

Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

(Section of the Communist International)

WORKERS
OF THE WORLD,
UNITE!

Speed the Signature Collection Campaign
for the Unemployment Insurance Bill.
Unemployment Insurance Must
Be Won Now!

Vol. VII, No. 284

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office
at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1930

CITY EDITION

Price 3 Cents

Workers! Demonstrate, Fight Against the Bosses War Plots!

(Joint Manifesto of the Communist Parties of Mexico,
Canada and the U. S. A.)

Workers:

War is being prepared! War, in which you will be ordered to shoot your brother workers, for the profits of the capitalists!

The economic crisis, which has thrown 9 millions of workers out of a job in the United States; 800,000 in Mexico and more than a million unemployed workers and bankrupt farmers in Canada which reveals the bankruptcy of the capitalist system, has already brought misery and starvation to millions of men, women and children. Now the added terrors of war threaten us!

Against whom is this war directed? Against the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, against the workers' government of Soviet Russia!

Why do our bosses move rapidly towards war on the Soviet Union? Because in the Soviet Union capitalism has been abolished, the workers are in complete control, and have demonstrated their ability to build a new society, a socialist society, without any bosses, without any capitalists. Not only have the capitalists been abolished, but the miseries of capitalism are also being wiped out. Already, the Soviet Union has abolished unemployment, at a moment when capitalism has thrown on the streets millions of workers to starve and die. Already the Soviet Union has demonstrated the ability to build industry for the benefit of the people, ten times as fast as capitalism, in its period of growth, was able to build for the profit of the bosses. That is why the capitalists have determined to make a desperate military attack, in the hopes of destroying with their guns, poison gas, and tanks, the workers' government which stands as a living example to be copied by the oppressed of all the world. This military adventure for the benefit of capitalism, is directed against the working class, and they expect you, the workers of Canada, Mexico and the U. S. A., to fight it for them.

Preparations for war are seen in the economic blockade measures being adopted by the U. S. Government; in the war speech of Hoover's lieutenant, Hyde; in the savage newspaper campaign of the capitalist press; and in the exposure of the plot of American, British and French imperialism, just exposed, to start active war in 1931. It is also seen in the slanders of the "socialist" leader, Hillquit, of the fake "socialist" party, and in the actions of the Rubio government of Mexico, agent of Wall Street.

Workers, you must understand that even these first measures to blockade the trade of the Soviet Union, is deepening the economic crisis, throwing more of you out of the factories, deepening your starvation. When war comes, you will pay a heavier price.

The Soviet Union is the stronghold and inspiration of the working class of the entire world. War against it is part of the war of capitalism against those who work in every land.

Workers! Demonstrate and fight against the war plots of the capitalists and reactionaries, the Czarists and their "socialist" party lickspittles! Fight against unemployment, the fruits of capitalist rule, and demand all military funds be used for unemployment relief!

Defend the Soviet Union, fatherland of the world's working class!

CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY OF CANADA

Central Committee, Communist Party of Canada.
Central Committee, Communist Party of Mexico.
Central Committee, Communist Party of U. S. A.

Another Swindle

SENATOR CAPPER of Kansas rushes into print to uphold the Farm Board, which he recently has been condemning for its obviously stupid attempt to "reduce acreage."

He applauds the purchase of 110,000,000 bushels of wheat, made by the Board in an attempt to "peg" the price on the Chicago Wheat Pit at 73 cents. But he does not marvel, even a little, at the action, which reversed the Farm Board's policy announced before the wheat harvest, that it would buy no more, because efforts "to stabilize prices by going into the market are futile."

What the Board said on that line in July and August is still true, and the Farm Board has not given any reason for its reversal in policy precisely because of that fact. But the renewed buying of wheat has caused the change in Senator Capper's attitude to the Farm Board and all this has a significant connection.

Capper says of this new buying, that—"Uncle Sam's money saved the market, and was of immeasurable assistance to the wheat farmers of this country."

Both of these are lies. It did not "save the market," obviously, because the cause of the price drop, admitted by Capper, was the whole world surplus of wheat—and that surplus existed just as effectively after the purchases as before.

What it does amount to is a subsidy from the government, supposedly for "the wheat industry." We have no quarrel with the subsidy as such, but just when did it help? There is the rub!

The Farm Board last year, waited until after the poor and middle farmers had marketed their crop—because they need money too desperately to "hold it," before it bought. Hence it bought wheat at \$1.10 and \$1.25 from speculators, and not from the farmers. This year, it refused publicly to buy wheat, until the same thing had happened, the poor and middle farmers had been compelled to turn over their wheat for what they could get, all the way from 43 to 60 cents a bushel, to the speculators, and then gave these speculators a nice profit by buying 50,000,000 bushels at 73 cents! The reason for Capper's change in attitude was because this allowed the rich farmers, who even participate with the speculators and bankers in the so-called "cooperatives," the rich farmers who have credit enough to be able to hold their wheat, to share in the benefit of the government subsidy and the artificially "pegged" price!

So there is nothing mysterious in all this. The "market" is saved only for a time. The workers in the cities must keep on paying high prices for bread. The great majority of wheat farmers, the poor and middle farmers, are swindled, and the rich farmers and speculators came out ahead.

The moral of all this is that poor and middle farmers have more interests in common with the workers in the cities than they have with the rich farmers, speculators and the capitalist government. They should ally together to fight this combination of capitalist crooks—including Senator Capper, spokesman for the rich farmer capitalists.

Moscow Trial Shows World's Workers Alone Can Stop Bosses' War Planning

By WILLIAM WEINSTONE.
(Special Cable to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Nov. 26.—In the Trade Union Hall, where the famous trials against the Social Revolutionary Terrorists, and the Shakhly saboteurs were held, the trial against the counter-revolutionary disrupters and spies of international capital opened yesterday with the reading of the extensive indictment against eight leaders of the industrial party.

At the moment of the reading of the indictment the entire city of Moscow was in demonstration. Huge columns of demonstrators, factory workers, filed past the hall in one of the most powerful demonstrations held in recent years. The demonstration was alive with banners demanding the sternest justice against the agents of international imperialism. This was a profound answer to the lies of the capitalist and socialist press throughout the world which with shameless audacity called the indictment against the anti-Soviet war plotters a fabrication, and

Ramzin Admits Fear of Militant Toilers Held Back War

who represent the charges in the trial as an attempt to shift attention away from the alleged crisis in the country.

The Soviet prosecution will not only expose the desperate acts of sabotage directed at the disruption of the Five Year Plan as part of the plan to prepare the way for successful intervention, but will reveal the indisputable facts showing the Soviet and world proletariat that the bourgeoisie, headed by the French reaction, recognizing the success of socialist upbuilding have set their minds on intervention in 1930, and now have postponed it to 1931.

Confessions of members of the central committee of the "industrial party" is striking proof of the charges repeatedly made by the revolutionary movement that actual war preparations against the Soviet Union

were under way, and that the Religious Crusade, the Polish provocations, the Chinese Eastern Railway war, and the "dumping" campaign are links in the world bourgeois war against the socialist fatherland.

