

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

Daily Worker

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BUCH AND SCHECHTER LEAVE FOR WASHINGTON MASS MEETING; TO SPEAK IN N. Y. MONDAY EVENING

Visit Marion Strikers; Urge UTW Rank and File to Participate in Charlotte Conference

NTWU Youth Section to Send Delegation to N. Y. Labor Sports Union Convention

GASTONIA, N. C., Aug. 8.—Vera Bush and Amy Schechter, two of the three women strike leaders recently released on bail pending their trial on murder charges which grew out of the raid on the tent colony early in June, left here tonight for the first mass meeting of their tour, scheduled for tomorrow night in Washington, D. C. Sophie Melvin will remain in the south to aid in the organizational work for the Charlotte Conference, Oct. 12 and 13, and help the International Labor Defense raise funds for the defense of the 23 arrested textile leaders, of whom she is one.

Both Schechter and Bush will speak in New York City Monday night at a huge welcome rally in the Central Opera House, 67th St. and Third Ave.

Joe Harrison's mother, two brothers and cousin arrived from Passaic, N. J., yesterday, to visit him in the Gaston County jail. They expect to return tonight. Harrison was wounded in the attack on the tent colony.

Mass meetings continue daily, throughout the South, in preparation for the Charlotte Conference, which will inaugurate a great drive for better conditions and wages in the mills. Tonight Clara Michaelson will be the principal speaker at the meeting of the Ozark mill workers, Martin at the Rex mill and Gerson in Charlotte. Hugo Oehler and Wells will also speak at the Charlotte meeting.

The youth section of the Loray local of the N. T. W. U. hold daily classes on organization in the tent colony in Arlington, with Gerson as instructor. The youth section decided at its meeting yesterday to send delegates to the Labor Sports Union convention and athletic meet in New York on Aug. 21. An athletic meet and dance is planned for Aug. 17 in Bessemer City, to precede the departure of the delegation.

Visit Marion Strikers. MARION, N. C., Aug. 8.—Greetings to the textile strikers here and wishes for the success of their strike were brought by National Textile Workers Union organizers yesterday as they passed through on their organizing tour to mobilize the textile workers for the Charlotte conference, Oct. 12 and 13.

The N. T. W. U. organizers warned the strikers against the sell-out. (Continued on Page Five)

FAKERS 'DEPLORE' MILL CONDITIONS

Only Workers Can Save Gastonia Victims

(Special to the Daily Worker.) GASTONIA, N. C., Aug. 8.—The liberals and American Federation of Labor fakers, forced to "deplore" conditions of the southern textile regions, are now mouthing the facts brought to international prominence by the splendid fight of the National Textile Workers Union, the International Labor Defense and the Workers' International Relief in Gastonia.

The bourgeois college men and bureaucrats are meeting in solemn conclave at the Institute of Public Conditions at the University of Virginia and spending the main part of the day "deploring" conditions, which they pretend not to have known hitherto.

When their sessions of sympathy for the southern workers are completed, they will go back to their comfortable homes and colleges satisfied with having done their duty for the pellagra-ridden, starving southern workers.

The Reason Why. The International Labor Defense points out it is no marvel that the southern workers are eager to band themselves with the National Textile Workers Union, of which 23 members are in danger of electrocution on long terms in prison. This is the organization that fights with deeds, not with words, for the mill workers.

The New York Times stated, "Denunciations of the southern labor situation marked the sessions of the second day of the Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Virginia."

But the militant workers of the land are not deluded by these ex-

A. C. W. THUGS IN MURDER ASSAULT

Second Attack in Week on Rochester Worker

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Peter Teem, secretary of the Trade Union Educational League here, and former president of the Pressers Local 200, of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, was murdered by a hired gangster of the Hillman-Chatman regime this morning at 7, while he was on his way to work.

Teem is in a critical situation in the General Hospital. The gangster rushed from behind with a large hammer, slugging Teem in the back of the head.

The attack is the second this week. On Tuesday Teem and 4 other militants, Horowitz and Eisner, were attacked by A. C. W. thugs while they were distributing leaflets before the Fashion Park factory.

These repeated attacks upon militants have been made in an effort to crush the growing rank and file movement in Rochester that has arisen to fight the Amalgamated machine, which has joined with the bosses to increase the speed up and institute wage cuts.

The attacks became more frequent when the local machine found that they could not smother the fighting spirit of the workers by forcing them out of the shops.

PITTSBURGH IN PROTEST RALLY

Take Police Notes For Possible Frame-Up

(Special to the Daily Worker.) PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 8.—Two thousand workers whom the police had kept moving, surged about a hurriedly erected platform at a street meeting here yesterday, and enthusiastically cheered Communist speakers who declared their determination to carry on the meeting regardless of the police interference. The protest demonstration denounced the authorities for breaking up the International Red Day demonstration, where 28 were arrested. Court stenographers took voluminous notes of the various speeches, probably with the purpose of framing up a sedition charge.

Throughout the day police made a show of preparation to repeat the

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Chester, Pa., Seamen to Pick Delegates to Big Conference

Atlantic Coast Meet Aug. 17-18; Worcester Conference Friday; Auto Workers Active

CHESTER, Pa., Aug. 8.—A vigorous local section of the Marine Workers League will be formed here following a conference of marine transport workers to be held here Saturday, Aug. 10, at the Progressive Center, 120 W. Third St. Preliminary organizational work to this end has been going on here for many months, and the conference is expected to show the results of this activity.

At this conference delegates will be selected for the Atlantic Coast Conference of the Marine Workers

What the Daily Means to Workers in the South

In the great struggles that are developing in the South, the Daily Worker is playing an important role. By virtue of its being the one daily labor paper in the English language it is the only paper that can be read by the southern workers in industry, all of whom are native Americans. Its popularity among the textile workers increases every day. It is anxiously followed by the workers active in the Bessemer City textile conference and is being read by workers in many other industries that have recently grown up in the south. It is the only source from which these workers can get information regarding the labor movement from day to day. It is fast becoming an organizing force there.

Since the struggles of the southern workers directly affect the workers of the north it becomes of primary importance for the workers everywhere that the Daily continue building up its influence among the unorganized masses in the south.

Surely no class conscious worker can fail to realize what a major calamity it would be for the Gastonia defendants to go on trial without the Daily Worker to combat the poison of the capitalist press.

Yet there is grave immediate danger of the Daily being forced to suspend because of insufficient funds to keep going through this difficult period.

Every class conscious worker should at once send all he can to the Daily so that we can continue the fight. With the developing mass movement in the United States it is only a question of time that we can place the Daily on a paying basis, but until that time comes we must be helped through this period.

Rush funds by wire or air mail at once to the Daily Worker, 26 Union Square, New York City.

Last Call to Moonlite Cruise and Costume Ball on Hudson

Support of Affair Tonight Will Repay Both Workers, Daily; Tickets \$1.50—\$2.00 at Dock

Tonight's the night! For weeks the Daily Worker and the management committee have been working like muckers in preparation for the moonlite cruise and costume ball on the Hudson tonight. No boulder has been left unturned in the effort to make this the most outstanding proletarian affair in the memory of New York workers.

The Peter Stuyvesant, largest steamer in the fleet of the Hudson River Day Line, has been chartered for the cruise. Unlike the seagoing hacks ordinarily used for such excursions, this boat is scarcely two years old, a veritable floating palace, with broad decks, both open and covered, and a magnificent ball room accommodating 1,500 dancers. Besides, there are any number of secluded nooks suitable for stargazing.

Then Vernon Andrade's well known and justly celebrated Negro Renaissance Orchestra has been signed up to keep the feet of the Red Revelers from going to sleep, in itself an augury of exceptional entertainment which will be on tap. Many hot features fit to tie 'em up in knots with laughter and worthy of being "spotted" on the big time vaudeville chain have been worked out, including a burlesque trial the subject of which is being kept in the dark. A divorce court, with Sam Nesin as presiding judge, will be hauled bodily onto the boat, and other shenanigans will be sprung on the workers as the evening progresses.

Not the least guffaw-grinding part of the bill is the customary that various groups of workers are making ready for the ball. If it is at all possible to evolve anything new under the sun—or rather, the moon—they will evolve it, come hell or high water, so rumor has it.

In short, there is no reason to doubt that from the standpoint of the participants, the cruise and ball will be a howling success. Whether

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Many Delegates at Big Shoe Conference Saturday and Sunday

Several hundred delegates will be present at the Shoe and Leather Conference, to be held this Saturday and Sunday at Irving Plaza Hall, the Independent Shoe Workers announced last night.

The conference will form the basis for a national industrial union and will also select delegates to the Trade Union Unity Convention in Cleveland.

Only a few tickets left for the Moonlite Cruise. Get yours in advance.

LA GUARDIA TOPS STRIKE BREAKING MOB, SAYS WICKS

Aaron Was Lawyer for Botany Mills in Passaic Strike

Coler Wigwag Grafter Walker and Thomas Tickets Labor Enemies

"It is eminently fitting that La Guardia should have as his running mates two such labor haters as Harold G. Aron and Bird S. Coler," said H. M. Wicks, Communist candidate for president of the board of aldermen. Aron is a typical product of capitalist political corruption," said Wicks. "He figured prominently in the Passaic strike of 1926 as general counsel for the Botany mills. It was through his department that the whole strike-breaking campaign was directed against the textile strikers. He was campaign manager for the open shop fountain pen manufacturer, Frank D. Waterman, republican candidate for mayor in the last city campaign. At present he is in the banking business as president of the International Germanic Trust company of 26 Broadway, which recently took over the shady affairs of the City Trust company.

Coler, Tammany Crook. "As to B. S. Coler," continued Wicks, "he established a reputation for himself years ago as one of the most venomous re-baters and enemies of labor in the country. A product of the Tammany strike-breaking organization, Coler became involved too publicly in the Kings' scandal, and was forced to resign as commissioner of public welfare for diverting funds appropriated for the hospital. The swindle was plainly a part of Tammany policy, but it raised such a scandal that someone had to be the goat, so Coler was sacrificed. Now this same Tammany grafter and labor baiter is placed on the La Guardia ticket as candidate for president of the board of aldermen.

Assails La Guardia. "La Guardia, republican candidate for mayor, is nothing more than a trimming politician of the worst

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NEEDLE WORKERS AT BIG MEETING

Jacobs' Condition Is Still Critical

Plans for making a success of the organization drive among the open dress shops, and for dealing with the gangsterism unleashed by I. L. G. W. upon rank and file workers were taken up at a spirited meeting of active members of the Needle Workers Industrial Union.

While the exact date for the opening of the organization drive was not yet given out, it is generally understood that it will begin very soon.

Workers Enroll. Charles Zimmerman, head of the dress department of the Industrial Union, reported on the general situation, and told of the immediate tasks in order to make the drive a success. A large number of the workers present enrolled as volunteers on the organization committee following his appeal for the strengthening of these forces.

Zimmerman referred to the struggle of the dressmakers in the early part of the year under the leadership of the

HEARING FOR 20 WORKERS TODAY

Youth Jailed Red Day; Bronx Protest Meet

The 18 young workers who were jailed following a raid by Tammany police on the Bronx section headquarters of the Young Communist League, 1472 Boston Rd., the night of International Red Day, will be brought up before the magistrate of the 161st St. and St. Ann's Ave. Court today on charges of "disorderly conduct" and "inciting to riot." They were in the huge crowd of workers demonstrating against imperialist war and for the defense of

NANKING TO TRY THIRTY NINE SOVIET CITIZENS SEIZED IN HARBIN RAID

Report U.S.S.R. Invaded Unconfirmed, but Japan Orders Citizens to Evacuate

Red Army Paper Denounces Imperialist Attempt to Grab Chinese Eastern R.R.

Further provocation of the Soviet Union by the imperialist powers, using the Nanking bandit government as their instrument, was begun yesterday with the indictment of thirty-nine Soviet citizens seized in the illegal raid on the consulate at Harbin on May 27. The thirty-nine prisoners are formally charged with Communist plotting, the blanket charge that is usually made by the Nanking government in carrying out the behests of the imperialists.

The announcement of the indictment comes simultaneously with unconfirmed reports that Chinese troops have violated Soviet territory and are engaging Red Army patrols thirty miles beyond Pogranichnaya on the road to Vladivostok.

Heavy concentration of troops continues on the Manchurian fronts, west and north.

At the same time the Japanese government is reported to have ordered all its nationals to leave the Manchurian sector, in view of impending military operations. The action of the Japanese government, one of the imperialist powers, massing against the Soviet Union, is considered extremely significant as indicating how imminent the imperialist attack is believed to be by the aggressors themselves.

Denounce Imperialist Attack. MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Aug. 8.—Under the heading "Fox Tail and Wolf's Teeth," the Red Star, organ of the Red Army, today publishes a scathing attack on the campaign of the foreign imperialists for the seizure of the Chinese Eastern Railroad.

It says: "The Soviet Union cannot allow the seizure of the Chinese Eastern by Kuomintang bandits or its seizure by imperialist robbers. We shall struggle against one as against the other."

There is intense and growing indignation against the imperialist attempts to capture the prize, the Chinese Eastern Railroad, at the same time concentrating their forces against the Siberian frontier of the U. S. S. R.

Commenting on Sandino's deportation at the offices of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, 799 Broadway, today, Alberto Moreau, secretary of the Latin American section of the League, stated that it completely justifies the

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TRY NEW TRICK IN CAR STRIKE

Seek to Break Walkout by Running Buses

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 8.—A plan to break the street car strike in progress here by operating buses and tricking the strikers into operating the buses, was announced by the New Orleans City Commission today. They declared that the plans are "tentatively accepted." The New Orleans Public Service Corporation, which owns the street car line, also controls the bus lines. The rank and file declare they will fight this maneuver, although the A. F. of

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Let's sail on the half moon with the full moon yonder.

Young Communist Assails Right

We reprint herewith the cable from the Young Communist International to the Young Communist League of the United States dealing with the anti-Communist opposition in the League, and the anti-Party and League statement presented by Rubenstein, Silvis, Lurye and Welsh on the C. I. Address and Lovestone's expulsion. Through an error in the technical department which destroyed the sense of the cable, which should read as follows:

"We consider intolerable struggle against Comintern decisions and will aid N. E. C. measures carrying them out stop We propose N. E. C. put categorically question to supporters documents signed Rubenstein etc. because support of document incompatible with League membership."

