

For Real Aid to the Unemployed, the Workers Who Are Disabled by Sickness, Injury or Old Age, Support the Social Insurance Bill of the Communist Party! And Demonstrate for It September First!

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## NOT A CENT FOR ARMAMENTS; ALL FUNDS FOR JOBLESS!

### Demand the Release of the Unemployed Delegation!

MILLIONS of workers in the United States are unemployed. Being workers they have only wages to live on. Without a job they get no wages; without wages they starve.

Confronted with this terrible alternative the unemployed masses throughout the country demand work or wages. They demand unemployment insurance.

On March 6th of this year over a million unemployed demonstrated for this demand throughout the United States. But capitalism does not allow workers to voice their grievances. That is why the capitalist authorities arrested and prosecuted the leaders of this unemployment demonstration everywhere.

Here in New York the police arrested the delegation elected by the unemployed; the delegation was composed of William Z. Foster, Robert Minor, Israel Amter and H. Raymond. The chief policeman in this arrest was Grover Whalen. Whalen is associated with a bunch of czarist spies in America; he used his official position to pass off obvious forgeries of those spies as genuine. He is an accomplice of these forgers. Forgers and their accomplices are considered criminals by the very laws which the chief policeman, Whalen, was supposed to uphold.

However, Whalen and his army of capitalist police had no time to think about this. Over a hundred thousand unemployed had demonstrated in New York. Masses of workers had dared to demonstrate in the streets. They dared to voice their demand for work or wages. They had dared to demand unemployment insurance. Capitalism was in danger. The accomplice of the czarist spy organization in America, the accomplice of forgers, the chief policeman, Whalen, saw his duty. He arrested the committee of the unemployed.

The members of this committee had committed no crime, except to fight for the workers. They had violated no law. No jury, except a framed jury, could be expected to convict them.

But such little things present no obstacle to a willing capitalist policeman. The arrested committee was simply denied the right to a jury trial. Its case was referred to a court of special sessions. This court is a staunch and sacred Tammany institution. Its patron saint is Boss Tweed. Its purpose in life is serving the bosses. Its reward is graft.

This court of special sessions did what was expected of them. It adjudged the members of the unemployed committee guilty and gave them an indeterminate sentence to three years in the penitentiary. These indeterminate sentences are also Tammany institutions. It is an open secret among mere thieves, forgers and grafters that tagged with such an indeterminate sentence one can shorten the sentence at just so much per month. The key to the prison is in the hands of an honorable Tammany parole commission.

The unemployed delegation, Foster, Minor, Amter and Raymond, have now been in prison for four months. They are in prison because millions of workers are hungry, and these men in prison had given voice to the demands of the hungry millions. They are in prison because the capitalist masters of the United States do not permit hungry workers to demand bread in an organized manner. If the workers organize to demand bread they may take it if they do not get it otherwise; and that would be treason—treason to capitalism.

But treason or not—the workers must organize to demand bread. They must organize and struggle to get unemployment insurance. They must organize and strike against wage-cuts.

They must organize and fight to take their imprisoned delegation, Foster, Minor, Amter and Raymond, out of the clutches of the corrupt Tammany police, out of the clutches of the government of the capitalist masters of New York and of the United States.

They must demand the immediate and unconditional release of Foster, Minor, Amter and Raymond.

### The Growth of Fascism

AS its last resort to halt the rising revolutionary tide, and as a means of getting out of the economic crisis and solving its internal contradictions, capitalism is resorting to the establishment of fascist dictatorships which rule by bloody terror. Of course the contradictions of capitalism are insoluble. A fascist dictatorship puts only a heavier burden upon the shoulders of the working class, but its results are only more accentuated contradictions and a deepening of the crisis of capitalism.

The bourgeoisie of Europe speaks openly of the bankruptcy of the parliamentary system of government. Everywhere we see the bourgeoisie clamoring for a "strong man" to rule in the interests of the country and not according to the decisions of a political party. They now speak of a government made up of people who stand above parties and have only the national interests of their country at heart. Even such staunch parliamentarians like Bernard Shaw speak of the "obsolescence" of the parliamentary system. "We shall have to get rid of the party system," said Bernard Shaw last Sunday.

These are the measures of the bourgeoisie to defeat the proletariat. These are the means through which capitalism wants to prolong its existence and make the workers bear the burdens of increased capitalist exploitation. They see the masses getting disillusioned with capitalist democracy and resorting to revolutionary political mass struggles, under the leadership of the Communists, and consequently hope to avoid a revolutionary crisis by means of a fascist dictatorship.

In the United States, as well, we see signs of the same political tendencies developing. A very cynical and disappointed attitude is being adopted toward congress. Great dissatisfaction is developing with the existing political machines and representatives. More and more we hear the demands to send to the house and senate, not representatives of areas, but of financial and economic interests. Instead of professional politicians—to send bankers, railroad magnates, utility czars, coal barons, textile bosses, etc. Morrow, Grundy, Davis, are already crystallized examples of the growing fascist tendencies of the United States government.

The establishment of the fascist dictatorships is being done with the help of social democracy. This is best exemplified by the present situation in Germany. The basis for the rapidly maturing process of the establishment of a fascist dictatorship in Germany was laid by the German social democracy itself. The dictatorial Brüning government is only carrying out the fascism embodied in the Weimar constitution, prepared and enacted by the very German social democracy, over the protests of millions of German workers. More than that, the social fascist program of the German social democracy became the model program of fascist dictatorships in other countries. For example, "The Finnish fascist law for the protection of the republic" was framed on the draft prepared by the German social-democratic minister of the interior, Carl Severing.

Social democracy wanted to save capitalism. With its efforts, world imperialism and the German bourgeoisie imposed upon the German workers the burden of the Young plan. The international proletariat, however, knew that the provisions of the Young plan could not be carried out and that the German working class will revolt against the Young plan.

Today, when social democracy becomes limited in its capacity to suppress the workers, it then itself invites the establishment of a fascist dictatorship. The social parties, by disarming and suppressing the working class, by co-operating and leading the attack upon the workers, by their policy of arbitration and strike-breaking, by preparing for war upon the Soviet Union and helping to build up the war machine in the capitalist countries, are by their very action laying the ground for fascism.

### CHANGSHA RED FORCES REPEL ATTACK; MORE GOV'T TROOPS REVOLT

U. S., Japan Sending More Gunboats to Suppress China Revolt

Boss Press Admits Upheaval in China Is An Agrarian Revolt Led By Communists

Red Army machine gun crews successfully defended the city of Changsha against the attack of a "Chinese" gunboat which was forced to withdraw after a short battle. The Siang River is falling again and it will be difficult for imperialist gunboats to go near Changsha. The city is still in the hands of the workers, peasants and Red troops, despite repeated rumors to the contrary.

