who are hearing revolutionary ideas for the first time in their lives.

"Did you teach the children there is no god?" the prosecution demanded.

Jimison, attorney for the defense, objected, saying, "There is only one purpose of this question, to turn this into a heresy trial and divert attention from the real issues."

Barnhill overruled his objection. Edith then answered, "I don't remember saying anything to the children anything about god at all."

hand on the bible is not any more binding on you to tell the truth than it would be if it were an almanac?" "No," declared the witness. "If I pledge myself to tell the truth this pledge is binding upon me, but not because I had my hand on the bible."

Corroborate Beal Testimony. Edith Saunders Miller had corroborated Beal's testimony given yesterday. She told how she and Sophie Melvin and Vera Buch had been choked upon the picket line when it was being driven by the police.

She told how she then went back to the union hall, and reported to Beal. When the shooting started, she was with him and Miller inside of the union hall. There were no guns there and no shots were fired from inside the hall, as charged by the prosecution.

Later she was arrested with 70 others, held in jail for a week without warrant, or charge, against her, an dthen released.

George Carter testified this afternoon that when he approached the policeman Gilbert, who was participating in the derholt raid, and demanded a search warrant, the policeman answered, "We don't need no god damn search warrant." Then Gilbert seized and disarmed him.

Tell of Roach Threats. Roach, another member of the raiding party then said, "Let's take him for a ride and send him to the hospital." Carter was then knocked unconscious. When he came to he ran back to the union hall, and into the guard tent, where he was later arrested by the Manville-Jencks "Committee of 100" gunmen.

Clyde Hoey, one of the prosecution staff, tried unsuccessfully to confuse Carter and catch him in contradictory statements. The prosecution orator then tried to give the jury the impression that Carter was a professional gunman, which was unconvincing in the face of Carter's appearance and straightforward testimony.

K. Y. Hendricks then was put on the stand. He told of his activities in the strike, and on June 7, proving that he was not in the union grounds during the shooting. He was with Dewey Martin at the latter's house, near the union lot, as Dewey and others have testified.

Hendricks was arrested later at his home by the "Committee of 100" without warrant or authority.

"You god dam labor agitator, I'm going to kill you," Gilbert told Hendricks shortly before the raid on union headquarters. Gilbert was drunk, said Hendricks.

Hendricks was blackjacked by Gilbert and other officers a few days before the raid. Other brutal attacks committed by the police during the strike, which necessitated the armed strikers' guard, were related by the witness.

### FINN SOCIALISTS SPLIT UNIONS.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 15.—The Finnish socialists held a "labor union conference" and decided to split the Trade Union Federation which is under control of the Communists. The socialists control about one-fifth of the federation's membership.

### WAR PLANES IN CHINA CONSUME LIE OF "UNITY."

(Continued from Page One)

Fa-Kwei, who is marching on Canton through Kwangsi, joining with the Kwangsi forces en route.

Nanking admits an attempt to assassinate Chiang Kai-shek occurred on Oct. 10.

(Wireless By Imprecorr)

SHANGHAI, Oct. 15.—The outbreak of the new civil war is begun with a statement of Feng's generals that they were marching on Nanking to "kill raitors for the country's good." Feng's troops are concentrating at Loyang in Honan where fighting in ghas begun. Traffic is stopped on the Lunghai railway.

The precarious situation caused a sudden drop of securities on the Shanghai stock exchange, which closed early to avoid a panic.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Reluctant to admit that American imperialism bet on a loser, State Department officials today finally conceded that reports from China "depict a serious situation in which China appeared on the verge of renewed civil war."

With from 500,000 to 1,000,000 soldiers estimated on the march or in battle, Washington's faith in Chiang Kai-shek was shaken enough to admit that if civil war did not now exist it was on "the verge" of existence. It was sorrowfully added the reports were "menacing to the development of the Nanking republic which the United States has recognized."

Hope was expressed that "climatic conditions may in this instance delay or prevent major operations."