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Thesis on the International Situation and the Current Tasks of the Comintern

The Plenum of the E.C.C.I. states that the course of events after the Sixth World Congress has fully and completely confirmed the analysis of the world economic and political situation given by the Sixth Congress as well as the correctness of the line mapped out by it for the international Communist movement.

Despite the prophecies of social democracy and of the right and conciliatory elements in unison with it, the stabilization of capitalism has not only not become firm, but, on the contrary, it is being more and more shaken. Ever more clearly is being confirmed the correctness of the estimation by the Sixth Congress of the present, the 3rd period of post war capitalism as a period of its growing general crisis, of an accelerated sharpening of the fundamental outer and inner contradictions of imperialism inevitably leading to imperialist wars to the greatest class conflicts, to a period of the unfolding of a new revolutionary up-grade movement in the principal capitalist countries, to great anti-imperialist revolutions in the colonial countries.

I. Sharpening of Fundamental Contradictions of Capitalism.

1. During the ten years that have passed after the end of the world war, the bourgeoisie, with the direct and active aid of the parties of the Second International, has been systematically deceiving the toilers with the legend that the war of 1914-1918 was the "last" war, that now, after Germany has been vanquished and disarmed, a stable peace ought to be established among the capitalist states (the League of Nations as an "instrument of peace"; innumerable bourgeois "disarmament" projects; the hypocritically pacifist Kellogg pact; the Young plan as a method of "peacefully solving" the reparations problem and other imperialist contradictions that have grown after the war). In reality it has been shown that never since the end of the war of 1914-1918 has the menace of a new world imperialist war been as acute as at present. The wild struggle for markets, for sources of raw materials, for export of capital and for spheres of its investment inevitably leads to a war among the mightiest imperialist nations for the purpose of widening their economic territory at the expense of one another, to a war for a new re-division of the world.

War is being actively prepared by the League of Nations which is an instrument of Anglo-French imperialism. By rejecting the plan of the U.S.S.R. concerning a real general disarmament, the League of Nations exposed itself as an instrument for the preparation of war. Under the hypocritical mask of "renunciation of war" there is in reality hidden in the Kellogg pact an attempt of American imperialism to secure for itself the right and the possibility of being the final judge deciding the date of the new war. The feverish growth of armaments in the countries of imperialism, and the formation of new military and political alliances (England and France, England and Japan, France and Poland, etc.), once more testify to the fact of the approach of a new imperialist war more grandiose and more destructive even than the war of 1914-1918.

The new regulation of the reparations problem through the Young plan by no means signifies, as the pacifists assert, a weakening of the imperialist contradictions; on the contrary it leads to a further sharpening of the conflicts in the camp of the imperialists (the Anglo-American struggle for the reparations bank; the Franco-German antagonism); at the same time it increases the danger of a financial blockade, which means also of an intervention against the U.S.S.R. in consequence of Germany being increasingly drawn into the front of the anti-Soviet military policy of imperialism. The "small" wars that are being fought in the colonial and semi-colonial countries (in China the Hoanhsi and Nanking, Feng-Hue Siang) behind which is hidden the growing Anglo-American rivalry, are an overture to the great war between the U. S. A. and England for world hegemony. After the Paris conference the reparations problem looms more sharply than before, it being a point where the chief contradictions of the dominating capitalist powers are crossing each other—a problem connected with the sharpening of the struggle among the imperialist groups and powers for markets, for sources of raw material and for capital export. The international linking up of the monopoly combinations of finance capital (international cartels, financing companies, the Young plan of a super-bank for reparations) not only fails to lessen the menace of war; on the contrary, it strengthens that menace by creating prerequisites for the transformation of the approaching war into a world war, a war fought for a new re-division of the world.

At the same time, notwithstanding the rivalry and the bitter struggle inside of the imperialist camp, the fundamental world contradiction between the capitalist world and the U.S.S.R., as the two economic and political systems opposed to each other in principle, is becoming ever more sharpened.

An attack of the imperialists on the U.S.S.R. is the main danger. This is testified to by the new attempts at creating and enlarging the anti-Soviet military bloc, by the feverish armament of the states adjoining the U.S.S.R. (reorganization of the Rumanian Army; mad rush in Germany general staff; reactionary

coup d'etat in Afghanistan with the participation of England, etc.) and by the systematic provocation of conflicts with the U. S. S. R. through attacks on the Soviet diplomatic representatives. The attack of the Chinese counter-revolutionist on the Soviet consulate in Harbin, an attack provoked by the imperialist powers; the brazen breach of treaty relations with the U.S.S.R.; the seizure of the Chinese Eastern Railroad by the Chinese militarist; the mass arrests and violence against the Soviet workers and employees represent, on the part of international finance capital, a direct provocation of war against the Soviet Union.

All this preparation for new imperialist wars are being carried out with the active aid and all-around participation of the "socialist parties," whose "left" wing plays the most hideous role by covering up these preparations with pacifist phrases.

2. At the same time the hopes of the bourgeoisie for a capitalist degeneration of the Soviet Union, for its gradual subjection to the capitalist world and for its being transformed, in this way, into a colony of international capital, have proven futile. Despite the greatest difficulties (the technical and economic backwardness inherited from the past, the extremely low level of peasant economy, the hostile capitalist encirclement) the U. S. S. R., under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, has developed a victorious offensive against the capitalist elements of city and village, thus securing a decisive preponderance of the socialist forms of economy over the capitalist elements. The powerful sweep of mass collectivization of agriculture on the basis of raising its technical level; the building of collective farms; of machine and tractor centers; finally the impetuous growth of socialist industry—all this creates the new forms—production—forms—of the bond (smychka) that ties together the peasantry and the working class, thus strengthening the main positions of proletarian dictatorship. The enthusiasm of the proletariat engaged in building up socialism now finds an ever more powerful expression in the spread of socialist emulation tending to increase the productivity of labor, to increase the industrial output, in the intensified struggle against bureaucratism, in the cleansing of the state apparatus from elements alien to the Soviet power, etc.

The five-year plan of socialist construction, adopted with a view of further carrying into life the rapid tempo of industrialization of the U. S. S. R.; of developing the production of means of production to the highest maximum possible; of decisively strengthening the socialist section in urban and rural economy at the expense of the capitalist elements; of raising agriculture to a substantially higher level which is connected with drawing millions of peasants into the work of socialist construction; of considerably raising the material and cultural standards of the proletariat and of the toiling masses of the village,—are the greatest achievement not only of the toiling masses of the U. S. S. R., but also of the entire international proletariat. The successful realization of this great plan, as already begun, strengthens the socialist foundations of proletarian dictatorship, increases its defensive power and, consequently, strengthens the fighting position of the world proletarian revolutionary movement. The successful movement of the U. S. S. R. along the road of socialism is the most important factor undermining capitalist stabilization and sharpening the general crisis of capitalism.

3. The attempts of the bourgeoisie to establish "industrial peace" in the chief capitalist countries have also proven futile. Under circumstances where the broadest masses of the population are becoming impoverished, there looms before the bourgeoisie in an ever sharper form the insoluble problem of markets, a problem becoming more acute not only due to the growth of the production apparatus, but also to the high prices established by monopoly trusts and cartels, to the barbed wire tariff barriers, to the industrial development of the economically backward countries, to the general instability of the situation in the colonies, etc. The attempts of the bourgeoisie to circumnavigate this decisive contradiction by means of carrying out a broad capitalist rationalization, has remained futile. The carrying out of rationalization still further deepens this contradiction. By increasing the production capacities of its industrial apparatus, by squeezing out millions of hands from the industrial process, by still further sharpening competition in the world market, capitalist rationalization leads to a sharpening of the social conflicts. Resting with all its weight on the working class, it lowers its standard of living and, by lengthening the workday and introducing the belt system, it makes labor exhausting to the last possible degree. All the social conquests of the working class hardly won by decades of struggles, particularly during the revolutionary wave of 1918-1920, are either being abolished or placed under threat of abolition (8 hour workday, social insurance, unemployment aid, labor legislation, trade union rights, right to strike). In some countries the social conquests of the proletariat are being liquidated with the aid of social democracy under the hypocritical mask of "new reforms" (social insurance and housing laws in France). Under the banner of "industrial peace" in England, "economic democracy" in Germany, the

Tenth Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Comintern

fascist "compulsory arbitration" in Italy and other countries, the bourgeoisie, aided by social democracy and the reformist trade union bureaucracy, is carrying out with the greatest brutality a system of shameless robbery and enslavement, a system of barbarous oppression of the working class. As a consequence of capitalist rationalization, we have a gigantic growth of unemployment (12-13 million of unemployed in the main capitalist countries).

The ruin of the middle strata, the decrease in the number of officials in the capitalist states, all this swells the ranks of the city poor.

The situation of the main mass of the peasantry not only has not improved, but, on the contrary, the pauperization of the middle and poor peasantry has considerably grown.

The situation of these strata of the village population is becoming still worse in consequence of the growing agrarian crisis and the growth of reaction in all the countries. The bankruptcy of the famous "prosperity" slogan proclaimed by the American bourgeoisie is becoming ever more apparent. To withstand European competition, the American bourgeoisie conducts a planned offensive against the standards of living of the American working class, thus swelling the ranks of the unemployed (over 3,000,000 unemployed in the U. S. A.). The conciliatory conception of softening inner contradictions in the capitalist countries and of the possibility of organizing the internal market while anarchy prevails in the foreign market alone, is refuted by the entire development of capitalism during the last years and in reality signifies capitulation before reformist ideology.

Side by side with the policy of economically throttling the working class there goes on the growth of political reaction; Fascization of the state apparatus of the bourgeoisie; growth of repressions and white terror; Fascist coups d'etat with the aid of world capital (Yugoslavia); mass arrests of workers (France, Poland, etc.); closing of revolutionary organizations (closing of the Red Front Fighters Organization in Germany); shooting down of strike demonstrations (India, U. S. A., Berlin); assassinations of revolutionists by court sentence and without court; long, cruel terms of imprisonment (Italy, Balkan States, Poland, etc.); raging white terror against the workers' and peasants' movement (in Mexico, Cuba, Colombia, Venezuela and other countries of Latin-America).

Under conditions where the imperialist contradictions grow and the class struggle becomes sharper, fascism is becoming a more and more widespread method of bourgeois-domination. A special form of fascism in countries with strong social-democratic parties is social-fascism which even more frequently serves the bourgeoisie as a means of paralyzing the activity of the masses in their struggle against the regime of fascist dictatorship. By all this monstrous system of political and economic oppression, supported by international social democracy, the bourgeoisie attempts to liquidate the revolutionary class movement of the proletariat for many years to come. But here, too, its labors are doomed to failure.

The growing fighting activity of the working class, the oncoming of the new rising tide of revolutionary proletarian movement signalize the inevitable collapse of this regime of unheard of exploitation and of violence against the toilers, a regime which international social democracy cynically proclaimed as the era of the "democracy in flower" and of capitalism growing into "Socialism."

4. Neither has the bourgeoisie succeeded in suppressing the revolutionary movement in the colonies. The antagonism between imperialism and the colonial world appears ever sharper in the most important colonial and semi-colonial countries. After the temporary defeat of the revolutionary movement of the workers and peasants in China, the Chinese bourgeoisie, whose economic interests are most closely linked up with the finance capital of the various imperialist countries (USA, England, Japan), and who was in alliance with the feudal reaction, proved absolutely bankrupt as far as defending the independence of China is concerned, and it has in practice passed over into the camp of the imperialist enemies of this independence.

The present inner war in China among three militarist cliques that are the instruments of the various imperialist governments shows clearly that the interests of the ruling cliques of China are fundamentally opposed to the interests of the national unification of China. The unification of China and its liberation from under the yoke of imperialism are inseparably bound up with the agrarian revolution and with the annihilation of all the remnants of feudalism.

The realization of these fundamental tasks of the bourgeois-democratic revolution, however, can be achieved only on the basis of a new powerful rise of the workers and peasants revolution with the working class at its head. This rise, for which conditions are undoubtedly ripening, cannot fail to lead to the creation of Soviets as organs of the revolutionary-democratic dictatorship of the proletariat and the peasantry.

At the present moment a powerful revolutionary movement is

STATEMENT BY THE POLITICAL SECRETARIAT OF THE E. C. C. I.

The Tenth Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International has just been concluded. The following questions were on the Agenda:

1. The international situation and the tasks of the Communist International. Reporters: Comrades Kuusinen and Manuilsky.
2. The economic struggles and the tasks of the Communist Parties. Reporters: Comrades Thalman and Lozovsky.
3. The International Day Against Imperialist War (August 1st). Reporter: Comrade Barbe.

The discussion of the reports was actively participated in by representatives of all the important Communist Parties.

The Plenum decided to relieve Comrades Bukharin, Gitlow, Serra and Humbert-Droz of their duties as members of the Presidium of the Executive Committee of the Communist International.

The Plenum excluded Jilek (Czechoslovakia), Lovestone (United States), and Spector (Canada) from the E. C. C. I.

The Plenum extended the Presidium of the E. C. C. I. by adding to it Comrades Garlando (Italy), Gottwald (Czechoslovakia), Randolf (United States), and Gussev (Soviet Union). In addition, the Plenum promoted Comrade Lenski (Poland), who had hitherto been a candidate of the Presidium, to membership of the Presidium, and elected Comrade Americo Ledo (South America) member of the Presidium and Comrade Reimann (Czechoslovakia) candidate of the Presidium. Moscow, July 20, 1929.

The Political Secretariat of the E. C. C. I.

spreading in India. The heroic strike of the Bombay proletariat; the struggle of the toiling masses against the Simon commission; the street demonstrations and fights; the growing agrarian movement,—all this bespeaks the fact that India is becoming one of the most important battle-grounds of colonial revolutions. The open betrayal by the Indian bourgeoisie of the cause of national independence (the decision of the national congress of the Suaradists concerning dominion rights for India), and its active aid in the bloody suppression of the striking workers, expose the counter-revolutionary character of the Indian bourgeoisie. This means that the independence of India, the improvement of the situation of the working class, the solving of the agrarian problem can be conquered only by the revolutionary struggle of the workers and peasant masses under the leadership of the proletariat in the struggle against English imperialism, the Indian feudal lords, and national capital. The tasks of the Indian revolution can be achieved only in the struggle for a revolutionary-democratic dictatorship of the proletariat and the peasantry under the banner of the Soviets.