The Fish Committee in the United States, the hypocritical anti-Soviet dumping campaign are all part of the movement culminating in war in 1931.

The American proletariat will learn through the trial that never was so imminent against the advancing Soviets as now. The confession of Ramzin, chief of the saboteurs, revealed among the strong reasons for the postponement of the intervention, was the rise in the revolutionary world movement, showing clearly that upon the working class alone depends whether the plans of the imperialists to plunge the masses in war and to enslave the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union, by riveting the imperialist chains on them and firmer on the world's exploited, will succeed.

Trade Union Unity League Wins Phila. Shoe Strike

Defeat 10 per Cent Cut in Model Shop; Force
Recognition of Shop Committee; Another
Shop in Philadelphia Still On Strike

CALL HUGE ANTI INJUNCTION MEET

All Workers Rally to
Central Opera House!

NEW YORK.—While shop organization to smash the injunctions is being speeded up, the Trade Union Unity Council and the International Labor Defense cooperates to call an enormous mass meeting as a further mobilization for new demonstrations to come soon.

The mass meeting at which all forces should mobilize, every militant worker of every industry come, will be held Wednesday night, Dec. 3, in Central Opera House, 69th St. and Third Ave. All unemployed workers are invited especially. Here the reasons for the life and death struggle the unions and jobs of New York are waging against the injunction menace will be explained, and plans announced to carry on the fight.

Mass violation centers just now around Zelgreen Cafeteria, where the A. F. L. and boss conspired to get an injunction to defend the twelve hour day and frequent battles have been fought, the latest one on Monday with 3,000 pickets who held the fort for two and a half hours against extreme police brutality.

The Smash The Injunctions Committee asks all workers or jobless who have a little time to be ready to come at the call to help distribute 50,000 leaflets against the injunction which will be ready in a day or so.

TO PROTEST DEPORTATIONS

NEW YORK.—Tomorrow evening a mass meeting will be held in Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. Fourth St., under the auspices of the Council for the Protection of the Foreign Born to protest the persecution of workers born in foreign countries.

Earl Browder, J. Louis Engdahl, Herbert Newton, S. Norvatt and language speakers will discuss the various problems confronting the alien in the United States and the national convention of the council that will open this Sunday in Washington, D. C.

Deportations of foreign-born workers will be vigilantly protested at this meeting. The Serio case will be gone into and how this worker's life is endangered by this probable deportation to Italy, where he faces a certain death at the hands of the Black Shirts will be told by J. Louis Engdahl of the International Labor Defense.

The national office of the Council for the Protection of the Foreign Born report conferences of foreign-born workers have been held in over 40 cities throughout the United States and at least 400 delegates will be present.

300,000 IN CHINA RED ARMY; NEW CITY CAPTURED

Flood Shanghai With
Red Leaflets

Reports from Shanghai to the New York Times state that the Red Army of China is rapidly advancing. In Hupeh the city of Siangyin is now under Soviet rule.

On Tuesday a Communist demonstration took place in Shanghai. Two main business streets were flooded with leaflets urging the workers to revolt against the Chiang Kai Shek government and support the Soviet territories which were rapidly being extended.

A report from the interior stated that the total field armies commanded by Communists now numbered over 300,000 men. According to this report 75 per cent of the armies was composed of revolutionary peasants, 20 per cent were soldiers who mutinied from the ranks of the Nationalists and 5 per cent were workers and Communist Party members.

The same cable says that a so-called crack regiment of the Chiang Kai Shek army was sent against the Red Army, but it went over to the side of the revolutionary forces.

HOOPER FEASTS; JOBLESS STARVE.
WASHINGTON, D.C.—Hoover and his family will fill themselves today with six turkeys.

If You Want the "Worker" to Continue, Rush in Funds!

Yesterday, the Daily Worker was on the verge of not appearing at all. No money was available for the bare cost of printing. The compositors refused to work and finally agreed to go ahead only after assurance of being paid today.

This is the situation now every day! There will be no paper unless funds are rushed in to overcome the growing tasks which face the Daily Worker.

The Daily Worker must not shut down at this time because of lack of funds! The class battles throughout the world are growing sharper. Only the Daily Worker is telling the truth to the workers and pointing out the road of struggle.

The war against the Soviet Union is being prepared at the same time that unemployment grows in the United States, and

throughout the capitalist world. Wage cuts are being handed out to the American workers. The bosses are trying to keep the workers from fighting against wage cuts; they direct their attention to war against the Soviet Union.

At this critical moment in the struggle of the workers in the United States and in the Soviet Union, the Daily Worker is faced with a serious danger. Every day the deficit mounts. Funds are slow in coming in. We need \$30,000, and we need it soon!

If the readers and supporters of the Daily Worker want the facts of the Moscow trial to be published, if the Daily Worker is to continue to grow, there must be no delay in sending in funds.

Support the Daily Worker!
We must have money immediately!
Send in your contribution today!

Cut this out and mail immediately to the Daily Worker, 30 E. 13th St., New York City.

RED SHOCK TROOPS

For

\$30,000 DAILY WORKER EMERGENCY FUND

Enclosed find dollars cents.
We pledge to build RED SHOCK TROOPS for the successful completion of the \$30,000 DAILY WORKER EMERGENCY FUND.
This list is being sent by
NAME
ADDRESS

RAMZIN TELLS ALL OF IMPERIALIST WAR PLOT AGAINST SOVIET UNION

Former Capitalists Put
Up Money to Push
Intervention

French Bosses In Lead
Carried On Sabotage
to Spur on War

(Special Cable to Daily Worker.)

AFTERNOON REPORT

MOSCOW, Nov. 26.—The trial of the counter-revolutionary members of the "industrial party" continued today with the statement of Professor Ramzin, one of the defendants. He spoke slowly and composedly with the voice of an experienced lecturer.

Contrary to the rumors which have been circulated that the defendants would repudiate in open court their statements made during the preliminary investigation, Professor Ramzin confirmed entirely his previous statements and made substantial additions.

How It Happened.

Ramzin began by picturing the conditions under which the engineers came to their counter-revolutionary tactics. The leading old engineers, he said, because of the revolution lost their privileged positions, and, convinced of the instability of the Soviet power, expected the re-establishment of capitalism. The former capitalist owners, who fled abroad, maintained steady connections, sent money freely.

When Socialist reconstruction began, he continued, their hopes vanished of Soviet power reverting to capitalism. The difficulties accompanying reconstruction and the struggle within the Communist Party revived their hopes as to the possibility of overthrowing the Soviet Government.

When information of an impending intervention came from abroad, Professor Ramzin stated, the engineers endeavored to assure their security if the overthrow succeeded. The kernel of the "industrial party" was then represented by two groups of reactionary engineers in the mining and transport industries. The central group had forty to sixty members, the total membership was about 2,000.