(Wireless by Imprecorr.)

MOSCOW, L.S.S.R., Oct. 15.—The 2,000 Soviet citizens interned by the Chinese at the Sumpai concentration camp in Manchuria have declared a three-day hunger strike as a protest against ill treatment by the Chinese.

Refugees arriving in Harbarovsk confirm the report of the execution, without trial, of a number of Soviet citizens by order of Chang Hseuh-liang, Mukden war lord and Japanese imperialism's tool. Those executed were arrested on a charge of an attempt to assassinate the spy, Shishkin. Although the charge was not proven, the arrested not even being given a hearing, Chang ordered their death.

At Harbin police headquarters, Soviet citizens held prisoners are frightfully maltreated, beaten with bamboo canes, etc. Soviet citizen Oleshko was brutally handled, his ear-drums split and his lungs injured. Many women have been beaten unconscious. At Harbin, 3,000 Soviet citizens are imprisoned and arrests are continuing.

At Tientsin, where the evacuated Soviet consulate is formally under protection of the German consul since the rupture of relations, White Guards raided the building, pillaging and destroying an dwelling it in disorder. The German consul examined and prepared a report, upon which the Chinese were forced to pretend doing something and arrested two White Guards, though nothing has been done to them.

### RANK AND FILE FORCE AID IN GASTONIA CASE.

(Continued from Page One)

conducting a drive for 50,000 new members by Jan. 1.

Intellectuals Join United Front. The front has grown to include intellectual workers and letters received by the International Labor Defense from teachers declares that "school teachers are ashamed to teach civics in light of the Gastonia fascist outrages."

"As a high school teacher of civics it is difficult to talk to young people about the first amendment (the amendment purporting to give civil rights to the people) and at the same time call their attention to current events such as the Gastonia affair. I'm glad to borrow five dollar sand send it along. Success to your defense work," writes a teacher from Los Angeles, whose name shall be withheld because she would most certainly lose her job if known.

Two more teachers in Pough-

keepsie, N. Y., send five dollars, stating, "We're both Socialists," but they decided to send the money "to the worthy cause of defending the Gastonia strikers."

### Growing Front Among Unions

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, local 275 of Newton, Mass., today sent \$50 to the Plasterers' local, No. 100 of Scranton, Pa., comprising 114 members, also sent funds.

The Journeymen Stone Cutters Association of Cincinnati, Ohio sent \$15 and the Astoria, Oregon branch of the I. L. D. sent \$7.23 today. Cloth Cap and Milliners Local No. 26 sent \$5 and workers in the Bernus Cloak shop, in New York, with right wing affiliations, sent \$20.

### Youth Active.

Many meetings by Youth organizations are being held throughout the land. Mike Harris, organizer for the Youth division of the Gastonia Defense and Relief Campaign Committee, will speak in Buffalo the 16th; Scranton, the 18th. Meet-

ings of youth organizations are scheduled in Detroit and Cleveland the 18th; in San Francisco, Boston, and Superior, the 22nd, in Detroit the 27th and in Chicago, Nov. 3.

### Cleveland Conference.

Workers of Cleveland, Ohio, will hold a conference Oct. 21, when plans will be laid to secure 5,000 new members in the I. L. D. campaign for 50,000 new members by Jan. 1, 1930.

### Build Up the United Front of the Working Class.

WORKERS RESPOND SPLENDIDLY TO I.L.D. CALL FOR 50,000 NEW MEMBERS

Mother Bloor, who is the International Labor Defense organizer for the Northwestern District, which includes the states of Montana, North Dakota, Idaho, Oregon, Washington and the northern part of California, reports many new members on her tour for the Gastonia defendants.

"My plans for the North west are, first to organize a broad conference to be held in Seattle, Wash.; second, to establish a strong working committee; third, to send out a weekly mimeographed bulletin to all I. L. D. connections. The workers are responding splendidly."

New branches of the I. L. D. are springing up everywhere! ARE YOU A MEMBER?

