

DEFEND USSR! SLOGAN, 12TH ANNIVERSARY TOMORROW

15,000 New York Workers Greet Soviet Fliers at Valley Stream

On the Twelfth Anniversary of the Workers' Revolution

We celebrate the twelfth anniversary of the greatest victory ever won by the working class—the Bolshevik Revolution of November 7, 1917, and the founding of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

For twelve years the international flag of the working class of all countries has flown victorious in war and "peace" over a territory nearly three times as large as that of the United States.

The twelfth anniversary of the revolution is celebrated under unique conditions. For today the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, founded by that revolution of the working class, offers the most astounding example of technical, scientific and social progress that has ever been seen at any time in any country in the world.

But the tremendous advances of machine industry in the Soviet Union cannot be judged alone on the mere basis of technological improvement. For, while the technical advances of capitalist countries are accompanied by the sharpest contradictions, the breaking and undermining of the stabilization of the economy of those countries, the economic advances made in the Soviet Union are made upon a new and, economically and politically, a far superior basis—the basis of socialism, the basis of collective and planned socialist production.

This mighty achievement, added to the political prerequisite—the revolutionary overthrow of the capitalist class and the establishment of the dictatorship of the working class—points to the future course of all human society. Through the Russian Revolution there has burst into existence a higher form of society, the socialist form, which will be the form of all countries in years not far ahead and up to the time when all state forms will disappear in a classless free society.

Today several of the great capitalist powers are able to maintain their rule over the working class only through the instrumentality of the political agents of the capitalist class within the working class, for instance, in England through the so-called "Labor Party" headed by Ramsay MacDonald, and in Germany through the social-democratic party and the Mueller government.

Compare the results of the two courses—the course of the social-democrats, the Scheidemanns, the Noskes, the MacDonalds, the Hillquits and Norman Thomases, on the one hand, and the course of Lenin and the Communist International on the other. Compare them on this twelfth anniversary of the proletarian revolution!

In Germany, England, France, Austria, Hungary, Italy and other countries—the course of the social-democratic parties (aiding the bourgeoisie and called into power to deceive the workers in every crisis) has resulted in the disastrous defeat of the working class, their deeper enslavement and to an ever-increasing degree, the establishment of open or covert fascist dictatorship of the capitalist class.

Lenin the Leader of Revolution



A hitherto unpublished photograph of Lenin, speaking on the Red Square at Moscow in 1919, calling the workers to victorious battle against the czarist counter-revolutionists and invading armies of world imperialism.

'All Power to the Soviets!' HEAR COMMUNIST NOMINEES AT 4 ELECTION MEETS

(Editorial Note:—The following speech of Lenin was delivered on January 18, 1918. The Constituent Assembly which convened on January 17, refused to recognize the authority of the Soviet government established by the November 7th Revolution.

By V. I. LENIN. Comrades! The collision between the Soviet power and the Constituent Assembly has been prepared by the entire history of the Russian Revolution, which has been placed before unheard-of tasks of a socialist reconstruction of society.

The Revolution of 1917 was accompanied, on the one hand, by a transformation of the bourgeois imperialist party, by dint of the force of events, into a republican party, and, on the other hand, by the emergence of democratic organizations—Soviets—already created in 1905, since socialists understood even at that early time that by means of the organization of these Soviets something great, new and unheard of in the history of the world revolution was being accomplished.

In their stubborn defense of the bourgeois system, they oppose these mighty organizations, which not one of the revolutions of the world has ever witnessed before. Every one who opposes the land-holders, will enter the Soviets of Peasant Delegates. The Soviets re-

WIR Shows "Weavers" Nov. for Gastonia 7; C. P. Candidates Speak

In behalf of the seven militant textile strike leaders sentenced from 17 to 20 years in jail, Local New York Workers' International Relief, has made special arrangements for benefit performances of the "WEAVERS," just released from the run-up town.

For the revolutionary competitive scheme with the proletariat of the Soviet Union! For the broad-scale offensive against the capitalist rationalization! For the revolutionary united front in the struggle against the danger of war! For the defense of the Soviet Union! For the political mass strike in the struggle against fascism and all fascisms! For the preparation for the proletarian revolution! For the dictatorship of the proletariat!

SHIP LANDS HERE AT END OF GREAT WORLDWI DE TOUR

Toilers Vault Barriers in Race for Ship; Cheer Wildly Huge Reception Nov. 9 Fliers Bring Greetings From USSR Workers

At 4:15 yesterday afternoon, the four U.S.S.R. airmen, headed by Semyon Shestakov, completed one of the most magnificent flying feats of all time when they made a perfect three-point landing in the great amphibian monoplane Strana Sovetov (Land of the Soviets) at the Curtiss airport near Valley Stream, L. I., while 15,000 New York workers broke into a storm of cheering, a field of red pennants waving wildly above their heads.

Greeted By Workers. The plane winged into view from the west, escorted by two smaller craft, and circled the field twice before alighting. Even before its wheels had touched the earth, the workers began vaulting and climbing through the enclosure surrounding the landing space and swirled after the ship like rapids of black streaked with red.

While taxiing to the hangar with the crowd still following, three of the fliers, who have come 12,500 miles from Moscow to bring greetings and expressions of solidarity from the workers and peasants of the U.S.S.R. to the American workers and farmers, stood up in the cockpit, acknowledging the enthusiasm of the crowd with their hands.

Fliers Speak To Workers. After the Land of the Soviets had been stowed into the hangar, which its wing spread of 93 feet just barely managed to make, the Soviet representatives climbed out onto the roof, each speaking a few words of greeting to the workers. Shestakov carried two huge bouquets of roses and chrysanthemums, presented by a delegation of workers, which he threw to the crowd clamoring for souvenirs. Charles Lindbergh, arrived at the field at nearly the same time as the Soviet airmen, out of professional curiosity.

A band of forty pieces had been provided by the Friends of the Soviet Union, who were in charge of the reception and who have arranged a mass demonstration of welcome for Nov. 9th in the Polo Grounds. Semyon Shestakov, Philip Bolotov, Boris Strelingov and Dmitry Fufayev took off from the Moscow air-drome on Aug. 8th in the first Land of the Soviets, which crashed a few days later near Chita, Siberia. The fliers were uninjured and made a new start in a sister ship of the damaged plane, also called the Land of the Soviets, on Aug. 23rd.

THOUSANDS WILL HEAR COMMUNIST CANDIDATES AT 'GARDEN' CELEBRATION

50,000 Leaflets, Distributed to Workers at Factory Gates, Prepare For Meeting Recruit Negro, Women Workers in Defense of Gastonia 7, Victims of Boss Terror Drive

The great shout of welcome that greeted the four Soviet fliers on their arrival here yesterday will be transformed into the rallying cries: "Defend the Soviet Union!" "Fight Against Imperialist War!" "Vote Communist!" when thousands of New York workers gather at the great celebration of the 12th anniversary of the Russian Revolution and Communist Election

Rail yâ Madison Square Garden tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Fifty thousand leaflets have been distributed in shops and factories, as well as thousands of special leaflets for Negro and women workers, telling of the significance of the struggle to defend the Soviet Union and of the Communist campaign, and calling on the workers to attend tomorrow's rally.

Placard after placard and speaker after speaker will raise these and other militant slogans: "Free the Gastonia Prisoners!" "Fight Against Wage-Cuts, Speed-Up and Capitalist Rationalization!" "Defeat the Bosses' Terror Drive!" "Demand Full Social, Racial and Political Equality for Negroes!"

Pledge USSR Defense. While the American capitalist class, together with the capitalist class of other countries, drives ahead its preparations for war against the Soviet Union, the workers of New York at tomorrow's rally will demonstrate their determination to fight to the death to defend the Workers' Fatherland.

They will pay enthusiastic tribute to the stupendous socialization scheme whose first year has just been concluded with such overwhelming success—the Five Year Plan. They will pay tribute to all those achievements that, under the leadership of the Communist Party, are building socialism and tremendously improving the living standards of the masses in a country that covers one-sixth of the earth's surface.

These achievements that have made possible the triumphant flight of the Soviet aviators. With the elections only two days away, the workers of New York will show their recognition of the fact that the Communist Party is the only party that fights for the working class and for the defense of the Soviet Union by demonstrating for the Communist election program at the huge rally.

All the speakers will point out the reactionary role of the three capitalist parties and will show the importance of the Communist Party.

LORIENT, France, Oct. 31.—An earthquake was felt in Southern Brittany today, damaging homes and tombs in the cemetery at Auray.

Hungarian Legation Is Picketed in Protest at International Terrorism

American Workers Demand Thousands Jailed Hunger Striking in Holyland Be Freed

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—American workers' hatred of the employers' campaign of terror against them, and particularly against all militant labor organizations, took on an international aspect today with the picketing of the Hungarian legation here.

Twenty-five pickets, a delegation from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, as well as Washington, walked in front of the Hungarian legation, and pointing out that thousands of political prisoners in Hungarian jails are on a general hunger strike in protest against the brutality of the fascist government there. "One valiant fighter of the Hungarian working class, Alex Leevy, was murdered on the seventh day of the strike," the statement says. "Another political prisoner was murdered three days ago."

This protest hunger strike takes place in Hungary at the same time Ella May, the southern textile worker, is being held in the U.S.

MINERS WILL DEFEND SELVES

LIVINGSTON, ILL., Nov. 1.—Livingston local, of the National Miners' Union, over 500 strong, in the heart of the Staunton sub-district, voted last night unanimous endorsement of the District convention of Illinois miners held last Saturday and Sunday in Belleville at the call of the N. M. U.

This local declared itself in readiness for action against the coal operators, to win the six hour day and other demands, whenever the district calls.

While the meeting was going on, wild geese were flying honking in flocks past the hall. The delegates reporting the Belleville convention pointed to them and said, "Wild geese flying south is a warning that snow is blowing in soon. That's the time the miners are strongest—"

German-Polish Pact a New Sign of War Move Against Soviet Union

BERLIN, Nov. 1.—Germany and Poland today signed a treaty at Warsaw, behind the "purely economic" aspects of which, supposedly solving an eight-year long enmity, lurks the definite unity of fascist Poland and Germany (rapidly becoming fascist under "socialist" rule) for war against the Soviet Union.

# The Soviet Union Proletariat Is the Vanguard of the International Working Class!

## LAST YEAR AND NEXT IN U. S. S. R. CONSTRUCTION

### Results of 1928-29, and New Prospects

The State Planning Commission (Gosplan) issued, toward the end of August, a preliminary review of the past fiscal year, 1928-29, and of its general proposals for the year 1929-30.

This review points out that 1928-29 was a year of tremendous creative activity on the part of the working masses, both urban and rural. One manifestation of this was the "socialist competitions" which assumed a mass character during the year. The results achieved in 1928-29 and the new measures initiated during the year, indicate that in 1929-30 a further development of the various branches of national economy, surpassing the schedule of the Five-Year Plan, will be attained. Of great importance during 1929-30 will be the introduction of the 7-hour day operating week in many additional factories, mills, mines and offices. Industrial production during 1928-29 increased 23.4 per cent, which was in advance of the schedule. Somewhat less satisfactory were the achievements as regards the reduction of production costs which declined about 5 per cent against the expected decrease of 7 per cent. Nominal wages increased by 9 per cent during the year and the productivity of labor 15 per cent.

The Gosplan reports considerable achievements in agriculture during the past year, particularly with reference to the organization of state and collective farms. An important factor in extending the area under cultivation is the system whereby peasants receive advances from the state and the cooperatives, sometimes in the form of seeds and machinery.

**Big Railway Boom**  
The operations of the railways during the past year showed an expansion much greater than had been planned. The preliminary data show that total freight operations amounted to 175-177 billion ton-kilometers, while the plan called for an increase to only 165 billion ton-kilometers.

The receipts of the federal budget for 1928-29 are provisionally estimated by the commission at 7,925 million rubles, as against the estimate in the plan of 7,281 million rubles.

During the year 1929-30 Soviet industries are expected to make considerable further progress. The Gosplan has directed the industrial authorities to take measures to utilize existing equipment to the maximum extent, and to speed up the construction of the numerous enterprises under way. It also emphasizes the necessity of concentrating on the more important projects, at the expense of those which are of lesser importance at the present time.

According to the State Planning Commission the production of industrial enterprises under the supervision of the Supreme Economic Council must show an increase of 22-25 per cent in 1929-30, as against the increase of 21.5 per cent called for by the Five-Year Plan.

Together with power plant construction and the allotment for the promotion of technical education, the capital investment in industry will be 8.5 billion rubles.

The State Planning Commission expects an increase in average wages of 9 per cent. The productivity of labor is to increase 23-25 per cent, while production costs are to be reduced at least 10 per cent.

**Farming Forges Ahead**  
As regards agriculture, the most important development during the year will be an expansion of state and cooperative farming considerably beyond that provided in the Five-Year Plan. The program for agriculture includes a 7-8 per cent increase in the total area under cultivation, in comparison with 1928-29, and a total sown area for state and collective farms of 15-18 million hectares. The state farms alone are expected to have a cultivated area of three million hectares. The program also provides for an increase in the yield per acre of 7-8 per cent, to be realized through better methods of cultivation and the increased utilization of fertilizers. The total allotment for agriculture in the federal budget will amount to not less than 700 million rubles.

The Commission stresses the necessity of fostering particularly the industries serving the needs of agriculture. It also calls attention to the need for developing animal breeding.

The Gosplan program for railway transportation provides for total freight operations of 208-210 billion ton-kilometers. Passenger traffic is estimated at 33 billion passenger-kilometers. Nominal wages on railways are to be increased by 7 per cent and the productivity of labor by not less than 15 per cent.

The necessity of better utilization of the available personnel, in order to take care of the many new enterprises which will start production this year, is stressed. Building costs must be reduced during the year by ten per cent, according to the schedule. The total revenue in the federal

## The Red Army--and the Army of the U. S.

By Walter M. Trumbull  
The Workers' and Peasants' army of the U. S. S. R. was built and consolidated in the heat of the civil war, in a stubborn struggle against counter-revolutionary generals and foreign interventionists. Five millions of workers and peasants joined in the defense of the conquests of the October Revolution.

At one time during 1919 there remained in the hands of the workers and peasants only a few provinces in the vicinity of Moscow, out of the whole vast territory of what is now Soviet Russia.

Yudenitch was imperiling Petrograd, Denikin was approaching Tula within a few hours of Moscow; Kolchak, who was armed by

### Clomence Voroshilov



People's Commissar for the Army and Navy of the Soviet Union, since 1925, Clomence Voroshilov, is the son of a worker, a miner of Donetsk Basin. He himself was a metal worker before the Revolution, and was persecuted by the Czar. He fought through the civil war, first commanding guerrilla detachments, later a Red Army division.

the foreign imperialists, was marching from the east; the Polish troops were advancing from the west.

Why the Red Army won these victories because of its class consciousness and its clear view of the aims of the struggle.

Since 1919 the Red Army has been transformed into an efficient protector of the Workers' Fatherland. The Red Army has been reorganized and perfected. It is in this connection that Lenin laid down a clear line of policy. He said:

"At all events we must preserve our fighting readiness. Regardless of the blows that we have delivered to imperialism, we must preserve the Red Army and its readiness for battle. This, of course, will not prevent us from freeing a certain part of the army and proceeding with its rapid demobilization. We think that the enormous experience which the Red Army and its leaders acquired will help us now to improve its quality."

Let us examine this Red Army as it is today and compare it with the U. S. Army:

Soldiers serving in the Red Army under the "regular system," i. e., from 1 1/2 to 2 years or more in the various sections of the army, are exempt from social taxes. Where the family of the Red soldier suffers from the decreased income due to the withdrawal of the soldier's contribution, the family is also exempt from these taxes. Red soldiers' families are given first choice on the waiting line when land or timber is being divided among a group of peasants. If the soldier's family lacks a horse to work their fields in his absence, the local Soviet is bound to provide one for the necessary period of time.

By special law a Red soldier's family may not be moved out of their present quarters under any circumstances unless given equally good or better ones and moving facilities are provided free.

In the Red Army, soldiers are given free postage in order to encourage continued contact with their families and friends.

The American soldier's family may be starving, may be thrown out of their house and have their belongings thrown into the gutter upon any one of a dozen excuses. If they need a horse to work their fields they may continue to wait for all the U. S. Government cares. If they suffer from want because of the soldier being away, they have to pay their taxes just the same or else have their land and home (if they are fortunate enough to possess one) sold at public auction.

The Red Army soldier, unlike the American soldier, participates in the elections of the Deputies to the local Soviet. These elections are carried out at meetings of all the work-

budget is estimated at 10 billion rubles (about five billion dollars).

The program of the Commission with reference to prices calls for a stabilization of the prices paid by state and cooperative procuring organizations for various agricultural products. These prices are to be no higher than the average paid by the organizations in 1928-29. Prices of industrial products must be reduced 5.2 per cent for products of personal consumption. As a result of these reductions, the cost of living index for urban communities is expected to decline by not less than 4 per cent.

ers in the enterprises in a given ward or section as well as all members of the Red Army whose barracks are located in this locality. Workers and soldiers nominate both civil and army deputies. Then the whole assemblage, soldiers and civilians, vote together. Thus, the soldiers of the Red Army are closely knit together with the civilians in their participation in the affairs of the Soviets.

The American soldier is completely disfranchised upon his entrance into the army.

**Education in the Red Army**  
Before the revolution one of the most backward countries in Europe, with millions upon millions of totally illiterate adults and children, the Soviet Union has utilized the Red Army to good advantage in spreading education. In cases of complete illiteracy the soldier's first three months of service is devoted entirely to learning to read and write. That he may write a letter to his people at home is always a spur to him, and his first letter is an event. Peasants invariably are sent to the large cities where they may learn by experience and thru contact about the industries of the cities. Thru this system, the peasants get a broader perspective of the problems of their government and are urged thereby to do all that they can to hasten the construction of the socialist state.

The American soldier is given education up to the eighth grade of common school. The instructors are never competent men but usually "gold bricks," men who have found drill and fatigue too hard for them and who have pulled strings or done some judicious hand-shaking to get a soft berth. Technical education is also on the same level in the U. S. Army.

**Discipline in the Red Army**  
The Red Army aim has conscious discipline based upon an understanding of the reasons for the existence of discipline in the army. The soldiers are taught to know what it is that they are in the army for, and learn what their role is in defending the conquests of the October revolution. They are aware that their work is not done until all the toilers of the world are free as they are.

The contrast between the Red Army and the U. S. Army is in the fact that the U. S. Army is taught worship of fetishism, is taught discipline thru fear of punishment rather than an understanding of what role they are to play. The army officers dare not teach the American soldiers what their role is to be. Should they do so, the army would desert almost en masse. Every effort is expended to keep the American soldier in ignorance of his despicable role as the oppressor of colonial peoples and the subjugator of the workers of his home country.

If a Red commander gives an order that the soldier thinks is unfit or unjust, the soldier will (if the order is not of a direct counter-revolutionary nature) obey the order and then report the matter to his next highest commander. This is encouraged among all soldiers. He is taught that the reason for the order to be carried out, is in order not to create chaos and disunity of action in the army. The American soldier is forced to obey because "his superior has given a command."

During the hours of duty (8 hours), the relationship of the Red soldier and his commander is on a purely business-like basis. After duty, the private and the command-er may be seen having tea together at the same table, playing chess, going to the show together, etc. They may belong to the same club if their hobbies are similar. The private may be the chairman or the organizer of the Nucleus in which his commander may be merely an active member. They are comrades in every sense of the word and inequality of rank does not interfere.

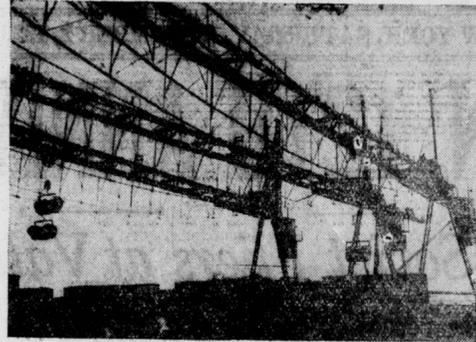
The American soldier is completely separated from his officers by carefully preserved class lines. The officer is a member of exclusive society while the soldier is not allowed to form or join clubs of any sort except possibly religious ones. There is no comradery or good fellowship between officers and men in the American Army and yet the discipline of the Red Army is vastly superior to that of the U. S. Army.

The Red soldier is a free, thinking, actively participating member of society who is conscious of his important role in society.

The American soldier is an enslaved tool of the capitalist class held in his place by the fear of brutal punishment from his officers who are his class enemies and never fail to show it at every opportunity. Soldiers of the Red Army realize that they are fighting not only for the only workers' country, the Soviet Union, but for the cause of the working class throughout the world. The American soldiers are beginning to awaken to the fact that they are tools of the capitalist class and that they are used against their fellow workers and against themselves. American soldiers are beginning to learn the lessons of the Russian Revolution.

