

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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Wall Street Crash a Signal of Coming Struggle

It can't happen now in America—but it did! Only a few hours after Herbert Hoover, the Pope of American business, had pledged his word that "the fundamental business of the country... is on a sound and prosperous basis"—and after J. P. Morgan, Charles E. Mitchell and other heads of the six biggest banking houses of the country had formed such a money pool as had never been heard of before anywhere in the world to prevent it—the Stock Exchange fell into a second crash, the biggest that has ever occurred since the panic that attended the beginning of the world war in 1914.

After the first crash of last Thursday, all the forces at the command of the kings of American finance were brought to bear to prevent this second crash of Monday. The money pool of the six biggest banks in the United States entered the market with a fund of one hundred million at their disposal and bought huge blocks of stock for the purpose of holding the price up—and yet the prices fell in avalanche after avalanche about their ears. Thursday's catastrophic fall in the market was followed by Monday's still bigger collapse which wiped out unknown thousands of relatively small speculators and about five thousand millions of dollars of "values." The "best stocks in the world" were thrown on the market as "ramp speculations."

For the second time in five days the gods of American finance are defeated in the effort to control the forces of the business "universe" over which they rule. Hoover and the heads of the big money combines, in making public statements of reassurance, do not, of course, regard their own words to have as much to do with the real facts as with the "psychological necessities." In other words, the reassurances of the heads of the Wall Street oligarchy with its headquarters in Washington and New York, are false chicanes intended to prevent the little fellows from trying all at once to save themselves and thus driving the market down still further.

But the naked fact is that this collapse in the stock market is a real tremor in the oncoming earthquake of economic crisis. "Is the stabilization of American capitalism becoming stronger, or is it becoming more and more precarious, shaky and decayed?" This is a question which has been at issue for many months between the open and concealed defenders of capitalist class ideology, on the one side, and the spokesmen of the revolutionary Communist movement, on the other. And the answer of the Communist International has been given, first at the Sixth World Congress more than a year ago, and again, with the added force of later-accumulated proof, at the Tenth Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International last July:

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

The last plenary session of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the United States of America, held in the first days of this month at New York, again pointed out clearly that: "All of the main features of the third period of the post war crisis of capitalism as revealed in the analysis of the Sixth Congress of the Communist International, are manifesting themselves—some of them even more sharply than elsewhere—in the present situation in the United States. . . . The very rapidity of growth of the productive forces in the United States becomes in itself a powerful factor for the intensification and acceleration of the general crisis of capitalism."

One explanation by an American banker, that the "underlying value stream" of American industry is receding, and that this has a causative effect upon the collapse of the Stock Exchange—is something different from the nonsense generally distributed to the public. Capitalism cannot control the anarchy of the market which is inherent and inescapable in the system of capitalist production. The dream of Hoover, and of the social-democratic defender of the capitalist system, Hilferding, which also attracts all opportunists even among those who try in quieter times to appear as Communists—the dream of "organized capitalism" which overcomes its inner contradictions and solves the problems of the internal market—this dream is dissipated by grim reality.

The working class of this and all other countries should give its attention to the events coming to light in the chaos of the capitalist market. Panic and business recession, with still more unemployment, and still sharper class struggle are ahead. As said by the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party:

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

OFFICE WORKERS IN MASS MEET

Robert W. Dunn, director of Labor Research Assn.; John Schmies, assistant secretary of the Trade Union Unity League, and Sylvia Blecker, organizer of Millinery Hand Workers' Union will be the principal speakers at the mass meeting of the Office Workers' Union tonight at Labor Temple, 14th St. and 2nd Ave.

Marine Workers League Call for Pacific Coast Conference

Demanding of the marine workers "Do you want higher wages, shorter hours, to abolish the fink hall, to stop the speed-up, to establish job control on ships and docks?" the Marine Workers League has issued a call for a Pacific Coast Conference. The meeting will be held at the San Francisco headquarters of the Marine Workers League, 160 Steuart St., November 9-10, and will be composed of delegates from ships, docks and harbor crafts, elected by the workers on the job.

ILL. MINE CONVENTION SEES STRIKE SOON

BIG BANKS FAIL TO STOP PANIC IN WALL STREET

Five Billion Dollars Evaporate as Morgan H.A. Don't Help Rocks Financial World Choice Stocks Fade in Record Collapse

Five billion dollars in "values" were evaporated yesterday when the New York Stock Exchange rocked finance the world around as the second selling wave hit Wall Street below the belt within a week. It was the greatest collapse of all time, all past time—since the future must yet be reckoned. Nor was it the "little fellows" of the petty bourgeoisie who yesterday saw millions and tens of millions—and hundreds of millions—disappearing invisibly out of the great vaults in the bowels of monumental banks of stone and steel, but the big traders who gamble in the most expensive and "reliable" stocks who went wild and dumped great blocks in a losing market.

Nor can anyone construe it as just one of the many past little games of the kings of finance who have numberless times sheared the petty bourgeois sheep at will and stopped shearing at will. Yesterday the great break took place despite the additional support thrown in by a group of big bankers, organized by Morgan.

The realities of capitalist economic laws defeated even the greatest of bankers who last Thursday halted the selling wave by demonstrative intervention. The demonstration was repeated yesterday, but it did not register. Charles E. Mitchell and other bankers played vainly on the stage when they demonstratively made a visit to the offices of J. P. Morgan, a gesture which when used last week did the trick, but which yesterday fell flat, after a slight halt. Then U. S. Steel and other ace-high stocks went down in a plunge and word went out that the big bankers had failed.

Bank stocks themselves broke as much as 300 points, the heaviest loss being sustained by the First National Bank. Steel, which led the great "boom" a few weeks ago, led the decline with utilities; wheat lost in spite of farm board support; cotton fell; rubber declined, all felt the blow, while the coffee market collapsed to such a point that the Coffee Exchange in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, was forced to close.

At Amsterdam, Holland, one of Europe's chief finance centers, the traditionally sedate banking houses unloaded stocks in a flood. Royal Dutch stock fell, and in Throgmorton street in London, the panic mirrored Wall Street across the Atlantic.

PLAN NEW UNION OF OIL WORKERS

At a meeting of the chauffeurs, oil truck drivers, pumpmen, garage and filling station workers, held in Irving Plaza Hall last Thursday, a provisional organization committee of men was elected, the first step toward the formation of a militant union embracing all workers in the oil industry.

Many of the delegates present had taken part in the gasoline truckmen's strike, which like the recent strike of the produce truck drivers, was betrayed by the A. F. L. fakers of the Teamsters' International. They denounced bitterly the sabotaging tactics used by the union officials to prevent sympathetic organizations from joining the walk-out, otherwise aiding the bosses and their political henchmen to smash the struggle.

Five delegates from Elizabeth, representing thousands of New Jersey oil workers, were in the hall. A report on the conditions in the industry was given and plans for a broad rank and file organization discussed with great enthusiasm.

SUPREME COURT REJECTS WOODLAWN SEDITION CASE APPEAL; IN TERROR DRIVE

Federal Government Strikes a Blow for Bosses' Attempt to Crush Communist Party World Protest Grows; Mass Meeting in Atlanta Votes Denunciation of Gastonia Verdict

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 28.—In complete defiance of the police order revoking their permit to meet, 3,000 Boston workers assembled yesterday evening at the call of the Communist Party and held a mass demonstration on Boston Common against the Gastonia verdict, and against the employers' attempts in many different places to suppress the Communist Party and smash militant labor organization. Police did not attack the meeting.

The United States government yesterday again took a direct hand in the reign of terror against militant labor and did its share in the campaign by which the employing class is trying to suppress the Communist Party. The U. S. Supreme Court, according to a report to the national office of the International Labor Defense, 80 East 11th St., refused to consider the appeals of three Communists convicted under the Pennsylvania state sedition law, in what is usually known as the Woodlawn case.

WLD STARTS HUGE DRIVE AS TERROR IS UNLEASHED

50,000 New Members, \$50,000 by Jan. 15

With hundreds of years of prison terms facing workers in every part of the land, from Gastonia to the San Bernardino Valley on the West Coast, for striking and organizing, the International Labor Defense has launched a campaign to raise \$50,000 an do gain 50,000 new members by the time of the appeal of the Gastonia strikers, Jan. 15, 1930.

"We must raise so tremendous a mass movement on behalf of the Gastonia seven, to save them from living death in North Carolina prisons, that this mass protest will halt the wave of capitalist oppression spreading over the land," J. Louis Engdahl, national secretary of the I. L. D. stated yesterday.

"I need to appeal the Gastonia case, the general spread of the White Terror throughout the United States, makes it necessary to concentrate on a huge defense campaign which is to continue until Jan. 1. The Gastonia Joint Defense and Relief Committee has been dissolved and all funds for defense are to be sent from now on to the International Labor Defense, 80 East 11th St., Room 402, New York, New York," Engdahl announced.

Liberate the Gastonia Prisoners. "Our slogans must be 'Liberate the Gastonia prisoners! Free them from a living death! Defend the workers in their struggles to organize class struggle trade unions! Defend their right to defend themselves from the attacks of the bosses' police! Down with the syndicalist and sedition laws,'" he declared.

"We must absolutely have 50,000 new members by January 1, and hundreds of thousands of dollars to fight on reasons in all the courts," he stated. He charged the capitalists of the nation with instituting a drive through governmental agencies upon workers in an attempt to stifle the growing labor movement.

Engdahl enumerated briefly the cases the I. L. D. is defending: "The appeal of the Gastonia case (Continued on Page Three)

YCL Membership Meet

A special membership meeting of the Young Communist League, District No. 2, will be held tonight at the Workers' Center, 26-28 Union Square. The present League situation and the plans for the membership drive will be discussed. Admittance by membership card only. Comrades going to school evenings must also attend, as there will be no excuses.

For Full Social, Racial, Political Equality for Negroes! Vote Communist!

8,000 GREET USSR PLANE IN DETROIT FIELD RECEPTION

20,000 Toilers Jam Hall in Chicago Welcome; Crowds Turned Away Arrive N.Y. Wednesday Chicago Raises \$6,000 for Trucks Tractors

(Special to the Daily Worker.) DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 28.—The boundless enthusiasm of 8,000 workers who waited for hours to greet the Land of the Soviets literally swept the four fliers off their feet on their arrival at the Dearborn field at 11:30 this morning.

Sweeping aside the cordon of guards, the crowd streamed for the great glittering monoplane. The airmen were hoisted to the shoulders of the crowd and carried in triumph to waiting cars.