Has your union affiliated with the I. L. D.?

Philadelphia, reporting plans for 2,500 new members in that district, has organized a new branch of the I. L. D. named ELLA MAY.

What have the workers of your city done?

International Labor Defense organizers and speakers are touring the industrial centers of the United States telling of Gastonia. Have you heard JULIET STUART POYNTEZ? Have you heard BEN WELLS and MIKE HARRIS?

A letter from the Sacco-Vanzetti branch of the I.L.D. in Los Angeles, Cal., states "Membership in the International Labor Defense is of prime duty to a class conscious worker."

ARE YOU A MEMBER? If not, fill out the following blank and join the fight of the International Labor Defense for the working class.

I want to join the International Labor Defense. Enclosed find 25 cents for initiation fee.

NAME .....  
ADDRESS .....  
CITY .....

International Labor Defense  
80 E. 11th St., New York City

Indian Summer Days  
at  
CAMP  
NITGEDAIGET  
ARE WELL REMEMBERED  
Come Out Now and Enjoy Yourself.

The first working class camp—entirely rebuilt  
The New Nitgedaiget Hotel  
of sixty rooms with all latest improvements is in construction. It will be ready in November.

BEACON, N. Y.  
Telephone Beacon 731  
New York Telephone Easterbrook 1400

DIRECTIONS:  
Take the Hudson River Day Line Boat—twice daily—from W. 42d St. or 129th St. or by train—  
New York Grand Central Trains Leave Every Hour

CAMP NITGEDAIGET

# The Economic and Political Situation in U.S. and Tasks of the Communist Party

Thesis Adopted by the Central Executive Committee Plenum, October 6-8.

(Continued from Page Three)

revolutionary movement in India despite the efforts of the British bourgeoisie in the Meerut trial to suppress the struggle of the workers and peasants, and is still further attested by growing resistance of the toiling masses of Latin-America against the invasion of U. S. capital (the strike movements in several Latin-American countries reaching the point of mass revolt in Colombia, the struggle of the masses against the Yankee dominations in Cuba, the revolutionary movements in Nicaragua, Venezuela, and growth of new forms of the Latin-American working class movement (Latin-American Confederation of Labor).

The successful socialist construction of the U. S. S. R., which is one of the main factors destroying capitalist stabilization and which is revolutionizing the working class of the world, advances ever more rapidly with the success of the Five-Year Plan (Socialist Industrialization and especially Socialist Reconstruction of agriculture) which in the figures of the first year has already gone beyond the maximum estimate previously given, and now with the institution of the uninterrupted productive week (in which each worker has every fifth day off) gives possibility of accomplishing the Five-Year Plan in four years, and has strikingly demonstrated the incorrectness of the line of the Right opposition within the Soviet Union.

## SECTION II.

### THE THIRD PERIOD IN THE U. S. A.

5. American capitalism is not isolated from the sharply accentuated crisis of world capitalism. American capitalism is an integral part of the world capitalist system; and, having become the world's economic center of gravity, is not and cannot be exempted from the effects of the inexorable laws of the decline and the downfall of capitalist society. But on the contrary this becomes one of the powerful factors accentuating this general crisis. The Pepper-Lovestone theory of exceptionalism, according to which there is a crisis of world capitalism, excepting American capitalism, a radicalization of the masses, excepting those in the United States, a general necessity of struggle against social reformism, except in America, a task of struggle against the Right danger, except in the American Party, has been completely proven false by the whole course of events which show that the United States becomes ever more deeply involved in the general crisis of world capitalism.

All of the main features of the third period of the post war crisis of capitalism as revealed in the analysis of the Sixth Congress of the Communist International, are manifesting themselves—some of them even more sharply than elsewhere—in the present situation in the United States. These features include the rapid development of technique, the growth of the productive forces, the accelerating growth of combines and trusts, the increasing tendency toward state capitalism, the increasing contradiction between the rapidly growing productive forces and the much more slowly developing markets, the struggle for sources of raw materials, the intensifying rationalization, enormous (structural) unemployment, the growing class antagonisms and consequent sharpening of the class struggle, the obviously accelerating process of radicalization of the working class, the intensification of the international antagonisms and the consequent feverish preparations for a new imperialist war.