Three brigades of Chiang Kai-shek's army along the Peking-Hankow Railroads near Hankow have mutinied and joined the Communist forces, according to a cable dispatch to "The Chinese Nationalist Daily" in New York. The same dispatch reports that a section of the government troops garrisoning the three cities of Wu-chang, Hankow, and Hanyuan were suspected of connections with the Communists and were disbanded.

Barricades in the foreign section of Hankow are strengthened. American imperialist naval authorities in China have announced their decision to send more gunboats and marines to patrol the Yangtze River. A Japanese destroyer flotilla was ordered to proceed to Hankow from the Sasebo naval base.

Communists Lead  
That the revolutionary upheaval in China is primarily an agrarian revolt conducted under the leadership of the working class through its vanguard, the Communist Party of China, even the capitalist press reports are now compelled to admit. An Associated Press dispatch from Shanghai Sunday says, though reluctantly, that "indeed, poverty-stricken farmers by thousands are joining China's Communist ranks, waving Red flags..." and that "the greatest source of recruits lay among the dissatisfied peasants, who were close to the line of subsistence."

The development of the revolution has also reached such proportions that the capitalist newspapers find it no longer expedient to deny the existence of a real revolutionary movement in China by calling the fighting workers and peasants "bandits." The same dispatch is, therefore, compelled to report that "China's Communists have ceased to be merely roving bands of thieves and lawless soldiery. Instead they are genuine converts to Russia's Communism."

### A.F.L. AGREES TO FORBID STRIKES

"It's Wonderful," Say Building Bosses

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 4.—The National Association of Building Trade Employers and the American Federation of Labor officials met here during the last week in July and established a National Board of Claims which prohibits strikes in the industry, in so far as the A. F. of L. misleaders have power to enforce the agreement.

The board is theoretically to adjust jurisdictional disputes, either by its own decisions or by arbitration. The union which does not accept the decisions rendered is to be fined by the A. F. of L.

"Wonderful" For the Bosses.  
The bosses' viewpoint is expressed by Oscar W. Rosenthal, president of the Builders' Association of Chicago. He stated: "The agreement is a wonderful thing for the public. Strikes are absolutely forbidden."

It seems certain that the cases considered will not be merely jurisdictional, but will involve demands for wages or protest against wage-cuts.

All the employers immediately signed the agreement. Signing by the unions of the A. F. of L. will take place at a meeting in October, in Boston, where it will be decided whether the agreement runs for two or four years.

Rally Sept. 1, Unemployment Day.

### MORE JOIN STRIKE IN FRANCE; ASK HIGHER WAGES

200,000 Now Out; Call For General Strike

PARIS, Aug. 4.—The ranks of the strikers in Lille, Rouen, Roubaix, Tourcoing, Halluin and Lanoy, the leading industrial district in the north of France, were strengthened today by the addition of more than 100,000 workers who walked out today. This brings the number of workers out on strike for higher wages to well over 200,000.

The great majority of the strikers who have already been out for nearly two weeks consisted of textile workers. The reinforcements comprise large numbers of steel, iron and building trades workers.

Originally starting as a protest against the fake insurance law, which made the workers pay the burden instead of the bosses, the strike is now becoming a general strike for an increase in wages for all workers.

The walk-out today was voted by the members of the General Labor Confederation, despite the action of the yellow leaders Saturday in negotiating with the bosses for an end of the strike. The workers decisively rejected the attempted sell-out.

The bosses in the Lille district, urging the chief of police of the district to smash the strike, in a letter pointed out that they would not raise wages as they want to consider their profits first.

A general strike of all workers is the aim of the revolutionary working class organizations here who are taking an active part in the strike and were chiefly instrumental in bringing out the additional 100,000 workers to fight for higher wages. Higher wages, as a result of this militant strike, has already been granted by several industries.

### THE FLEET IS IN Communist Demands for Sailors

SEATTLE, Wash.—Four battleships of the Pacific Fleet are in. The sailors have been given shore leave until Aug. 11. The bosses are planning a patriotic celebration to whip up the war spirit of the sailors. They, of course, keep silent about the rotten conditions of the workers who happen to be in the Wall Street navy.

The Communist Party of Seattle, in greeting the sailors of the Pacific Fleet, points out to them a few things that they should remember as workers. The capitalist government is preparing war, first against the Soviet Union, where the workers have seized power and control of industry, and secondly for markets for its colonies, against the other robber imperialist powers.

"We call on all sailors," says the Communist Party statement, "instead of waging war for capitalism to fight and prepare for the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of a workers government. Full rights of citizenship for all the armed forces. The right to vote and to nominate for office."

"We demand that the sailors be given the right to organize unions and to demand union wages and conditions, as well as full social rights."

Continue the Struggle of August First!



### Fake "Old Age Security" In New York State Law Exposed

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 4.—The fraud practiced against the workers under the new "welfare" law of New York State is well illustrated by the statement of Charles H. Johnson, Commissioner of the State Department of Public Welfare, making clear that nobody under 70 years of age, and not all of those

over that age, are to get even the miserable \$20 per month, which is the maximum of relief. Workers will clearly see the need of fighting for the Social Insurance Bill proposed by the Communist Party, to use all war funds for social insurance including unemployment.

Application blanks for "grants" under the law will be obtained from county and city commissioners around September 1, but obtaining the blank is not getting the "grant," and Johnson makes clear that the "grants" are not pensions, but only lousy charity "allowances."

Further, wherever possible, the children or other relatives of the aged workers, though they have burden enough as it is, will have to support them, and they will get no "grant." Moreover, a whole list of "conditions" are laid down which make a mockery out of the pretension that it means any "Security Against Old Age Want," which is the title of the state law.

Where the Social Insurance Bill proposed by the Communist Party provides—"payment of social insurance to all wage workers, unemployed or unable to work because of sickness, injury or old age, and to all persons now receiving war pensions"—the N. Y. State law lays down the following conditions:

To get so-called "old age relief," a person must be one who:

1. Has attained the age of 70 years, and is unable to support himself either in whole or in part; and has no children or other person able to support him and responsible under the law for his support.

While factories are throwing men out of work at 40, as "too old," it

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### NAT'L CAMPAIGN TO AID MINERS Relief For Miners Is Urgent Need

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—A national campaign for the relief of the destitute coal miners is being started at once, Marcel Scherer, national secretary, Workers International Relief, stated yesterday. Scherer just returned from Pittsburgh, where he attended the national convention of the Mine, Oil and Smelters Workers Industrial Union and the conference of W. I. R. functionaries which took up the question of raising relief for the mine workers.

