

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

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Workers Defy A. F. of L. at New Orleans

Again the striking street car workers of New Orleans have faced the fascist attacks of the police in their struggle for a living wage and endurable hours of labor and against company unionism.

Green and Mahon, always anxious to serve the interests of the employers and to force the workers to accept intolerable conditions, thought that the New Orleans strikers who were facing starvation after a seventy-three day strike which was marked by gigantic street demonstrations and three deaths, had grown so weary of the long sanguinary struggle that they could be herded back to the car barns and onto the street cars, bound and gagged to the company.

That the working class of New Orleans is standing back of the determined street car strikers is evidenced by the repeated demonstrations of solidarity during the course of the strike. The mass defiance of the police, the storming of the city hall in face of gunfire, poison gas and hand grenades, is typical of the determination of the working class of the United States to engage in fierce class battles for their elementary demands.

Only those who, like Lovestone and his followers succumb to the ideology of the petty bourgeoisie and stand appalled before the might of American imperialism, will fail to realize the tremendous significance of the radicalization process that is manifest throughout the ranks of the working class.

The New Orleans strike was directed primarily against company unionism, hence the workers were quick to reject the "agreement" so treacherously signed by Green and Mahon which meant that the American Federation of Labor officials would turn the New Orleans local of the carmen's union into what would be, to all intents and purposes, a company union.

The events at New Orleans further show that only a militant, revolutionary leadership can achieve victories in the struggles of today. The determination, the tremendous will to struggle on the part of the New Orleans strikers, even though handicapped with a cowardly and treacherous labor bureaucracy, is by no means an exceptional phenomenon today.

T. U. U. L. WIRES ORLEANS CARMEN TO RUN STRIKE

Mahon, Green Unite to Compel Them to Accept Sellout

Picketing Is Resumed Police Hurl Tear Gas Bombs; Hurt Woman

"We congratulate you on your overwhelming rejection of the sell-out of your strike, engineered by President Green of the American Federation of Labor and President Mahon of the street carmen's union," states a telegram sent yesterday by William Z. Foster, in the name of the Trade Union Unity League, of which he is general secretary.

Green, Mahon, Strikebreakers. About the time the Trade Union Unity League, the new trade union center organized by 690 representatives

AID WORKERS IN PALESTINE WAR

W.I.R. Exposes Role of Zionist Imperialists

All press reports from Palestine, now smothered with British troops equipped with all the panoply of war, indicate that the Zionist leaders are embarked upon a campaign of financial ruin and oppression of the Arabian peasantry.

The Workers International Relief, No. 1 Union Square, New York, has issued an appeal to workers to aid the Arabian and Jewish worker and peasant families, the victims of British imperialism and its Zionist agents.

SOVIET FLIERS ON REPORT CHINESE COAST OF SIBERIA WARLORDS RAID

FSU Plans Receptions in 4 U. S. Cities Nanking Puts It, 'Hard Fighting on Border'

NIKOLAYEVSK-ON-AMUR. U. S. S. R., Sept. 12. — The monoplane Land of the Soviets, en route from Moscow via Siberia and Alaska, arrived here today from Khabarovsk, from which it placed it departed this morning.

The four Soviet airmen headed by A. Shestakof, crack flyer of the Red Army, who are bringing greetings and expressions of solidarity from the workers and peasants of the U. S. S. R. to the workers and farmers of the United States, have withdrawn 40 miles from the border town to the vicinity of Mulin.

The Friends of the Soviet Union are planning working class receptions for the Land of the Soviets crew in Seattle, San Francisco, Chicago and New York, at all of which points the flyers are scheduled to stop. In addition, workers from Boston, Detroit, Philadelphia, speaking at the final conference of the reception committee on Sept. 9, made requests to have the Soviet emissaries visit their cities before returning to the first workers' republic.

At the conference the ways and means committee reported that the tractor campaign was proceeding very favorably, many organizations having pledged themselves to collect funds.

Sections Mobilize Today

The Executive Committee of District Two has issued the following instruction for mobilization of the section membership today:

"Sections 1, 2, 3 are to report at 26-28 Union Square, room 402, 7 p. m. sharp; sections 4, 5 at the N. G. Center, 235 W. 129th St., 7 p. m. There will be no excuse for the failure of any comrade of these sections from not being present on time."

Utilize the Chicago Trial to Spread Gaston Defense Drive

On Way to Judge Lyle's Court Defendants Rally Workers for Aid

"Workers throughout the nation are responding instinctively and in increasing numbers to the support of the textile strikers and organizers facing death in the electric chair in North Carolina. This is the direct result of the attempted lynching and the beatings of strike organizers by the fascist 'Black Hundred,' as well as the utter failure of the mill barons' prosecution to support their murder charges with the least tangible evidence."

Communist Candidate for Mayor Flays Police Terror Against Negroes

Weinstone Calls Smashing of Harlem Meetings Part of Capitalist Subjection Policy

Demands Mass Protest of Negro and White Workers at Red Night Rallies

Declaring that the breaking up of Communist Party meetings in Harlem by the police is part of the policy of the capitalist class to keep the Negro masses in subjection, Comrade William W. Weinstone, Communist candidate for mayor, in a statement issued last night, calls upon the Negro and white workers to fight against race discrimination under the leadership of the Communist Party. The statement reads as follows:

The violence of the New York police in breaking up election rallies of the Communist Party of the U. S. A. in the Negro sections of Harlem, going even to the point of threatening to shoot the Negro

workers who defended their right to freedom of speech, is not a casual incident of arbitrary action by the police. It is part of the systematic attempt by the capitalist class to intimidate and suppress the Negro workers that are beginning to understand in ever greater numbers the necessity for following the Communist leadership in order to secure full economic, political and social equality. It is part of the settled policy of the exploiting class to perpetuate a race discrimination, dividing the ranks of the working class, and to prevent the development of class solidarity among the black and white workers for a united

3,000 WORKERS DEFEND MEETING

Broken by Police After Zionist Attack Fails

After several hundred Jewish fascists and socialists were unable to break up a Communist Party open air meeting at Stone and Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn, last night which was defended by an iron ring of members of the Workers Guard, the police were called upon to attack the demonstration against British imperialism and its Zionist ally.

The police charged, brutally hitting left and right. More than a score of workers were severely beaten, one having his head cut open and another left lying unconscious. The police refused him any medical attention. Six workers were arrested including Harold Williams, Negro District Organizer of the Communist Party.

Reign of Terror. For several hours afterward a reign of terror prevailed in the working class section of Brownsville.

The fascists attempted to break up the meeting until 10:45 without success, when they called upon the

Foster to Speak at Tailors Conference Here Tomorrow Morn

William Z. Foster, general secretary of the Trade Union Unity League, will be the principle speaker at the shop delegate conference called by the Amalgamated Section, T. U. U. L. which will be held tomorrow at 11 a. m. at Stuyvesant Casino, Second Ave. and Ninth St. The conference will discuss and act on the question of mobilizing the rank and file members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union against the Sidney Hillman clique which now controls the organization.

Other speakers at the conference will be Ben Gold, secretary, Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union; Sam Lipitz, S. Weisman and A. Oswald.

Grafting Exposed. The amount of graft and corruption within the Amalgamated has been disclosed as the result of a fight between two right wing groups in the organization. A Yanofsky, business agent of the Vest-makers' Trade Board was accused of accepting graft from contractors. An investigating committee was elected, but Yanofsky did not appear before it. In fact, he even stopped coming to the union office at 35 W. 15th St. The committee then went to his home, where Yanofsky stated that he is a "sick man" and does not know anything about graft.