The interest aroused in Detroit workers by the achievement of the Soviet representatives is so great that the reception committee is having difficulties in securing a hall large enough to accommodate all (Continued on Page Two)

POLICE INVADE MEET, FRAMING 4

Another frame-up against striking window cleaners commenced yesterday when police of the industrial squad, marched into a strike meeting at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. Fourth St. and arrested four pickets on complaint of Harry Sanofsky, a strikebreaker, who charged they had assaulted him.

Unable to identify his alleged assailants, the scab picked out the (Continued on Page Two)

Tells of Exploitation. Hubert Carol, youth organizer of the National Textile Workers' Union spoke briefly, giving the background of the struggles in Gastonia, and (Continued on Page Three)



PETE MUSELIN.

stool pigeon of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Co. testified that they were "plotting the overthrow of the U. S. government." Jones & Laughlin pressed the charges. The conviction was for "belonging to the Workers Party," and the announced basis for the conviction was the finding of



MILAN RESETER.

Workers Party periodicals and leaflets in the house. The sentence was five years in prison, and \$500 fine for each.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 28.—A meeting of 125 workers of Atlanta Redmen's Wigwam took place yesterday afternoon to protest the vicious sentences given their fellow workers convicted in the Gastonia case by the bosses' court at Charlotte, N. C.

Many of the workers in the audience were Negroes, a fact without parallel in the history of the Atlanta labor movement; white and Negro workers came together to voice their protest at the verdict of the mill bosses and their government in the southern state.

Bill Dunne was the principal speaker of the afternoon. He struck the keynote of the meeting when he stated: "The elementary rights of the whole labor movement are at stake. All workers, regardless of their opinions on the right to revolution or on Communism or other

MORE LOCALS JOIN DURING SESSION; WHOLESALE SPLIT FROM UMWA; FIGHTS BOSS

Sub-District Conventions, Series of Mass Meets, Consolidation of Locals, Leads to Struggle Truncates Bureaucratic National President and Takes Up Fight for Six Hour Day, More Pay

BELLEVILLE, Ill., Oct. 28.—The Belleville convention, the second state convention of the National Miners' Union in Illinois, adjourned Sunday night, having effected decisive plans for splitting off the tens of thousands of Illinois miners from the United Mine Workers of America, and leading them in the strike situation that all see developing.

EXPLAIN TERROR AT COMMUNIST CAMPAIGN RALLY

Candidates to Speak at Bryant Hall Tonight

The terror against the working-class now sweeping the land, burying militant workers in prison as at Gastonia, at Woodlawn, Pa., at Los Angeles, will be explained in the light of the class struggle at the Communist election rally at Bryant Hall, 42nd St. and Sixth Ave., tonight (Tuesday) at 8 p. m.

W. W. Weinstein, Communist candidate for mayor of New York, Otto Hall, candidate for comptroller and Harry W. Wicks, candidate for president of the board of aldermen, will be among the speakers.

The well known leaders in the struggles of the New York needle trade workers, Ben Gold, running for candidate in the 29th aldermanic district; Rose Wortis, in the third aldermanic district, Bronx, and Joseph Boruchowitz, general manager of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, will also speak.

Word was received yesterday, proving that the terror had reached every part of the land, that three workers of Woodlawn will serve five (Continued on Page Two)

The convention grew, almost to the moment of its closing. Starting with 110 delegates, Committeeman Allard's final credentials report showed 133 present, many of them representing locals whose membership ran above 500 to seven or eight hundred.

The first step to retrieve the wage scale reduced against the vote of the rank and file of the miners by District President Fishwick of the U. M. W. A., the first step in the terrific combat approaching to improve the intolerable underground working conditions, to win the six-hour day and five-day week, to solve the unemployment problem that is cutting to the heart of the district, with new labor saving machinery displacing men daily, with speed-up and rationalization in full swing—all are agreed is a complete break with the U.M.W.A. and its paralyzing policies.

Proves Miners With N.M.U.

The convention delegates go back to their sub-districts with complete confidence that the response to this convention call and the spirit shown at the meetings proves that the 50,000 miners in this state are following the N.M.U. in a victorious struggle against bosses and misleaders of labor, no matter whether it is Lewis or Fishwick who wins the dog fight over union funds and buildings, and the privilege of representing the coal operators in their dealings with the miners.

Following adjournment Sunday night, the achievements of the convention were placed before the large mass meeting in Belleville, and all decisions were enthusiastically approved.

Board Meets.

A meeting tonight of the District Executive Board of the N. M. U. will crystallize organizational steps leading towards struggle, following the break of the rank and file miners with the U. M. W. A.

Organization crews are being distributed throughout the state building locals of the N. M. U., in preparation for the battle to kill the check-off and win the six-hour day. The Fishwick machine of the U. M. W. A. has signed contracts with the operators since the betrayal of the strike all year by Fishwick and Lewis. These contracts offer on the part of the U. M. W. A. to cut the miners' wages about one-third. The bosses, in return, guarantee to hire U. M. W. A. members. As few miners would voluntarily belong to such an organization as its officials have made the United Mine Workers of America, the operators by the terms of Fishwick's contract, collect dues from the miners for the U. M. W. A. simply by checking off of the wages paid, and handing the money over to whomever the bosses' courts finally decide is the administration in the Illinois district of the U. M. W. A.

Consolidate Locals. Sub-district conferences re being rapidly arranged throughout the Illinois coal fields to consolidate the (Continued on Page Three)

By 1927-29 the U. S. S. R. had surpassed the pre-war economic level and had started on the road of basic reconstruction. At the end of the Five Year Plan in 1932 the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics will surpass in production the greatest of the capitalist countries. Hear how this will be done at the 12th Anniversary Celebration of the Russian Revolution and Communist Election Rally at Madison Square Garden, Sunday, November 3, at 2 p. m.

Strengthen the socialist construction by inviting the Soviet Union to open an industrialization loan for subscription by the American workers!

3,000 GREET USSR PLANE IN DETROIT

Thousands Turned Away in Chicago

(Continued from Page One)

those who have expressed a desire to welcome the fliers.

The Land of the Soviets will leave for New York, the goal of its 12,500 mile trip from Moscow, on Wednesday morning, Semyon Shestakov, chief pilot, has indicated that if, after examination there, the plane is deemed equal to the trial, an attempt to span the Atlantic and make a complete round-the-world flight may be made.

Shestakov, Bolotov, Scoringlov and Fufayev will be honored at a banquet this evening. The reception under the auspices of the Friends of the Soviet Union will be given tomorrow.

(Special to the Daily Worker.)

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 28.—Nearly twenty thousand workers jammed the Broadway Armory here last night to greet the four Soviet fliers, while thousands more were turned away because of lack of space to accommodate them. It was the greatest mass demonstration that Chicago has ever had; the crowd literally going mad with enthusiasm when the fliers appeared on the rostrum.

Gary, Indiana, gave a great reception to Semyon Shestakov Saturday evening. Chicago workers have contributed over 6,000 for tractors and trucks to be presented to the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union.

As the Soviet world fliers of the Land of the Soviets near their goal, New York City, the enthusiasm of American workers over the latest achievement of the first workers republic assumes epic proportions.

The false report circulated Sunday of the arrival of the fliers in New York, spread by white guard elements, drew thousands to Curtis Field at Valley Stream, L. I. The national office of the F. S. U. announced definitely that the airman will land in Detroit for New York Wednesday morning, reaching Valley Stream the same afternoon. A special train to and from the field has been chartered. Organizations in an obtain tickets at 175 Fifth Ave., room 511.

The United Press again released misleading rumor yesterday to the effect that the Land of the Soviets would leave Detroit today. This is utterly false, the F. S. U. states, and is probably the work of the same sabotaging elements responsible for the despicable hoax of Sunday.

In view of the tremendous crowds and the popular enthusiasm aroused by the fliers, several U. S. senators, including Norris of Nebraska, have expressed an opinion that the state department should have officially invited them to Washington.

COMMUNISTS IN PITT. ELECTIONS

"Class Against Class" Their Banner

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 28.—Fighting under the revolutionary banner of "class against class" to pave the road to the Workers and Farmers' Government, the Communist Party has entered Pittsburgh municipal elections with a militant challenge against republicans, democrats, socialists and all other agents of the capitalist class.

The program adopted singles out Pittsburgh as a center of war industry and "one of the main strongholds of United States Imperialism."

"The steel mills are turning out speed-up, wage-cuts, efficiency schemes and the resulting unemployment are part of the war preparations," whose main features are the strengthening of the imperialist attack on the U. S. S. R.

"In the fact of the increasing class struggle the socialist party is openly playing the game of the bosses," the election leaflet points out.

Similarly, the A. F. of L., built up on the struggles of the working class, is now an open strikebreaking agency, which ignores millions of unorganized workers.

"It refused for years to do anything for the organization of the southern textile workers," the leaflet declares in appealing for continued support to the Gastonia strikers and their right to self-defense.

"Strikers of the Liberty Dairy, Produce Workers, the Allis Chalmers Co. and many others found the policemen's clubs being used to smash them," the Party shows in proving the "fierce wave of class struggle which is sweeping Pittsburgh as elsewhere in the U. S. A."

The Party similarly points to the grafting, strikebreaking character of capitalist class government, its oppression of the Negroes, and housing conditions for which it is responsible.

The general demands are for the six-hour day, social insurance, no coal and iron police against workers, abolition of all Jim-Crow laws, recognition of the U. S. S. R., and "not a man, not a cent, not a gun for imperialist wars."