This awakening among the armed forces of Wall Street imperialism is just beginning, but the very first indications of class consciousness among the servicemen strikes terror in the hearts of the jingoists, who know that this is a very dangerous germ.

## Mechanizing a Soviet Port



You may never have heard of Mariupol, a spot of Soviet Ukraine on the Black Sea. But it is not overlooked in the Five-Year Plan of Soviet industrialization. This big trans-loader is put up to speed transport through the port.

## The War Against the USSR on Eastern Front

By HARRISON GEORGE.

Like a wall of steel the Red Army watches the Siberian border along Manchuria as the reader peruses these lines, while across the border in Manchuria thousands of Soviet citizens are interned, imprisoned in vile prison camps, suffering unspeakable atrocities from the Chinese militarists and their Czarist white guard bloodhounds, starving, freezing, racked by illness.

But across the border also smoulders the volcanic force of the Chinese revolution, loyal ally of the Soviet workers and peasants who are today celebrating the birthday of their victory over just such militarists and imperialists as have seized the Chinese Eastern Railway and attacked the Soviet Union.

Long before the imperialist world war, the Russian czar threw a thousand miles of railway across the Chinese province of Manchuria from the west. Again entering Russian territory of the narrow maritime province it terminated at the port of Vladivostok. From the Manchurian town of Harbin a branch was built south to Port Arthur. The Chinese Eastern Railway saved time used in the all-Russian route around the northward bend of the Amur River and the whole line served the imperialist ambitions of the czar, who himself owned great timber and mineral resources and meant to extend them against the rising sun of Japan. The C. E. Ry. was able to transport troops rapidly to the east-to war.

The war came and Japan won. Imperialist Russia lost a big part of the southern branch to Port Arthur to Japanese imperialism, which has steadily penetrated Manchuria, a province Japan now speaks of as "Japan's daughter," and "the apple of her eye." But imperialist Russia still held the 1,000 miles of the main line of the C. E. R., and ruled the entire region with an iron hand. China had nothing to say about it, received nothing of its profits, and along the railway the Chinese workers were beaten and brutalized by minions of the czar.

**Came the Revolution!**

The world war came: in Russia it turned into civil war and from this turned emerged the world's First Workers' and Peasants' Republic. But weak in its infancy, the world imperialists attacked revolutionary Russia, invading it on all sides, among others on the eastern front. Siberia was one great battlefield, and in Manchuria and Mongolia czarist counter-revolutionists, encouraged and paid chiefly by Japan, ruled and robbed in a veritable ocean of workers and peasants' blood.

Japan encouraged "disorder" as it gave her an excuse to occupy Manchuria with troops to "restore order." The C. E. R. "belonged" to the imperialists. But the Soviet Power in Moscow, speaking over their heads, declared to the Chinese people that it renounced the czar's imperialist conquests in China, reserving the right to treat with China directly as an equal for recession of all czarist claims, denying all imperialist claims. Yet Japan's troops held the C. E. R.

American imperialism, however, ever jealous of Japan's advance in the East, claimed the "right" of occupation, and Yankee and Japanese troops together "guarded" the C. E. R.—and watched each other while the American engineer Stevens with Russian czarist assistants, was boss of the railway until the Red Army, clearing Siberia of white guards and invaders, and seeing the C. E. R. was by no means in the hands of China but was a prey of imperialists and a constant threat of being used to move troops against the Soviet Union, negotiated a treaty with both the Mukden and Peking governments for joint Chinese-Soviet operation, joint sharing of profits, and a provision that China might, when it wished, acquire full ownership by purchase. Mr. Stevens, and the troops of both America and Japan were forced to retire. A joint Chinese-Soviet committee took control of the C. E. R.

But Japan kept provoking trouble in administration through corrupt officials of her Mukden "government" of Chang Tso-lin, who was

Japan's puppet, repeatedly trying to get an excuse to allow Chang to seize the C. E. R. for "China"—but of course, in reality, for Japan. The Soviet Union abided by the treaty of 1924 and no excuse could be manufactured. The Chinese masses were passionately friendly toward the Soviet Union and themselves rose in revolution against imperialism.

**Imperialist "Wisdom"**  
But the Chinese bourgeoisie and feudal military elements betrayed and suppressed the Chinese masses, and the Nanking "government" of Chiang Kai-shek was inflated with the credit backing of American imperialism. With Nanking's formal authority acknowledged in Manchuria, American imperialists thought it had another chance to assert its ambitions in Manchuria at the expense of Japan, and since both Britain and Japan thoroughly agreed with America that an attack on the Soviet Union was always in order, America, England and Japan mobilized their various Chinese militarists to seize the C. E. R. But America's idea that its Nanking puppet could gain prestige for itself and imperialist advantage for America by attacking the Soviet Union was an imperialist "wisdom" that turned out to be a stupidity.

America miscalculated its cleverness in maneuver against the interests of British and Japanese imperialisms—and all three underestimated the indignation of the Chinese masses at the attack on the Soviet Union—the only world power friendly to peoples oppressed by imperialism. And all together the imperialists were confounded by the Soviet policy of armed peace. The Red Army, backed by the Soviet millions, stands like a rock wall along the frontier, and against it vainly hurled and still hurls the savage czarist white guards and Chinese mercenaries—agents of imperialism.

**Chinese Masses Aroused**  
And inside China from north to south a wave of resentment of 400,000,000 people upset the calculations of the imperialists and their Chinese tools. Nanking, with all its backing of Wall Street, was half paralyzed.

The mass resentment at Nanking was seized upon by Britain and Japan, who summoned Chang Fakuwei in the south, Feng Yu-hsiang in the north-center, and then Chang Hsueh-liang in Manchuria itself to rebel against American hegemony expressed through Nanking, meanwhile the London and Tokio diplomats coldly rejected Washington's proposal for "internationalizing" the C. E. R. (with America guilelessly playing the role of "neutral"). The Soviet Union also, knowing how "neutral" any robber imperialism is, firmly rejected the proposal of such a "neutral" to arbitrate, as proposed by Washington.

Japan's Manchurian puppet, actually controlling the C. E. R., turned a cold shoulder on emissaries Nanking sent north, while British and Japanese imperialisms set their Chinese militarist puppets into a war thrust at Nanking so that it could send no troops north to weaken Mukden, and could only give advice to which nobody listened.

The fairy tale of "red imperialism" awoke no alarm in the Chinese masses, despite loud wails of Chiang Kai-shek—for what have the Chinese workers and peasants to lose from "Communist propaganda"? They know the Soviet Union is a friend of all toilers. They know that on the C. E. R.; under Soviet administration, Chinese and Russian railway workers alike enjoyed rising wages, strong unions, short hours, cultural education, social insurance, and all benefits Soviet labor enjoys—while since the seizure of the C. E. R. all this is taken away; men, women and children are being herded into prison camps, tortured, starved and killed, and the railway itself becoming a wreck.

**American Workers' Duty**  
As you read these lines the situation remains as described, and it is the duty of American workers to protest, and in action—to prevent war supplies and white guard recruits from reaching Manchuria to be used against the Soviet Union—the only nation which befriends oppressed peoples; the beacon light for the toilers of all the world.

## Workers' Democracy in the Union of the Socialist Soviet Republics

"Proletarian dictatorship is like the dictatorship of other classes in that it arises from the necessity of suppressing the armed resistance of the class that loses its political supremacy. The fundamental difference between the proletarian dictatorship of the great landowners of the Middle Ages and that of the capitalist class in all civilized capitalist countries is simply that the two last named dictatorships were a forcible suppression of the resistance of the exploiters, i. e., of an insignificant minority of the population—the landlords and the capitalists. Hence it follows that the proletarian dictatorship must inevitably bring with it not only a change in the forms and institutions of democracy, generally speaking, but also precisely such a change as will bring a hitherto undreamt-of extension in practice of the use of democracy by those who have been oppressed by capitalism, i. e., by the working classes." (Thesis submitted to the first Congress of the Communist International by V. I. Lenin.)

As Engels points out, the securing of the franchise by the working class in capitalist society merely marks the maturity of the working class as a class having interests separate and distinct from all other classes. The United States is the classic example of the correctness of this statement. In no country of the world does the right to vote mean so little to the masses. Free speech, free assemblage, and free press have been abolished.

"Rights" Not Real.  
The so-called American rights are abstractions and not realities—they are fictions maintained only to fool the masses. Let us take but one

to one or the other of the parties of American imperialism.

But it is precisely from the above sources that the worst lying statements about the lack of democracy and the suppression of the working class in the U. S. S. R. come. Citizenship in the Soviet Union is granted only to those who perform useful labor. It is exactly this fact, known to all class enemies of the working class, that arouses them to frenzy. Workers and farmers in the U. S. S. R. led by the Communist Party, thru the Soviet form of government, rule one-sixth of the earth's surface solely in the interests of the toiling masses of the cities and agrarian districts.

### Simon Budenny



Organizer and Commander of the Red Cavalry, Budenny, was a poor peasant until the Revolution of 1917. In the civil war his genius and daring, combined with the heroism of the Russian workers he led, won many victories for the Revolution.

example: In the entire South, where the more bitter struggles have taken place and where there is more mass misery to the square mile as the result of capitalist robbery and oppression than in any other section of the United States, there is not a single paper which voices the class interests of the workers and farmers.

In this same South the millions of Negro voters, a third of the entire population, are forcibly "constituted" right to the franchise.

In industry the millions of unorganized workers have absolutely nothing to say as to their wages and working conditions. The trade union members, for the most part at least, fraction of their own labor power. These very masses, which even in the most democratic bourgeois republics, though enjoying equal rights in law, are still kept in practical isolation from the enjoyment of all democratic liberties and rights—are now brought into permanent unavoidable, and, therefore, decisive, touch with the democratic administration of the State.

"The equality of all citizens, irrespective of sex, religion, race or nationality, which was always and everywhere promised, but never carried out, by the bourgeois democracy, and indeed never could be carried out under capitalism, is immediately and amply realized by the Soviet power, or, in other words, by proletarian dictatorship. Only the dictatorship of the workers can achieve this equality, because they have no private property interest either in production or in the struggle for distribution and redistribution." (My emphasis—B.D.)

### Red Cavalry



Red cavalrymen of the Soviet Union are expert horsemen, and know that they are trained to fight for the working class.

### One Land of Labor.

In no country in the world is the press so free—for workers and farmers. It is not free for the remnants of the capitalist class or for the dwindling remains of the czarist aristocracy, or for landlords, or for agents of imperialism. The entire press is the press of the masses. Through it, and through the mass elections for all branches of government, the masses make war on all evils which arise—and correct them. Government officials receive the same pay as a skilled worker. In some cases, as the wages and standards of living of the workers are constantly increasing—the only country in the world in which this is true—government officials receive even less than skilled workers. All government officials must answer to the workers and peasants for their acts and the press, especially by means of worker correspondence, carries on continually the most merciless criticism. The same holds true of all factory managers, executives and Communist Party leaders.

Writing of the Paris Commune, Marx pointed out that it delivered a terrible blow to the government bureaucracy by placing the income of all officials on the same basis as those of workers and emphasized the fundamental revolutionary character of such a step. In the Soviet Union the beginning made by the Communards has been carried to completion. In the same thesis from which we quote at the beginning of this article Lenin says:

"The essence of the Soviet power consists in the fact that the continuous and unique basis of all State machinery and public authority is constituted by the mass organizations of exactly those classes which were oppressed by capitalism—the workers and semi-proletarians, peasants not exploiting their own labor and forced to sell at least a fraction of their own labor power. These very masses, which even in the most democratic bourgeois republics, though enjoying equal rights in law, are still kept in practical isolation from the enjoyment of all democratic liberties and rights—are now brought into permanent unavoidable, and, therefore, decisive, touch with the democratic administration of the State."

"The equality of all citizens, irrespective of sex, religion, race or nationality, which was always and everywhere promised, but never carried out, by the bourgeois democracy, and indeed never could be carried out under capitalism, is immediately and amply realized by the Soviet power, or, in other words, by proletarian dictatorship. Only the dictatorship of the workers can achieve this equality, because they have no private property interest either in production or in the struggle for distribution and redistribution." (My emphasis—B.D.)

### Genuine Democracy

This is the essence of working class democracy expressed in the words of the greatest leader of the world's working class. This is the democracy that exists in the U. S. S. R. This is the democracy that establishes the seven-hour day while in all other countries, "democratically" governed or otherwise, longer working hours are being forced upon the masses as part of capitalist rationalization and as part of the preparation for a new imperialist world war.

Against the tremendous achievements of the Soviet power in the last twelve years the lies of the enemies of the world's workers falls shattered. The U. S. S. R., a build-up a socialist society at a speed which amazes and frightens the robber governments of the other nations, is the fatherland of the working class. Knowing this, the working class and the colonial peoples still more oppressed by imperialism, will defend it together with the Red Army of the U. S. S. R. against all attacks.

An far as I am concerned, I can't claim to have discovered the existence of classes in modern society or their strife against one another. Middle-class historians and economists described the evolution of the class struggle, and political economists showed the economic physiology of the classes. I have added as a new contribution the following proposition: 1) that the existence of classes is bound up with certain phases of material production; 2) that the class struggle leads necessarily to the dictatorship of the proletariat; 3) that this dictatorship is but the transition to the abolition of all classes and to the creation of a society of free and equal.

Despite the bureaucracy of the Man-Danil-Roover and attack of "masses" shown, which governs the prepara-

# Socialist Rivalry Is a Mass Movement By Those Who Are Building New Society

Socialist rivalry is a new method of enterprise and rivalry of free builders of a new, Socialist, society, who work, not for exploiters, but for themselves. At the same time rivalry should not be confused with competition. "The basis of competition is the defeat and death of one side and the victory and domination of the other. The basis of Socialist rivalry is the comradeship help of the backward by the advanced workers in order to attain a general advance. Competition says 'Smash the backward in order to maintain your domination.' Socialist rivalry says 'Some work badly, others still better: catch up with the best and attain a general advance.'" (Stalin). It is this very idea of the general advance in Socialist construction in spite of all difficulties and obstacles that is the impetus which caused that growth of mass productive powers expressed in Socialist rivalry.

That we have to do with a mass movement, a movement which sprang up on the initiative of the masses, is proved by the facts. The appeal of the Sixteenth Party Conference to the working class to organize rivalry was issued on April 29, 1929. But as it has already been stated, the Tver Contract was concluded twenty-one days before that, and the letter of the workers of the Kamenskaya and Red Elector factories was published still earlier. Rivalry began in many factories in March, while the "fighting" brigades had appeared even before that.

In the Village.

The most characteristic feature of the rivalry movement is that it has entered the village as well. There is a whole series of contracts between factories and peasants, in which the workers undertake certain industrial obligations, and the peasants undertake trial obligations, and the peasants undertake to improve the harvests, to use new methods in field cultivation, to go over to collective forms of agriculture. Such contracts exist between collective farms, Soviet farms, communes, and between villages. Rivalry is fairly widespread now in the villages.

The Red Army is not behindhand. There are innumerable contracts between various army divisions, where each division rivals with the other on military and political studies, etc.

The fact that even the unemployed have considered it necessary to take part in rivalry may serve as an example of this veritably unprecedented Socialist enthusiasm. The unemployed metal and textile workers of Moscow and Kharkov have appealed to all the workers of the U.S.S.R. to take part wholeheartedly in the rivalry movement and to realize within the appointed period the five-year plan.

It is early as yet to calculate the practical results of rivalry. It will be possible to do this only at the end of the economic year. But there are already a number of facts which point to the conclusion that the rivalry movement is giving big results. Here are a few examples chosen at random. In the Yaroslavl lacy factory "The Dawn of Socialism" cost prices, as the result of rivalry, have fallen 7.34 per cent, in spite of the fact that the cost of raw material has risen 25 per cent. In the Prokopyev mine "Koubass" the productivity of the workers has risen 74 per cent. The productivity of labor in railway transport has risen 21 per cent in many districts. In the "Mikhelson" factory the average expense for carriage repair fell by 20 per cent in May as compared with the expenses of the first quarter of this year. In the painting section of his factory cost prices fell 35 per cent in May. The miners of "Donoug" obtained 18 per cent more anthracite and coal in June, exceeding the program by 6.5 per cent. The amount of time spent in idleness has been decreased many-fold in many enterprises.

There are innumerable similar examples. They all point to the fact that rivalry is giving absolutely real industrial effects, and that the obligations undertaken by the workers are by no means empty phrases. Tangible results are already seen in villages where rivalry exists.

The Trade Unions.

What part do the Trade Unions play in the organization and carrying out of Socialist rivalry? Here two stages must be noted. In the first period, when rivalry was only of a local character and existed only amongst the young workers, the trade unions went no farther than encouraging and aiding the rivals. But when the movement began spreading to all the workers, the trade unions began to play a more active role. However, the direction of the rivalry movement lay in the hands of the "staffs" of three to five workers, who organized themselves at factories, and into which the representatives of the factory committees were admitted on the same footing as the representatives of the factory organizations.

But later on this was considered to be incorrect. The direction of the rivalry movement went entirely over to the trade unions. In the work of the trade unions which

ing the rivalry movement was done by the industrial commissions and industrial conferences, i.e., by all those organs which ordinarily carry out all the mass economic work. Thus a unity of direction was obtained, together with a close connection of Socialist rivalry with the every-day economic work which the unions have carried out in their factories and workshops (and institutions), for many years.

The Second Plenum of the Russian Trades Union Council passed the following resolution on Socialist rivalry:—"Socialist rivalry must be looked upon in the light of an important task for the trade unions. The development of Socialist rivalry, which is the most striking manifestation of the revolutionary initiative of the masses during the period of Socialist reconstruction, must meet with the complete preparedness and unrestrained initiative of the trade union organizations." "The trade unions must stand at the head of this mass movement of the working class—Socialist rivalry;—they must give the fullest practical help to the lower organs in this work; and, in accordance with this, they must strengthen their direction of the mass economic work in the factories and institutions." "Rivalry," continues the resolution of the Plenum, "must spread to the Socialist sections of agriculture—Soviet and collective holdings, machine-tractor stations." The trade unions must "in every way aid rivalry which is directed towards an increase of cultivated areas, and increased harvest, and development of collectivism in the village."

A School of Communism.

The unions could have no other attitude to Socialist rivalry. The trade unions in the U.S.S.R. are the school of Communism. In the era of Socialist reconstruction the greatest task of the trade union movement is to mobilize the will and activity of the working class around the big tasks of Socialist construction for the overcoming of all the difficulties lying in the way of the realization of the economic plans. The fundamental watchword of the unions is "A bond with the masses." This implies that the unions must stand at the head of the masses. And therefore the trade union movement must stand at the head of that new mass movement which has taken the form of Socialist rivalry.

At the end of July the presidium of the Russian Trades Union Council discussed at a special meeting, at which were present the Economic Committee of the U.S.S.R., the Central Committee of the V.C.L. (Komsomol) representatives of the Central Committee of Trade Unions, and of local trade unions, the question of Socialist rivalry once again. They passed a resolution which contained a wide program of practical measures to be taken in order to assure the maximum success of the rivalry movement, and which said that the problems which evolved as rivalry developed, must come "foremost in the attention of the trade union organizations." The unions must "include Socialist rivalry in the program of their everyday work—and, accordingly, change their methods if necessary, speed up their work, and subject the whole apparatus to the tasks of Socialist rivalry."

To lead and direct the rivalry movement—this is the task of the trade unions of the U.S.S.R., the organizations which act as the connecting link between the party and the working class.

In spite of all defects and deficiencies, the fact remains that Socialist rivalry has now become a colossal mass movement in which millions of workers are taking part. At the same time the movement is continually rising. This is illustrated, besides by other instances, by the following two facts:

The Leningrad worker Slobodchikoff sent a letter to the press in which he proposed that instead of celebrating the religious festival (Transfiguration), which takes place on August 6th, that date should be declared a day of industrialization, i.e., that all the workers should work on that day and that their wages should go to the special fund for industrialization of the country. This proposal was accepted with tremendous enthusiasm by the whole of the working class. Industrialization Day (not, it is true, on one special date, but on various dates, according to local conditions) will be celebrated in the whole country and on the initiative of the workers themselves. And not only workingmen, but all the hired workers in the land, who themselves offered to do this, will work on that day.

In the process of preparing for Industrialization Day, the working masses have thrown out a new watchword: "The five-year plan must be accomplished in four years." This watchword has become extraordinarily popular amongst the working masses. At the time of writing (August 2nd), a delegation of workers from the Don Basin (from Lougansk), has just arrived in Moscow. The workers in the Don Basin decided to shorten the term of accomplishment of the five-year plan. They sent a delegation to the Moscow workers which

was to ask the Moscow proletariat to aid them in this work. "We," stated the delegates, "are aiming at realizing the five-year plan before the date appointed, but the Donbass workers have not sufficient technical knowledge, the spreading of industrial knowledge is not developed. We, the workers of Lougansk, appeal to you for aid." Moscow has promised, and will give, her aid. But this is not the point. The incident itself shows how great is the enthusiasm of the masses, how unlimited is their readiness to carry out a Socialist attack, in spite of all difficulties.