This is the declaration of J. Louis Engdahl, national secretary of the International Labor Defense, who has just returned to New York City after visiting seven districts of the organization that is defending the Gastonia prisoners. These districts included Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Gary, Indiana, and Buffalo. Engdahl had been called to Chicago to appear with 25 other members

SOPHIE MELVIN VISITS NEW YORK

Welcome Banquet Will Be Held Tomorrow

Sophie Melvin, 19-year-old member of the Young Communist League and one of the 16 defendants in the Gastonia murder trial, who arrived in New York yesterday will be welcomed at a banquet to be held at the Workers Center, 26-28 Union Square, tomorrow at 8 p. m.

The program in addition to speeches by members of the Communist Party and the Young Communist League will include dancing and other features.

This will be the first time that Melvin has been in New York since she was charged with murder after the police attack on the Workers International Relief tent colony in Gastonia, June 7, and a large turnout to welcome her is expected. Tickets for the banquet are 50 cents.

Shoe Workers Hold Meeting Tonight at Cooper Union Hall

The Independent Shoe Workers Union will hold a general membership meeting tonight at 6 p. m. at Cooper Union, Third Ave. and 8th St., when questions of vital importance to the organization will be taken up. All union members are urged to present, also on time.

A report will be given on the recent attacks on the union by the U. S. Department of Labor and Tammany Hall r-lice. Methods to combat the attacks will be acted upon.

During recent weeks, the U. S. Labor Department has written to the shoe manufacturers having agreements with the union and have ordered them to break their contracts with the union. It has also sent agents of the department to union factories and attempted to have the workers fill out questionnaires of an anti-labor character.

The speakers will be Fred Beidenka; general manager of the union; Ben Gold, secretary-treasurer, Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union; Joseph Magliacano, Italian organizer and a representative of the Trade Union Unity League. Steve Alexanson, president of the union, will preside.

LELL DESCRIBES MILLMEN'S RAID

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 12.—C. M. Lell, who exposed the false alibi of Solicitor Carpenter who is "investigating" the bloody attack upon National Textile Workers Union organizers and accused the prosecutor directly of participating in the raid, presented the following affidavit to the court today:

"On September 9 I was sitting on the porch at 512 West Airline Ave. I saw a string of cars go down West Airline Ave. They hollered and blew their horns as they passed by the house.

Threaten to Kill. "About 100 men came into the front room. There were about 500 men in the yard. They asked me if I was one of the organizers. I told

CITIZENS UNION ON LOOKOUT FOR STRIKE BREAKERS

Choose Thomas and Injunction Judge for Jobs Says Wicks

Flays Socialist Gang Bosses Know of Class Fight in Election

"When the Citizen's Union praised Norman Thomas, socialist party candidate for mayor as 'a man of ability, learning and high ideals,' it proved that it is really class conscious," declared H. M. Wicks, Communist candidate for president of the board of aldermen, in an interview yesterday.

"The Citizen's Union," continued Wicks, "is a capitalist body that chooses among the capitalist candidates those it considers will best serve its interests. When it considered the qualifications of Thomas along with the Tammany mayor, Jimmy Walker, and the republican congressman, La Guardia, the Citizen's Union proved that it was fully aware of the fact that the three parties, republican, democrat and socialist all alike stand for the interests of the capitalist exploiters against the working class."

Also Endorsed Callaghan. "There is absolutely no inconsistency in the action of the Citizen's Union in endorsing the notorious injunction judge, Justice Callaghan of Brooklyn, one day and approving Norman Thomas the next," said the Communist candidate.

"Both of them have proved their ability as strikebreakers. The fact that Callaghan issues vicious injunctions from the bench while Thomas and the socialists encourage and organize fascist attacks against New York strikers indicates only a difference in method of serving the interests of capitalism and fighting the working class, but not a difference in principle.

"The Citizen's Union is to be congratulated for its clear perception of class lines and for the fact that it is not fooled by socialist labels," sarcastically said Wicks.

"It is a tribute to the Communist Party and to its candidate for mayor," added Wicks, "that in considering candidates for its approval the Citizen's Union did not even mention him. No greater insult could be meted out to a working class representative than to be regarded as a possible candidate for approval by such an aggregation of capitalists and their henchmen as the Citizen's Union.

"This again emphasizes the fact that this campaign is one of class against class, with our Party alone representing the working class against all other parties in the field. The endorsement of Thomas by the Citizen's Union should be convincing evidence to all thoughtful workers that the socialist party is one of the parties of capitalism. The Citizen's Union probably strives to pick out the candidates it regards as the most effective strike breakers from the three capitalist parties, hence its fulsome praise of Thomas."

Fur Workers Again Defeat Gangsters; New Cloak Sellout

Remembering the decisive beating they were given Wednesday by the Defense Committee of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union in front of the Henry Zucker fur shop, 235 W. 26th St., gangsters of the scab International Fur Workers Union ran for cover yesterday morning when they saw the strong union committee in 30th St., where they had intended to attack left wing fur workers.

As soon as the thugs saw the militant workers ready to repel their attack, they immediately ran for cover.

South Africa Workers Send 14 Pounds for Gastonia

International Solidarity Again Shown by Contribution to Defense

The ten thousand miles distance between Gastonia and South Africa are bridged by the message of working class solidarity and the funds amounting to fourteen pounds, that came to America from there today.

The Organization to Support Political Prisoners in Lithuania, strong in South Africa, sent 10 pounds, and other workers' organizations contributed four more pounds. Their contribution was sent to the Gastonia Joint Defense and Relief Campaign Committee, at 80 E. 11th St., New York City.

The martyrdom of Sacco and Vanzetti is still fresh in our memories and we are heart and soul with you in your determination that Fred Beal and his colleagues shall not suffer the fate that was theirs," the South African workers write.

Cuban Terrorism Cannot Stop The terror that is now being carried on in Cuba against labor and

DEFENSE CORPS TO GUARD GASTONIA RALLY AGAINST THREATENED MILL ATTACK

Saylor Accuses Carpenter, State's "Impartial Investigator" of Participating in Raid

Defense Attorneys Barred from 'Investigation' Held in Secret to Whitewash Gangsters

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 12.—An automobile load of ammunition and shotguns have been stored by the millmen's gang in a house behind the Workers International Relief tent colony in South Gastonia where the mass meeting Saturday will be held despite the threats spread over the front pages of the North Carolina boss-controlled papers. A strong Workers Defense Corps will guard the meeting.

No defense attorneys were permitted to be present when Judge Shaw opened the farcical investigation behind closed doors. C. D. Saylor swore in Solicitor Carpenter's presence that he was one of the organizers of the attack.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 12.—Solicitor John G. Carpenter, conducting the farcical "investigation" into the identity of the fascist gang that kidnaped three organizers of the

National Textile Workers' Union and International Labor Defense on Monday night at Gastonia, was directly identified today as one of the leaders of the gang by C. D. Saylor, one of the three organizers who were kidnaped. The investigation is conducted behind closed doors. Thirty-five other participants were accused thus far.

Saylor's account of the kidnaping of Wells, Lell and himself from the Lodge home in Gastonia was corroborated by Mrs. Helen Lodge, Mrs. J. F. Franks, C. M. Lell and others. Wells, who had been subpoenaed, was pronounced unable to appear in court by the county physician. Wells is slowly recovering, but is still in great pain, vomiting continuously.

Governor O. Max Gardner, who ordered the "investigation," declared he disbelieved any charge against Carpenter, as leader of the gang, and put the direction of the probe in the latter's charge.

GASTONIA, N. C., Sept. 12.—Mrs. Luise Southerland, one of the strikers living in the Workers International Relief tent colony, gave birth to a baby just as the time cries of the approaching posse coming to attack were heard. No one was able to go out for the doctor until very late, and both the mother and baby require special care immediately.

"The Workers International Relief is prepared to care for the families in the colony," Caroline Drew, representative of the relief organization in Charlotte said today, "with the help of our branches throughout the country."