Communist Activities

- Central Brooklyn Election Rally, 23 Nov. 1, 8 p. m., at the Trivoli Hotel, 20 Myrtle Ave. All comrades from Central Brooklyn are urged to attend without fail.
- Section 5. Units of Section 5 will discuss the election program during the present week: Branch 4 today, Branches 1, 2 and 3 tomorrow, Branch 7 and 8 on Wednesday. Speakers assigned by the Section.
- Morning Class, Fundamentals. Comrades who wish to join a morning class in Fundamentals of Communism must meet at the Workers School, 28 Union Square, or at the International Morning Branch, Wednesday morning between 10 and noon.
- Unit 12, Section 1. Weekly meeting Wednesday, 7:30 p. m., at 27 E. 4th St.
- Unit 12F, Section 2. Functionaries must meet Wednesday, 6:00 p. m., at 25 Union Square, Room 205.
- Unit 16F, Section 2. Bureau meets Wednesday; Unit Thursday night.
- Unit 3, Section 4. Meets tonight, 8:00 sharp, at 225 W. 125th St. Discussion of District Plenum.
- Unit 16, Section 4. Educational meeting Wednesday, 8:30 p. m., at Hungarian Workers Home, 232 E. 81st St. Com. Greenbaum will speak on the 5-year plan.
- Unit 1F, Section 6. Special activation meeting today, 8:30 p. m., at 55 Manhattan Ave. Roll call.
- Unit 1, Section 4. Educational meeting Thursday, 8:30 p. m., at 143 E. 103rd St. Discussion of national and district plenum, led by district speaker.
- Section 6. Membership meeting Thursday, 6:00 p. m., at 55 Manhattan Ave.
- Y. C. L. Attention. Factory gate meeting today, 5:30 p. m., before Independent Laundry, Herzl and Livonia Aves. Take I. R. T. to Saratoga Ave.
- Organize and Fight!
- The great task set by the five-year plan for the development of the productive forces of the Soviet Union, through rapid industrialization and steady strengthening of the social elements in national economy, is that of attaining and surpassing the economic level of the advanced capitalist countries, and of thus assuring the triumph of the socialist economic system. Hear the details of the Five Year Plan in the U. S. S. R. at the 14th Anniversary Celebration of the Russian Revolution and Communist Election Rally at Madison Square Garden, Sunday, November 3, at 2 p. m.
- Down with the "Labor" Imperialism of the Menshevik Government, which continues the "preparations" for war against the USSR.—Down with its imperialist colonial policy.

LABOR NOTES

ALBANY, N. Y.—One hundred and sixty-eight were killed on the job or suffered fatal injuries in reports made to the New York labor department during September. A total of 225 dependents—among them 80 widows and 96 children—were reported for 103 of those killed.

A helper, 20, was electrocuted while wiring a panel; a utility man in a printshop was crushed when a type rack fell on him; a lugger was crushed against a wall when he lost control of a loaded flat truck on an incline, this month.

Fifty of the 168 workers were killed in construction work while transportation took 26.

N. C. PELLAGRA DEATHS MOUNT.

RALEIGH, N. C.—More deaths from Pellagra, the dread malnutrition disease, were recorded in September this year than any previous September in North Carolina's history, reports the state board of health. The victims were mostly cotton mill workers and poor tobacco farmers. Poor crops and bad prices for tobacco accounted in part for the rise in the plague.

JOBLESS RAIL MAN KILLED. BOSTON (FP)—Out of work for three months, Peter W. Gordon, 64, and married, of Fitchburg, was struck by a locomotive in the Boston & Maine yards. A veteran employe, Gordon, with a large number of others, was laid off about four months ago and was unable to get steady employment because of his age. He was attempting to gather bits of scrap wood, when the engine hit him.

A GENERAL STRIKE THREAT WINS FOR PHILA. MUSICIANS. PHILADELPHIA—J. J. Shubert averted a tieup of his 50 theatres

in New York, Chicago and elsewhere threatened to go into effect Oct. 21, when he granted an \$8 a week to Philadelphia musicians, on strike since August. Threat of the strike hands union to join the musicians in a general strike on Shubert brought about his capitulation. The Philadelphia Shubert theatres will reopen immediately.

MOLDERS' STRIKE GROWS. CHATANOOGA, Tenn. (By Mail) Many molders who were brought in as strikebreakers against the strike of the Herron Stove Co. molders have refused to scab and have joined the strike. Negro and white workers are fighting side by side.

FAKERS RAISE SALARIES. The salaries of President C. P. Howard and Secretary Woodruff Randolph, of the International Typographical Union, (the Printers Union), have been increased from \$5000 to \$7500 per year, in accordance with the reactionary misleaders' decision at the recent convention in Seattle. Amalgamation of the printing trades unions was defeated at the convention, thru the fakery steamroller methods.

PHILA. KNITTERS STRIKE. PHILADELPHIA, Pa. (By Mail) Knitters of the Northwood Hosiery Mills struck against a 10 to 20 percent slash in wages.

MANY AUTO WORKERS JOBLESS. PONTIAC, Mich. (By Mail).—Steadily growing unemployment due to big lay-offs in the auto industry, with winter nearing, has led over 2000 workers and their families to leave this auto center in a month. The Trade Union League has made Pontiac one of the bases for militant organization of the auto workers.

Celebrate Twelfth Anniversary at Big Chicago Mass Meet

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Chicago workers will celebrate the achievements of the Soviet Union at a mass celebration of the Twelfth Anniversary of the October Revolution, on Sunday, Nov. 10, 2 p. m. at Ashland Auditorium, Ashland and Van Buren Sts. The celebration of the Twelfth Anniversary finds militant Chicago workers active on all fields engaged in a struggle against a reign of terror designed to destroy the Communist Party and all militant labor organizations. Among the speakers will be Robert Minor, editor of the Daily Worker. A musical program and motion pictures will also feature.

CLASS SLOGANS AT CLEVELAND

CLEVELAND, Oct. 28.—"Class against class" is the slogan of the fighting working class of Cleveland," declares the Communist Party in entering the municipal elections under that challenging slogan.

"It is a struggle between the capitalist class, represented by the republican, democratic and socialist parties, and the working class—represented by its class party—the Communist Party," the Party program adds.

"War starves the working class in the face: war against the Soviet Union," the program declares. It exposes the anarchy of capitalism with its cut-throat competition for the benefit of the capitalists.

War against the U. S. S. R., worsening conditions of the workers, the lessons of Gastonia. A. F. of L. fakery aid to the capitalist class, race discrimination—these are some of the points covered in the demands voiced in the program.

12th Anniversary, November 3rd, Madison Square Garden.

NEGRO WORKERS WILL CELEBRATE ANNIVERSARY

Demonstrate for the Communist Platform

(Continued from Page One)

against all forms of Jim Crowism and segregation, again landlording robbery of and discrimination against Negroes, against discrimination in trade unions, schools, hospitals, restaurants, theatres, etc.

It was the Communist Party alone that raised the issues of social, racial and political equality for Negroes in the South where race persecution and lynchings are an institution, issues which Norman Thomas, socialist candidate for mayor, in line with all the forces of reaction and fascist terror, condemned as "alien to the spirit of the South."

For the Negro workers the Russian Revolution and the great Five-Year Plan of Social Construction which is strengthening the defense of the Soviet Union also have a special meaning. Just as the Negroes are oppressed in the United States today because of their race, so various races and nationalities were oppressed and persecuted in the Russia of the Czar. But the Russian Revolution and the establishment of the first Workers' and Peasants' Republic freed all these oppressed nationalities and gave them complete social, and political equality, as well as national and cultural autonomy.

What the Five-Year Plan means for the Negro workers, what the Communist election program means for them, the necessity of all Negro workers rallying to the defense of the Soviet Union and fighting against imperialist war will be pointed out by the leading candidates of the Communist Party at Sunday's rally. Among the speakers will be Otto Hall, Communist Negro candidate for comptroller.

Three of the seven Gastonia defendants will also appear at the demonstration.

A brilliant entertainment program is being arranged including the Freiheit Gesangs Verein, a 75-piece band and mass singing.

Tickets should be bought in advance to avoid the rush. They are on sale at the New York district office of the Communist Party, 26 Union Square; Freiheit, 30 Union Square; Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, 131 West 28th St.; and Workers Bookshop, 30 Union Square.

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Explain Terror at Meet

(Continued from Page One)

years in prison charged with "sedition." They were arrested two years ago on Armistice Day at a birthday party. Some literature found at the home was the basis for the charges pressed by the Jones-Laughlin steel company. This fact, in addition to the five-year sentence of the five women workers in California for "criminal syndicalism" (talking about the Soviet Union at a summer camp, the 20-year sentence of the seven Gastonia strikers, ten arrest of 28 workers in Chicago charged with sedition for belonging to the Communist Party prove the reign of terror raging in this country.

Other Communist election rallies will be held Friday night in Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th St.; at Central Palace, 85 Forsyth St., and at Trivoli Hall, Borough Hall, Brooklyn, at Myrtle Ave., when Wicks, Richard B. Moore and Fred Biedenkapp will speak.

The workers of the Soviet Union produced 122.5 percent over the coal of the 1913 pre-war production. They produced 12.7 petroleum last year over 1913, 421.3 percent peat, 259.6 percent electric internal combustion engines and 135.6 percent agricultural machinery. Hear the much greater increase schedule in the Five Year Plan at the 12th Anniversary Celebration of the Russian Revolution in Madison Square Garden, November 3 at 2 p. m.

ORGANIZATIONS!

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MAKE YOUR BOOKINGS NOW

Police Frame Four

(Continued from Page One)

four at random. They are Peter Hooluk, John Majerek, Paul Yakus, and A. Calle.

Jeers, hissing and booing followed the police as they marched their victims to the station.

A fifth striker, ohn Saluk, was arrested in connection with the same charge, while walking the street. At 5th St. court, he was released on \$1,000 bail for a hearing next Monday.

Warrants, of course, were deemed unnecessary by the police, 200 of whom were retained for special strike-breaking service by Commissioner Whalen directly, 2,000 men began the walkout October 16.

They are demanding the 40-hour five-day week, an increase in the minimum wage from \$45 to \$49.50, proper safety devices and adequate compensation insurance carried with a solvent company.

Six more independent firms surrendered to these terms yesterday, Harry Feinstein, union secretary, reports. Forty-three firms, employing about 180 men, have now signed up, he adds.

Powerless to break the strike in spite of thugs and police, employes organized in the Window Manhattan Cleaners Protective Association asked for negotiations with the union. These will begin at a conference at 11 a. m. today at the Broadway Central Hotel. Feinstein will lead the union spokesmen.

Negotiations were also scheduled to start with the other boss group, the Manhattan Window Cleaning Employers' Protective Association. An attempt by the association to choose the union's committee and keep off Peter Darrk, former secretary and active in the present strike, brought from the union a firm refusal to proceed with the negotiations.

"Darrk is one of our leading members," Feinstein said yesterday. "Our membership would turn down flat any attempt to open negotiations unless he were present."

The Soviet Government will spend \$5,500,000,000 in construction of farms and other building enterprises. Come hear the rest of the Five Year Plan in the U. S. S. R. at the Twelfth Anniversary Celebration of the Russian Revolution and Communist Election Rally at Madison Square Garden, Sunday, November 3, at 2 P. M.

The Socialists are the Third Hour-Goats Party! Vote Communist!