We can quote further examples of the unprecedented development of the Socialist initiative of the masses. Just now, for instance, a new form of testing the results of Socialist rivalry has become widespread. Workers send delegates to kindred factories, examine the successes attained, and, without fear, sharply criticize the defects. Not long ago, for instance, a delegation from a small macaroni factory in Armariv arrived in Moscow. Having studied the condition of rivalry in a Moscow macaroni factory, and found that it was going on very slowly, the delegation sent a sharp letter to the press, forced the Central Committee of the Food-Workers' Union specially to discuss the question of the Moscovit factory, spoke to the workers of this factory, and thus gave a decisive impulse to clearing away all the defects found there. Workers send special brigades to the villages, and these brigades give help to the collective holdings, agitate for the collectivization of agriculture, for the appliance of new methods to land cultivation, etc., thus strengthening the industrial tie with the laboring peasantry.

There have been several attempts on the part of the class enemy to bring about the failure of Socialist rivalry. "Kulaks," priests, etc., managed to get into Soviet enterprises, and tried to raise the backward workers against the advanced workers who were energetically carrying on Socialist rivalry. But the masses themselves stood up with such fierceness against these attempts that the plans of the kulaks hopelessly failed.

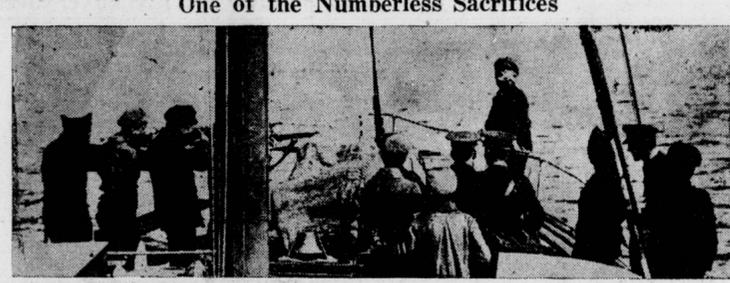
There are the facts and this is the reality of the matter. It is sufficiently convincing and instructive. It shows, first of all, what enormous creative powers exist in the working class of the Soviet Union. It confirms the absolute truth of Lenin's words on those possibilities that lie hidden in the working class and which come to light only under the conditions of the proletarian dictatorship. These facts are the best proof of the correctness of the Communist Party's policy and of the complete hopelessness of the ideas of the Rights and Conciliators. Socialist rivalry dealt the death-blow to those who, frightened by the difficulties, gave the signal for retreat and for capitulation to the resisting class enemy. Out of the ranks of the Right were heard voices advocating, instead of the speed-up of the five-year plan, the creation of a two-year plan, with a big peasant bias. The working class, hand-in-hand with the party, not only voted for the five-year plan; it now demands that the term of its accomplishment should be reduced. Can a bigger failure of Right ideology and Right policy be imagined?

Lenin wrote: "Communism begins when the rank and file workers evince a self-sacrificing desire to increase, in spite of the hard labor entailed, the productive powers of labor." Socialist rivalry is the greatest example of that desire which has filled the rank and file workers, the working class as a whole. And the tremendous enthusiasm of the millions, their readiness, "self-sacrificingly to overcome hard labor," is explained by the fact that they feel and understand that "Communism is beginning"; that, in spite of all the difficulties, the great plan of works created according to Lenin's testament, will be realized and every day will bring us nearer to Communism.

Let us examine the control figures for industry in the economic year 1929-30. Do they confirm the prophecies of the right-wingers according to which the speed of economic development decided upon by us, was impossible and exaggerated? Not in the least. According to the optimal variant of the Five-Year Plan of the Planned Economy Commission, the second year of the Five-Year Plan should have seen a 10.6 per cent increase of industrial production. The Five-Year Plan confirmed by the 5th Soviet Congress almost doubled this figure. And what does reality show? In reality, our politico-economic position and the opening up of great reserves of socialist reconstruction, permits an increase of production for the year 1929-30 not of 10 per cent, but of 20 per cent, but of an average of 28.7 per cent. The increase of production of the industry producing the means of production, will not be 23 per cent as provided for the Plan, but 37.5 per cent. (Since the publication of this article in the "Ekonomiticheskaya Zhisn" a further increase has been decided upon. Ed. Imprecor.) This means nothing more nor less than a 51 per cent increase of that program contained in the most daring, the optimal variant draft of the Five-Year Plan. This is the speed with which socialist industry is advancing in the first stage of the reconstruction, at a time when the socialist competitive scheme is still in its beginnings. The perspective opens up before us that we shall be able to carry out the Five-Year-Plan within four years. It must be pointed out in this connection, that the "friends" of our industrialization, amongst the pessimists and opportunists of all shades, were not long ago of the opinion that it would be a great victory of the Soviet Power if the minimal variant, i.e. that draft of the Plan whose proposals for the coming year have been increased threefold by reality, were carried out in six years.

Perhaps the right-wingers think of taking their revenge in agriculture. Perhaps the Party and the Government have made some mistakes here. No, this is not the case. The tendencies of agricultural development offer the right-wingers no consolation. Let us take an example: The collectivization plan provided for the formation of 7,000 collective undertakings in the R. S. F. S. R. in the economic year 1928-29. Up till the 1st June, i.e. in the first eight months of the economic year, 11,340 collective undertakings had been formed. It may reasonably be assumed that in the total year the original plan will be carried out to a more than doubled extent.

One of the Numberless Sacrifices



The picture shows a Red Army soldier captured by the imperialist invaders of the Soviet Union in 1919, shot by them at the rail of one of their boats then patrolling the northern coast off Archangel, where many American workers conscripted "to fight the Kaiser" were forced to fight Russian workers—until the mutined!

## Carrying Out the Five Year Plan in 4 Years

It is not so long ago that the Planned Economy Commission put forward the idea of drafting the Five-Year-Plan in two forms: One, a modest so-called "minimal variant" and the other, the so-called "optimal variant." It will be remembered with what energy the right-wing opportunists and the bourgeois specialists opposed the optimal variant of the Five-Year Plan. It is characteristic that these elements regarded even the minimal variant as extremely strained and only possible with the greatest possible efforts. We can still hear their warnings: "Special care with the figures," "Scientific honesty," "Conscientious calculation of all the factors of the economic situation, and all the other apparently objective arguments with which a number of groups in the State apparatus, in the economic organs, in the trade unions and also in the Party sought to hide their petty bourgeois vacillations and their opportunistic fear of the generous program of the socialist offensive.

The Party and the working class did not permit themselves to be confused by these pessimist warnings and fears. They did not believe the prophecies of the right-wing elements who declared that in the very first year of the Five-Year-Plan the economic life of the Soviet Union would enter into a chronic crisis if the optimal variant of the Five-Year-Plan were taken as the basis for the construction program. The 16th Conference of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the 5th Soviet Congress adopted the optimal variant of the Five-Year-Plan and it alone.

Reality has completely refuted the Jeremiahs. It must even be said very clearly that reality has overtaken even the economic tempo of development projected in the optimal variant of the Plan. The first year of the Five-Year Plan showed clearly that the figures set by the plan for the development of the various sections of the national economic system, would have to be revised, but not in the sense that these figures were too high, but in the sense that they were too low.

Let us examine the control figures for industry in the economic year 1929-30. Do they confirm the prophecies of the right-wingers according to which the speed of economic development decided upon by us, was impossible and exaggerated? Not in the least. According to the optimal variant of the Five-Year Plan of the Planned Economy Commission, the second year of the Five-Year Plan should have seen a 10.6 per cent increase of industrial production. The Five-Year Plan confirmed by the 5th Soviet Congress almost doubled this figure. And what does reality show? In reality, our politico-economic position and the opening up of great reserves of socialist reconstruction, permits an increase of production for the year 1929-30 not of 10 per cent, but of 20 per cent, but of an average of 28.7 per cent. The increase of production of the industry producing the means of production, will not be 23 per cent as provided for the Plan, but 37.5 per cent. (Since the publication of this article in the "Ekonomiticheskaya Zhisn" a further increase has been decided upon. Ed. Imprecor.) This means nothing more nor less than a 51 per cent increase of that program contained in the most daring, the optimal variant draft of the Five-Year Plan. This is the speed with which socialist industry is advancing in the first stage of the reconstruction, at a time when the socialist competitive scheme is still in its beginnings. The perspective opens up before us that we shall be able to carry out the Five-Year-Plan within four years. It must be pointed out in this connection, that the "friends" of our industrialization, amongst the pessimists and opportunists of all shades, were not long ago of the opinion that it would be a great victory of the Soviet Power if the minimal variant, i.e. that draft of the Plan whose proposals for the coming year have been increased threefold by reality, were carried out in six years.

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Plan Anniversary Meets for Country

District One.

New Bedford, Mass., Sunday, Nov. 10, 2 p. m. Juliet S. Poyantz, speaker. Providence, R. I., Workers Hall, 1715 Westminster, District speaker, Nov. 10, 2 p. m. to be announced.

West Concord, N. H., Sunday, Nov. 10, 2 p. m. District speaker.

Worcester, Mass., Sunday, Nov. 10, 8 p. m. Belmont Hall, 54 Belmont St., Juliet S. Poyantz.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 7, at Seaside Auditorium, 8 p. m. Speaker: Juliet S. Poyantz.

District Two.

New York City, Nov. 3, 2 p. m., at Madison Square Garden, Eighth Ave., and 49th St.

Newark, N. J., Saturday, Nov. 2, 8 p. m., at 92 Mercer St.

District Three.

Philadelphia, Nov. 8, 8 p. m., Mercantile Hall, Broad and Hester. Speakers: Jack Stachel, Herber Benjamin and others.

Baltimore, Nov. 8, 8 p. m., Schanze Hall, North and Pennsylvania. Speakers: Harry M. Wicks, local speakers.

Trenton, N. J., Nov. 10, 8 p. m., at place to be announced.

Scranton, Pa., Nov. 16, 7 P. M., 508 Lackawanna Avenue. Speakers: Jack Johnston, Mike Harrison.

Allentown, Pa., Nov. 16, 8 p. m., Speaker and place to be announced.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, November 12, 8 p. m. Speakers, Harry M. Wicks, Del., Thursday, Nov. 7. Speakers: Lawrence, Young Communist League speaker.

Chester, Pa., Sunday, November 7. Speakers: Herber Benjamin, Young Communist League speaker.

District Four.

Rochester, N. Y., Sunday, Nov. 24, 2 p. m., Labor Lyceum, 280 St. Paul, J. Williamson.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sunday, Nov. 24, 8 p. m., Seelye and Hall, 351 Broadway, corner Walnut Hall. Speaker: John Williamson.

District Five.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 10, 8 p. m., Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller and others.

Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 8, 8 p. m., Umbria Hall, local speakers.

Wheeling, W. Va., Nov. 7, Liberty Hall, 252 Market St. Speakers: I. Amter, Kamer and others.

District Six.

Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 8, 2 p. m., Moose Hall, 1009 Walnut St., speakers, J. Louis Engdahl, I. Amter and others.

Youngstown, Pa., Sunday, Nov. 3, 7:30 p. m., Workers Hall, 120 Wick Ave. Speakers: I. O. Ford, Henderson.

Warren, Ohio, Thursday, Nov. 7, 7:30 p. m., Hippodrome Hall. Speakers: I. O. Ford, Henderson.

Akron, Ohio, Sunday, November 3, 2 p. m. Speakers: Tom Johnson, Andy Parks.

Canton, Ohio, Sunday, November 3, 7:30 p. m., Music Hall, 819 Tuscarawas Ave. Speakers: J. L. Spear, J. L. Andrews, Andy Parks.

Toledo, Ohio, Sunday, Nov. 3, 2 p. m., Workers Center, 2011 Canton St. Speakers: D. Martin, Kostyashak.

Springfield, Ohio, Saturday, Nov. 2, 7:30 p. m. Speakers: D. Martin, Kostyashak.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Sunday, November 10, 7:30 p. m., Labor Temple, 1318 Walnut St. Speakers: S. Van Veen, S. Soleznik.

E. Liverpool, Ohio, Tuesday, Nov. 5, 7:30 p. m. Speakers: I. Amter, L. Andrews, Whelton, W. Va., Thursday, Nov. 7, 7:30 p. m. Speakers: I. Amter, L. Andrews.

Lancaster, Ohio, Friday, Nov. 8, 7:30 p. m. Speakers: I. Amter, L. Andrews.

Powhatan, Ohio, Saturday, Nov. 9, 7:30 p. m. Speakers: I. Amter, L. Andrews.

Yorkville, Ohio, Sunday, Nov. 10, 2 p. m. Speakers: I. Amter, L. Andrews.

Euclid, Ohio, Sunday, Nov. 10, 7:30 p. m. Speakers: I. Amter, L. Andrews.

Conneaut, Ohio, Saturday, Nov. 9, 7:30 p. m., Workers Hall, 542 Broad St. Speakers: John W. Marshall, L. Dixon.

Ashabula, Ohio, Sunday, Nov. 3, 7:30 p. m., 233 Bridge St. Speakers: S. Van Veen, L. Dixon.

The coming economic year 1929-30 will see a further great growth of the collective undertakings. They will till no less than 15 million hectares of arable land and no less than 13 million hectares will be under seed. The Five-Year-Plan provides for a development of the tilled area of the collective undertakings to 20 million hectares up to the end of the plan period. If the development of the collective undertakings continues at the same speed as at present, and there is no reason why it should not, then the Five-Year-Plan will be carried out in considerably less than five years upon this field also.

When one considers this growth of the collective undertakings nad of the Soviet undertakings, which considerably overtakes the provisions of the Five-Year-Plan, then one may reckon that by the end of the Plan period not 40 per cent, but from 65 to 70 per cent of the total amount of commodity grain will be received from the socialized sector of agriculture. Under such circumstances the individual sector in grain production would no longer be predominant, but will have given place to the socialized sector. We can also see considerable progress on the individual sector of agriculture, because the poor and middle peasants are only now beginning to utilize these technical, organizational and financial possibilities, which the social character of the Soviet System afforded them.

It is important to point out that the production of raw material culture, and in particular the cotton production, was set the task of carrying out the Five-Year-Plan with a surplus of from 30 to 35 per cent. This task can also be carried out if all those levers are set in motion which are at the disposal of the organizations for the production of cotton. It must be remembered that the Five-Year-Plan did not take into consideration such a tremendous factor for the development of cotton production as the Turkestan Siberian Railway which will be completed next year.

Without difficulty one could enumerate many such facts which prove with absolute clarity that the original figures of our Five-Year-Plan can no longer serve us as the directors for the socialist reconstruction of the national economic system upon many a field. Facts have shown us that the present Five-Year-Plan did not sufficiently take into consideration the great reserves of our socialist economy. It also failed to take into consideration such facts as the introduction of the uninterrupted working week, the increased training of technical forces, the speedy cultural progress which results in a more class conscious attitude towards the economic constructive work in town and country, and the more and more active attitude of the broad masses towards the great and popular task of "catching up with and passing the advanced capitalist countries."

It is therefore necessary to revise carefully the Five-Year-Plan upon the basis of our experience in this first year. The working masses must be drawn into this task on a much greater scale than hitherto. This will be the best antidote to all forms of opportunism in this most responsible and important work.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 3, 2 p. m., Danceland Auditorium, Woodward and Forest Ave., speaker, Wm. Z. Foster.

District Eight.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 7, 2:30 p. m., Ashland Auditorium, speakers, Robert Minor, C. Hathaway and others.

Davenport, Iowa, Nov. 10, 2:30 p. m., Central Turner Hall, Scott and Third Ave., Davenport, Iowa.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sunday, Nov. 10, Workers Center, 261 6th St., 2 p. m. St. Louis, Mo., Thursday, Nov. 7, 8 p. m., Hibernian Hall, 3619 Finney Ave.

Whiting, Ind.—Nov. 3rd, Sunday, at Slovak Home, on 11th.

Hammond, Ind.—Sunday, Nov. 3rd, at Workers Home, 1961 Wallace Rd., Gary, Ind.—Thursday, Nov. 7th at Turner Hall, 14th and Washington.

South Chicago, Ill.—Thursday, Nov. 7th, Croatian Hall, 9th and Commercial.

Hegewish, Ill.—Saturday, Nov. 9th, Workers Hall, 13131 Baltimore.

South Bend, Ind.—Sunday, Nov. 10, Workers, 1244 Colfax Ave.

Roseland, Ill.—Sunday, Nov. 10, Lithuanian Hall, 10413 Michigan Ave.

District Nine.

Duluth, Minn., Nov. 7, speakers, Carl Reeve and Pat Toohay.

Superior, Minn., Nov. 8, speakers, Carl Reeve and Pat Toohay.

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 9, speakers, Carl Reeve and Pat Toohay.

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 10, speakers, Carl Reeve and Pat Toohay.

District Ten.

Sioux City, Iowa, at 508 1-2 5th St., Friday, Nov. 8th, at 8 p. m. Speakers: Roy Stephens and Ethel Stevens.

Denver, Colorado, at Denver Lyceum, 1545 Julian St., Sunday, Nov. 10th, at 8 p. m. Speaker: Roy Stephens.

Houston, Texas, at Prince Theatre Bldg., 312 Fannin St., Room 400, Sunday, Nov. 17th, at 8 p. m. Speaker: Roy Stephens.

Kansas City, Kansas, Thursday, Nov. 7, 8 p. m., Croatian Hall, 6th and Elizabeth. Speakers: Roy Stephens and others.

Oklahoma City, Okla., November 12 at 8 p. m. at Bohemian Hall, West Price St. and South Walker. Speaker Roy Stephens.

San Antonio, Tex., November 14, at Labor Temple, 126 North St., Roy Stephens speaker.

District Twelve.

Seattle, Wash., Saturday, Nov. 9. Speakers: Ed. Levit, A. Stein.

District Thirteen.

Los Angeles, Cal., Sunday, Nov. 10, Trinity Auditorium, Grand Ave. and Ninth St.

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 7, California Hall.

Oakland, Cal., Nov. 9, Odd Fellow Hall.

District Fifteen.

Hartford, Conn., Nov. 8, 7:30 p. m., District speaker.

Portchester, Nov. 9, 7:30 p. m. District speaker.

Waterbury, Conn., Nov. 10, 7:30 p. m., District speaker.

Stamford, Conn., Nov. 10, 7:30 p. m., A. Wazenski.

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 10, 7:30 p. m., L. Platt.

Bridgeport, Conn., Nov. 10, 7:30 p. m., Schmiss.

So. Norwalk, Conn., Nov. 10, 8:30 p. m., District speaker.

USSR Toilers Work Holiday to Speed Five Year Plan

On the 6th of August everybody was working in Soviet Russia, every factory was open, every shop was as busy as ever. All this took place in spite of the fact that the official calendar stated clearly that the "6th is an official holiday." What happened then?

One of the workers in the Leningrad railroad car factory—"Proletarsky Zavod"—comrade called Svoobchikov, proposed that we work on that day to intensify industrialization of U. S. S. R. His proposition was published in the daily "Leningradskaja Pravda." The editor received hundreds of resolutions from various factories of Leningrad and throughout the land, approving his suggestion. Everybody was willing to work on this day for industrialization.

A few weeks later all syndicates accepted the proposition and in every factory were held meetings which decided on work without pay on Aug. 6th, the money to be collected by the savings banks for industrialization of the U. S. S. R.

Next morning we were met with music in the factories, and were bewildered. Some started to dance, but when the whistle blew everybody went to work. Over 2,000 workers of our factory (Zavod "Electric") worked much faster that day and produced more than ever. Everywhere more work was done and enthusiasm ran high. The sick became well on that day; those who were out

on vacations came back to help; the old workers who live on the pensions also came to help. This day served to show that workers not only understand the purpose of our government but actively participate in the rapid social construction.

You can see that workers understand in spite of all the difficulties, in spite of the fact that things are still not so well as we would like to see them; that freedom can be won only with their own hands. Therefore, we always help to do away with bureaucracy. Now we have a "cleaning" throughout Russia of all the officials in every institution; every one who is interfering with our work or who is an active opponentist is expelled.

The more dangerous elements are forbidden to hold offices in our enterprises; others are suspended temporarily.

Write to us about your activities, your functions and your actions. Send us your publications; newspapers, magazines, wallpapers, etc. Wake up, correspondents of "Daily Worker," we want to hear from you. As far as you are concerned write us more often and write us a lot. Tell us what you want to know about our life.

Comradely yours,  
MICHAEL ABRAMSON,  
Prospect K, Libknechts, No. 100,  
kv. No. 3, Leningrad, No. 22,  
U. S. S.

VERY GOOD VALUES  
at most moderate prices.  
WOMEN'S COATS  
Reduced prices for readers  
of the Daily Worker.  
Bring this advertisement.  
J. SIEGEL  
75 Manhattan Ave., Bklyn, N. Y.