Press Incites Lynching. Yesterday's issue of the Charlotte Observer printed a hysterical "warning to the Reds," splurged over the front page, obviously designed to whip up a lynching spirit in preparation for the mass rally Saturday.

"If the Communists persist in their announced determination to hold a rally in South Gastonia next Saturday, they do so at their own risk," it threatens. "They come in the face of the most determined opposition from citizens" (meaning the mill owners of that community). "They are not wanted. They have been run away two or three times without suffering physical violence," it continues. "They have been warned to stay away. If they persist in coming, they do so at their own risk. That is the word from the good people of the community who have been law abiding about as long as they can stand it."

Gang, Not Workers. The mill owners, through their press, are trying to make it appear that the organized gang which attacked the union leaders on Saturday and Monday, represents a popular uprising against the union. In reality, it is, as all workers know, organized by the mill and government officials and composed of mill superintendents, overseers, hangers-on, hired thugs and business men. This gang is characterized by the Gastonia Gazette as "law abiding."

Last night, the bosses' gangs of gunmen continued to roam around Gastonia and Charlotte. The offices of the I. L. D. and the union are constantly watched by the bosses' thugs.

Union Leaflet. Tomorrow, the N. T. W. U. will distribute a leaflet exposing the plans to lynch the union organizers and massacre the union members at next Saturday's meeting, as part of the campaign to stem the tide of preparation for the Charlotte Conference. It's attendant fight against the stretch-out, and to send the 23 textile leaders to death or long penitentiary terms.

"This wholesale campaign of terror has only one purpose," it

(Continued on Page Two)



# U. S. Note on Cruisers Presented in London Today Clashes with British Naval Program

## Resolution of Executive Committee of the Communist Int'l on Comrade Bukharin

AT THE 10th PLENUM

EDITOR'S NOTE: The initials C. P. S. U. (b) throughout this resolution stand for Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks).

Having acquainted itself with the decision of the joint Plenum of the Central Committee and the Central Control Commission of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks) of April 23rd removing Comrade Bukharin from work in the Comintern, the Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International declares:

Already before the VI Congress of the Comintern, Comrade Bukharin showed signs of disagreement with the general political line of the C. P. S. U. (b). In the course of the struggle carried on by Bukharin and those who share his views against the policy of the Party, this disagreement assumed the form of a separate opportunist platform, in substance a Right deviation platform.

In accordance with the tasks of socialist reconstruction of the national economy of the U. S. S. R., and following the course of industrialization of the country, the C. P. S. U. (b) has developed a victorious offensive against the capitalist elements, has carried on an intensified struggle against kulakdom by mobilizing the poor peasantry and widely applying new, productive forms of alliance (smychka) between the proletariat and the poor and middle sections of the peasantry, guaranteeing a decisive turn in the development of socialist forms of economy in the most backward sector of the national economy—in agriculture.

This policy of an intensified offensive against the capitalist elements and their elimination accompanied by a steadily increasing mass collectivization of peasant farms, an enormous swing in the construction of Soviet farms and widely developing organization of agricultural machinery and tractor centres, etc., was bound to lead at the present juncture to a sharpening of the class struggle which found expression in the increased efforts on the part of capitalist elements to resist socialist progress, and also in increased vacillations among the petty bourgeois elements.

Against this policy of the C. P. S. U. (b), the Right deviators, to whose position Comrade Bukharin has gone over, brought forward another line—a line calling for the abandonment of the offensive against the capitalist elements, the denial of the necessity of intensified struggle against the kulaks, the reduction of socialist forms of construction, which practically means capitulation before the capitalist elements. Contrary to the line of the C. P. S. U. (b), Comrade Bukharin has slipped over to a liberal interpretation of N. E. P. which leads, under the banner of loosening up the circulation of commodities, to free development of capitalist elements in the country, to the relinquishment of pressure on the kulak elements who are maliciously speculating with grain, to denial of the necessity of individual taxation of kulaks, contrary to the policy of high taxes on capitalist elements, etc., pursued by the Party. This means that Comrade Bukharin is, in reality, slipping over to the policy of class collaboration with capitalist elements, substituting the policy of class struggle of the proletariat against the kulaks by the policy of "the kulak growing into socialism."

Closely connected with this erroneous viewpoint of Comrade Bukharin, is his course of slackening the rapid tempo of the industrialization of the country pursued by the Party. While the C. P. S. U. (b) is steadily pursuing the line of ever increasing development of the industrialization of the country which is the basis of victorious construction of socialism, Comrade Bukharin and those who share his views, by capitulating before difficulties, are surrendering the positions of the proletariat in this fundamental question of construction of socialism, reflecting by their attitude the pressure which the petty bourgeois elements bring to bear on some strata of the Party. While the C. P. S. U. (b), marching at the head of the working class, which is with increasing enthusiasm building up socialism, is rallying around itself

the widest masses of toilers, Bukharin, and those who share his views, are sowing petty bourgeois pessimism and disbelief in the strength of the working class which must be overcome if the success of socialist construction is to be ensured.

Finally, in the appraisal of the situation in the C. P. S. U. (b) and of its methods of leadership, Comrade Bukharin and his group are only reiterating Trotskyite views. At a time when the C. P. S. U. (b) is successfully carrying on, under the slogan of self-criticism and broad inner-Party democracy, a wide mobilization of the masses for struggle against bureaucracy and for the purging of its ranks from elements of degeneration, Bukharin and those who share his views are hiding behind phrases of struggle against bureaucracy, opposing at the same time the reconstruction—carried on under the leadership of the Party—of the whole work of the Party organizations, trade unions, cooperatives and the Soviet apparatus on the basis of new forms for the thorough consolidation of contact with the masses, and reflecting thereby the moods of the worst bureaucratic and fossilized elements who are resisting the Party line.

Comrade Bukharin's errors in regard to the policy of the C.P.S.U. (b) are inseparably connected with his erroneous line in international policy. By underestimating the socialist offensive of the C.P.S.U. (b), as a factor undermining capitalist stabilization, Bukharin, together with Humbert-Droz, Serra, Ewert and others, is in fact providing an ideological-political basis for the policy of the Right elements throughout the Communist International. Contrary to the line of the Comintern, and especially, contrary to the decisions of the Sixth Congress, Comrade Bukharin is slipping over to the opportunist denial of the fact of the ever-growing shakiness of capitalist stabilization, which inevitably leads to denial of the rising of a new revolutionary tide in the labor movement. At the bottom of Comrade Bukharin's attitude is his anti-Marxist "theory" of the weakening of the inner contradictions of capitalism which he tries to smuggle through by phrases about the preservation of capitalist anarchy exclusively on the world market. This kind of "theory" which serves as an ideological basis for all the Right elements in the Comintern is refuted by the whole development of capitalism and is, in substance, nothing but capitulation before reformist ideology (Hilferding theory of the "recuperation of capitalism").

Comrade Bukharin's article "The Theory of Organized Economic Disorder" (Pravda, June 30, 1929) shows that far from repudiating his anti-Marxist "theory" about the weakening of the inner contradictions of capitalism he is persisting in his errors and is deepening them.

In this connection, it is perfectly clear that Comrade Bukharin and his followers' lamentations about the "disintegration" of the Comintern are a method of cowardly support of the Right elements, the struggle against whom was and is the main task in the Communist International. Comrade Bukharin and his group are trying to discredit in every possible way the healthy process of purging the Communist Parties of social-democratic elements, an absolutely necessary process particularly in view of the rising revolutionary tide, and to weaken thereby the struggle of the Comintern against the Right renegades. Being the centre of attraction for all Right elements in the Comintern, Comrade Bukharin and his group, by preaching pessimism, defeatism and disbelief in the strength of the working class, are not only putting new life into all anti-Leninist tendencies, but are helping to undermine Bolshevik discipline.

Comrade Bukharin's opportunist wobbles have resulted in him trying, behind the back of the Party, to constitute an unprincipled bloc with former Trotskyites for struggle against the C.P.S.U. (b) and the Comintern.