"As the organization grew," said Ramzin, "a more uniform political platform was worked out. A capitalist



Now, you've benefited by me—please don't forget to feed your children Christmas!

DELGASS LIES USED TO COVER WAR PLOT FACTS

Newspapers Fake More
Anti-Soviet Stories

Not a day without several attempts made on a large scale to more closely to imperialist war against the Soviet Union. Yesterday while capitalist newspapers were being forced to print the startling confessions of the leader of the saboteurs in Moscow, new and wilder lies and charges against the Soviet Union were given great prominence. The immediate aim is evidently to distract attention from Ramzin's confession that he and his following conspired with British and French army heads for open invasion and dismemberment of the Soviet Union.

Yesterday morning newspapers gave huge prominence to the testimony the day before at the Fish committee hearing in Washington by the same Delgass, a discredited former em-

(Continued on Page Three)

AMTORG PROTEST MELLON EMBARGO

Prohibiting Imports Is
End of Trade

NEW YORK.—Amtorg Trading Corporation, which handles most of the trade between Soviet Union and U. S., regards the new order signed Monday by Mellon as practically the end of the trade which keeps thousands of American workers at their jobs, if the prohibition of imports from the Soviet Union made possible by that order is actually put into effect. This is the gist of a statement issued by Peter A. Bogdanov, chairman of the board of directors of Amtorg, yesterday. The statement says in part:

"The new regulations issued by the Treasury Department will undoubtedly prove a surprise to the business organizations in this country trading with the Soviet Union. Various interpretations of the aims and purposes of these regulations have appeared in the press. I can only express my fear that in an atmosphere of continued attacks on the limited Soviet imports into this country by certain groups and individuals, attempts may be made under these regulations by those opposed to Soviet-American trade to render its course more difficult, or even impossible. The absence of normal relations between the Soviet Union and the United States would make it easier for these groups to accomplish this aim.

6 Times Pre-War

"The Amtorg Trading Corporation has always striven to expand the economic relations between the two countries. During the twelve months ending September 30, 1930, Soviet purchases in this country amounted to \$149,223,000, six times the pre-war volume, while sales of Soviet products here made up \$31,017,000, only about 50 per cent more than before the war. In other words, for every dollar's worth of Soviet products sold here nearly five dollars' worth of American products is purchased for export to the Soviet Union. In addition, while imports from the Soviet Union consist principally of raw materials, Soviet purchases here consist largely of machinery and other manufactured products."

Engineer Laritchev
Admits Plans of
Intervention

Gives Plot's History
Tells How He Faked
Figs. of 5-Year Plan

(Special Cable to the Daily Worker)

LATEST REPORT

MOSCOW, Nov. 26.—Professor Ramzin at this morning's trial reviewed the wrecking activities of the "industrial party" in the Soviet Union confirming and amplifying his previous statements. Instructions for united activity of the wreckers was given by the emigres.

In 1927 the whole activity was directed to the preparation for intervention. The main objective was the restriction of the pace of development of industry. Instructions were worked out in secret meetings of the Central Committee of the "industrial party." The activity embraced all branches of industry. The wreckers developed plans for the creation of a crisis above all in the coal, electric and fuel industries. In proportion as the movement approached for intervention, the espionage work increased. The "central committee" provided detailed reports to the trade and industry committee in Paris, and to the French general staff regarding the electrical, agricultural and war industries.

Admits "Heavy Crimes"

Concluding, Ramzin declared, "I am aware of the heavy committed. We aimed at the overthrow of the Soviet power with the help of intervention. We committed reason, not only against the Soviet state, but against the native country which was to be plunged into starvation, war and misery. As enemies of Socialism and the Proletarian Dictatorship we were agents of French imperialism. The whole heavy responsibility lies on the members of the central committee of the "industrial party," especially on me as leader."

The next accused engineer, Laritchev, was called. Speaking with self-possession, Laritchev began with a complete admission of guilt. He declared it was his duty to reveal before the whole world a full picture of the wrecking activities and preparation for intervention. He described in detail the causes of the transformation of the engineer's committee from a caste organization into a class party with the object of representing the interests of industry.

Clear Talk.

The statements of the defendants were extraordinarily clearly constructed and give a deep insight into the political differentiation within the engineering section. Beginning with the Five-Year Plan they incited all engineers to the establishment of their "general line": restoration of capitalism in opposition to the general line of the Communist Party in building up Socialism. The organization of the secret party with definite political character aimed at the control of industry, and was widened by the development of other secret parties; peasant's party and Gromann's manshevik group. The character of the future government was to accord with the object of insuring control of heavy industry after the overthrow. A military dictatorship was planned to suppress the resistance of the workers and peasants. Laritchev is to continue his speech (Continued on Page Two)

Notice to Delegates to Washington Meet

1. The Council for the Protection of the Foreign Born asks all delegates to the convention in Washington, D. C., to report in that city at 1237 Seventh St., N.W.

2. The New York and surrounding territory delegations are instructed to immediately forward their credentials and \$6 fare money. This group of delegates will meet at Irving Plaza, Saturday, Nov. 29, at 1 p. m. sharp and will depart for Washington one hour later.

COLLECT SIGNATURES FOR JOBLESS INSURANCE! SPEED THE CAMPAIGN!

Take Out a List and Sign Up Everybody Who Thinks the Jobless Workers Should Not Starve This Winter.

LETTERS FROM THE SHOPS

Jobless Girls Forced to Sleep In Park, Hotel Bathrooms and Live On Scraps; Fight This!

Unemployed Councils Must Spur On Fight For Signatures For March On Congress

(By a Worker Correspondent)
OAKLAND, Cal.—Capitalist crisis, whose whole burden is pushed on the backs of the workers, has brought to workers such misery, that not only gnawing of bodies which starvation brings is felt, but great numbers have no place to lay their heads. Especially the women sufferers feel it more, because they are more quickly picked up as "solicitors" if they hang around long in one place.

Mary B. and Margaret S. losing their jobs as clerks in Chicago and seeing no chances of getting work, hiked out to Los Angeles, looking for better opportunities, especially being fed up on the "movie chances" in Hollywood. Good looking and young, it did not come to their minds that no jobs will be handed out to them.

Could Not Find Work

Hiked out to Los Angeles with \$17 between them. Started looking for work immediately. They tried everywhere, the movies and the shops, but found nothing. Week went by and only \$2.10 remained. Someone told them of better possibilities in Oakland because there are more factories here. Hiked out here with 20 cents between them and starvation. "We tried hard to get a room in a boarding house telling the landlady we were paying when we got a job, but were refused. Went to Y.M.C.A. and they told us they were filled. All night we walked main streets, always fearing to be picked up as "solicitors."

Next morning washed up in city rest room and buying dough nuts for 5 cents, went looking for work. Walked all forenoon. Getting nothing to do, feeling dead tired and hungry, went to Lake Merritt Park and slept on the grass for the rest of afternoon. Evening came and we knew that it was not safe anymore to walk streets for officers would recognize us and pull us in.