NOVEMBER 7TH  
GREETINGS!  
Section 2,  
District 6.

Unit 3F, Sec. 6.  
Hail the Five Year  
Plan of the  
Soviet Union.

GREETINGS!  
from Br. 1, Sec. 5,  
Bronx.  
On the 12th Anniversary  
of the Russian Revolution.

Unit 2F, Sec. 6  
Sends Greetings to the  
Proletariat of the  
U. S. S. R.  
On comrades with  
your work.  
We will do our share!

GREETINGS  
to the Daily Worker  
on the occasion of the  
RUSSIAN REVOLUTION  
Russian-Polish Branch  
I. L. D.  
Bridgeport, Conn.

GREETINGS  
to the  
GASTONIA FIGHTERS  
from  
New York Workers  
on the occasion of the  
12TH ANNIVERSARY  
of the  
RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

Revolutionary Greetings from  
the Following Comrades:  
M. LEVINE B. LEWIS  
J. STILLMAN I. BORENSTIN  
Z. LEVINE SAM COVIN  
L. LEVINE I. FINICE  
M. LEVINE I. LEVINE  
J. HALPERN I. LEVINE

# Enthusiastic Receptions by Workers Everywhere Meet "Land of Soviets"

On October 13, the "Land of Soviets" arrived in Seattle, its first landing point on American soil. The four imperial Soviet flyers, after their perilous flight across the waters of northern Asia and the uncharted northern Pacific ocean, covered the coast route of a thousand miles from Waterfall, Alaska, to Seattle in 10 hours and 10 minutes, despite the fact that they were compelled to slow down by strong headwinds. At the landing place in Seattle, great throngs turned out to greet the flyers with undiminished enthusiasm.

The same enthusiasm marked the receptions of the flyers at every point of landing. Throughout the United States from Seattle to San Francisco, to Chicago and Detroit, none of the enormous gatherings has been found adequate to house the vast masses that turned out to greet the "Land of Soviets" and its four imperial flyers.

Hundreds of thousands of workers in America celebrating the flight, are thrilled with pride that in its constant battle with the hail of storm, snow and dangerous conditions, the plane designed by a Soviet engineer, and built in Soviet plants, has demonstrated in this 2,000-mile flight, that it is the equal, if not the superior, of planes built by the capitalist powers.

The flyers made nearly 10,000 miles of the flight in 100 hours of actual flying time, in dangerous atmospheric and geographic conditions, flying sometimes as high as 10,000 meters, over pitting mountains, sometimes as low as five meters above water, beside much "blind" flying; but one of the noteworthy elements of the flight was the complete absence of reckless adventuring to make a "speed record."

The "Daily" spirit fostered among aviators in capitalist countries, has cost the lives of thousands of aviators and passengers.

But the Soviet Union is careful of her flyers.

The Osoaviakhim, with its millions of workers and peasant backers of the flight, demanded "safety first" for the flyers—the slogan for all aviation in the Soviet Union.

Semyon Shestakov and his three comrades were pledged not to make speed their aim, and they redeemed their pledge with true discipline. Instead of taking foolhardy chances, they took advantage of delay due to bad weather conditions, to make careful surveys and compile, in the interest of transpacific aviation, geographic and atmospheric data, all along the uncharted northern Pacific route.

"Seldom, if ever," the capitalist New York Times was compelled to declare editorially, "have aviators faced such hazards as Semyon Shestakov and his companions triumphed over, before coming down at Seattle. Theirs has been a great achievement."

This great achievement, (The Times naturally did not indicate) due to the spirit which holds that the life and safety of every worker is sacred. This is the spirit of the Soviet Union, of which the four heroic airmen are part. It is this

spirit that has triumphed on one-sixth of the earth's surface since the workers and peasants of Russia took the power twelve years ago. There is noble fitness in the fact that the "Land of Soviets," flying not in the interest of war but in the peaceful interest of science, arrives on Curtis Field at a time when the workers of America, along with the workers of all lands, prepare to celebrate the 12th anniversary of the Russian Proletarian Revolution.

It was befitting that the completion of this flight—this great achievement of the air by a Soviet plane and Soviet flyers should synchronize with the greatest achievement of all history. To the workers of America and of the world, this flight is symbolical of the power inherent in their own class solidarity—for it is a living symbol flaming across the globe, of the triumph of hundreds of millions of workers and peasants over their proscribed exploiters.

The creation of the "Land of Soviets," and its unprecedented flight, is a sign to the world's workers of the unprecedented development of the Soviet Union under the direction of workers despite the war provocations of the imperialists.

The following telegrams were received at the national headquarters of the Friends of the Soviet Union, 175 Fifth Avenue.

Chicago: "Fifteen thousand workers jam Armory in Chicago, thousands unable to get in. Greatest mass demonstration Chicago has ever had. Gary, Indiana, had enthusiastic reception for Shestakov Saturday evening, October twenty-sixth. Chicago workers contribute over six thousand dollars for tractors and trucks. Hall rocked with applause when flyers appeared. Wildest enthusiasm. Crowd went wild with it."

Detroit: "Flyers arrived eleven-thirty a. m. Dearborn airport. Over eight thousand greeted them. Carried flyers on shoulders. Find difficulty in securing large enough hall."

Here the "Friends of the Soviet Union" has been encountering the greatest difficulties in procuring a place enormous enough to hold the vast masses that are impatient to welcome the four red Aces.

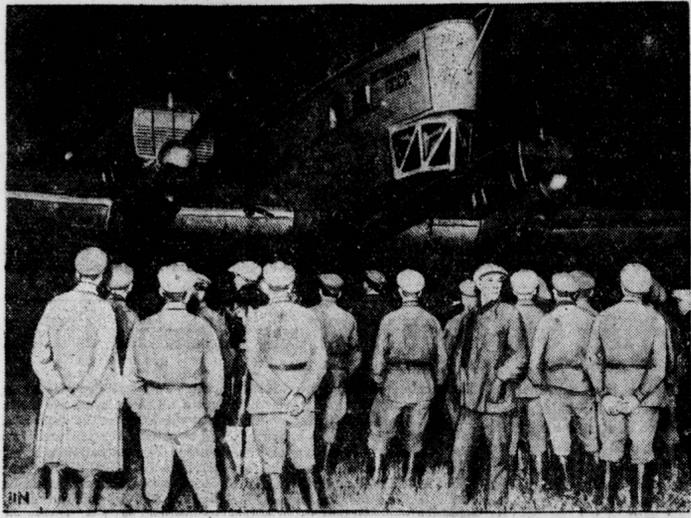
Finally the Polo Grounds were secured for Saturday, November 9. Although the place holds 55,000 people, certain overflow is assured. The gates will open at 6:30 p. m. The program is announced on another column of this page.

The demand for tickets is unprecedented. All workers are advised to get their tickets immediately and not wait till the last moment.

Tickets are obtainable at the office of the "Friends of the Soviet Union," 175 Fifth Avenue (Flatiron Building), Room 511, all day till 9 p. m.

Our own age, the bourgeois age, is distinguished by this—that it has simplified class antagonisms. More and more, society is splitting up into two great and directly antagonistic classes: bourgeois and proletarian.—Marx.

## Workers Greet Soviet Airmen in Seattle



## Rally Workers in Fight on Capitalist Reign of Terror

"Seven Gastonia textile strike leaders sentenced to 117 years, 32 other class-war prisoners entombed in capitalist dungeons, over 1,000 workers going on trial in 16 states for labor activity, a government drive launched against the Communist Party and left-wing labor organizations in Illinois, attempts to outlaw the Communist Party in a number of states by trying its leaders for sedition. Salvatore Accorsi threatened with Andy Mellon's electric chair in Pennsylvania. Topalcanyi's citizenship papers revoked because he is a member of the Communist Party, Mineola and Woodlawn, Philadelphia and Bethlehem, Wilkes-Barre and Pittsburgh, and more!"

"The wives and children of our class-war prisoners dependant upon any aid they can get from friends and sympathetic workers' organizations!" the I. L. D. said in a statement.

"This is the fascist reign of terror which rages from California to New York against left labor. This is the reign of terror which the International Labor Defense has set itself to combat, a task to which it is determined to rally workers throughout the country."

"Fifty thousand new members by January 1, and \$50,000 to meet the most urgent needs for all these cases, is one of the slogans of the I. L. D. drive. The Fourth National Conference, which will be held in Pittsburgh, Dec. 29, 30 and 31, is to lay a firm basis for further organizational gains and for building up a concrete wall of resistance against the terror carried on by the boss class and their governmental disciples."

"Ella Reeve Bloor, I. L. D. organizer on the West Coast, reports that the verdict and the sentence rendered against the Gastonia prisoners, has had a deep effect upon the workers of the west and northwest, where she is now touring, and that wide movements of protest and rallying to the I. L. D. are well

under way. "It is another Centralia Case!" she reports everyone is saying in the northwest.

"She will speak at meetings in the State of Washington as follows: Oct. 30, Tonawanda; Oct. 31, Seattle; Nov. 2, Cole Elum; Nov. 3, Roslyn; Nov. 5 and 6, Seattle; Nov. 7, Hoquiam; Nov. 8, Kelso; Nov. 9, Astoria; Nov. 10, Portland; Nov. 11, Seattle; Nov. 12, Mt. Vernon; Nov. 13, Anacortes; Nov. 14, Bellingham; Nov. 15, Vancouver, B. C. Later dates to be announced."

## USSR to Develop Vast Mineral and Timber Source in Kara Region

MOSCOW, Nov. 1.—The famous ice-breaker "Krassin," which two years ago rescued part of the crew of General Noble's Arctic air voyage, has returned again to Leningrad after conveying and breaking ice to permit the passage of 26 foreign and Soviet vessels into the Kara Sea, north of Siberia, where before regular commerce even in the summer has been practically impossible.

The fleet safely reached and returned from the new port of Igarka, at the mouth of the Yenosed River, and opened the hitherto inaccessible Siberian coast with its enormous riches of timber, fur and minerals.

Soviet authorities are ordering two other large ice-breakers to be built, and are to invest huge sums in developing the timber and mineral wealth of the Kara Sea region. The trip from Leningrad and return took 104 days and covered 10,000 miles.

The workers of the Soviet Union produced 123.5 percent over the goal of the 1913 pre-war production. They produced 123.7 percent last year over 1913, 221.3 percent past 253.6 percent electric internal combustion engines and 186.4 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 5 at 2 p. m.

# "THE FRIENDS OF THE SOVIET UNION"—WHAT IT IS

The "Friends of the Soviet Union" was formed for the purpose of establishing a closer relationship, of fostering friendship, and developing cooperation and mutual understanding, between the workers and their friends in the United States with the workers and peasants of the U. S. S. R.

The "Friends of the Soviet Union" is an international organization, with headquarters in Berlin. The need for an American section of the F. S. U. is especially urgent at this time when the Soviet Union is being isolated by attack by the capitalist powers of the world. At this moment, when the Chinese militarists, backed by world imperialism and allied with the White Guardists, is indulging in continuous provocations against the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union, all the workers and the friends of the Soviet Union must rally to the defense of the Proletarian Revolution and its achievements.

The two main slogans around which the defenders of the Soviet Union must be rallied are:

**Defend the Soviet Union Against World Imperialism! And Recognition of the Soviet Union by the United States Government!**

In 1921-22, when the Soviet Union was in the grip of famine, the then existing "Friends of Soviet Russia" came to the aid of the workers and peasants of the U. S. S. R., supplying them with millions of dollars' worth of food, clothing, and other necessities.

Today, among its varied activities in behalf of the Soviet Union, the F. S. U. has launched a campaign for funds to purchase tractors and trucks which will be sent to the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union as an expression of solidarity from the American workers and friends, and as a tribute to the mighty achievements in the task of socialist construction.

Many organizations are participating in this campaign and a considerable sum has already been raised.

The tractors and trucks will be conveyed to the Soviet workers and peasants by a special delegation representing the various contributing organizations. This delegation will be afforded an opportunity to see Soviet life and industry and to report back to the American workers upon their return.

It is the policy of the F. S. U. to bring the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union and the workers and farmers of this country into a relationship of the closest solidarity.

To this end it has recently sent, in response to an invitation from the Soviet Union, a delegation of workers from the shops, factories, mines, mills and farms to celebrate together with them the Twelfth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution and the achievements of the First Workers' Republic in building socialism in every field. This visit will acquaint the workers and farmers of the United States with the achievements of the First Workers' and Peasants' Republic, and will help to counteract the lies spread by the enemies of the Soviet Union.

In this country, many unions, shops, mills and mines elected delegates. Among the delegates were a number of workers from the automobile, metal, textile, needle and shoe industries, including representatives of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union; of the Independent Shoe Workers Union; and K. O. Byers, one of the recently released Gastonia prisoners and a member of the National Textile Workers Union.

The F. S. U. aims to bring before the American workers truthful and authentic accounts of the industrial, political, and cultural activities of the peoples of the Soviet Union. It has therefore decided to publish a monthly pictorial magazine, and to establish Information Bureau and headquarters with clubs and reading rooms in the principal cities of the country.

Who is welcome in the ranks of the F. S. U.?

**EVERY WORKER! EVERY FRIEND OF THE SOVIET UNION! JOIN NOW!**

Membership Rates:  
Individual Membership \$1.00 per yr.  
Organizations ..... 10.00 per yr.  
Supporting Members  
from ..... 10.00 per yr.

## PIONEERS FIGHT 'SOCIAL' TERROR

As part of a general country-wide drive against the only organization of workers' children which fights for the working class, the city government of Milwaukee has started a campaign of terror against the members of the Young Pioneers.

When the principal of the Roosevelt Jr. High School, Mr. Speerbrecher, learned that a new Pioneer group had just been organized in his school, and found out the names of the Pioneers, he called them down to his office, and threatened to expel them from the school if they did not quit the Pioneers.

Two children were terrorized, and all of them except one signed a statement saying that they would not be Pioneers any longer.

One of the Pioneers, though, Joel Schnieder, refused to submit, and stood up for his rights. For this he was expelled from the school!

When the workers' children organize to fight for better conditions, the "socialists" expel them from the schools. The Tammany government of New York jailed Harry Eisman for six months, and persecutes the children when they go on the picket lines with their parents!

Thus we see that the "socialist" party is the same as any other boss party, and it fights against, and betrays the workers!

Demand the reinstatement of the Pioneer who was expelled! Demand the freedom of Harry Eisman! Join the Young Pioneers and fight against the bosses terror in school. Children's Delegation to the Soviet Union is Touring the Country. The children's delegation to the

## Worker Groups Aid Tractor Fund

The following is a list of the contributions received to-date from various organizations to the special tractor and truck fund:

|  |            |
|--|------------|
| Bronx Cooperative .....                              | \$ 285.00  |
| Bronx Cooperative .....                              | 138.80     |
| Russian Mutual Aid Society, Yonkers, N. Y. ....      | 25.00      |
| Russian Mutual Aid Society, Bayonne, N. J. ....      | 118.00     |
| Russian Mutual Aid Society, Hartford, Conn. ....     | 162.15     |
| F. S. U. Ansonia, Conn. ....                         | 265.70     |
| San Francisco Conference                             | 198.65     |
| Springfield P. S. U. Mass.                           | 256.00     |
| Russian Confer., Chugay..                            | 188.30     |
| Russian Confer., Chugay..                            | 40.00      |
| Russian Confer., Chugay..                            | 117.86     |
| Russian Confer., Chugay..                            | 456.27     |
| Russian Confer., Chugay..                            | 1,193.50   |
| Russian Conference, Hastings, N. Y. ....             | 73.25      |
| Russian Conference, A. C. W. of Branch 103. ....     | 228.00     |
| Russian Mutual Aid Society Br. 44 .....              | 123.00     |
| Detroit Conference .....                             | 650.00     |
| Detroit Conference .....                             | 500.00     |
| Detroit Conference .....                             | 350.00     |
| Russian Mutual Aid Society, Br. 11 .....             | 275.30     |
| Russian Independ. Church, Baltimore .....            | 72.45      |
| Russian Independ. Church, Baltimore .....            | 100.00     |
| Russian Independ. Church, Baltimore .....            | 100.00     |
| Russian Independ. Church, Baltimore .....            | 100.00     |
| Russian Mutual Aid Society, Bridgeport, Conn. ....   | 148.00     |
| Russian Workers Mutual Aid, Waterbury, Conn. ....    | 127.20     |
| Workmen's Sick Ben. & Educ. Fed. 350 E. 81. ....     | 50.00      |
| Russian Mutual Aid Society, Westerville, Conn. ....  | 180.23     |
| Mutual Aid Society Br. 13, Jersey City .....         | 25.00      |
| Russian Colony of Scranton, Pa. ....                 | 92.00      |
| Tom Orton, F.S.U. Juneau, Alaska .....               | 93.00      |
| Chicago Conference .....                             | 683.75     |
| Technical Soc. of Trenton Philadelphia Conference .. | 25.00      |
| Russian Union of Secretarian Starobradzy .....       | 100.00     |
| Boston Conference .....                              | 1,500.00   |
| Total .....  | \$9,607.41 |

Soviet Union is back in this country. While they were in the workers' fatherland, they saw the conditions of the workers and farmers and of the children there. They saw the conditions of the schools and factories, and now they are back in America to tell us what they saw.

The delegates were at the Pioneer congress in Moscow, and then they traveled all over Russia, seeing how the children live and play.

They are back here to give a report about the conditions in the Soviet Union to the Workers' children who sent them. The Young Pioneers have arranged a tour of the country for the members of the delegation. Meetings have already been held in some cities and more will be held soon.

On November 2 a meeting will be held in New Haven. The children will hear about the achievements of the Russian workers after 12 years of workers rule. All workers children should attend the meeting.

Write to us for further information about these meetings.

# WELCOME THE SOVIET FLIERS

at the POLO GROUNDS, 155th Street and Eighth Avenue

50,000 WORKERS

## Saturday, November 9, at 6.30 P.M.

WILL BE THERE

### MUSICAL PART OF THE PROGRAM

- Selection from Eugene Onegin.....TCHAIKOVSKY
- Espana .....
- Ride of Valkyres.....WAGNER
- Caprizio Italian .....
- Overture from Opera Rienzi.....WAGNER
- Rakozzi March .....
- Gopak .....
- Andante Contabile .....
- Selection from Prince Igor.....BORODIN
- Russian Selection: Victory of Revolution.....SAUL
- Volga Boatman

### Address by the Fliers

#### The Participation of the Labor Sports Union in the Welcoming of the Fliers

#### PROGRAM:

- Mass Drill
  - Grand March
  - The Soviet Union Symbol
- Music for the Mass Drill and March played by Brooklyn and New York Bands  
This program will be filled out by the Workers Sports Clubs affiliated with Labor Sports Union

#### MARCHES:

- Comsomolets
  - Budenny March
  - Red Flag
  - International
  - Struggle for Existence
- by CHERNIAVSKY

### ATHLETIC PART OF THE PROGRAM

#### The Program of the Russian Latvia Sport Club:

- Parade of the Red Sports.
- Demonstration of the Heavy Athletics.
- Breaking the stone with the bare fist.
- Lifting a 100-lb. weight with the teeth and at the same time hitting five times with a 12-lb. sledge-hammer under weight.
- Bending an iron bar 1-2"x2" as round as a wrist.
- Bending from iron bars the initials S. S. S. R. and scythe and hammer.

#### APPLICATION FOR ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP

FRIENDS OF THE SOVIET UNION  
175 Fifth Ave., Room 504, New York, N. Y.

Date.....

Enclosed herewith please find \$1. for membership dues for year 19.....

Name of Organization.....

Address.....

City.....

Occupation.....

#### APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

FRIENDS OF THE SOVIET UNION  
175 Fifth Ave., Room 504, New York, N. Y.

Enclosed please find \$1.00 for 1929 membership dues to FRIENDS OF THE SOVIET UNION.

Name.....

Address.....

City.....

Occupation.....

#### APPLICATION FOR SUPPORTING MEMBERSHIP

FRIENDS OF THE SOVIET UNION  
175 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y., Room 511

Date.....

Name.....

Address.....

I contribute \$.....yearly to support the Friends of the Soviet Union.

Supporting membership \$10 to \$100 a year.

#### APPLICATION FOR SUPPORTING MEMBERSHIP

FRIENDS OF THE SOVIET UNION  
175 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y., Room 511

My share towards TRACTORS and TRUCKS for the Workers and peasants of the U.S.S.R.

Date.....

Name.....

Address.....

# The 5-Year Plan of Socialist Construction in USSR a Blow at World Imperialism!

## USSR HEROES ON ECONOMIC FRONT BUILD 5 YR. PLAN

### Take Part in Living Class Struggle

By L. F. VINOVA

Very often, even among communists, the Five-Year plan is considered as follows: The authorities for planned economy calculate, on the basis of an ocean of statistical material, how much can be gotten out of the economic resources of the country, and then set up a program. Either this program is carried out, and that means the plan was good, or it is not carried out, in which case mistakes must have been made in setting it up.