In view of all this, the Plenum of the E.C.C.I., while confirming the decision of the joint Plenum of the C.C. and C.C.C. of the C.P.S.U. (b) to remove Comrade Bukharin from work in the Comintern, resolves to relieve him of his post of member of the Presidium of the E.C.C.I.

### 20 Troops Killed When Moroccan Tribesmen Revolt in Bou - Denib

RABAT, Morocco, Sept. 12. (UP). Twenty troops were killed and 12 others were injured during the past few days while ousting bands of rebels from the Bou-Denib Region, it was officially announced today.

French troops have been driving into the mountain districts for several months now, using as their advance guards colonial soldiers who can be killed by the tribesmen defending themselves against imperialist domination, without so many repercussions in Paris.

The Communist Party of France has staged many demonstrations and conducts a continued campaign, very popular among the workers, against the imperialist conquest of Morocco.

The Bou-Denib region, however, has been once conquered, and the revolt comes from tribes which have their fill of imperialist exploitation.

### COVER FACTS IN SHEARER SHAME

#### Wants to Protect Jingo Government

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—It is probable that there will be a senatorial whitewash in the case of William B. Shearer, who functioned at the 1927 limitation of arms conference in Geneva as a paid propagandist of shipbuilding concerns in the United States. Shearer's suit for funds alleged to be due him from the Bethlehem Steamship Company, the Newport News Ship and Drydock Company and the Brown-Boveri Electric Company, revealed his role as a paid agent of these concerns who attended various international conferences in order to prevent any action that might affect the business of the companies.

Whitewash Ship Concerns. Attempts will be made to whitewash the ship concerns, especially the activities of Charles M. Schwab and Eugene Grace, heads of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, who employed Shearer. It is evident that Shearer is to be made the goat in this latest scandal of the heroes of Teapot Dome, Elk Hills, Veteran's Bureau and other swindles of the Harding-Coolidge-Hoover-Mellon administration that have been stepped in wholesale corruption since 1921. It is felt here that Shearer is to be sacrificed and made an example of because he was so invidious as to permit his desire for personal gain to expose the machinations of the war-mongers of the country. No one doubts that the Coolidge-Hoover administration was fully aware of and sanctioned the activities of Shearer at the Geneva conference between the United States, Britain and Japan in 1927.

Funds to Investigate. The naval affairs committee will meet tomorrow to determine whether the investigation will be by the full committee or a sub-committee.

The senate approved the resolution today within a few minutes after its audit and control committee had approved an appropriation of \$10,000 for expenses of the inquiry.

Minority leader Robinson of Arkansas declared the charges of William B. Shearer, self-styled naval expert that he was paid by American ship building corporations to represent them at Geneva, if true, constituted interference with the foreign relations of the United States.

Would Shield Lobbying. He explained the resolution had been drafted to confine the investigation to Shearer's activities at Geneva to concentrate attention on that phase of activities, rather than confusing it with lobbying, which he said was an entirely different thing.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The senate naval affairs committee decided today to turn over to a sub-committee of three or five senators the case of the big navy propaganda activities of William B. Shearer. It

### MUSSOLINI PUTS CHOICE KILLERS IN BETTER JOBS

#### Notorious Italo Balbo Minister of Aviation

A royal decree, written as are all such by Mussolini, yesterday promoted seven fascist chiefs in the Italian government from under-secretaryships to the rank of minister in posts which Mussolini formerly held. Mussolini retains the post of premier and minister of the interior.

It is known that the fascist heads have been clamoring for more prominence and opportunity to distribute the graft, and that several intrigues have been under way for some time. Mussolini's action seems to be a strategic retreat from in front of his own following, designed also to give the appearance of a return to "normal" organizational forms, and provide a false appearance of stability in Italy.

Balbo, the Murderer.

Dino Grandi becomes minister of foreign affairs; General Debono, colonel; General Gozzer, war; Rear Admiral Siriani, navy; Italo Balbo, aviation; G. Bottai, corporations; Bianchi, public works; G. Balbo, national education; G. Acerbo, agriculture and forests. All but the last three were formerly under-secretaries in their departments. Some of them are among the best hated men in Italy, for actual leadership in atrocities on the Italian workers. Italo Balbo, in particular, is a noted leader of the gangs organized during the early days of fascism to wipe out cooperatives, labor union halls, and has participated in the murder of over 10,000 workers and peasants. He gave orders in one province to "kill all suspected, and god will choose his own."

REFLOAT LINER.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Sept. 12.—The Munson liner American Legion, which went aground on the breakwater here last week, sailed today for Rio De Janeiro and New York. Temporary repairs had been made to the hole in her bow.

CONSIDER VARE CASE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Senate Republican leaders decided in a private conference today to try to delay until the regular December session of congress the consideration of the case of "Senator-elect, William S. Vare, the grafting Philadelphia political boss.

Senator Norris, republican, Nebraska, author of a resolution to exclude Vare, said he would insist upon immediate action, however.

EASTERN WORKERS STEW.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Workers on the Atlantic coast continued to suffer from the prolonged heat wave, while the West reported "unseasonably cool" weather. Baltimore and Washington registered 92 and 91 respectively; in Cheyenne, Wyo., the temperature dropped to 32.

was indicated the inquiry will start early next week.

Such a committee will guarantee the maximum of secrecy in the attempt of the Hoover administration to conceal the fact that at the identical time it was talking limitation of naval armaments with Great Britain and Japan, it sanctioned the activities of Shearer, calculated to prevent an accord being reached at the 1927 Gastonia conference.

Would Deceive Masses.

The purpose of the Shearer investigation is to try to deceive the masses by believing that the administration of Coolidge or Hoover was or is striving for limitation of armaments. The senate naval affairs committee has the task of trying to conceal the fact that all armament discussions between the imperialist powers are merely attempts to reduce the armaments of rival powers, while building more formidable instruments of warfare to blaze its own imperialist trail.

### National Miners Union Protests Imperialist Terror on Java Unions

Sharp condemnation of the imperialist Dutch government which controls Java is contained in a resolution adopted by the Executive Board of the National Miners Union at its regular quarterly session, Cleveland, Sept. 1-3. The resolution says in part:

"The government of Java, has recently arrested 25 leaders of the trade union federation in Java, the 'Sarikat Kaom Boeroeh Indonesia' and seized all union documents, in an attempt to break up the Java trade union movement. The main charge appears to be that the organization had 'lied with the World League Against Imperialism (In May 1929), in order to carry on a struggle against imperialism, and against imperialist war.

"Therefore be it Resolved: That we declare our solidarity with the Java Trade Union Movement, and with the arrested leaders, and raise our loudest protest against the imperialist Dutch government, which is responsible for the attack on our brothers and sisters in Java."

Copies of this resolution will be sent to the Dutch Embassy, Washington, D. C.; the Dutch Consulate; to the All-America Anti-Imperialist League (U. S. Section), and to the Labor Press.

### U. S. Fruit Co. Rulers in Guatemala Suspend Constitutional Laws

Cable reports to American newspapers from Guatemala City, Guatemala, state that a revolt is spreading through the outlying districts, which has become dangerous to the United Fruit Co. dominated government there. A decree was issued today suspending constitutional guarantees, and instituting a virtual state of siege. No details were available today as to who was leading the insurrection, or whether it was a genuine revolt of the oppressed peasants on the fruit plantations, or a political move of portions of the army.

They're "Perturbed."

The grip of American bankers and the U. S. Fruit Co. is so great on Guatemala, however, that any attack on the government is almost sure to develop anti-imperialist features.

The foreign ministry of Guatemala issued the following statement yesterday:

"The president of the republic and the Council of Ministers decreed yesterday a partial suspension of constitutional guarantees, because, according to trustworthy information, attempts are in progress to perturb the public order."