Militant Picketing in Four Weeks Milk Strike

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 28.—Militant picketing, dumping of milk into the road, and injury to trucks carrying scab milk, marked the beginning of the fourth week of the Kansas City milk strike.

There is no present indication of a settlement.

AMUSEMENTS

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First Showing in America

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"SCANDAL?" (The Latest SOVKINO Film) revealing for the first time the powerful conflict between the old and the new generations and illustrating the new SOVIET MORALITY

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CASINO 30th St. & B'way, Evs. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30 FRITZI VICTOR "MILE SCHEFF IN HERBERT'S MODISTE" Wednesdays and Saturdays Mat. \$1 to \$2 Wednesdays Matinee \$1 to \$2

SHUBERT Thea., 44th St., W. of E'way, Evs. 8:30, Mats. Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30 QUEENIE SMITH in the Musical Comedy Sensation "THE STREET SINGER" ANDREW TOMBES

ETHEL BARRYMORE THEATRE 7th St., W. of E'way, Chick, 5944 Evs. 8:50, Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30 JOHN Comedy BIRD IN HAND DRINKWATER'S

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

CIVIC REPERTORY 14th St. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Wed. Sat. 2:30 50c, \$1, \$1.50 EVA LE GALLIENNE, Director Tonight and Tom, Mat.—"THE SEA GULL" Tom, Night—"MILLE BOURRAT"

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OPEN FORUM AT WORKERS SCHOOL BEGINS SUNDAY

Olgin to Speak on the 5 Year Plan

The pressing demand for the opening of this year's forum at the Workers' School made by hundreds of comrades and sympathizers has finally been satisfied with the definite announcement of the first lecture for Sunday, Nov. 10th, at 8 p. m. in the auditorium of the Workers' School, 26 Union Square, fifth floor.

Olgin on Five-Year Plan. The first lecture will be given by Moissaye J. Olgin, editor of the Morning Freiheit, on "The Five-Year Plan in the Soviet Union." In view of the intense interest displayed by workers in this gigantic plan which has just passed its first year, this lecture promises to be one of more than timely importance.

Foster to Speak. On November 17, William J. Foster, National Secretary of the T. U. U. L., will talk on "New Methods of Class Struggle." The conflicts raging in the South, the reign of murder and terror gripping the workers, the workers' leaders being shot down and imprisoned for long terms; the swift leftward swing of the masses today gathering momentum, as subjects of burning interest to all active trade unionists and to the working masses.

Expose the hypocrisy of the MacDonnell-Hoover gas attack of "peace" phrases, which covers the preparations for war!

The fight in Defense of the Soviet Union insures the realization of the Five-Year Plan of socialist construction!

ALL OVER THE WORLD ALL WORKERS WANT TO KNOW EVERYTHING

Decay of capitalist stabilization. Success socialist reconstruction, five year plan, in Soviet Union. Sharpening class battles in imperialist countries and colonial revolutions.

YOUR EYE ON 3



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Advertise your Union Meetings here. For information write to The DAILY WORKER Advertising Dept. 25-28 Union Sq., New York City

Hotel and Restaurant Workers Branch of the Amalgamated Food Workers BUSINESS MEETING held on the first Monday of the month at 8 p. m. One industry—the Union—Join and Fight the Common Enemy! Office Open from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Form Big TUUL Union of Theatrical Workers

The Theatrical and Art Workers' Industrial Union, a section of the Trade Union Unity League, was formally brought into being at an organization meeting at 133 W. 51st St. last Thursday afternoon. A provisional committee of seven was elected to work out plans for organizing the motion picture operators, camera men, fair, carnival and park workers, workers in the legitimate theatre, including foreign language groups, etc.

Pointing out that the so-called decline of the theatrical industry, resulting in steadily worsening conditions for the workers, is as much due to the existing "unions" which do not defend their interests as to the mechanization of the theatre, the delegates called for a militant organization of all workers in the industry to fight the magnates.

SUPPRESS RED YOUTH PAPER.

VIENNA. (By Mail).—The official organ of the Young Communist League, "Lie Proletarierjugend," (The Proletarian Youth) was confiscated by the police for alleged incitement to mutiny.

Expose the hypocrisy of the MacDonnell-Hoover gas attack of "peace" phrases, which covers the preparations for war!

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READ WATCH!

1 1918 1923

Deep revolutionary struggles of workers, deep crises of capitalism in many countries. Defeat of attempt of intervention by imperialist powers in Soviet Russia. Consolidation of Soviet power.

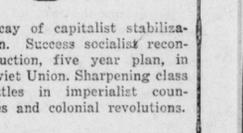
2 1923 1927

Partial stabilization of capitalism. Recovery of Soviet economy. Growth and influence of the Comintern over broad masses.

3 1928 1929

Decay of capitalist stabilization. Success socialist reconstruction, five year plan, in Soviet Union. Sharpening class battles in imperialist countries and colonial revolutions.

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WOULD COLONIZE 100,000 WHITE GUARDS IN NICARAGUA; PROMISES PROFIT AND SAFETY TO YANKEES

Czarist Officer Smells Chance to Shed Blood of Latin American Workers

Would Guarantee to Choke Nicaraguans' Fight for Freedom and Hold Canal

BULLETIN. WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The Navy Department here, in announcing that medals for U. S. Marines who have served are being prepared, remarks that the medals are reserved before the armed occupation ends, contrary to the custom in other campaigns, because "the present situation of Nicaragua may continue for years."

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SOUTHERN COAL MINERS IN W. VA. AND TENN. CALL FOR THE DAILY

Like the Mill Workers, They Ask That Daily Worker Be Rushed to Them

operators by the United Mine Workers, the coal bosses there have been enabled, in time of strikes in other coal states, to use the West Virginia miners as unwilling seabs.

For these miners, unorganized, were left at the mercy of the operators, who brought conditions in the West Virginia fields down to rock bottom.

This Morgantown miner tells of the need for the Daily, for the miners of Morgantown, Scotts Run, Osage, Everettsville, and scores of other West Virginia coal towns from Monongalia County in the North to Mingo and Logan in this southern part of West Virginia.

"I gave out copies of the Daily from time to time but never had enough to go around. Our fellow workers oughtn't to let any such thing happen; they ought to see that there are always enough Dailies to give out to the miners here."

The letter from the miner of Soddy, Tennessee, tells the same story of corruption on the part of the United Mine Workers fakers, who, says the Soddy miner, have just concluded another sell-out agreement with the coal operators.

The worker who writes from Soddy says that he gave out some copies of the Daily Worker in Elizabethton, to the rayon workers, also the victims of the A. F. of L. misleaders, the U. T. W.,—and also looking to militant leadership—the National Textile Workers' Union—in their forthcoming great struggles against slavery and terror.

When the southern textile workers under the leadership of the National Textile Workers' Union, and the southern coal miners under the leadership of the National Miners' Union begin their fight to the finish against their exploiters, will they have the Daily Worker as their militant voice?

That depends on the militant American workers! Rush funds at once to the drive to rush 10,000 Dailies South each day.

Daily Worker, 26 Union Square, New York City. To the southern textile workers and coal miners, calling for the leadership of the National Textile Workers' Union and the National Miners' Union—and appealing for the Daily Worker, I send this contribution to the "Drive To Rush the Daily South."

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

I. L. D. Launches Drive

(Continued from Page One)

to the higher courts will cost \$20,000 alone. The Chicago sedition case where 23 workers are held for membership in the Communist Party alone will cost \$50,000 to defend. Five of the workers are under \$15,000 bail each. The remainder are under \$5,000 bond.

"Then there is the case at San Bernardino Valley, California, where five women workers have been sentenced to ten-year terms for talking of the Soviet Union in a summer camp.

"In the Mineola case, seven fur workers are coming up for trial charged with assault. Two of their comrades are serving two and a half to five-year terms, merely for striking.

"The Philadelphia cases—in which four workers face 5 to 20-year terms for distributing May Day leaflets. They are charged with sedition, Wil-Union organizer, is also framed up for murder.

"The Bethlehem sedition case, the

American imperialism, since "it would place in American ownership much land in the southern part of Nicaragua where (he understands!) the United States will soon be digging a canal."

The "count" says that the "president" of Nicaragua has given "cordial assurance" that the white guards would be welcomed, and since the U. S. owned "president" of Nicaragua never gives any assurance on anything without consulting the United States consul, it is certain that the Washington government endorses the scheme.

The "count" incidentally gives a description of the suffering of the white guards in Europe that would gladden the heart of any worker. "They are becoming so desperate that an increasing number is driven to suicide. There is no longer any work for them in Germany. There is no money in the Balkans. In France the work in the devastated regions is completed. There is little for them to do anywhere and no steady employment at all."

Nicaragua again came into the news with the announcement that one Tomas Soley Guell, who functions as Wall Street's financial hand-around Central America, is in New York looking for a loan for Nicaragua among other of his tasks. Guell has been finance secretary to Costa Rica to Wall Street's entire satisfaction, arranging the Mortgage Loan Bank there and then another one in Guatemala. Now he is helping fasten a loan on Nicaragua, audit its old loans, and hold a conference "with the Nicaraguan minister to Washington, a representative of the U. S. State Department, and a representative of bankers."

Horthy Won't Discuss Debts; But Bankers in No Fret at Fascists

Paris, Oct. 28 (UP).—Refusal of Hungary to discuss her obligations under the trianon treaty has halted the work of the Eastern European Young plan conference. It was feared the conference might break up.

Polish Miners Demand Wage Raise by Nov. 3

WARSAW, Poland, Oct. 28 (UP).—Mine union leaders were reported today to have sent an ultimatum to the government and mine owners demanding an increase in wages before Nov. 3 on threat of a strike Nov. 15.

MARINE WORKERS CALL CONFERENCE

(Continued from Page One) League to meet in the Port of San Francisco at 7 p. m., Saturday, November 9 and to continue on Sunday, November 10, 1929. The conference will be held at the Port of San Francisco and the delegates will be elected from and of ships, dock and fleet committees of longshoremen and harbor, boatmen and from Marine Workers League.

"Working conditions in the marine industry, as in other industries, are steadily being worsened. On the Pacific Coast, as elsewhere, the present conditions aboard the ships are intolerable. The Seamen's Act is a dead letter. On the Matson, Luckenbach, Oceanic Oriental, and other lines, two watches are supplanting the three watch system. On the steam schooners, seamen are forced to work the cargo. Not only is the wage scale far below that paid in 1920, but wage cuts are the order of the day. Vessels are put to sea absolutely undermanned and inadequate crews are forced to work overtime, usually with no time off or no extra compensation.

