

WAR LOOMS ANEW AS POWERS PLOT ANTI-USSR MOVE

French Arms Help in Anti-Soviet Pact With Bayonets

Ukraine Faces Attack Rumania, Poland to Do Imperialist Dirty Work

BERLIN, Jan. 7.—The war danger looms momentarily more ominous today along the western frontier of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics as reports of arms contracts, arms shipments and new attempts to create internal dissension, all directed against the Soviet government, leaked into western Europe.

Under the guiding hand of British imperialism, which is still inciting the Afghan tribes in an effort to stab the Soviet Union in the back, and of French imperialism, which is industriously fomenting war in Rumania and Poland against the U. S. S. R., generals and military commissions of these two powers were today revealed scurrying like incendiaries along the border which capitalism ends and the workers' government begins.

Close on the report received here from Dantzig, in the Polish corridor, that several heavy shipments of arms have been received from France for the Polish government, comes confirmation of earlier rumors that France, Poland, Rumania and Czechoslovakia have entered into a pact whose immediate object is war against the Soviet Union.

The pact is said to have the hearty endorsement of all the governments involved and of the armament capitalists who are expecting to reap a tremendous harvest in profits when the war breaks out. A forestage of these profits, the big arms contracts whose fruits have been shipped via Dantzig to Stnaislau and Taropol, fortified cities in Galicia, have already whetted their taste for more.

Continued on Page Five

ELECT TEXTILE UNION OFFICERS

Russak, Pippin Chosen at Paterson Meeting

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 6.—More than three hundred silk workers met here at the first general membership meeting of the Paterson local of the National Textile Workers Union at Oakley Hall, Saturday afternoon.

The meeting, which was enthusiastic from the start, chose as its officers, Martin Russak, militant textile worker as secretary-organizer, and John Pippin as Italian organizer.

It further elected three representatives to the National Committee of the union and one member to the National Council.

An executive board of thirty was also elected, three places being left open for the dye workers.

Lena Chernenko, who has been active in the Paterson local for two months, reported to the meeting that the local has been making steady progress in organizing the broad silk workers and the dye workers.

Chernenko also reported that the National Textile Workers Union was in the process of organizing several new locals in Paterson.

"Every Member an Organizer!" Following Chernenko's report, ussak, the newly-elected secretary-organizer, outlined plans for the future work of the union and raised the slogan, "Every member of the union an organizer for the union."

Plans have been made to divide all the shops in Paterson into sections according to the mills so that mass meetings can be called for the individual districts directly after work.

The Executive Board met immediately after the general membership meeting and elected B. Leib as its chairman.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 7.—Despite the announcement of the bosses of the Park Silk Company, strike-bound here, that they will

Continued on Page Five

German Peasants in Tax Rising, Win Out

BERLIN (By Mail).—Complaining of tax oppression, German peasants of the small village of Barbel, armed themselves with picks, axes, pitchforks and shovels and stormed the local administration buildings. They turned out the officials and took possession of the buildings and succeeded in obtaining over tax rates.

Radium Co. In Legal Victory Over Victims

Two more victims of the radium paint poisoning which workers for the United States Radium Corporation contracted while making watch dials luminous are being forced into a court of the company's own choosing, in order to deprive them of damages. Most of the victims were frightened into accepting mere expenses for their last year or so of life by threats that if they did not waive their legal rights to damages, they would get nothing.

Technicality Favors Boss.

The United States Radium Corporation, defendant in the suit of two women radium victims was today granted a motion to have the case removed from the supreme court to federal court, on the grounds that the concern is incorporated in Delaware.

The two women, Mrs. Esthelwynne Metz, 29, of Newark, and Mrs. Helen Puck, 27, also of Newark, were employed by the Radium Corporation and contracted radium necrosis from handling radium paint.

Mrs. Puck is able to open her mouth only half an inch. Her jaw has been locked for about two months. Mrs. Metz is in the initial stages of the disease. There is no cure known. Several others poisoned in the same way have died.

Suits for \$250,000 each have been filed against the radium company by the women. Their husbands have also filed suits for \$50,000 each.

OFFER MORROW AS SECY. STATE

Senators Propose Big Morgan Partner

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Dwight W. Morrow, partner of Morgan, the Wall Street banker, was recommended to President-elect Hoover today for the post of Secretary of State. His sponsors were Senator Edge and Senator-elect Hamilton Kean of New Jersey.

The fact that this recommendation has been given wide publicity and is the first announcement to be made in this connection, indicates that Hoover probably intends to put another member of the House of Morgan in the Cabinet, along with Mellon. However, Borah is said to be in the running, partly as a reward for his services in pushing the Kellogg pro-war treaties. Morrow is now ambassador to Mexico, and is Morgan's special expert on German reparations.

"Second White House."

Hoover has established his headquarters in the Hotel Mayflower, making it a "second White House." He arrived in Washington yesterday on his special train, with an extra baggage car attached to carry the presents which South American governments that it wise to give to the agent of American imperialism. Among the presents are articles of Inca gold, of enormous value.

Canada Builds New War Boats, Preparing for Imperialist War

SOUTHAMPTON (By Mail).—Thornycroft, Ltd., shipbuilders, have secured a contract to build two new torpedo-hunters for Canada. The vessels will be of the Amazon type, will cost \$3,850,000, and will be delivered in 1931.

The contract marks another step in the increase of armaments of the British colonies and dominions, in preparation for the coming imperialist war with the U. S. Recently it was announced that similar preparations were being made by Australia.

British Workers Aid Labor Election Fund

LONDON, (By Mail).—The election fund of the Communist Party of Great Britain will benefit to the extent of \$15,000 as a result of a successful Red Bazaar given by left wing workers in the Shoreditch Town Hall.

Although Shoreditch, one of the poorest sections in the east end of the city, has suffered severely from chronic unemployment ever since the post war industrial depression, it was estimated that 10,000 workers attended and danced to music provided by a Communist orchestra.

"G. E." LOSSES PATENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The General Electric Company, Schenectady, today was denied a U. S. supreme court review of a circuit court of appeals decision which held its immensely valuable patent on ductile tungsten, used now in all electric lamp filaments was invalid. Other capitalist interests want this patent.

CONFER ON AUTO ORGANIZATION IN DETROIT SUNDAY

Trade Unions, Other Workers' Groups to Be Represented

A.F.L. Won't Organize Foster Will Represent T.U.E.L. at Meeting

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 7.—A conference for the organization of the auto industry will be held at 55 Adelaide, Sunday, Jan. 13, at 10 a. m. This conference, which is composed of many trade unions and working class organizations throughout this city, is going to lay the basis for a big spring drive among Detroit auto workers as a beginning of the organization of a powerful national industrial union in the industry.

Conditions for Organization Favorable.

The intense competition between the various automobile concerns, particularly Ford and General Motors, is bringing with it a tremendous over-expansion of the auto industry, wage-cuts, speed-up and unemployment. The heavy burden of the workers is being increased almost daily by the bosses in their efforts to cheapen their products and put their competitors out of business. With production plans for over seven million cars for 1929 and a curtailed market capable of absorbing only about four million cars, considerable unemployment can be expected before the year is out.

A. F. of L. Refuses to Organize.
At its Detroit convention in 1927 the A. F. of L. made a lot of noise about organizing the auto industry.

(Continued on Page Five)

DUNCAN TROUPE TO DANCE AGAIN

Appear for Workers' Children Saturday

Responding to the demands of the thousands of workers who were turned away at the fifth anniversary celebration of the Daily Worker last Saturday night, as well as of a large proportion of those who did manage to squeeze into Manhattan Opera House, the Daily Worker has made arrangements for three additional performances of the Isadora Duncan dancers from the Isadora Duncan School in Moscow.

The performances will be given next Saturday afternoon, Sunday afternoon and Sunday evening at Manhattan Opera House, 34th St., west of Eighth Ave.

Children's Performance Saturday
The performance next Saturday afternoon will be arranged especially for working-class children. All members of the Young Pioneers and students of the various foreign-language left wing schools from the ages of eight to 14 will go in a bloc to the performance and will be admitted at 50 cents each. Teachers of all left wing schools are asked to communicate with the business office of the Daily Worker, 26 Union Square, Stuyvesant 1696, to make arrangements for their pupils.

On Sunday afternoon another popular-priced performance will be given and on Sunday evening the Duncan dancers will appear for the last time before leaving for their national tour. The Daily Worker is arranging to have them appear in a number of other cities to give workers the opportunity to see the amazing art of these young Soviet dancers.

Tickets for the three Manhattan Opera House performances may be secured at the office of the Daily Worker.

Five hundred dollars was contributed to the Daily Worker at the anniversary celebration by the Prolet Cooperative Stores, Inc., owners of the Proletos Cooperative Restaurant. The committee that made the contribution consisted of N. Polak, secretary of the organization, A. V. Brusila, A. Lefkowitz, L. Landy and Adolf Wolff.

Other contributions were: New York Working Women's Federation, \$100; Progressive Fancy Leather Goods Workers, \$10; B. H., \$100 and Leo Klin, Daily Worker agent of Section 1, \$100.

MANN UNEMPLOYMENT RAMSEY, Isle of Man (By Mail).

—The unemployment situation has become serious in the Isle of Mann, with 25,000 or more jobless. Poverty forces boys to leave school at an early age, but the government has raised the age for leaving school as a "remedy" for unemployment.

Sard, Guest of Coolidge, Ally of U. S. Trotskyist



ATLANTA BILTMORE Eu Route
ATLANTA, GA

My dear Mr. Eastman
Atlanta, Ga. Sept 13 1928

After reading your Trotsky book, I venture to suggest the formation under your leadership of a selected group equivalent to a "Lenin Society" or a "Marxian Historical Society." First step to organize a world-wide distribution of the Trotsky Platform. Follow-up steps to be discussed.

I shall not be squeamish about submitting personal history and credentials, if you think the suggestion a feasible one. Should Stalin's course nullify Lenin's work, it would give the capitalist press a Carlylean holiday.

Home in a week. My home address is 216 East 15th Street, New York City.

Sincerely
Frederick M. Sard

Telephone Algonquin 4319
Lodging 211 7 2 2 2

DUNCAN TROUPE TO DANCE AGAIN

Appear for Workers' Children Saturday

Responding to the demands of the thousands of workers who were turned away at the fifth anniversary celebration of the Daily Worker last Saturday night, as well as of a large proportion of those who did manage to squeeze into Manhattan Opera House, the Daily Worker has made arrangements for three additional performances of the Isadora Duncan dancers from the Isadora Duncan School in Moscow.

The performances will be given next Saturday afternoon, Sunday afternoon and Sunday evening at Manhattan Opera House, 34th St., west of Eighth Ave.

Children's Performance Saturday
The performance next Saturday afternoon will be arranged especially for working-class children. All members of the Young Pioneers and students of the various foreign-language left wing schools from the ages of eight to 14 will go in a bloc to the performance and will be admitted at 50 cents each. Teachers of all left wing schools are asked to communicate with the business office of the Daily Worker, 26 Union Square, Stuyvesant 1696, to make arrangements for their pupils.

On Sunday afternoon another popular-priced performance will be given and on Sunday evening the Duncan dancers will appear for the last time before leaving for their national tour. The Daily Worker is arranging to have them appear in a number of other cities to give workers the opportunity to see the amazing art of these young Soviet dancers.

Tickets for the three Manhattan Opera House performances may be secured at the office of the Daily Worker.

Five hundred dollars was contributed to the Daily Worker at the anniversary celebration by the Prolet Cooperative Stores, Inc., owners of the Proletos Cooperative Restaurant. The committee that made the contribution consisted of N. Polak, secretary of the organization, A. V. Brusila, A. Lefkowitz, L. Landy and Adolf Wolff.

Other contributions were: New York Working Women's Federation, \$100; Progressive Fancy Leather Goods Workers, \$10; B. H., \$100 and Leo Klin, Daily Worker agent of Section 1, \$100.

"G. E." LOSSES PATENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The General Electric Company, Schenectady, today was denied a U. S. supreme court review of a circuit court of appeals decision which held its immensely valuable patent on ductile tungsten, used now in all electric lamp filaments was invalid. Other capitalist interests want this patent.

WORLD-WIDE PLOT OF TROTSKYISTS TO RUIN PARTY, CI

Cannon Working With Urbahns, Eastman and Guest of Coolidge

Working With Lore The French Trotskyist Group Is Involved

The Daily Worker herewith publishes a number of documents realizing the efforts being made on a national and international scale by the Trotskyists to wreck the Communist International and its various sections.

The Central Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party has charged the renegade Trotskyist group of Cannon with working hand in glove with such out-and-out social-democrats, anti-Marxist, counter-revolutionary forces as those represented by Lore, Eastman and Sard, the guest of Coolidge.

The documents presented prove beyond any question the correctness of the charges made by the Central Executive Committee of our Party against the opportunist Trotskyist-Cannon group.

The letters from Eastman speak for themselves as damning documents which reveal a most sinister plot to destroy the American section of the Communist International.

Note the letter from Urbahns, the notorious German Trotskyite, to Schachtman, Cannon's lieutenant, laying down the appeal for close co-operation between Cannon and Lore. Since this letter came into the possession of the Central Ex-

Continued on Page Three

Guest of Coolidge

ARD CALLS ON COOLIDGE.
Y. T. M. G. S.
President Coolidge expressed yesterday his appreciation of the importance of Schubert Week and his gratification that Americans in all walks of life were participating in it, according to an announcement made by the National Headquarters of the Schubert Centennial.

The President received the Austrian Minister, Edgar M. Frochlich, and Frederick M. Sard, the director of the Schubert Week, at noon yesterday. They looked him over and saw facsimile pages of the original Schubert diary and a letter of appreciation signed by Otto H. Kahn, chairman of the advisory body of the Schubert Centennial, calling attention to the nation-wide acceptance of the movement.

The presentation was arranged through the Austrian Minister, whose government is cooperating with the Schubert Week in America.

SCAB GANGSTERS INJURE PASSERBY

Millinery Union Thugs Try to Break Strikes

Exasperated to the point of recklessness at the tedious fight the girl milliners are putting up for their union, the "organization committee" thugs of the right wing in Millinery Union Local 24, yesterday attacked girls picketing struck shops and, when a passerby protested this brutality, they slugged him severely too.

J. Nelson, a worker employed in a dress factory on West 36th St., while on his way home from work with two women, shop companions, protested when the Zartsky gangsters tried to assault girl picketers of Local 43, who were picketing 3 'c' shops because their members were dismissed from the shops on the order of the right wing officials.

The sluggers attacked him, breaking his glasses. Despite this, the police who ran up arrested him as well as his assailant. Both were to come before the night court magistrate.

Local 43 is fighting for its existence and for the right of its members to work in the shops. This union, because of its militant leadership, was expelled from the Hat, Cap and Millinery International. Since that time numerous strikes, many ending successfully, were called when the employer tried to discharge its members because they refused to register in the right wing Local 24.

The shops which are strike bound, and at which the slugging took place are: the Moon Hat Co., Hershenson Hat Co., and the Arcade Hat Co. All are on West 36th St., in the block between 5th and 6th Aves. Many dress factories are located here too.

Germany Sank Deep in U. S. Debt in 1928

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The sale of foreign securities in U. S. during 1928 amounted, according to commerce department figures, to \$1,426,487,580. Of this, over a billion was loaned during the first half of the year, before the discount rate was sent toward the sky by the federal reserve system, trying to stop corporation loans of call money, and reckless stock speculation.

This is the largest amount ever loaned in one year by the U. S. since the war, with the exception of 1927, during which the figure was \$1,592,595,760.

Germany Fakes Most.
The geographical distribution of the loans showed a change, also. In 1928, instead of loaning mostly to Latin-America, Germany was the heaviest borrower, taking \$290,000,000, of which \$47,000,000 was to the government. This is for Dawes plan payments. Canada is second, with \$240,000,000. Denmark, Italy and Norway are high in the list.

Loans to South America were almost entirely to the governments. The U. S. financial colony of Bolivia got \$19,880,000; Colombia, where the government helps the United Fruit Co. by shooting strikers, got \$74,158,000; Brazil and Chile, mostly under British financial control nevertheless borrowed \$78,245,000, and \$81,412,000 respectively. Argentina borrowed only as part of a refunding operation, without increasing her debt much.