SAN FRANCISCO W.I.R. MOVES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12.—The Workers International League offices have been moved to 966 Market St., room 9. The office is being kept jointly with the International Labor Defense, for the joint Gastonia defense and relief drive.

No one was injured.

The winds struck Norman with such violence that window panes were carried away and houses razed.

### DISPUTE BRITISH 340,000 TONNAGE CRUISER CLAIM

#### Any Solution Means Big Dispute

A note from the U. S. state department, drafted after two days of continuous conferences between navy heads, President Hoover and Secretary of State Stimson, has been dispatched, and according to press reports from London, received today by Ambassador Dawes and will be immediately presented to Premier MacDonald.

Although the note is officially secret, it is stated on good authority that it protests emphatically against British imperialism's requirement of 340,000 cruiser tonnage. The U. S. imperialists are claiming that the tonnage of American cruisers to be built is 35,000 less. They insist on the scrapping of enough of the British program to make "parity."

Battle Begins Now.

British naval experts, fully supported by the labor party cabinet ministers on interpreting the tonnage values of the ships differently and claims that the "parity" can be met on the basis of 50 cruisers for England, totaling 340,000 tons.

While it is considered here that due to economic and diplomatic pressure, one side or the other may yield somewhat, and "parity" be officially declared, this difference of interpretation will result in a concealed race on armaments in regard to cruisers, with constant jangling and accusations of failure to abide by the agreement, similar to the furious controversy over elevation of range in battleships.

There is no limit on the quantity of aircraft the rival imperialisms can build.

MANY BRITISH JOBLESS

LONDON (By Mail).—A total of 1,170,000 workers were registered as unemployed last week in Great Britain. This is but part of the real total, being only the government figures.

MILL WORKER KILLED

IRON MOUNTAIN, Mich. (By Mail).—Ernest Grass, 44, was killed when he was struck by a large piece of lumber while at work at the Von Platen-Fox Lumber Mill here.

TORNADO HITS OKLAHOMA.

NORMAN, Okla., Sept. 12.—A tornado and cloud burst sweeping northward from Wayne, 35 miles south of here, struck Norman early today, ripping roofs of six houses and damaging four airplanes at the municipal airport.

No one was injured. The winds struck Norman with such violence that window panes were carried away and houses razed.

### T. U. U. L. WIRES ORLEANS CARMEN

#### Mahon, Green Unite to Crush Strike

(Continued from Page One)

Lives of hundreds of thousands of organized and unorganized workers at the Cleveland Trade Union Unity convention was halting the revolt of the militant street carmen, President Green of the A. F. of L. and President W. D. Mahon, of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electrical Railway Employees, were cooperating to break the strike.

Reports from New Orleans told yesterday for the renewal of militant picketing, which stopped a street car early yesterday morning and resulted in an attack on the strikers by police with tear gas bombs in which a working woman and her baby in arms were stricken down.

W. D. Mahon from Seattle, where he is attending the assembly of paid organizers and officials who form the convention of the union, issued yesterday a strict ultimatum to the New Orleans local that it must accept the sell-out agreement arrived at by Mahon, Green and the Public Service Co. officials in New York, and call off the four months' strike on the basis of a semi-open shop, a blacklist, and no gains whatsoever.

Told to Accept Blacklist! Mahon in his statement to the New Orleans strikers said that he awaited word from Green, and if the company still wanted to carry out the compact, in reality the terms of surrender by the union, "I am instructed to call on the local division in New Orleans to take up the agreement again and accept it."

Green yesterday announced from Indianapolis that the blacklist provision in the agreement, euphemistically called "the re-employment of men when conditions permit," should "not have caused the vote to reject the agreement." This was the point on which the strikers gave their overwhelming majority against the sell-out.

Bosses Demand Open Shop. The New Orleans strike began on July 2 when the Public Service Corporation of New Orleans refused to continue the union contract and instituted demands for a closed shop instead.

Police Kill Strikers. Disregarding the orders of their union heads to be "peaceful," the strikers militantly picketed and stopped all traffic for a week. An attempt to run a car July 5 brought out such stern resistance from the

mass pickets that police fired on the crowd and killed a 60 year old man, Joseph Molinerio. They also shot so that he later died, Sylvan Thibodeaux, another striker.

The determination of the pickets was redoubled and in spite of the use of the whole power of the New Orleans police department on the side of the company, many shootings, beatings and reckless charges by mounted police, the strike was maintained.

Federal Injunction.

A federal injunction was issued by Judge Borah, July 9, and the judge threatened that if any mass picketing took place he would call on the U. S. army if necessary. A force of 200 armed thugs were sworn in as deputy U. S. marshals, under U. S. Marshal Loisell. Scabs were imported in hundreds by the company and placed in the fortified car barns. Their first strikebreaking started July 13. On July 11 the mass pressure of the union membership forced the New Orleans labor council to call a mass meeting to consider a general strike in the city. This meeting was sabotaged by the union officials and the central labor council by means of a series of postponements, and finally by holding the meeting with a list of A. F. of L. misleaders and Louisiana politicians as speakers. From then on a condition of stalemate ensued, with strikebreakers running part of the cars.

Famous Collaborationist.

Mahon is an old hand at strike-breaking, having betrayed the subway workers' strike in New York in 1926, and is one of the partners in the infamous Mitten Plan in Philadelphia, by which last April the union pledges never to organize any more of Mitten's street railways in Philadelphia, Boston or Buffalo, in return for a class collaboration agreement on one of his lines. The Mittens control the transportation system of Philadelphia, and use the blacklist extensively on their bus system there.

SNOW IN DAKOTA.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Snow has fallen today in Wyoming and the Black Hills region of South Dakota, the weather bureau reported. Temperatures from 10 to 20 degrees below normal were reported from many points in the region between Colorado, Utah and Nevada, and the Canadian frontier. Heavy frosts were reported from North Dakota and Northwestern Minnesota.

Havre, Mont., reported a temperature of 24 degrees—eight below freezing.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—A new gas which, if breathed five minutes, is supposed to make a person immune from seasickness, was shown at the shipping and engineering machinery exhibition, which opened today at the Olympia Hall.

### LELL DESCRIBES MILLMEN'S RAID

#### Tells of Attack Upon Wells

(Continued from Page One)

them I was no organizer, just staying there. They told me I need not be lying about it, I had been running around with them helping to organize. They said I had better talk now while I got a chance to talk, that I would not get a chance any more. They asked me if I had told my people goodbye, that I would not see them any more, that they were going to do away with us. They said they were going to throw us into the river and wanted to know if we could swim. They said they would hang us to a limb. Then they said they were going to cross the state line with us. They told us never to come back. They did not want a union in Gaston and Mecklenburg Counties. They wanted to know if we had union headquarters in Kannapolis and Lexington, as they wanted to tear them up. They were not going to have a union in the south. They said they would kill any one who joined.

"They put me and Saylor in a car with others. They checked and punched me around in the car trying to make me talk about the union and tell them what we were doing and where we had headquarters and organization. I told them I did not know, that I was not keeping up with the work.

"They wanted to know where Caroline Drew was. They said they were not going to have half fed kids and starving people around. They said they had whipped Oehler in South Gastonia and were going to finish him up when they got hold of him. They were not going to have Bush, Schechter, Melvin down here. They all had to go back north.

Separate Organizers.

"They stopped at Catawba River at a filling station. They kept me in the car, but I saw them going into the filling station with Wells. They were all around him and I did not know what they were doing to him. They made me get out of the car where Saylor was, and made me go separate.

"We left Charlotte and went on the road to Concord. At Concord they got on the wrong road. They stopped and turned back and went another way. They said they were going to do what they had to do before they got through. Then they got on the road between Concord and Monroe to where there is an iron bridge. They said we had gone far enough. 'We will give them what we want right here.