The rapidity of growth of the productive forces in the United States outdistances that of any other capitalist country. Only the growth of the socialist economy in the U.S.S.R. successfully challenges the rate of growth of the productive forces of American capitalism.\*

\* Comparative figures of the first half of 1929 concerning basic products illustrates this.

#### PRODUCTION OF STEEL, PIG IRON AND COAL

(For the first half of 1929)

(NOTE: The figures are expressed as a percentage of the first six months of 1928 taken as 100.)

|                           | Steel | Pig Iron | Coal  | Import | Export |
|---------------------------|-------|----------|-------|--------|--------|
| United States             | 117.1 | 116.8    | 106.8 | 112.2  | 110.5  |
| Europe (without U.S.S.R.) | 108.0 | 103.3    | 104.5 | 100.5  | 102.4  |
| World (without U.S.S.R.)  | 112.8 | 109.9    | 105.5 | 103.9  | 102.2  |
| U.S.S.R.                  | 113.3 | 122.8    | 113.7 | 75.9   | 122.0  |

6. The continued and accelerated growth of concentration and centralization of capital exemplified in the recent merger of the giants Standard Oil and Vacuum Oil and of the National City Bank and the Corn Exchange Bank and of many others; the growing economic expansion and the aggressiveness of American capitalism, especially in the Latin-American countries, are typical features of the third period of the crisis of post war capitalism. These features are more obviously demonstrated here because of the unequal development of American capitalism compared with other capitalist countries and because of the characteristic historical features of American capitalism. But they cannot be considered as something peculiar to American capitalism only, nor can they be claimed as signs of an independent development of American capitalism, differing in its nature from the development of the disintegrating capitalist world. On the contrary, because of the very intensity of the economic developments of American capitalism, all the fundamental contradictions of the present crisis of world capitalism express themselves in many respects even more sharply here than in other parts of the capitalist world. The very rapidity of growth of the productive forces in the United States becomes in itself a powerful factor for the intensification and acceleration of the general crisis of capitalism.

As a result, American capitalism reproduces most sharply the fundamental contradiction of the third period—the disproportion between the growth of the productive forces and the market. Thus the problem of the market does not only not disappear, as the international opportunists maintain, but it actually dominates the economy and the policies of American imperialism. The effects of this main contradiction manifest themselves in all sections of American industry. Even now the production capacity of American industry as a whole exceeds actual production by from 20 to 25 per cent, while in basic industry this disproportion is far higher. The permanent agrarian crisis of the toiling masses which diminish the buying capacity of the market, not only will the so-called Farm Relief Bill not diminish the agrarian crisis nor help the small farmers but being a financial aid from the State to big capital it will accelerate the further penetration of finance-capital into agriculture, impoverishing the small producers with the consequent elimination of large numbers of farmers from the land, and thus hastening the domination of finance capital in agriculture with its consequent accentuation of the crisis.

From a country mainly exporting materials and agricultural produce, the United States has more and more become an exporter of manufactured goods and an importer of raw materials. Between 1920 and 1928, manufactured goods grew from 51.5 per cent of the total exports to 70 per cent. By means of high protectionism embodied in the new tariff bill, American capital attempts to squeeze out of the internal market all foreign competitors. The effects of the same contradiction in Europe and the consequent intensification of competition of the European countries in the European markets, the dropping out from the world capitalism system of the whole enormous market of the Soviet Union caused the diminution of United States exports to European countries and the deflection of the mainstream of exports to colonial and semi-colonial countries. But there, too, American capital faces the same problem of restricted markets caused by the development of capitalism in these colonial countries, and the growing pauperization of the peasant masses. It is this main contradiction of the third period which precipitates American capitalism toward an armed clash for the redivision of world's markets—toward a war against the Soviet Union, or a new inter-imperialist war. This fundamental contradiction is also the mainspring of the furiously accelerated rationalization. Both of these dominating features of the present situation in the United States—the feverish war preparations and the ruthless rationalization, are inseparable and mutually interwoven consequences of the same fundamental capitalist contradiction.