"We sat in Chabot Park until 11:30 and then decided to go to hotels and get to bathrooms, where we could lock ourselves up overnight. We had to separate and go to different hotels. Slept in Bathroom.

"I succeeded well," said Margaret. "Slept on the floor mat all night. Knocks came occasionally, but under

Bad Conditions at the Republic Enamel Works

(By a Worker Correspondent)
CANTON, Ohio—At the Republic Stamping and Enameling Co.

One man was fired for whistling to himself. It disturbed the boss. The rag boy was fired for having sore eyes. The lad got something in his eye and went to the nurse to get it taken out the nurse could not help him, so she sent him to the company doctor. The doctor called the boss and told him to fire the boy for his eyes were too bad to work.

\$30 for Finger
One worker in the machine shop had one of his fingers cut off. He was given 30 dollars and told him not to come back. They are firing the burners if they do not buy the wares they spoil. One burner was fired for no reason at all.

One worker was forced to buy a percolator and he did not even get the top for it and had to pay the full price. City buses are not allowed to stop at the factory gates to take on or unload workers.

Fire Girl Worker
In the grey enamel dept. one girl was fired for playing. During lunch time she joked with another girl in fun. The boss saw her so she was fired. She went to the boss and begged for her job back. She said her husband was in the navy and she had a small baby to support.

Lousy Drinking Water
Drinking water in the factory is rotten and it is not fit to wash in and the workers have to drink it or do without. There is no rest rooms for the workers and the toilets are filthy and they furnish no toilet paper for weeks at a time.

The workers here are not allowed to use lights only when it is impossible for the workers to see even and when they strain their eyes.

Want to Organize.
Some of the girls were using enamel cups to drink out of. The boss saw them and charged them 25c apiece for them. They will not leave the workers go in and out the main gates any more. They have to use the side gates and walk all the way around the shop.

Some of the workers here are ready to organize but some of them still cannot see the reason for organizing. There are about 350 workers employed here and around 250 girls. There are several militant workers here and some of the other workers can see that they will have to fight to change the rotten conditions.

—Canton Worker.

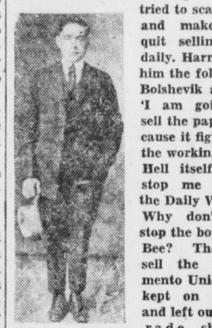
District 19, Denver First to Reach December Quota in Campaign for 60,000

While some districts are just rubbing their eyes after a long sleep in the 60,000 Daily Worker circulation campaign Dist. 19, Denver, is the first district to reach the December quota. The district has already made a slash in the January 1 quota.

The total circulation of bundles and subs in the Denver district in September was 120. Today the total is 221. The quota set the Denver district was an increase of 100 in subs and bundles by December 1. By January 1 the quota increase of another 100 in subs and bundles. James Allender, district organizer, the quota not only will be reached but surpassed.

SACRAMENTO ISSUES WIDE CHALLENGES

Mike Daniels, Daily Worker representative in Sacramento, writes: "Harry Gonroff has been selling the Daily since first began party work here five months ago. A cop tried to scare him and make him quit selling our daily. Harry gave him the following Bolshevik answer 'I am going to sell the paper because it fights for the working man. Hell itself can't stop me selling the Daily Worker. Why don't you stop the boys who Bee? The cop sell the Sacramento Union and kept on moving, and left our comrade shouting 'Daily Worker, the Red Communist paper.'



Harry Gonroff sells 50 copies daily at 2nd and 8th, Sacramento.

"The Red Builders News club is doing splendid work spreading the Daily Worker everywhere.

"We are challenging all sections of District 13 with the exception of Los Angeles. Three cheers for our Daily and we will go over the top. Our aim is 250 copies daily and 50 subs by January. Frisco, Oakland, Santa Clara wake up. Sacramento challenges!"

CONNECTICUT UNITS COMMENCE ACTIVITY

This is from R. S. Kling, Daily Worker representative in District 15, Connecticut:

"Our newest unit is the first to become active in the drive. Danbury reports they are selling 5 copies on the newsstand and expect to increase the order.

"Waterbury: Every member will try

Laritchev and Kalinikov. The conversation, Ramzin said, concerned the announcement of the arrival of a representative of the "industrial party" to the trade and industry committee in Paris through the Agent Mr. K. They exchanged opinions on the details of the intervention.

The second meeting, Professor Ramzin went on to relate, was in the beginning of 1929 at Laritchev's. The conversation was on the results of the Paris negotiations. Agent K already was informed regarding the necessity of the introduction of Agent R to the "industrial party." Agent K demanded more exact reports on the various branches of industry which Ramzin later gave.

The first meeting with Agent R was in the presence of Otekin and Engineer Dordon. The discussion was on the regulation of further connections. The second conversation was in the middle of 1929 at Kalinikov's house. It was chiefly concerned with the preparation of acts of sabotage for war preparation. Ramzin explained the plans of sabotage by stopping the electric power stations and disturbing the war industries.

Agent R demanded detailed reports on the situation in the aviation industry in the Soviet Union. The

Recruit First Red Shock Troops

The following is a list of donations of the first Red Shock Troops of members of the Plenum in New York City.

District	Name	City	State	Amount		
DISTRICT 1	Nat Kaplan	Boston	Mass.	1.00		
	Harry Canton	Boston	Mass.	1.00		
	Pat Irvine	Boston	Mass.	1.00		
	Joe Shifman	Boston	Mass.	1.00		
	Hichberg	Boston	Mass.	1.00		
					\$2.00	
	DISTRICT 2	Wm. Z. Foster	New York	N. Y.	1.00	
		V. Plait	N. Y.		.25	
		Y. Martin	N. Y.		1.00	
		B. Sklar	N. Y.		1.00	
J. Potash		N. Y.		.25		
H. Puro		N. Y.		1.00		
O. Morton		N. Y.		1.00		
E. Anderson		N. Y.		.25		
J. B. Winkul		N. Y.		1.00		
P. Norman		N. Y.		1.00		
DISTRICT 3	Al Gordon	Phila.	Pa.	.50		
	L. Lisian	Phila.	Pa.	.50		
	Wm. Lawrence	Phila.	Pa.	.50		
	G. Gannett	Phila.	Pa.	.50		
					\$2.00	
	DISTRICT 4	Lustig	Buffalo	N. Y.	1.00	
		W. D. Barry	N. Y.		1.00	
		S. Riven	Albany	N. Y.	2.00	
						\$6.00
		DISTRICT 5	M. Jurasich	RD 2, New Sheffield	1.00	
M. Saltzman			Pittsburgh	Pa.	1.00	
				\$20.00		

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

FACTORY MEETS IN U.S.S.R. DEMAND DEATH PENALTY FOR SABOTAGERS

Whole Nation Aroused Against Enemies Of Soviets

MOSCOW.—The publication of the indictment against the members of the "Industrial Party" has caused a tremendous wave of indignation amongst the masses of the Soviet Union. Meetings are taking place in factories, workers, institutions, offices, etc., all over the country and resolutions are being adopted demanding stern punishment for the criminals.