"Then they took me and Saylor out of the car and told me I had to beat Wells with a leather belt they gave me. Then they got Wells out of the car, made him pull off his trousers, made him bend over and told me and Saylor to beat him.

"They took the straps away from us and went to using it themselves. Some jerked branches off the tree and beat him with it. They threw him on the ground and held him down. They tried to hold his mouth to keep him from hollering.

"A car was coming and they told them all to get into the cars and make their get-away, the law was coming. Then we ran. Wells fell, and Saylor and I had to carry him a piece. We walked back to Concord, and got a train this morning at 5 a. m."

ARREST PRIESTLY SWINDLER.

RANGOON, Burma, Sept. 12.—A pious Buddhist monk has been arrested here as a leader of a widespread counterfeiting ring.

Six of his disciples were also caught stamping number on partly finished notes on an illegal printing press.

SEARS-ROEBUCK JIM CROWS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 12.—Julius Rosenwald's "charities" to the Negroes (gifts to Y. M. C. A. to spread religious dope) were shown to the Negro workers to be given out of no friendship to the Negro workers, when the Sears-Roebuck store here established Jim Crow rooms. Rest rooms are labeled "for white people only." Rosenwald heads the Jim Crow Co.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The senate naval affairs committee decided today to turn over to a sub-committee of three or five senators the case of the big navy propaganda activities of William B. Shearer. It

was indicated the inquiry will start early next week.

Such a committee will guarantee the maximum of secrecy in the attempt of the Hoover administration to conceal the fact that at the identical time it was talking limitation of naval armaments with Great Britain and Japan, it sanctioned the activities of Shearer, calculated to prevent an accord being reached at the 1927 Gastonia conference.

Would Deceive Masses.

The purpose of the Shearer investigation is to try to deceive the masses by believing that the administration of Coolidge or Hoover was or is striving for limitation of armaments. The senate naval affairs committee has the task of trying to conceal the fact that all armament discussions between the imperialist powers are merely attempts to reduce the armaments of rival powers, while building more formidable instruments of warfare to blaze its own imperialist trail.

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**THEORY AND PRACTICE OF TRADE UNIONISM**  
Wm. Z. Foster and John Williamson—Friday, 7:00-8:20

**LESSONS OF NEW YORK LABOR STRUGGLES**  
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**AMERICAN TRADE UNION PROBLEMS**  
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# PARTY LIFE

## 'Lovestone's Pacific Hopes' Glimmering

By A. JAKIRA.

The Pacific Coast is becoming of more and more importance to the revolutionary labor movement of this country in view of the present period of feverish preparations for a new imperialist war, in which the Orient and South America will play a most important role. The Pacific Coast is the center of the lumber and oil industries, both of great importance in the present preparations for the imperialist war. Many new industries are springing up on the Western Coast from day to day.

The results of rationalization of the industries, wage cuts, speed-ups and unemployment, are felt here at least just as much as in any other part of the country. In this situation the Communist Party has an important role to perform both in the California and Seattle Districts.

Our Party, however, while the only revolutionary working class organization on the coast fighting for the interests of the workers, has failed up to the present time to play the role that it must play and failed to fully utilize the favorable situation existing in that region. This was due to many errors made in our work in the past and to a wrong orientation on our part. These errors were sharply brought to light prior and immediately after the Sixth National Convention of our Party. Due to the factional situation that existed in the Party and the factional approach to the question the errors, however, were not and could not be corrected.

For example, it was pointed out, prior to our Sixth Convention, that the social composition of the Party in Los Angeles was far from satisfactory, that the Los Angeles organization had no contact with the various industries existing in that section (Oil, Marine Transport, Rubber, Canning, etc., etc.), that we had no contacts with the Mexican or Negro workers who play a most important part there. These errors were pointed out and severely criticized, but we failed to correct them.

In San Francisco we had practically no contact with the Marine Transport Industry, no shop nuclei, whatsoever. This was pointed out, but no steps were taken to correct these as well as the numerous other shortcomings which were justly criticized sharply during the pre-convention period.

In Seattle, likewise, we had very little contact with the main and most important industry—the Marine Transport Industry—no contacts with the Oriental workers, no shop nuclei. These shortcomings were even not criticized by the Party and surely no steps were taken to correct them.

In California the factional situation reached its climax shortly after the Party National Convention and an open split took place. Some comrades, led by Manus and Glickson, have developed an anti-Communist theory—which is now being defended by Lovestone, Gitlow and Wolfe—that they can be better Communists outside of the Communist Party and the Comintern. They have shown, as the Lovestonites are doing at present, lack of faith in the Comintern and the Communist Party as the revolutionary leader of the working class.

In Seattle, likewise, things did not run smoothly since the Party Convention. Sorenson, the district organizer, apparently influenced by the rotten anti-Comintern campaign which was carried on at the Party Convention, lost faith in the Communist Party and the Comintern and proceeded to break up and liquidate the Party. He shortly found himself isolated and repudiated by the vast majority of the proletarian membership.

Under these conditions, it surely was not an accident that it was precisely in the California District where the Comintern Address was misunderstood and misinterpreted and that as late as in the month of August we found the two old groups existing as solid groups as in the good old pre-convention days, as though nothing had happened since then. The minority comrades claimed to be for the Comintern Address but failed to see that one of the main instructions of the Address was the liquidation of the old groups, the abolition of factionalism, and the application of severe self criticism. The comrades of the former majority claimed to be fighting against Manus and Glickson because of their anti-Party, anti-Comintern stand. But these same comrades found it permissible to line up with Lovestone, who was following the same path as Manus and Glickson, who was openly fighting the Comintern and the Communist Party of the United States. These comrades have failed to realize that Lovestone was leading them into a ditch of opportunism and counter-revolution.

Likewise, it was not an accident that Sorenson first secretly, then openly, lined up with the Lovestone group and succeeded at one meeting of the District Bureau to get a majority for the Lovestone so-called appeal to the Comintern. This is the same Sorenson who refused to call a meeting of the Bureau when requested to do so by the majority of the secretariat on the grounds that "the Party Constitution provides for but one Bureau meeting a month." It is no accident that a young comrade, a member of the District Bureau of the Young Communist League of Seattle District and a follower of Sorenson makes a statement against the Comintern Address which begins with this interesting sentence, "I am for the Comintern Address, but am opposed to its decision on the American question."

The sharpening of the class struggle throughout the country, including the Western Coast, the attack of China on the Soviet Union, the open anti-Communist nature of the Lovestone group and the assistance given the Western Coast by the Central Committee opened the eyes of the comrades in the two districts. In California the old split was liquidated, the leading committees strengthened, a new policy for future work adopted—all important steps in the direction of proletarianization and Bolshevization of the Party in this district.

Both of the former groups were definitely broken up. The Lovestone anti-Comintern group was repudiated by the entire membership, with the exception of a few isolated cases here and there. California district is now on the road of recovery and promises to grow and develop into a real mass Communist Party. In Seattle District, also, Sorenson and his sole supporter in the Party, was repudiated in such a decisive manner that he dared not show up at the membership meeting where the writer of these lines was reporting for the Central Committee and where he, together with his entire Lovestone group, could not muster a single vote. The district bureau of the Party which was strengthened by the addition of several new proletarian elements and a Negro comrade is proceeding with its task of building and strengthening the Party, especially among the lumber and marine transport workers and is trying to make up for the damage done by Sorenson since his return from the Party Convention.