7. The present economic situation in the United States contains certain elements of "hoch conjunktur" (business boom) of capitalism, such as the growth of the productive forces, as indicated above, the rationalization and concentration of capital and rapid new accumulation.

## WHEN THIEVES FALL OUT.

By Fred Ellis.



The index figures of the Federal Reserve Board shows the volume of industrial output in the first period of 1929 as 117 to 122 per cent, the figures of 1923 to 1925 being taken as a basis. Foreign trade shows the continued growth of import and export. (Foreign trade in the first five months of 1929 was as follows:

|          | 1928   |        |         | 1929   |        |         |
|----------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|---------|
|          | Import | Export | Surplus | Import | Export | Surplus |
| January  | 338    | 411    | 73      | 369    | 488    | 119     |
| February | 351    | 371    | 20      | 369    | 442    | 73      |
| March    | 380    | 421    | 41      | 384    | 490    | 116     |
| April    | 345    | 364    | 20      | 409    | 427    | 18      |
| May      | 354    | 423    | 69      | 401    | 387    | 14      |
| Total    | 1,768  | 1,990  | 223     | 1,932  | 2,234  | 14      |

But side by side with these elements of a "hoch conjunktur" (business boom) the present economic situation in the United States also shows the clear features of an economic crisis. The crisis begins in the steel industries and found already its expression in the considerable fall in stock exchange values. In the automobile industry, now one of the most important American industries consuming not less than 25 per cent of the total steel production in the country, the signs of over production can be clearly observed. Production of autos is 52 per cent greater in the first six months of 1929 than in the corresponding period of 1928. The over-production of oil has reached a point where it became the occasion for a conference of state governors who looked for a remedy. The building industry is declining visibly and has reached already a reduction of 9.5 per cent since last year. The chronic agrarian crisis has reached a new point of acuteness.

The fall in capital issues is outstanding. From 5,067 million dollars in the first six months of 1927 and 5,681 million dollars in 1928 to 4,839 millions in the corresponding period of 1929. Particularly clearly is the immediate pre-crisis situation registered in the wild rush of stock speculation in Wall Street and the present condition of the money market. The disparity of growth of productive forces and markets and the resulting crisis of capitalism finds another manifestation in the fact that such commodity productions as, for instance, cotton goods, shoes, etc., which are intended primarily for mass consumption do not share at all in the "hoch conjunktur" (business boom). All of these facts lead to the inevitable conclusion that the present economic situation in the United States is that we are before a break in the curve of "hoch conjunktur", in the beginning of a pre-crisis situation.

8. The coming of an economic crisis will immediately sharpen the contradictions inherent in American capitalism, will lead internationally in an accentuation of the general crisis of world capitalism, sharpen acutely the war danger, intensify the class struggle, hasten the fasciation of the State (fusing of employers' organizations and reformist trade union apparatus with the bourgeois State). The efforts to overcome the crisis by throwing the burden upon the shoulders of the working class (wage cuts, unemployment, breaking down of living standards) will speed up the radicalization of the working class and lead to a perspective of big class battles.

## SECTION III.

### Rationalization.

9. In an endeavor to overcome the contradictions with which it is confronted the American bourgeoisie resort to methods of intensive exploitation of labor in the form of rationalization.

Contrary to the conception of the opportunists of rationalization as being only the mechanization and simplification of the processes of production, rationalization is not a historically progressive but a reactionary method of intensifying exploitation, of the working masses, a hopeless attempt of the bourgeoisie to extricate themselves from the contradictions of the capitalist method of production.