Simultaneously with the growing revolutionary wave in India, it spreads again a struggle in the colonies and dependent countries against the foreign oppressors (Morocco, Congo, countries of Latin-America, etc.). Under conditions where the wave of the revolutionary labor movement is rising in the mother-countries, and the USSR is strengthened, the revolutionary movements in the colonies will grow stronger and with a more rapid tempo than heretofore, thus bringing nearer the collapse of the entire capitalist system.

II. The Parties of the Second International in Power.

5. The incapacity of the bourgeoisie to find a way out of the sharpening outer and inner contradictions; the necessity of preparing new imperialist wars; and of securing the rear by way of a maximum oppression on the working class as an "escape" from the situation created; the impossibility to carry out these tasks with the means of the bourgeoisie alone without the aid of the social democratic parties; finally, the need of covering up such a policy with the flag of democracy and pacifism, have brought about the necessity of open cooperation between the bourgeoisie and the parties of the Second International. Hence the coming into power of the social democracy in Germany and of the "Labor" Party in England. The political mission of MacDonald's and Mueller's governments consists in putting into effect the plans of the bourgeoisie both internally (maximum pressure on the working class; exertion of a double pressure over the working class in Germany in connection with the reparations; rationalization in England) and in the realm of foreign policy (preparations of new wars and increased oppression of the colonies).

In Germany we have the latest experience of the strongest party of the Second International, the social democratic party, in power. Through their own experience the German working masses are outgrowing their illusions concerning social democracy. Social democracy proved to be a party which, after assuming power, strangled strikes with the rope of compulsory arbitration, helped capital to carry out lock outs and to liquidate the conquests of the working class (8 hour workday, social insurance, etc.). By building an armed cruiser as well as by adopting its new militarist program that breaks with all the remnants of pre-war traditions of socialism, social democracy prepares war. The leading cadres of social democracy and of the reformist trade unions, in carrying out the orders of the bourgeoisie, now threaten the German working class, through the mouth of Wels, with an open fascist dictatorship. Social democracy prohibits May First demonstrations. It shoots down unarmed workers during a May First demonstration. It shuts down the

workers' press (Rote Fahne); it closes revolutionary mass organizations; it prepares the ban on the Communist Party of Germany, and organizes the suppression of the working class by fascist methods. Such is the road of German coalitionist social democracy towards social fascism. Such is the outcome of the largest party of the Second International being in power.

All the policies of the "Labor" Party, particularly in the last years, have showed that MacDonald's government will follow the road of German social democracy in power. It will carry out capitalist rationalization with a brutal hand, suppressing every kind of strike movement. It will strangle the national revolutionary movement in the colonial countries, in the first place, in India. It will conduct an aggressive imperialist war policy, in the first place against the U. S. S. R., while covering this up with pacifist phraseology. No negotiations, not even temporary agreements between MacDonald's government and America, will do away with the inevitable armed conflict between the U. S. A. and England, but they will be a stage in preparing this conflict, just as in their time were the attempts at agreement between the imperialist powers on the eve of the world war of 1914-18. The illusion that the assumption of power by the government of the "Labor" Party means the assumption of power by the working class, an illusion widespread among the English workers, will be dissipated by the imperialist and anti-working class policy of MacDonald's government. Only now will a rapid political differentiation among the masses, and their withdrawing from the bourgeoisie "Labor" Party, begin. The more decisively the Communist Party of England will eradicate all remnants of right and opportunist deviations in its own ranks and carry out a correct Bolshevik policy, sharpening the struggle of the workers against the "Labor" government, the sooner will the working masses of England realize that only the policy of the English Communist Party, as proclaimed during the last elections, is the only correct one, that only this policy aids the liberation of the masses of the workers from parliamentary-pacifist illusions and shows the real road towards the victory of the working class.

The Plenum of the E. C. C. I. states that the present formation of governments by the most important parties of the Second International in circumstance of an approaching war and the growing miseries of the working class, creates conditions for the deepest crisis of social democracy within the proletarian masses. This crisis finds its expression in the quickening of the process of radicalization of the broad working masses. It inevitably leads social democracy to a loss of influence over broad working masses and thereby creates favorable conditions for the Communist Parties to conquer the majority of the working class.

The Plenum of the E. C. C. I. makes it the duty of all the sections of the Communist International to strengthen their struggle against international social democracy as the most important buttress of capitalism.

The Plenum of the E. C. C. I. proposes that particular attention be given to the struggle against the "left" wing of social democracy, which halts the process of disintegration of social democracy by spreading illusions to the effect that this wing is in opposition to the policy of the leading social democratic bodies, whereas in reality it supports in all possible ways the policy of social fascism.

III. Oncoming of a New Rising Tide of Revolutionary Proletarian Movement.

6. What is new after the Sixth World Congress, is the sharply outlined radicalization of the international working class and the oncoming of the new rising tide of revolutionary proletarian movement. The worsening of the situation of the working class, coupled with a strengthening of the pressure over it and the growth of capitalist ex-

ploitation; the self-exposure of social democracy that openly undertakes steps together with the bourgeoisie against the working class and carries out a social fascist policy; the growth of the influence of Communism among the working masses to adopt the methods of a more active struggle against the bourgeoisie. The offensive of capital already comes up against increased power of resistance of the working class. The class battles, from being offensive on the part of the bourgeoisie, begin to be transformed into counter-offensive fights and partly into direct offensive battles of the proletariat. Movements such as the Lodz general strike, revealing a high degree of class consciousness and a revolutionary activity on the part of its participants; battles like those in the Ruhr where the offensive of a triple alliance in the form of the capitalist state, the employers and the reformist bureaucracy, met with a stalwart and decisive resistance on the part of the working class; also large scale successes like the success of the Communist Party at the elections to the shop and factory committees in Germany show the oncoming of a new revolutionary tide. The reparations burden leads in Germany to a rapid increase of the class struggle, expressing itself, on the one hand, in a merciless offensive of the employers; on the other, in the form of mass actions of the proletariat. The double burden resting upon the German proletariat — reparations payments and the increased pressure of the home bourgeoisie on the working class— hasten the maturing of the revolutionary crisis in Germany. The strike wave is rising everywhere; in France a strike of miners, textile workers, dock workers, postal employees; in the U. S. A., a strike of textile workers where the struggle of the masses reached the point of armed bloody clashes between the workers and the police; tremendous strike movement in Australia; strikes in South America (Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay, Colombia); the strike of the longshoremen, the strike and lock out in the Ruhr, the four months' long strike of the textile workers in Germany; a general strike in Lodz and a strike of agricultural workers in Poland; a general strike in Greece; a tremendous strike of agricultural workers in Czechoslovakia; a general strike of tobacco workers in Bulgaria; a powerful revolutionary strike wave in India; a new revival of the strike struggle in China. There is almost no country in the world where the first months of 1929 have not gone far ahead compared with the previous years either as regards the number of strikes or as regards the number of strikers. This strike movement has revealed the active role played in them by the unorganized masses whose fighting mood often leaves far behind the workers organized in the reformist trade unions.

There take place a number of solidarity strikes and strikes of protest against the reactionary persecutions of workers. Simultaneously there is going on (in a number of countries) a growth of revolutionary spirit among the oppressed nationalities and the peasant masses — expressing themselves in some countries in the form of mass actions and armed clashes (participation of the peasants in the May Day demonstrations; strikes and revolutionary actions of the village poor and the agricultural laborers in Western Ukraine and Poland; a peasant movement against taxes in Greece; agrarian movements in Rumania; peasant unrest in some localities of Yugoslavia and Italy; strikes of agricultural workers in Czechoslovakia, Holland, France, etc.).

In the face of a far developed process of employers' organizations and reformist trade union apparatus becoming one with the bourgeoisie state; under conditions where the class contradictions in the present period have become extraordinarily sharpened, the economic strikes in many cases lead into mass political strikes (Lodz, Bombay). All this forces the working masses to link up the economic struggle with the political struggle, with the struggle against the entire capitalist system. The bourgeoisie employs against the strikers all the repressive means of the capitalist state (arrests, victimization, shooting). This calls forth and will still more call forth strikes of protest, strikes of solidarity, which assume a very pronounced political character. This poses before the Communist Parties the problem of a political mass strike as a decisive problem for the next period. The application of the instrument of a mass political strike will help the Communist Parties to bring more unity into the atomized economic activities of the working class, to carry out a broad mobilization of the proletarian masses in all ways to enrich their political experience, bringing them face to face with the direct struggle for the dictatorship of the proletariat.

7. Against the background of spreading strike battles and the new revolutionary tide, the action of the Berlin proletariat on May First assumes the greatest significance. This action showed not only the fighting initiative of the German proletariat, but also the power of the influence of the German Communist Party which, notwithstanding the ban put on the demonstration by Zoergel and the reformist trade unions, was able to lead

into the street about two hundred thousand workers. The Party has not receded one step before reaction, and has not allowed the bourgeoisie to provoke it to an armed uprising which, under the given situation, would have led to isolation and to the revolutionary vanguard being hurled back. The May Days in Berlin are a turning point in the class struggle of Germany and they accelerate the tempo of the revolutionary rise of the German labor movement. Not only was it not a defeat of the German proletariat, as all the defeatists and the renegades of Communism assert, but on the contrary, it demonstrated the successfulness of the battle tactics of the Communist Party which mercilessly fought against all lagging tendencies in its own ranks. The political significance of the action of the Berlin proletariat consists in having defeated the attempt of the bourgeoisie and social democracy to deprive the working class of its May Day; in having forced the German bourgeoisie and its social democracy to capitulate before the onslaught of the working class as regards the question of prohibiting demonstrations; in finding its reflection in the struggle for the streets in other countries; in having aroused in the shop and factory committees in Germany show the oncoming of a new revolutionary tide. The reparations burden leads in Germany to a rapid increase of the class struggle, expressing itself, on the one hand, in a merciless offensive of the employers; on the other, in the form of mass actions of the proletariat. The double burden resting upon the German proletariat — reparations payments and the increased pressure of the home bourgeoisie on the working class— hasten the maturing of the revolutionary crisis in Germany. The strike wave is rising everywhere; in France a strike of miners, textile workers, dock workers, postal employees; in the U. S. A., a strike of textile workers where the struggle of the masses reached the point of armed bloody clashes between the workers and the police; tremendous strike movement in Australia; strikes in South America (Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay, Colombia); the strike of the longshoremen, the strike and lock out in the Ruhr, the four months' long strike of the textile workers in Germany; a general strike in Lodz and a strike of agricultural workers in Poland; a general strike in Greece; a tremendous strike of agricultural workers in Czechoslovakia; a general strike of tobacco workers in Bulgaria; a powerful revolutionary strike wave in India; a new revival of the strike struggle in China. There is almost no country in the world where the first months of 1929 have not gone far ahead compared with the previous years either as regards the number of strikes or as regards the number of strikers. This strike movement has revealed the active role played in them by the unorganized masses whose fighting mood often leaves far behind the workers organized in the reformist trade unions.

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IV. The Comintern and the Current Tasks of the Communist Parties.

8. The oncoming of the new rising tide of the revolutionary proletarian movement, and the coming to power of social-democracy in Germany and England, place before the Comintern and its sections with especial sharpness the task of decisively strengthening the struggle against social-democracy, particularly against its "left" wing as the most dangerous enemy of Communism and the chief brake upon the growth of the fighting activity of the laboring masses. In connection with this it has become the central task of the Comintern in the realm of inner Party policy to struggle against opportunism which is a conductor of bourgeois influence to the working class, and against social-democratic tendencies inside of the Communist movement. Without cleansing the Communist Parties both of overt and covert opportunist elements, the Communist Parties cannot successfully move ahead on the road of solving the new problems placed before them by the sharpening class struggle in this new stage of the proletarian movement.

The significance of this new stage in relation to the Communist Parties consists in its having helped, in the course of the spreading class battles, to uncover the rotten, opportunist elements that have played a strikebreaking role in these battles. Therewith was corroborated the correctness of the Sixth Congress of the Comintern when it pointed out that the main danger in the Communist Parties is at present the Right opportunist deviation.

9. The Plenum of the ECCI states with satisfaction that the influence of the Comintern has grown during the past time, that its sections have become stronger, organizationally and ideologically; that they have cleansed themselves of opportunist elements (Brandler, Hais, Lovestone). The crises of the Right renegades about the degeneration of the Comintern, clerics taken up by the philistine conciliators, only prove how very necessary it was to cleanse the Communist movement in order to forestall the corrupting work of the opportunist elements and to guarantee a true Bolshevization of the Communist Parties. The most important results of this Bolshevization are already apparent in a number of Communist Parties, in the first place in Germany, France and Poland: Their cleansing themselves of the opportunist elements has increased the fighting capacity of the Communist Parties and brought them nearer to carrying out the task of leading the economic and political struggle of the proletariat; new forces have come to the fore, forces that took political shape and grew in conditions of increasing activity of the working class and in the struggle against opportunism; Bolshevik discipline has grown in conditions where inner Party democracy is becoming more fully developed; the leading cadres of the Communist Parties have become proletarianized. The Plenum notes the consolidation of the Communist Parties on the basis of the political and tactical line of the Sixth Congress. The Plenum of the ECCI states that the leadership of the Comintern in the person of the Political Secretariat and the Presidium has correctly put into effect the line of the decisions of the Sixth Congress, has reacted in time to the most important political events, and has successfully conducted the struggle against the Right deviation and conciliationism.

10. The struggle against liquidationism, and against the conciliatory attitude towards it, acquires particular importance as regards the carrying out by the Communist Parties of the task of winning the majority of the working class. By weakening the struggle against social democracy, by over-estimating its forces and by diminishing the role of the Communist Party, those elements break the struggle of the working class and they prevent the workers, who are on the way from social-democracy to the Communist movement, from making the last step in the direction of Communism. The Plenum of the ECCI, in noting this strikebreaking role of the right opportunist elements, appeals to all the sections of the Communist International to concentrate all their forces on the task of winning a majority of the working class. The Plenum of the ECCI emphasizes that before the new rising tide of the revolutionary proletarian movement, it is the central task of the Communist Party to win the majority of the working class. This task presupposes the winning by the Communist Parties of a leading role in the labor movement, i.e., leadership in all the actions of the working class, in economic strikes, street demonstrations, shop and factory committees, which is necessary in order to secure the leadership of the Communist Parties in the decisive battles of the proletariat.

The Communist Parties will be able to approach the carrying out of this central task only in the process of great class battles of the proletariat.