The Party on the Western Coast has done well in smashing the old factional situation and laying the foundation for real Communist work. The membership and the leading committees must continue this work and build the Party in line with the Comintern Address. The first task in California is to wipe out all remnants of factionalism which still may be hidden here and there. In Los Angeles the Party must, thru intensified Communist work, clear its ranks of the non-proletarian elements who still compose a too high percentage of the organization, it must instead proceed with an intensive organization campaign to recruit new members from the main industries—rubber, oil, marine transport, canning, etc. All along the coast special attention must be paid to the formation of shop nuclei in the main shops. The Party must intensify its work for the organization of the unorganized, especially the lumber workers, the auto workers, the marine transport workers. Attention must be paid to the Mexican, Oriental and Negro workers who compose a large percentage of the exploited workers all along the Western Coast. More discipline, more education in order to raise the ideological level of our members. The struggle against the Right danger must be intensified, but it must be done in an absolute non-factional manner.

There are yet many problems to be solved in the two districts on the Western Coast. These will be solved much easier now with the factional situation crushed and with the Communist forces working as a united body. With the cooperation of the Central Executive Committee California and Seattle Districts will soon play the role in the labor movement that a Communist Party really must play.

## Denounces Provocative Acts of Lovestone Gang

Unit No. 2, Section 4, District 2, unanimously adopted a resolution at its regular meeting Tuesday denouncing the political line of the Lovestone right wingers, branded them as having placed themselves at the service of the bourgeoisie and social reformists and having acted as provocateurs in raiding the national office and stealing important political documents. Pledging its full support to the Central Executive Committee and the District Executive Committee for their fight against the enemies of the Party, the unit approved unanimously the expulsions of Saby Nahama, Fillia Kean, Will Herberg, Dr. Eugene Kassin and Dr. Wm. Burton from the ranks of the Party, and the

## THE SHERLOCK HOLMES OF GASTONIA!

By Jacob Burck



County Solicitor Carpenter (after a hard day's lynching): "Now We'll Investigate!"

# The International Situation and Tasks of the Communist International

## Report of Comrade Kuusinen

### AT THE TENTH PLENUM OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE COMINTERN

#### The Situation of China.

Resting on its economic power, the United States concentrates in China first and foremost on the conquest of important economic positions, on the financial and diplomatic subjugation of the central government, the hope to compensate itself in this manner for the absence of a territorial sphere of influence, such as Great Britain and Japan possess in China, in order to adopt subsequently coercive methods. Part of the Chinese bourgeoisie harbor the illusion that it will succeed—by making use of the rivalry of the various imperialist powers, and especially now through the support of the United States—in achieving considerable successes with regard to the independent development of China. But in reality, the Chinese bourgeoisie cannot get anything but "rights" which serve at the given moment the purpose of the imperialist policy of this or that big power. For instance, what does the formal customs autonomy mean? You will remember how the Trotskyists exaggerated the importance of this question, making it almost appear as the decisive question of the Chinese Revolution. Well, the Nanking Government has now Customs autonomy, but the existing Custom tariff is nothing but a financial tariff which will increase a little the revenue of the government, but is not at all conducive to the development of the productive forces of the country. Certainly, a certain development of national capitalism is possible and probable in the near future in China, although accompanied at times by great difficulties. But the tendency connected with this, to develop the productive forces on independent national lines, is bound to meet always with the tendency of colonial subjugation on the part of world imperialism; and in these conflicts the Chinese national bourgeoisie is sure to betray time after time the interests of national independence.

This capitulation policy of the Chinese bourgeoisie is, on the one hand, connected with the association of its direct profiteering interests with the capital of the various groups of imperialist capitalists, and, on the other hand, with the enormous accentuation of class differences which took place already during the last revival of the workers' and peasants' movement, during the revolutionary events of 1927, which caused the Chinese bourgeoisie to go over into the counter-revolutionary camp. Moreover, the internal struggle of the various militarist cliques behind whose back the various imperialist governments are carrying on their machinations, has demonstrated how impossible for the Kuomintang government is the task of establishing the real unification of China. All the fundamental tasks of the bourgeois-democratic revolution in China are closely connected with the agrarian revolution and the destruction of the relics of feudalism. But this biggest of all the Chinese problems cannot be solved by the bourgeoisie. One can see even by the superficial press news that the Chinese village is an ocean which, once disturbed, can never be calm again; guerrilla war goes on almost uninterruptedly in some place or other. The maturing of pre-conditions for another revival of the revolutionary workers' and peasants' movement in China proceeds on the basis of an accentuation of the agrarian crisis. All talk about the prospect of a quiet, "Kemalist" development in China is mere twaddle. Not a diminution, but an accentuation of the chief existing differences goes on in China. This will lead inevitably to another general revolutionary crisis which will be of a wider and deeper character than ever before.

#### The Growth of the Indian Revolution.

An ever growing international importance attaches lately to the growing revolutionary movement in India, at the head of which is not the bourgeoisie opposition, but already the proletariat. Last year's mighty wave of economic strikes has developed this year in Bombay into a huge political strike movement. This was the revolutionary answer of the Bombay workers, firstly, to the general provocation of the British authorities (incitement of Moslem workers against Hindus), secondly, to the shooting down of strikers and the attack of the government on the leaders of the so-called workers' and peasants' parties. The characteristic attitude of the Indian nationalist-reformists (Swarajists and others) finds expression not only in defense of employers' interests and their ruthless exploitation of the workers, but also in their treacherous capitulation policy practiced already a long time by them in the national movement, and lately, in making common cause with the notorious Simon Commission and in the organization of the proposed Com-

plete independence for India at the last National Congress. At a time when in Egypt the "sovereignty" granted by Great Britain is demonstrated as British coercive regime pure and simple through the dissolution of parliament, the politicians of the Indian national bourgeoisie are begging of Great Britain a problematic constitution within the framework of "dominion autonomy" which cannot be worth anything as long as British authorities and troops remain in India.

The real national-liberation movement of India was represented not by the last bourgeois-national congress but by the proletarian mass demonstration against this national congress. Apart from whether in the near future the hope of the Indian national bourgeoisie for fever and support on the part of American imperialism will strengthen a little its wobbling (in principle "non-violent") opposition to the British regime or not,—the mass movement in India against the British colonial rule will certainly grow in regard to size and fighting spirit. The growth of this movement depends on the growing contradiction between the forces of the independent economic development of India and the monopoly of the British finance capital. Closely connected with this contradiction are the crises which have arisen lately in various spheres of the native industry. In face of the inevitable development—though a very difficult, slow and uneven development—of the industrial productive forces of India (what Purcell so dreads), British imperialism, in its efforts to maintain its monopolist position, cannot pursue any other colonial policy than that of impeding and retarding the industrialization of India and increased pressure against its independent development. This accentuates above all the agrarian crisis which constitutes in India the basis for the maturing of a general revolutionary crisis. The collapse of the backward system of agriculture, which is inseparable from the domination of feudal relics in agrarian relations, has been assuming in the last years the form of a chronic agrarian crisis which makes India dependent on the import of foreign foodstuffs and is leading to famine conditions among the millions of peasants exploited by imperialism, big landlords and usurers. The enormous masses of pauperized peasants, driven to despair, are at last showing signs of political awakening, are rallying around the struggling proletariat and are getting ready for revolutionary struggle against their oppressors, against the feudal and semi-feudal landlords, against usurers and imperialist authorities.