NEEDLE WORKERS RALLY TOMORROW

Call Industrial Union Meet in Cooper Union

The first mass meeting since the formation of the industrial union of needle trades workers is to be held tomorrow evening, immediately after work in Cooper Union, 8th St. and Fourth Ave.

This meeting will be the first of a series throughout the nation, decided upon by the General Executive Board of the new union.

The coming struggle to organize the dress industry thru a general strike, the plans for a strike in the fur industry and other decisions of the convention which launched the industrial organization will be brought before the membership at the Cooper Union meeting tomorrow.

Last night the two Joint Boards—in the cloak and dress trade and in the fur industry—were merged, and are to function as a single institution hereafter, though not permanently, for the convention decision is that this governing body be progressively replaced by a board composed of representatives of the shop delegates council.

The meetings out of town are all to be held for the purpose of amalgamating the locals of the cloak and dressmakers and furriers. A mass meeting will also be held tomorrow in San Francisco.

The amalgamation meeting in Boston will be held Thursday evening in Paine Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton St. Louis Hyman, president and Ben Gold, secretary-treasurer of the new union will address the meeting there.

Philadelphia needle trades workers gather at a mass meeting next Tuesday for the same purpose while in Los Angeles furriers, cloak and dressmakers meet on Saturday, Jan. 17.

The meeting in Cooper Union will be addressed by convention delegates as well as by the leaders of the union.

Magistrate Forced to Dismiss Picket Cases

Charges of disorderly conduct against six workers picketing the Ward Theatre, Westchester and Boynton Aves., Bronx, were yesterday dismissed by Magistrate Ewald in Morrisania Court.

Two of the strikers, who carried placards worded "Strike at this theatre—Motion Picture Operators Local Union 206, A. F. of L.," and who were picketing the theatre peacefully, were arrested Dec. 7. The remaining four were arrested the following day.

Although lawyers for Joseph L. Dillon, manager of the theatre, fought hard to have the strikers jailed or fined, Magistrate Ewald was forced to dismiss the charge because of the weakness of the evidence.

DICTATORSHIP PROCLAIMED BY SERBIAN KING

Full Military Power Is Vested in Monarch; Constitution Ended

Parliament Dissolved Communists Denounce New Dictatorship

BELGRADE, Jugo-Slavia, Jan. 7.—Establishment of a virtual military dictatorship with supreme power vested in King Alexander and General Peter Zirkovich was decreed yesterday. The decree, signed by the King himself, announced that the constitution of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes was abolished and parliament and all local governing bodies dispersed. New laws will be enacted by royal decree in the near future, superseding all legislation now in effect.

General Peter Zirkovich, notorious militarist and expansionist, was named premier and reserved for himself the post of minister of the interior. He will be responsible for enforcing the royal decree and maintaining the dictatorship.

Almost the first act of the new dictatorship was to ban any expression of political opinion under heavy penalties, while the existing press laws, already brutally stringent, were supplemented with harsher provisions.

Under the dictatorship, the king is vested with all legislative and executive powers. He is wielder of all authority, and as commander in chief of the army, has power to confer military rank. Amnesty and pardon are also vested in him and he will represent the kingdom directly in all foreign relations.

All local governing bodies are dissolved and new bodies will immediately be appointed with the king's consent.

Announcement of the dictatorship was received here with tremendous excitement visible in the unusual crowds on the streets, at the cafes and particularly in front of the royal palace. There were no outbreaks, however, the special detachments of police patrolled the working class sections of the city, many being posted along the Danube wharves, and around the Budapest-Sofia railroad depot.

Leaders of the illegal Communist Party of Jugo-Slavia today defied the dictatorial laws and called directly on the masses to oppose the bitter hostility of the dictatorship to the proletariat. It further pointed out the role of the Croatian nationalist leaders who are jubilantly endorsing the military dictatorship as the supplanter of the parliament which refused to grant their autonomist demands.

The illegal Communist Party of Jugo-Slavia points out that the military dictatorship immediately made it clear that it would likewise unconditionally refuse the Croatian autonomist demands.

Father Antno Koroshetz, former priest-premier is included in the new dictatorship as minister of communications.

FASCISTS JAIL FOUR MILITANTS

(Red Aid Press Service)

ITALIAN FRONTIER (By Mail).—Charged with building a Communist Party cell in their town, four workers were brought before the fascist special tribunal on Dec. 19. One of the workers was also charged with having attempted to obtain the key to one of the offices of the fascist militia.

Three of the workers openly declared before the tribunal that they were Communists and said that they were proud of it. The fourth said that he belonged to no party.

The court accepted the verdict of the state attorney and sentenced the workers as follows: Domenico Rossi, Amedeo Gambertini and Antonio Brina to 5 years prison each and the loss of status as citizen and close police surveillance for three years. The fourth prisoner was set free.

Tammany Grafters to Lay New Cornerstone

The cornerstone of a new and more dignified monument to graft, corruption and fraud will be laid by Grand Sachem John R. Voorhies at dedication ceremonies of the new Tammany Hall at E. 17th St. and Union Square, two blocks from the revolutionary Workers' Center, at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

Former Governor Smith and the wisecracking Mayor Walker will be among the chief speakers.

Balance Sheet of Membership Meetings: Overwhelming Endorsement of C. E. C.

By JAY LOVESTONE.

At this moment when the Party units are discussing the problems confronting us, it is especially in order to give an estimate of the recent membership meetings held throughout the country.

First of all, some general features: The total number of members attending these meetings was far larger than in any previous Party gatherings of this character. This is true not only absolutely but also relatively. A larger proportion of the membership was present at the meetings. This is true despite the fact that in a number of cities like Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago, the attendance was lowered thru the absence of active Party comrades being away to the Needle Trades Amalgamation Convention. This broader participation is even more gratifying in the light of the interference with maximum attendance at these meetings by the last moment postponement and shifting of dates because of the protracted Plenum deliberations.

Compare the total attendance figures of 1928 with those of 1927. A year ago there participated in the membership discussion meetings 2863 comrades. This year the total present reached 3577.

Also, in this year's discussion more comrades participated. The debate was on a higher level. The proportion abstaining from voting was lower.

The Opposition was given equal time and equal opportunities in every respect in the presentation and refutation by principal speakers as well as in the discussion from the floor.

Membership Supports Central Committee.

The membership meetings showed that no previous Central Committee of our Party had as much support as the present one. In 1927, the Central Committee received 1661 votes. This year the number endorsing the Central Committee's policies rose to 2314. This is an increase of almost a thousand. Last year the Opposition vote was 1130. In the recent membership meetings it was 1154, or an increase of only 24 votes for the Opposition. While the Central Committee increased its absolute vote 57 per cent the Opposition vote remained stagnant. Relatively the Central Committee's proportionate vote increased from 58 per cent of the total in 1927 to about 70 per cent today. At the same time the Opposition's proportion declined from about 40 per cent of the total in 1927 to only 29 per cent this year.

One must not overlook the fact that the Opposition mobilized its maximum strength in the membership meetings. In the units as a whole, throughout the country, the Opposition is even weaker. Besides, a number of the most industrial sections of the country, like the hard and soft coal fields of Pennsylvania where the support for the Central Committee is nearly one hundred per cent, have not had membership meetings. Particularly instructive and welcome is the fact that in the great industrial triangle of Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Detroit—the most proletarian districts of our Party—the proletarian backbone of our Party—the Central Committee had a higher proportion and the Opposition a lower proportion of strength than in the Party as a whole; namely, 75 per cent for the Central Committee and only 21 per cent for the Opposition. Note the trend. A year ago the Central Committee received only 65 per cent of the total membership meeting vote and the Opposition 35 per cent in this proletarian section of the Party. Within the year the Central Committee's relative proportion rose ten per cent while the Opposition's declined 14 per cent.

Let us delve a little further into the social composition of the voting at the membership meetings. It is precisely in those Party districts where the social composition of our Party organization is poorest and ideological level is lowest, that the Opposition is strongest. Take for instance the fact that the Opposition carried the New Haven meeting by 19 to 11 and San Francisco by 47 to 41. An analysis of the social composition of the Opposition's vote in all the membership meetings only emphasizes still more firmly the fact that the overwhelming majority of the proletarian forces of the Party are fully supporting the Central Committee.

The primary conclusion to be drawn from these voting results is that the Party is today more consolidated and unified than ever before, that the Central Committee has a broader base of support and firmer roots in the membership than any of the preceding Central Committees in our Party.

Issues Debated.

Now, to sketch briefly the issues before the membership meetings. In general, the decisions and policies of the Sixth World Congress of the Comintern and the December Plenum of the Central Committee were examined. Such basic problems as the estimate of the present world position of American imperialism, the immediate economic situation, the extent and degree of radicalization in the United States, particularly in the light of the presidential election results, the task of fighting the main danger before the Party—the Right Danger—the necessity for annihilating Trotskyism, the Right errors of the Central Committee and the Party as a whole, the Right errors of the Opposition, especially the theory of partial disarmament advocated by Comrade Bittelman, the political leader of the Opposition, in his slogan "Against

More Cruisers." Special emphasis was placed by the Central Committee representative on the dangerous Right line manifested by the Opposition, firstly in its underestimation of the poisonous influence of the social reformist and outright bourgeois ideology on the working class on our Party; and secondly, in its underestimation of the War Danger as a result of its analysis based on the separability of inner and outer contradictions and the erroneous conclusion of the primacy of inner contradictions in the present world situation.

It is particularly enlightening to note that since the membership meetings the Opposition has pretty well seen the error of its ways on the important issue of Trotskyism as evidenced in its declaration appearing in the Daily Worker of January 7th. In the membership meetings only a few days ago the Opposition vehemently rejected precisely this criticism leveled against it by the Central Committee representatives.

Great stress was laid by the Central Committee spokesmen on the need for the convention giving the most decisive push to the proletarianization of the Party and its leadership from top to bottom, on the basic importance of strengthening the Party organization, and on the urgent necessity of achieving unity of all Communist forces on the basis of the unreserved acceptance of the decisions of the Communist International—in order to wage a successful struggle against the Right Danger and Trotskyism, in order to mobilize the full forces and energies of the Party for the fight against the imperialist war danger, and for the building of new unions.

An especially important feature of the membership meeting debates was the enthusiastic and decisive support given to the Central Committee's call for the acceptance of Comintern decisions without reservations. It was made clear to the membership that despite all of its formal acknowledgments of acceptance of Comintern decisions, the Bittelman-Foster Opposition still pursues a policy of entertaining reservations towards Communist International decisions on important phases of policy. For instance, the hammer and tong blows of the Central Committee representatives to remove the Opposition towards a rejection of the following reservations, amongst others, on the Theses on the International Situation and the Tasks of the Comintern, made by Comrade Johnstone in behalf of the entire Opposition at the Sixth World Congress of the Communist International:

"The section fails to emphasize sufficiently the growing contradictions confronting American imperialism, the increasing radicalization of the masses and the increasing prospects for mass struggles, and the failure of the majority of the Central Committee to see these new developments and adopt policies in accord with them.

"The section does not clearly repudiate the Right wing line of the majority leadership which has systematically magnified difficulties and minimized the possibilities of struggle. . . ."

In view of the fact that exactly the same, the above, criticism which the Opposition makes against the Comintern World Congress Theses, it is making against the Central Committee, the representatives of the Opposition took Comrade Johnstone's declaration of disagreement with the Communist International as its platform in the struggle against the Central Committee. Likewise, the plea of the Central Committee spokesmen for the Opposition to accept without reservation the Comintern Pol-secretariat's decision of September 7th, which said that the charge that the Central Committee is a Right wing committee is unfounded, fell on deaf ears. So persistent was the Opposition in its attitude of reservations towards Comintern decisions, that not a single one of its representatives at the membership meetings would unreservedly endorse the Communist International Pol-secretariat letter of November 21st, criticizing in part, very properly, the Central Committee for the mistakes it made in its declaration of October 2nd.

Features and Lessons of Membership Meetings.

To summarize: The lessons and outstanding features of the recent membership meetings are:

- 1.—The general increase in attendance, the larger number participating in the debates, and the higher ideological level.
- 2.—The overwhelming support for the Central Committee by the membership, particularly marked by a substantial increase within the last year. The present Party leadership has a broader and deeper support than any of our Party leaderships had.
- 3.—The special strength of the Central Committee support in the most proletarian section of the Party—Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit.
- 4.—The emphatic demand of the membership that the Opposition drop its policy of reservations towards Comintern decisions.
- 5.—The categorical rejection by the vast majority of our membership of the Opposition's persistence in maintaining a caucus machine, a factional apparatus to perpetuate the factional struggle in the Party.
- 6.—The unmistakable desire of the membership as a whole, to put an end to the cursed "two-party" system of groups in our Party.
- 7.—The whole-hearted indorsement of the Central Committee's campaign against the Right Danger

Our Shortcomings in Negro Work

At the Sixth World Congress of the Communist International the question of the Negro Worker in America has been discussed to a large extent.

During that discussion it has been brought out that we have many shortcomings in our Party, in regards to the organization of the Negro workers. The comrades of the Foster-Bittelman Opposition in the Central Executive Committee are trying to prove from anything and everything that the C. E. C. is a right wing leadership.

At the Communist International Congress the Central Executive Committee has been charged with "advertising itself" concerning its work in the field of the Negro masses. The comrades of the Minority of the delegation have tried to create the impression that the C. E. C. of our Party has been giving only lip-service to the C. I. and that nothing definite has been done in regards to the organization of the Negro working masses.

True, there is noticeable in our Party a certain degree of white chauvinism—an outgrowth of the bourgeois ideology of "white supremacy." But this is shown not only by comrades supporting the C. E. C. On the contrary, in our district (Detroit) this has been shown by comrades who are the most ardent supporters of the Foster-Bittelman opposition group in the C. E. C. Not only are they supporters, but they are the leaders of this same minority in our district.

A few months ago a leading member of the Foster-Bittelman group in Detroit, member of the District Political Committee, was in charge of the Miners Relief work. A dance had been organized for the relief of the striking miners in the Graystone ballroom. When a Negro comrade with his friends wanted to go in the management objected. The comrade in charge of the affair did not protest, because the "hall was donated." What's more, one of the Party members, being at the door, told the Negro workers that "this is a dance for whites only."

The District Political Committee had to take drastic disciplinary measures against the comrade in charge of the affair in censuring him, notifying all Party units and Negro workers, and expelling the comrade who was attending the door.

In another instance, a few months later, the District Political Committee again had to take drastic disciplinary measures and expel a comrade, again an ardent adherent of the Foster-Bittelman opposition, for her behavior at a mass meeting.

At this meeting it came to an argument between a Hindu worker who had come to hear Comrade Foster and the comrade mentioned, in which she used expressions against the Hindu worker, a language like "you black son of a b—" and "your skin is black, but your heart is more black," etc. All this was said in the presence of a number of Hindu and Negro workers at an open mass meeting.

Charges have been brought against her and she was expelled from the Party. Comrades supporting the opposition group in the C. E. C. voted against her expulsion. Some of them recommended that she should be only censured because "of being inexperienced in the movement," although she had been in the Party for a number of years. Opposition supporters proposed that she should be suspended for three months, and threatened with an appeal to the C. E. C.

These two cases show that the Foster-Bittelman opposition is using

the Negro question only as a factional football in their fight against the C. E. C.

It is true that a number of our members need a lot of education in the line of Negro work. But this does not mean that every mistake made in this direction is evidence against the C. E. C., nor does it mean that the C. E. C. is doing only a lot of "advertising" before the Plenary Sessions of the E. C. C. I. and R. I. L. U. Congresses. The Party Nominating Convention has shown that our work among the Negro working masses is evaluated correctly and is getting practical results. The election campaign also has shown that the Party is orientating itself more and more toward the exploited Negro working masses. Attendance at open-air and indoor mass meetings increased and Negro workers were recruited into the Party. In our district a number of Negro workers joined the Party and there is no doubt that other districts have even more success in that direction.

The C. E. C. is fighting all Right deviations, whether they show themselves in white chauvinism, trade union work or any other department. The membership has been supporting and accepting the leadership of our C. E. C. in the past, and will do so in the future—as long as this leadership is following the directions and instruction of the C. I. without reservations.

T. GERLACH,
Shop Nucleus 4, District 7,
Detroit, Mich.

GILBERT SEES MORGAN CHIEFS

Figure on Bonding of German Debt in U. S.