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In order to create a more firm guarantee for the carrying out of the decisions of the C. I., the Plenum instructs the Presidium to take steps towards strengthening the apparatus of the ECCI by drawing in new, growing Party workers from the sections and by cleansing itself of opportunist elements.

Under the leadership of the ECCI and on the basis of its Open Letter, the Communist Party of Germany has ideologically and politically defeated the renegade group of Brandler-Thalheimer and has completely undermined its influence among the workers. The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia has, with the active participation of the ECCI, quickly overcome the base attempts of Hais and Company to split the Red Trade Union Movement in Czechoslovakia and has emerged stronger ideologically and politically out of the struggle with liquidationism. Under the leadership of the ECCI the American Communist Party is successfully liquidating the unprincipled factionalism and the demoralizing influence of the opportunist faction leaders (Lovestone, Pepper) over the Party cadres.

A strengthening of the struggle against the right deviations is also necessary in the Communist Parties of the colonial countries where the opportunist elements are the conductors of bourgeois and petty-bourgeois influence to the proletariat, and are hampering its class struggle.

Fully and completely approving the decisions of the Presidium of the ECCI concerning the American question, the decisions concerning the German question, the Open Letter to the German Communist Party, the decisions of the Presidium of the ECCI concerning the Czechoslovakian question, the Plenum of the ECCI considers as incompatible with belonging to a Communist Party the defense by some of its members of the opinions of the right deviations condemned by the Comintern as an anti-Party trend deeply hostile to the interest of the proletarian revolutionary movement.

At the same time the Plenum states that conciliationism which made its appearance as cowardly opportunism covering up open liquidationism, has recently sunk in all fundamental questions of the Communist movement to the positions of the Right and inside the Comintern has taken upon itself the role of the right elements. After the expulsion of the Right liquidationists it became a center of attraction for all the Right elements inside the Communist Parties, mouthpiece for all defeatist moods and opportunist views. In view of this the Plenum of the ECCI should openly and decisively cut themselves off from the Right deviationists; (b) that they should conduct, not in words but in deeds, an active struggle against the Right deviation; (c) that they should without reservation submit to all the decisions of the Comintern and of its sections and should carry them out actively. Non-fulfillment of any one of these stipulations will place wosoever breaks them outside the ranks of the Communist International.

The Plenum of the ECCI considers that without putting these decisions into effect, without destroying the Right and the "Left" (Trotskyite) liquidationists, without a decisive overcoming of conciliationism it is impossible to fulfill the tasks of the Comintern and its sections during the new rising tide, the tasks of a struggle against the war danger and of defending the USSR, of a struggle against social democracy and particularly against its "left" wing, of preparing the Communist Parties and the working class for the coming revolutionary battles, of selecting the true revolutionary leaders of the working class capable courageously and unflinchingly to lead the proletariat into the struggle for overthrowing capitalism and establishing the dictatorship of the proletariat.

10. The struggle against liquidationism, and against the conciliatory attitude towards it, acquires particular importance as regards the carrying out by the Communist Parties of the task of winning the majority of the working class. By weakening the struggle against social democracy, by over-estimating its forces and by diminishing the role of the Communist Party, those elements break the struggle of the working class and they prevent the workers, who are on the way from social-democracy to the Communist movement, from making the last step in the direction of Communism. The Plenum of the ECCI, in noting this strikebreaking role of the right opportunist elements, appeals to all the sections of the Communist International to concentrate all their forces on the task of winning a majority of the working class. The Plenum of the ECCI emphasizes that before the new rising tide of the revolutionary proletarian movement, it is the central task of the Communist Party to win the majority of the working class. This task presupposes the winning by the Communist Parties of a leading role in the labor movement, i.e., leadership in all the actions of the working class, in economic strikes, street demonstrations, shop and factory committees, which is necessary in order to secure the leadership of the Communist Parties in the decisive battles of the proletariat.

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DISCUSS NEGRO OPPRESSION IN BIG CONVENTION

African Meet Takes Up Problems

A Convention between the South African Union and the Mozambique Colony (September 11, 1928). This Convention has given many concessions to the Portuguese Government under whose suzerainty the bulk of the natives recruited for work in the mining industry of the South African Union find themselves. During the course of the next five years the number of workers permitted to enter South Africa has to be reduced from 100,000 to 80,000. Term of contract was reduced from 18 months to 12 months, another 6 months being permitted upon payment of additional duties to the Portuguese authorities. Portuguese Negro workers indentured in this fashion find themselves in extremely onerous conditions. According to their agreements, a part of the wages of the workers is withheld and sent to Mozambique which they receive upon their return. All articles taken out of South Africa by these workers will be heavily taxed by the Portuguese authorities. The workers have to pay additionally for any prolongation of their contracts or passports. On the other hand, the commercial, and a part of the manufacturing bourgeoisie of South Africa are dissatisfied with the agreement, since it has severely curtailed the purchasing power of the indentured workers.

Trade Agreement Between the Union of South Africa and Germany

Although this agreement was signed in the Autumn, it was submitted to Parliamentary Session (January-April, 1929). This agreement was bitterly opposed by a section of the South African bourgeoisie connected with British interests, since, while all the advantages given to English imports by South Africa are maintained, it does not provide for an extension of these advantages in future without similar privileges being granted Germany in a view of the most favored nation clause (the famous clause 8 of the Agreement). A heated discussion arose on the Agreement during the Parliamentary Session and the Senate, the bulk of whose members belong to the South African Party, refused to ratify it. However, the Nationalists decided to have it ratified only by the Lower House (where they have the majority). Considerable section of the farmers, petty-bourgeoisie and other sections of the population closely connected with the Nationalists who are finding the privileges granted England burdensome, are now interested in extending commercial relations with Germany.

2. Nationalist Politics. At the Provisional Conferences of the Nationalist Party held in Transvaal and Orange Free State in October, 1928, the demand for South African independence was deleted from the

Where Bessemer City Mill Workers Learn to Fight Boss Oppression



The headquarters of the National Textile Workers' Union and the Workers International Relief in Bessemer City, N. C., near Gastonia, with a group of textile workers sitting on the porch. It was in Bessemer City that the historic Southern Textile Conference was held last Sunday, which elected 50 delegates to the Trade Union Unity Convention Aug. 31. A second and more comprehensive conference of southern textile workers will be held in Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 12-13.

constitution of the party Paragraph 4 of the Constitution dealing with the struggle for independence has been changed as follows: "The Nationalist Party accepts the Declaration of the Imperial Conference of 1928 and pledges itself to maintain the sovereign independence recognized by the Conference." Thus, the Nationalists have capitulated to the metropolis and have agreed to the status of a Dominion.

Nationalists Are Much Alarmed at the Way the Toiling Native Masses Are Awakening and Organizing Themselves. This is forcing them to seek an alliance with the South African Party. One of the Nationalist leaders, Roos, the Minister for Justice, declared that the rise of a powerful Party under the aegis of the Nationalists was inevitable, that it would absorb a large section of the South African Party and that it would fight the native danger (November, 1928).

During the last Parliamentary Session (January-April, 1929), General Herzog submitted his notorious Bill on the Rights of the Native and Colored Population of South Africa. The main object of the Bill was to disenfranchise the natives in Cape Colony. According to the Constitution of South Africa, all changes in the franchise must be endorsed by a two-thirds majority vote of a joint sitting of both Houses. Despite the fact that all the deputies of the Labor Party voted with the Nationalists the Bill was defeated by the South African Party. With the present correlation of forces this party is opposed to any reform in the franchise. However, this attitude is dictated by the fact that several of its seats, in Parliament

depends on the support of the native electorate.

3. Labor Party. In May, 1928 a split occurred in the Labor Party of South Africa representing as it does the interests of a section of the upper strata of the white workers and a section of the petty bourgeoisie. The split was due mainly to the difference of opinion existing on the question of Labor Party members participating in the Government. Whereas a section of the party headed by Creswell (connected more closely with the interests of the petty bourgeoisie), urged cooperation with the Nationalists; this was opposed by the other section headed by Madley, Cristie, Allen and others. In general, the policy of both "labor groups" is utterly opportunist as regards the "white" workers' question and reactionary and chauvinistic as regards the "black workers." Now that the Parliamentary elections are drawing near both these groups are negotiating for an agreement, for should no "unity of action during the elections" be arranged, the South African Party may win.

4. Native Labor Movement. A Conference to start a movement to abrogate the native pass-laws was convened in Johannesburg in August, 1928. The I. C. U., the Trade Union Congress (white), the Non-European Trade Union Federation and other bodies were all represented at the Conference but the only decision made was that a petition be sent to the Government.

I. C. U. Is Disintegrating. In August, 1928, the Cape Section of the I. C. U. broke away from the mother body and formed the "Federation of Industrial and Commer-

cial Workers of the Cape Colony." In September, 1928, the Natal Section of the I. C. U., led by Chamption, also broke away.

In August, 1928, W. Ballinger, of the Trades Union Congress, of Great Britain and an emissary of the I. L. P., through an invitation of the I. C. U. went to South Africa to reorganize the native trade unions.

In January, 1929 Kadalie received a year's leave from the I. C. U. and afterwards resigned. He declared that the present policy of the I. C. U. was one of "servitude," some time later declaring that his resignation had led several local branches leaving the union and that he was continually receiving requests to continue his work, he withdrew his resignation. However, the new leaders, together with Ballinger, did not permit him to take up this work in the organization. A short notice published in the press states that he was endeavoring to come to an agreement with the Communists he had himself expelled in 1926 when he was the leader of the I. C. U. Kadalie is now busy organizing a new "Independent I. C. U."

In December, 1928 the Federation of Non-European Trade Unions affiliated to the R. I. L. U.

5. The White and Indian Labor Movements. After a referendum had been conducted in affiliated organizations, the Trade Union Congress (white) recommended in October, 1928 that the color bar be suspended in the unions, and that wherever this was unacceptable, sections for colored and native workers be formed.

In February, 1929 the Mine Workers' Union of South Africa resolved

Put the Communist Party on Ballot

All Party members and sympathizers are urged to report for nominating petitions to put the Communist Party on the ballot in the coming city elections, at the following headquarters: Downtown, 27 E. Fourth St.; Harlem, 142 E. 103rd St. and 235 W. 129th St.; Bronx, 1330 Wilkins Ave. and 715 E. 138th St.; Williamsburg, 56 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn; South Brooklyn, 48 Bay 28th St., Brooklyn; Brownsville, 154 Watkins Ave., Brooklyn.

The headquarters will be open from 6 to 10 p. m. every night, as well as Saturday and Sunday mornings.

to abrogate the color bar in the Union.

In January, 1929 Durban printers decided to allow Indian printing workers to join the Union.

There has been much activity in the labor movements of Durban and the Natal Province of late. New unions, trade councils, etc., are now being organized; the Indian Trade Union Congress of Natal was formed in December. However, reformist ideas have got a strong hold on the movement which is non-political.

6. Communist Party. In December the Communist Party began agitation and propaganda urging a Native South African Republic.

Comrades Bunting and Wolton, Communist Party leaders, were recently arrested for addressing native meetings during the campaign for the parliamentary elections now being conducted by the Communist Party.

The Communist Party has been very active in the organization of the Federation of Non-European Trade Unions.

Strikes

1. Seventy-five native workers came out on strike at the State Veterinary-Experimental Station in Pretoria. They demanded increased pay and sent a delegation from the workers to negotiate with the administration. A representative from the Native Federation of Industrial and Commercial Workers, of which all the native workers at the Station are members, was present. The administration refused to meet the union representatives and fired the whole delegation which was the reason for the strike. All the strikers were arrested and fined 10s. each (since the workers in this enterprise come under the so-called Masters and Servants Act covering the agricultural trades and not under industrial legislation). Hence, this was a strike for the right to combine (September, 1928).

2. Strike of white workers in the Johannesburg Mattress Factory, organized in the National Furniture Makers' Union. The native workers at the factory did not come out, since, according to the statement of the Secretary of the Native Mattress Workers' Union, they were not sure of the support of the whites should they happen to come out on strike. The outcome of the strike, the number of workers involved or

MANY AIRPLANES IN FLIGHT OVER EUROPEAN LANDS

War Preparation Is Indicated

ORLY, France, Aug. 8.—France is determined not to be outdone in the mad competition among the imperialist power in the field of aviation. The latest French bid for honors is the tour of Europe undertaken by 47 planes, which took off here today despite threatening weather. The first stop will be Basle, Switzerland, and 12 countries in all will be covered. Twenty-five stops will be made, with average distances between of 160 miles.

As a special stimulus to the aviators to outdo themselves to add prestige to French imperialism, cash prizes are being offered for the best performances.

the amount of working days lost are unknown (September, 1928).

3. Strike of native and colored workers at Johannesburg Mattress Factory. These workers demanded that wage rates be increased up to the State minimum. The white workers at the factory did not join the strike, but undertook to refrain from doing the work previously done by the strikers. The strike ended in a victory for the workers. The employers said that it had been led by the Communist Party (October, 1928).

B. Liberia

British exports have increased from £51,000,000 in 1924 to £66,000,000 in 1928. Along with this the development of transportation is one of the main features of the industrial development, 500 miles of railroad have been built alone in Nigeria (Britain's biggest colony) since 1924, bringing the total mileage to 1,598; another important industry in Nigeria is mining, coal, peat and tin. The railways and mines of the West Coast of Africa are the largest employers of labor—500 Europeans and 17,503 natives being employed in these industries. West Africa produces about one-half of the world's supply of cocoa; (the USA consumes over one-half of the world's supply of cocoa).

Liberia: Firestone, a U. S. A. rubber concern, has entered Liberia; 30,000 acres are planted with 6 million rubber trees; 10,000 natives are at work who receive less than 30 cents per day.

C. West Africa

Differences of British and French Interests in West Africa

In the first place the policies of colonial administration are divergent; the French policy of "franchization," a policy of assimilation and making French Africa like metropolitan France, is looked upon with askance by the British whose policy of administration by chief and tribal ties is directly counter to the French policy. In the meantime the shortage of labor generally in West Africa results in the migration of laborers from French Africa into British Africa to work. This migration reaches a total of 100,000 yearly. Twenty-three percent of the laborers for the Gold Coast came from the French colonies and Liberia, and eleven percent from the other British colonies. The French are beginning to introduce the Workmen's Compensation Act. The French are also introducing a system of passport identification, raising the question of passport relations between the French and British.

D. East Africa

The Young report on Closer Union of the Dependencies in Eastern and Central Africa for the British Government has raised very sharply the question of imperialism in East Africa.