The planned economy of a proletarian state must under no circumstances be understood so mechanically. One must not forget for a single instant that the Five-Year Plan is really not a "plan" in the normal sense of the word, but a strategic plan of the class struggle of the ruling class, the proletariat.

The carrying out of the Five-Year Plan is not a purely technical performance of achievements laid down "from above" but it is the living class struggle, and only the class conscious, active support of the masses can help it to victory. The production plan of a great capitalist trust can be better carried out by the workers of the trust than about it or what it means, just as a bourgeois army is the more efficient the less its soldiers think about whose interests they are defending.

In a proletarian state, however, exactly the opposite is true. This is not an "agitational phrase." It can be proven quite concretely by figures. Why do bourgeois and social democratic observers find the tremendous socialist constructive program of the Soviet Union so "utopian," so impossible to realize? The reason is that they fail to grasp the difference between the social driving forces of economic life in their countries and in the Soviet Union, because their class attitude prevents them from understanding this difference.

When such observers describe the economic plans of the Soviet Union as utopian, they do not make any mathematical error. From the standpoint of "pure mathematics," the plan of the Soviet Union is carrying out upon the economic field is impossible.

"Class" Mathematics is that we do not reckon with "pure mathematics," but with the class mathematics of the revolutionary proletariat. But even from the standpoint of pure mathematics, proletarian planned economy has a number of advantages which capitalist economy has not. In Tsarist Russia, for example, approximately 50,000,000 Pounds Sterling of the surplus value produced by the workers was expended in luxuries for the bourgeoisie. Today this tremendous amount remains in production. Further, the possibilities of planned economy in a, for the most part, systematically organized economic system, permit a far more rational utilization of economic forces, etc.

The class mathematics which the bourgeois theoretician is unable to understand, actually commence when the masses themselves begin to take an active part in economic development. The Five-Year Plan is a struggle with all the joys of victory, but also with all the sacrifices which the class struggle demands. It is an enthusiastic struggle for a new proletarian life. We must never forget this when we read and study the figures, the results, the difficulties and the successes of the socialist constructive work.

The right-wingers and the vacillating elements in the Soviet Union failed to take into account these "class mathematics," or, to use a Marxist expression, these dialectics of the proletarian revolution. They calculated and calculated and finally shook their heads and declared that such a plan could not possibly be carried out.

One of the most characteristic expressions of this pessimism was the opinion that the production plan could not be carried out because there was not sufficient building material to carry out the building plan, and so on.

Here we saw the same thing. Mathematically, perhaps, this was right, but nevertheless the industrial production plan as laid down by the Five-Year Plan for the economic year was carried out in full, and more than that, exceeded the estimate.

## Four Big Soviet Railways Start Seven Hour Day

(Wireless by Improcory)

MOSCOW, Nov. 1.—Four large railways of the Soviet Union are introducing the Seven-Hour Day this year. The output of building materials, a shortage in which the Right Wing leaders dolefully predicted would defeat the Five-Year Plan, is far greater than the estimate. There were 275,000,000 roubles of this material produced instead of the estimated amount of 180,000,000 roubles.

per cent. Today, it transpires that the possibilities of the increased production are over 31 per cent. Proletarian Masses Building Socialism.

What is the chief error of the right-wingers? This error is that they underestimate the role of the emancipated proletariat in the socialist constructive work. The right-wing comrades forget that the proletariat masses in the Soviet Union have overcome difficulties far more serious than the lack of building materials. (which, by the way, is only relative) of building materials.

It is as much more difficult a task to create a Red Army out of the ground, than to overcome the 10 to 15 per cent deficit in building materials. If the normal economic methods are not sufficient to solve a problem, then the problem has to be solved with "abnormal" revolutionary economic methods. According to all the laws of military science, the Red Army ought to have suffered a defeat during the civil war because of the superior numbers and equipment of the enemy. But the Red Army was victorious.

Just as the masses were mobilized against the class enemies, they will now be successfully mobilized to overcome the economic difficulties which are being used by the class enemy of the revolution. Not individual experts and scholars take up the struggle against the lack of building materials and for the overcoming of the other difficulties of the constructive work, but the masses themselves.

By the socialist competitive scheme, by a series of creative ideas (the continuous working week, etc.) and by a real heroism in the carrying out of the economic work, and by the mobilization of all those in whose interest socialism is being built up, the masses have once again confounded the pessimists and achieved "wonders."

And here lies the riddle of those "class mathematics" which permit the builders of socialism, the class conscious masses which are fighting for socialism and fighting for the carrying out of the Five-Year Plan, to build up many things for which others, even the pessimists in our own ranks, have "insufficient building materials."

### NEWS FLASHES.

**Czech Coal Strike Strong** (Wireless by Improcory) PRAGUE, Oct. 31.—The Bruch coal strike is going favorably for the workers, who are determined to continue but are hampered by the organized social fascist scabs, government persecution and weak elements in their own organization.

**Polish Miners May Strike** (Wireless by Improcory) KATTOVITZ, Poland, Oct. 31.—The miners' conference here representing 71 mines of three Polish coal districts has unanimously decided to proclaim a general mine strike on Nov. 5, unless the mine owners grant their wage demands.

**Assassinated by Police** (Wireless by Improcory) WARSAW, Oct. 31.—The worker, named Gorman, shot at the Lodz textile mass meeting, is dead. The assassin is proved to be a police spy. The body is being buried secretly to prevent a demonstration by resentful workers. Crowds around the hospital where the worker died, were dispersed by police.

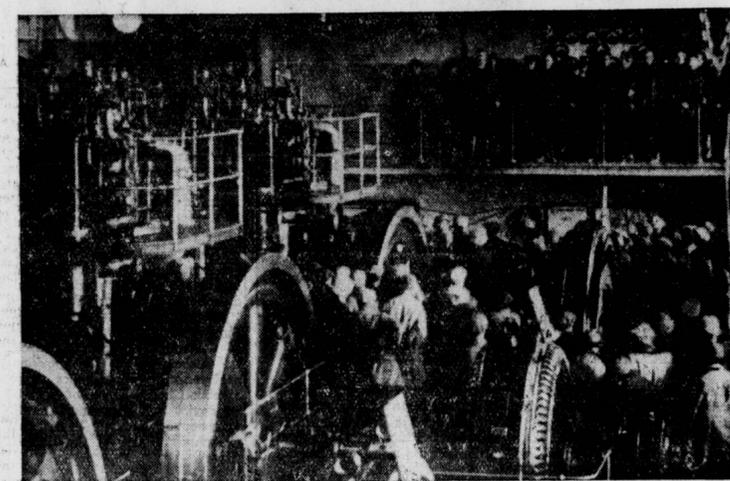
**BERLIN PLUMBERS** (Wireless by Improcory) BERLIN, Oct. 31.—The striking Berlin plumbers have decided at an over-crowded meeting to call off the strike. A unanimous resolution states that the German Metal Workers Union, to which they are affiliated, openly aids scab service. It tells how the labor office, the ministry of labor and the social democratic police, arrested strike pickets and strike leaders.

The resolution declares that the government officials declared binding the scale of wages made by the treacherous union leaders, thereby throwing its state power against the strikers. The plumbers say they appreciate the international solidarity shown their struggle by workers in the Soviet Union and other countries, and will renew the struggle later on a larger scale.

### WORKERS BEAT FASCISTS.

MELBOURNE, Australia, Oct. 31 (UP).—The Victoria State government was defeated today when the House of Representatives passed a motion of dissatisfaction with the government's employment policy. The vote was 34 to 30. It was understood that dissolution of Parliament would be sought tomorrow. The defeat was due to a combination of labor and independence members against the government.

## Celebrating a Triumph



In a remote part of the Soviet Union, a meeting of workers celebrates the opening of a new industrial works which is now operating in the gigantic network of electric power stations that was part of the socialistic plan of Lenin.

## The Red Train of Lugansk

By Anisee

SOCHI, Black Sea—(FP)—Three or four items in today's paper indicate the forces that are vitally at work in today's Russia.

The first is about the "red train" from Lugansk. I remember Lugansk well, a mining and steel town down in the Donetz basin, not very large, with a moderate-sized locomotive and car works, a pre-war munitions works, and another factory two. During the civil war, Lugansk was taken back and forth a score of times. The workers in the munitions works divided in two divisions, one to hold the hills against the White Guards, and the other to keep on making shells. They kept this up till both groups had to flee together northward only to reorganize and fight anew.

I saw Lugansk years ago, when it was already called "Red Lugansk," and its workers were discussing with Rakowski, then president of the Ukraine, the problem: How to get industry going again. It was a problem agitating all Russia, and very hot were the comments made by local workers about bureaucracy in Moscow and how it was ruining industry. Many of their comments were incorporated into new policy.

And now Red Lugansk is sending a "red special" to Moscow to take part in the twelfth anniversary of the revolution. It happened like this:

They Beat the Experts' Plan! The government experts a year ago worked out a program for the factories of Red Lugansk as they do for all factories. They told the locomotive works that during the year it ought to make as many as 40 locomotives. It is not a very big works, as you see, and besides, to make even one locomotive is quite a job. Similar plans were laid down for the car works and the coal mines. These programs were as much as competent engineers

thought the works could produce, if they were reasonably lucky.

Then the locomotive workers met in assembly and joined what is called "socialist rivalry," pledging themselves to break records. And on the first of October, which was the end of the production year, the

had produced 40 extra coal cars, besides the number they were expected to make. And the coal mine also had mined in excess of their program. So the locomotive and the 40 cars are being festively loaded with "extra" coal by brigades of Young Communists, giving their time to the work as part of a town celebration, and the train is being decorated with wreaths and banners and sent to Moscow, to inform the world that Red Lugansk did more than it was asked to, and is sending the extra train of cars as a present to the nation.

What is one locomotive and 40 cars of coal in the building of a nation? Not very much, but it's quite a lot for the town of Red Lugansk. And all over the country other groups do likewise.

### A Woman Machinist



A woman metal worker of Moscow, Comrade Petrova, at her lathe at the great "Amo" factory. This working woman is one of Moscow's rulers, a member of the Moscow Soviet.

Red Grain Pours In! In the very next column of the paper is an account of the Red Grain Offerings, accompanied by a picture showing a long procession of peasant carts, also decorated with flags. They are bringing into the railroad center the "extra grain,"—grain over and above what they owed the government for taxes and in return for loans. I read that on Sept. 29, five villages of a certain southern region brought in 750 tons of grain. It took 1,435 peasant carts to carry it all, and made a mighty procession.

It reminds me of the good old booster campaigns in the West. Only here as a boom without a real estate agent or any get rich quick schemes. In the same paper I read that the Third Industrial Loan has already been subscribed to the amount of 688,814,000 roubles. Think of that—over \$900,000,000, drawn in less than a month's time from the land which 8 years ago was ruined and famished, and which even now has no class of rich investors, or even of well paid workers as America counts wages.

## 5-Year Plan Has International Significance

By J. L.

The decree of the 27th August concerning the introduction of the uninterrupted working week is, one may confidently say, of world historical importance. It represents an alteration of the economic methods taken over from the bourgeoisie, it represents an improvement which must be adopted in every country where the proletariat is victorious. With the application of the uninterrupted working week, it will be possible to increase the production of all mechanical and similar productive units by a fourth and even a third.

The emancipation of the proletariat from the yoke of capitalism, the abolition of exploitation and of anarchy, the abandonment of the traditions and prejudices of the bourgeoisie and the introduction of the proletariat to offer toiling humanity a considerably higher standard of life with the same amount of effort. In consequence of its socialist systemisation of the economic leadership of the country, and the useful application of tremendous resources which were formerly wasted unproductively by the bourgeoisie and the rich landowners, the Soviet Union has already achieved a quicker tempo of development.

The growth of the feeling of social responsibility amongst the toilers and the real successes which have already been obtained, now make it possible to take a new step and introduce the uninterrupted working week into the factories and offices. The gradual introduction of the uninterrupted working week into all state and other bureaus in the Soviet Union would in any case be the inevitable result of the uninterrupted productive activity of industry. All institutions serve in one way or another industry, and the working methods of these institutions must correspond to those prevailing in industry. The introduction of the uninterrupted week in all factories and offices thus becomes a part of the

programme of the Communist International for all countries under a proletarian dictatorship.

We must be prepared, however, to repel all attempts of the bourgeoisie to worsen the situation of "their" workers and at the same time to appeal hypocritically and dishonestly to our example.

### Different than in Capitalist Countries

We are introducing the uninterrupted working week into the factories, but every worker will enjoy just as many free days in the year as previously. He will not work more hours yearly than before. This principle has been clearly laid down in the decree. All that will be changed will be the distribution of the free days over the year. Abroad, however, the capitalists would cling to the word "uninterrupted" and be inclined to rob the workers of all or a part of their free days by appealing to the example of "the Bolsheviks." We want our machines to work uninterruptedly, whereby we shall employ more workers and guarantee to each worker the full right of the free time previously enjoyed by him. In the Soviet Union the "uninterrupted" principle is an instrument for improving the general situation of the toilers and in particular for reducing unemployment. The capitalists, however, would force each worker to work uninterruptedly in order to employ a still smaller number of workers for the same machines. For the capitalists the "uninterrupted" principle would be a means for worsening the situation of the workers, a means for increasing the industrial reserve army.

The introduction of the uninterrupted working week in a great country like the Soviet Union must inevitably attract attention in the capitalist countries. Apart from all else, this measure means a considerable increase in the speed of economic development and thus an increase in the competitive capacity of the Soviet Union in the world

## SOVIET UNION TO OUT-STRIP ALL NATIONS

### 5 Year Plan Making Big Strides

By D. MISHUSTIN

According to the computations of competent expert members of the Soviet State Planning Commission, the Soviet Union is now, economically speaking, at a stage of development which the United States had reached about 50 years ago. Its speedier rate of development, however, will enable the Soviet Union to outstrip the most advanced countries of Europe in a matter of 5 years and the United States themselves in a further similar period. If we compare the level of production in the Soviet Union and that in other countries with the level in the year 1913, we shall see that Great Britain has not yet regained the pre-war level, of which it still falls short by 10 per cent, while Germany is at about 104 per cent of its pre-war output in spite of a gigantic influx of foreign capital. Only the United States has reached a level of about 150 per cent of the record for 1913. The Soviet Union, on the other hand, which suffered far more severely as a result of the war, had already last year reached 120 per cent of its pre-war output level.

In coal-mining the output figure in the United States is now about 99 per cent in comparison with pre-war times, whereas in the Soviet Union it is 119.4 per cent. In five years, it is computed, the coal output in the United States will be around 105 per cent of the 1913 record, while in the Soviet Union it will figure at 230 per cent. Great Britain has now an output of 82 per cent of the pre-war quantity; in five years, at the rate of development recorded of late, it should have 87 per cent.

As regards the volume of its coal output, the Soviet Union now occupies fifth place after the United States, Great Britain, Germany, and France. France is at present raising 52 million tons per annum and the Soviet Union 35 million tons. According to the computation of the experts attached to the State Planning Commission, France will in five years' time be raising 67 million tons in a year and the Soviet Union 70 million tons, so that the Soviet Union will then have outstripped France and occupy fourth place. In the output of pig iron, meanwhile, the Soviet Union will advance from sixth to third place.

In the United States the share of human and animal labor in production figures at 2 per cent, the share of mechanical energy at 58 per cent, and the share of caloric energy for technological purposes 45 per cent. In the Soviet Union the corresponding figures are 50 per cent, 23 per cent, and 27 per cent. In the Soviet Union there are 0.98 h. p. of mechanical energy per worker, and in the United States 4.3 h. p. In five years, however, the Union will have got up to a status of roughly 2 h. p., that is to say the number of h. p. per worker will have been doubled.

In the United States, meanwhile, such a development, i. e. a doubling of the mechanical proportion in this sense, would require not 5 but 26 years. It is remarkable, moreover, that according to the five-year-plan the yearly accretion of mechanical forces per head of the workers figures at 35 per cent, while in the United States the increase has of late years been no more than 10 per cent.

### Beating the U. S. A.

Projected industrial constructions, comprising the erection of giant concerns, will greatly accelerate our progress. In the Dnieper industrial district the output of electric current for production purposes, computed per head of the worker, will be eight times as great as the corresponding output for the whole of American industry. At the rapids of the Dnieper, water turbines of a record capacity of 55,000 kilowatts are now under construction.

In the productivity of work, too, there will be essential changes. Over against an increase in the working output in the United States between 1919 and 1925 of 59 per cent, there was in the Soviet Union an increase of 13.5 per cent in 1925-26, 14.7 per cent in 1927-28, and 17 per cent in 1928-29. In five years there is likely to be an increase of altogether 10 per cent.

The gross output of the German chemical industry stood in 1927 at a value of 2,000 million roubles. In the Soviet Union it is at present 650 million roubles, but is likely to increase in the course of the next five years to 2,160 millions. In Germany 700,000 tons of nitrogenous fertilizers are now produced in a year; in the Soviet Union only 21,000 tons. But in 1933 the Soviet Union output will be 840,000 tons. The chemical industry of the Soviet Union will multiply by 3.5 in five years' time.

The supply of agriculture with means of production will in five years' time have reached the American level for 1927 per unit of the area under cultivation. In Germany 45 per cent of the purchases of the

## The 5 Year Plan and Revolutionary Workers

By L. F. Winov

In the Soviet Union the whole working class and great masses of the working peasantry have already concentrated all their forces and all their revolutionary enthusiasm upon the carrying out of the Five-Year Plan. Outside the Soviet Union however, the working class is still to a great extent unclear as to what exactly the Five-Year Plan is and what importance it has. Perhaps the reason for this lack of appreciation is the fact that this is the real sense of the expression, world historical revolutionary struggle of the Soviet proletariat bears a dry and abstract title, i. e., "The Five-Year Plan," or to give its title in full, "The Five-Year Plan for the development of the Soviet Economic System."

Behind this matter of fact title one of the most significant and one of the most heroic struggles of the working class of the Soviet Union since the seizure of power is being carried on. It would be no exaggeration to say that the carrying out of the Five-Year Plan has no lesser significance for the history of socialism in the Soviet Union, and thus for the development of the international proletarian revolution, than, say, the victory of the Red Army in the civil war, or the triumph of the Soviet proletariat over the famine and the economic decay of the country, or any of those other tremendous events which were followed in their development with bated breath by the revolutionary proletariat all over the world.

At first glance the Five-Year Plan represents a complicated system of statistical information and calculation. The plan contains figures showing the speed at which the Soviet economic system can and must be developed upon its various fields in the five-year period extending from the 1st October 1928 to the 30th September 1933. A glance at these figures immediately shows the international significance of the Five-Year Plan. It is sufficient to point out that the plan provides that for instance the stage of development of the industrial productive forces achieved by capitalism in many decades of slow development will be achieved threefold, in some branches of industry fourfold and even fivefold (electrification) inside a period of five years by the economic system of the Soviet Union. To put it more simply, development which cost capitalism whole generations of time will be carried out in the Soviet Union in a few years.

### Political Effect Greater Than Technical

The revolutionary significance of the Five-Year Plan, however, far exceeds the technical results of its carrying out. It is not merely a phrase when the Russian comrades term the Five-Year Plan as Lenin termed the electrification programme of his time a "second Party Programme."

What will the carrying out of the Five-Year Plan bring the proletariat of the Soviet Union? First of all, an unexampled increase in the productive capacity of the country. Secondly, an increase in real wages ranging from 70 to 80%. In other words a tremendous advance in the standard of living of the workers, plus a general shortening of working hours (the seven-hour day).

This includes also of course a tremendous improvement in the standards of the lower proletarian strata. A thorough and radical advance in the cultural level of the whole population. The first tremendous steps towards the socialist transformation of agriculture. Great progress in the mechanisation of agriculture and a great increase in the supply of chemical fertilisers. The increase in the productivity of the poor and middle peasant agricultural undertakings and the general raising of their standard of living, and as a result, the consolidation of the workers and peasants alliance, and the consolidation of the leading role of the proletariat in this alliance.

A great advance in the process of agrarian population falls to the share of means of production and 55 per cent to that personal requirements. In the Soviet Union the respective proportion is 22 to 78 per cent, though in 1933 it is more likely to figure at 32.5 to 67.5 per cent.

Outstrips the World. As regards the national income per head of the population, the present figure of 163.90 roubles is to increase by 1932 to 256.50 roubles or by 56.5 per cent. In the United States the increase at the time of the business boom was 58 per cent. The annual accretion of the national income figures in America at 4.5 per cent, while in the Soviet Union it will amount to at least 12 per cent. In some progressive capitalist countries the accretion is considerably smaller; in France, e. g., it is barely 0.8 per cent per annum.