During the union convention a special conference on W. I. R. activities was held, attended by 50 mine workers who represented relief organizations in their respective localities, also the W. I. R. secretaries. After the union convention adjourned, an executive meeting was held of W. I. R. secretaries of Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, which includes all the mining regions of the country. This takes in Central and Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, the Anthracite, Southern Illinois and the metal mining region of Minnesota and Wisconsin. During the convention and the conference the delegates, numbering almost 400, were fed by the Pittsburgh W. I. R. Michael Burd, local secretary, was in charge of the arrangements.

Funds should be sent at once to the W. I. R., 949 Broadway, New York City.

"Fellow sailors, they will call on you to fight your brothers in the Soviet Union. The very same bosses that exploit you when you work on land or sea will call on you to crush the workers in the Soviet Union who have done away with their exploiters. We call on you to fight your fellow workers but your own enemies—the bloodsucking bosses in the United States."

### WORKERS IN SMALLER FACTORY TOWNS JOIN IN ANTI-WAR PROTEST

Thousands in Mining and Industrial Company Ruled Hell Holes Want Workers' Insurance

Wide Radicalization of Masses Indicated and Present Necessity Is Organizing

Reports continue to arrive at the office of the Daily Worker showing the widespread nature of the August First Anti-War demonstrations in the U. S. Stories received yesterday by mail from small mining and factory towns particularly, show in addition to the tens of thousands demonstrated previously published, an additional 17,000 demonstrating. Many of these were in places which had not before been roused to the danger of imperialist war, but where the workers are now ready to fight against the war danger for the Soviet Union and for the Communist Party's Workers' Social Insurance Bill.

### THOUSANDS HEAR LEADERS OF AUTO UNION AT FORDS

Expose Fake Opening; More Jobless

DETROIT, Aug. 4.—On the occasion of the fake announcement that Ford was re-employing all his workers, the Auto Workers Union and the Unemployment Council today held a mass demonstration in front of the Ford River Rouge plant. Thousands of workers attended and booed the police. This is the first time in the history of the automobile industry that a workers' meeting was held on Ford property.

The Ford plant "opened" today with steeply reduced forces. Ford announced that the few employed would operate on a four-day week, as production is to be reduced. The large number of Ford workers who were not taken on were told they would be hired "within a week or two."

The Detroit News makes the following comment:

"The reduction of the employes' roster and production schedules recently made is 20 to 50 per cent compared to a year ago."

The News also says that all plants are to resume work "on a somewhat reduced schedule compared to the schedule at the beginning of the lay-off." The layoffs began in June of this year.

"This means," says the Communist Party, Detroit District, "not only is there a great increase in unemployment as compared to last year in the auto industry, but that there are more unemployed than there were in June, just before the lay-offs."

At the large outdoor meeting in front of the Ford Rouge River plant the police arrested Powers, secretary of the Trade Union Unity League; Wood, secretary of the Auto Workers Union, and Thompson, Youth Organizer of the T.U. U. L. Powers was badly beaten by the cops. They are all out on bail and the trial is set for next Monday.

Pointing out that despite the much heralded opening of the auto plants in Detroit, the New York Times admits that production during July will be just as low in August, when 170,000 workers were laid off. "The automobile industry," says the Times (Aug. 4) "is off for the whole half year. Production was very light last month, and it will not be much greater this month."

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### PATERSON WORKERS GO IN BODY TO N.T.W. OFFICE

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 4.—One thousand workers demonstrated against imperialist war and for the defense of the Soviet Union in front of City Hall here on August 1. In spite of rumors that the Ku Klux Klan would break up the meeting, no disturbance took place.

The speakers included Sylvan A. Pollack, editor of Solidarity, organ of the Workers International Relief; Robert Pace, National Textile Workers Union, and June Croll, Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union.

All Set for War  
In Yugoslavia, actual war orders are in effect, with all local officials under command to hold themselves in instant readiness. Much the same state of war preparations exist in Hungary, Roumania, and Czechoslovakia.

Although this Franco-Italian rivalry is enough to set off a world war, there are still bitter imperialist antagonisms, of course, the chief one being the intensifying conflict between America and England, but with British imperialism very jealously trying to block French imperialist ambitions for leadership on European soil. But Primary and acute danger is that of an imperialist attack on the Soviet Union.

cards to join the Communist Party. They included three Negro workers.

Here 12 workers signed application

# FACTS SPIKE LYING REPORTS OF INCREASE IN AUTO OUTPUT

## All Plants Run On Sharply Reduced Schedules; Production Will Not Go Up in August

### Basic Reasons For Crisis in Auto Industry Worse; Foreign Sales Go Down

One of the biggest lies published by the capitalist press on the crisis in recent months, is the story about 170,000 auto workers in Detroit, who were laid off in June, were called back to work. This is pure fakery. Reports from Detroit show only a few workers were taken back at Ford, Buick, Graham-Paige, and elsewhere. Even here production will go on at a slower pace than in July, when for three weeks most of the plants were closed.

The latest issue of the Commercial & Financial Chronicle admits that auto production in August will be as low as it was in July.

"The automobile industry is off for the whole half year," says the New York Times of Aug. 4. "Production was very light last month, and will not be much greater this month. It is always light in November and December, and that leaves only September and October as possibilities."

Thus, the real facts about the situation in the automobile industry is hidden in the financial section of the capitalist newspapers while on the front pages, to fool the work-

# SPORTS WEAR STRIKERS NOT FOOLED BY BOSSES

NEW YORK.—The workers of the Vanity Sportwear are continuing the strike in the best militant spirit. The bosses are doing their utmost with gangsters and police at the door trying to speak to the workers individually, promising them all the things that the bosses usually promise to break a strike, but the workers know it is all lies.

The National Textile Workers' Union, as well as the strikers themselves, are appealing to all the class-conscious workers to help them in their struggle by showing their solidarity and coming to demonstrate on the picket line at 136-40 W. 21st St.

# DEMONSTRATION SWEEPS BOMBAY

## Officials Fear Gandhi Can't Call It Off

BOMBAY, India, Aug. 4.—Continuous demonstrations are taking place here against the police brutality which suppressed Saturday's memorial service for an anti-imperialist leader killed ten years ago. "Well informed observers," say the capitalist and British imperial news services, "fear that even if Gandhi orders the independence movement stopped, the Indians will not obey him."

Forty-one mills are struck, and truck loads of strikers are touring the streets with banners and shouting for independence.

Under this mass pressure, the Gandhi "Congress" dares not announce the progress of the compromise being worked out, but instead must go ahead with a program for a general Indian government, paralleling the British imperialist government. Naturally, it is a capitalist Indian government the Congress has in mind.