The German bourgeoisie, with an eye to regaining their lost colonies have raised sharp criticism on the report.

The question of a British stronghold in East Africa is the central question of British imperialism.

Tonight we sail on the Hudson. Join the happy "crusaders!" Come to the Moonlite Cruise.

Tonight we all go to the Moonlite Cruise.

1852 The Same Address Over 75 Years 1929

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24 Hours at a Stretch Not Uncommon for Workers in Sun Shipyard, Chester, Pa.

HEAT IN ENGINE ROOMS OF BOATS MAKES MEN FAINT

Slave Overtime Or You Are Fired

(By a Worker Correspondent)
CHESTER, Pa. (By Mail).—I am a worker in the Sun Shipyard. The conditions here are going from bad to worse. We work anywhere from eight to 24 hours at a stretch and we are forced to work these long hours or else get fired. They get a ship in and the shipyard workers are sent to slave on it.

The bosses, when they want you to work overtime, don't ask you if you feel like working overtime, but you are told you must work overtime whether you want to or not. These are the rules in the Sun Shipyard.

The wages are rotten. Machinists helpers are paid 46 cents an hour. Handymen get 52 cents an hour. Second class machinists get 60 cents per hour and first class machinists 68 cents an hour.

When you come into the yard you are hired as a helper, and you have to slave several years as a helper before you even have a chance to get a raise. They want you to go with the tools and work with the tools for at least three or four months before they even think of giving you 52 cents an hour. You have to work with the tools at 46 cents an hour and meanwhile you are doing first class machinists work.

They think no more of a man than they do of a horse or a dog here. There are very few horses that I see working after quitting time. They at least are taken to the barn and are fed, and rest for the next day. The men in the yard work all day till 11 or 12 o'clock at night, sometimes all week it's that way.

And let me tell you, some of the ships that come in are regular hell-holes. The two or three boilers that there are in the ship are going full blast and it's so hot in the engine room that you hardly can stand it. A few days ago a ship came in on which it was so hot in the engine room that five men had to be carried out of the engine room because the heat got the best of them. In order to make \$35-\$40 a week you have to live in the shipyard where you slave day and night to make that miserable wage.

—SHIPYARD WORKER.

MIDLAND STEEL A BUTCHER SHOP Fingers Chopped Off Every Day

(By a Worker Correspondent)
CLEVELAND (By Mail).—Midland Steel is a real butcher shop especially when you work on a press. Almost every day some one goes out with his finger chopped off. Last Tuesday one worker had two fingers, one from each hand, mashed off when the press repeated. The presses are never inspected or checked up. It is no wonder that they repeat.

All of these "accidents" are due to the bosses' speed-up and the lack of safety devices on the machines. The bosses want to get out the biggest possible production, at the lowest possible wage.

Overtime and Piecework.

There are a couple of soap-bubbles floating around Midland that got to be busted. One of them is this nonsense about piece work. On the line they pay us so much per hundred frames and tell us that the more we put out the more we get. That's a straight lie. In the first place, Midland does this in order to make us work like hell and push the fellow workers up along the line. When they see that we are putting out more frames, then they cut hands, as they did 2 months ago, and let us kill ourselves twice for the same money. And if you still keep on doing it then they cut your pay. That's how Midland piles up profits—at the expense of us workers.

The other cloudy soap-bubble is overtime. They try to tell us that we make more money by working overtime. Yes, that day or week we make more by killing ourselves. But what it really means is that by all this overtime and speedy piecework we are really working ourselves out of a job.

For next week, or next month, after Midland has its order out, there will be no work for us, and we will lose everything and more than we made. Overtime and piecework also mean that other men are shown out of a job. So everytime the foreman comes around and yells "we are working overtime today" or "we got to get our 500 frames out today" remember that Midland is making more profits at our expense, and that we will soon find ourselves rustling for another job. By organizing we can demand a 7-hour day, decent wages, safety on the job, no speed-up or piecework, and keep our job.

College-Bred Straw Bosses--No Less--to Drive Slaves of Aluminum Trust in Niagara Falls

(By a Worker Correspondent)
NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y. (By Mail).—There are from 500 to 600 workers employed in the two plants of the Aluminum Trust in Niagara Falls, the U. S. Aluminum Corporation and the Aluminum Company of America.

All of these men are unorganized, for the A. F. of L. never gave these workers a thought. They all work nine and ten hours a day, and are speeded up to the limit, causing many accidents. They have a system of making superintendents out of men from college—college-bred slave drivers

who look about to see where they can lop so many men off the payroll here and there every little while, and make the remaining part of the aluminum trust slaves do the work of those who were laid off besides their own work—at the same wages, of course. In the pot room there used to

be three men on the pot, now there is only one man on every two pots—a man to do the work that six men formerly did. The wages of the laborers thru-out the two plants are 40 cents per hour. This is the average wage the aluminum slaves get. Two years ago the superin-

tendent was transferred to another plant, to slave drive the workers there. The white collar slaves took up a collection of \$125 for him, which he did not need. Many slaves not able to buy even an Ingersoll for themselves had to chip in for this "gift" to the slave driver.

The rollers in the plants are averaging about \$28 a week, and they have no organization to protect them against wage cuts. The slaves of the Andrew Mellon controlled Aluminum Trust must be organized into a fighting union.

—W. F.

SCABS MUST PAY BACK TO ORLEANS STREET CAR CO.

If They Are Fired for Various Reasons

(By a Worker Correspondent)
NEW ORLEANS (By Mail).—Strikebreakers imported to break the strike of the carmen of the New Orleans Public Service Co., Inc., are being forced to sign a long contract in which the scabs have to promise various things, including reimbursing the company for transportation and food supplied by the Public Service, if they are fired for "agitation." The contract reads as follows:

Contract and Agreement. I understand that I am the employee of the company to which I am assigned to work. That I will accept workmen's compensation in the State and through the company to which I am assigned to work. I understand that I am to take the place of former employees now on strike or to guard the property of a corporation or the company where the employees are on strike.

I claim and represent myself to be a sober and reliable workman at the trade or duties for which I have been employed. I promise to conduct myself in a sober and reliable manner, both on and off duty during the life of this contract, and in the event of my discharge for any of the following reasons—incompetency, drinking liquor, or agitation—I will reimburse my employer or his agent for all transportation advanced me and subsistence enroute.

Transportation is free after 30 days and a ten-day notice of my intention to quit, or at the termination of the contract. If I remain until the termination of this contract or until a settlement has been made between the employer and the striking employees and my services are no longer required, I am to receive transportation back to my point of shipment via the shortest route (No Pullman Allowed).

I understand that I am to be furnished board and lodging by my employer during the continuation of the strike or until I receive notice from any representative of the company that board has been discontinued. I fully understand that if I am discharged for any of the above mentioned reasons or for any reason on the part of the officers of the company or their representatives, I forfeit all claim to free transportation to or from the work and will reimburse my employer (by deduction from my wages) for any transportation advanced me.

I certify that I am free from all contagious and infectious diseases to the best of my knowledge and belief and that it is found upon physical examination that I have any said disease, I am to forfeit transportation advanced me by the company. I certify that I am a citizen of the United States and a voter and that I have never been convicted of any crime and that there is no charge now pending against me in any court, which, if prosecuted, would result in a conviction of any kind.

I certify that I have read the above and understand its contents fully before signing. Witness my hand and seal Address Date Signature of witness

Connecticut Assembly Validating 1500 Laws

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 8.—The Connecticut General Assembly undertook by six measures today to validate more than 1500 questioned laws at a special session here today. When the session opened the governor denounced the supreme court.

USSR ECONOMIC INSTITUTE. MOSCOW (By Mail).—An Institute of Economic Research is to be opened under the State Planning Commission of the U. S. S. R., according to a decision adopted by the Soviet Government.

DON'T FORGET THE MOON-LITE CRUISE FOR THE DAILY WORKER AUG. 9th.

WITH THE SHOP PAPERS

PARDON the slight delay in the appearance of the Shop Paper Department this week. Due to the fact that we had two special worker correspondence pages, the dock workers and the southern textile workers pages, we were forced to hold this column out a bit. The shop papers are coming in fine now, and that insures the appearance of the shop paper column regularly. Keep sending in those shop papers, and let all the workers hear about them.

Getting Ready to Blow the Bosses Up.

CONNECTICUT is the location of some of the largest munitions and arms plants in the United States, the plants that will soon be running full blast making the stuff with which the bosses hope to blow the workers to pieces.

The workers in the plants slave in real unadulterated murder mills. Twelve hours a day is their lot. They haven't been able to do anything about it for a long while, being completely unorganized. But they are waking up. Shop nuclei of the Communist Party have been formed in three of the biggest plants in Connecticut—in the Remington Arms in Bridgeport, the Colt Repeating Arms in Hartford, and the Winchester Arms in New Haven.

In each one the shop nucleus is putting out a fighting shop paper, which is what we were leading up to. The fighting three are the Winchester Worker, The Workers' Gun (in Colt's), and the Workers' Shot, in Winchester's.

These three shop papers have started off with a bang (this is supposed to be a pun). The Winchester, Colt, and Remington bosses won't feel like punning after a few more issues of the Winchester Worker, the Workers' Shot and the Workers' Gun.

Gunning for Big, Fat Game—the Bosses.

LET'S look the Winchester Worker over first. The workers in the Winchester Arms attended their first big anti-war demonstration in New Haven on August First. And who called them to the demonstration? The Winchester Worker. Many of them had their eyes opened at the International Red Day mass meeting, realizing for what purpose the bosses will try to use them when war comes.

We wager that the shop nucleus, which is bound to develop into part of a big, militant union, will have something to say to how the munitions they turn out will be used. And if the response of the Winchester Worker to their shop paper is any criterion, they'll make no munitions for use against other workers.

It is chockfull of correspondence from workers in the shop. That shows that the Winchester workers have adopted the Winchester Worker as their own paper.

The \$5,000,000 Winchester Mystery House.

(From the Winchester Worker)

WHILE we workers in the Winchester plant sweat blood for meager wages, and while hundreds of us are slaughtered by the criminal speed-up of the company, one of the Mrs. Winchesters squandered five million dollars to satisfy her insane fantasy. For thirteen years this female parasite gave her orders to build an empire for the spirits. Perhaps the bloody shadow of the Winchester workers haunted her.

Soon after the San Francisco earthquake, Mrs. Winchester announced her plans. "The spirits told me that as long as the hammers rang on my house, I would live."

From that day on for thirteen years the Winchester estate in sunny California was noisy day and night. Mrs. Winchester had daily conferences with her "spirits" and followed "the instructions."

Stairs running up to doors opening on blank walls, blind windows, mysterious secret chambers in gold, dozens of them, were built to satisfy her ghosts. Six golden dining rooms, somewhat different from our lunchrooms and benches in the plant, comforted the "spirits." No cockroaches in the brilliant Winchester palace.

A dance hall and bar for the ghosts cost \$300,000. And when the jazzing spirits got tired, thirty bathrooms and ten conservatories awaited them. A dozen towers in so many colors, beautiful gardens surrounding the palace, make this mad fantasy complete.

How long are we going to let these sane and insane parasites make their orgies at our sweat and blood?

Let us organize, and to hell with the spirits and the bosses!

Another Bosses' Dream Shot to Hell.

ONE of the pet dreams of the bosses of the Remington Arms in Bridgeport, Conn., was of a permanent paradise—for the bosses—in which the workers at Remington would continue to be docile, and unorganized. And their friends, the A. F. of L. fakers, were out to see that the Remington bosses' dreams remained unperpetrated.

But, along comes the Workers' Shot, the shop paper put out by the Communist shop nucleus in Remington—and boom—another bosses' dream shot to hell (another pun attempt at a pun).

Organize, organize, organize, ammunition workers. That's the watchword on every page of the Workers' Shot. And with the lead of this fighting shop nucleus and the shop paper, the Workers' Shot, they will organize. Then, Remington bosses, watch your necks.

The Workers' Gun Is in Action.

THE third of the fighting three shop papers we mentioned above is the Workers' Gun, published by the Communist Nucleus in the Colt Repeating Arms plant at Hartford, Conn.

The very first page of the Workers' Gun is worth a million bucks—because of a drawing by Fred Ellis, that great one of a worker, gun in hand, ready to defend the Soviet Union.

There isn't enough worker correspondence in the Colt shop paper, and we hope to see it crammed with workers' letters next issue. The Workers' Gun features the following demands on behalf of the Colt workers:

Organize and fight for a forty-hour week; living wage; no speed-up; no piece work; two weeks vacation with pay.

The Farmall Worker Appears.

THE FARMALL WORKER, Volume One, Number One, issued by the Farmall Works nucleus of the Communist Party at the International Harvester Company of Rock Island, Ill., made its "august" appearance at the factory gates with a half inch streamer titled "We Need a Union!"

Fifteen hundred copies were distributed to over 2,500 workers, many of whom upon reading the headline came back to shake hands with the distributors. The leading article called upon the men to organize plant committees and send delegates to Cleveland on August 31. Their intention to do so was manifested by the presence of about fifty Harvester workers at the very successful IRD meeting just held in Rock Island.

Rock Island and Moline, Ill., and Davenport, Iowa, make up the Tri-Cities. This territory for miles around is a very strategic war and heavy industry center. Besides the tractor plant of the I. H. C., there is the great plow and farm implement works of the John Deere Co. in Moline, and the town of Silvis, five miles away, housing one of the biggest arsenals which makes ammunition, is located on an island in the Mississippi River between Rock Island and Davenport.

The Tri-Cities have long been known as a cheap labor area. Wages are at least 20 per cent lower and hours 20 per cent longer than in Chicago, while the cost of living is only slightly less, rent being the only item that is cheaper here than in Chicago.

The Farmall Worker (you can farm everything with a tractor!) fills a long felt need for all the workers in the Tri-Cities as well as for the Harvester workers. The second number in September promises to be even more successful than the first in awakening the workers of the Tri-Cities to the necessity for organization into revolutionary industrial unions.

BRICK WORKERS HAVE NO FAITH IN THE A. F. OF L.

Pig Pen Homes for Negro Slaves

This is the concluding part of a letter from a worker on the brickmaking plants along the Hudson.