"On the West Coast, the Fink Halls, officially known as the Marine Service Bureau of the Pacific Coast Ship Owners Association rules supreme, handling practically all employment. The rationalization drive in the marine industry which has been well under way since the world war, is seen in the universal introduction of oil fuel, the Diesel engine, the Metal Mike, the automatic chipping hammer, the paint spraying machine, etc. The introduction of these labor saving devices has resulted in a terrific speed-up and mass unemployment throwing thousands of seamen and longshoremen out of work. We find, for instance, along the waterfront, that the gangs on the dock, deck and in the hold average from four to six men, while formerly there were nine to thirteen men.

"Commercial rivalry between America and Great Britain has never been at a more intense stage. Because the sharpening struggles for world markets, fields of investments and raw materials, which inevitably result in war, both countries, as are all the imperialist powers, are making frantic war preparations under the cover of disarmament schemes and peace pacts. At the same time the imperialists, in spite of their differences, are forming a united front to attack the Soviet Union, the first workers and peasants republic, where the working class has introduced the seven-hour day and is upbuilding Socialism.

"The rationalization drive of the shipowners, accompanied by their labor-smashing policies, is an inseparable part of the war-program of the employing class, as is the Naval Reserve system. This system has been passed in order to provide a trained personnel available immediately upon the outbreak of war. Already on the coast, the ships of Matson, Union Oil, L. A. Steamship Companies, etc., fly the Naval Reserve flag. The Naval Reserve will also be used as a strikebreaking agency against their fellow workers on merchant ships in time of strikes. Hoover and MacDonald may blind a part of the working class with their fake peace talks but we seamen and longshoremen know that soon we will be called upon to face the submarines, depth bombs, mines, aerial attacks, and poison gases in order to make more millions for Robert Dollar, U. S. Steel Corporation, Standard Oil, etc.

"The so-called International Seamen's Union, with its class collaboration policy, is nothing more than a strikebreaking agency. In this connection, however, we draw a sharp line between the officialdom and the membership. The rank and file of the I. S. U., for the most part, stand for organization, while the bureaucrats in control are engaged in misleading the union and in crushing all militancy on the part of the workers.

"There is only one way in which the marine class conscious workers can better their conditions—through a new union—a fighting industrial union, based on ship, dock and fleet committees and embracing all marine workers from all branches of the industry, irrespective of race, creed or color.

"It is in answer to this need of militant industrial organization that the Marine Workers League has been formed. The Marine Workers League, by organizing ship and dock committees and International Seamen's Clubs, in ports of New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Houston, etc., has laid the basis for a new union.

"Another great step forward in the direction was the holding of the Atlantic Coast Conference by the Marine Workers League on August

17 and 18, where 31 rank and file delegates from the various eastern ports met for two days discussing their problems and formulating plans for the launching of a new union.

BORNO AGAIN TO ELECT HIMSELF HAITI PRESIDENT

Hated by Haitians, He Is Kept by Marines

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, Oct. 28.—The Haitian workers and peasants are indignant and becoming convinced that only a genuine revolution of the masses can oust the scoundrelly tyrant, Luis Borno, who calls himself president and gets away with it by the aid of U. S. Marines.

The cause of their growing indignation is the recent decree of Borno, that there will be no elections in 1930, as there was supposed to be; and it means that Borno will be "elected" for another six years term by the automatic body called "the council of estate" which Borno himself appointed.

It is recalled that U. S. congressmen who visited Haiti a few years ago were impressed by the general hatred of the population for Borno, who could not remain president one day without the U. S. marines. One congressman was amazed when, driven with Borno to the dock to take ship for New York, the coachman took him aside and begged him to throw Borno overboard en route, offering in the name of a patriotic society a sum of money estimated to be an attraction to any congressman.

NMU CONVENTION READY TO FIGHT

(Continued from Page One) locals of the N. M. U. on a dues paying basis, and to decide further steps towards struggle.

The Belleville convention unanimously adopted a resolution denouncing attempt by John Watt, national president of the N. M. U., to split the convention, and demanding that the national executive board of the union take action to immediately remove Watt from office. The resolution stresses the very important fact that in the National Miners' Union no "leader" is going to be allowed to build a machine, or refuse to carry out the policies of the rank and file. The convention demands democratic control, and not control by an individual, as Watt attempts. The Illinois district secretary connections with Watt until the national board renders a decision on him, and meanwhile is going to expose his false policies, particularly his attempt to limit the struggle to a fight against the U. M. W. A. with the operators to be "neutrals," his program of a split in the N. M. U., the miners' own fighting organization, and his general bureaucratic methods. An official series of mass rallies for this purpose and to start the battle for better conditions has already been arranged.

Many Mass Meetings. There will be a meeting in Livingston tomorrow night, where Freeman Thompson and District President

seamen. Instead of organizing the seamen, the officialdom of the I.S.U. busies itself with preaching craft skill, efficiency, and common interest with the shipowners. It concentrates its activity in Washington on trying to get laws passed. It advocates abolition of Sea Service Bureau and Fink Halls to be supplanted not by union halls, but by shipping commissions! It pretends to be against the blacklist but instead advocates a government blacklist. As a result of this, since 1921, the I.S.U. has decreased from a membership of about 115,000 to its present number of 5,000 scattered in 22-branches. Less than two thousand are in the Sailors Union of the Pacific.

"The same picture is presented by the corrupt International Longshoremen's Association headed by Ryan. With the exception of a few hundred members in Seattle and Tacoma on the Pacific, the I.L.A. is non-existent. The extent to which the I.L.A. has degenerated may be judged by its actions in San Francisco. Here, upon the recommendations of the executive committee of the I.L.A. delegates from the Waterfront Employees Association, company union, have been seated on the labor council.

"The bureaucrats of the I.S.U. and the I.L.A. with their strikebreaking tactics never have nor will carry on a real struggle against the bosses. They fight to keep the workers divided and refuse to organize the unorganized, especially the Negro workers.

"There is only one way in which the marine class conscious workers can better their conditions—through a new union—a fighting industrial union, based on ship, dock and fleet committees and embracing all marine workers from all branches of the industry, irrespective of race, creed or color.

"It is in answer to this need of militant industrial organization that the Marine Workers League has been formed. The Marine Workers League, by organizing ship and dock committees and International Seamen's Clubs, in ports of New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Houston, etc., has laid the basis for a new union.

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17 and 18, where 31 rank and file delegates from the various eastern ports met for two days discussing their problems and formulating plans for the launching of a new union.

IN THE SHOPS

MILL STEALS FROM WAGES

Stir French Workers Up Against Polish

(By a Worker Correspondent) EASTHAMPTON, Mass. (By Mail).—Easthampton is a town of about eleven thousand people. Most of them are workers. It is a textile town with four mills. There is only one moving picture theatre which is of the old type, and has no vitaphone; this represents the workers' recreation in this town.

The workers employed in the West Boylston Mills are the lowest paid in the town: it work the longest hours. The bosses of that mill are using the old tactics of divide and rule. The West Boylston bosses are preparing for a cut in the wages and also to increase the hours of labor.

The conditions in the mill are as follows: All the night help have been laid off indefinitely. This involves about 300 workers. In addition to that most of the Polish workers have been fired without notice. Many of them have received letters to leave the company houses in which they have been living for years. This means that the workers after working for the West Boylston for years, are faced with the proposition of living on the street or leaving the town. This is the reward of workers who have slaved for years in the West Boylston mill.

Many of them face the prospect of starving leave the town. The bosses live on the sweat and agony of the workers.

The Polish workers are being fired because they are fighters. The French workers are being used

against the Polish workers. About two weeks ago the doffers were notified of a cut in wages of 25 per cent. The doffers walked out on strike. When the doffers came for their pay they found that five dollars was missing from their pay. The doffers were then getting \$20 a week.

The doffers were working in No. 4 spinning department. The doffers are now working for a different mill. The bosses not content with making a cut in the wages, have the nerve to steal from the doffers \$5 of their hard-earned money.

This is a violation of the law.

The National Textile Workers' Union advises the workers to report to the union immediately. The union will do everything in its power to collect the money for the workers without cost or obligation that was stolen from you by the West Boylston.

Additional Sunday meetings are scheduled for Panama, Collinsville, Harrisburg and other points.

U. M. W. A. Jails Militant.

LIVINGSTON, Ill., Oct. 28.—Prompt action by the International Labor Defense, and the solidarity of the 500 members of Livingston local of the National Miners Union has rescued George Kidd, miner and active member of the N. M. U., at least temporarily from the jail, where United Mine Worker officials had him placed.

Livingston local voted unanimously last Thursday to leave the U. M. W. A. and join the real miners' union, the N. M. U. Later, when officials of the Fishwick district machine of the U. M. W. A. came to the hall to threaten them, they threw these fakers out by force.

The U. M. W. A. then got out an injunction to enable the coal operators to continue checking off the men's wages the U. M. W. A. dues.

Company Gunmen to Awe Ry. Express Workers of Chicago

(By a Worker Correspondent) CHICAGO (By Mail).—Changing the name of the American Railway Express Co. has not improved its attitude toward the workers. The Railway Express Exchange (its successor) has thrown aside all pretense and given the worker to understand that they are slaves and nothing more.

It has declared a martial law of its own. The watchmen are no longer the shifty eyed snooping "gum shoes" they once were. The more docile ones have been discharged and in their places we find the typical corporation gunmen who wear their stars and guns where the boys can see them.

These gunmen, together with special agents from the general office, ruse the depots. Both are under the direct supervision of the superintendent of terminals.

Looking for petty thieves is only a side line with these "dicks." Most of their time is spent trying to find some pretense for "turning in" an adverse report against some worker. These gunmen and special agents also tell the depot agents and fore-

men what to do and these instructions are followed out.

The new company plonily shows that it intends to crush what little sign of labor organization there is among the express workers and reduce them to a still lower degree of slavery. It made these intentions plain soon after taking charge in March. It completely ignored the fact that its contract with the union expired in June.

And up to the present time the union has been unable to draw the company into negotiations on the subject of a new contract. While the company has made no outright declaration that it will not renew the contract it more and more infringes on the rules of the old agreement. Those in charge around the depots openly declare that the union must be crushed. Those of the regular employees (of the workers are extras working only during rush hours) who are not members of the union are urged by depot agents and foremen to stay out of it. Shop stewards who make any effort to better the condition of the workers are promptly removed by the union heads in response to pressure from the company.