A resolution adopted by the 37,000 workers of the "Red Putlov" works in Leningrad demands that the Supreme Court should impose the capital sentence on the sabotegers should they be found guilty. Similar resolutions have been adopted in Moscow, Charkov, Tiflis, etc. As a practical result of the exposure of the criminals, many workers are entering trade schools and technical schools with a view to training themselves as specialists. The students of the technical high schools are adopting resolutions pledging themselves to supply soviet industry as quickly as possible with skilled engineers and technicians.

The employees of the State Plan Economic Commission in which the sabotegers have conducted their activities for years, demand the imposition of capital punishment. At the same time they appeal to all honest engineers and specialists to rally to the cause of socialism.

Meetings of Moscow engineers and technicians called to discuss the activities of the "Industrial Party" have unanimously adopted resolutions calling for the execution of all the men in the dock found guilty of espionage and sabotage. The resolutions declare that the overwhelming majority of the engineers are wholeheartedly with the workers and are equally indignant at the treachery of a few in their ranks. The sabotegers are an isolated group working in the interests of capitalism. They merit the contempt and hatred of all those working with the proletariat for the building up of socialism. The Soviet engineers stand should to shoulder with the working class for socialism.

From Chattanooga, Tenn., we hear from the district organizer: "I am convinced that our subscription and bundle order list will show a considerable increase soon and that, what is most important, the bills will be paid."

"I just received my first check for compensation for my war time disability so I will lose no time in sending in a renewal to the Daily Worker." P. L., California.

DELGASS LIES TO COVER WAR PLOT

Newspapers Fake More Anti-Soviet Stories

(Continued from Page One)

ploye of Amtorg, who testified once before in New York. The Fish committee is in desperate need of some material, and is hearing all over again the warmed stories of former witnesses: Delgass, "Father" Walsh, and the mysterious, process dodging "prisoners" escaped from Soviet convict camps.

Delgass claimed that Amtorg was conducting espionage by buying secretly Liberty Motors for airplanes, with printed war department directions, and making sketches of U. S. artillery.

War Department Roused.

The U. S. war department, which evidently lets departmental patriotism get ahead of the larger needs of the war makers, promptly published a statement that this was all bunk. Anybody can buy Liberty motors, directions are always given with them, and anybody can see the new artillery at Aberdeen proving grounds.

Then the British Daily Mail published a story that the Soviet ambassador in London had captured and was holding prisoner two "Ogpu Secret Agents" who had come to take him back to Moscow. Ambassador Sokolnikoff has a wife, who was labeled as an "Ogpu agent" herself by the British capitalist press. This sublimely ridiculous story was immediately denied by the Soviet ambassador.

Newspaper Attacks.

Meanwhile the New York Post published yesterday its ninth article of the Knickerbocker series, this one trying to make out that all the kulaks who go to work in Soviet industry after collectivization is carried out are "convicts" and make the goods produced "convict labor": barred from entry under the U. S. customs regulations and the tariff act. Even Knickerbocker admits the "convicts" get the same wages as the other workers in Russia.

The New York Times continues its unusually stupid series whose main object is to try to prove that no rewards to Soviet Union labor can come from the Five Year Plan construction for the next 25 years. The Times own Moscow correspondent stated recently that some of the rewards are already flowing in, during the third year of the plan.

Congressman Fish yesterday made the Post's series by Knickerbocker a part of the Fish committee records, and added his complete endorsement to the series of mixed fact and the growth of the Soviet industry and lies about "convict labor" which the Post has been running.

More Wage Cuts Threatened for German Toilers

BERLIN.—The textile barons are preparing a wage offensive. The Hansa-Jute spinners and weavers announce a wage-cut of from 10 to 15 per cent on fixed wages and a cut of from 10 to 30 per cent in piece-work rates. For piece work men workers earned about 78 Pfennig an hour and women workers about 56 Pfennig an hour. The workers rejected the employers proposal and the whole staff has now been given notice. Those who are prepared to accept the cut will be reinstated. The action has been taken at the instance of the Employers Federation.

Wage-Cut for Bavarian Workers.

The wage negotiations between the reformist union officials and the employers before the arbitration court in Dresden have ended with an arbitration order of a 5 per cent wage-cut for the Bavarian metal workers. The union will probably reject the decision, but accept it should it be made binding.

AUSTRO FASCISTS PLAN SHARPER BATTLES SOON

VIENNA.—At the meeting in honor of the returned putschist Major Pabst, the Heimwehr leader Steidle declared that the Heimwehr must strengthen its forces. It was to be hoped that the present government which had the support of the Heimwehr would not compromise with the enemy, but would ruthlessly carry out the measures necessary in the interests of the state. Pabst himself was much more outspoken. He declared that the Heimwehr must seize power in the State in the near future. Only the green-white flag of the Heimwehr should fly over Austria and when this was achieved the impulse would affect also the great German Fatherland.

8 Reds Go On Trial In Hungary for Activities

The Communists Czernath, Wetner and 6 companions were tried recently here on charges of having made Communist propaganda and organized illegal demonstrations. Weiner was sentenced to 2 years hard labor for having attempted to overthrow the existing order of society. Czernath was remanded for further inquiries, whilst the other 6 had to be acquitted for want of evidence.

RAMZIN TELLS ALL OF IMPERIALIST WAR PLOT AGAINST SOVIET UNION

(Continued from Page One)

talist republic was chosen as the future government. The economic policy which we advocated contemplated extended stock companies and new industrial plants. Surplus capital was to compensate the big landlords.

Not Plato, But Poincare.

Ramzin pictured the alleged philosophical principles underlying their plans as based on the philosophy of Plato, of rule by engineers, which would be demanded within the developed capitalist society.

Subsequent statements revealed the real support was not Plato's philosophy, but French imperialism and its vassals. Not the engineers were the contemplated heads of the proposed capitalist republic, but the big capitalist, Denissov, president of the commercial and industrial committee in Paris.

The engineers' party, lacking a social basis, sought connection with the other reactionary secret party of Chaianov, supported by rich farmers.

Following the picture of the development of the sabotegers' tactics, there was shown a close link with the imperialist military plans.

The first period was to be characterized by sabotage in industries producing articles of mass consumption. During the reconstruction, the sabotegers concentrated on the metal industry. With the approach of intervention, the sabotage was concentrated on the war industry, transport and electric power.

Professor Ramzin then detailed the personal conversations he had in Paris on Oct. 28 with members of the commercial and industrial committee. Now more than previously he brought forward Briand and Poincare's part in the war plot. Close connection with the French general staff of the army already existed, Professor Ramzin admitted. Personal conferences with Colonels Joinville and Richard. The chief general of Denekis's staff, General Lukowski, was to be the contemplated leader in the militarist intervention.