The realization of the five-year plan will make it possible for the Soviet Union to reach and outstrip the technically and economically most favorable years of their development, the capitalist countries have recorded an increase of production by from 7 to 10 per cent, whereas the five-year plan of the Soviet Union provides for a growth of production by 27 per cent per annum.

squeezing out the capitalist elements from their economic positions, and great progress in the general process of socialisation.

A considerable increase in the defensive capacities of the proletarian State.

A tremendous internal and external strengthening of the proletarian dictatorship.

An unexampled extension of proletarian democracy in consequence of the fact that the masses take the initiative more and more, as also the control of the carrying out of the economic and political decisions (the socialist competitive scheme, the mass-agreements, the direct struggle of the masses against bureaucracy, etc.).

What will the carrying out of the Five-Year Plan bring the international proletariat as a whole?

The consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship in the Soviet Union results automatically in a considerable strengthening of the international proletariat in its class-struggle against the capitalist bourgeoisie, and in an increase in the fighting capacities of the oppressed peoples against capitalist imperialism.

The carrying out of the Five-Year Plan will prove irrefutably that even in its present beginning or transition stage and in a backward agrarian country, Socialism contains productive possibilities far superior to anything which the highly-developed capitalist countries have to offer.

It will prove that under the dictatorship of the proletariat all economic progress is indissolubly connected with an advance of the standards of living of the workers, whereas under present-day capitalism economic progress, even when it takes place under the wing of social democratic ministers, can only be bought at the price of the increased exploitation of the workers.

It will prove that the proletarian dictatorship for which the Communist Parties in all countries are fighting, is really the path to Socialism, whilst the path of "bourgeoisie" democracy" urged by the social democrats leads to fascism and to an increased exploitation and oppression of the workers. The Five-Year Plan will therefore contribute to the achievement of revolutionary unity amongst the workers under the leadership of the Communist International.

The circumstance that the workers of the Soviet Union who, before the war, were the worst paid section of the European working class, will develop into the best paid section by the end of the five-year period, is a circumstance that will increase fighting energy and class-consciousness to the workers in the capitalist countries in their struggles for their economic aims and in the connection of these labour struggles with the general revolutionary aims of the working class.

To sum up, the carrying out of the Five-Year Plan will result in a great alteration in the international relation of class forces between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, and will develop into the best paid section by the end of the five-year period, is a circumstance that will increase fighting energy and class-consciousness to the workers in the capitalist countries in their struggles for their economic aims and in the connection of these labour struggles with the general revolutionary aims of the working class.

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## Lehigh Valley Toilers Celebrate "12th Year" at Allentown Nov. 16

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Oct. 31.—Terrorism of the Bethlehem Steel Trust will not prevent hundreds of local toilers from crowding Leiderskrantz Hall, 217 N. Second St., at 7:30 p. m. Nov. 16, to celebrate the successful 12th year of the Bolshevik Revolution.

The outstanding feature of the celebration will be steps to be taken by the Communist Party to fight against attempts of the Bethlehem Steel Trust to illegalize the Party throughout the Lehigh Valley. Speakers will include Rudolph Shohan, of Philadelphia, Jane Croly, representing the Party here, and Martin Russak, of the National Textile Workers' Union.

# Collective Farming in the USSR

By A. Gaister

In going over to collective production the small peasant farm changes its nature in two ways: (a) the transition from small-scale to large-scale production, and (b) from petty proprietary to collective ownership and cultivation. This break with the customary basis and methods of production of the small producer does not take place under pressure of the inexorable laws whereby capitalism eats up the small farm, but under the pressure of the "economic way" (Marx), i.e., the more advanced and progressive methods of farming as demonstrated by the proletariat.

What have we to show that these collective farms are an advanced and progressive form of agriculture as compared with present farming?

In the first place it should be noticed that the large majority of the collective farms have an elaborate agricultural inventory for farming on a larger scale. A large number of collective farms own tractors, although their number is still considerably below the demand.

The majority of collective farms are using assorted seeds, the use of the latter in the R.S.F.S.R. being as follows: In communes 89.7 per cent, ails 77.6 per cent, and in societies 66.8 per cent. In the Ukraine, assorted seeds are utilized by all the communes, 88.9 per cent. of the ails, and 24.9 per cent. of the societies.

The collective farms have also abandoned the three-field system—the basic of agriculture in Russia. The multi-field system of crop rotation is now prevalent in the majority of collective farms (86.3 per cent. of the communes, 48.1 per cent. of the ails, and 41.7 per cent. of the societies).

The delay in the survey and distribution of the land has held up application of the multi-field system on many of the collective farms. The steps taken, however, by the People's Commissariat for Agriculture, for the rapid allocation of the collective farm lands will also increase the percentage of farms having multi-field crop rotation.

Taking advantage of the pre-eminence of large-scale farming, the collective farms are increasing the more marketable cultures among their various crops. For example, in the eastern district seed grasses occupy only 4 per cent. in the lower groups of the peasant farms, and 17 per cent. in the higher groups of peasant farms. Even in the most simple form of collective farming, i.e., the societies, grasses occupy a bigger place than in the higher group of peasant farms. In the latter, grasses occupy 20 per cent, while in the communes they constitute as much as 28 per cent. of the area sown. In the Central black-soil district, sunflower seed comprises 5.5 per cent. of the area sown in peasant farms and 10 per cent. in collective farms; sugar beet 0.6 per cent. on individual farms, and 1.5 per cent. on collective farms. We find the same co-relation in other districts of the Soviet Union. The better supply of equipment and superior organization of farming bring better harvests in the collective farms; in the Central black-soil region the yield of winter wheat was 9 centners per hectare from the peasant farms and 12 from the collective farms. In the Ukraine, the corresponding ratios were 10 and 13, and in the Northern Caucasus, 5 and 6 respectively.

**Progress in Every Way**  
From this cursory survey of the productive successes of collective farms, we have ample grounds for concluding that the poor and middle-peasant enterprises which go to make up the collective farms, in uniting into this latter form, create a type of farming which, by its technical level and its productivity excels not only the individual poor and middle-peasant farms, but even the most advanced peasant undertakings. During the present year, in addition to a further increase in the number of collective farms, there has been a considerable movement towards their general strengthening. The great growth of collective farming during the past year, was to a considerable extent due to the formation of small collective farms which even caused a diminution of the average acreage of collective farms. In the current year, however, there has been an intensive spreading of the system of uniting groups of collective farms out of which "giant" farms have sprung up. Entire districts (Elansk, in the Urals, Volovsk, in the Tula region, the Digorsky Kombinat in the Caucasus, etc.), are experimenting in the construction of these "giant" collective farms, erected on the basis of out-and-out collectivism. These movements towards large-scale collective farm construction are decisive, for only under this condition will the collective farms be able to progress further forward, both in respect to the productivity of their labor and the cultural and social services of their members.

**Only Beginning**  
The reconstruction of agriculture in the U.S.S.R. is still only in the first stages of a gigantic process which is to bridge the gulf between industry and agriculture and lead to the liquidation of classes in the U.S.S.R. It is quite natural that in attaching such tremendous importance to collective farms and Soviet estates in this reconstruction of the Soviet countryside, the party and Soviet Government are making great efforts for the extension and stren-

gthening of these farms to the maximum degree. It should be observed, however, that up to now the collective sector still occupies but a small place in the total production of Soviet agriculture. In 1929, the collective farms contributed 4 per cent. of the area sown, 4.5 per cent. of the total production and 6 per cent. of the marketable production. The five-year plan of economic construction in the U.S.S.R. includes the great object of rising to a large degree the importance of the collective farms in relation to the total agricultural production in relation to the five years the portion of basic capital owned by the collective farms will increase to 15.9 per cent., marketable production will reach 16.7 per cent., while the total of peasant farms combined will increase from 400,000 to 5,000,000.

This growth of the collective farms along with the growing Soviet estates, gives added importance to the role of socialized agriculture in leading and guiding the transformation of the remaining peasant masses. In overcoming the difficulties confronting collective farm construction, the poor and middle-peasants, under the guidance of the proletariat, will widely extend the new form of Socialist transformation of the backward countryside.

The October Revolution radically changed the nature of social relations in the countryside. It completely abolished the landowners' estates, and led to the redistribution of part of the lands of the wealthy peasants which were taken over by the village poor. At the same time there took place a redistribution of the means of production belonging to the capitalist elements, these being utilized by the middle and poor peasants. The results of the agrarian revolution was that the role of the wealthy peasantry was greatly weakened, while sections of the poor peasants went over to the middle peasant group. The middle peasant became stronger as the "central" figure in agriculture.

**Plan Checks Old Evil**  
The new economic policy, however, bringing as it did commodity and money-circulation, market relations and the possibilities of accumulation arising therefrom, opened up for the wealthy peasantry (Kulaks) certain opportunities of capitalist development. The wealthy peasantry by accumulating the means of production and hiring it out to the poor peasants and by leasing land to poor peasants not having equipment, or by hiring their labor-power, endeavors to make the lower sections of the countryside dependent on them.

The development of collective farms is a decisive blow at the exploiting aims of the rich peasantry. The collective farms are overcoming the lack of equipment, which forms the main basis for the development of the rich peasant. The peasantry, by getting its own land, by jointly utilizing both its own equipment and that received from State credit, by uniting into collective farms—is becoming completely liberated from dependency upon the Kulaks. Roots that have fed exploitation for centuries are being stamped out by collective farming. The Kulak is not allowed to lease cut land; to hire labor for a mere song; to hire out equipment; or to practice usury. Co-operative credit, hiring-stations, tractor columns, together with the correct organization of large-scale farming on scientific lines—these things are steadily undermining the wealthy peasantry.

At the same time by organizing into collective farms, the poor and middle peasantry are helped to struggle against exploitation. The influence and power of the Kulak, which had been strengthened for many decades is now shaking and crumbling. The possibility of getting on without the "services" of the Kulak, and of advancing agriculture with their own forces and government support, is spurring on the lower strata of the countryside, and strengthening their consciousness.

The high productivity of the collective farms, which yield harvests exceeding individual farming by 20-30 per cent., is undermining the authority of the rich peasant as a farmer, and demonstrates by facts what tremendous possibilities there are in large-scale collective production for advancing agriculture in general.

**Class Struggle on the Land.**  
All this, of course, has aroused great hatred against the collective farms on the part of the Kulaks. The more profound the work of placing agriculture on a collective basis and the more decisive the advance of Socialism in the countryside, so much the more stubborn and intense is the resistance of the rich peasantry. Realizing that collectivism destroys the opportunity of capitalist accumulation, the Kulaks are using all their influence on the peasant farms depending on them, in order to hinder the organization of collective farms; they are applying the most varied forms of intimidation, employing slander and the spreading of false rumors and even going as far as setting fire to collective farm buildings and murdering the farm directors. Cases are known where the Kulaks have hired beggars with a view to the latter presenting themselves as disappointed members of collective farms and creating the impression of a poverty-stricken standard of living in the collective farms. Rumors are spread concerning the nationalization of women in the collective farms, systematic robbery, etc. The strongest argument used in respect

of the middle peasants is that when they join the collective farms they lose all their inventory and everything else goes to the State, while destitution awaits the peasants. Finally, those peasants who are active social workers are absolutely terrorized. They are threatened with murder or incendiarism—frequently carried out—and often corrupted by drink or money.

In view of this intensified class struggle in the Soviet countryside, it is of the utmost importance to develop the initiative and activity of the poor-peasant sections and strengthen their connections with the middle peasants. The most important object of Soviet rural policy is to isolate the rich peasantry, paralyze their influence over the middle peasantry and to draw the latter into the work of Socialist construction. By taking the poor peasantry as a firm basis, by increasing their class-consciousness, their social and economic activity, and maintaining the closest contact with the middle-peasant masses, the Communist Party has brought into being a tremendous social movement in the country—a cultural and economic advancement among the peasantry that has found its expression in the construction of collective farms. The day-to-day work of the collective farms is disclosing such persistence in the overcoming of difficulties and such social initiative on the part of the collective farm population as to show already that they are beginning to outlive the centuries-old narrowness and torpor of the peasant. The building of schools, clubs and hospitals, the sending of the children to Workers' Faculties and Universities, the collection of funds for these purposes, organized leadership in the respective fields of work—all these things are bringing about tremendous changes in the psychology of the peasantry. The collective farms are a cultural and social centre. The club, the village reading-room, the agronomical consulting station, the schools, the lying-in hospitals—all take the place of the "traktir" (inn) and the church, where the Kulak and the priest once reigned. The economic services rendered to the non-collectivized population by the bigger collective farms makes the latter into starting points for the economic elevation of the poor and middle peasants and for the advance against capitalist elements in the countryside. (Such services include stations for the hire of machinery, seed-sorting and breeding stations, while the superior cultivation of the land and bigger harvests also represent propaganda in fact.)

It is quite clear that given such class relations, any wavering in the attack on the rural capitalist elements, any deviation from a clear-cut class line represents a weakening in the position of the working class in the countryside. The decisive repression of the Right deviation is an essential prerequisite for the collectivization of rural economy. A conciliatory attitude towards Right-wing vacillations would act as a brake on the Socialist transformation of the countryside. A decisive struggle against these errors is therefore necessary for the development of Socialist construction in the U.S.S.R.

**Workers School Opens Classes in Russian, Statistical Methods**

Because of great demand for language instruction, the Workers' School has to conduct a class in elementary Russian for beginners. The course will be exceptionally valuable because it offers many opportunities to read in the original Lenin's works, and those of many Russian writers whose works have not been translated. It will also interest workers who plan to visit the Soviet Union. The course will be given on Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 p. m. by Zachary Bezdomny, and will commence Nov. 12, the school reports.

The school also announces a course in "statistical methods" with Sola De Leon as instructor. This course is designed to train workers for research service.

"Statistical Methods" is to begin Nov. 14 at 8.30 p. m. Tuition for the first course will be \$8 and for the second \$4.

Since there is a great demand for both courses, the Workers' School urges immediate registration at the school office, 26-28 Union Square, fifth floor.

The working class cannot simply hold of the ready-made state machinery, and wield it for its own purpose. This new Commune (Paris Commune) breaks the modern state power.—Marx.

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

**TRY INDIA'S WAY TO HELP BLADDER**

Santal Midy capsules—filled with purest Santalol—discovered centuries ago by natives of India—often give prompt, blessed relief. Doctors acclaim it a disinfectant, stimulant, oil, soothing to mucous membrane of bladder and kidney passages. Genuine bear signature of Dr. L. MIDY, noted French physician. At good drug stores.

**Join the International Labor Defense!**

**Raise Funds! Raise Protest!**

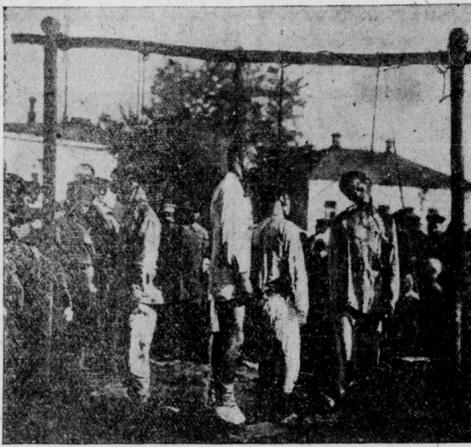
**ORGANIZE UNITED FRONTS!**

Write for more details to the National Office

**INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE**

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

## Hung by World Imperialism



These workers were hung by the counter-revolutionary "white guards" of Denikin, who was supplied by the imperialists, including America, in invading the Soviet Union. Before the Red Army drove these scoundrels into the sea they had murdered thousands, of whom these four victims at Voronezh, only a night's train ride from Moscow, were but a part.

## MINERS WILL DEFEND SELVES

### Illinois Diggers To Organize

(Continued from Page One)  
in winter when they need coal. We must be ready by then."

Watt Still Splitting.  
While this militant meeting was going on, the N. M. U. renegade president, called together a small hand-picked group a few miles away, and announced to the press that it was a "sub-district conference." His purpose was to split the union and confuse miners. He falsely asserted to the meeting that the Belleville district convention expelled him without a trial.

When a large number of the rank and file miners broke into Watt's "conference," Watt told them he was calling a rank and file district convention to reverse the Belleville convention's actions. Under cross-examination by rank and file, Watt admitted, however, he alone wrote the call for a select few from Staunton to endorse. His call spoke of itself as the "voice of the rank and file" and asked that the "red leadership" of the N. M. U. be ousted.

The rank and file spiritedly repudiated Watt's program in Watt's own meeting, pointing out that the convention didn't expel Watt simply

because it had not the power under union rules, but ordered him to cease activity in the district until charges against him were decided by the national executive committee.

**Benld Miners Move.**  
The Benld local of the N. M. U. has sent a communication to the Staunton local, where alone Watt has any following among the miners. These letters from the Benld local demand solidarity in the struggle and a fight against splitters, and miners from Benld declare they will back them up personally before the Staunton membership.

Watt is trying to establish a splitters' district headquarters in Staunton. The local there met tonight, and they will convince Watt the days of Lewis' "bureaucratic methods are over and that every official must obey the policies laid down by the rank and file.

The miners are enthusiastically approving in all their local meetings that point in the Belleville convention speech of William Z. Foster, general secretary of the T. U. U. I., for the organization of workers' defense corps to defend meetings against the attacks of the United Mine Workers' Union and the boss gangsters. The miners are throwing in their support for these enemies when they appear.

Foster in his speech said: "Remember the battles of Latimer, Pana, Virden, Cripple Creek! Will you repudiate the militant tradition, and cave in in the face of difficulties? Allow the movement to be stifled? When the thugs of the Loray mill in Gastonia shot up the

striker's tent colony there, the strikers defended themselves. Was that wrong?"

**For Gastonia Strikers.**  
A great shout, "No!" went up from the convention hall, and the convention passed a resolution supporting the Gastonia defendants, and endorsing the self-defense of the strikers there.

Other points of Foster's speech which are being made the topics of discussion and enthusiastic approval are that a bitter struggle is surely coming against the employers, for the six-hour day, the five-day week, raise in pay and the right of the miners to have their own organization. The miners, he said, must broaden their base, and make preparations. The National Miners' Union must not call strikes in April, as the U. M. W. does. Economic power registers best in the winter, when the demand for coal is greatest. The miners must consolidate their forces. Illinois miners must raise enough finances to send a hundred organizers into Kentucky.

"The movement will spread like wildfire there," said Foster. "You cannot monkey with the situation. Now is the opportune time to take the situation in hand. The miners are looking to the National Miners' Union for leadership."

**The Five Year Plan of Soviet Industry is a Weapon of the International Workingclass.** Celebrate the 12th Anniversary at Madison Square Garden!

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

## Freiheit Chorus at the Twelfth Anniversary

For the first time since its organization, the Freiheit Singing Society, nationally known proletarian chorus, will sing in English at the Russian Revolution Celebration this Sunday afternoon at Madison Square Garden. The songs chosen are popular revolutionary mmebers, including the "Carmignole" and a new version of "Solidarity."

A special feature of the musical program at the Garden will be mass singing by the audience, led by the Freiheit Singing Society and a specially chosen band of excellent musicians. The words of the songs will be printed and distributed to the workers.

Madison Square Garden this Sunday must ring with the voices of thousands of workers, raised in celebration of the glorious achievements of socialist construction in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, and in militant support of their Party, the Communist Party of the United States.

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## NEAR EAST ASTIR WITH HATRED OF BRITISH IMPERIALISM; JEWS JOINED IN PALESTINE STRIKE

### Egyptian Demonstrations and Strike Move Threaten British Rule of Nile

### Rise of Colonial Oppressed in Near and Far East to Shake British Empire

(Wireless By Inprecorr.)  
CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 31.—At the Egyptian town of Zagazig, nationalist independence demonstrators attacked the former supporters of the British tool, Mahmud Pasha. The police intervened and dispersed the demonstrators.

The Alexandria railwaymen, both the workers and the clerical employes, are threatening to strike unless a wage increase and shorter hours are granted.

(Wireless by Inprecorr.)  
JERUSALEM, Oct. 31.—The one-day protest strike, called by the executives of the Arabian organizations in protest against British imperialism in Palestine, was very successful. The whole country participated, not only the Arabs, but in many places the Jews also struck. There were demonstrations in many towns, accompanying the strike, and the situation in Jerusalem is very tense.

## WORKERS PICKET MAGYAR CONSUL

### Couple Jailings Abroad With Gaston Terror

(Continued from Page One)

striker, was murdered by the mill barons of this country, and the verdict rendered against the seven militant textile strike leaders in Gastonia. The facts prove that fascism is a form of capitalist dictatorship, an international phenomenon and an international menace for the working class."

The leaflet points out that the socialists in Hungary made a pact with the Horthy government just a few days before the strike, and agreed to make the country "democratic"—Horthy style. The impending trial of over 80 workers, and the strike itself, shows how democratic it is.