(To Be Continued.)

Philadelphia Charge Dismissed. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 28.—The charges against Herbert Benjamin, district organizer of the Communist Party, Rudolph Shoan, L. Lemley, F. Mozer, J. Cooper, B. Gilbert, E. Bender and two other speakers at the Gastonia protest demonstration attacked by police here yesterday were dismissed. The judge heaped maledictions and threats on the defendants but there were too many witnesses for the defense.

The Philadelphia demonstration was a huge success, as after the police charged into the crowd at City Hall Plaza, a parade was formed that marched singing and with flaunting banners all around the Plaza, and in solid ranks over a block and a half long through the streets and over to the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union Hall at 39 North 10th St.

The march took the police by surprise, and they were unable to stop it. It is estimated that at least 20,000 workers watched it, many of them swinging in behind. Many in the crowd joined the I. L. D.

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

NEVER BEFORE HAS THERE BEEN SUCH A DRIVE AGAINST THE WORKERS AS TODAY

Class Solidarity Calls You! The International Labor Defense has a tremendous burden to bear. It calls on the help of all workers. The I.L.D. needs

50,000 New Members by January 1st, 1930

and hundreds of thousands of dollars to defend twenty cases of tremendous importance over the land.

SEDITION CHARGES FRAME UP MURDER CHARGES ASSAULT CHARGES

are brought out by the bosses to strangle militant labor in every city of the land. Glance at this partial list of cases the I. L. D. is defending

GASTONIA—An appeal to the higher courts and to the Supreme Court will cost at least \$20,000 and require tremendous mass protest.

CHICAGO—28 workers are charged with sedition. \$50,000 is needed to fight this case. It involves the legality of the Communist Party and any other militant working class organization.

LOS ANGELES—Five workers have been sentenced to ten year terms for talking about the Soviet Union at a summer camp. We must get these workers out of jail. \$10,000 is needed to fight this case.

MINEOLA—Seven more fur workers are coming up for trial. Two of their comrades are serving two and a half to five year terms. Shall the remaining seven go to jail, also, for striking?

THE CENTRALIA WORKERS—Another case where eight workers have served ten years—r railroaded to prison by the bosses. Shall they die in prison?

PHILADELPHIA—William Streit, window cleaners union organizer is framed up for murder. Four workers face five to twenty year terms for distributing May Day leaflets, facing sedition charges.

BETHLEHEM SEDITION CASE SHIFRIN CASE

TAPOLSCHANYI CASE WILKES-BARRE SEDITION CASE SALVATORE ACCORSI CASE WOODLAWN SEDITION CASE

What Is Your Answer?

WILL YOU HELP THE I. L. D.?

THEN JOIN AT ONCE!

Raise Funds! Organize United Fronts!

RAISE MASS PROTEST!

Send Funds and Applications for Membership At Once to

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE

80 EAST 11TH STREET, Room 402, NEW YORK CITY

WOODLAWN CASE APPEAL DENIED

(Continued from Page One)

Charlotte, wages and hours and miserable conditions of the workers in the entire working class, at the right of the workers to organize, strike, and demand themselves.

"We pledge ourselves to work unceasingly until our fellow workers, members and organizers of the National Textile Workers' Union are free, and to continue their struggle against the stretchout, long hours, pellagra and low wages."

Many Join. Many textile workers came up to the speakers after the meeting and asked to be signed up in the union. Other workers came and asked to be enrolled in the International Labor Defense; these included workers belonging to A. F. L. unions, The Negro workers, especially, were enthusiastic.

The N. T. W. U. is planning other meetings in Atlanta district in the very near future.

World Protest Grows.

Weavers in Paisley, Scotland, workers from Paris, from Buenos Ayres, Argentine and from the Caribbean Red Aid cabled the Inter-

"We state that we recognise clearly that this is a blow aimed at the entire working class, at the right of the workers to organize, strike, and demand themselves.

"We pledge ourselves to work unceasingly until our fellow workers, members and organizers of the National Textile Workers' Union are free, and to continue their struggle against the stretchout, long hours, pellagra and low wages."

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"1. Report on the marine industry and the task confronting the marine workers particularly on the Pacific Coast.

"2. Strengthening the Marine Workers League and building ship and dock committees as the basis for the new union.

"3. The war danger and the struggle against it.

"4. Building our national paper, The Marine Workers Voice; workers press, Labor Unity and workers correspondence.

"5. Election of members to the national organization of the M.W.L.

"6. Election of West Coast Executive Committee.

"7. The establishment of International Seamen's Clubs in ports on the West Coast.

"George Mink, National Sec'y."

PARTY LIFE

Notice of the Expulsion of Frank Vrataric, Nick Borich and Peter Gallia.

The Central Control Committee has approved the expulsion of Frank Vrataric, Nick Borich and Peter Gallia, former members of Anthracite District Bureau, for their anti-Comintern and anti-Party attitude, for active support to the renegade Lovestone group in their splitting tactics and for their slanderous attack against the Party and against the Comintern.

Vrataric, Borich and Gallia went even so low as to fake the name of the District Committee under the call for their meeting.

All members of the Party are warned to have nothing to do with these renegades and splitters and to pay no attention to their attempts to confuse and to disrupt the ranks of the Party.

CENTRAL CONTROL COMMITTEE C. P. OF U. S. A.
CHAS. DIRBA, Sec'y.

Notice of the Expulsion of Paul C. Reiss of Los Angeles.

By action of the Central Control Committee, Paul C. Reiss, heretofore Daily Worker Agent in Los Angeles, has been expelled from the Communist Party for a gross violation of Party discipline, failure to turn over and settle his accounts with the Daily Worker, and for an actual desertion from the Party.

Paul Reiss disregarded repeated requests of the District Committee to appear for the purpose of settling the question of his accounts with the Daily Worker (nearly \$600, according to D. W. books, without a cent having been paid on it since December last year); he left Los Angeles without permission, and even went so far as to write to his unit requesting it, "to remove" his name "from the membership list of the Party."

CENTRAL CONTROL COMMITTEE C. P. OF U. S. A.
CHAS. DIRBA, Sec'y.

The Party Plenum

By JOHN WILLIAMSON
(Continued)

Our chief organizational tasks, both in the center and in the districts are:

- 1. Establish a Functioning Center and Apparatus.**
Too many districts establish departments which are in effect one-man departments. This must be overcome by drawing in active comrades, from amongst the lower functionaries and from the shops direct. Every department and committee must meet regular—discuss the main problems—and leave to the comrades engaged in the department proper, the actual detailed carrying out of the decisions.
Other districts either completely neglect important phases of work (New York has as yet no Language Department, Pittsburgh no Organizational Department, etc.) or others create a dozen departments in name, none of which function. All our districts are undermanned in capable functionaries. Too often we await for the National Office to send comrades. Instead, we must pursue a daring policy of developing proletarian and youthful comrades, who have proven capabilities in their local activity.
The organization Department must be closely connected with all other departments and actually be responsible for their functioning. Furthermore the Organization Department must be responsible for the carrying out of all decisions of the Bureau or Secretariat and must establish a control system, which will check up on the carrying out of all decisions.
- 2. Create Organizational Machinery For Applying Chief Party Tasks.**
To carry through successfully any of our campaigns (against capitalist rationalization—against imperialist war—defense of the Soviet Union—organize the unorganized—Gastonia—build the Party—struggle against the Right danger—12th Anniversary Russian Revolution) it is necessary that we create the organizational machinery for this purpose. For example, let us take the 12th Anniversary Campaign. We must organize broad local conferences, with representatives of unions, shop committees, workers' organizations, etc., present. We must link it up with our struggle against imperialist war and for Defense of the Soviet Union, therefore utilizing the campaign as a stimulant for organizing anti-war shop committees. Against, we must popularize the five year plan and its success—therefore we must issue a special pamphlet for wide distribution amongst the masses on this subject. Space does not permit the elaboration of the other necessary tasks. Similarly it is true in all campaigns, that we must create the organizational forms for the carrying thru of our campaign.
- 3. Orientate the Party Completely Towards the Factories.**
The figures of less than 15 per cent of the membership in factory nuclei and those existing nuclei leading only a nominal life, show one of the gravest weaknesses of the Party life. The Organizational Department of each district, after a careful survey, must allot the task of organizing Party nuclei inside of a certain number of specific shops. After this decision the District Committee must not forget it, but on the contrary must give special attention to these major tasks by assigning leading comrades to be responsible for the carrying out of our decisions. The organizing of these shop nuclei will involve many tasks, including the colonizing of comrades inside the shop, the issuing of leaflets and shop papers, the day to day personal agitation in the shop, winning confidence thru championing the demands of the workers, distribution of Daily Workers, holding factory gate meetings, etc. However difficult the task may be, this is the only way we will win the working class to our Party—the only way to bridge the chasm which separates us from the great masses of workers.
Every street nucleus which has factories in its territory must concentrate activity in reaching the workers of that factory. Our shop paper activity is also indicative of the extent of our orientation towards the factories. At the present time we have some 70 shop papers, but these are by no means issued regularly. For instance, Detroit, the largest auto center in the world, which is undergoing deep radicalization, has issued only one shop paper since the month of May, although here we used to have 6-7 shop papers in auto plants alone, many of which were actually sold at the gates. A serious shortcoming in connection with our shop papers is their irregularity of issuance. For instance, New York on International Red Day issued twenty shop papers, but only six of these have been printed a second time to date. To win the confidence of the masses as a responsible, capable leader, and in order to effectively mobilize and win the masses, our shop papers must be issued regularly and the number of papers must be increased manifold. We print a shop paper to win influence and members. Many times, however, we print a shop paper for years and the result is zero. For instance in Wright Aeroplane Co., we issued a shop paper for nearly two years but today we haven't gained a single member. This shows a definite weakness on the part of the paper and also of the activity of the comrades involved.
- 4. Improvement of the Composition of the Party.**
The composition of the Party is unfolded when we see that less than 50 per cent of the members are in basic industries—that there are only 2 per cent Negroes in our Party—that we have 10 per cent working women and another 10 per cent housewives—that the average age of our membership is 35 years—that we have an insignificant number of native born workers in our ranks.
However, when we look further, we see many basic industries where we have no members or an insignificant number (chemical, marine, railroad, rubber, etc.). It is significant that these are mainly war industries. In many cities our orientation is limited to only one or two industries, while in most small towns, we are not orientated anywhere. In New York District, for example, needle, shoe and food are the industries closest to us. However, radicalization is not limited to one or two industries and when the metal workers of New Jersey struck, or the tunnel-men, vegetable and oil truckmen of New York struck, we found we had no contacts there and therefore encountered many difficulties even in approaching the men.
Each District Committee must know the industries of its district and consciously direct the Party's activities towards those most important industries.
Equally necessary is it that we consciously concentrate upon reaching the Negro workers—working out new methods of approach.
While not neglecting work amongst housewives, we must sweep our main task in activity amongst the working women. We must realize away from the school teacher and intellectual approach and bring in working women from industry to direct this work, also emphasizing that it is not a field limited to women comrades but is the concern of the entire Party.
- 5. Building Up of Fractions and Leading Their Activity in Mass Organizations.**
The responsibility for organizing and functioning of all fractions lies with the Organization Department. The policy for each fraction is

Bukharin's Theoretical Conclusions and the Political Conclusions Drawn by Comintern

"War beats down and breaks some, and strengthens and enlightens others—just as every crisis in the life of the individual or in the history of a nation... It is one thing to give earnest consideration to the cause and significance of imperialist war on the basis of the high development of capitalism... It is another thing to allow the war to crush one's thought, to stop examination and analysis under the weight of the terrible sensations and painful consequences of nature of war."