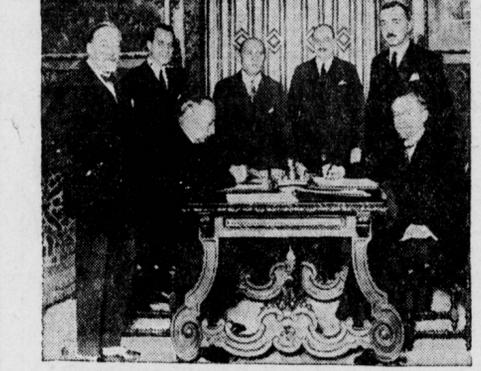
WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Fresh from a conference in New York with Dwight W. Morrow, a Morgan partner until his recent resignation to become ambassador of U. S. in Mexico, S. Parker Gilbert, agent general of reparations, comes to Washington to confer with Mellon, another Morgan man, and with Coolidge and Hoover.

To Bleed Germany.

He will return soon to Germany to watch over the council of experts, who are to meet in April to modify the Dawes plan.

Gilbert's negotiations in New York and Washington seem to be to get orders from Wall Street as to the amount of total reparations to force from Germany, and to arrange for floatation of German bonds to cover them.

Reactionaries Sign Pact



Primo De Rivera, dictator of Spain (left) is shown affixing his signature to the trade treaty with Czechoslovakia. The Czech regime, in line with the other reactionary governments of Europe, is now engaged in a reign of terror against the Communist Party and the militant workers and peasants. It is also involved in the anti-Soviet war bloc.

BRUCE WAR-LIKE IN PACT DEBATE

Compromise Plan Fails and Argument Goes On

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Debate on the Kellogg treaty was resumed in the senate this afternoon by Senator Bruce, democrat, of Maryland, while off the floor "reservationists" tried again to reach an agreement with treaty advocates.

The "reservationists" merely wish to make the treaty more obnoxious to rival imperialisms, particularly Britain, by including a frank statement that the United States will not submit the Monroe Doctrine questions to the decision of any international body, in effect, that U. S. imperialism maintains a sphere of influence in Latin America.

Bruce took up the discussion after Senator Borah, republican, of Idaho, who is leading the ratification fight, had consented to let Senator Edge, republican, of New Jersey, discuss his bill for a survey of the Nicaraguan Canal, while negotiations for a compromise proceed.

Army to Practice for Next Great World War

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The U. S. army will conduct extensive military games in May in Ohio. Two hundred airplanes and officers from the regular army, as well as national guard and reserve officers from a number of states, will participate.

This preparation for the real thing is intended to train officers for higher command and for work in close co-operation with the air forces of that territory. The seriousness of these "games" will only be realized by the masses of workers when the next world war, for which it is a sort of local dress rehearsal, breaks out.

Youth "Responsible" Has Good Market Value

The New York State working youth is a sane, responsible individual, the Industrial Education Bureau of the State Education Department reports smugly in its study of the "progress" of several thousand boys, ranging in age from 14 to 17, employed in various capacities throughout the state.

In its report, the bureau indicates the nature of the "scholastic" training given the young men in the continuation schools. "The schooling the boy receives in the upper grades," the guardians of the youth state, "gives him a market value which enables him to secure a better job when he leaves school."

Scots Worker Jailed in Free Speech Fight

GREENOCK, Scotland (By Mail).—Because he was one of a group which demonstrated against low unemployment relief scales, J. O'Donnell, charged with "forming part of a riotous mob," was sentenced to thirty days in jail.

His wife, refused relief by the local parish clerk, was forced to spend a month in the poorhouse.

We demand the immediate abolition of all vagrancy laws; protection of unemployed workers from arrest on charges of vagrancy.

Pension Not Enough for Christmas Meal

NOTTINGHAM, England, (By Mail).—Forced to exist on a meager pension of ten shillings a week from a grateful state, William Walker, 107, the oldest man in England, secured his "Merry Christmas" by selling the only book he owned.

"I think I ought to have double the ordinary pension," Walker declares, "for I am more than twice the age of the Minister of Pensions."

"The Party is the highest form of the class organization of the proletariat"—Lenin. Attend the Lenin memorial meeting, January 19, in the Madison Square Garden.

Leading Silk Barons Talk "Stabilization"

Mergers, trustification, and the forcing out or buying up of little competitors by the big men of the silk industry are some of the means whereby key silk producers will seek to "correct overproduction" at a meeting, the exact date of which has not yet been announced. Bankers will be asked to give their "advice" in the near future.

A change in the management and ownership of one of the largest silk manufacturing concerns in the industry is expected which will ultimately "leave the trade in a stronger condition" at the end of the year. What part wage cuts, speed up and longer hours will play in the race to the "stronger condition" has not yet been divulged.

Indict Woman Who Sent Sex Book Thru Mails

Mrs. Mary Ware Dennett, of Astoria, Queens, pleaded not guilty yesterday to an indictment charging her with sending obscene matter through the mail. She was held in \$2,500 bail for trial Jan. 15.

The indictment charges Mrs. Dennett sent the book, "The Sex Side of Life," through the mails.

the Negro question only as a factional football in their fight against the C. E. C.

It is true that a number of our members need a lot of education in the line of Negro work. But this does not mean that every mistake made in this direction is evidence against the C. E. C., nor does it mean that the C. E. C. is doing only a lot of "advertising" before the Plenary Sessions of the E. C. C. I. and R. I. L. U. Congresses. The Party Nominating Convention has shown that our work among the Negro working masses is evaluated correctly and is getting practical results. The election campaign also has shown that the Party is orientating itself more and more toward the exploited Negro working masses. Attendance at open-air and indoor mass meetings increased and Negro workers were recruited into the Party. In our district a number of Negro workers joined the Party and there is no doubt that other districts have even more success in that direction.

The C. E. C. is fighting all Right deviations, whether they show themselves in white chauvinism, trade union work or any other department. The membership has been supporting and accepting the leadership of our C. E. C. in the past, and will do so in the future—as long as this leadership is following the directions and instruction of the C. I. without reservations.

T. GERLACH,
Shop Nucleus 4, District 7,
Detroit, Mich.

Full Freiheit Chorus Will Perform at Lenin Memorial

Paving the way for the greatest working class mass demonstration ever held in Greater New York, the arrangements committee for the Lenin Memorial meeting, Saturday evening, January 19, announced last night that the Freiheit Gesangs Verein will appear in Madison Square Garden in full force for the first time in its history. In the past, only one or two sections at a time took part in Garden programs.

The present arrangements give assurance that fully 250 members of the singing society of New York and Paterson will be heard in a revolutionary recital. Rehearsals for the memorial meeting, which will emphasize the imperialist war danger, have been under way the past several weeks under the leadership of Lazar Weiner.

A feature number by the chorus will be "The Red Draft" in keeping with the revolutionary spirit of the occasion. Through this ballad surges the wholeheartedness and satisfaction with which the revolutionary youth takes his stand in defense of the Soviet Union. The song rings with a sharp contrast to the days when Russian workers and peasants were dragged into military

Afghanistan Orders Arrest of Lawrence

ALLAHABAD, India, Jan. 6.—Afghan authorities have ordered the arrest of Col. Thomas E. Lawrence, famous British spy, adventurer and army officer, for assisting rebels in the present uprising, according to advices received here tonight.

Lawrence, known as "Lawrence of Arabia" because of his operations there, tricking Arab tribes into positions where they fell prey to English imperialism of the world."

Photographs of Lawrence were distributed among Afghan army commanders.

Lawrence was last definitely located in the little state of Swat, ready to go into Afghanistan. The revolt of the Shinwari and other Afghan tribes developed immediately after his arrival in Swat, and the tribesmen, loudly proclaiming

Judge Forced to Free 11 Workers Jailed at Balbo Demonstration

So ridiculous was the "evidence" submitted by police against the 11 anti-fascist workers who were arrested at a demonstration against Italo Balbo, fascist emissary. Friday night, that Magistrate Jean Norris, in Fourth District Court, 153 E. 57th St., was compelled, much against her will, to dismiss the cases against all the workers.

The workers were charged with disorderly conduct, a policeman testifying that they had broken a window in the Italian consulate at 22nd St., near Fourth Ave. But the policeman inadvertently also testified that he arrested them at 22nd St. and Broadway. Jacques Buitenlant, representing the International Labor Defense, which had bailed out the workers when they were arrested, immediately pointed out how impossible it would be for them to break a window near Fourth Ave. when standing at Broadway.

The magistrate, though she interfered with the defense as much as she could, had to concede the point and discharge the workers.

"Singing Jailbirds" to Reopen Tonight at Grove Street Theatre

Upton Sinclair's labor play "Singing Jailbirds," which concluded a very successful month's run at the Provincetown Playhouse, reopens tonight at the Grove Street Theatre, 22 Grove St., for an indefinite run.

Sinclair's play has proved popular with labor audiences and decision to continue the play followed the demands for blocks of tickets by militant labor unions.

Organizations desirous of running benefit nights are urged by the New Playwrights Theatre group to communicate with Nicholas Napoli, business manager of the organization.

Trades Workers to Fight Longer Hours

EDINBURGH, (By Mail).—The Scottish organized building trades workers have declared their determination to fight the plan of the Scottish Building Employers' Association to increase their hours from 44 to 46 1-2 a week. There are 60,000 workers in the Scotch building trades.

Soviet Sports Spectacle

By Labor Sports Union

Symphonic Brass Band

Auspices: Workers [Communist] Party, 26 Union Square

The Workers [Communist] Party fights for the enactment of 12 1/2 hour, 5-day week.

LENIN

MEMORIAL MEETING

Sat, Jan. 19

DOORS OPEN AT 7 P. M.

Madison Sq. Garden

49th Street & 8th Ave.

Speakers:

JAY LOVESTONE

WM. Z. FOSTER

and Others

ADMISSION 50c and \$1.00

SOVIET SPORTS SPECTACLE

By Labor Sports Union

Symphonic Brass Band

Revolutionary Program by the Noted Pianist JASCHA FISCHERMANN

Freiheit Gesangs Verein

Auspices: Workers [Communist] Party, 26 Union Square

Documents Show Cannon's Connections with Trotskyists, Urbahns, Eastman, Sard

TROTSKYIST PLOT THRUOUT WORLD AGAINST W. P., C. I.

Cannon Group Working With Renegades

Continued from Page One

Executive Committee Lore and Cannon have come together fully.

In the communication from the capitalist agent, Mr. Sard, whom Eastman turned over to Cannon for financial guidance and as a source of financial support to the "Militant," the American Trotskyist organ, we see clearly that in the United States, as elsewhere, the Trotskyist front against the Communist Party is only a sector of the whole capitalist front against the working class.

The brief communication from the French Trotskyist group discloses that the American Trotskyists are an organic part of the whole international Trotskyist movement to weaken the Soviet Union, destroy the Communist International and wipe out the American section of the Comintern—the Workers (Communist) Party of America.

Subsequent issues of the Daily Worker will contain other documents of a similar character, showing especially the extent of the support rendered to the renegade Trotsky group of Cannon and Lore by their co-workers in other countries.

BRITISH MILLS LENGTHEN HOURS

Bosses Use Trick in Issuing Order

MANCHESTER, England, Jan. 7.—Strikes are expected to answer the order of the Master Spinners' Federation, an employers' organization, that all workers are required to do the cleaning and oiling of the looms outside of their regular working hours. This order, posted a few days ago, is scheduled to go into effect after February 2.

The job of cleaning and oiling, formerly done during the regular working hours, is being used to cover a subterfuge of the employers, who fear the immediate retaliation by the workers should they call the order by its true name, namely, a lengthening of hours.

As has been the case in the recent past, the workers may be compelled to go out in "outlaw" strikes, because the union officialdom bend all their efforts to stifle the sentiment for struggle.

U. S. S. TEXAS WILL SAIL

Overhauled and cleaned in readiness for the winter maneuvers, part of the military and naval preparedness scheme in Cuba, the U. S. S. Texas, flagship of the Atlantic fleet, was yesterday taken out of drydock at the Brooklyn Naval Yard.

Eastman "Assists" Cannon

- This side only

Miss Teale

Harcourt Brace + G

My dear Miss Teale,

Will you be kind enough to let the bearer, Mr. James Cannon, see any clippings you have on file dealing with Trotsky's book "The Real Situation in Russia." I will be very grateful.

Nov 21 1928

Max Eastman

Miss Teale, Harcourt Brace and Company. My dear Miss Teale, Will you be kind enough to let the bearer, Mr. James Cannon, see any clippings you have on file dealing with Trotsky's book, "The Real Situation in Russia." I will be very grateful.

Nov. 21, 1928. MAX EASTMAN.

French Renegade Is Ally of Cannon

Contre le Courant
Organe de l'Opposition Communiste
96 Quai de Jammages, Paris (Xe) November 17th, 1928.

Cheque postal: Contre le Courant 1169-22-Paris.

Dear Comrade,

We have received the statements which you have sent to us, and we have read them with the greatest interest.

In the No. 8, you speak about a certain document on the "Right danger." Can you send it to us, and also all kind of documents in connection with the crisis of the Workers (Communist) Party.

I am mailing you today 2 copies of the last number of our paper "Contre le Courant," containing the 3 last articles of Trotsky. Please acknowledge receipt.

With Communist greetings,
MAURICE PAZ.

Maurice Paz is one of the leaders of the Trotskyist group which was expelled from the French Communist Party. This letter shows Cannon's connections with the French renegades, as the Urbahns' letter does with the German.

MYSTERY DISEASE Baffles
ATHENS (By Mail).—A mysterious disease has taken a toll of 15 in eastern Macedonia. The disease causes the corpse to turn entirely black, deforming the body. Physicians are baffled.

PARIS STAGE HANDS STRIKE
PARIS (By Mail).—The stage hands of Paris joined in a 10-minute protest strike between the first and second acts of all plays on Christmas. The stage hands plan a real strike in their demand for wages.

Eastman Writes to Cannon

Dear Jim:

Williams asserts that it is "not true" that all the documents in Trotsky's book are suppressed and outlawed by the Stalin regime. In proof he says:

1. Part 1 was printed in Pravda of Nov. 2, 1927.

The facts are as follows: Trotsky attempted to make the speech, was interrupted by a clamor so continual that the part printed in Pravda—what could be heard by the stenographer makes no consecutive sense, and ends entirely on page 11—that is, about half way through. Trotsky continued to read for another page and the stenographer got only one sentence of it. In this form but without the interjections the speech was published in the Communist press throughout the world "promoting the opinion that Trotsky's mind is weak or incoherent," and this fact is expressly stated in my explanatory note (p. XXII).

It is exactly and literally true that all the documents in the body of the book—Trotsky's speech, his platform, his letter to the Bureau of Party History are suppressed and outlawed in Russia, and that Communists are jailed and exiled for circulating them. No pretense to the contrary is made by any of the heads of the Party—by any but American emotional philistines . . . etc., etc., etc.

I hope you can use these facts in your article. I'm writing this in a great hurry before taking a train.

I mailed you the "Rev. Proletarienne" containing Sokmorsky's letter, and the latest copy of "Contre Le Courant" before leaving. I enclose a letter to Harcourt Brace asking them to let you see clippings, and also asking them to let you have books on consignment.

I may be back Saturday, but possibly not until next Wednesday.

Buffalo Good luck. MAX.
Nov. 21

The Williams whom Eastman refers to in the above letter to Cannon is Albert Rhys Williams, who refuted Eastman's claims about the suppression of Trotsky speeches and documents in the Soviet and international press. Williams' article was recently published in The Nation and reprinted in the Daily Worker.

The book Eastman refers to at the end of the letter is the Trotsky book of Eastman's, which Cannon is circulating.

Urbahns Writes to Cannon Group

Dear Comrade!

Your wish that we send you all our newspapers and publications we will gladly fulfill. We will also send you all the pamphlets which have appeared up to now. Only you must, before we do so, inform us whether the samples that we are sending you today have arrived, because we have had the experience that the newspapers which we have sent to America in packages have evidently not arrived there. If the package that we are sending you today does come, then we beg you to inform us of this fact.

Also the samples of the Militant of which you spoke have not yet come into our possession. If the police here or in America have seized these packages, then I would recommend that we send individual numbers in letters. We will try to send you the collected publications through . . .