General Janin, former French plenipotentiary in Kolchak's camp, was the contemplated chief of the special commission of the combined general staff of France, England and Poland.

Professor Ramzin gave a detailed picture of the function of the leading personalities in the French government, such as Poincare, Briand, Loucheur and the general staff in the war plot against the Soviet Union.

This caused a great commotion in the audience. Likewise the statement of the role of the French government in transmitting enormous sums of money caused an uproar. The session was then adjourned to 10 p. m.

(Special Cable to Daily Worker)
MOSCOW, Nov. 26.—The trial reopened today at 10 o'clock. Professor

Spend TONIGHT (Thanksgiving) at the

th
"ICOR" BAZAAR

HELP BUILD THE SOVIE UNION!

Attend the
SIXTH ANNUAL "ICOR" BAZAAR
For the benefit of Jewish Colonization
in Biro-Bidjan, U. S. S. R.

TWO MORE DAYS

FRIDAY NOVEMBER 28
SATURDAY NOVEMBER 29

165TH INFANTRY ARMORY
68 Lexington Avenue, New York City
(Between 25th and 26th Streets)

Articles of all kinds at "DUMPING" prices

Program:

THIS AFTERNOON—Dances and plays
TONIGHT—Dancing galore, Vernon Andrade's Negro Orchestra
FRIDAY EVENING—Johnson's Negro Choir (from "Green Pastures") also Dancing
SATURDAY EVENING—Huge Biro-Bidjan Ball. Two Orchestras—Ridgeley's Band, and Vernon Andrade's Negro Orchestra

Two Restaurants and fine Buffet every Night!

Saturday Night last day of Bazaar—All articles will be sold at your own price

TICKETS: Combination \$1.25 for all four days; Saturday 75 cents; Wednesday Thursday and Friday 50 cents. No hat checks

After the Marine "Strike" in Philadelphia

By R. B. HUDSON

IN the early part of October the Marine Workers Industrial Union called a strike of longshoremen in the Port of Philadelphia. This strike failed because there was no organizational basis for it; no committees of action; no strike vote was taken, no workers involved in the strike committee or the preparations for the strike; and because the local organizers attempted to apply the strategy and tactics of the I.W.W. to the situation.

In July, as a result of past mistakes, a program of action was worked out calling for a campaign to develop a strike upon the expiration of the I.L.A. agreement in September. For three months continuous agitation for a strike and against a renewal of the agreement was carried on.

During the end of September the work was intensified and additional forces were drawn into the port. Because of the past agitation and the fact that the agreement was being renewed the organizers demanded that immediate action, a strike, be taken.

While there was no organizational response to the work, and no committees of action were established, a certain dissatisfaction was evident amongst the longshoremen.

The bosses and the I.L.A. did not know if the workers would strike against a renewal of the agreement. Probably due to our agitation, the longshoremen did not receive a direct wage cut.

When the strike was called and our organizational weakness was exposed, the bosses and the I.L.A. immediately took the offensive against the M.W.I.U.

The morning after the strike was called the Union held an open air meeting. About 2,000 longshoremen attended the meeting. Fifteen policemen were there. Baker, the organizer of the I.L.A. was at the meeting and attempted to get the soap box but failed. After the meeting the M.W.I.U. organizers, 10 or 12 of them, left in an organized group. Baker, shouting provocative remarks against the Union, he had a well organized bunch of gangsters who attacked the organizers from the rear, bricks and bottles were thrown at them. The police did not interfere. Thousands of longshoremen followed the organizers who retreated under a barrage of bricks and bottles from the hands of these gangsters. Groups of gangsters were waiting in all of the alleys in the vicinity of the M.W.I.U. hall.

When our organizational weakness had been exposed the bosses determined to take advantage of the situation and attempt to drive the union off the waterfront. The gangsters at the strategic points and the cooperation of the police proved that everything had been well planned and organized. And to all appearances they were successful because the organizers were forced to leave without obtaining the support of the longshoremen. For several days and nights the M.W.I.U. hall was picketed by gangsters to intimidate the members and organizers.

It soon became apparent that the bosses were not only taking the offensive against the M.W.I.U. but also against the longshoremen's living conditions and wages. During the past month the following indirect wage cuts have been reported and verified.

1. MacGees Stevedoring firm in Richmond have announced that they would not pay 85 cents an hour for dock men but would only pay 50 cents an hour.

2. On Monday, November 3, Murphy and Cooks Stevedores hired five gangs of men. At noon three gangs were laid off and 50 cents non-union men were hired in their place.

3. The stevedoring firm of Milley's announced that they were only going to hire 50-cent gang men. This aroused considerable resentment amongst the longshoremen, but the company continued using these men.

However, when the M.W.I.U. issued a leaflet exposing this and the fact that the I.L.A. would not prevent the wage-cut and calling upon the workers to take action themselves, the company discontinued this temporarily.

This incident proves that the Union still has influence on the waterfront and that the bosses fear its power.

In all of these incidents the I.L.A. has absolutely refused to take any action. The men have appealed to the officials and they have been ignored.

On pier five a campaign of terror has been undertaken by the bosses to uproot the Union. Twelve workers have been fired. The dock is flooded with stool pigeons. Police have patrolled the dock for a month. After terrorizing the workers, the bosses immediately began to worsen their conditions. During the past month on this

pier new machinery has been introduced that displaces 34 workers. The amount of men used to work a ship has been cut down from 134 to 100.

Along the waterfront there has been a general worsening of conditions, introductions of speed-up—and indirect wage cuts during the past month. And much of this worsening of conditions has been done by companies which formerly were considered "good companies" by the longshoremen. These good companies have had to use 50-cent men in order to compete with the "bad companies" which have been using 50-cent men for months.

Immediately after the strike, the longshoremen were very much intimidated. To speak to them was to victimize them. They feared to enter the hall on account of stool pigeons. But there was not a reaction against the Union.

The rank and file did not unite to drive the M.W.I.U. off the waterfront. They were passive, and the fact that they did not respond to the strike call proves that they did not understand our program and we had failed to involve them.

But the facts of the past month have proven to them that our exposure of the I.L.A. was correct and that our policy of "strike against wage cuts and against the renewal of the agreement" was correct, although the Union did not have the organizational basis for calling the strike. As one of them remarked "When the I.L.A. gangsters threw bricks at you, they also were throwing 50-cent pieces at us, because the bosses are using more 50-cent men ever yday."

With the increased worsening of conditions the longshoremen are losing their intimidation and fear. They do not come to the hall but they do stop the organizers and inform them of what is happening. They are taking more interest in the M.W.I.U. and its progress because they are beginning to feel that the Union is fighting for their interests.

Every day the objective conditions are becoming more favorable for establishing the M.W.I.U. on the waterfronts. The Union must take advantage of these favorable conditions for organizational work and for developing struggle by the correct application of the T.U.U.L. and R.I.L.U. policies. Most of the mistakes we have made in the past have been due to the fact that we did not carry out the correct line as laid down by the T.U.U.L.