IT was thus that Lenin characterized Bukharin and his friends in 1916 in his well-known controversy with him on the question of imperialist "economism" and the possibility of national wars in the imperialist epoch. Were Lenin alive today, he could not write otherwise with regard to the present line taken by Bukharin and his present friends. It is only under the weight of "terrible sensations" about the power of capitalist stabilization, about the unconquerable strength of the capitalist trusts, only under the sensation of the "crushing or overburdening of human thought," that he is able, in face of the present upward surge of the international working class movement, in face of the sharpening crisis of partial capitalist stabilization, to produce theories about an organized and planning capitalist economy—that he is able, in face of the brilliant results of the first year of the five-year period, to prate sadly about the deterioration of agriculture, about the breach with the peasantry, and to preach—as the highest wisdom of Leninism—caution, caution, always caution!

A WHOLE year has elapsed since the Sixth Congress of the Comintern. In this period almost in every section of the Communist International a bitter struggle has been carried on against opportunism, Right deviations and the "conciliators"; and the ranks of the Communist advance guard have been extended and strengthened by the merciless exposure of opportunism. The sections of the Comintern came to the Tenth Plenum enriched by the experience of this new struggle, by the realization of new tasks set before them by the crumbling "third period," and by the desire to solve the new practical problems before the working class movement. This fight against opportunism is far from being over. On the contrary, we have only completed the first stage of the fight, which has now been transferred to a higher plane. The significance of the Tenth Plenum lies in the concrete nature of the problems laid down for the sections of the Communist International. And in the first place, in the concrete nature of the task of cleansing the every-day practical work of the Communist Parties from the opportunist conservative fungus, from trailing along at the tail of events from passivity. The international Communist movement must press forward at every point on its wide front to achieve decisive victory over Right deviations in their practical manifestations, mercilessly exposing them before the working masses when they shelter under the guise of loyalty and formal voting for the line of the Party and of the Comintern. The special danger of Right deviations is that they are propped up by inertia, laziness, fear of new methods of work, which undermine revolutionary initiative from within and start decomposition in our ranks. It was just for this reason that the Tenth Plenum, with all the severity of militant Bolshevism, put forward a number of direct and unambiguous questions to those conciliators, who in practice had served and are serving as standard-bearers within the Communist International for those open renegades who have been expelled from the ranks of the Comintern.

BUT this "concretization" of the tasks laid down by the Tenth Plenum of the E. C. C. I. does not by any means signify the slightest damping down of the ideological fight with the Right deviators and conciliators. The new phase in the growth of deviation consists in the building up of its ideological, programmatic formulation. And because of this Bukharin came on to the stage. A number of Bukharin's pronouncements in recent months have shown, link by link, the growth of a whole system of programmatic theses, giving a fully adequate and complete theoretical basis for a platform, not only within the limits of the C. P. S. U., but on an international scale—a platform which is divergent from the programme of the Comintern. Beginning at the Sixth Congress of the Comintern, and going on through the famous "Notes of an Economist" and "Lenin's political testament," Bukharin went down the slope to Neo-Hilferdingism, singing the praises of trust organization and state capitalist planning. This transition to a more definite ideological stage is the starting point for a new phase in the development of the Right deviation.
Already at the Sixth Congress of the Comintern that strange over-estimation of capitalist stabilization, which he has put forward in his recent writings, was evident in embryonic form. In the first rough draft of the thesis on the world situation submitted by him, he had attempted to associate the "third period" with the growth of capitalist economy, blurring over the factors adverse to capitalist stabilization. Hence the transference of the centre of gravity for the development of proletarian revolution to the future imperialist war. Hence also the conciliatory tendencies towards the Right, which showed themselves at the Sixth Congress especially clearly in his defence of the German conciliators and his demand for a "Coalition" Executive in the German Communist Party. The Sixth Congress made fundamental changes in the draft thesis prepared by Bukharin. But the Sixth Congress did not pass judgment then on this error of Bukharin's, because he (and those of the same mind) was still wavering and voted for the cor-

laid down by the respective committee, under the general jurisdiction of the Bureau. To date our fractions in many places (trade unions), don't exist and where they do exist, function poorly. A few examples of what takes place, because of this lack of functioning:

- (a) In New York there are 500 building trades workers in the Party but time after time fraction meetings resulted in 50-60 showing up. As a result we find not a single TUUL group in existence and the Party members denounce the proposal to organize such as "leftism." Further, a member of our Party serves on a Negotiation Committee of the Painters' Union, and after the workers voted to strike, our Party member votes together with the fakers to call off the strike. Only after this occurred did 20 comrades show at the fraction to discuss the matter.
- (b) In New York in a bakers' local of the A. F. W., Communists have been officials for years. However, because of poor functioning of fraction and failure to win the workers ideologically, the workers defeat the proposal to elect a delegate to the Cleveland Convention. A more brazen example is the situation in the Iron and Bronze Workers' Union.
- (c) Either thru lack of functioning or poor functioning of the Party fractions in the Icor, we found that the Party policy on Palestine, when presented by the Freiheit, was denounced by a majority vote of the Executive Committee of the Icor.
Confusion exists on the matter of the Party fractions in the unions affiliated to the TUUL and to auxiliary organizations such as the ILLD, WIR, etc. In unions affiliated to the TUUL there must function a Party fraction—but there must exist no TUUL group (wrong policy in N. Y. needle union). If the union is affiliated to the TUUL, the Party and union leaders must consciously train the members and raise their ideological level. In all mass organizations, whether friendly or in opponent organizations, the Party fractions must be built.
Party fractions are not policy makers. Party policy is laid down only by the Party Committees. Party fractions are the instrument of the Party to carry out its policy—to establish the influence and leadership.
- 6. Building the Party.**
The task of recruiting for the Party must go hand in hand with all activities and campaigns—in the factories and mass organizations. Especially must we learn the basic task of individual recruiting for the Party. This is the most effective way of recruiting members to our Party. Yet, we have members in our Party who have worked 10 years in one shop and never recruit a single new member. We must not only be Party members when we come to a nucleus meeting but all 24 hours of the day, particularly in the shop. Every individual member—every fraction has the task of conducting daily systematic recruiting activities to build our Party.
In the coming Recruiting Campaign which we will initiate, we must lay out definite goals to achieve both in recruiting of new members, but also of the organizing of shop nuclei—the establishment of shop papers—and the securing of subs for the Daily Worker.

Thruout the ranks of the Party we must initiate a spirit of socialist competition, between units, cities and districts as well as individual members. The Party must prepare itself for the coming Recruiting Campaign, to take advantage of the growing struggles of the workers—the increasing prestige of our Party—to build our Party and for every petty bourgeois Lovestonite and Cannonite expelled, to take in a hundred proletarians.

rections made in his thesis by the Congress. This was the "embryonic" stage of those cowardly-conciliatory tactics, which then continued throughout the year and resulted in a constant and deliberate blurring over of fundamental differences, representing them as being only of a tactical order, secondary, "minor," fully permissible and lawful within the framework of the single Bolshevik Party. In the memorandum of the conciliators to the recent German Party Congress at Wedding, it is stated clearly that their differences of opinion were not fundamental, but "of a merely tactical order." "We only estimate the present situation somewhat differently," the conciliators modestly declare in this document. This "different estimation" (anti-Party and anti-Comintern) wash shown, among other things, in such trivialities as the question of the tempo of industrialization in the U. S. S. R., the extension of collective agriculture, the forms of alliance between the workers and the peasantry in the reconstruction period, the relations to social-democracy, the problem of the unemployed, independent leadership in economic struggles, new tactics in the election of factory committees.

BUT it is not only that these are tactical problems of the first order of importance, in view of the present upward surge of the working class movement, on the correct solution of which literally depends the fate of the Communist International—and in Russia, the victorious building up of Socialism. Even in this first, initial stage of development of Right deviation, Bukharin, having gradually adopted the ideological inspiration of the Right opportunist deviation, went forward step by step in fulfillment of the "theoretical law" of international opportunism as a whole.

The first documents were directed, with his theoretical acuteness, against the general line of the C.P.S.U. In "Notes of an Economist" he gives the theoretical justification for changing of the Fifteenth Congress of the Russian Party. In accordance with the actual testament of Lenin (not Bukharin's version), the basic feature of which is the demand made to the Communist advance guard—to get through the "tight places" of Soviet economy on the basis of the proletarian dictatorship, and on the basis of working class power to equal and surpass the capitalist countries—the Party adopted and put into force the five year's plan. Already in 1918, in his attacks on the Mensheviks especially Sukhanov and Martov, who had criticized the October Revolution from the standpoint of its being not in conformity with theory, of the slow tempo of the proletarian revolution in such a backward country as Russia, had dealt caustically with these learned people, who had followed only the formal letter, but not the spirit, of Marxist doctrine. Lenin wrote: "Having once established the preliminary proletarian revolution, we shall be able to take gigantic steps, and, by revolutionary measures, to overcome our economic and cultural backwardness." Eleven years later Bukharin, whether he likes it or not, is in fact repeating Sukhanov and Martov, putting to the front, to be the corner-stone of Soviet economic policy, a leveling down to the "tight places." What is this but the blackest pessimism, disbelief in the basic principle of Lenin's teaching, in the program of October? In the first place, in the course of a single year reality has confounded all the gloomy forebodings of Bukharin and his friends. The achievements of the first year of the five-year period are already a guarantee that the next year will considerably surpass the provisional plan. But how long ago was it that Bukharin was poking fun at those who build an edifice out of future bricks!