We take this opportunity to beg you also to request the Volkszeitung at least to send us an answer to our letters if they do not wish to respond to the other matter that we send them. We have repeatedly written to Comrade Lore that he should put us in touch with the Volkszeitung but are still without an answer. We hope that the relations between you and Lore are close enough that you can use some pressure upon the New Yorker Volkszeitung. At the same time, however, we request you to give us a report about the situation in the American Party that we can use for the Fahne des Kommunismus. We know from the Pravda about the expulsions, but we have no more exact information. Please write to us in detail.

We greet the fact that we can enter into the closest relations with you, and earnestly beg you again to transmit to us more exact political information.

With Communist Greetings,
H. URBAHNS.
Lenin Group (Left-Communists).

The above is a verbatim translation from the German of the letter of H. Urbahns, renegade expelled from the German Communist Party and now engaged in counter-revolutionary activities. The "Fahne des Kommunismus" (Banner of Communism) referred to is the organ of this German Trotskyist group, which calls itself "Lenin Group." "Pravda" is, of course, the organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and the expulsions mentioned are those of Cannon and his group.

Crisis of German Social Democracy

By M. N. ROY.

The German social democratic leaders created the theory of coalition, as against the Marxian view that the road to Socialism lies through the revolutionary overthrow of the capitalist state and dictatorship of the proletariat. They thoroughly negated the Marxian conception of the state as the organ of class dictatorship. They led by Kautsky, maintained that the characteristic feature of the last stages of the class struggle is not armed conflict between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat, ending in the suppression of the former by the latter, but a period of coalition governments, during which period the political power would gradually and peacefully pass over from the bourgeoisie to the working class through the operation of parliamentary democracy.

Correctness of Marxian Theory. Even before the Russian Revolution, Lenin theoretically combated and exposed the counter-revolutionary nature of the Kautskyan conception of the state. The Russian Revolution and the general unmasking of democracy after the war proved the correctness of the Marxian theory of the state. Nevertheless, the social democratic leaders still held the masses bound by the spell of parliamentary democracy, and promised to guide them to Socialism through coalition.

Germany is the home of the social democracy theory of coalition, and it is in Germany that the theory has been put to test only to be exposed for what it really is—counter-revolutionary. Coalition with the bourgeoisie has been practiced by the social democratic leaders in many countries, in different forms. Even in the opening years of the present century a Millerand in France and a John Burns in Britain sat in capitalist cabinets.

Coalition a General Policy. But it was not till parliamentary democracy completely broke down as result of the world war, that coalition with the bourgeoisie became the general social democratic policy. Even then, there was a common form of coalition. For example, in Britain it takes a very different form which should be separately treated. In Germany, however, the coalition has been and is being practised in the classical form, so to say. And the policy of coalition has not brought the working class nearer to Socialism; but it has at last landed the German socialist democratic party in a severe crisis, the result of which will be the liberation of the masses from the influence of reformism. And the crisis in the German social democratic party represents the crisis of social democracy as a whole throughout the world.

Latest Coalition Cabinet. After the general election on May 20, a coalition government was formed with a social democratic "head of the government" frankly accepted the dictation of the bourgeoisie at least on three occasions whenever vital issues of class interests were involved.

Firstly, under the pressure of the big bourgeoisie (to have the party representing the heavy in-

dustry enter the coalition) the social democratic ministers were freed from all responsibility to their party; secondly, the social democratic ministers supported the construction of the new German navy cynically violating their principal election pledge; and thirdly, they co-operated with the industrial magnates in the latter's attack upon the metal workers of the Ruhr.

In all these three cases, together with many more of comparatively minor importance, the erasmsness of the social democratic conception of the state was exposed. It became clear that, under parliamentary democracy, the state remains an organ of bourgeois dictatorship, notwithstanding the participation of a working class party in the administration of its affairs.

Betray Workers. It also became clear that social democratic ministers of a parliamentary democratic state cannot in the least promote or defend the interests of the working class (even if they sincerely want to do so); on the contrary, they can but aid the bourgeoisie to stabilize their power. Coalition is not the way to Socialism; it is a weapon of the fight against Socialism.

The eyes of the social democratic workers, not only in Germany, but throughout the world, who honestly believed power by exploiting the possibilities of parliamentary democracy, should be opened by the experience gained in Germany during the last six months.

Ruhr Sell-Out. Let alone the vital question of political power. Even the immediate economic interests of the working class cannot be guaranteed under a coalition government. When, three months ago, the rank and file of the party demanded that the social democratic ministers should withdraw from the coalition government, were they obliged to approve of the construction of battleships, the ministers replied that it would be impractical to do so, for by the control of the state apparatus it was possible to make valuable economic and social acquisitions for the working class. Presently, about a quarter of a million metal workers were locked out in the Ruhr. The employers demonstratively refused to abide by the verdict of the social democratic minister of Labor about a small increase of wages in keeping with the cost of living.

The coalition was in a crisis which was overcome by the readiness of the social democratic ministers to act as the administrators of the capitalist state, against the workers, in support of the employers. As long as the bourgeoisie own and control the means of production in a given country, the state is the organ of their power, and must do their bidding. As the minister of this state, the social democrat must take his orders from the bourgeoisie and thus betray the workers. And the bourgeoisie cannot be deprived of their ownership and control of the means of production so long as they remain in possession of the state-power.

Open Counter-Revolution. The super-class theory of state, and the policy of coalition, however,

are not error on the part of the social democratic leaders. If these were honestly mistaken, experience would have taught them before long, for they are not stupid. They purposely elaborated the theory and formulated the policy with the object of diverting the proletariat from the path of revolution.

As conscious and consistent counter-revolutionaries, the social democratic leaders do not hesitate, when necessary, as in Germany today, to act openly in defence of the capitalist state. And when they finally are obliged to do so, the eyes of their followers are opened. The revolt of these against the treacherous leaders indicates the crisis of social democracy. Failing to deceive the masses by reformist illusions, the social democratic leaders join hands with the bourgeoisie in stemming the rising tide of revolution by wielding the state-power as members of coalition governments.

The action of the German social democratic leaders during the last six months clearly shows that their policy of coalition is dictated exclusively by the desire to hinder the revolution. One even need not be a Marxist to have this appreciation of the social democratic leaders. The bourgeoisie also find in the social democratic leaders enemies of revolution. For example, dealing with the resolution of the social democratic minister of the interior, Severing, to use summary power for liquidating the struggle in the Ruhr on the terms of the employers, the famous German liberal journalist, George Bernhard wrote: "a reasonable exercise of the state-power always aids evolution, which hinders revolution."

Swing to Left. Let us chronicle the facts characterizing the application of the policy of coalition. The last general elections held in May returned the social democrats as the single largest group in the Reichstag as well as in the Prussian Landtag. The balance of power inside the national, Prussian and several other state parliaments distinctly inclined to the reverse. The nationalist predominance was replaced by a swing to the left.

Out of the 25 millions (in round numbers) votes cast in the Reichstag election, 12.5 millions were given to the two working class (social democratic and Communist) parties. The remainder was distributed among the six leading bourgeois parties. While all the bourgeois parties without exception lost, the votes polled by the social democratic and Communist Parties were nearly 2 million more than in the previous election in 1924. The German nationalist party (monarchist, representing mainly reactionary landed interests) lost 30 seats.

The people's party (predominantly monarchist, representing heavy industry) lost 12 seats. The centre party (catholic, representing industry) lost 7 seats. The democratic party (republican, representing liberal intelligentsia and the urban petty bourgeoisie) lost 7 seats. The fascists were practically swept off the board. On the other hand, the social democratic party gained 49 seats more; and the Communist Party 10.

To Be Continued

The Right Danger in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and in the Comintern

Results of the November Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union

(Editor's Note: Leading article in the Communist International for November 28, 1928.)

The Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which has just ended, has drawn up the balance-sheet of the struggle which has been carried on in the Party during the last few months in regard to the most important decisions of the XV Party Congress. Against any attempt to turn aside from the decisions of the XV Party Congress relative to the tempo of industrialization in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and the intensification of the struggle against the kulak, as well as for the energetic execution of these decisions—this was the main line of the work of the plenum. The plenum considered all the main problems connected with the practical work of carrying out the decisions of the XV Party Congress. The control figures of the national economy for the year 1928-29, i. e., the annual budget plans for the Socialist building of the entire economy, the measure necessary for an accelerated improvement of our backward agriculture, the introduction of the seven-hour workday as the main prerequisite for drawing the workers into the industrialization of the country on the widest scale, and finally the recruiting of workers and the regulation of the growth of the Party, i. e., such an enhancement of its stability as would assure the execution of the increasingly urgent task, for the country and the Party, of an accelerated upbuilding of the entire economy—all this in its entirety pictures the sum of practical measures without the carrying out of which the decisions of the XV Party Congress could not now be put into effect.

The whole work of the plenum was carried on under the sign of a decided rejection of the right deviation or of any conciliatory attitude toward it. This phase of the work of the plenum has an especially important significance for the C. P. S. U. Precisely in regard to this question did the Party await the decisions of the plenum with impatience.

In its decisions, the plenum directed against those superficial views which represent the right deviation as easy to overcome, as a deviation which can be liquidated by a few hundred decisive resolutions and a few dozen cases of applying so-called organizational "consequences."

Such views are entirely erroneous, for the Party must still carry on a long struggle against the right deviation. The liquidation of the right deviation will be achieved above all and principally by the socialist reconstruction of the entire economy (including agriculture). As long as there are still millions of individual goods-producing peasant economies, which reproduce capitalism in an elementary way; as long as the kulaks and nep-bourgeoisie can, consequently, hope for a capitalist development of peasant economy; as long as petty-bourgeois elements will exert a strong pressure on the Party—just so long will the right deviation crop up in our Party to a greater or less extent, in one form or another.

The Trotskyist deviation was directed against the middle peasantry. It rejected the Leninist idea of the alliance between the proletariat and the peasantry. The Trotskyist deviation, therefore, was and remains a "city" deviation. It gets its support from the remnants of former classes from the petty bourgeoisie of the city, the bourgeois intellectuals and from the declassed elements (certain strata of students and elements declassed in the process of the revolution). The Trotskyist deviation—with its idea of a return to military Communism, with its view of the peasantry as a colony of the socialist

state to be mercilessly exploited for the purpose of socialist construction—has been unable to find any support in the broad ranks of the peasantry.

The right deviation is in the main a "country" one. It does not reject the Leninist idea of the alliance between the proletariat and the peasantry, but rather leads objectively in the direction of assigning the leading role in this alliance to the peasantry, and thus departs from the decisive thesis of Lenin on the leading role of the proletariat in this union.

Already in 1920 there arose simultaneously with the "Workers' Opposition" (Shliapnikov) the "Peasant" Opposition (making its appearance in the Red Army in its primitive peasant form), which put forward the thesis that the "peasantry is the older and the proletariat the younger brother." After a few years of the NEP the peasant idea was expressed in a milder form in the denial of the necessity of an industrialization of the U. S. S. R. in the next stage and in teaching the necessity of an agrarianization in this stage. But even in such form this deviation proved itself to be too primitive, and today it masquerades by teaching that one should not enter upon industrialization at too furious a tempo, that one should not limit the freedom of development of the kulak economy (since we will still need the kulak and his grain), and finally that one should not make haste in establishing collective and Soviet economies. In this manner there developed the idea (which has nothing in common with Leninism) of collaboration of the proletariat with the bourgeoisie for the purpose of building socialism in the USSR. That is the basic idea of the right deviation in its "Russian" form, an idea which naturally has not made its appearance in such an openly cynical form.

A second peculiarity of the "Russian" form of the right deviation consists in the fact that it has not yet been developed ideologically and shows an entire lack of organizational development. This deviation is at present in its first stage of development.

The roots of the right deviation, however, extend, as we have already seen, incomparably deeper than those of Trotskyism; they extend deep into the immense mass of 25,000,000 individual peasant economies (of which during the last few years only about 400,000 have combined into collective economies). The economic tendencies of the right deviation are individualistic-peasant tendencies—tendencies of the not yet collectivized peasantry—which still tend spontaneously toward capitalism, and hence are kulak economic tendencies.

The concrete forms in which the right deviation has made its appearance are exceptionally varied; it has sprung up in the various branches of Party, Soviet and union work. It is very clear that the powerful petty-bourgeois masses exert a pressure on all expressions of Party life. This deviation shows itself both in the collection of grain—as when the lower Party and Soviet workers, in the interest of the kulaks and the well-to-do section of the middle peasantry, hinder the proper carrying out of this work—and also in a false apportionment of the agricultural tax (a lowering of the tax on the kulak to the detriment of the middle peasantry), in an unfair distribution of agricultural machinery (relinquishing it to the kulaks), in occurrences of daily life (friendships of Communists with kulaks and Neps), in inclusion of kulak elements in the Party organizations of the villages, etc., etc. It is impossible to enumerate all the various expressions of the right deviation in the Party life of the C. P. S. U.

The right deviation has not yet

developed itself here according to any definite ideological system, but the individual elements of this system are scattered everywhere. Hence, a merciless ideological struggle against this deviation, even though ideologically, is the demand of the hour. The necessity of such a struggle was emphasized by the plenum in a most decisive way, as was also the great necessity of a struggle against any tolerant or conciliatory attitude toward this right deviation.

The situation in the other Communist parties has proved itself to be different from that in the C. P. S. U. This must be brought out with special sharpness, because a purely mechanical transfer to the other parties of that section of the decisions of the last plenum of the Central Committee of the C. P. S. U. which deals with the right deviation might lead to a complete distortion of the practical tasks which confront these parties in the struggle against the right deviation.

Above all it must not be forgotten that the other Communist parties are distinguished from the C. P. S. U. in the first place by their task of carrying out the socialist revolution. This task requires of these parties, moreover—as we know from the experience of the Russian Party—the very greatest unity and homogeneity. During the course of a decade the Party of the Bolsheviks has carried out a thoroughgoing purification of its ranks, in order to secure the closest possible formation. Without this preparatory work, which was expressed in a protracted, stubborn struggle against all deviations, the C. P. S. U. could not have prepared itself for the carrying through of the October Revolution.

The history of all the other Communist Parties, which arose after the October Revolution and were born out of the social democratic parties, shows that these parties have also gradually unbundled themselves by inner-party struggle of their social-democratic ballast (Levi, Frossard, Bubnik and Co.) which they had brought along with them from the social-democracy. Now these parties have closer ranks than they have had for the past ten years. But this process has not been completed by a long way.

The intensification of class antagonisms and of the class struggle and the rapid approach of the war danger require, however, that these parties free themselves as quickly as possible from all social democratic elements, which are indeed the main bearers of right deviations.

The sources of the right deviation in the C. P. S. U. and in the other parties are different; the stages of development of the right danger in the C. P. S. U. and in the other Communist Parties are likewise different. Whereas the right deviation in the C. P. S. U. is only in its first stage, in the other Communist Parties the right deviation has already taken shape not only ideologically but also organizationally. This essential difference must not be left out of consideration. It shows precisely that a purely mechanical transfer of the decisions of the last plenum of the Central Committee of the C. P. S. U. to the other parties may lead to a series of most flagrant errors.

The "Russian" and the "international" right deviations have this in common: a tendency of collaboration with the bourgeoisie (in the capitalist countries taking the form of a collaboration with the reformists). This tendency springs from fear of struggle under conditions of a sharpening of antagonisms both in the Soviet Union and in the capitalist countries. This tendency naturally has different concrete forms in the Soviet Union and in the other countries, because in the Soviet

Union the building of socialism is already in process, whereas in the other countries the socialist revolution is still in the future. In spite of this great difference, however, it is precisely this basic tendency of collaboration with the bourgeoisie which has united the right deviation on an international scale. This must by no means be forgotten.

The tasks of getting rid of right elements takes on a special significance in the case of the leading Party circles. The approaching grandiose class struggles and military clashes will necessitate the transforming of these leading organs into revolutionary staffs, not in a figurative but in the true sense of this word. In such a staff, however there can be no skeptics, vacillators, or those incapable of resistances, who are ready to retreat at the first rebuff; there is no place here for panic-makers.

By this we do not wish to imply by any means that an ideological struggle is not necessary. That would be entirely erroneous. An ideological struggle on all fronts is absolutely necessary.