### Censorship

LONDON, England, Aug. 4.—The United Press staff correspondent here details some of the difficulties in getting news out of India. The official British news service is given every opportunity, but its reports are only what the government wishes known.

All other news services find centers at the telephone and telegraph stations, as well as at the post office. Stories not suppressed altogether are often delayed several days. It is forbidden for private persons to telephone in news from the small towns to the larger ones. The native press is registered, and must put up heavy bonds that it will print nothing the government forbids. Even mimeographed sheets are forbidden, unless they are registered like newspapers.

# FIRING OUT OF TOWN WORKERS IS AFL PLAN

NEW YORK.—In response to sharp criticism of the officials of A. F. L. building trades unions over the wages paid on many jobs, the Building Trades Council can think of only splitting tactics. Instead of trying to raise the \$6 paid for skilled workers to the union scale of \$13.20 to \$15.40, the council proposes to have discharged all out of town workers who may have come here looking for jobs.

The Empire State Building, of which Al Smith is the head, has fired 165 such workers. New York workers were taken instead—but without any raise in pay. The union scale is paid, nominally, on union jobs but actually workers have to take a discount in many cases, and always are outrageously speeded. No pretense at paying a union scale is made on non-union jobs.

# BIG DEMONSTRATIONS IN NORTHERN NEW YORK

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Anti-War day in northern New York and North Eastern Pennsylvania was militantly celebrated by the workers. In Buffalo, 1,000 met without a permit. The police rode among them on horses and motorcycles. There were four arrested: District Organizer Lustig, Clark, Scovic, and Ebbet. They are held on \$500 bail each, with trial set for August 11.

In Erie, Pa., with 1,500 demonstrating without a police permit, 10 workers joined the Communist Party. In Syracuse, N. Y., 800 demonstrated, eight joined the party and four joined the Young Communist League.

Police attacked and broke up a crowd of 5,000 in Niagara Falls and made seven arrests: Harvey, Perlman, Anyon, Himmelfarb, Pietkiewicz, Pinkobsky and one other. They are all held on \$400 bail each. In Jamestown, N. Y., 200 demonstrated.

I all these cities, even where the demonstrations were smashed by the police, large numbers of copies of the Daily Worker were sold.

### Labor and Fraternal

Attention! All workers' clubs and fraternal organizations are asked to take tickets for the Daily Worker picnic which will be held in Pleasant Bay Park on August 17.

# FIGHT FINGER-PRINTING OF FOREIGN BORN

## Call Conference of All Workers Aug. 27

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—Fighting against the new campaign against foreign-born workers, inspired by Matthew Woll and the fascist Fish commission, the Provisional National Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born, at 32 Union Square, New York City, today issued the following statement calling on all workers to fight finger-printing and deportation of immigrant workers:

"A new conspiracy is being hatched against the working class by the capitalists and their servants, the government of the United States. A plan is afoot to register 'aliens,' to fingerprint them, to deport them wholesale. The Fish committee and Mr. Matthew Woll, Mr. Grover Whalen and Mr. Charles Wood, the congress of the United States and the American Federation of Labor, the financiers of Wall Street and their henchmen of the various 'patriotic' organizations, all agree that drastic legal measures must be taken against the foreign-born workers, that the law must require of every immigrant to prove that he has entered the United States legally, in other words, that the police must be given full freedom to treat the 'aliens' as criminals.

"We appeal to all the workers of this country to offer a united front of battle against this attack of the bosses upon the working class. Remember that this attack is part of a greater plan of the capitalists contrived to get out of the crisis. The capitalists plan war. They must have war to secure a larger slice of the world market from their competitors, in the first place from the capitalists of Great Britain. This is why they are now spending one billion dollars on new battleships. This is why they are militarizing our schools. This is why they are spreading poisonous anti-alien propaganda. This is why they are mobilizing all the fascist 'patriotic' organizations. This is why they encourage all the counter-revolutionary leaders of foreign-born patriotic organizations who help them mobilize the war sentiment of the masses. This is why they are launching an attack against the Soviet Union, where the workers are rapidly improving their lives because they are their own masters.

"In New York a conference is called for August 27. It must include thousands of representatives of working class organizations. It must express the will and the determination of the workers to fight. Down with discriminations against any section of the working class!

"Down with finger-printing and deportation of immigrants!" "Against the united front of the bosses! Build the united front of the workers!" "Forward to a mass campaign for the defense of the foreign-born workers!"

# Beat White Man—Others Try Lynch Him

CLARENDON, Ark., Aug. 4.—To escape from a mob of white hoodlums bent upon lynching him, Boots Wright, Negro worker, was forced to swim across Old River, near here. Wright and a white foreman, Tom Winfree, had a fight and Wright had beaten the foreman. This, the planters around here decided would never do, as other Negroes would be encouraged to stand up for their rights, so they organized a mob and started after Wright. He barely escaped them.

# "Journey's End" Re-opens at The Henry Miller's Theatre

R. C. Sherriff's war play, "Journey's End," which had a run of fourteen months at Henry Miller's Theatre, re-opened last night after a vacation of two months. The production, however, has a new group of players, the cast who toured the big and small cities last season. The cast includes Richard Bird, Wilfrid Seagram, G. P. Huntley, Jr., and William Sauter.

Tom Weatherly, co-producer with Brady and Wiman, of the first and second Little Shows, announces that he has purchased a musical book by Dwight Taylor, titled "The Gay Divorce," which he will put into rehearsal shortly. Arthur Schwartz and Howard Dietz have been commissioned to write the music and lyrics.

Irene Swor, the Wallace Sisters, Rita Raquel, Jean Geddes, Nell O'Day and the Tommy Atkins Sextette were yesterday engaged by Morris Green and Lewis E. Gensler for their new musical, "Fine and Dandy," starring Joe Cook.

Donald MacDonald, Dorothy Stickney and Pat O'Brien have been engaged for the leading roles in the new Martha Madison-Eva Kay Flint play, "The Up and Up," which Edward A. Blatt and M. J. Nicholas are producing here next month.

"Common Clay," a new Fox production, comes to the Roxy Theatre today. It is an adaptation of Cleves Kincaid's Harvard prize play and presents Constance Bennett and Lew Ayres in the featured roles.