A representative of the American Federation of Labor by the name of H. C. Lowrie, who also conducts a church in Brooklyn, New York, approached the workers in Dutchess Junction brickyards. After a few preliminary meetings a committee was organized to draw up plans for a local. The men all expressed their willingness to join, and within a few weeks a charter was issued by the Brick and Clay Workers of the A. F. of L. But no sooner had this been done, when Lowrie appeared before a meeting of the local and told the men that it was necessary to have more money to supply William H. Tracy, Secretary of the National Union in Chicago. The men voted to give the amount, expressing great confidence in Lowrie, who impressed them as a "holy man of God" and as one who would never think of robbing poor workers. Since then neither Lowrie nor Tracy has been seen or heard of.

No Faith in A. F. of L. G. P. Roberts, familiarly known to the workers as Pearl, was the president of the local. In a recent interview he said, "that as a result of Lowrie's conduct the workers have no more faith in the A. F. of L. The industry, however, is in such a bad state at present that the men can hardly feed themselves for more than two or three days a week, and are drifting away from the yards in search of other forms of employment throughout the state."

Pig-Pen Homes. The houses occupied by the workers are nothing less than filthy, disease-breeding outfits. Clustered together on the outskirts of the brick-yards are rows of rotten, unpainted tumble-down shanties unfit for pigs, much less for human beings. Nevertheless, these poor, mercilessly-exploited Negroes are compelled to occupy them and "thank" God and the capitalists for such tender mercies.

The best house, rather shack, is reserved by the company for religious purposes. On Sundays a well-fed, dandy looking Negro preacher, driving a new Buick car, appears in the yard to talk to the workers about "pie in the sky by and by." The men despite their illiterate condition, resent this brand of capitalist poison, and on the last occasion when the preacher was in the brick-yard, he was wailing and lamenting how godless the men were. He threatened to give up the church, for not only did the workers not attend, but they also refused to permit their children to be dosed by the preacher.

This is one of the ways in which the brickyard bosses attempted to keep the workers satisfied by giving the "men of God" full scope to ply their religious opiate.

Rotten Food. Exclusive of the disgraceful housing conditions, the food is rotten and controlled by company stores operated by Syrians. The workers buy on the credit system and are perpetually indebted to the bosses. In this way they never have any money; all they work for goes back to the companies through the grocery stores.

As for sanitary water and toilet conditions, the only thing to compare with what prevails in these hell-holes is perhaps what actually obtains in hell itself. The workers drink from wells and a stream which flows through adjoining lands where it is used for bathing purposes. Thus these unfortunate downtrodden black slaves are compelled to quench their thirst from the polluted waters of their overlords.

The toilets—to grace them with a respectable name—are the filthiest dug-outs to be found in any civilized community. They are nothing else but fly-breeding, typhus infected receptacles. It is the greatest mystery how epidemics have not swept over these workers' colonies.

Amidst this squalor, misery, exploitation and degradation Negro workers eke out a mere existence while the capitalists who own the brickyards grow fatter and fatter on their backs.

The lower middle class, the small manufacturer, the shopkeeper, the artisan, the peasant, all these fight against the bourgeoisie, to save from extinction their existence as fractions of the middle class. They are therefore not revolutionary, but conservative.—Karl Marx

Southern Mill Workers Page Tomorrow



Tomorrow's worker correspondence page will be one written by Gastonia strikers and workers in other mills of North Carolina. Photo shows Gastonia strikers on the steps of Gastonia court house, awaiting the release of the three women held on murder charges, Amy Schechter, Vera Bush and Sophie Melvia.

John Galsworthy's New Play To Be Staged Here by Selwyn

ARCH SELWYN has added John Galsworthy's new play, "Exiled," to his list of importations this season. The production is now current in London and is doing well.

The other importations include "Many Waters," in which Ernest Truax will play the lead. This is the work of Moncton Hoffe. Noel Sweet's new operetta, "Bitter Codd," will have Peggy Wood as star.

Greenwich Village boasts of a new theatre. The playhouse is situated on Grove St., near Bedford, and is named Gansvoort Theatre. The first play of the season, "A Noble Rogue," by Kenyon Scott, will open on Aug. 15. It is a musical melodrama set in around New Orleans of 1812.

"Remote Control," the new Jones-Green mystery melodrama, will open at Great Neck Aug. 10, then play Werbas's, Jamaica, and Werbas's, Flathush. The play is due here on Aug. 26. William B. Mack heads the cast.

Morganstern and Short's modernized version of "A Temperance Town" is playing in Jamaica this week, prior to its showing on Broadway. The play is taken from Charles H. Hoyt's well-known satire.

"Hold Everything" will be given for the 350th time tonight at the Broadhurst Theatre. The musical show has been hereabout since Oct. 10.

Lulu Vollmer has just completed an adaptation of Imre Frazekas' "Trojka" and has turned the script over to Laura D. Wilck, who will present the play here sometime in the fall.

Marian Forance has acquired "The Whip Hand," a melodrama by George S. Brooks and Margarey Chase, and will place it in rehearsal next month for fall showing.

Silesian Communists Clash with the Police

BERLIN (By Mail).—A great demonstration took place in connection with the second Silesian Red Women's Rally at Breslau. A number of workmen were arrested for wearing the uniform of the Red Front Fighters League, though they wore no badge of the prohibited league. Later the police pressed into the demonstration and struck women and children with their rubber cudgels. There was a third collision in the evening, when the police raided a small meeting of the demonstrators and arrested ten persons.

AMUSEMENTS

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NEWEST RUSSIAN MASTERPIECE IN OLD SIBERIA (KATORGA)

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SEE & HEAR NINA TARASOVA AND RUSSIAN CHOIR ON THE MOVIE TONE

COMPANY UNION ON NEW HAVEN RAILWAY SHOPS

Officials 'Get Graft'; Live on Workers

(By a Worker Correspondent)

BOSTON, Mass. (By Mail).—The shopcraft workers on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad are forced to join a company union. The Federated Shopcrafts of the A. F. of L. are pretending to make a big drive to get them away from the company union, but it seems only a pretense.

The New Haven R. R. company union was started by a notorious detective and stoolpigeon agency, and the operators of the agency placed in such positions that they could run the "union" as they pleased.

The road paid the agency \$250,000 a year to run the company agency union and thus keep the shopmen in a position where every demand for better wages and conditions was sabotaged. The militant shopmen who grumbled were fired.

The New Haven while ago decided to form its own secret service and put its own men in the key positions in the company union. The railroad found out that the agency was grafting to the limit, it is said.

In some shops the shopmen are forced to "buy" baseball pool tickets from a company union official or get meager work or get fired. The foremen get big splits out of this.

The shopmen have been forced to pay one officer of the company union a salary of \$415 a month. The company recently sent this official on a vacation trip to California, and the men had to pay.

The New Haven shopmen have to listen to long talks by the leading company union officials, denouncing real unions, calling for more production, etc.

With the A. F. of L. not seeming to care much of a damn for the shopmen, the only way out is for a real industrial railway union to amalgamate all the railway crafts.

—SHOPMAN.

Big Increase in Export of Fur Skins From Soviet Union

MOSCOW, (By Mail).—The "Izvestia" publishes the data concerning the export of furs for the last few years.

Last year the export of furs amounted to 120 million roubles, which forms 15.4 per cent of the whole of the export of USSR abroad and is seven times greater than the export of furs in 1913. The export of furs is rapidly overtaking the greatest items of Soviet export.

At the present time there are 6 farms in the USSR, where most valuable fur animals are bred, such as the silver fox, the mink, the skunk, the raccoon and the arctic fox.

Apart from the export of valuable furs, Gostorg since last year started to export cheap furs dressed at the Soviet factories.

USSR ECONOMIC INSTITUTE. MOSCOW (By Mail).—An Institute of Economic Research is to be opened under the State Planning Commission of the U. S. S. R., according to a decision adopted by the Soviet Government.

DO NOT FORGET FRIDAY AUG. 9th.

SEE & HEAR NINA TARASOVA AND RUSSIAN CHOIR ON THE MOVIE TONE

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LAGUARDIA TOPS STRIKE BREAKING MOB, SAYS WICKS

Walker and Thomas Tickets Labor Enemies

(Continued from Page One)

sort. He ran on the socialist ticket in 1924 as a supporter of La Follette and denounced both Republicans and Democrats as unworthy the support of the voters. Yet today this same La Guardia whose recent record in Congress is one of consistent support of the Mellon-Coolidge strike-breaking government, praises his running mates that he himself branded as crooks "ve years ago."

"In his entire public record there is not one instance of La Guardia fighting for any measure that would benefit the working class."

Hits Walker and Thomas.

The regular Tammany slate with Walker, the clownish song writer, who has performed as head of the city government of thugs, gangsters, shake-down artists and strike breakers, is well known to New York City workers, especially those who have had to face on the picket lines the strikes the savage attacks of Tammany police clubs and be haled into Tammany courts for violations of injunctions.

"As to the socialist slate, headed by the Rev. Norman Thomas, that outfit has proved in action against the workers of New York that they are an adjunct to Tammany Hall, aiding in every sell out, every betrayal of the working class, besides maintaining a special corps of gangsters that work hand in hand with the regular Tammany police and their gangsters against the left wing workers."

Three Capitalist Slates.

"There are already in the field three capitalist slates," said Wicks, "the regular Tammanyites, the hybrid Tammanyites on the republican ticket and the Tammany lackeys, calling themselves socialists, with a strong possibility of electing Tammany Mayor Hylan heading a fourth capitalist ticket."

"All of them are opposed to everything that would benefit the working class. In one way or another they are all aiding the drive of yankee imperialism against the Soviet Union. Algonquin Lee, candidate for president of the board of aldermen on the socialist ticket, while a member of the city council voted for a war memorial commemorating American imperialism. For his murderous campaign against the Bolshevik revolution. They are all aiding the employers in New York and are always ready to fight any attempts to establish decent conditions for workers."

One Working Class Party.

"Against this combination of capitalist parties stands the Communist Party of the United States with a clear cut platform of working class demands. In the course of this campaign, already under way, we will expose before the workers the real nature of the capitalist parties, whether they are avowedly capitalist, or parade as alleged socialists."

"We labor under no illusions regarding the efficacy of parliamentarism to achieve our aims, but we will wage a campaign to mobilize the workers for a militant struggle against the danger of an imperialist war, against capitalist rationalization and unemployment; against the use of police and courts in strikes by creating defense corps that will fight every attempt to destroy picket lines, prevent demonstrations and wage murder campaigns against active left wing workers."

The worker who votes for any of the three or four capitalist slates in the field is simply approving the assaults of his enemies upon his class. In this campaign we definitely raise the slogan, "class against class, the Party of the working class against all the parties of the capitalist class."

PITTSBURGH IN PROTEST RALLY

(Continued from Page One)

August First performance, threatening District Organizer Pat Devine with dire consequences. Devine replied that the meeting would be held permit or no permit.

When speakers announced that the meeting would go on regardless of the presence or interference of the crowd of police, the demonstrators cheered lustily. Every mention of the need to defend the Soviet Union and fight the war danger was loudly applauded.

Captain Block, in charge of the police, said: "If violations are cited in the minutes, we will make information against the speakers."

"The display of force," Pat Devine replied from the platform, "was made with the purpose of intimidating the workers, and keeping them away from the meeting. Our demonstration tonight is not broken up because the authorities want to create illusions in the minds of the workers about 'freedom of speech.' The taking of notes at the meeting is part of a preparation for a drive against the Communists and may be used as the basis for another frame-up."

Another open air meeting was announced for next Thursday.

Communist Activities

MANHATTAN

1. Wednesday, August 14, all sections are to have section membership meetings. Attendance at these meetings is compulsory. There will be a CEC and DEC representative to speak on the next tasks in the Party campaign.

2. All section and unit industrial organizers are to meet Thursday, August 15, 8 p. m. sharp, at the Workers Center.

3. A meeting of all unit and section women worker organizers will be held Wednesday, August 7th, at 8 p. m. sharp, at the Workers Center.

4. All speakers and unit agitprop directors are to attend the speakers conference Thursday, August 8, 8 p. m. sharp, at the Workers Center.

5. All agitprop units are to meet on the week of August 12, Party assistance to the distribution of special issue

of Labor Unity. Distribution of special leaflet of the TUEL. Party support to this distribution.

6. All Party comrades are to give special assistance and support to the special leaflet of the TUEL. Party support to this distribution.

W. W. WEINSTONE, District Organizer.

Section 2 Meeting Place. All units of Section 2 will meet at the Workers Center, 25 Union Square, until further notice.

Units of Section 3 Note. Units of Section 3 which have been meeting at 107 West 57th St. will meet at the Workers Center until new headquarters are obtained.

Fraternal Organizations

Brighton Beach Concert.

The Brighton Beach Workers Center has arranged a midnight movie and concert for the benefit of the Gastonia strikers and frame-up victims on Saturday, Aug. 10, 11:30 p. m. at the Lakeland Theatre, Brighton Beach and Lakeland Ave. Tickets are 50 cents and are on sale at the W. I. R. office, 739 Broadway.

Women Great Frame-Up Victims.

Members of all the local councils of the United Council of Working Women will meet the 3 women leaders Vera Buch, Amy Schechter and Sophie Melvin, who were framed-up in the Gastonia strike, at the Central Opera House, 6th St. and Ave. Council members will gather in the dressing room of the hall and enter the meeting room in a body. They will sing and read their banners and slogans. Be sure to come on time.

United Council of Working Women, KATE CITLOW, Secretary.

Sunday Boat Excursion.

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Harlem Youth Club Hike.

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CHESTER MARINE WORKERS AID TO BIG CONFERENCE

East Coast Meet Here August 17-18

(Continued from Page One)

The call of the "s attention to the intolerable conditions now existing aboard the ships, and shows how the marine industry has undergone radical changes since the end of the war.

Conditions

"The universal introduction of oil fuel," the call says, "the Diesel engine, the electric drive, the 'metal mike,' the shipping splice, the automatic chipping hammers, the paint spraying machines and even the mechanization of the galley, have practically reduced the status of the seaman to that of an unskilled worker."

"The introduction of these labor-saving devices has resulted in terrific speed up and thousands of seamen are thrown on the beach."

It is pointed out that the rationalization process has affected not only the seamen, but the longshoremen as well. "The speed up and the introduction of new machinery (conveyors, etc.) has resulted in the employment of less men on dock, deck and hold."

Profits of Bosses.

While the marine workers are facing these abominable conditions, it is charged, the ship owners are piling up tremendous profits. The government with the passage of the Jones-White subsidy law has made it possible for the steamship companies to draw tremendous sums from the U. S. treasury for the exploitation of the seamen.