We can only emphasize that deepening difference which exists in the treatment of the question of the attitude toward the right danger in the C. P. S. U. and in the other Communist Parties. The main task of the C. P. S. U. in the present stage is a merciless ideological struggle against the right deviation; the so-called "organizational consequences," however, play only a subordinate role.

In the other Communist parties, on the contrary, the main task is getting rid of right elements, which however by no means does away with the ideological struggle against the right deviation but rather requires the Parties to carry it on in an intensified form.

A series of events which have recently occurred in the Communist Parties confirms this in an unequal-

vocal manner. It suffices, by way of illustration, to cite what has taken and is taking place in the Communist Party of Germany. The attempt of the rights, in connection with the Wittorf case, to overthrow the present Party leadership and to take the rudder themselves, the organization of a fraction within the party, which publishes its own fraction papers, refuses to comply with the instructions, sharply attacks the decisions of the IV. Congress of the R. I. L. U. and the VI. Congress of the Comintern, sabotages the struggle in the Ruhr, and openly prepares for a split in the party—this is an example of what our parties may expect in case of revolutionary or war complications (which will be incomparably more difficult than those complications called forth in the party by the Wittorf case), if the rights retain the organizational possibility of sabotaging the revolutionary work of the Communist Parties.

We shall not here treat the question of the forms of our reaction to the acts of the rights in the German and in the other Communist Parties. That is another question. That would be a question of what methods must be used in clearing out the rights from the Communist Parties. The question which interests us at the moment is the bearing of the present experience in the struggle with the right deviation on the future, the evaluation of this experience in the light of the general revolutionary tasks confronting the Communist Parties and also in the light of specific revolutionary tasks.

The most important conclusion to be drawn from our experience in the struggle with the rights is that our parties—without a determined clearing out of the rights from the Communist Parties of the capitalist countries, and especially from the leading Party circles—will not be able to fulfill their revolutionary duty.

Marines Returning from China Dissatisfied with Treatment as Dogs, Says Worker

NOW KNOW THEY FOUGHT FOR THE STANDARD OIL CO.

Service Men Awaken to Truth

(By a Worker Correspondent)

On my way back from California, by boat, 400 marines landed at San Diego on their way back from China to the Eastern coast.

First and foremost I could easily find out that the vast majority— from 80 to 90 per cent, are absolutely and entirely dissatisfied with their "service" life. They are just looking with hope for the day when their term is over, when they'll be able to put on civilian clothes again, when one gets to know what service life in general means and under what conditions the marines have to live.

Most of them are young workers, who were in one way or another dissatisfied with their life and thought they'd rather join the marines, and lead a life without any worries and "see the world" meanwhile. However, they change their minds very quickly. As a matter of fact most of them change their minds as soon as they take the oath. They can even then see the change of treatment given them by the recruiting sergeant before and after the oath has been taken.

They can see that they are henceforth looked upon not as human beings with their "inalienable rights" but are simply looked upon as dogs, as a herd of cattle, who have to do things as they are told.

These marines have been in China for 18 long months, sent there supposedly to defend the interests of the United States. Now, however, they have learned the great lesson—that they want there not to defend the United States, as "we" had nothing there and therefore nothing to defend; but they were sent there to aid and defend the interests of the Standard Oil Company in China.

To prove this, to prove that most of the marines do understand now "why" they went to China and had a most miserable life there, why they had to travel 47 days on the Cruiser "Anderson" from China to San Diego, which trip, they say, they'll never forget, where they were fed with food not fit even for animals. To prove that they understand all these facts, I'll quote you a satirical rhyme which is very popular and often sung among the marines—

The Marines saved the Standard Oil, Parley-Voo.

The Marines saved the Standard Oil, Parley-Voo.

The Marines saved the gasoline.

So Smithy Butler can ride in a limousine.

Hinky, Dinky, Parley-Voo.

Here is another episode: One night, while dancing on the boat, a marine had the courage to invite a colored girl for a dance. But no sooner did they start to dance when the officer pumped up with rage, separated them and arrested the marine. This, of course, created wide discussion among civilians and marines. During the discussion we could see that at least 50 per cent of the marines were vigorously opposed to the action of the officer.

You can just ask a marine what he thinks, let's say, about the climate, or any other thing, and the answer, full of bitter sarcasm, will be something like this: "Don't you know that the marine must not think, but has to do as he is told without question?"

When one hears a statement like this and also sees the seriousness, the bitterness on the marine's face, he can not help but come to the conclusion that the U. S. marine is swakening slowly but surely, and that when the next world war comes, instead of shooting his fellow workers of America and other countries, he will rather turn the point of the gun against his own oppressor—the capitalist.

A CIVILIAN WORKER

Loyal Plotter, Tool of Capitalists, Dies; Couldn't Hurt USSR

PARIS, Jan. 7.—Ex-Grand Duke Nicholas Romanoff, pretender to the throne of Russia if his capitalist allies had ever succeeded in crushing the workers and peasants government there, died today in his fortress villa Choiny, near here.

He lived with a small army of royalist plotters around him, hoping to take part in an English, French, American, German, Polish, Roumanian attack on the U. S. S. R.

Machine guns were mounted on the corners of his backyard, and he maintained an imperialist court within, where his followers addressed him as "Majesty."

But Nicholas is dead, and the Soviet Government is stronger than at any time before. His plots never endangered it, except as they got support from the imperialistic capitalist countries.

YEARS IN JAIL, RELEASED MADISON, WIS. (By Mail).—George Ratsch, jailed in state prison in 1883 on a charge of murdering his wife, has been released after 45 years in jail. He was convicted on circumstantial evidence.

View of Storm Which Drowned Three Seamen



A scene at Battery sea wall. The storm which swept the city Sunday capsized a trawler off Long Beach. Three seamen were drowned.

Interview with Irma Duncan; The Dance of the Revolution

By KARL REEVE, (Editor Labor Defender.)

"It felt like being home in the Soviet Union," Irma Duncan, head of the Isadora Duncan school of dancing in Moscow, said of the wonderful reception accorded by the throngs of workers who visited the performance of Irma and her troupe of Russian pupils at the Daily Worker fifth anniversary celebration in the Manhattan Opera House Saturday night. "This is the first time we have really appeared before the American masses."

Miss Duncan talked for nearly an hour in her room in the Hotel Alamac in an interview arranged especially for the Daily Worker.

On Saturday night at the performance for the Daily Worker, Irma and her Russian pupils had danced before their first working class audience in this country, the first audience which really appreciated and responded with unbounded enthusiasm to the revolutionary dances depicting the course of the October Revolution, and she said after the performance, "This is the most important night of our lives."

Teaching 8 Years in USSR. "For the past eight years," said Miss Duncan yesterday, "I have been teaching 200 pupils at the school founded by Isadora in the Soviet Union. I have toured the country, including the Caucasus, Siberia, the Crimea, etc. I remember particularly our performances in Kusbas, in the Kuznetzky Basin, Siberia, where there has been an American colony. Some misguided advisers had warned us that the Siberian workers and peasants might not understand our dances, might grow restless, and not appreciate our work. We knew, however, that our dancing is for all.

"Our performance was observed with intense interest and enthusiastically received, and afterwards some old peasants came up to us. We asked them what they thought of our dancing and they answered, 'We would be perfectly happy if only our children could dance like that.'"

"But all children can and should be able to dance just as my pupils dance," Miss Duncan continued. "And that is why Isadora established her school in the Soviet Union. She felt that nowhere else in the world was there such an opportunity to teach large numbers of children to express themselves in the dance. All children should learn to express themselves in dancing, to be graceful. Their bodies should be trained as instruments of expression just as they are taught to speak correctly. But this must be done when the children are at an early age. I began to study under Isadora when I was six years old."

Acclaimed in Soviet Union. Miss Duncan then told of the difficulties encountered in the school during the past eight years, and of the successes achieved in the Soviet Union. Her dancers have been acclaimed throughout the Soviet Union, at all of the hundreds of performances given before workers' clubs, theatres, and workers' and peasants' organizations.

The Soviet press has without exception highly praised the work of the Duncan dancers. Miss Duncan told of the enthusiasm of Lunacharsky, People's Commissar of Education, for the work of her school, and then outlined her plans for the future.

"We intend to return to the Soviet Union as soon as our tour is completed," she stated. "The ballet dancing, which still hangs on in the Soviet Union in a modified form, can never be the expression of the masses. It is artificial and is not a natural expression of the emotions or of life. The time will come in the Soviet Union when the dancing art taught by Isadora Duncan will be taught in every school in the Soviet Union as a necessary part of the course, when the biggest theatres will be devoted to her art."

International Art. The art of Isadora Duncan was international, said Irma Duncan, and can be understood by the masses throughout the world. She explained that in her school the pupils did not receive a one-sided education, but studied, in addition to dancing, the regular course taught in all the Soviet schools, including the elemen-

CLAIM ISLANDS WANTED BY U. S.

Honduras Says Keys to Nicaragua Canal Hers

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, Jan. 7.—A protest against the boundary treaty, concluded between Colombia and Nicaragua last March, in which the United States is assured control of islands situated at the mouth of the projected Nicaraguan canal, was made public today by the Honduran foreign minister.

The protest of the Honduran government was forwarded to the two countries and to the United States last November and claimed the islands which were disposed of for the benefit of the United States government by Colombia and Nicaragua.

The protest as disclosed, reads, in part: "I must express the surprise of my government to see included in a treaty between two foreign countries the keys of Rancador and Quita Suenos, whose possession and dominion are claimed and sustained by Honduras with titles of undeniable ownership."

The United States government has lighthouses on the two islands named, which are about 200 miles off the Nicaraguan coast and are said to have been leased from the Colombian government.

German Farm Labor Accidents Increasing

BERLIN. (By Mail).—A survey of accidents to agricultural workers in Germany showed that they were increasing three times as rapidly as accidents to industrial workers, altho they were fewer in number.

The International Land Workers Federation, which made the survey, is trying to have the International Labor Conference of the League of Nations take up the question. Those acquainted with the record of the League in the past realize that it will be about as effective in this matter as it has been wiping out white slavery, the opium trade, or in bettering conditions of the working masses.

Urge Latin-American Financial Penetration

Hoover's tour of inspection for business and military purposes has centered the attention of big business upon Latin-America. As a result, bankers are stressing the great oil fields to be found in Colombia and Venezuela, etc. The Anglo-South American Trust Co. is one of those advising big corporations to invest "in the peculiarly favorable position for development," and emphasize the complacency of the puppet governments there.

Coast Guard Admiral Must Defend Shooting

OTTAWA, Jan. 7.—Admiral F. C. Billard of the U. S. coast guard arrived here today with other U. S. commissioners, to confer with Canadian authorities over shelling of Canadian boats by coast guard cutters, and to devise some way to quiet the scandals on both sides of the border over graft in the prohibition service.

Every Worker—Every Party Member and Sympathizer SHOULD WEAR A

Lenin Memorial Button

Sold through all Workers (Communist Party District) Organizations

These buttons carry a good picture of Lenin and the slogans:

"FIGHT IMPERIALIST WAR"

"DEFEND THE SOVIET UNION"

All Party Units! Order Your Buttons NOW!

WORKERS (Communist) PARTY

National Office: 43 East 125th Street, New York City

COSSACKS OF TAMMANY RIDE DOWN WORKERS

Extras of Post Office Waited for Pay

(By a Worker Correspondent)

Last week a notice was posted in the Brooklyn post offices telling the Christmas rush extras to come to the main post office on Washington Street at two o'clock on Friday, December 28, for their pay.

At two o'clock on the day on which we were told to come there were about 1,500 of us waiting out on Washington Street for our money. Remember, we weren't there to demonstrate, but were just doing what we had been instructed to do.

Suddenly, five of Whalen's cossacks came riding fast down Washington Street. With utter contempt they rode into us. Their horses pawed us. Men were knocked down, some were bruised, some were badly hurt. The cossacks cursed us.

We tried to scatter, but weren't fast enough. We ran into alleys and on steps. We pushed one another trying to get out of each other's way. We were dumfounded, not knowing what we had done to warrant such treatment.

By three o'clock the cossacks had finished their job. We were in a line that stretched for three blocks from the post office, and Firman was satisfied. That lickspittle bureaucrat, who is constantly advertising his efficiency, had thought our "disorderly" presence might harm his hollow pretensions to efficiency. Hence he had issued the order to put us in an "orderly" line.

Incidentally our job had been to carry messages of "peace on earth, good will among men"—the damned hypocrites!

Al, Unemployed, Will Discuss Job at Beach

Partly to recover from strenuous work in the cause of administration of the city's graft, and partly to discuss plans whereby he will become chairman of the board of a new bank in which William F. Kenny and John J. Raskob, his manager in the elections, will be interested, former Governor Alfred E. Smith has decided on a stay at Palm Beach for three weeks beginning Feb. 16.

Kenny, Raskob, and the former governor will discuss preliminary aspects of the new scheme when Raskob returns to the city at the end of the week.

Mouthpieces of Railroad Capitalists



These men are attorneys for the railroads in the O'Fallon rate case, now in the supreme court. This case seems to represent an attempt of the roads to profit at the expense of the rest of capitalism, represented by the U. S. Commerce Commission. Left to right: Leslie Craven, Chicago; Fred Wood, New York; Robert A. Kelley, Texas.

LONDON LABOR ACTORS

Theatre Gives Many Fine Productions

(Special to the Daily Worker) LONDON (By Mail).—The Workers' Theatre in London has shown by its recent productions that it is worthy of the workers' support.

Its performances at the Tailors' Hall, Whitechapel, have opened the eyes of even those who are a little skeptical about the Workers' Theatre Movement. Propaganda dramatized—and done exceedingly well at that—is the best comment one can make.

The scene adapted from Upton Sinclair's "Hell," contains good revolutionary and anti-militarist propaganda, as acted by the Workers' Theatre. Another of its productions is the "Women of Birbink," a picture of a village committed to work in the days of the 1917 revolution, which has really thrilling dramatic moments.

A short play, "The Fight Goes On," is based on the miners' lockout, and is by far the star production of the Theatre. It is a remarkably fine piece of work. The effects of a huge demonstration are realistically created by voices "behind the scenes" and lighting.

Trade Union Capitalism by Reich Labor Fakers

BERLIN, Jan. 7.—The German Metal Workers Union has induced a number of other unions to go into a new scheme of trade union capitalism. They have organized the Berlin Electric Works, to compete with the manufacturers and suppliers of electrical household equipment. It is expected in left wing circles here that they will be about as successful as the railroad engineers in this country, and that the rank and file will benefit about as much.

FISHERMEN OF NOVA SCOTIA MUST ORGANIZE

Helpless Now Before Theiving Bosses

(Special to the Daily Worker)

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia (By Mail).—The number of men in the shore fisheries is going down steadily, it is so hard to earn a decent living wage. There are thousands of us out of work, due to overproduction, following the use of steam vessels operating beam and other trawls, a dragnet towed over the bottom. When there are large catches of fish, the companies operating steam trawlers do not buy from the shore fishermen, or they give us whatever low price they please, far below a reasonable return.

The fish dealers make big profits by making the surplus unsold fish into fillets, smoked or frozen, which are kept in storage for disposal when the supply begins to decline, and then they demand high prices. These companies control the output. We get as low as 60 cents per hundred pounds of cod. The fisherman is often cheated on the weight by the fish companies. The work of the fisherman is very dangerous, for he is liable to be run down by big ocean boats. The fisherman of Nova Scotia toils over 12 hours a day, from sunset to after sundown, sometimes as much as 14 hours and 16 a day. After pulling on the heavy fishlines all day, his hands are a sore mess. The fishermen lack organization here, that is why the fish bosses have us at their mercy, and pay us as low prices as they want. The fishermen of Newfoundland and the Gaspe Coast of Quebec are organized, and their condition is much better than ours. The fishermen of Nova Scotia ought to organize into a strong union to fight the thieving bosses.

VESSEL SINKING CREW DETAINED

25 Sailors Aboard; 45 Degree List

DELAWARE CITY, Del., Jan. 7.—Captain Noah Ireland today requested aid for the Erickson Line vessel, Erickson, blown ashore yesterday near the Reedy Point Bridge on the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. Captain Ireland said the ship had a 45-degree list and that water was rapidly filling the hold. A tug was sent to her assistance.