# WARNS BOSSES OF REDS' SUCCESS AMONG NEGROES

## Sees Leftward Swing of Negro Toilers

Declaring that "activities of the Reds among Negroes will be squelched only when the government itself removes the causes which makes such propaganda effective," John W. Youngblood, in an article in the Boston Chronicle, a Negro newspaper, unintentionally gives Communist activities and successes among the Negro masses a long lease of life, since it is certain that Negro oppression will never be abolished by the capitalist government, but only by the overthrow of the capitalist system by the revolutionary workers, black and white, under the leadership of the Communist Party. Youngblood, in an effort to warn the capitalists for the sake of capitalism more crumbs must be thrown the way of the Negro petty bourgeoisie, gives the following examples as some of the reasons for Communist successes:

"In Baltimore, a Negro, Samuel Parker, unemployed longshoreman, has been named by the Communists to head the ticket as candidate for governor of Maryland. Miss Lena Lipman, a white needle trades worker, is named for comptroller, Isadore Samuelson for attorney-general and others selected to run as representatives in the districts.

"From Cleveland, Ohio, comes the news that the Communist Party there has named three Negroes as candidates on the workers ticket for the coming fall elections. The candidates are Benjamin Dorch, graduate of Fisk University and president of the local branch of the American Negro Labor Congress, to be representative from the 21st district; Ed. Williams, organizational secretary of the A.N.L.C. district, who is soon to sail from New York to attend the international Negro workers conference at London, for the Senate; and George D. Tyler, city editor of the Call and Post, for County Prosecutor.

"Last week in New York City ten thousand Communists of all nationalities marched stoically through the streets of Harlem behind the banner of a slain black comrade. As the great Red host paid tribute to one of their dead they imprompted the thousands of spectators who lined the streets in 'Nigger Heaven' to join their ranks.

"At Birmingham, Alabama, in the heart of lynch-blighted Dixie, white men and white women, black men and black women, members of the Party, were intimidated by the police because they dared to break bread together and congregate under a common roof to plan for the alleviation of their similar woe."

# WORKER EX-SERVICEMEN MEET FRIDAY, AUGUST 8

A special meeting will be held Friday evening, 8:00 p. m. Employed and unemployed ex-servicemen should come to this most important meeting and bring fellow workers ex-servicemen. Be ready to present facts necessary to enable the league to make a general survey of the present condition of ex-servicemen in this district. If it is not possible to be present, the office will use facts sent by mail. Address: Workers Ex-Servicemen League, 26 Union Square, New York City.

Demand the release of Foster, Minor, Amter and Raymond, in prison for fighting for unemployment insurance.

### ANITA PAGE



"In Little Accident," the comedy by Floyd Dell and Thomas Mitchell, now showing at the Globe Theatre.

### Communist Activities

Daily Worker Picnic Will be held in Pleasant Bay Park on August 17. All organizations and all party comrades are asked to participate. Sections must dispose of tickets they received.

Daily Worker Raps From all units and sections must meet on Wednesday, at 7 p. m., at 26 Union Square. Every Unit must

Demand the release of Foster, Minor, Amter and Raymond, in prison for fighting for unemployment insurance.

# NEEDLE WORKERS MEET TONIGHT TO PLAN DRIVE

NEW YORK.—Two meetings very important to the needle trades workers will be held today, and two more tomorrow.

All registered and non-registered cloakmakers will assemble at the office of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, 131 West 28th St., tonight, right after work. The meeting is to prepare for the shop conference in the cloak trade. Borochowitz will preside.

A special meeting of all delegates and active members working in District One of the industrial union in New York (District One is the territory west of Broadway and from 37th St. to 40th St.) will meet tonight at the office of the union, right after work. Delegates should bring with them as many active members as possible for a drive in the dress trade in the coming season.

Tomorrow in the union offices, right after work, there is a special meeting of all shop delegates, contacts, shops committees and active members in District Four (between 14th St. and 33rd St., west of Broadway). This meeting is to prepare for a shop conference in the fur industry.

The regular meeting of the executive council is tomorrow.

Demand the release of Foster, Minor, Amter and Raymond, in prison for fighting for unemployment insurance.

# GERMAN FASCIST ATTACK WORKERS

## Wood Workers Facing Mass Lay-Offs

(Wireless by Impecor.) BERLIN, Aug. 4.—Last night a gang of forty fascists attacked Communist processions. Firearms were used in the attack. Many suffered injuries. Five workers, suffering from serious bullet wounds, are in hospitals.

Collisions between workers and fascists occurred in other parts of the country. Police arrested a few fascists and many workers.

The wage agreement of the wood workers expired the first of this month. Mass lay-offs are expected. Thousands of workers in the chair works at Rabenau have already been dismissed.

# ORLEANS LONGSHOREMEN STICK FOR THE DEMANDS

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 4.—A week after the strike of the 400 longshoremen on the river docks started here, the men were still standing firm and had hammered the employers into offering most of the increases demanded. The wages were 25 cents an hour, and the men demand 50 cents.

Recognition of the strike com-

# AUGUST 6 PARENTS' DAY AT W. I. R. CHILD CAMP

NEW YORK.—A Parents Day Outing and re-union at the Workers International Relief Children's Camp (Nitgedaiget) has been arranged by the local office of the W.I.R. for Wednesday, August 6. This re-union will afford many parents of children now at camp a chance to visit with them and at the same time to join in the work of building a bigger and better camp for worker's children. Parents of children who have been to camp this season as well as parents who intend sending their children up for a two-week's vacation, are especially urged to come together on this occasion. An interesting program of children's exercises are being arranged.

A Hudson River Day Line boat will leave the West 42nd St. pier Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock. Comrades will arrive at camp at 2:30, when a specially prepared dinner will be served. Then will follow an hour and a half of children's exercises winding up with a mass meeting and the comrades will leave camp at 4:30 returning to New York at 8:45 p. m. The total cost will be \$2.50 for adults and \$1.25 for children. Make reservations now at 10 East 17th St. Grammercy 2862.

Strike against wage-cuts; demand social insurance!

mittie is however, a vital point, and this the company has not yet granted.

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# The Political Report of the Central Committee to the XVI. Party Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union

## Comrade J. Stalin's Address on June 27, 1930

### II. The Increasing Progress of the Building-Up of Socialism and the Inner Situation of the Soviet Union.

(Continued)

This is surely clear. The question is now: Has the time already come for passing forward to the offensive, the moment ripe for the offensive? In the same year, 1922, Lenin spoke in another place of the necessity of:

"Joining the ranks with the masses of the peasants, with the working peasantry, and to begin the advance, essentially and infinitely more slowly than we had intended, so that the whole mass actually moves with us. . . . Then when the hour comes there will be such an acceleration of this movement, as we do not even venture to dream of at this moment." (Vol. XVIII, second part, pp. 39-40. Russian.)

It is always the same question: Has the time already come for such an acceleration of the movement, for the acceleration of the tempo of our movement: did we choose the right moment when we passed on a determined attack along the whole front in the second half of 1929?