George Mink, secretary of the Marine Workers League, has already received information as to the number of delegates expected from some of the Eastern clubs, as follows: Baltimore, 10 delegates; Philadelphia, 5; Boston, 5; Norfolk, 3; Southern Ports Marine Workers League, 5.

Representation.

Every ship, fleet and dock committee is entitled to send one delegate to the Aug. 17 conference. Progressive groups in other marine organizations will receive representation according to the number of progressive members represented.

Auto Workers Active.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 8. — The most recent revolt among the auto workers — the strike of 300 workers in the Limousine Body Co. in Kalamazoo has heightened interest in the conference called by the Auto Workers Union and the T. U. E. I. for Aug. 24. This conference will lay the basis for a new, militant, national auto union.

The strike in Kalamazoo is the latest of a series of struggles indicating the new offensive of the auto workers against wage cuts and the speed up.

Worcester Meet Soon.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 8. — Lively activity is reported in preparation for the Worcester Conference of the Trade Union Educational League which will be held here this Friday, Aug. 9, in Belmont hall, 62 Belmont St. The conference will pick delegates to the Trade Union Unity Convention to be held in Cleveland.

A special "Call for Action" has just been issued to all the workers in the metal industry in this city—machinists, tool and die makers, lathe hands, press operators, helpers, office workers, etc.—urging them to elect shop committees to the forthcoming conference.

Citing the unbearable speed up and wage cuts, the call concludes: "Shall we stand by, silent, and let the bosses do what they want with us?"

SUPPORT THE DAILY WORKER

COME TO THE MOONLITE CRUISE

Remember This Date Aug. 18!

Pleasant Bay Park, the place of the big carnival!

Aug. 18, the day of the big carnival!

Will it be the biggest affair in years?

If preparations for entertainment, athletic features, food, dancing and what not mean anything, it will!

For your own sake keep this date open!

And watch for further announcements in the press!

Remember Sunday, Aug. 18!

TRY NEW TRICK IN CAR STRIKE

Seek to Break Walkout by Running Busses

(Continued from Page One)

L. Leaders are said to be in agreement.

The street car men fought so militantly when the company attempted to operate the cars under police protection, and public opinion was so obviously with them, that the City Council was forced to order the company to discontinue its efforts to operate the cars under the pretext of stopping the bloodshed. In reality it was an acknowledgment of defeat in the effort to break the strike in this way. Now they are trying a new method.

When the workers demanded, in mass meetings and by overwhelming votes in union meetings, to call a general strike in New Orleans, the A. F. of L. officials fought against it. Throughout, the A. F. of L. has co-operated with every move to quiet what very obviously developed into a revolt the officials were unable to quell.

The company declared its readiness to negotiate with the A. F. of L. reactionaries, even going to the length of proposing a three-year agreement with the union, which the workers unanimously rejected. The demands include an 8-hour day, instead of the existing 9-hour day, wage increases to a 60-cents-an-hour minimum, no dismissals without the consent of the union, elimination of the "no-strike" clause from the agreement and non-interference in union affairs. These demands were all rejected by the company.

Recognizing the need of building a powerful working class union under leadership capable of exposing the A. F. of L. betrayals and successfully leading struggles, the carmen are sending a delegation to the Trade Union Unity Convention in Cleveland Aug. 31, to help organize a center which will be able to give guidance to their struggles.

LEADERS OF TAXI STRIKE LONG IN "RACKET" GAME

Men Applaud Demand for Real Fight

(Continued from Page One)

Former official of the Yellow Taxi Corporation.

President of City Taxi Service during Mogul Checker strike, 1924. Last company to settle with union. Official of the Guardian Taxi Company during strike of 1925. (Out in wages.)

Operated fleet of Willys-Knight cabs in 1928.

E. Z. Taxi Corp., 1925.

Martin's Labor Record: Former official of Royal Martel Cab Manufacturing Co., with John Ullman.

Leading spirit behind the "White Horse," cut rate enterprise which was fought by the big fleet owners. Until a few weeks ago in the employ of the Mogul Checker Cab Co.

HEARING FOR 20 WORKERS TODAY

Youth Jailed Red Day; Bronx Protest Meet

(Continued from Page One)

The Soviet Union at Intervale and Wilkins Aves., Aug. 1, when a mob of harness bulls swooped down on the meeting and began slugging right and left.

Sidney Bloomfield, chairman of the meeting, was repeatedly dragged off the speakers' platform, but cheered on by the workers, who stood their ground valiantly despite the bloodthirsty onslaught, he defied the bloodthirsty thugs and mounted the rostrum again and again.

Finally he was hauled off to jail and the workers, though badly beaten physically, showed that they had not been cowed by retiring in order, still resisting the assaults of the police. Bloomfield was later released, but again arrested in the raid.

A number of working youth marched to Boston Rd. headquarters, trailed by police in taxicabs, and the raid followed. Those arrested, in addition to Bloomfield, were Harry Eisenman, Anna Feur, Dave Malikan, Barney Forman, Carl Frische, Max Wolf, Harry Kaplowitz, Philip Kauffman, Leo Brick, Pearl Mann, Sophie Zukor, Jeanette Rubin, Helen Schiffman, Shirley Pearl, Sonia Levine, Ray Halpern and John Kaplovski.

Bronx workers, meeting under the auspices of the Communist Party, will stage a protest demonstration at the scene of the attack, Wilkins and Intervale Aves., tonight.

Laura Oken and Helen Haynor, Pioneer leaders, arrested near Union Square while attempting to protect Pioneers from police brutality during the Union Square demonstration, will also be given a hearing today at the 57th St. Court. The International Labor Defense will provide counsel for all 20 young workers.

FAKERS 'DEPLORE' MILL CONDITIONS

Only Workers Can Save Gastonia Victims

(Continued from Page One)

pressions of college professors, "socialists," and the A. F. of L. bureaucrats into believing that any aid can be expected from that source.

Only Workers Can Save Them.

As the National Textile Workers Union pointed out at Gastonia only militant activity will gain organized conditions in the mills. And as the International Labor Defense emphasizes, only the mass protest of the American working class will better conditions, and will save the 23 Gastonia strikers and leaders from the electric chair or long terms in prison.

Remember the aims of the International Labor Defense:

\$50,000 for the defense of the strikers!

100,000 new members by the end of the trial!

1,000,000 names on the mass protest petition!

Form locals of the I. L. D. everywhere. The strength of the I. L. D. is in a network of active, strong units throughout the land. Now is the time to create these units while mass opinion is rising against the master class' treatment of the Gastonia prisoners.

CALL FOR UNITED TENANTS' FIGHT

Harlem Mass Meeting Plans Wide Activity

(Continued from Page One)

the city and start on the formation of new tenants' leagues.

The resolution presented to delegates of workers' clubs, tenants' leagues, the Communist Party and other organizations initiated the movement for a city-wide conference uniting all working class tenants in a powerful mass movement for a militant fight against landlord oppression. It exposed the role played by the capitalist politicians in deluding the tenants with fake laws and investigations, and proposed that the tenants should organize in house committees and block committees, coordinated in the tenants' leagues.

Advertise your Union Meetings here. For information write to The DAILY WORKER Advertising Dept. 26-28 Union Sq., New York City

MEXICO DEPORTS GEN'L SANDINO

Gen'l Sandino Deported

Daily Worker

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Address and mail all checks to the Daily Worker, 26-28 Union Square, New York, N. Y.

Berger's Milwaukee Brand of Socialism

THE death on Wednesday of Victor L. Berger removed from political activity the one man who, more than any other, personified that spurious, emasculated socialism that grew up as the left wing of the populist movement in the middle west in the nineties of the last century and the first decade of this century.

Berger was the leader of the attempts to make the socialist movement a tail end of the kite of Bryan. At all times fighting with the tenacity of a bulldog against unity of the working class forces and always in the lead in campaigns to expel militant workers from the socialist party, Berger never missed an opportunity to fawn in the most servile manner before every political movement of the small capitalist class, and to advocate unity of the socialist party with such elements.

He built up a political machine in Milwaukee that when in office could in no way be distinguished from the old parties. Working class speakers were arrested and thrown into jail for using the streets the same as under any avowedly anti-labor administration.

His one public act in behalf of the workers was when he introduced in congress a motion to investigate the Lawrence strike in 1912-13. This was done under pressure of the militant section of the socialist party membership, at the same time Berger, Hillquit and company, in control of the socialist party machinery, were preparing to expel William D. Haywood from the organization for violation of the infamous and provocative Article II, Section 6, of the socialist party constitution, which stipulated that anyone advocating violence in labor disputes or interpreting political action as anything other than voting at the polls shall be expelled.

During the world war Berger used his paper, the Milwaukee Leader, as the official organ in the United States of Phillip Scheidemann, Frederick Ebert and the other Kaiser socialists who betrayed the German workers into the imperialist slaughter house. Like Morris Hillquit, the leader of the socialist party in the East, Berger defended the majority social-democrats of Germany for voting the war credits asked by the imperial government. He published articles bitterly assailing Karl Liebknecht for breaking with the social patriots and repeated the Scheidemann slanders that Liebknecht was not exactly in his right mind when he, with Franz Mehring and Rosa Luxemburg, referred to the Scheidemanns as "stinking carrion" and to Karl Kautsky as a "prostitute" of imperialism.

Had the United States entered the war on the side of the Central Powers, instead of against them, there is not the slightest doubt that Berger would have been a howling patriot.

Interesting, indeed, in this connection, is the comment of Ludwig Lore's "New Yorker Volkzeitung," which yesterday morning published a long editorial praising Berger and concluding as follows:

"And when class conscious workers in and out of the United States has lost one of its outstanding leaders, the Volkzeitung lowers the Red Flag in sincere mourning before the bier of its co-fighter."

For the Volkzeitung to speak of the Red Flag is to traduce the revolutionary movement. Long ago it lowered the Red Flag of revolution and substituted therefore the white flag of surrender to the capitalist class (the life-long emblem of Berger) and has since waged a struggle against the working class and its vanguard, the Communist International.

A much more correct estimate of Berger comes from another of his journalistic admirers of recent years, the New York Times, which praises Berger as a sensible capitalist politician, when it says:

"Mr. Berger was an astute, cold politician of hard sense, and it was often said of him that while he talked socialist politics and theories, he played good American politics."

The Times' ideal of good politics being, as is well known, the game as conducted by Tammany Hall.

It was just such politics that was played by Berger and company when almost ten years ago they called the Chicago police force to evict from the convention hall the duly elected left wing delegates who were a majority at that convention and who had mandates from the membership to take the socialist party out of the hands of the Bergers, Hillquits, etc.

The political and organizational decadence of the socialist party since these events is indicated by the fact that when the Milwaukee machine politician died he held the title of national chairman of the socialist party.

The working class of the world and the workers' and peasants' government of the Soviet Union has lost, in the death of Berger, one of its most bitter enemies and capitalism has lost a good and faithful servant.

Emphasizes Right Wing Bankruptcy

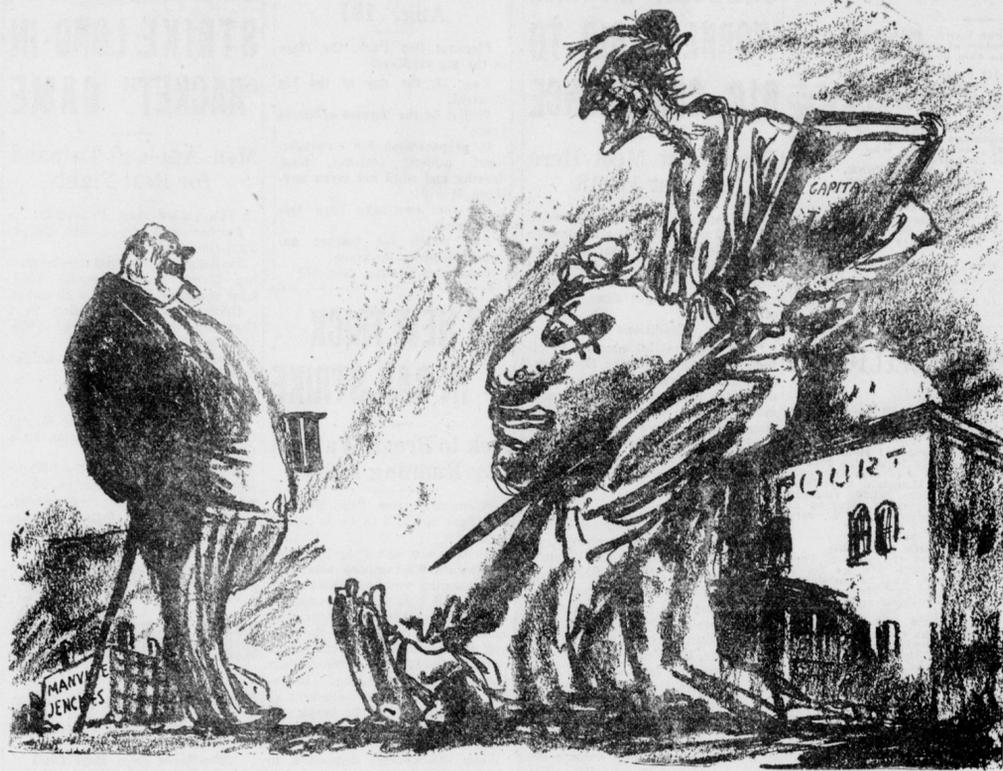
Before the tremendous mass movement generated in the world-wide demonstrations of August 1st, against imperialist war and for the defense of the Soviet Union, had concluded, the class struggle in various parts of the world again burst forth with elemental fury.

A half a million textile workers in Britain refused to be betrayed back to the slave pens by the wiles of the "labor" agents of imperialism at the head of the government. Two hundred thousand workers of India went on strike two days after August 1st. On the same day scores of Rumanian workers died in the streets defiantly facing the bullets of the fascist police. In Colombia the workers are again rising against the hirelings of Yankee despotism.

Uninterruptedly, continuously, in every part of the capitalist world, grows the revolt of the masses against their tyrannical oppressors. And yet, in spite of all this, there are elements but recently in the revolutionary movement, of the type of Lovestone and his followers, who deny the radicalization of the working class, who sneer at the Communist International estimate of this period as one of growing radicalization of the masses.

Life itself is daily emphasizing the total bankruptcy of this right wing aggregation of political degenerates.

HER PRICE!



By Fred Ellis.