The Erickson, one of the oldest and most decrepit vessels on the canal route from Philadelphia to Baltimore, went ashore in a heavy storm and fog. Three passengers were taken ashore yesterday and continued to Baltimore by train.

Officials of the Erickson Company, maintaining the same silence that characterized the Lamport and Holt Co. in the Vestris disaster, refused to allow the crew of 25 workers to leave the ship. They merely said that it would take several days to "pump out and replot the ship."

"The Party is strengthened by purifying itself of opportunistic elements."—Lenin, Lenin memorial meeting, January 19, in Madison Square Garden.

Explosion Prevented by Worker in Berlin

BERLIN (By Mail).—Violent gas explosions in Berlin caused a breakage in the roadway outside a railway district station, the flames extending for hundreds of yards. A worker's prompt shutting off of the main avoided a catastrophe.



CAMEO Now

Best Film Show In Town 42nd Street and Broadway

"The End of St. Petersburg"

SENSATIONAL! SPECTACULAR!

The Scarlet Veil of Mystery That Shrouded Russia Torn Away at Last.

Little Carnegie Playhouse 146 W. 57th St. Noon to Midnight Popular Prices

3RD SENSATIONAL WEEK "Lucrezia Borgia" with Conrad Veidt and cast of 50,000.

SHUBERT Thea. 44 St. W. of E'way. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Wed. and Saturday

WALTER WOOLF in the Thrilling Musical Hit "The Red Robe" with HELEN GILLILAND.

Ethel Barrymore in "THE KINGDOM OF GOD" By G. Martinez Sierra

Ethel Barrymore Thea. 47th St. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Wed. and Sat. Chick. 9944.

ERLANGER'S Th. W. 44 St. Ev. 8:30 Mats. Wed. and Sat. A New American Play

VERMONT By A. E. THOMAS

FAY Bainter JEALOUSY JOHN HALLIDAY MAKE ELLIOTT'S THEATRE

ARTHUR HOPKINS HOLIDAY A comedy by PHIL SHAW

CIVIC REPERTORY 148 E. 5th St. 50c; \$1.00; \$1.50. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.30

EVA LE GALLIENNE, Director Tonight, "Peter Pan." Wed. Mat., "Peter Pan." Wed. Eve., "The Cherry Orchard."

NOW AT OUR NEW AND LARGE THEATRE Grove Street Theatre (Sheridan Square Subway Station) Spring 2772—5 Min. from B'way

Singing Jailbirds

By UPTON SINCLAIR. A New Playwrights Theatre Production directed by EM JO BASSHE. NO WORKER SHOULD MISS IT! — POPULAR PRICES.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY for workers organizations, unions and clubs to raise money on sell-outs. Dates open in January. We are only a few blocks away from Union Square. For details see or call Comrade Napoli, business manager of New Playwrights Theatre, 138 West 14th Street, Watkins 0588.

First Labor Conference to Fight War Danger, American Imperialism, This Saturday

DELEGATES FROM TRADE UNIONS TO ATTEND MEETING

Anti-Imperialists in a Call to Workers

Organization of the first labor conference to fight the war danger and the new offensive of American imperialism, at which all elements opposed to the government's war preparations will come together, is reaching its final stage. Trade unions, fraternal bodies, workers, organizations, will send delegates to this conference which will be held this Saturday, at 1 p. m. at Labor Temple, 14th St. and Second Ave.

Leaders of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League declare that the government's recent moves against Great Britain will lead to a serious rupture with England and subsequently to a new world conflict.

General Sandino, representing the working class elements in Nicaragua, will send a message to the conference, reviewing the wholesale slaughter of the natives by American marines.

Among the trade unions that have announced their intention to send delegates to this conference are: Progressive Building Trades Workers; Laundry Workers Local; Carpenters Local; Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Window Cleaners Local; Esperanto Workers Organization; Latin-American Workers Section; Estonian and Armenian Workers Club; Brookwood Labor College; Non-Partisan W. C. High School; Women's Council.

Other unions who have not as yet sent representatives should get in touch immediately with Harriet Silverman, Secretary, New York Branch All-America Anti-Imperialist League, 799 Broadway, Room 226.

WAR LOOMS AS POWERS PLOT Rumania, Poland to Do Imperialist Dirty Work

Continued from Page One

Similar contracts for war supplies have been simultaneously negotiated between the Rumanian government and the huge Skoda Munitions Company of Czechoslovakia.

The immediate delivery of war materials from Poland to the Rumanian government for use against the Soviet Union was arranged as part of the activities of the military commission under the French general, Le Rond, who has just returned from Bucharest. During the stay of the Soviet Union in Rumania, Marshal Pilsudski, Polish military dictator, visited the country to discuss the situation in the Rumanian capital.

Plans for systematic carrying on of separatist agitation in the Soviet Ukrainian Republic have been elaborated and will receive their first impetus from the congress of Petlura organizations to be held shortly in Poland. Further efforts of the congress will be directed to intensifying the activities against the Soviet Union along the Polish and Rumanian frontiers. Petlura, who was assassinated in Paris in 1925, was head of the counter-revolutionary army in the Ukraine. It was defeated and dispersed by the Red Army.

Polish militarists and white Russian emigrants, catspaws of the French and British, are active in attempts to foment disturbances in the Ukraine.

Their efforts have proved entirely ineffectual and reports of various commissions recently visiting the Ukraine state that the population is peaceable and contented.

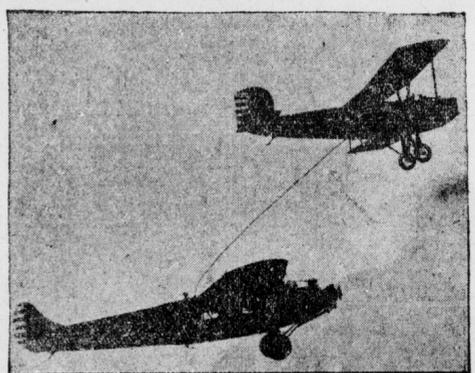
Speaking to the Kiev proletariat recently, Peoples Commissar for War Voroshilov, warned them of the plots which the imperialists are directing against the Soviet Union and Soviet Ukraine in particular. Similar facts were also embodied in the report of Maxim Litvinov, assistant Commissar for Foreign Relations before the Central Executive Committee of the USSR a few weeks ago.

Hall Johnson Choir to Feature A.N.L.C. and the Champion Dance

The famous Hall Johnson Choir, under the exclusive direction of William Gassner, is one of many big features announced for the evening of January 22 at the Renaissance Casino, 138th St. and 7th Ave. Negro Harlem. The occasion will be the old-time Demonstration Dance under the joint auspices of the Negro Champion and the American Negro Labor Congress. Entertainment and dancing follow.

Tickets are now on sale at the following places: Negro Champion's office, 169 W. 133rd St. (phone Harlem 5643); New Masses, 39 Union Square; Workers' Bookshop, 26 Union Square; Tattler office, 2396 Seventh Ave., and in Washington, D. C., at Gale's Book Shop, 817, 13th St., N. W. Labor and fraternal organizations are invited to take boxes. Boxes are five dollars each. Tickets of admission are one dollar each.

The Question Mark; "Who to Bomb Next?"



The U. S. Army's Fokker Plane, "Question Mark," which has now made a five day flight, breaking all previous records for any type of airplane. Refueling in midair is the secret. The plane is shown receiving gasoline thru a tube from a plane flying above it, while flying over San Diego, Calif. To the South lies Mexico, much nearer than five days away, and south of that, within range of the new flight power, all South America.

Fraternal Organizations

Office Workers. The Office Workers' Union has arranged a dance for Washington's birthday eve, Feb. 21, at Webster Manor. Sympathetic organizations are asked not to arrange any affair for that evening.

Women Theatre Party. A good opportunity for Jewish workers to see the regular week-end play in the Schwartz Art Theatre on 14th St. and 3rd Ave., on Friday evening, Feb. 8, at reduced prices. The full price will be charged on the day of the performance. Tickets in advance may be gotten at the central office of the United Council of Working Women, 80 E. 11th St., Room 533, or phone Stuyvesant 0576.

Negro Entertainment Dance. A Negro entertainment and dance has been arranged by Section 4 of the Workers (Communist) Party at 56 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn, for Saturday. An interesting program is being prepared.

Negro Champion Dance. The Negro Champion and the American Jewish League will have a joint dance and entertainment Jan. 22 at Renaissance Casino, 138th St. and 7th Ave. Other organizations are asked to observe date.

Metro Workers Soccer League. The Metropolitan Workers Soccer League will hold a ball on February 23 at the Laurel Garden, 73 E. 116th St. Organizations are asked not to arrange any conflicting dates.

Harlem Organizations! The Harlem Youth Center that will open within two weeks in its new headquarters at 12 E. 116th St., will have a series of weekly, monthly or daily balls for prices that will suit every working class organization. For more information apply to E. Elsmann, 1271 Hoe Ave., Bronx.

Bath Beach I. L. D. will hold an important meeting today at 8 p. m. at the Workers Center, Bath Beach. All members are urged to attend.

Women Council Lectures. Kate Gitlow will address Council 1 of Harlem tonight, at 8:30 p. m. at 143 E. 103rd St., on "Women and Children Under the Soviet Government."

Kate Gitlow will address Council 15—Cooperative Jewish National Federation—tomorrow, 8:30 p. m., at their auditorium, 2771 Williamsbridge Rd., on "Women and Organization."

Working women and men of the neighborhood are invited to attend these lectures.

Architectural Iron Workers. A general membership meeting of the union will be held today at 8 p. m. at the Rand School, 7 E. 15th St. A report on the outcome of the election will be given. All members are urged to attend.

Freiheit Sport Club. The Freiheit Sport Club has arranged a dance for Sunday at 8 p. m. at its club rooms, 230 E. 5th St. An excellent jazz band has been engaged for the evening.

Liber to Lecture. Dr. B. Liber will deliver a series of four lectures at the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St., on Fridays, Jan. 11, 18, 25 and Feb. 1, on "Radicalism and Personal Life." The subjects of each lecture will be: "Sex Life and the Radicals; Health and the Radicals; Disease and the Radicals; and Radical Child-Rearing." Lectures will begin at 8:30 p. m.

Freiheit Symphony Orchestra. The next rehearsal of the orchestra will be held this evening at 1222 Southern Boulevard, near Freeman St. Station. Arnold Lowe will be conducting a class in theory. Any comrades playing an instrument should communicate with the conductor, Nathan H. Alterman, 841 Jennings St., Bronx.

Poetry Forum. Doctor Geza Takaro of Columbia University will lecture and read Hungarian poetry for 20 minutes at the Labor Temple poetry forum, 242 E. 14th St., near Second Ave., Thursday at 8:15 p. m.

Working Class Women. Council 4 will meet tonight at 56 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn. Tillie Littinsky, representing the Central Executive Committee of the United Council has an important message for the council members. Friends are welcome.

Pauline Rogers will lecture on "Spend Your Winter Vacation at the Cooperative Workers' Camp"

Nitgedaiget

PHYSICAL AND MENTAL RECREATION
BEACON, N. Y. — Phone, Beacon 862

RATES: \$17.00 PER WEEK

OPEN ALL YEAR

CITY PHONE:—ESTABROOK 1400.

MILITANT SILK STRIKERS STAND BY THEIR UNION

Reject Boss Overture, Join N. T. W. Local

Continued from Page One
deal with the strikers if they order the National Textile Workers' Union out of the situation and off their picket lines, the strike is still 100 per cent effective, the workers spurning this stipulation.

At a meeting this afternoon, the whole shop of about 25 workers decided to join the N. T. W. Paterson local. Many of these workers were formerly members of the Associated Silk Workers' Union.

Boss Court "Justice."
Despite having been the victim of a vicious attack by the bosses of the Park Silk factory, Nathan Liff, organizer of the N. T. W. youth section, was found guilty at the Recorders' Court and received a suspended sentence. Liff had been picketing the struck plant when sons of the boss assaulted him. He was arrested for defending himself.

Scores of members of the union spent an enjoyable evening last night at the new offices of the union, where a "housewarming" was held. The union had outgrown the old headquarters at 151 Broadway and now occupies larger space at 219 Paterson St. A rousing farewell was given Lena Chernenko, who was organizer before the elections.

All workers in the Brand Silk Co., who had gone on strike against a wage cut recently, joined the Paterson local in a body.

The union intends to prosecute the strike against the labor-hating Park Silk Co. until they capitulate to the demand for the betterment of the wage scale and recognition of the union, leaders declared today.

The Paterson Council of the United Council of Working Class Women yesterday provided the pickets at the Park Silk Co. with "coffee an'." Workers testified that the refreshments "hit the right spot" on these cold mornings.

In spite of having gone thru a bitter strike for better conditions, which the leaders of the Associated have betrayed, the silk workers of Paterson are demonstrating that they are by no means exhausted. As the single shop strikes testify, they hit back courageously at the mill bosses for the wage cutting drive they inaugurated after the betrayal by the reactionary Associated officials.

The celebration, which will surpass anything previously attempted by the workers of this city, will be held at 8 p. m. in the Labor Institute, Eighth and Locust Sts. In addition to Fisherman, two other distinguished musicians will appear on the program. Benjamin Garboni, member of the Philadelphia Grand Opera Company, will sing songs in English, Russian, Spanish and Italian. Jeannette Wolfe, concert singer, will also render a number of selections in various languages.

Speakers at the celebration will be Robert Minor, editor of the Daily Worker; M. J. Olgin, editor of The Hammer; Michael Gold, editor of the New Masses, and Herbert Benjamin, district organizer of the Workers (Communist) Party.

FIVE KILLED IN CHILE ERUPTION

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 7 (U.P.)—Five persons were known to have been killed and it was feared many others were lost in the destructive eruption of three craters of the volcano Calbuco, reports from Puerto Varas said today.

The dispatches said dead and injured were being brought into Puerto Varas but interrupted communications made it impossible to learn the number of casualties. Damage to ranches on the mountainside was inestimable and hundreds of head of stock were killed.

Many sections could not be reached by the rescue and relief workers. The region along the Chapo River felt the worst effects of the eruption. It was there that the five bodies were found and the land was dotted with the carcasses of dead cattle.

The Chaniza River, which empties into the Chacao Canal, was carrying along great quantities of volcanic ash.

LIGHTSHIP CREW MISSING LIVERPOOL (By Mail).—A lightship which broke its moorings off the Isle of Man has been located at Port Logan Bay, Wigan, where the fate of the crew is not known.

WOMAN, PENNILESS, FROZEN POND DU LAC, Wis. (By Mail).—The frozen body of Mrs. Louis Kurtis was found in her home. Mrs. Kurtis, penniless, was 75 years old.

CENTRAL BUSINESS SCHOOL

—Bookkeeping
—Stenography
—Typewriting
Individual Instruction
CLASS LIMITED

108 E. 14th STREET

NOTICE TO ALL PARTY MEMBERS!

ATTEND

Your Unit Meetings This Week to Elect Delegates to Your Section Convention.

Be Present. Be On Time. Bring Your Membership Card.

DISTRICT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

CONFER ON AUTO ORGANIZATION IN DETROIT SUNDAY

Many Trade Unions to Be Represented

Continued from Page One
After the convention they sent a crew of organizers who interviewed the auto magnates to see how they felt about an auto union. Of course the open-shoppers were opposed and said so. Therefore the organizers modestly withdrew from the field.

In the recent New Orleans convention they did not even bother to pass a resolution for the organization of the auto workers and no report was made on the action of the previous convention. The auto workers were completely ignored.

What is needed at this time by the workers of the auto industry is not a nice respectable union of this or that craft, but a strong, fearless, militant industrial union, which will organize all auto workers and fight for the conditions of all.

Only the Auto Workers Union can do this. Only an independent union, based on principles of industrial unionism and militant struggle, will be able to win in the fight against the organized might of the automobile magnates.

Poster to Speak at Mass Meeting.
In addition to the conference in the morning, a big mass meeting will be held in the evening at the Majestic Theatre, Woodward and Willis Aves., at 8 o'clock. William Z. Foster, secretary of the Trade Union Educational League and leader of the great steel strike of 1919, will be the principal speaker. He will also participate in the conference as a representative of the Trade Union Educational League.

Unit 5F, Section 1.
Unit 5F, Section 1 will hold a special meeting today at 6:30 p. m., at 60 St. Marks Pl., for a Party discussion with District representatives of both sides present. All members must attend.