By the stretch-out, speed-up, conveyers, group piece-work, raising man-mile averages, etc., rationalization increases the rate of exploitation. The immediate effect of the rationalization and the mechanization of labor is a rapidly increasing economic insecurity of the workers. The permanent army of the unemployed grows by leaps and bonuses. The development of so-called new industries (auto, rayon, etc.), are not exempt from nor do they change this process, but on the contrary furnish the most highly developed form of it. This army in turn supplies the basis for the most determined attacks on the part of the capitalist class on the wage and living standards of the workers. It also leads to a premature aging of the workers. It is accompanied by a marked tendency to increase the use of youth and women workers.

As a result of the simplification of labor the number of youth in industry is increasing daily. The youth is suffering even more from capitalist rationalization than the adult worker and is therefore becoming more and more ready to take an active role in the struggle against rationalization (Gastonia, New Bedford, etc.).

The simplification of the processes of production gradually but inevitably robs masses of skilled workers of the value of their skill, throwing them down to the level of semi and unskilled workers, thus powerfully aiding the development of homogeneity in the American proletariat. At the same time, diminishing the differences between skilled and unskilled, reducing the wages of the skilled workers towards the general level, and so undermining the economic basis of the Labor Aristocracy, a development which reduces relatively and positively the number of skilled workers in industry, raises a number of skilled workers into the category of technical personnel. This whole process gradually undermines the base of social reformism in the United States.

The very process of intensification of labor is a mechanical deterioration of the living standards of the workers, if not accompanied by wage increases corresponding to the increase of productivity or output, or if not accompanied by a decrease of the working hours corres-

ponding with the increased quantity of energy extracted from the worker by rationalization. The additional expenditure of labor power demands a corresponding additional supply of energy for the workers in the form of a raised living standard. In many instances, this additional expenditure of energy of the workers cannot be replaced at all and simply contributes to the shortening of their lives. Not only have wage rates not increased, but save for small sections of skilled organized workers have actually declined in industry after industry.

10. The further development of agricultural machinery (tractors combines, cotton sled, corn husking machine, etc.), while sharply limited in application by the inability of finance capital to overcome the anarchy inherent in capitalist farming, is yet exerting a disproportionately large influence in intensification of labor on the farms, and in thus lowering the living standards of the agrarian toiling masses, both wage laborers and small "independent" producers. The penetration of finance capital into agriculture proceeds in the main not upon the basis of developing technique (industrialization, mechanization) but upon its control and manipulation of the market and marketing facilities whereby the small "independent" producers are forced into bankruptcy and either forced off the farms or brought under the sway of finance capital in the form of mortgage indebtedness rather than that of industrialization, large scale production, etc. Due to the limitation of capitalist property relationships, technical progress in agriculture is impossible in any degree approaching that for which the material, technical and scientific possibilities exist. Capitalist rationalization on the farms, even as in industry, becomes primarily a process of the intensification of labor, while the development of the machine process plays an even more subordinate role.