Saving the "Honor of the South"

By LISTON M. OAK

The state of North Carolina camouflages vengeance with "fairness and impartiality."

The defense counsel has won the first skirmish with the prosecution which is trying to railroad twenty-three members of the National Textile Workers Union to electrocution or the penitentiary. Thirty minutes after the trial began on July 29th in Gastonia, the prosecution was on the defensive. The weakness of their case has already been made apparent.

The state of North Carolina has been forced to retreat from the original plan of the Manville-Jenckes prosecution to rush the trial rapidly through the Gaston county court, before a mill-owning judge, Hoyle Sink, appointed by the mill-owning governor, with a carefully picked jury of mill owners and their dependents and business men who depend largely upon the patronage of the mills. First, the governor was forced to appoint Judge Barnhill to replace Judge Sink. Second, Judge Barnhill was forced to announce that he would not try the case before a Gaston county jury but would bring one in from an adjoining county to Gastonia. Third, the judge was forced to grant the motion of the defense counsel for a change of venue and the case was moved to Mecklenburg county. Fourth, the prosecution had to change the charge against the three girls to second degree murder.

Workers Did It.

How and why was all this done? Largely because of the mass pressure of the workers. Today in Gaston county it would be hard to find a mill worker who is not sympathetic to the defendants even if he is not yet a member of the National Textile Workers Union.

Throughout the South the radicalized workers are in revolt or on the verge of revolt against the stretch out system, and are steadily organizing for a fight for better conditions. The mill owners and the machinery of the state which they dominate fear

North Carolina Camouflages Vengeance With "Fairness and Impartiality"

the effect upon these workers of "another Sacco-Vanzetti case." They fear exposure of capitalist justice, the disillusionment of the workers who have already lost most of their faith in the old shibboleths about democracy, equality, impartiality, fairness of the state. It may be said that the Manville-Jenckes Company has failed in two of its plans: first, to lynch Fred Beal and run the other union organizers and most active strikers out of town and smash the union; second, to rush the trial thru before the I. L. D. and the N. T. U. had built up a nation wide defense organization and mobilized the forces of the aroused working class. There has been for some time past a split in the battery of lawyers for the prosecution: one group directly hired by Manville-Jenckes, led by Major Bulwinkle, who would stop at nothing, whose methods are crude and whose only desire is to get rid of the "troublesome foreign agitators," and another group representing the southern capitalists generally, who fear reaction against them, for political and other reasons, who are influenced by the mass pressure of the workers and the outraged popular sentiment throughout the state, who want to send the defendants to the chair or penitentiary as much as the others, but who want to do it by "due process of law," camouflaging the trial with the usual trimmings of capitalist justice.

Remember Other Cases.

They have been made aware that the workers of America have learned the lessons of the Mooney-Billings, Sacco-Vanzetti, and other cases in the history of the American labor movement. They figure that they can accomplish their purpose just as well in Charlotte as they could in Gastonia. They think that they

"The prosecution does not need to be too depressed about the change of venue for the bolsheviks. The Charlotte atmosphere is not reputed to be especially favorable to agitators and such."

In other words, this editor reassures the prosecution that they can obtain a conviction in Charlotte almost as readily as in Gastonia, for anyone who agitates against the capitalist exploitation is just as cordially hated there as in Gastonia.

Veiled Danger Greater.

The danger is not less, but greater. The prosecution must succeed in its attempt to delude the workers with the belief that there will be a fair trial to lull the workers into passivity. The vengeance of the mill owners, of capitalism, against those who dare challenge their domination over the lives of the workers, is just as terrible when camouflaged with empty phrases, as it is in the raw, crude form of beating strikers on the picket line, destroying their headquarters and homes and threatening their lives.

Cleverer Scheme.

In other words, convict the strikers and union organizers of murder and conspiracy to murder, get rid of the Communists and militant workers and their union, but do it smoothly, respectfully, impartially, judicially; no rough stuff such as the Manville-Jenckes and their Gastonia gang pulled off. Don't shock public opinion with the crudity displayed heretofore. Try to camouflage the class issues involved. Don't advertise Communism. Prevent the union from getting publicity. Such is the tactic of the state of North Carolina.

In line with this is the move of the prosecution in releasing the three women organizers and Communists on bail, and reducing the charge against them to second degree murder. This is a fake gesture of "southern chivalry," calculated to appeal to public opinion and build up this illusion that the state is fair and impartial, merciful to "defenseless" girls, etc.

The Greensboro Daily News of August 1 says editorially:

Thesis on the International Situation

(Continued from Page 2.)

proletariat, on the basis of applying new forms of the tactics of a united front from below and of largely drawing into the struggle the unorganized masses (stretch out committees in Germany, conferences of workers' shop delegates, like those that prepared the May Day strike in Paris and Berlin). For this purpose they must rush all their forces into the industrial undertakings, they must make of every factory a fortress of Communism. They must make a selection of the best elements of the old cadres, supplementing them with new forces that are rising in the process of class battles from below, from the masses; they must in a planned and systematic way develop self-education which is the most important instrument for the revolutionary re-education and bolshevik steeling of the Party cadres. From the point of view of solving the central task—winning the majority of the working class for Communism—it is necessary to take all measures to crystallize organizationally the political influence of the Communist Parties.

In view of the threat to a number of parties who have hitherto worked openly, of a ban upon their legal existence, the Tenth Plenum of the ECCI makes it the duty of these Parties immediately and unconditionally to take all necessary

political and organizational measures to develop by all possible means a mass struggle against this threat, to assure the continuation, even an expansion of their mass work also under conditions of illegality, and to be ready at any moment to combine illegal and legal methods of work.

In the struggle against the threatening war danger, against the employers' offensive and against the slanderous campaign of the reformists, all Communist Parties must conduct an extended campaign of making clear the colossal achievements of Socialist construction in the Soviet Union (the Five Year Plan). Capitalist rationalization which drives the proletariat more and more to poverty must be contrasted by them with Socialist reconstruction carried out in the U. S. S. R.—and undertaking that is becoming a powerful lever for raising the material and cultural standards of the working class and of the toiling masses of the village.

11. At the same time all the Parties must strengthen most decisively the activities of the Communist Parties and of the revolutionary trade union opposition in the reformist trade unions; in countries where the trade union movement is split they must work with all their energies in the interests of strengthening the Red Trade Unions.

In order to strengthen the influence of the Communists in the fac-

ories in the struggle against the employers, against fascism and reformism, in order to give a broader basis to the work of the Red Shop and Factory Committee, and in order to give all the battles of the working class a more organized character, it is necessary to create cadres of revolutionary delegates elected by the workers in the factories.

All the Sections of the CI must accomplish a basic turn and a radical change in the methods of their work in the realm of revolutionary activity among the most oppressed and exploited strata of the proletariat, among the working women, the working youth, and the village workers.

In the fact of the growing role of the laboring youth, and particularly in connection with the war danger, the question of a revolutionary mobilization of and an extended influence over the masses of the working youth acquires extremely great significance and demands increased attention on the part of all the Communist Parties to the questions of the youth movement as well as active support to the work of the Y. C. I. In the past year the Y. C. I. has fulfilled its task in carrying out the line of the Comintern as regards the struggle against the Right and the Conciliators. The position of the mass work of the Young Communist Leagues, however, and their organi-

zational development, have remained entirely unsatisfactory and imperatively dictate the necessity of carrying out that turn towards work among the masses which was demanded by the Fifth World Congress of the Y. C. I.

In countries where there is a revolutionary peasant movement and a national movement for liberation, the main task must consist, besides winning the majority of the working class, in reinforcing the hegemony of the proletariat and the leadership of the Communist Party in this movement.

It is the task of the entire Comintern to aid in all possible ways the creation and the strengthening in the colonies of mass Communist Parties, as Parties of the proletariat, as the vanguard and the leading force in the coming revolutionary battles.

12. It is necessary to steer a firm course towards mass parties, fighting both against the remnants of sectarianism and social democratic traditions and against the remnants of unprincipled factionalism which in a number of parties (for instance the American) cramps their further development and is one of the causes that prevents them from becoming a mass Party.

In a number of sections of the Comintern, like for instance the Swedish one, there are still widespread Right vacillations which are

CEMENT

By FEODOR GLADKOV

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SHUK was clenching his fists and laughing bitterly. "Well, here you are, Serge; what fine work, eh? But Badin remains in the Party; Shramm remains, Khapko and all that drunken crowd. Ha, the bureaucrats can sing in glee! But Savchuk has been turned out of our Group, and Mekhova and you have been excluded—now it's easier for them; everything will go well for them now. But I'm going to show them how the fishermen catch fish! I shall know how to shake them up."

Tskheladze shuddered convulsively and again stretched his fingers out like a fan.

"Comrade, why are you joking? Why are you speaking empty words? Let me look with my own eyes at what you have written about me?"

Again there was astonishment in the eyes of the quiet man. He leaned short-sightedly over the papers and said in a tired voice:

"Comrade Nachkassov, show Tskheladze the decision in his case." Tskheladze with his heavy boots clattered over the other table, and the stout member of the Commission showed him a sheet of paper covered with writing.

"Here. Read. Can you read Russian?"

And he pointed with his finger to the middle of the sheet.

"Go to hell, you son of a bitch!"

Crazily, with mad, burning eyes, Tskheladze stared at the grey warts of Comrade Nachkassov; his teeth were chattering like small shot.

He did not glance at the paper. He struck himself a terrible blow with his fist behind the ear, and cried in a strident voice of pain and terror:

"You've cleaned me out— You've cleaned me out! I'll clean you out—! Oh!"

A shot echoed in the room and it filled with smoke.

Tskheladze lay on the floor. Blood trickled from his pierced skull.

The gaunt member of the Commission sat at the table. His face was grey. His wide-open eyes were like those of a blind man, expressionless.

Serge never knew how he had left that room. When he came to himself he saw Shidky beside him. He was pushing a glass of water between his teeth, shouting and breathing heavily.

"Drink, damn you! Don't cry like a woman. Understand, everything is not decided here. There are higher organs. The Party Committee will not let the matter go by. They can clean me out of the Party too if they like, but I won't forgive this disgrace."

Serge lay on the sofa, his whole body shaken with sobs.

Chapter XVII.

A THRUST INTO THE FUTURE.

I.

"WE SHALL GO ON!"

THE re-starting of the factory was fixed for the anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution in the coming November. It was decided to have a solemn sitting of the Town Soviet in the "Comintern" Club in order to combine the historic triumphal anniversary with the first great victory locally on the economic front.

The Party Cleansing was at an end, but the corridors of the Palace of Labor were crowded with sweaty battered people, full of blue smoke, suffocating confusion and patient expectation. The people were collecting together in groups; their sweat-damp hair clogged to their foreheads. They spoke in low tones, and looked like sick people.

The Workers' and Peasants' Inspection had been for several days, quietly and unostentatiously, carrying on a strict revision.

As usual, Gleb sat in his private office, with doors close shut, and received visitors from eleven till two. Calm and severity reigned behind his doors.

The apparatus was working, despite its complexity, calmly and powerfully, with a staff just as large as before. Only the elegant technologists were rather paler than before; dazed and with anxious eyes. Among the crowd of employes, bending over books and papers, one could mark no excitement or fear, just as though there were no Workers' and Peasants' Inspection here at all; as though no one knew what it meant, or that an inspection was taking place.

GLEB divided his time between the factory and the management offices. He ran from building to building, workshop to workshop, amidst the dust, piles of materials, the clamor of toil, restraining himself with difficulty from grasping a tool, and himself joining in the work. In the repair-shop he got into a row with Saveliev. He was one of the old workmen, morose, unsocial and silent. He often stopped work for a moment, coughed noisily and spat black thick phlegm. On one of these occasions, Gleb snatched the tool from his hand and pushed him away from the bench with his shoulder.

"What are you messing about here for, damn it! Do you think you're working for strangers?"

Saveliev, stupefied, stared at him with bloodshot eyes, deprived of breath from his coughing.

"You mustn't waste time to spit here, wink or blow your nose, but only to work. Every second is more precious to us than a whole life!"

He was shouting and swearing, brandishing the wrench, all feverish. Saveliev pushed him away with his shoulder, shook his beard and spat on his fist.

"And what do you know yourself, you shaven fool? I've been working at the bench for years. I'm a turner and a fitter and I know my job, God damn it! And you, why—you're still wet behind the ears! You're still a weakling kid! You were still at your mother's breast while I was carrying loads on my back. And here you are swanking like a commander!"

"And I spit in your old beard! There's a lot like you, always ready to loaf around and talk about what wonderful workmen they are. All you're concerned about is your own belly! You don't know anything about the general labor question and production—all that means nothing to you!"

Saveliev, his fist on high, was bellowing; he looked like a hairy shaggy old watch-dog.

"Wardy bastard! Go to hell with you, damned animal!"

Without stopping their work, the workmen were laughing and yelling with delight.

"Give Chumalov one in the jaw, old whiskers! Go on!"

"Hit him in the mug, Chumalov! Bring the old fellow to his senses!"

Gleb pulled himself together, threw the tool on to the bench and laughed so loud that it filled the whole workshop.

"Well, what an idiot and an ass I am! Don't get angry, old pal! My hands are itching, and I'm mad as a hatter!"

And off he ran to another department.

The repairing of the furnace and the crusher was almost finished. The ropeway was already working. Wheels were spinning and pulleys shrieked into the mountains. The overhead cable to the wharves, however, was still silent, with its trucks, as it were, frozen in their flight; and the safety-net beneath it red with rust. The white seven-foot clock, in the factory tower, which for three years had been still, again moved its hands; and, at night, lit up by an arc lamp, showed the hour so clearly one could read it a mile away.

In the coopers' shop preparations for work were being made. The work benches were repaired and the rubbish and dirt cleared away. Rivets had been brought from the stores in trucks. Savchuk, perspiring freely, covered with dust, was shouting and swearing—coopers are the best at swearing. He and his mates were hurrying from place to place in the shop, getting everything ready.

(To Be Continued)

a great danger also to practical appeals for a struggle against these work. Without a decisive struggle and an overcoming of these opportunistic vacillations, the Communist Parties will not be able actively to carry out the revolutionary tasks confronting them.

In conclusion, noting the increased attempts on the part of the enemies of the revolutionary proletarian movement to separate the Communist Parties from the broad proletarian masses (by means of expelling the Communist Parties are to carry out their role of the vanguard of the proletarian movement leadership, the Communist organizations, the Plenum of the ECCI, revolutionary battles and victories.