Immediately after the strike many of the organizers, many of whom were ex-I.W.W.'s, doubted that there would be an immediate offensive by the bosses against the workers conditions, and that even if this happened the workers would have no confidence and would not respond to the M.W.I.U. Many of the mistakes of the Union have been due to the fact that the leadership has been composed mostly of former I.W.W.'s. These men were drawn into the movement primarily because the Union was making progress and they saw possibilities of action. They brought with them their former ideology and have always resisted the program of the T.U.U.L. because they felt that their past experience had taught the correct methods of organization and of conducting strikes.

But the mistakes of the past have proven to this element the correctness of the T.U.U.L.'s program, and expensive as the lessons were, the M.W.I.U. now has a leadership that understands, believes in and is willing to apply correctly the program of the T.U.U.L. and the M.W.I.U.

The leadership of the Union must be strengthened by constant self criticism and analysis of past experiences. This has not been done in the past. There really has been no development of the leadership by reviewing the progress and mistakes of the Union. This is proven by the fact that there never has been any discussion in the National Bureau of the strike conducted in New Orleans by the M.W.I.U.

And although a Bureau meeting was held recently, the strike in Philadelphia, why it was called, why the workers failed to respond and what were the effects, were not even mentioned. How is the Union to progress if it does not admit its mistakes, analyze and thoroughly expose them?

At the future Bureau meetings this must change. And at the forthcoming National Committee meeting a relentless survey of the activities of the Union for the past six months must be made and upon the basis of the past activities of the Union and their results, a concrete program of action must be formulated that will enable the Union to consciously and successfully entrench itself amongst the exploited seamen and longshoremen and lead them in struggle against the bosses.

Returning to the Russian article we read, in contrast: "Within thirteen years infant mortality in Russia has been reduced very considerably. In 1911-13, 27.3 infants out of every 100 died. In 1924 only 21.7 out of every hundred died, and in 1926 the mortality dropped to 18.7. The Soviet child is now physically superior to the child of the czarist regime. His weight has risen 10 per cent, his chest measurement has expanded 8 per cent and his height has grown 6 per cent.

"Education is now compulsory all over Russia. At the beginning of 1930 there were 12,000,000 children in the elementary schools of Soviet Russia, 50 per cent more than in pre-revolution days."

And while tens of thousands of American farmers are losing their heavily mortgaged farms, only to swell the ranks of the industrial unemployed, here's what this capitalist magazine

and now he was not trusted by the C.P. S.U. and it was impossible to carry out his line. When Kondratiev asked how it was that the right wing Sokolnikov was with Trotskyism, it seems that the latter answered that this can be general political considerations.

After the capitulation of the right wingers in November, 192, Kondratiev considered that the reputation of his line by the right wingers was not genuine. Kondratiev states that the Central Committee of the W.P.P. considered that the right wingers would not lay down their arms. In support of this, in Kondratiev's opinion, were all those extravaganzas and distortions of the Party line in the villages, which were intended to strengthen the position of the right wingers in the Party and which increased the hopes of Kondratiev's party. Kondratiev bitterly concludes that all these hopes were shattered with the appearance of Stalin's article in the name of the Central Committee of the Party, which rectified the party line and straightened out the situation in the villages.

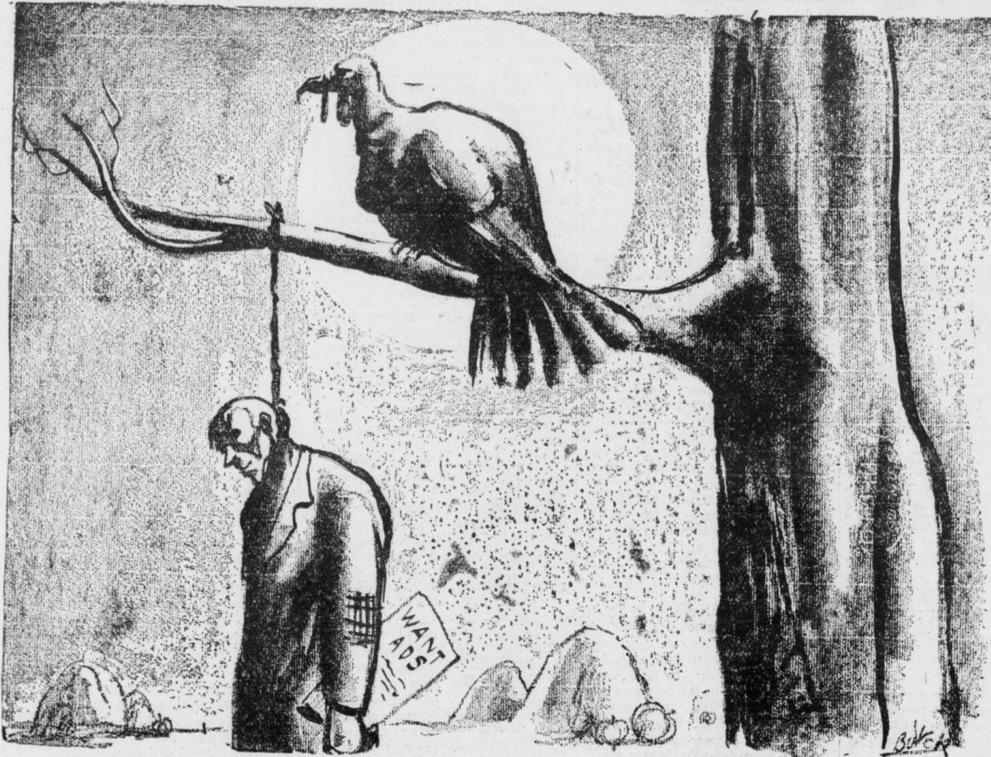
enev, but now he was not trusted by the C.P. S.U. and it was impossible to carry out his line. When Kondratiev asked how it was that the right wing Sokolnikov was with Trotskyism, it seems that the latter answered that this can be general political considerations.

After the capitulation of the right wingers in November, 192, Kondratiev considered that the reputation of his line by the right wingers was not genuine. Kondratiev states that the Central Committee of the W.P.P. considered that the right wingers would not lay down their arms. In support of this, in Kondratiev's opinion, were all those extravaganzas and distortions of the Party line in the villages, which were intended to strengthen the position of the right wingers in the Party and which increased the hopes of Kondratiev's party. Kondratiev bitterly concludes that all these hopes were shattered with the appearance of Stalin's article in the name of the Central Committee of the Party, which rectified the party line and straightened out the situation in the villages.

Still Further Right. The W.P.P. had its support also among the Trotskyists. According to Kondratiev's statement Sokolnikov told him that he considered Zinoviev and Kamenev to be men with right-wing convictions. Sokolnikov emphasized that when he was the Commissar of Finance and Kamenev was the chairman of the Council of Labor and Defense, he was supported by Kam-

"WHEN THE FROST IS ON THE PUMPKIN—"

By BURCK



Some Facts about the Soviet Union

By Labor Research Association.