## SECTION IV.

### Radicalization of the Working Masses in the U. S.

11. The sharply outlined radicalization of the international working class, singled out by the Tenth Plenum as the new feature of the world situation since the Sixth World Congress, has clearly shown itself also in the United States. In the United States, radicalization is caused by the worsening conditions of the working class resulting from rationalization, by the ruthless fight against the workers' movement, against strikes, against the Communist Party, carried on by the combined forces of the state apparatus, the apparatus of the American Federation of Labor (aided by their henchmen, the "left" social reformists), in ever closer alliance with the employers' organizations and with the bourgeois state. The situation in the United States is characterized by a deepening of class antagonisms in general; and in particular, the antagonism towards finance capital of the farmers ruined by the broadening of the front of the class struggle, by the tendency of the development of local struggles into mass struggles; by the participation more and more in the struggle of the unorganized workers, especially the women workers, of the youth and above all, of Negro proletarians; by the fact that strikes of the workers take place without the reformist unions and against the will of the reformist trade union apparatus, strikes in which the workers show themselves ready to accept the leadership of the Communist Party; by the sharp form of the struggles of the working class, by the growing tendency of development of economic struggles of the proletariat into political struggles. In the United States, class battles are growing over from the bourgeois offensive to the proletarian counter-offensive, and partly to direct offensive struggles. In appreciating radicalization, it is necessary to start with the historic backwardness of the proletarian movement and the previous level of the revolutionary struggle in the United States, and not with a mechanical comparison with that which appears in certain European countries. The process of radicalization in the United States has already shown itself in a clear form in a whole series of labor struggles, and by a wave of strikes now developing (food workers' strike, needle trades, miners, truckmen, tunnelmen, bus drivers in and around New York; smelters, New Jersey; automobiles, Detroit; shoe, Boston and New York; the sharp and bitter battles in New Orleans, Marion, N. C., Elizabethton, and Gastonia), which exhibit the characteristics enumerated above. The radicalization has furthermore been demonstrated by the participation of over 100,000 workers on International Red Day, by the sharp former struggles and by the extension of the demonstrations into localities where for a long time there had been no demonstration of the masses, and by the T.U.U.L. Convention with its proof that the workers understand the need of new forms of organization and with its large delegation from the basic industries and with its splendid militancy as well as by the revival of struggle inside the old unions on the part of the rank and file.

## INDUSTRIALIZATION OF THE SOUTH

12. The theoreticians, propagandists and apologists of the American capitalist class are loudly singing the praises of the present "prosperity" in order to drown the cry of misery arising from the growing exploitation and grinding poverty of the masses. This is especially illustrated in the industrial development of the South which is heralded as a source of new life for American capitalism, as a new "industrial" revolution, but means in reality the laying of a stronger base for the proletarian revolution in the United States.

The industrialization of the South is accompanied by the proletarianization of large masses. It takes place under the most modern system of production, the most intensive rationalization, and notoriously miserable wages and conditions of labor. Within an incredibly short time, the number of looms assigned to one worker in a southern textile mill was more than doubled and in some instances reaches the number 110. The wages range up to \$9.00 weekly for women and \$12.00 for men, with a working week ranging from 60 to 72 hours.

The struggle in the South symbolized by Gastonia is the best proof of the growing radicalization of the working class in the third period. The struggles in the South resulting from the industrialization process with its bitter exploitation through rationalization spread from local conflicts to general mass struggles, from economic struggles to political struggles, the adoption of new forms of struggle, and the role of lead-

# THE CITY OF BREAD

Translated from THE RUSSIAN



(Continued)

AGAIN the mujiks in the street were talking about Tashkent, letting their thoughts play about the city that none had even seen, picturing its vineyards, teasing their fancy with stories of two kinds of wheat growing at once.

Prices were low. A paradise! But getting there was hard: you had to have a ticket, you had to have a pass.

That did not trouble Mishka. As in a fairy tale it stood before him—Tashkent, the City of Bread. Vineyards—Oho! Easy to cram your pockets full of apricots. If you crawled along on your belly, no one would see you.

The mujiks said it was very hot there—you don't breathe—but that didn't frighten Mishka either. Certainly there must be rivers there, as here. And where there were rivers, you could always go swimming.

When Serioshka began to talk about the Kirghiz that they must pass on the way, even then Mishka did not lose his courage.

"Well, aren't the Kirghiz people too? What is there to be afraid of?"

"But perhaps they aren't people at all...?"

"We'll see when we get there. Every one talks such a lot of nonsense these days."

OVER the fields silence. High in the blue heavens larks were singing. Nearer earth stretched the buzzing telegraph wires, advancing from pole to pole in long-drawn-out ranks. Beyond the poles was the station, at the station—the train. Mishka had seen it twice, when he had been to Samara with his father. A curious affair! It stretches along for a hundred yards, smoke comes out of the chimney, it is heated like a stove, it blows a whistle.