The Party has already given a clear and definite reply to this question.

Yes, the moment has come. Yes. The Party chose the right moment to pass forward to the attack along the whole front.

This is shown by the growing activity of the working masses, and the hitherto unexampled growth of the authority of the Party among the million masses of the workers.

This is shown by the growing activity of the poor and middle peasant masses and the determined turn taken by these masses towards the organization of collective farms.

This is shown by our achievements both in the development of industry and in the development of the Soviet farms and collectives.

This is shown by the fact that we have now the possibility of not only replacing kulak production of the Soviet and collective farms, but of widely exceeding kulak production.

This is shown by the fact that we have essentially solved the grain problem and have accumulated certain grain reserves, by means of transferring the preponderance of the production of market grain from the sphere of individual production to that of the Soviet and collective farms.

We find here the proof that the Party chose the right moment to take up the offensive all

along the line, and to advance the slogan of the liquidation of the kulak as class.

What would have happened had we lent an ear to the Right opportunists of Comrade Bukharin's group, if we had renounced the offensive, throttled the speed of industrial development, hampered the development of the collective and Soviet farms, and depended on the individual peasant farms?

Certainly we should have shattered our industry, annihilated the socialist reconstruction of agriculture; we should have remained without corn, and have smoothed the rule of the kulak. We should have been left with our hopes destroyed.

What would have happened if we had lent an ear to the "Left" opportunists of the Trotsky-Zinoviev group, and had opened the offensive in 1926-27 at a time when we possessed no possibility of replacing kulak production by that of our Soviet and collective farms?

Certainly we should have come to grief in this undertaking, we should have demonstrated our weakness, strengthened the position of the kulak and of all the capitalist elements, thrown the middle peasant into the arms of the kulak, destroyed our socialist structure, and found ourselves without grain. We should have been left with shattered hopes.

The result would have been the same. It is not for nothing that our workers say: "If you go to the 'Left,' you come to the Right." (Applause.)

Some comrades believe that in the offensive of socialism the reprisals are of decisive importance, and that unless the reprisals increase there is no real offensive.

Is this right? Of course it is not. The reprisals are a necessary element of the offensive, but they are an auxiliary and not a leading element. Under our present conditions the most important point in the offensive of socialism is the acceleration of the rate of development of our industry, the acceleration of the rate of development in our Soviet and collective farms, the acceleration of the rate of the economic supplanting of capitalist elements in town and country, of the mobilization of the masses against capitalism. It is possible to arrest and banish dozens and hundreds of thousands of kulaks, but if the necessary steps are not taken at the same time to accelerate the establishment of the new ones, and to uproot and liquidate the forms to which

the kulak owes his existence, then the kulak system will arise and grow once more.

Others believe that the offensive is a blind advance without proper preparation, without regroupings of forces during the offensive, without a consolidation of the positions already won, without a utilization of the reserves for the development of the successes; and when

symptoms are observable, for instance, of a return current of a part of the peasants out of the collectives, then this means that we have the "ebb-tide" of the revolution, the decline of the movement, a stagnation of the offensive.

Is this right? Of course it is not right. In the first place no offensive can be conducted, even the most successful one, without

some breaches or too hasty actions at some points of the front. To use such factors in support of the assertion that the offensive is becoming stronger, or is a failure, shows a lack of comprehension of the nature of the offensive.

In the second place, there can be no successful offensive without regroupings of forces during the attack itself, without the firmer establishment of the positions won, without the utilization of the reserves for the development of the successes gained and for the completion of the offensive—without this there never has been a successful offensive. A blind assault, ignoring these conditions, must inevitably drive the offensive into empty space, and condemn it to failure. The blind assault is the death of the offensive. The many lessons taught by our civil war are ample proof of this.

In the third place, how can an analogy be drawn between an "ebb-tide of revolution", generally originating in the decline of the movement, and the return current of a section of the peasantry out of the collective farms, an occurrence originating on the basis of the steady advance of the movement, of the steady advance of our whole work of building up socialism, both in industry and agriculture, and on the basis of the steady advance of our revolution? What can these two absolutely different phenomena have in common?

c) Of what does the essential character of the Bolshevik offensive consist under present conditions?

The essential character of the Bolshevik offensive consists, above all, in the mobilization of the class conscious watchfulness and the revolutionary activity of the masses against capitalist elements of our country, in the mobilization of the creative initiative and energy of the masses against the bureaucracy in our institutions and organizations, against that bureaucracy which causes the enormous reserves contained in our structure to lie idle and unutilized, and in the organization of the competitions among the workers, the upsurge of labor energy among the masses, for the increase of the productivity of labor, and for the advancement of the work of socialist reconstruction.

Secondly, the essential character of the Bolshevik offensive lies in the organization of the adaptation of the whole practical work of the trade unionist, co-operative, Soviet, and other mass organizations, to the needs of the period of reconstruction, in the formation of cadres in these of the most active and revolutionary co-workers, in the isolation and setting aside of opportunist, narrow trade unionist, and bureaucratic elements, in the elimination of all for-

degenerate elements, and their replacement by new workers from below.

Further, the essential character of the Bolshevik offensive lies in the mobilization of the maximum of our means for the financing of our industry, our Soviet and collective farms, and in the participation of the most capable elements in our Party in the work of promoting this cause.

Finally, the essential character of the Bolshevik offensive lies in the mobilization of the Party itself for the organization of the whole cause of the offensive, in the consolidation and intensification of the Party organizations by means of the elimination of the bureaucratic and degenerate elements, in the isolation and pushing aside of the representatives of the Right and "Left" deviations from the Leninist party, and the placing in the foreground of the real and steadfast Leninists.

These are the bases of the Bolshevik offensive at the present moment.

How is the Party realizing this plan of the offensive?

We know that the Party is carrying out this plan consistently.

The first step taken by the Party was to undertake self-criticism on a broad scale, and to concentrate the attention of the masses on the faults of our constructive work, on the faults of our organizations and institutions. As early as the XV. Party Congress the necessity of intensified self-criticism was recognized. The Schakhty affair and the sabotage committed in our various industries, revealing the lack of revolutionary instinct in some of the sections of the Party, gave fresh impetus to self-criticism on the one hand, whilst on the other this impetus was supplied by our struggle against the kulaks and the deficiencies of our village organization thereby incurred. The C.C., in its appeal of 2nd June 1928, laid down the final lines of the campaign of self-criticism, calling upon all the forces of the Party and the working class to exercise self-criticism, "from top to bottom and from bottom to top," "without respect of persons." The Party, drawing in a line of demarcation between itself and the Trotskyist "criticism" coming from the other side of the barricade, and aiming at the discrediting and weakening of the Soviet power, declared that the task of self-criticism is the ruthless exposure of the faults of our work, to the end that our work of building up socialism may be improved and the Soviet power more firmly established. It is a well-known fact that the appeal of the Party roused a far-reaching echo in the masses of the working class and peasantry.