Signing the leaflet, and participating in the picketing, were the following representatives of organizations: Hugo Gellert, president of the Anti-Horthy League; Emery Ballint, its secretary; Sandor Veres, National Committee of the International Labor Defense; A. Markoff, secretary of the Anti-Fascist Federation; Louis Kovess, on its national committee; Ida Rothstein, member of the Gastonia Labor Jury.

Among the pickets was George Padmore, Negro worker.

The police were present, but did not attack the demonstration.

**Vancouver Workers Protest.**  
VANCOUVER, Canada, Nov. 1.—

Workers packed the Royal Theatre here Sunday and after hearing the facts about the Gastonia case, adopted a strong resolution of protest against the bloody terror raging there, through court action and the use of gunmen. The resolution says in part:

"This audience is satisfied that the charge of second degree murder in the Gastonia case has no connection with the sentences imposed and that these leaders of the striking mill workers of North Carolina have been railroaded to goal for their activity in organizing the most fiercely exploited section of the American workingclass.

"We therefore demand of the Government of North Carolina that the sentences be immediately set aside and the victims liberated."

**Meetings Continue.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 1.—Active preparations continue for more mass protest meetings against police terror against the Communist Party and all fighting workers. The police attack on the Gastonia protest meeting which assembled a crowd of 3,000 at Turk and Market yesterday does not scare the workers of San Francisco. It merely convinces them that they have a rotten oppressive government over them.

The jury trial of the 22 workers arrested at the meeting, who include Henry Cliksohn, Communist Party candidate for supervisor, and F. Gardos, District Organizer of the Communist Party, is set for Nov. 13. Twenty-six workers arrested in a Gastonia demonstration Sept. 28 are slated for trial Nov. 7.

**Every Worker at Madison Square Soviet Anniversary Meet Nov. 3 at 2 p. m.**

## EVERY WORKER WANTS TO SEE THE GASTONIA STRIKERS FREE

Every worker wants to fight the WHITE TERROR of the bosses. Every worker wants to free the CENTRALIA prisoners. Every worker wants to free

- SALVATORE ACCORSI
- THE CHICAGO WORKERS
- THE LOSS ANGELES WORKERS
- THE PHILADELPHIA WORKERS
- THE BETHLEHEM WORKERS

Therefore every worker should become a member of the INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE

The I. L. D. needs 50,000 new members by January 15. The I. L. D. needs at least \$50,000 by that time when the appeal for the Gastonia strikers comes up.

The following letter received by the I. L. D. National Office from Frank Brobot, a coal miner railroaded to the penitentiary at Moundsville, W. Va., for his activities in the coal strikes, is typical of many received from class-war prisoners:

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE:  
Dear Comrades:  
In reply to your letter of October 12 and to thank you too for the check which indeed is a great help and a pleasure to me to receive same.  
I can only express my utmost hopes so I am wishing that the Fourth National Convention of the I. L. D. to be held in Pittsburgh, December 29, 30, 31 will bring in as many members as mentioned and more because all that the I.L.D. is doing for fellow workers, it should be the greatest organization in the world. I give my hearty assurance to those who wish to enroll that they will never regret it as it is true to its comrades in whatever help it can render at all times, as it has done, and is doing for comrades here in prison and other similar places.  
I am expressing my hearty sympathy for my comrades in Gastonia and I wish them all that is best for their freedom. Wishing you all the luck for the convention, I am, with brotherly love (signed), FRANK BROBOT.

**Join the International Labor Defense!**  
**Raise Funds! Raise Protest!**  
**ORGANIZE UNITED FRONTS!**  
Write for more details to the National Office  
**INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE**  
80 EAST 11TH STREET, Room 402, NEW YORK CITY

# Reception for Soviet Fliers

## Saturday, November 9

at 6:30 P. M.

### POLO GROUNDS

155th Street and Eighth Avenue

## All Four Fliers Will Speak

Tickets 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50  
at the office of  
**FRIENDS OF THE SOVIET UNION**  
175 Fifth Avenue, Room 511

Don't postpone buying your tickets—you may be to late. Half of the available tickets sold out.

## Great Parade with Banners

## One Hundred Musicians

## Excellent Program

# HEAR COMMUNIST CANDIDATES AT "GARDEN" RALLY

## Push Fight on Boss, Terror Drive

(Continued from Page One)

importance of the burning issues raised by the Communist program. The speakers will be William W. Weinstein, Communist candidate for mayor; Max Bedacht, member of the Secretariat of the Communist Party; Otto Hall, Negro candidate for comptroller; Ben Gold, secretary-treasurer of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union and candidate for alderman in the 24th District; Bronx; Rebecca Grecht, candidate for assembly in the Fifth District; and Gilbert Green, New York district organizer of the Young Communist League.

Robert Minor, editor of the Daily Worker, will be chairman, and Sam Darcy, candidate for alderman in the Eighth District, will be assistant chairman. The mass character of this year's celebration will be also expressed in the musical program. Mass singing of revolutionary songs together with the Freiheit Gesangverein and a 50-piece band, under the direction of Jacob Shaeffer, will make every worker present a participant in this program. For the first time in its history the Freiheit chorus will sing in English.

Tickets are selling fast and an immense crowd is expected. To make sure of getting in, buy your tickets in advance. They are 50 and 75 cents and 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 W. 28th St. and Workers Bookshop, 30 Union Square.

### L. L. D. Issues Call

A call to New York workers to demonstrate for the defense of the Soviet Union by attending en masse the great celebration of the 12th anniversary of the Russian Revolution at Madison Square Garden tomorrow was issued yesterday by the New York district of the International Labor Defense through Rose Baron, secretary. The call says in part: "American capitalism, as the capitalist class of other countries, is preparing a war to destroy the only Workers' Republic. The increased attacks on the working class, as evidenced in Gastonia, Chicago, Los Angeles, Pittsburgh and New York City, are part of these war preparations. The Madison Square Garden celebration must therefore be a mighty demonstration for the defense of the Soviet Union, a mighty challenge to the war plots of the imperialists."

# 500 Volunteers Needed for Big Election Rally!

In expectation for a monster turnout for the 12th anniversary celebration of the Soviet Union and Election Campaign Rally at Madison Square Garden, the Party, this year, is organizing the meeting to maintain Communist order and discipline and for obtaining the maximum organizational results for the Party.

To achieve the best results 500 comrades are needed for various committees. All MARSHALLS, CAPTAINS and USHERS selected by the Units, as well as those who can assist, are instructed to report on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2d, at 2 p. m. sharp, at the Workers' Center, 4th floor, DISTRICT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE Communist Party, New York District.

### Communist Activities

**Lower Bronx Election Banquet.** To celebrate the placing of the C. P. candidates on the ballot and the wind-up of the campaign, Party and League Units of the Lower Bronx will give a banquet at 715 E. 123rd St. this Saturday night. Good food, good talent, prominent speakers. Admission 50 cents.

**C. P. Building Trades Workers.** Workers in the building trades who are members of the Party are instructed to attend the fraction meeting at 2 p. m. Saturday in the Workers' Center. Com. Jack Johnstone will report on the problem of forming a building trades section of the T. U. U. L.

**Election Banquet, Section 7.** Saturday, 8 p. m., at 48 Bay 28th St., Brooklyn. Splendid program; dancing following the banquet; Party candidates will speak.

**Unit 2F, Section 3.** Educational meeting Monday, 6:30 p. m., at 79 Broadway. Subject: "Struggle in Gastonia"; speaker, Com. Hardy.

**Y.C.L. Metal Trades Fraction.** Meeting Saturday, 1:30 p. m., at the Workers' Center.

### Labor and Fraternal Organizations

**Sacco-Vanzetti Branch, I. L. D.** Important meeting Monday, 8:00 p. m., at 1472 Boston Road.

**Harlem Youth Dance.** The Harlem Progressive Youth Club will give its 13th dance of the season at its headquarters, 1492 Madison Ave., this Saturday evening. Comrade Lerman's jazz band secured for the occasion.

**Coop. Election Rally.** Election rally Monday, 8 p. m., in the auditorium of the Cooperative Colony, J. Poyntz, B. Gold, R. Wortis, and other speakers.

**Volunteers Wanted.** Apply N. T. W. U. L., 104 5th Ave., room 1707.

**Theatrical and Art Workers.** Meeting Monday, 8 p. m., at 26 Union Sq., first floor. Committee: Kramer, Maurice, Baum, Wolf, Landy, Segall, Greenblatt, Ballinoff.

**Down with the "Labor" Imperialism of the MacDonald Government, which continues the Tory preparations for war against the USSR—Down with its imperialist colonial policy!**

# MORE WORKERS JOIN IN WINDOW WASHERS STRIKE

## 43 Firms Fall As AFL Bosses Plan Sellout

Seventy non-union workers yesterday joined the strike of more than 2,000 window cleaners, Harry Feinstein, secretary of the Window Cleaners Protective Union, which is leading the fight, announced yesterday. Encouraged by the militancy of their fellow workers, who have consistently defied police and gang terror since the strike was declared Oct. 16, the men applied immediately for union membership.

Some 800 workers formerly employed in scab shops have joined the "Protective" since the strike started. The new recruits have almost doubled the membership, Feinstein reports. The local workers' International Relief, 799 Broadway, yesterday distributed sandwiches and coffee to the strikers. The practice will continue every day.

The strike will continue, the union declares, against all firms refusing the men's demands. These include the 40-hour, five-day week, an increase in the minimum wage from \$45 to \$49.50, proper safety devices and adequate compensation insurance.

Forty-three independent firms, employing about 125 men, have already been compelled by the determination of the strikers to accept these terms.

Meanwhile, officials of the Building Service Employees International Union, of which the striking union is local No. 8, have in true A. F. of L. "diplomatic" style been holding secret negotiations with representatives of the Manhattan Window Cleaning Employers Protective Association.

# Tammany Police Break Communist Meeting to Give Way for Walker's

Tammany police last night attacked and broke up a Communist Party election campaign meeting at 138th and Second Ave. for the benefit of the democratic party.

The Communist speaking stand was erected and about 200 workers gathered around to listen when a Tammany speaking van drove up, and their leader told the police officer, "Get those damn Reds out of here." Police came down in force, dragged N. Garcia and A. Garcia, speakers, from the platform, drove the crowd by force over in front of the Tammany speaker, and drove the Communist speakers and committee down the street.

# D R A M A

## "SHATTERED"

Commencing today, the Film Guild Cinema will present a double bill consisting of Werner Krauss in "Shattered," a tragedy in five acts by Ari Mayer, the author of "The Last Laugh" and Oscar Wilde's satire, "Lady Windermere's Fan."

"Shattered," which was first presented in this country in 1922, was the first film to tell its complete story without titles. It is considered one of the most naturalistic dramas the screen has ever produced. The characterization of Werner Krauss as the fate-ridden track-walker is in a class with his performances in "Caligari" and "Secrets of a Soul." The National Board of Review certified it as an exceptional photoplay.

"Lady Windermere's Fan" is being revived in answer to many requests received by the Film Guild. In this picture, Ernst Lubitsch, with a cast headed by Irene Rich, conveys to the screen the essence and substance of Oscar Wilde's sardonic criticism of society.

Due to censorship difficulties, "Arsenal," the Ukrainian "Ten Days That Shook the World," which has been hailed as the equal of "Potemkin," will not be presented by the Film Guild Cinema for its American premiere until Nov. 9.

## "AROUND THE WORLD"

"Around the World Via Graf Zeppelin," a talking picture record of the epochal flight of Commander Hugo Eckener with twenty passengers and a crew of forty, will be shown at the Cameo Theatre for its world premiere commencing this Saturday.

Every detail of the trip is visual and audible, from the start at Lakehurst, N. J., across the Atlantic to Land's End, England, to Friedrichshafen, over Siberia and Russia, across the vast Pacific, and then over the Golden Gate, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Chicago, Cleveland, and back again to New York. The sequences of the voyage of the Graf were obtained by Robert Hartman, the cameraman who accompanied the German dirigible on its previous voyage across the Atlantic to Lakehurst.

## LECTURES AND FORUMS

### THE PEOPLES INSTITUTE OF NEW YORK

THIRTY-SECOND SEASON OPENS

At COOPER UNION, 8th Street and Astor Place. Friday, November 8th, at 8 o'clock, with the first lectures in a year's course.

#### The Psychology of Progress

A Course of Lectures on the Place of Mind in the Evolution of Society

By Everett Dean Martin.

#### Lectures on Ethics and Social Science

On Sunday Evenings, starts November 10th with a Lecture on Fashions and Philosophy.

BY PROFESSOR FREDERICK J. E. WOODBRIDGE.

#### Lectures on Natural Science

On Tuesday Evenings, starts November 12th, with a Lecture on The Senses We Learn With.

BY DR. C. R. STOCKARD.

All lectures at Cooper Union at 8 o'clock—Admission Free

#### The School of the People's Institute

Opens at the MUEHLBERG BRANCH LIBRARY, 209 West 23rd Street—Monday, November 11th.

**Mondays**—The Autobiography of America.

BY MARK VAN DOREN.

**Wednesdays**—Problems in the Psychology of Religion

BY E. BOYD BARRETT.

The Industrial Discipline

BY REXFORD GUY TUGWELL.

**Thursdays**—The Development of Fundamental Problems in Philosophy and Science.

BY E. G. SPAULDING.

**Saturdays**—Types of Character.

BY HOUSTON PETERSON.

All Lectures at 8:30

#### Reader's Round Table

##### I. Art and the Machine—

DOUGLAS HASKELL—Nov. 12, 19, 26, Dec. 3, 10.

135 Street Branch Library—8:30 P. M.

OAKLEY JOHNSON—Nov. 14, 21, Dec. 5, 12, 19.

115th Street Branch Library—8:30 P. M.

HUGER ELLIOTT—Nov. 22, 29, Dec. 6, 13, 20.

Hamilton Fish Park Branch Library—8:30 P. M.

THOMAS MUNROE—Jan. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.

Thompkins Square Branch Library—8:30 P. M.

BARRETT CLARKE—Jan. 7, 14, 21, 28, Feb. 4.

Riverside Branch Library—8:30 P. M.

##### II. Development of Western Thought—

RICHARD MCKEON—Weekly Starting Nov. 13.

Muhlenberg Branch Library—8:30 P. M.

RAYMOND WEAVER—Weekly Starting November 14.

Muhlenberg Branch Library—8:30 P. M.

### EAST SIDE OPEN FORUM

CHURCH OF ALL NATIONS (9 Second Ave., N. Y. C.)

Sunday, Nov. 3, 7:45 P. M.

#### POLITICAL SYMPOSIUM

Republican Irwin Kurtz

Democratic Morris H. Panger

Socialist Algernon Lee

Communist H. M. Wick

Admission Free—Everyone Invited

### INGERSOLL FORUM

PYTHIAN TEMPLE THOMAS JEFFERSON HALL, 124 West 19th St.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 3

DR. WOLF ADLER

"Psychological Aspects of Sex"

ADMISSION 25 CENTS

### MUSIC AND CONCERTS

**Philharmonic - Symphony** TOSCANINI, Conductor

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE This Sunday Afternoon, Nov. 3, at 3:00

BERLIOZ—FRANCK—RESPIGI

CARNEGIE HALL, Thursday Eve., Nov. 7, at 8:45

Fri. Aft., Nov. 8, at 2:30

Sunday Afternoon, Nov. 10, at 2:00

BREITHOVEN—WAGNER—STRAUSS

ARTHUR JUDSON, Mgr. (Stinway)

### TOWN HALL

Wednesday Aft., November 6, at 2

PIANO RECITAL

Winifred Macbride

Concert Mgt. Dan'l Mayer, Inc. (Stinway Piano)

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

Attend Madison Square Meeting November 3 at 2 p. m.

# AMUSEMENTS

Starting Today!

Triple-Feature Program!

Special Super Attraction!

Just Arrived from Moscow!

VIVID VIEWS OF THE SOVIET FLIERS

Now in New York—Leaving Moscow

ALSO REMARKABLE MANEUVERS OF THE RED ARMY

## WERNER KRAUSS

in his greatest characterization since "DR. CALIGARI" and "SECRETS OF A SOUL"

# "SHATTERED"

A Powerful Proletarian Tragedy Told in Five Days

based on a drama by Carl Mayer

Author of "THE LAST LAUGH"

—and on the same program—

## OSCAR WILDE'S

Drilliant Satire on the Parasite Class

"LADY WINDERMERE'S FAN"

Directed by ERNST LUBITSCH

FILM GUILD CINEMA 52 W. 8th St. (bet. 5th and 6th Aves.)

Continuous Daily—Soon to Midnight

SPRING 5095-5090

Special Forenoon Prices: Weekdays 12-2-50; Sat. & Sun. 12-2-50c

Starting this Sat., Nov. 9—"ARSENAL"—the Ukrainian "Ten Days That Shook the World"—hailed as the equal of "Potemkin."

## The Theatre Guild Presents

# KARL AND ANNA

By LEONHARD FRANK

GUILD THEATRE, WEST 52nd STREET, EVENINGS 8:50

MATINEES THURSDAY AND SATURDAY 2:40

EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

## CASINO

20th St. & B'way, Evgs. 8:30

Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30

FRITZI VICTOR "MILIE SCHEFF in HERBERT'S MODISTE"

Evenings and Saturday Mat. \$1 to \$3

Wednesday Matinee \$1 to \$2

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

QUEENIE SMITH in the Musical Comedy Sensation

## THE STREET SINGER

ANDREW TOMBES

ETHEL BARRYMORE THEATRE 77th St. W. of B'way, Chick. 2944

Evgs. 8:30, Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

JOHN Comedy BIRD IN HAND

DRINKWATER'S BIRD IN HAND

FULTON W. 46th St. Evgs. 8:50

Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

GEORGE M. COHAN in

## GAMBLING

The Talk of the Town!

CIVIC REPERTORY 14th St. 6th Ave.

Evgs. 8:30, Mats. Wed. Sat. 2:30

50c, \$1, \$1.50

EVA LA GALLIENNE, Director

Today Mat.—"PETER PAN"

Tonight—"CHERRY ORCHARD"

"For Any Kind of Insurance"

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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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# The Political Mass Strike in the United States

By EARL BROWDER.

REVIEWING the great Russian Revolution on its Twelfth Anniversary, we obtain a deepened understanding of the tremendous role of the political mass strike as a means of the mobilization of the working class and its preparation for assuming state power. Lenin described this role, saying:

"This means—is the revolutionary strike, the tenacious strike which springs from one place to another, from the one end of the country to the other, the repeated strike—the strike which lifts the backward elements to a new life of struggle for an economic improvement—the strike which brands and stigmatizes every striking act of the rule of violence, of arbitrariness and of crime of Tsarism—the demonstration strike, which hoists the red flag in the streets of the capital, which carries revolutionary speeches and revolutionary slogans into the crowd, into the mass of the people."

Is such a strike weapon, as described by Lenin, something foreign to American workers, something strange to our own experience? By no means! Exactly such movements have spontaneously developed from the mass movements of the American proletariat. What Lenin adds, for America, is only the element of consciousness, of system, of organization, of direction by a revolutionary party, the Bolsheviks. The political mass strike itself has been, and will be, produced by the elemental forces of the American working class. What we must add to it, to bring it to full development, is the element of conscious direction and understanding.

### RECENT EXAMPLES

Let us recall a few items of our working-class history. What was the Seattle General Strike of 1919? It was an elemental political mass strike without conscious direction. This was sharply recognized by the capitalist class, which understood much more deeply than the workers, all the revolutionary implications in that struggle. It was not for nothing that the capitalist press hailed this strike as a "red insurrection," even though its official leadership frantically disclaimed any subversive intentions; by the logic of the struggle, that same leadership was driven from point to point, until it had established what amounted to a dual government of Seattle, for a short period.

### THE POLITICAL MASS STRIKE

Similarly with the Winnipeg General Strike of the same period. Here the strike developed even further its revolutionary political character; at the same time, it revealed even more glaringly the great gap between its objectively revolutionary character, on the one hand, and the lack of any conscious, understanding leadership on the other.

In the same period was the general strike movement to free Mooney and Billings. This took deep hold upon the working class of the whole country, and was only suppressed by the most vigorous mobilization of the entire trade union officialdom of the American Federation of Labor against the strike. Even then, the strike would undoubtedly have gained tremendous momentum but for the fatal weaknesses and treachery in its organizational center.

### MANY IN AMERICAN HISTORY

These three examples of the political general strike in recent American labor history, have dozens of predecessors of a smaller scale. They occurred in a period of mass economic struggles, which were the American expression of world capitalism's post-war crisis—characterized by the strike of 500,000 miners, betrayed by the U.M.W.A.; by the great steel strike; by the "outlaw" strike of railroad trainmen, etc. These political mass strikes were the highest expression of the development of this period of revolutionary struggle. They give us the broad outlines of the inevitable developments in the present period, in which we are now entering.

Our task is, consciously to set ourselves to the development, organization, political deepening, and leadership of these inevitably forthcoming political mass strikes in the United States.