Against this standpoint, Comrade Roy suddenly raised his voice lately—I do not know if I am still to call him comrade (interjections: He is no longer our comrade!)—considering that he contributes to the press of the Brandlerite renegades. He is against us because we refused to have anything to do with a bloc policy with the national bourgeoisie. He would like to keep up an alliance between the labor movement and the national-reformist bourgeois parties of India. He cannot forgive us that we do not want to have an alliance with the "Independence Party" (his new name for the Swarajists) after these gentlemen had voted at the last National Congress against the slogan of independence. Roy praises the Swarajists as fighters against the anti-Communist law, but their merit is much more modest: they have caused in the legislative assembly the postponement of a law which concerns only the deportation of foreign Communists. Quite apart from this law, the Communist movement in India is outlawed, exposed to brutal government persecution, which Roy does not mention. And have not the same Swarajists helped the government lately in the legislative assembly to pass the anti-trade union law? With these Swarajists, who cannot make up their mind if boycott is better than acceptance of high government posts from the British government, we are to enter into alliance. We say, no, thank you. Roy also accuses us that, because of our radicalism, certain leaders of the petty bourgeois intelligentsia in the "Independence League" have dissociated themselves from the revolutionary mass movement and have effected a rapprochement with bourgeois capitalists. But he himself points out that in spite of this the petty bourgeois masses have remained revolutionary. Well, if we had really achieved what Roy asserts, namely, that the wobbling leaders of the petty bourgeoisie have gone into the camp of the big bourgeoisie while the masses have remained loyal to the revolution and are marching with us, this would not be such a bad result after all. We will shoulder this accusation in good conscience. But what Roy advocates, is arch-khvoistism. There is revolutionary ferment also among the petty bourgeois masses in India, even in a section of the petty bourgeois

# I SAW IT MYSELF

HENRI BARBUSSE

Translated by Brian Rhys

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### SYNOPSIS

Five politicals who have escaped from Rumanian jails meet near the Turkish frontier while en route to Soviet Russia. They recall the tortures which the white terror has visited upon them—the cage, the gherla, disease.

### THE WORST TORTURE OF ALL.

"GOT the idea? See how they get round the law abolishing the death penalty! Lice? Microbe carriers? What do you expect them to do about it? So, all of a sudden, you find you're thick with them; your skin's like a newspaper sheet with the printed letters all running about."

"There was one-eyed Simeon; for three weeks he lay alongside of us unconscious. He tossed about weirdly, and raved from dawn till evening and from night till dawn."

"'Pooh!' said the doctor. 'Stomach convulsions; a trifle, a trifle.' And they gave him camomile and purgative mixture."

"But we—there were twenty-five of us prisoners shut up in the same cell with him—we knew well enough what it was, thanks to the hours and hours we spent watching this bundle of rage kept tossing and groaning by the last of his clockworks inside, and lying on a mattress like a dung heap—for you can bet they never changed his clothes, still more that they never carried him to the pan. The stench that hung around him was so thick that you felt you were touching it with your hands."

"A week after that someone took on himself to say to the chief warden: 'What about giving Simeon a bath?'"

"The chief warden's face went as red as a volcano. 'A bath!' yelled back his lordship. 'He's come through five years without baths. And there are others in this prison who've got on fine without one bath in seven years!' he bawled. 'And, anyway, what business is that of yours?'"

"YOU see the odds we were up against: dressed in rags left to us by prisoners gone underground, our only food cold polenta, tepid soup made with rotten beans, and a little hot water called tea, never washed, no sick attendant, a doctor who didn't want to be a doctor, bitten by poisonous vermin, tumbling over one another—and the game was how to escape this deadly infection."

"Sometimes we hoped: dreams as wild as that come to men sometimes!"

"But mostly we were afraid. Every day our teeth chattered louder; we felt the death-hold in our stomachs, and the smell of Simeon's couch hung about us like Death itself."

"One night Simeon died."

"On the next day, they make us take off our clothes to hang them in the steam from a boiler. What could this whiff of steam do when it would have taken fire and floods to clean out that one prison cell!"

"And now the wardens and entire prison staff stopped visiting us. They kept clear—vamosed! The work was done by soldiers, who are good for any job, as you know."

"But tit was we prisoners who took Simeon out of his bed. They made us drunk—a bright idea; we floured him in lime, then buried him."

"And then, that very same day, this was what happened: one after another, Vasilii, robber; Fedor, pickpocket, and Wasja, political—fell ill."

"Nobody troubled about them. Our masters, as I've said, were invisible now. They sat tight and waited, at the far end of their web—the prison spiders."

"The three men struck down grew rapidly worse. And now, in the cell, there was delirium threefold; they began calling out. From the mouth of each one came some vital scrap of this earthly story. Wasja, who had been sentenced because an official wanted to steal his field from him and he resisted (they call that politics, and perhaps they're not so very far wrong) yelled at the top of his voice: 'A man's rights are his rights!' Vasilii thought he was surrounded by germ-darmes and struggled, shouting aloud and calling on the robber god to lend him a hand."

AS for Fedor the pickpocket, he volleyed down curses on the head of the police commissioner with whom he thought he was sharing out spoils (as was his wont, and after the manner of many of his kind in Rumania) and by whom he had been swindled of his fair share. (It was the division of the booty, not the taking of the booty, which had landed him in prison.)

"Then their cries quietened down, as well they might; for at the end of the sixth day, all three were in lime, and three white lumps were laid in the earth."

"And the rest of us waited and waited, eating our heads off with fear, for the sentence to be pronounced inside us."

"At that time there were sixteen other typhus cases in various cells at Galata. Spiru told me this and he only talks of what he's seen or what he knows for sure."

(To be Continued)

intelligentsia, but these masses can be drawn into the anti-imperialist struggle only to the extent that they are freed from the influence of the national bourgeoisie, the Swarajists, etc. This is the only way of promoting their revolutionary development.

The weak points of our movement in India are not those which Roy gives. Our greatest weakness there is the fact that we are not yet firmly enough established as a Communist Party. A good many Indian Communists have worked in the ranks of the "Workers' and Peasants' Parties." We have advised them to endeavor to induce these parties to reorganize themselves, to assume another organizational form, in keeping with the principles of Leninism. But not the two-class character of these parties was the worst thing, much worse was the fact that hardly any practical revolutionary work has been done yet among the peasantry. The objective situation in India is rapidly becoming more acute. There are unmistakable signs of the maturing of a revolutionary situation. For instance, we can see almost daily from the Bombay press news: spontaneous development of a mighty political mass movement; gigantic demonstrations and strikes owing to the arrest of the leaders of the movement, all of them signs of a rapidly growing revolutionary situation. A symptom of this is also the attitude of our own Indian comrades. They are this year not the same by far what they were last year. What enormous vacillations and errors we witnessed last year among Indian Communists, and how different is their attitude now! We can see an enormous difference, and this growth is also a sign of the times. Of course, we witness the greatest ferment in Bombay, the movements in other places cannot be compared with it. But this does not mean that Bombay is an exception; it only means that the Bombay workers are marching at the head of the Indian revolutionary movement. Already the railwaymen's strike last year indicated the spreading of semi-revolutionary movements. Events since then have only confirmed the correctness of our prognosis at the Sixth World Congress: the maturing of a big revolutionary crisis in India.

The recently arrested leaders of the Indian Workers' and Peasants' Parties and of the Bombay cotton operatives on strike who are now in the dock in Meerut are an important group of the best representatives of the Indian proletariat and peasantry. Their courageous behavior at this trial shows that they are the representatives of a great revolutionary mass movement by which they are supported outside prison. The next few years will probably show that everyone of these defendants represents not only thousands and tens of thousands but hundreds of thousands and perhaps even millions of revolutionaries. I propose to the Plenum to send fraternal greetings to the accused in the Meerut trial in India.

(This proposal was enthusiastically welcomed.)

The strategy of the class policy of the ruling bourgeoisie has naturally always aimed at an economic and political stabilization and consolidation of its strong positions. But the new thing in the present period is—that owing to the external and internal weakening of the capitalist regime, the former methods of stabilization are no longer effective and must be replaced by new methods. In the internal policy of the bourgeoisie this takes at present the form (1) of a sharper offensive against the standards of living of the working class and (2) of an ever growing fascination of the bourgeoisie class rule. I have already spoken in the first part of my report on the growing pressure on the working class for the purpose of worsening its economic position; this includes not only intensification of labor and wage reductions, but partly also lengthening of the working day, worsening of social legislation, higher taxes, rising prices in regard to foodstuffs, clothes, etc., and higher rent.

(To be Continued)