Unit 2, Section 5.
A special meeting of Unit 2, Section 5 will be held today at 8 p. m., at 133rd St. and 1st Ave. New functionaries will be elected. Discussion of the convention will take place. Representatives from district will be present. Election of delegates to section conference and election of the executive committee of the unit will follow.

Section 1 Notice.
All units of Section 1 will meet on their regular meeting nights: Tuesday, Unit 5F, 6F, 7F, 9F; Wednesday, Unit 4F, 8F, 11 (in the afternoon), 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Section 1, Unit 2F.
Discussion on the inner Party situation will be continued at the meeting of delegates to the section conference on Thursday, at 60 St. Marks Place. The CPC and minority theses will be voted on. Election of delegates to the section conference.

To All Units.
Tickets and programs for the Lenin Memorial Meeting Saturday, Jan. 19, are now ready at the district office. Call for them at once.

US, 3E.
Shop Nucleus 4 will hold an important meeting on Thursday at 6 p. m., at 101 W. 27th St. Comrades must bring their books.

International Branch, Section 1.
A meeting of International Branch, Section 1, will be held tomorrow, Jan. 9, at 7 p. m. sharp at the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St. The majority and minority theses will be discussed. Delegates to the section conference will be elected. Functionaries will be elected. Members are urged to come on time.

Unit 3F, Subsection 2A.
A discussion on the theses of the C. E. C. and minority, and election of delegates to the section conference will be held at the meeting of Unit 3F, Subsection 2A, Thursday at 8 p. m. at 26-28 Union Square, 4th floor (Workers' Center).

Lenin Memorial Meeting.
All party members should mail for posters and tickets for the Lenin Memorial meeting immediately at the District Office.

DR. L. HENDIN
SURGEON DENTIST
853 Broadway, Cor. 14th St.
MODERATE PRICES
Room 1207-S Algonquin 0874

DR. ABRAHAM MARKOFF
SURGEON DENTIST
Office Hours: Tues., Thurs. & Sat. 9:30-12 a. m., 2-8 p. m.
SUNDAY, 10:00 a. m. to 12:00 p. m.
PLEASE TELEPHONE FOR APPOINTMENT
249 EAST 115th STREET
Cor. Second Ave., New York
Telephone: Lehigh 6022.

The Greater Pants
Selection of
—IN NEW YORK CITY—
1000 pair of pants of the best wools and worsted to match any coat and vest.

\$4.95 and Up
We are making the best pants to order. We have 50,000 different designs, imported and domestic fabrics, at very reasonable prices.

A good opportunity to save money and time when you come to the well-known pants specialist DIRECT.

R. & G.
47-53 Delancey St.
Between Forsyth and Eldridge.
OPEN SATURDAYS & SUNDAYS.

DR. J. MINDEL
SURGEON DENTIST
1 UNION SQUARE
Room 803—Phone, Algonquin 5183
Not connected with any other office.

DR. J. MINDEL
SURGEON DENTIST
26-28 Union Sq., New York City

THE ARCHITECTURAL IRON BRONZE & STRUCTURAL WORKERS UNION meets every second and fourth Tuesday of the month at Rand School, 7 East 15th St., City. Headquarters: 7 East 15th St., City. Telephone: Stuyvesant 0144 and 2194.
A. Rosenfeld, Secretary.

Hotel and Restaurant Workers Branch of the Amalgamated Food Workers
133 W. 51st St., Phone Circle 7336
—BUSINESS MEETING—
held on the first Monday of the month at 3 p. m.
One industry—One Union—Join and Fight the Common Enemy!
Office Open from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Workers Party Activities

To All Party Members.
Unit meetings will be held during the week of January 7 to 13 for the election of delegates to the Section Convention. All Party members should take note and be present on time to participate in discussion and election.

Night Workers.
Pre-convention discussion and election of delegates to the section convention will take place tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 sharp, at 26 Union Square. Presence of all members is obligatory.

East N. Y. W. L. Dance.
The East N. Y. W. L. has succeeded in organizing the Young Workers (Communist) League will hold its first section dance on Saturday at the East New York Workers Center, 313 Hinesdale Street. There will be entertainment and an excellent jazz band. All workers are invited to attend.

Lenin Memorial Meet.
A Lenin Memorial Meeting will be held in Madison Square Garden Saturday evening, January 19. All Party and sympathetic organizations please take note.

You are requested not to arrange any conflicting dates. The Lenin Memorial Meeting this year will be a powerful demonstration against the imperialism of the bourgeoisie and the defense of the Soviet Union.

Negro Committee Conference.
The Negro District Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party has called a conference for Jan. 25, at 8 p. m. at the Worker Center, 28 Union Square. Negro workers, those interested in Negro work, Negro subsection and district directors, and unit Negro organizers are urged to attend this conference.

Harlem Youth Center.
The opening of the Harlem Youth Center will be celebrated with a grand concert and ball on Saturday evening at the Harlem Youth Center, 2 East 110th Street. Members of all units of the Workers (Communist) Party have participated in the arrangements. Other organizations please observe date.

Unit 5F, Section 1.
Unit 5F, Section 1 will hold a special meeting today at 6:30 p. m., at 60 St. Marks Pl., for a Party discussion with District representatives of both sides present. All members must attend.

Unit 2, Section 5.
A special meeting of Unit 2, Section 5 will be held today at 8 p. m., at 133rd St. and 1st Ave. New functionaries will be elected. Discussion of the convention will take place. Representatives from district will be present. Election of delegates to section conference and election of the executive committee of the unit will follow.

Section 1 Notice.
All units of Section 1 will meet on their regular meeting nights: Tuesday, Units 5F, 6F, 7F, 9F; Wednesday, units 4F, 8F, 11 (in the afternoon), 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Section 1, Unit 2F.
Discussion on the inner Party situation will be continued at the meeting of delegates to the section conference on Thursday, at 60 St. Marks Place. The CPC and minority theses will be voted on. Election of delegates to the section conference.

To All Units.
Tickets and programs for the Lenin Memorial Meeting Saturday, Jan. 19, are now ready at the district office. Call for them at once.

US, 3E.
Shop Nucleus 4 will hold an important meeting on Thursday at 6 p. m., at 101 W. 27th St. Comrades must bring their books.

International Branch, Section 1.
A meeting of International Branch, Section 1, will be held tomorrow, Jan. 9, at 7 p. m. sharp at the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St. The majority and minority theses will be discussed. Delegates to the section conference will be elected. Functionaries will be elected. Members are urged to come on time.

Unit 3F, Subsection 2A.
A discussion on the theses of the C. E. C. and minority, and election of delegates to the section conference will be held at the meeting of Unit 3F, Subsection 2A, Thursday at 8 p. m. at 26-28 Union Square, 4th floor (Workers' Center).

Lenin Memorial Meeting.
All party members should mail for posters and tickets for the Lenin Memorial meeting immediately at the District Office.

DR. L. HENDIN
SURGEON DENTIST
853 Broadway, Cor. 14th St.
MODERATE PRICES
Room 1207-S Algonquin 0874

DR. ABRAHAM MARKOFF
SURGEON DENTIST
Office Hours: Tues., Thurs. & Sat. 9:30-12 a. m., 2-8 p. m.
SUNDAY, 10:00 a. m. to 12:00 p. m.
PLEASE TELEPHONE FOR APPOINTMENT
249 EAST 115th STREET
Cor. Second Ave., New York
Telephone: Lehigh 6022.

The Greater Pants
Selection of
—IN NEW YORK CITY—
1000 pair of pants of the best wools and worsted to match any coat and vest.

\$4.95 and Up
We are making the best pants to order. We have 50,000 different designs, imported and domestic fabrics, at very reasonable prices.

A good opportunity to save money and time when you come to the well-known pants specialist DIRECT.

R. & G.
47-53 Delancey St.
Between Forsyth and Eldridge.
OPEN SATURDAYS & SUNDAYS.

DR. J. MINDEL
SURGEON DENTIST
1 UNION SQUARE
Room 803—Phone, Algonquin 5183
Not connected with any other office.

DR. J. MINDEL
SURGEON DENTIST
26-28 Union Sq., New York City

THE ARCHITECTURAL IRON BRONZE & STRUCTURAL WORKERS UNION meets every second and fourth Tuesday of the month at Rand School, 7 East 15th St., City. Headquarters: 7 East 15th St., City. Telephone: Stuyvesant 0144 and 2194.
A. Rosenfeld, Secretary.

Hotel and Restaurant Workers Branch of the Amalgamated Food Workers
133 W. 51st St., Phone Circle 7336
—BUSINESS MEETING—
held on the first Monday of the month at 3 p. m.
One industry—One Union—Join and Fight the Common Enemy!
Office Open from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

COMMUNISTS IN FRANCE FIGHTING THE WAR DANGER

Unit 3E, 1F Meeting.
The Party discussion of Unit 3E, 1F will be held tomorrow at 8:15 p. m., at 101 W. 27th St. Every member must be present.

Unit 3E, 2F Meeting.
Unit 3E, 2F will hold the Party discussion tomorrow at 8:15 p. m., at 26-28 Union Sq. All must attend.

Williamsburg Y. W. L.
A dance under the auspices of the Y. W. L., Williamsburg Unit 2, will be given on Jan. 20 at 8:30 p. m., at 630 Myrtle Ave.

Unit 4F, 2B.
A special meeting of the unit will be held tomorrow at 8 p. m., at the Workers Center, 26 Union Sq. Unit members are requested to come without fail.

Unit 4, Section 7.
Election of delegates to the section conference will be held at the meeting of the unit at 48 Bay 25th St., tomorrow evening at 8.

New Y. W. L., Williamsburg.
The Y. W. L. has succeeded in organizing a new section in Williamsburg. The new unit meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at 630 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn. All young workers are invited.

Branch 6, Section 5.
Branch 6, Section 5 will meet tomorrow at 8:15 p. m. at the Co-operative Auditorium. The theses of the majority and minority will be discussed by a representative of the C. E. C. and the minority. Discussion of the theses and election of delegates to the section conference will follow. New functionaries and delegates to the section conference will be elected. Admission by card \$15, and only those paid up to September and purchasing a convention assessment stamp will be permitted to vote.

Unit 1F, Subsection 3D.
Unit 1F, Subsection 3D will meet tomorrow at 8 p. m., at 101 W. 27th St. There will be discussion of the inner Party situation and election of delegates to the section conference, and election of new section executive.

Brownsville.
International Branch, Section 3, will meet tomorrow at 8 p. m., at the Workers Center of Brownsville, 154 Watkins St., Brooklyn. There will be discussion and voting on the majority and minority theses, election of delegates to the section conference, and election of new section executive. Bring membership books.

Branch 1, Section 5.
Branch 1, Section 5 will discuss majority and minority theses tonight at 7:15 p. m., at 133rd St. Delegates will be elected to the section conference, and a new branch executive committee will be elected.

Section 4 Unit Meetings.
Unit 5F will meet at 46 Ten Eyck St., tonight at 8 p. m.
Unit 6F will meet at 252 Atlantic Ave., tomorrow night at 8 p. m.
Units 2F and 4F will meet at 56 Manhattan Ave. Thursday night at 8 p. m.
All these meetings will discuss convention agenda and elect delegates to the section conference.

Unit 7F, Section 1.
Discussion of Party theses and election of delegates to the section conference will be held

Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Workers (Communist) Party

Published by National Daily Worker Publishing Ass'n., Inc., Daily, Except Sunday, at 26-28 Union Square, New York, N. Y. Telephone, Stuyvesant 1696-7-8. Cable Address "Daiwork"

ROBERT MINOR.....Editor
WM. F. DUNNE.....Assistant Editor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
By Mail (in New York only):
\$8 a year \$4.50 six mos. \$2.50 three mos.
By Mail (outside of New York):
\$6 a year \$3.50 six mos. \$2.00 three mos.
Address and mail all checks to *The Daily Worker*, 26-28 Union Square, New York, N. Y.

White Chauvinism

An incident, apparently very "small," serves as a means of emphasizing again what was said at the last Plenum of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party in regard to "white chauvinism" in the Party and especially the corruption of certain sections of the Party in the southern states with this disease.

"White chauvinism" is a corruption of the minds of white workers with an attitude of racial "superiority" toward Negroes. This attitude is of course not based upon any justification in science, reason or fact. From the scientific point of view it is stupid and untrue. The historical sources of this corruption are easily understood. In the past, the source is slavery. In the present, the source of this attitude is the system of double exploitation of Negro in this country and the double exploitation of colonial and semi-colonial peoples—the system of imperialist capitalism. Equally it involves the corruption of a white "labor aristocracy" of the imperialist countries, where the whole culture of powerful capitalist societies is bent to service in saturating the minds of entire "white" populations with the idea of their own racial "superiority" and the racial "inferiority" of, say, the Mexican or other Latin American workers and peasants (as "Greasers"), the Chinese workers and peasants (as "Chinamen"), of Filipinos (as "Bolos") and of Negroes, whom the multimillionaire trust-magnates wish to exploit with an even heavier hand than that with which they exploit the average of workers at home. In order to corrupt the dumb white worker of this country so that he will agree to the murder of thousands of Nicaraguans, Mexicans and Chinese for the benefit of the American ruling class, it is one of the prime necessities of United States capitalism to maintain a whole system of lies and a whole code of "Jim Crow" laws, "white superiority" and the "inferiority" of "darker races."

It is literally true that one of the basic needs for sustaining the criminal capitalist system in this country is to keep the masses of white workers poisoned with the filthy corruption of mind which makes them regard the Negro race as "inferior." Lynching will never be abolished by the American capitalist class, because lynching is a necessary part of the Jim Crow system of practice and ideology, which keeps the ranks of the toiling masses divided, enabling exploiters to enslave the Negro masses at longer hours and lower pay, using the white workers' racial chauvinism to keep the Negro workers out of the trade unions, and using either race at will in breaking actual or potential strikes of the other.

The Sixth World Congress of the Communist International very correctly said:

"One of the most important tasks of the Communist Party consists in the struggle for a complete and real equality of the Negroes, for the abolition of all kinds of social and political inequalities. It is the duty of the Communist Party to carry on the most energetic struggle against any exhibition of white chauvinism, to organize active resistance to lynching . . ."

The Workers (Communist) Party in its recent national election campaign for the first time penetrated with the red banner of proletarian revolution into the southern states. This penetration of the south was an action of greatest historical importance. It begins a process that will continue until the million-fold masses of toiling Negroes of the southern states and the proletarian Negro masses of the northern cities alike, are marshaled as a mighty army against the murderous, lynching, stake-burning, jim-crow capitalist system.

Of course no party can do this—no party can "stir up" the Negro masses and struggle for their social equality—except a party which faces the implications of this complete social overturn. That means, of course, only the party of social revolution, the party fighting for the rule of the exploited masses, the working class—over the exploiters. Of course no mere reformist party could face these implications; the socialist party must necessarily be on the other side of the fight; only the revolutionary Workers (Communist) Party engages in this "indiscreet" work.

But in the penetration of the south, our Party absorbed into its ranks some members, often of the petty-bourgeois class, that are distinctly poisoned with the capitalist "white supremacy" culture which is even more virulent in the south than in the north. These particular members are not the only mem-

bers of the Party thus affected, but they show in some cases grosser aspects.

In the issue of the Daily Worker of January 1 appeared two "workers' correspondence" letters signed "Doc and Lou." The letters came from Jacksonville, Florida, and they dealt with the treatment of the Negro workers in the south. The writers of these two letters seem to have the idea that they are Communists; and the worst of it is that they seem to think that the Workers (Communist) Party is—like the organizations of the labor aristocracy—an organization of white workers, which graciously permits the humble Negro to run along behind, hat in hand, to support it as an inferior. For one of these correspondents (evidently not a worker, but an employer of labor) writes as follows:

I had the following conversation with a Negro worker here:
"Say, Mr. Lou, can't you give me a job?"
"Why, Jack, I thought you were working for Mr. Higgins."
"I was, Mr. Lou, but I only made \$2.50 last week."
"Of course he gives you your meals?"
"No, sir, Mr. Lou, and that's why I came to you. I haven't had no work for two days, and I am hungry."