This task is the key which, successfully executed, opens the door for the working class of America to enter upon the stage of history in its own independent role, for the first time consciously taking up the tasks laid upon it by history. The manner in which the Communist up the tasks laid upon this task, gives the measure of its maturity as a Bolshevik party, fit to lead the workers to victory.

## Are You a Worker? Then Read and Build the Daily Worker

By ALFRED WAGENKNECHT.

It is just at this time, when capitalist stabilization becomes more precarious day by day, when intensified exploitation is driving the workers to resist the robbery and terrorism of the employing class and the state, that major attention must be demanded for the Daily Worker.

The Daily Worker is the official organ of the Communist Party. It is an inseparable part of Party life. It must march forward hand in hand with every task the Party undertakes. This is not generally accepted or understood by the Party membership. The Twelfth Anniversary Celebration of the Russian Revolution must positively mark the close of the period during which the Daily Worker was but an afterthought. It must now be placed on the agenda as a co-worker in every campaign in which the Party enters.

In our fight against rationalization, for the organization of the unorganized, the Daily Worker must play a leading role. In battling against the terrorism of the bosses, social fascism, the social reformists, the Daily Worker must be placed in a position of being able to speak to large masses of workers. The Soviet Union must be defended and our anti-war mobilization must increase in momentum. To do this successfully the Daily Worker must be rooted deep in all basic and potential war industries.

Beginning today, the Daily Worker must appear before factory, mine and mill throughout the industries of the nation. It must be introduced into working class residence sections in every city by a well organized house to house campaign. It must speak from the platform and reach the audiences of every meeting the Party has jurisdiction over. Every Party member must accept it as a foremost task to build the Daily Worker, so that it, in turn, may become the builder of the Party, and so that the Party in turn, thru the Daily Worker, may influence and lead the broadest masses of workers.

Concrete proposals will go forward to every Party subdivision very soon. These proposals to build our official organ will be accepted and carried out by every Party member who actually lives and works for the Party in this, the third post-war period. And of all others we will say—they still have one foot in the second period, and the consequences of this should be apparent to every comrade by now.

## Ben Gold Tells Why All Needle Workers Must Vote Communist

In a statement sharply attacking the Tammany strike-breaking regime and its republican and socialist allies, Ben Gold, general manager of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union and Communist Candidate for Alderman in the 29th Aldermanic District, the Bronx, issued a call to all needle workers to rally around the Communist Party. The only Party which is carrying in a struggle for militant trade union organization. Gold pointed out that the Communist Party battles relentlessly against capitalist assist terror used against strikers and all fighters in the ranks of the working class.

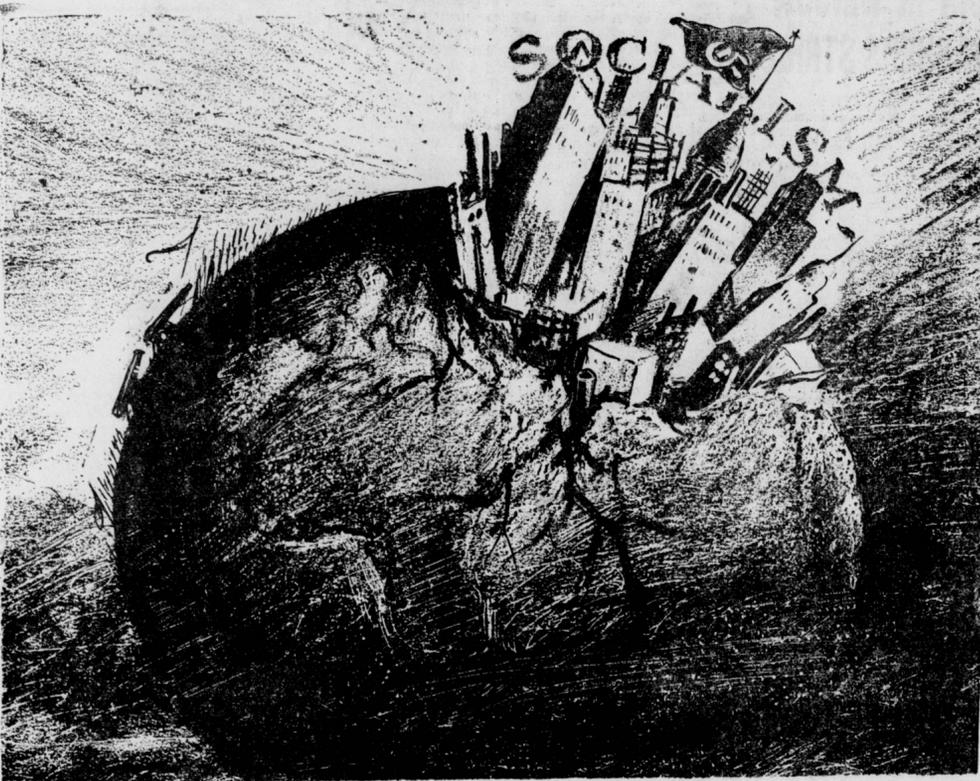
**Tammany's Strike-Breaking.** "Needle workers know who Jimmy Walker is," declared Gold. "Hundreds of dressmakers, cloakmakers, and furriers have felt the clubs of Tammany's police over their heads, help assisted by republicans and applauded by the socialist labor bureaucrats and scab agents."

"Needle workers also understand why it is now very fashionable for the capitalists to compete with each other in praise and endorsement of Thomas, the socialist candidate for mayor. Thomas—the graduate of one of the most exclusive colleges in the United States, the minister, the 'gentleman', Thomas—who joins with the reactionary fakery of the Federation of Labor, with the needle manufacturers, with the capitalist state government, in trying to force compulsory arbitration upon the bitterly exploited needle workers; Thomas—who fights to 'free the police' so that more of them may be used as strike-breakers on the picket lines; Thomas—who sanctions gangsterism, arrests, prison terms for militants fighting against sweat shop conditions and against the I. L. G. W. U., the bosses' company union which he endorses—this Thomas is indeed an excellent candidate for the third party of capitalism."

**Only One Workers' Party.** "Needle workers have a long revolutionary tradition. That tradition must today especially rouse them to repudiate the parties of capitalism, to support the program and candidates of the Communist Party, to Vote Communist on election day."

## CRACKING THE WORLD OF CAPITALISM

By Fred Ellis



# "All Power to the Soviets!"

(Continued from Page One)

ceive one and all: any one who wishes not to remain idle enters upon the path of creative work. They cover the entire country with their network, and the tighter this net of people's Soviets becomes, the less possible will be the exploitation of the toiling masses, since the existence of the Soviets is incompatible with the flourishing of the bourgeois system: that is the crux of all the contradictions of the representatives of the bourgeoisie who are waging their struggle against our Soviets, and exclusively in the name of their own interests.

### A RESULT OF HISTORICAL FORCES.

The transition from capitalism to the socialist system is accompanied by a long stubborn conflict. The Russian Revolution, having overthrown czarism, was obliged to go much further; it could not afford to content itself with the achievement of a bourgeois republic, since the war and the unheard-of poverty resulting from it among the exhausted nations had created a soil for the outbreak of the social revolution, and there is nothing more impudent than to say that the further course of the revolution and the further discontent of the masses has been brought about by any special party, by any individual person, or, as they lament, by the will of a "dictator."

The revolutionary conflagration burst forth only by reason of the poverty and unheard-of sufferings of Russia and of the conditions created by the war, which plainly and definitely faced the toiling masses with the alternative: either to take a bold, audacious and fearless step, or to perish—to die—of hunger.

And the revolutionary conflagration had the result that the Soviets, this prop of the proletarian revolution, were established. The Russian people accomplished a tremendous leap in the transition from czarism to the Soviets. This is an undeniable and hitherto unparalleled fact, and at the very time when the bourgeois parliaments of all states and nations, bound together by the ties of capitalism and property, have nowhere and at no time offered any support to the revolutionary movement, the Soviets, fanning the flame of revolution, imperatively command the people: fight, take everything into your own hands, organize yourselves!

There is no doubt that in the process of revolutionary development called forth by the power of the Soviets, there will be all kinds of mistakes and follies, but it is no secret to anyone that any revolutionary movement inevitably and always is accompanied by a temporary appearance of chaos, destruction and disorder. Bourgeois society is also war, is also a throat-cutting, and this situation has called forth and sharpened the conflict between the Constituent Assembly and the Soviets.

All of these people who, reminding us of the time when we also stood for the Constituent Assembly, rebuke us for now dispersing it, are suffering from a complete lack of brains or understanding and are using mere empty phrases, for no doubt the Constituent Assembly was considered by us to be superior to the organs of power represented in czarism or the Kerensky republic. But, when the Soviets came into being, they naturally, being popular revolutionary organizations, became immeasurably superior to any other parliament in all the world, and it is in this situation that I emphasized as early as April of last year.

### THE ROAD TO FREEDOM.

The Soviets, in delivering a serious blow to bourgeois and land-holding property, in aiding their final overthrow, in sweeping away all the remnants of bourgeois society, have started us on a road which has brought the people to the building of a new life. We have already taken up this great construction, and we have done well to take it up.

There is no doubt that the socialist revolution cannot be presented to the people at once in all its pristine, obvious and flawless perfection;

that it cannot but be accompanied by civil war and by the phenomena of sabotage and opposition. And those who would teach us the opposite are either plain ordinary liars or people living in another world.

The events of April 20, a day on which the people, of their own free will, without any ukase from any "dictator" or party, came out as one man against the conciliation "government"—this incident alone was enough to show all the instability of the bourgeois basis. The masses felt their strength, and on the basis of this strength there began that notorious ministerial intrigue for the purpose of deceiving the people which soon passed its zenith, particularly after Kerensky, who had the secret predatory treaties with the imperialists in his pocket when he ordered the troops to make an advance. All the activities of the "conciliationists" was always understood as calculated to deceive the people, whose patience was beginning to be exhausted, and the result of all this was the November Revolution.

### A SIGN POST!

This revolution pointed out in fact how the people must proceed to take over the land, the national wealth, and the means of production and transportation, placing all these in the hands of the workers' and peasants' state. All power to the Soviets!—we said then, and we fight for this slogan. The people desired to convolve the Constituent Assembly—and we convoked it. But the people soon felt what this vaunted Constituent Assembly really represents. And now we have again fulfilled the will of the people, which declares: "All power to the Soviets!"

And we shall crush the saboteurs. When I went from the boiling cauldron, full of life, of smolny Institute, to the Tauride Palace, I left like a man who is suddenly surrounded by corpses and lifeless mummies. When they made use of all the available means in their struggle against socialism, applying even the measures of force and sabotage, they transformed even the greatest pride of man—knowledge—into a tool for exploiting the toiling masses, and though they did to some extent impede the steps toward the socialist revolution in this manner, they could not break it, and will never be able to break it, for the power of the Soviets is too great. The Soviets have already begun to crush the ancient outlived remnants of the bourgeois system, not in a feudal manner, but in a proletarian and peasant manner.

### NO CONCILIATION

Even the transfer of all power to the Constituent Assembly is the same kind of policy of "conciliation" with the malevolent bourgeoisie. The Russian Soviet place the interests of the toiling masses much higher than the interests of the treasonable conciliators, though the latter may now be adorned in a new garb.

The speeches of Chernov and Tseretelli, those outlived leaders, who are still attempting to continue all their silly talk about the cessation of the civil war are drooling with age, with decrepitude, with senility. But as long as Kaledin exists, and as long as the slogan: "All power to the Constituent Assembly!" is still used as a cloak for the slogan: "Down with the Soviet power!"—so long shall we be unable to escape from civil war, for we shall not give up the Soviet power for anything in the world!

And when the Constituent Assembly again stated its intention of setting aside all the burning and timely questions proposed to it by the Soviets—we answered them that there could be not a moment's delay. And by the will of the Soviet power, the Constituent Assembly, which has failed to recognize the power of the people, is dispersed. The stakes of the Ryabushinskys have been lost, and their opposition can only sharpen the civil war and bring about a new and early outbreak of it.

The Constituent Assembly is dispersed, and the Soviet revolutionary republic will triumph regardless of what happens!

## Fascist Development and Proletarian Directorship

By Mario Alpi

While the war was raging in the whole capitalist world, bringing havoc and death, a great roar much more powerful than all imperialist guns shook the earth and awakened the people. The Russian proletariat was the first to overthrow the capitalist regime and install its own dictatorship.

The words of Lenin, who since 1905 had predicted how the Russian proletariat would succeed bringing revolutionary light to the dark and desperate masses, how the Russian Revolution would last not four months but for years and how the power of the bourgeoisie would be overthrown forever, became a reality.

The victorious proletarian revolution expropriated the expropriators, it took the instruments of production away from the hands of the bourgeoisie and land owners, installed the proletarian dictatorship in a sixth part of the world, created a new type of State, the State of Soviets. The October revolution further disclosed the way for the world

proletarian revolution, it broke the world economic system and as a result we now have one hand the capitalist world which has entered into its general crisis and, on the other, the Socialist world which is progressing steadfastly.

The blow received by the capitalist world as a result of the war, the sharpening of the class struggle due to the influence of the October Revolution, around the proletarian masses of Europe and the colonial and semi-colonial populations. The October Revolution gave the signal of revolt to the whole world and to a series of revolutions and revolutionary movements from 1918 to this day.

The betrayal by the social democracy has interfered with the march of the proletariat, it allowed capitalism to catch its breath, to find a certain balance for itself and stem, for a moment, the rising trend of the working class along the lines indicated by Lenin and by the October Revolution.

In the face of the advance of the proletarian revolution, capitalism has undertaken, since the end of the war, the demobilization of "democracy" and exposed to large masses more clearly its real essence previously hidden by the veil of bourgeois democracy, which, translated, means liberty for capitalism to control all instruments of production, to exploit, to dominate and to maintain in chains the great majority of the population.

In order to stop the march of the revolution, capitalism has adopted new forms of reaction: it has developed mass reaction of certain sections of the population. The bourgeois State has revealed its true essence has appeared more clearly as the instrument of the bourgeoisie, of the class in power, of financial capital. Wherever the class contradictions, due to the unequal development of capitalism, have been sharper and the loss of equilibrium of the capitalist system has been greater, we have seen the rising of fascism. We have seen it rise first in Italy and later in other countries which have followed other roads and other processes of formation but

THE CITY BY ALEXANDER NEWEROFF

TRANSLATED FROM THE RUSSIAN OF BREAD

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(Continued.)

They stood around in a semicircle, starving, grim, despondent, and Nastenka lay within the circle, passive and silent, with her bare, scratched legs. When at evening they carried her to the station Mishka followed behind the heavy steps. His old cap was pulled far down over his eyes, his overtaxed arms ached.

He was no longer a child now. He saw how things went. Suppose he fell sick suddenly, who would help him? He must look after himself, think of some way out? Otherwise—death!

But rack his brains as he might, the outlook was bad.

He tried to slip into the train, but they wouldn't let him.

They looked at him as if he had some kind of contagious disease.

They shouted to him to go away, and their voices sounded as if they had hated him, Mishka, all their lives.

Some one even emptied a jar of water over his head.

Hot rage swept through Mishka.

"Damned boorzhu! Just let the Reds get hold of you!"

He went further then went back again.

"Maybe htey threw a piece of bread with the water."

He squatted on his heels in the darkness, and began to grope around in the dirt. His fingers encountered something—it was a pebble. Encountered something again—dung. Mishka wiped his fingers off on his knee and closed his eyes in vexation.

"How they mock us!"

He thought and he thought, and again began groping around. He found a fish bone, blew on it, cleaned it off on his skirt.

"If only I don't get sick from it. It's been lying around under people's feet."

But his mouth had already opened of its own accord. His hungry jaws were working impatiently.

"Eat it, you won't get sick from fish."

The bone crunched between his teeth the eager saliva flowed down over his lips.

"All right. And now where shall I go?"

In the waiting room lay Nastenka under a bench.

The mujik at the other station had lain like this, and the Tartar boy with the scabby head. So many people, help for none. They wept, they spat, they cursed, they groaned. Each had his own affliction, each his own load of misery to bear.

And Mishka's heart was so overflowing with anguish that there seemed nothing left but to lie down at Nastenka's side. But that was not for Mishka.

He had set out for Tashkent—he must get there.

Better die farther from here than here in this place. Not hold out any longer? Yes, he could hold out this night too. And tomorrow he would sell his grandmother's skirt. They would give five pounds of bakers bread for it, that would be fine. He would not eat it all at once. He would break off about half a pound and save the rest. Five pounds that makes ten half pounds, for ten days. In ten days he could get there and back, if the trains did not stop too often on the way.

Mishka's thoughts took a pleasant turn. Things began to seem more endurable.

The mujiks ni the corner were talking about Tashkent, some one mentioned Samarkand. It was another city lying four hundred versts beyond Tashkent. Mishka pricked up his ears and listened eagerly.

Bread was extremely cheap in Samarkand, cheaper than in Tashkent. In Tashkent itself prices were going up, and you could not get your bread out of the city—they took it away. But if you went to the Sarts beyond Samarkand, you could get bread for next to nothing.

For a pair of old shoes you could get four poods of seed grain; for a pair of new six. For any kind of old dress, by God—a pood and a half or two poods. Because that is Asia, and there are no factories, and the people want all kinds of nice things. Why, a Sart, for example, has four wives. Each one a dress—that's four dresses. And they drink tea out of kettles. Let them lay eyes on a samovar—twelve poods . . .

Mishka found the talk of grain disturbing, it oppressed him, made his peasant's heart ache. But then he thought of the skirt:

"Maybe I won't sell it yet. Keep it for later."

A pood na da half or two poods! That's nothing to laugh at! You could fix up the whole farm with that. In a good year that would mean a thirty pood crop. How many sacks would that fill! Enough for themselves and enough left to feed a horse as well, if they bought one.

Before his eyes waved fields of ripening wheat, waves of wheat swaying in the warm Lapatino wind. Mishka saw himself, the husbandman, standing in his fields and chatting with the other Lopatino mujiks.

"Well, Mishka, isn't it about time to start gathering the crops?"

"I start tomorrow."

And his mother was there too, holding a sickle, and his brother Yashka with a sickle as well. Fyodka was running around without a sickle—he was too little . . .

Yes, it certainly would be best to wait . . .

This was not the place to sell the skirt.

If the train did not leave too early in the morning, he would see what he could get by going through the cars. There are all kinds of people. One might drive him away, but another might give him something.

For a long time Mishwa paced up and down the platform. Thinking so much about the farm had tired him out, his legs refused to carry him any longer. Tired. He sat down beside a car to rest, and dropped off to sleep, his head against the wheel. His happy thoughts of soil and field and harvest lulled him like a cradle song, his long day of work and hunger made him sleep soundly. No dream came to him.

In the morning he woke and jumped up in a daze.

His shoulders felt strangely light.

He reached back, but there was no sack.

"Little father!"

He dived beneath the car—nothing there.

He flung himself forward—nothing there.

He ran around four of the cars—nothing, nothing.

"Oh, God!"

Sweet stood out on his forehead, his body was wet, his heart turned to stone. It beat no longer.

"Stolen!"

His legs gave way beneath him, turned to water.

Mishka sat on a rusty rail and wept bitterly. The mighty sorrow of humankind swept over the little boy, crushed him to earth, suffocated him. He fell on his face across the ties, his bark sandals with their torn heels sole upward, and shuddered like a lamb beneath the knife.

It wasn't just hte sack and the skirt they had stolen from him, but his last joy.

They had robbed him of his last hope.

(To Be Continued.)

gle against the proletarian revolution. In other words it has been "fascitized,"—it has become social-fascism. Even where it is a competitor of fascism, as in Austria, we see it "fascitized" by its alliance with reactionary forces.

Social democracy of today is not what it was yesterday. And as the masses become radical they go from it and move themselves in the direction of the proletarian revolution.

With the fall of the veil which has been hiding the essence of bourgeois democracy, with the character and attitude of the present social democracy clearly shown, and with the development of fascism in all capitalist countries, the division between the classes becomes keener, the proletariat perceives more and more clearly the road it must follow.

The proletariat understands that it is its historical role to transform the capitalist social order into a new Communist Society, into a society without classes and understands also that in order to do this it is necessary to follow the example

given by the Russian proletariat and finally, that it must replace the bourgeois dictatorship, the bourgeois liberty to enslave the proletariat, with the proletarian dictatorship which is a greater democracy that translated itself into liberty for the proletariat and for the great majority.

With the deepening of the contradictions and the sharpening of the class struggle, a new revolutionary period is being disclosed, the consciousness of the proletariat is becoming stronger, the lessons of the October Revolution more vivid. Large masses are waking up and looking to the Soviet Union, their class Fatherland, ready to defend it, ready to fight fascism, social-fascism and for the proletarian dictatorship.

On the Twelfth Anniversary of the October Revolution, the slogans of the revolutionary proletariat are:

CLASS AGAINST CLASS!

DICTATORSHIP OF THE PROLETARIAT! AGAINST THE FASCIST-CAPITALIST-DICTATORSHIP!