THE Party on that occasion did not expose Bukharin, inasmuch as he was still waverin, and had not yet shown his stubborn determination to defend his opportunist views. At the November Plenum of the E. C. of the C. P. S. U., in spite of his having come out against the line of the Party, he voted for the theses of the joint Plenum of the Central Committee and Central Control Commission of the C.P.S.U. But very soon after this, Bukharin, with a courage worthy of a better cause, renewed and strengthened his attacks directly against the line of the C.P.S.U. Bukharin's next act showed a more complete deviation from Leninism; it concerned Lenin's political testament, i.e., in Bukharin's own words, "the most able, the most carefully-considered statement, the most thoroughly thought-out last instructions" of Vladimir Ilyich. It can be said with confidence that in the last two years there has been no more shameless falsification, no greater slander of Lenin than this work of Bukharin's. When the united Trotskyist opposition was carrying on its counter-revolutionary attack on the Party, it constantly declared as one of its main arguments that under Lenin such things would not have happened, that Lenin knew how to "keep together" people, and not "to drive them away," thus representing Lenin, the powerful revolutionary, the leader of the militant Bolshevik army, as a sentimental, weak old man, who "united" everyone, "pacified" everyone, and patted everyone on the head. In the document written by Bukharin, which he tried to impose on the Party and the Comintern as Lenin's political testament, again we have before us, instead of Lenin the revolutionary, whose greatest historical service was precisely that he placed in the hands of the proletarian advance-guard the powerful weapon of revolutionary implacability and initiative, we have before us some liberal professor, whose particular speciality was peaceful broadmindedness and the "cautious" direction of the proletarian dictatorship towards Socialism—"by moderate steps, along a timid zigzag."

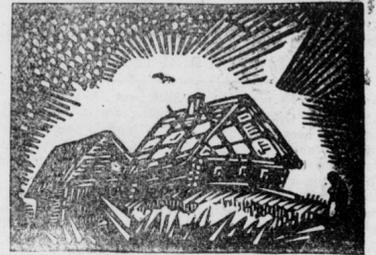
(To Be Continued)

*See Lenin's article "A Reply to P. Kielevsky" published in the last July (1929) number of "The Proletarian Revolution."

- 7. Democratic Centralism—Discipline—Proletarian Self Criticism.**
In the days of factionalism, all three of the above principles were relegated to the background. Today, in order to face our Party tasks successfully, they must be reestablished. While recognizing the authority and carrying out the decisions of all leading committees, we must stimulate thoro discussions in the units of the political tasks before our Party. We must eliminate the handing down of decisions by individuals. Decisions must be made by the proper committees after consideration and discussion. Especially must we stimulate proletarian self criticism, which means, firstly, thoro open and frank criticism of mistakes, secondly, an examination of the reasons for the mistakes, and thirdly, concrete proposals of what to do to overcome the mistake.
Simultaneously we must and will go to a strengthening of our Party discipline. We must combat and eradicate remnants of petty bourgeoisism which still exists in our ranks, where comrades argue "that they won't do such and such a thing." After a decision has been reached by the Party every comrade must carry out the decision, whether he likes it or agrees with it or not. Failure to carry out the decision by any comrade must be met by sharp disciplinary measures.
Discipline expresses itself not only in formal way, but also insofar as responsibility is concerned. A disease of irresponsibility has crept into our Party from years of factional struggle, when comrades were protected by their respective groups, which ruins the very life of our Party. Meetings start hours late—comrades don't pay dues for months—teachers fail to show at classes or speakers at meetings, etc. All of this must be overcome.
- 8. Dues Payments and Financial Responsibilities.**
Payment of dues is the most elementary duty which every member of the Party has. Still fully 35 per cent of our membership fail to observe it and our District Committees tolerate it and are even responsible for this condition many times. If the District Committee takes up this problem seriously, it can readily be overcome. However, it means every unit must be visited—its membership roll and dues payments examined—personal talks given to members in chronic arrears first and then disciplinary measures—sending monthly letters to each unit dealing with their dues status, etc. At the present time what do we see in some districts, for example, Philadelphia claims 600 members, but its average dues payments are 300. Cleveland claims 500 members but its average dues are 400, or Minnesota, which claims 570 members and have only an average dues record of 360. This discrepancy must be overcome at once.
However, this is not sufficient, the CPUSA has the lowest dues payments of any Party in the Comintern. Serious consideration must be given to the question of increasing the dues payments, collecting dues on a percentage basis of wages earned, and taxing all those who are not workers in our ranks thru special form.

In each district and lower unit there must be a rationalization of our financing. We must defate wherever necessary and stand on the basis of our actual strength and resources and not on a fancied or desired base. Budgets must be introduced in all Party sub-divisions and the present irresponsible methods (in one unit in New York this week there were twelve collections in the unit and this by no means uncommon) eradicated. Under no circumstances can Party auxiliaries base themselves upon the Party financially—but on the contrary, must base themselves on their activity amongst the broad masses of workers.
Every district must establish a Finance Commission which will

THE CITY OF BREAD
BY ALEXANDER NEWEROFF
TRANSLATED FROM THE RUSSIAN
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(Continued.)

AROUND noon-time a train came in, not a mujik train, but with fine cars. Mujiks could not ride in it. They put off Vanka and Pyetka, and took three girls to the Tehhka.
"Riding without tickets!"
Mishka had luck. He kept on edging towards the locomotive with his high red wheels, then sprang to the footboard. He would surely have been able to get away, but for the thoughts that kept running through his mind.
"You left him, you left him, you left your comrade in the lurch! Your sick comrade!"
The engine wheels began to revolve, the thoughts in his head to whirl faster and faster.
"You left him in the lurch, you left him in the lurch!"
Mishka jumped down from the footboard, almost weeping with vexation.
"What did you ever have to drag him along for?"
The engine went off with its high red wheels, only the longing for it remained behind.
Serioshka lay in the sun behind the station. He licked his lips feebly with his swollen tongue. His cheeks were sunken, his features sharp. Mishka sat down beside his comrade, and shook his head. He took the rag out of his sack, put a pinch of salt on his tongue, frowned and spat. Then he went in silence alongside the railroad cars. He drew off his cap, stopped below a car window for a moment, then moved on again. He picked up some potato peels lying in the dirt, moving his hungry jaws painfully.
A thick odor of mutton broth came from another car.
Again Mishka pulled off his old cap.
"Auntie, do give just a little for a sick boy."
"For who?"
"A sick boy."
"Get out of here before I hit you in the eye. They don't give you a minute's rest, that devil's brood!"
Mishka sighed and was silent. He went beyond the last car and sat down on the narrow gleaming rail.
His dead father always used to say:
"Our people must always be giving, but nobody ever gives us anything."
Mishka buried his face in his hands in frozen despair.
"Our people die and nobody cares."
Just then a woman came up to him with a white handkerchief over her head—a hospital nurse. In her hand she held a big piece of black bread. Did she guess at Mishka's anguish, or read it in his eyes?
"Where are you bound for, boy?"
The pitying voice warmed him through like warm water. He looked up into her face—no mockery was there, and her eyes were compassionate. In another moment Mishka was pouring out all his troubles, as at confession. He and his comrade had planned to go to Tashkent together, and stick together whatever happened. But now his comrade was sick and nobody would give them bread. He, Mishka, had to hurry farther, but he could not leave his comrade in the lurch. If he was alone it would be the end of him: he did not know how to look out for himself. This was the first time he had ever been anywhere; he was even afraid of steam-engines.
"What's the matter with him?"
"He has diarrhea from bad water, and some kind of fever."
"Where is he?"
They went behind the station where Serioshka lay huddled on the ground.
"Here he is," said Mishka.
The nurse examined Serioshka and said:
"That's not fever, it's typhus, and he certainly won't be able to go on with you."
"But where can he go?"
The nurse thought for a moment, then said:
"Our hospital car is filled up with patients, but we'll have to find a place for him somewhere. We'll take him along to the next station and put him in the hospital there. All right?"
It was not because they were going to put Serioshka in the hospital that Mishka was happy. At least, not that alone. He was happiest because there were good people in the world. Only it wasn't always easy to find them. His heart felt lighter, and the gnawing hunger at his entrails not so sharp. The nurse brought him a piece of bread. Mishka nearly wept with joy.
"Thank you very, very much, Auntie."
And he thought to himself:
"If only they'd take me along too!"
The nurse must have been a sorceress. She read Mishka's thought immediately.
"Where are you going now?"
Mishka looked into the pitying eyes.
"Auntie, if only you'd let me sit in a corner of the car, I wouldn't tell a soul."
There are good people in the world!
It makes your heart feel lighter, and the hunger doesn't gnaw so sharply at your entrails.
Mishka sat in the hospital car and could hardly believe what was happening to him: was it a dream, or was it really true?
The train rattled along, rocking him like a cradle. The wheels rattled, made a tune, and Mishka in his corner smiled through the blue haze that was settling down over his thoughts.
Where was bandy-legged Vanka now? And the station campfires?
And then all the fires faded away, only down below the wheels 'kept saying:
"Tu-tu-tu! Tu-tu-tu!"
Then even the wheels were silent.
Sleep . . .
(To Be Continued.)

ruthlessly establish financial stability and order in the Party ranks.

9. Planfulness of Activity.
The Party, from the C.E.C. to the units, must establish a practice of planning their activity, so that one activity or campaign will not conflict with the other but that they will complement each other.
Other Party tasks and especially the specific detailed tasks of the Organization Department will be dealt with in another article.
CONCLUSION.
All of these organizational tasks are tied up closely with the main political tasks of the Party. Under no circumstances can there be a separation of political and organizational tasks. Comrade Kuusinen, in dealing with this problem at the Tenth Plenum stated:
"How is the synthesis, the connection between correct policy and correct organization, to be established in practice? For this synthesis we need no new slogan, we have had a very good slogan for many years. It is the further Bolshevization of our Party. Bolshevization means a correct revolutionary policy combined with a proper organization."
The American Party today faces the task of Bolshevization. Since the arrival of the Address our Party has made strides forward in defeating Lovestonites and winning the Party for the Comintern. The recent Plenum of the Central Committee gives us our tasks for the next immediate period—in a word the organizing of a broad mass Communist Party.