The other letter is supposed to describe the "Communist" election activities of "Mr. Lou," the employer, who talks down to a Negro worker, in telling him how to vote:

"Well, listen Moses, let me tell you what to do. You vote for the Workers Party candidate. The Workers (Communist) Party is the only Party that's working for the interest of the workers, regardless of their color. There is no discrimination against the Negro. Here, take this card; it has a list of the names of our candidates. You put your cross in front of their names on your ballot and you'll make no mistake."

Three weeks later:
"Hello, Moses." "Hello, Mr. Lou."
"Well, did you vote like I told you to on election day?"
"Say, Mr. Lou, I most certainly did."

DOC & LOU.

It is clear that "Mr. Lou" is not a Communist, not a man who can be a comrade with those Negro workers who must be the strong backbone of the Communist Party and of its leadership in Florida. Our Party is first of all the Party of the most exploited workers. Not "Mr. Lou," but the strong black workers whom he so patronizingly writes about as "Mose" and "Jack," and such white workers as can be equal comrades with them, are those who can be depended upon to build up and lead the revolutionary Party of the working class—against the employers and their class.

The appearance of these letters in the Daily Worker brought to us the following letter from Comrade Cyril Briggs, editor of the Negro Champion, organ of the American Negro Labor Congress:

Editor, Daily Worker:

I want to enter an emphatic protest against publication in the Daily Worker of articles like the enclosed, which are in decidedly bad (Communist) taste, to say nothing of being an exhibition of innate white chauvinism in the mind of the writer. Why in hell the "Mr. Lou" for the white worker and the "Jack" for the Negro worker?

Even if the thing is actually happening in the South where the Negro workers have been terrorized for decades, is this servile custom one that should be given encouragement: this attitude of master and slave, of superior and inferior? Is it a custom that should be paraded before the eyes of Negro workers in the North and in the columns of a Communist paper?

I have seen similar things in the capitalist press, but never thought I would live to see the day when such stuff would be published in the columns of a Communist paper. Surely this stuff must have got through without your notice.

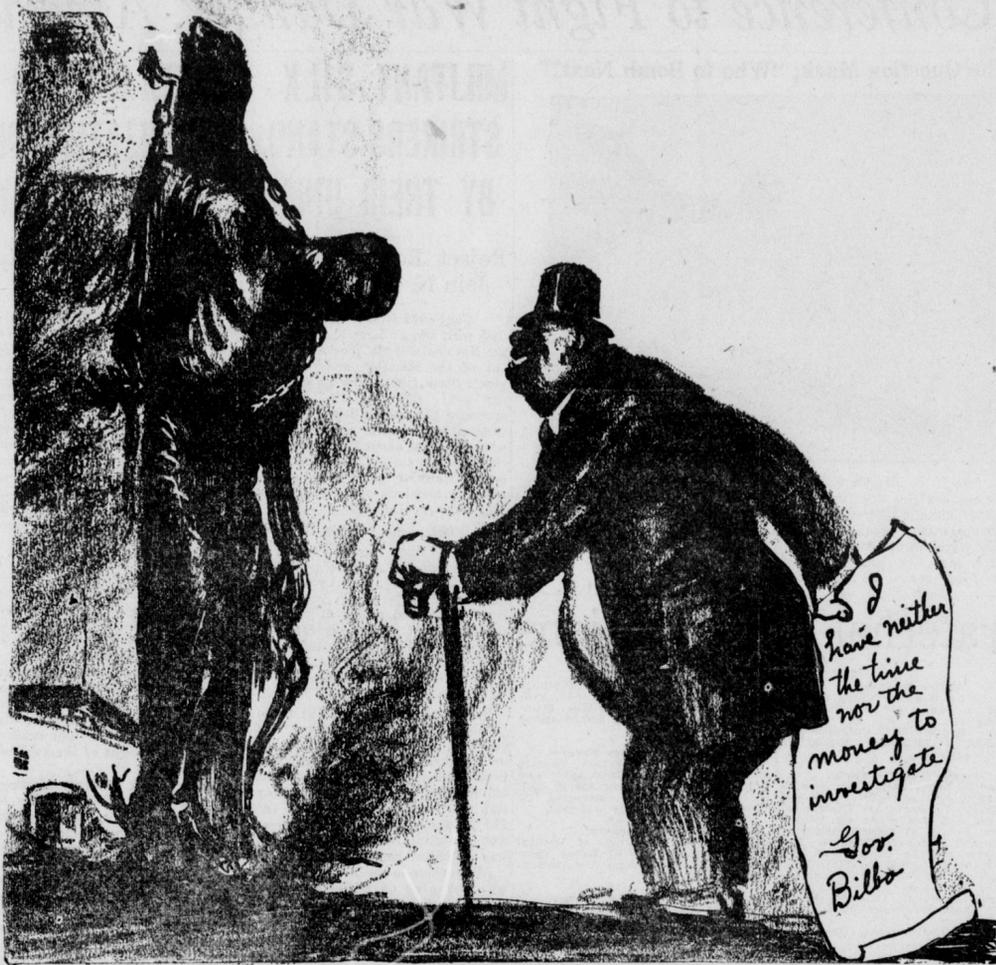
I suggest you advise your correspondent to stick to the usual news form or correspondence in the presentation of his facts, cut the cheap comedy, change his mental attitude towards the Negro or get to hell out of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Fraternally yours,
CYRIL BRIGGS.

We agree 100 per cent with the letter of Comrade Briggs, and he is correct in guessing that this stuff "got through without the editor's notice,"—although this is not enough excuse, for such things must not happen. Comrade Briggs is especially right in saying that those who try to import into our Party this attitude of master and slave will have to "get to hell out of the Workers (Communist) Party."

We are the Party of the Negro workers equally with the white.

GOVERNOR BILBO DOESN'T HAVE TO INVESTIGATE—HE KNOWS. By Fred Ellis.



Capitalists interested in exploiting and terrorizing the Negro workers, will never abolish lynching. ". . . It is the duty of the Communist Party . . . to organize active resistance to lynching . . ."—Decision of Sixth Congress of the Communist International.

The Negro and Trade Unions in United States

By OTTO HUISWOOD.
(Reprinted from "The Communist," Dec., 1928.)

At the close of the Civil War, the Negroes who had just been freed from chattel slavery, were confronted with the problem of securing the means of livelihood. Released from bondage, illiterate, possessing nothing but their brawn, they were suddenly thrust into the competitive labor market. Long accustomed to forced plantation labor, it was not easy for them to adjust themselves to the transition from chattel slavery to wage slavery. The promised "forty acres and a mule" were not forthcoming. The responsibility of securing their own food, clothing, and shelter rested upon them. They were left to shift for themselves.

One of the most important factors in the economic development of the south was the labor of the chattel slaves and that of the free Negroes. The basis of the wealth of the south was created by the Negro masses. Not only was their contribution made in the field of agriculture, but also in the skilled and semi-skilled occupations. The mechanics of the plantations and the towns were recruited from the ranks of the slaves. Charles Wesley, "Negro Labor in the U. S.," says:

"Among this group of skilled laborers there were the blacksmith, the carpenter, the wheelwright, the mason, the bricklayer, the weaver, the plasterer, the painter, the tanner, the miller, the shoemaker, the harnessmaker, the cooper."

Evidently, then, the Negro also contributed to the mechanical development of the south.

Soon after the Civil War, the migratory movement of the Negroes from the south began. Gradually they moved into the border states of Maryland, Kentucky, Virginia, etc. As early as 1879, large numbers of Negroes migrated to the west. From then on, to the period of the World War, migration has proceeded uninterrupted, sometimes becoming sensational. These migrations brought tens of thousands of Negro workers into the border and northern states. They came seeking work and higher wages and to escape the brutal treatment which was their lot in the south. They did not find it easy sledding in the north. Competing for jobs, they met the open hostility of the white workers and the employers. The opposition to them manifested itself in various acts of prejudice, discrimination, and in race riots. However, on many occasions, Negro workers were hired in the place of white workers. The importation of colored caulkers from Virginia to Boston, Mass., during the struggle on the eight-hour day question in 1866, caused the newly formed National Labor Union to pay some attention to the Negro workers. The workers were called upon to realize, "that there should be no distinction of race or nationality; that there is but one dividing line—that which separates mankind into two great classes, the class that labors and the class that lives by others' labor."

First Entrance Into Labor Movement.

The first appearance of Negro delegates to a labor body was at the National Labor Union Assembly in Philadelphia, in August, 1869. There were nine Negro labor representatives present. They represented Negro workers' organizations such as engineers, molders, caulkers, painters and hod-carriers. Not only did the Negro workers participate in the trade unions nationally, but in 1870 the National Labor Union of the United States, an independent Negro union, sent the first Negro delegate to the World Labor Congress in Paris.

Race prejudice, discrimination, mistreatment of Negro workers, and disagreement between the black and white politicians, who tried to influence the local labor organizations, produced dissension and caused the formation of a separate national union by Negroes in January, 1869. The first permanent Negro labor organization convened in December, 1870, in Washington, representing 23 states with 203 delegates, under the leadership of Isaac Meyers, the first prominent Negro labor leader. After 1873 these unions began to disintegrate and like the white unions were broken up because the intriguing politicians tried to use them to further their own ambitions. This ends the first chapter in the history of trade unionism among Negroes.

Changes Wrought by the World War.

During the period of the World War, the migration of Negroes into the north was tremendous and overshadowed all previous movements. Between the years of 1916 and 1923, hundreds of thousands of Negroes moved to the northern states. In the first period of migration, 1916-18, the new war industries created a demand for thousands of Negro workers. The second wave of the years 1921-23 was due mainly to the cutting off of European immigration. Turning their backs to the oppressive social conditions of the south, with its intense exploitation, low wages, long hours, and espionage system of the migrants flocked into the steel mills, coal mines, cement factories, automobile factories, railroads and many other industries.

To Be Continued

BILL HAYWOOD'S BOOK

SYNOPSIS
In previous parts, Haywood wrote of his pioneer parents settling at Salt Lake City; the birth in 1869; the "Mountain Meadow Massacre"; the family moves to Ophir, a rough Utah mining camp; his first school; boyhood among the Mormons; Haywood's first strike. Now go on reading.
—Editor.

Copyright, 1929, by International Publishers Co., Inc. All rights reserved. Reproduction forbidden except by permission.

By WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD

PART III.

My next job was working for Mrs. Faxton, who had a small store. I ran errands and chopped kindling wood which she sold in packages. Her son, Clem Horseley, was chief usher in the Salt Lake Theater, and he added a little to the small wage of a dollar and a half a week that I was getting from his mother by giving me a job as an usher at fifty cents a night when there were shows at the theater. Besides showing people to their seats, we also acted as claquers, starting or increasing the applause at the end of each act. This job gave me an opportunity to see many plays that I should otherwise have missed. I became interested in the plays and tragedies of Shakespeare, as Booth and Barrett appeared in Salt Lake City while I was working in the theater. I later became an ardent reader of Shakespeare. All sorts of shows were given at this theater; I saw everything from home talent to the stars that stopped over on their way to the coast. There were opera companies, oriental jugglers, and boxing exhibitions given here, although the theater was the property of the Mormon Church.

Then I got a job with John C. Cutler. He was a good man to work for. His store was a fruit commission house. He was a fine, red-

checked old man with a white beard, good-tempered and genial, who had many old cronies who visited him in the store. I once heard them discussing their different marital relations. Old man Cutler had two wives. The older one, the mother of four prominent Mormons of Utah, lived in Salt Lake City, the younger one in South Cottonwood. He remarked that he had yet another wife, a buxom lass who had a fine baby, but he added: "I don't know where she is now." Why he laughed when he said this, I never did understand. This old man would occasionally get stuck with consignments of grapes, bananas or other perishable fruit. He would turn these in to the titling office of the church, where I would deliver them. Once in a while he would say to me, "William, do you think you can sell that fruit?" Once he sold me ten or twelve bunches of bananas at twenty-five cents a bunch, which I quickly disposed of at a dollar and a half a bunch; another time it was tomatoes at twenty-five cents a bushel; of these my mother and other women in the neighborhood made ketchup.

I used to go swimming with Joe and Heber Cutler in the Jordan River. I was caught with a cramp once and would have drowned if Joe had not come to my aid. I tried to repay this one night, when a warehouse back of John Cutler's store caught fire. I knew the boys were sleeping in the store, and a rumor was going through the crowd that there was powder in the warehouse. I ran up the street to rout them out, when I heard the explosion. The broken glass dropped out of the windows of the stores like a waterfall, but I got through unharmed. The Cutler boys had been awakened and had already escaped

from the store, and the fire was soon extinguished.
When I was about twelve I ran a fruit stand on Elephant Corner for old man Reese. Around dinner time one day I heard some shouting down the street and saw a crowd gathering in front of Griggs' restaurant. I ran down to see what the trouble was. Two policemen were bringing a Negro out of the restaurant. From what the crowd said I understood that he had killed one policeman and the watermaster, and had wounded another policeman.

The policemen, with the crowd following, started toward Second South Street. I wondered why they did not go the shortest way to the jail; the route they took was nearly a block longer. As they went along Second South Street, a grocer left his store and joined the crowd, folding up his apron and tucking it into his belt as he walked along. This man, whose name I did not know, shouted: "Get a rope!" I thought to myself, "What do they want with a rope?" The police have got him fast.

The crowd was increasing and getting more excited at every step. The added distance increased the number of the mob. As the jail was reached, I could see the prisoner and the policemen on the steps that led up to the door. It seemed to me that the policemen, instead of pushing the Negro into the prison, pushed him into the hands of the mob! I did not see him again until I had crowded in under the arms of the mob, which was then standing hushed as though stricken with awe. Then I saw the Negro hanging by the neck in the wagon shed. His face was ghastly, and although he was light colored, it was turning blue, with the eyes and tongue sticking out horribly. I

Very interesting experiments in crossing are conducted and demonstrations given to the peasants of improved methods, such as rotation of cotton with the monkey-nut; which serves the same purpose in enriching the soil as clover does in this country.

Needless to say, the workers at the Tashkent station, numbering over 100, both Russian and Uzbek, are enthusiastic supporters of the Soviet regime. They have a fine cooperative dining-hall and store, an open-air theatre and clubroom, and new dwelling-houses are being built.

Such buildings are the invariable accompaniment of all the new factories and other institutions that are springing up in this once backward region.



BILL HAYWOOD

looked at the swinging figure and thought over and over, "What have they done—what have they done?" It was as though a weight of cold lead settled in my stomach.

The leaders of the mob were not satisfied with the death of the man. Some one cried out: "Drag him out and quarter him! Hang him to a telegraph pole!" They dragged the limp body by the neck to the corner of the street, where Mayor Wells drove up and read the riot act, ordering them to return the body at once to the jail. This was my first realization of what the insane cruelty of a mob could mean. I learned then, too, that the mob was not composed only of those who would be willing themselves to do the dreadful deed that was done, but many were there out of curiosity to see what was going to be done. Each one there lent the strength of his presence to the leaders. I don't think more than three or four men there really wanted to kill that man.

(To Be Continued.)

In the next instalment, Haywood writes of his life as a child worker in Salt Lake City, what a messenger boy learns of scandals among the Mormon and other politicians. The last term at school. As a bell-boy he meets famous people. At fifteen he leaves for work in a Nevada mine.

Communism Brings Science to Turkestan

By CLEMENT DUTT
(From the London Sunday Worker)

Turkestan, which lies directly north of Afghanistan, is the last place one would expect to find a centre of scientific investigation. Yet this was my experience in visiting Tashkent, Samarkand, and Bokhara.

Bokhara under its Amirs was one of the most backward and oppressed of Tsarist colonial possessions. Apart from a few madrasahs or institutions for religious teachings attached to the Mohammedan mosques, it did not possess a single school both for boys and girls, there or hospitals were unknown.

Under Soviet rule all this has changed. There are many native schools both for boys and girls, there

are regularly patrolled and inspected for the prevention of malaria. This scourge has been reduced to a fraction of its former dimensions.

Another example of the interest taken in scientific work is the Turkestan Plant Breeding Station outside Tashkent.

Cotton is the most important crop in Turkestan. After almost total destruction during the civil war, cotton cultivation has increased by one and a half million acres. It is now well above the pre-war level.

A number of special stations have been established in Central Asia for seed selection, testing of new varieties, etc. The chief station near Tashkent has cotton plants from all parts of the world, and its experiments have led to a great increase in yields.