(To Be Continued.)

### Knock Hard With Your Fists, Workers!



By BURCK

### "... and Link This Up ..."

By HARRISON GEORGE

In a previous article the writer dealt with part of the mystery involved on how to "link up" concrete tasks of our Party in the shops with the general aims and broad campaigns of our Party, in a hope that the earnest and loyal individual members would be clarified on what often seems a puzzle of how this "linking up" is done.

But what is to be done when we encounter a seeming inability higher up, in leading committees and functionaries? An inability to grasp what appears to be and is, the simplest idea of "linking up" one campaign with another.

For example: In a certain district some comrades, and very good comrades, too, in a general way, when it came to the specific task of organizing shop committees, and doing it speedily, said that they would like to very much, but that they were so terribly busy organizing for the demonstration against war on August 1 that it simply isn't possible.

Now this is a million miles from being correct. Evidently, these comrades have the idea still lingering in their heads that what we did on March 6 can be endlessly repeated without the awful bother of real, genuine and concrete organization permanently established in the shops. This is practicing exactly what was most sharply condemned by our Seventh Convention: Reliance on the spontaneity of the masses; that when we want a demonstration we just "call for it" and the masses flock around "automatically."

Our Seventh Convention quite sharply laid down the line of no demonstrations "for the record"; that the sources of mass action are in the shops and that organization in the shops, the formation of shop committees, however difficult it may seem, is the sole guarantee of all our major aims; that it alone will make our Party a mass Party of action; that shop organization is one of the prerequisites to whatever organizational results we hope to gain by holding demonstrations.

Those comrades who think that organizing shop committees is impossible as an essential preparation for August 1, apparently believe that because August 1 is Anti-War Day, that either there is no connection between the war danger and the workers' conditions, or that the two issues cannot be "linked up" in the understanding of the workers.

Either way, it is an opportunist mistake; for only very bad Communists cannot see the connection between imperialist war preparations

and the speed-up in the shops. Those who think that the workers "can't understand" this when properly approached are denying the radicalization of the working class.

Another example: A very good comrade writes in that a great trouble in that agricultural region is that the Party is carrying on the election campaign, and there simply aren't any forces that can be spared to help the United Farmers' League to organize the tremendous discontent among the poor farmers.

This comrade clearly is puzzled how to "link up" two tasks of our Party. But we are really puzzled how they can fail to be "linked up." How in the world can any Communist Party election campaign speaker, talking to an audience of farmers anywhere, fail to talk about these farmers' conditions and how they should go about it to better their conditions? What do our comrades talk about if it isn't precisely these things?

Now then, in talking about all this, what should our comrade speaker propose the farmers should do? Of course they don't tell the poor farmers to vote for the Farm Bloc crooks who are agents of finance capital. Undoubtedly they are asked to vote for the Communist Party. But if they are given to understand that by so doing and without their own personal and physical participation in struggle that Communist candidates if elected will be able to better their conditions without the poor farmers solidly organized to defend their interests in struggle, tenants' strikes, strikes against high taxes, wholesale refusal to pay mortgages and a physical fight against evictions, then these poor farmers are being given a new dose of an old illusion in parliamentary action.

Just as naturally, our Party says that it supports the United Farmers League, and it helps to organize the United Farmers League right on the spot, exactly the same as any Communist speaker aids the T.U.U.L. and for the same reason—these both are mass organizations of struggle, which, while they give mutual support to our Party and are schools for all who are not yet Communists, are organizing poor farmers in one case, and wage workers in another case, for the concrete aims that all agree with, whether they are Communists or not.

And we conclude that if these comrades, in the splendid election campaign they are just beginning, do not see to it that the United Farmers League has a firm foundation in Township Committees of poor farmers in their

### Reconstruction of the Party and Building of New Cadres

(Continued)

In the process of this development it is not difficult for district committees to find out which comrade is fitting to fill responsible position like section agitprop director, section organizer, or to carry on T.U.U.L. work, or other important mass Party work on a section scale.

Again, when a certain comrade has shown himself capable for the work and leadership in a section, he must be promoted to the district work, such as taking charge of a district department, a department of the T.U.U.L., or some other mass organization, and when a comrade has had sufficient training in district work, he will become material for district organization and for national work.

In order that this promotion from below may be systematically carried out, lower Party organizations must systematically recommend comrades to the higher Party committees for promotion.

**Theoretical Training.** Of course, it is necessary that in developing new forces, we give them not only training in practical Party work and work in the mass organizations, but we must also help them to acquire theoretical and political knowledge. This can be done by organizing collective study in all nuclei for every important Party and C. I. decision, establishing a regular study course in nuclei and section centers, organizing district schools and sending the comrades to the National Training School and Lenin School.

**Building of an Apparatus.** We have before us, not only the question of creating new cadres but also the question of how to use them, and how to build effective well functioning and responsible apparatus in every Party center. Learning this art is very important, because only a well functioning apparatus will give us the guarantee that the campaigns of our Party are successfully carried out. Without functioning apparatus in the districts, sections and units even the best planned campaigns will become failures.

**Collective Work.** Comrades must realize that no individual, no matter how effectively he or she may work, can carry on Party work. Our work in every field, in every department must be organized upon a collective basis. Every comrade in charge of mass work or some department of the Party shall organize not only committees around himself, but a sufficient number of comrades who will carry out work in that particular field. Upon the basis of collective work of a group of comrades under the leadership of responsible committees, there is guarantee of success but this, also, is one way of training further groups of comrades to the various fields of Party work.

Let us take, for instance, organization work in the districts. District committees have an organization department. This means that some responsible comrade is assigned as organizing secretary of the district. But no matter how good one comrade is for this work, he cannot successfully carry out organization work of the district, because the job is too big for one comrade. Therefore there must be an organization committee of the district. In the committee, organization work must be divided amongst the comrades, but the committee shall not limit the division of work only to the committee members, but shall select a list of comrades throughout the district, mainly to carry out this particular work.

Something should be done as regards Agit-

prop work. The district agitprop director shall gather and develop a group of comrades not only in the district center but in every section and in every locality.

In the T.U.U.L. work and in every other field the same method must be followed, and particularly districts must initiate this policy in the T.U.U.L., because this important work of building the revolutionary unions, cannot be carried out without creating a whole army of proletarian functionaries, who are fitted for organizing workers into new unions and leading them in the struggles.