Mishka was wearing his father's coat, belted in with a soldier's leather belt. He swung his stick as he walked along. Over his shoulders was slung the pood sack with the other sack, made of his mother's red smock, inside. In the red sack was a tin cup, the rag with salt, a piece of bread baked with grass, and his grandmother's old skirt that he was taking along to sell in the city.

At his side trotted Serioshka, barefoot. Big mujik sandals and long women's stockings dangled down over his shoulders. Two tightly rolled sacks were made fast to the sandals.

As they went along they made a pact that neither would abandon the other. If one fell ill the other would look after him. And what one received would be shared by both.

When the little station came into sight, Serioshka said:

"Look, Mishka, I see smoke. Isn't that our train?"

Mishka shaded his eyes with his hand.

"Every train is ours now. Whichever we reach first, that one we will take."

"Are there many?"

"Twenty or so."

"You'll go first?"

"Uh-huh!"

Serioshka smiled.

"But I'm not afraid, either. See how many versts we've gone already, and my feet aren't tired yet. Shall we count the yards as we go?"

"My steps are longer than yours."

"I'll take longer steps too."

"There's no need to hurry—you'll only get tired quicker," Mishka advised him.

They sat down on a hummock to rest, and undid the rags with the salt, and spread them out on the grass.

"I have more salt than you," Serioshka said.

"But what about bread?"

"Mamma put in four potatoes."

"Potatoes aren't filling, you must have bread."

"Where shall I get it?"

Mishka frowned.

In his sack lay a piece of grass bread. It would be fine if Serioshka had one too. Then both would have the same. But this way it wasn't fair. Three bites, and only half would be left.

"Why didn't you take a little bread along?"

Serioshka lay on his belly and sucked at the grass blades. His eyes darkened, his upper lip began to quiver, he gazed in the direction where they had left the village behind them—you couldn't even see the cupola of the church any longer... all around only fields and telegraph poles. If you did turn back—you couldn't reach the village before evening.

Mishka felt sorry for his comrade.

He remembered the pact to help one another and broke off a piece of the bread.

"Here! You can give it back when we get to the station. Think I care about a piece of bread?"

Serioshka was silent.

He could have eaten up more than a pound, and Mishka gave him only a little crumb. If nothing was given them at the station, they would have to wait till morning. If they got nothing in the morning, they would have to wait till evening again. He looked in the direction of the village once more and sighed.

"What are you sighing about?"

"I just sighed."

"Are you afraid?"

"Afraid? What is there to be afraid of?"

"You couldn't get back now before night anyway. At night the wolves would jump out at you..."

Serioshka looked all about him, and Mishka began to torment him with glibly tales:

"When you get to the Yefimov Gulch—thieves lie in wait there at night. A little while ago they stole a horse from a mujik and nearly killed him into the bargain."

Serioshka jumped up from where he was lying, then sat down cross-legged, and looked fearfully at his comrade.

"How many days can you go without eating?" asked Mishka.

"And you?"

"Oh, three days..."

Serioshka sighed.

"I can't go more than two."

"And how long can you go without water?"

"A day."

"That's not much. I can go for a day and another half-day more."

When they had left the hummock behind them, Serioshka announced, quite unexpectedly:

"I can go for a day, then a little more, too."

(To be Continued)

ership being assumed by the Communist Party as well as by the treacherous and social fascist character of the A. F. of L. bureaucracy. The industrialization of the South, glorified by the apologists of capitalism has extended the battlefields of the class struggle into the South and has generated class battles of a frequency and intensity hardly equaled in the history of the American working class. The struggles in the South likewise show the rapid recovery of the workers from defeat and the determination to overcome the bitter exploitation of rationalization (Elizabethton).

At the same time the material basis for a decided leftward swing of the toiling farmers, who are still ideologically influenced by the petty bourgeois "Farm Bloc" politicians, is being created by the chronic agrarian crisis which further impoverishes the poor and middle farmers, lowering the standard of life on the farms.

(To be concluded in tomorrow's Daily Worker)