**The Question of Paid Functionaries.**

There is a very bad tendency in our Party to put a full time functionary in charge of work whenever some new work is to be initiated. While the Party must have a required number of paid functionaries in every district and in every field, the habit of creating unlimited jobs of full time functionaries often kills the initiative and activity of the rank and file members, besides starving out comrades who cannot be paid. By this method, we will not create new forces nor are we able to build the Party apparatus upon the basis of collective work.

Often the question of adding a full time functionary can be solved by dividing the work among various comrades and thereby we will develop comrades, not one comrade but a group of comrades. Division of work must be arranged also from the point of view that when one comrade attempts to do everything, he cannot successfully perform any of his or her duties, and consequently Party work suffers. However, this is one of the shortcomings in our Party.

We must adopt a new policy in this respect also. Well planned division of work is one of the requirements of building a functioning Party organization. Full time functionaries should be added only when the particular work requires the whole time of our comrade to direct the work but then district committees must see that they can provide that functionary with the necessary livelihood.

**Supervision of Work by District Committees.** District committees must not only initiate this new policy of creating new cadres and building the Party apparatus, but must systematically supervise work of every department and every responsible comrade in this district, and keep close records of their activities. District committees must remove without hesitation those who are irresponsible about their duties, and have shown themselves incapable for their particular work after sufficient time has been given them.

Comrades, if we proceed in this manner in finding and developing new forces and building the Party apparatus, then the question of "shortage of forces" can easily be disposed of. In this way we also remove one of the main obstacles in the way of reconstructing our Party upon the basis of shop nuclei, and we make it possible for our Party to extend its influence among the masses and mobilize them for struggle against capitalism.

The Daily Worker is the Party's best instrument to make contacts among its masses of workers, to build a mass Communist Party.

### Organize Worker Correspondents Movement

By B. SKLAR

THE importance of the workers correspondents movement has long been recognized by our Party (theoretically). Our Party has now arrived at a stage in its development when it must and will take serious steps in order to crystallize this movement organizationally.

The worker correspondents movement is a powerful instrument for developing our Party press into mass papers.

The worker correspondents movement, if properly developed, will become a powerful vehicle for popularizing the campaigns, the slogans of the Party among the broad masses of workers.

Last but not least this movement is a powerful weapon for exposing and correcting the shortcomings of our movement and of opportunist deviations from the correct Party line.

The guiding center of the movement must be the Daily Worker worker correspondents movement.

The first organizational step toward the building up of the worker correspondents movement must be the creation of a Central Workers Correspondence Bureau (connected with the Daily Worker and under its guidance). This bureau will have the important tasks:

- 1.—To foster the organization of worker correspondents groups in the most industrial centers of the United States.
- 2.—To maintain contacts with these groups

territory when the election is over, then the election campaign will be a failure.

Since we have spoken of the T.U.U.L., it might be well to cite another example of the inability to "link up" various phases of the work. This is not because there is any lack of talk about "linking up," there is lots of that. But not so much "linking up."

Not a soul in the T.U.U.L. will deny, in fact they will stoutly assert, that every task of practical work must be "linked up" with self-criticism. For example, the building of the "Labor Unity" is and must be "linked up" with self-criticism. But there is a notable absence of self-criticism by the T.U.U.L. of its own work in Labor Unity.

But the worst of it seems that our comrades in the T.U.U.L. either do not hear the warning voice or think that this can be remedied by some formal or mechanical sleight of hand. It is not sufficient to dress the paper up with nice pictures, snappy headlines and lots of worker correspondence.

**Self-Criticism Too Mechanical.**

In the issue of July 9, however, the Labor Unity publishes a cable from the Red International proposing that the T.U.U.L. "Develop energetic self-criticism at meetings and especially in the press." The Red International of Labor Unions precluded this by "recognizing" that self-criticism hitherto was "insufficient."

Following this is some rather empty breast-beating admissions that self-criticism is terribly lacking, that the "self-criticism must be applied to some of our districts" ("applied" apparently like liniment to a sore leg) and then a list of numbered "instructions" to the erring comrades how to "apply" it: No. 1, so and so. No. 2, certain things must be "taken up," and after the list is exhausted and all is "applied" or "taken up"—a resounding order is given: "We, therefore, demand that the National Office be informed by return mail," etc.

With our trade union work full of opportunist errors, with our Party calling on the workers who are not Party members, but who are

in order to guide them in their work.

3.—To develop international exchange of workers' correspondence between the workers of the U. S. and the workers of the Soviet Union, between the American workers and the workers of Western Europe, between the workers of the U. S. and the workers of Latin America, of the colonies of the American imperialists and the workers of other imperialist colonies.

Contact of the American workers (through international workers correspondence) with the workers of the Soviet Union and the workers of American colonies is of especial importance.

The Central Worker Correspondence Bureau must create a department for this work.

Similarly in each district a responsible Worker Correspondence Bureau should be set up with the inclusion of the best of non-Party workers. The main task of this bureau will be to develop local worker correspondents circles in the industrial centers of the district.

In developing local groups of worker correspondents our orientation must be towards the building up of shop worker correspondents groups wherever possible.

Local conferences of the worker correspondents must be called from time to time in order to clarify the campaigns of the Party and to broaden and improve the movement.

General local conferences of the language paper correspondents groups with the Daily Worker correspondent groups must be held from time to time.

Such conferences will give the correct orientation to the work of the language groups and will result in the exchange of very valuable information which will permit the extension of shop activities of the Party and recruit new members.

Provision must be made for the transmission to the Daily Worker of the most important correspondence received by the language press. All of this will show the necessity of and will help accomplish a better co-ordination of the activities of the various language groups with the Party.

The international exchange of worker correspondence must be developed through various channels. Through shop groups, through industrial unions, through fraternal organizations, through individual workers, etc.

A Worker Correspondence Bulletin should be issued monthly in order to guide, coordinate and develop the workers correspondents movement.

loyally anxious to build the T.U.U.L. revolutionary unions, to help the Party correct its line and fight the Right Danger in practice—there should be much of the space of Labor Unity filled with splendid and helpful criticism of concrete opportunist errors, written by workers. But one can not find such a thing in Labor Unity.

It seems that there is insufficient comprehension of the necessity of this among our comrades leading the T.U.U.L. work. We must develop that ability to "link up" self-criticism with practical work, of making Labor Unity the voice of the workers' complaints against our mistakes as well as of complaints against capitalist exploitation.

The fight against the Right Danger is not limited to Party members, nor to the columns of the Daily Worker. It must be encouraged among the masses, and find a place in what the Labor Unity ought to be—the organ of mass expression.