THE worker who is bewildered by the current flood of vicious slander and abuse against the Soviet Union has but to turn to the Current History magazine for October. It would be difficult to compile a set of statistics more effective in demolishing the picture painted by the New York Evening Post in its pitiful efforts to achieve a "scoop." The accuracy of the statements in the Current History article was verified by the Russian-American Chamber of Commerce. What are some of these statements?

"The worker's wages have risen relatively and absolutely since the war. Real wages in 1930 were 40 per cent higher; the benefits which the worker derives from social insurance legislation and social welfare provisions, are equivalent to a rise of 85 per cent in wages and living standards.

"It is generally agreed that the workers in Russia now have plenty to eat" (bold face ours). Their dress is adequate and presentable. Some receive from their industries free fuel, free supply of water, free electric light, free transportation and from work, free special working clothes, free medical and dental service.

"If the worker's wife is employed in industry and becomes pregnant, she receives two months of rest and full pay before the birth of her child. After the child is born, she remains two weeks in the hospital, with competent nurses and physicians at her disposal, all at the expense of the government. When she leaves the hospital, she receives a lump sum for the layette, and is granted two more months of rest with full pay. For the following nine months she receives 25 per cent extra on her wages to cover the expense of child nursing. On returning to work, she finds creches for the baby and nurses to minister to her needs. In some factories there are special nurseries, now numbering thousands all over Russia, where children are taken care of while the mother works. During working hours three and a half hours to fifteen minutes every three and a half hours to feed their babies."

Compare this state of affairs with the finding of Agnes de Lima, a competent social worker who investigated conditions in the woolen mills at Passaic, N. J.: "Three women told of witnessing births of children in the mills, and several confessed to having worked up to the last day or two before giving birth to their children. In families where children come quickly, the mothers return to their machines when babies are two or three months old. Several women ascribed the death or weakness of their children to the strain of heavy mill work during pregnancy, but asked with the cynical shrug so common among these workers, 'What can we do?'"

Returning to the Russian article we read, in contrast: "Within thirteen years infant mortality in Russia has been reduced very considerably. In 1911-13, 27.3 infants out of every 100 died. In 1924 only 21.7 out of every hundred died, and in 1926 the mortality dropped to 18.7. The Soviet child is now physically superior to the child of the czarist regime. His weight has risen 10 per cent, his chest measurement has expanded 8 per cent and his height has grown 6 per cent.

"Education is now compulsory all over Russia. At the beginning of 1930 there were 12,000,000 children in the elementary schools of Soviet Russia, 50 per cent more than in pre-revolution days."

And while tens of thousands of American farmers are losing their heavily mortgaged farms, only to swell the ranks of the industrial unemployed, here's what this capitalist maga-

zine article has to say about the Soviet peasants: "The situation of the poor peasant is a vast improvement over that of 1917. Just before the revolution 130,000,000 peasants, 85 per cent of the population, owned 343,469,000 acres of land, 65 per cent of the total area. And 150,000 nobles possessed 33 per cent of the country's natural wealth. The landlords took from the peasants 450,000,000 rubles a year in rentals and mortgages. In addition the toll amounted to 1,485,000,000 gold rubles a year, or 18 rubles per head of the population.

"The October revolution redistributed 370,650,000 acres of land to the peasants. Now 96.5 per cent of the entire land area in the country belongs to them. In addition they have at their disposal 32,123,000 acres of forest land. The peasants are relieved of rent, mortgage liabilities, usurious interest on loans, for the burden of taxation now falls entirely upon the shoulders of the middle and rich peasants, the kulaks." In Soviet Russia, taxation has been reduced to only 4 rubles a head, while in prosperous America more than twice that much is annually spent for armaments alone.

"Soviet workers freeze on breadlines!" cries the Evening Post. "Stalin assassinated!" yells the Mirror. "Red rule collapsing!" shriek the Hearst papers. What is the answer of the American workers? Tell your shop mates the truth about the Soviet Union. Expose the lies of the capitalist and A. F. of L. press. Support the Friends of the Soviet Union, the organization that is building a firm link of solidarity between the workers of the United States and the U.S.S.R.

Tasks Set by Convention of League of Struggle for Negro Rights

By CYRUS BRIGGS.

Article 5

THE St. Louis convention of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights definitely placed before its membership and affiliated organizations the essential immediate tasks in the struggle against the white ruling class terrorism and oppression of the Negro masses and for unconditional equal rights with all other nationalities.

While the St. Louis convention decided upon a loose form of organization of non-dues paying members and group affiliations, all branches of the League and all affiliated organizations will be expected to carry out these immediate tasks in their various fields of activity.

Must Build Mass Organization.

One of the most important of these tasks is the creation of an effective instrument of struggle "against the special persecutions and oppressions of the Negro masses in the United States" and against the reformist allies of the oppressing class within the Negro race. This must be achieved by building the League of Struggle for Negro Rights into a real mass organization of Negro and white workers and poor farmers. In its manifesto to the workers, the convention pointed out:

"Only through a militant struggle of the Negro masses under the leadership of the Negro workers in close alliance with the militant white workers can the Negro masses achieve liberation." Must Rally White Masses for Negro Demands. And towards achieving this unity of white and Negro workers in the struggle for Negro rights, the convention gave the League a united leadership by electing white workers to its Executive Committee, among them William Z. Foster, Earl Browder, R. Baker and Clarence Hathaway—all well-known white workers and trusted leaders of the militant working-class movement in this country. The convention itself, with white workers from both the South and the North constituting almost one-third of its delegates was the first step of the League in this direction.

The major task of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights is the rallying of the Negro and white masses to the fight against lynching and special oppression and in support of the demand for the right of self-determination for the Negro majorities in the "Black Belt"—state unity of the "Black Belt"—and confiscation of the land of the white plantation owners for the Negroes who work the land. Not only the Negro masses and the northern white masses, but the white workers and poor farmers of the South must be won for this essential demand. This demand already exists in the consciousness of the southern Negroes, but needs crystallization and expression. In the past it has manifested itself in resentment even to this day over the broken promises of the republican party and the northern

capitalists of "forty acres and a mule" for each "emancipated" slave. It has shown itself in the struggle of the Negro farmers (Elaine, Ark. etc.) against the control of the bankers and planters and for the right to market their own products. By demanding confiscation of the land, the convention sharply concretized the struggle for the right of self-determination and state unity of the "Black Belt" as the only solution of lynching and Negro oppression. On this point, the convention declares in its manifesto:

Land Monopoly Basis of Negro Oppression. "The so-called 'proclamation of emancipation' only signified a formal abolition of slavery without removing its real basis, the monopoly of the land by the plantation owners of the South—a monopoly they still enjoy after the civil war—with the connivance and support of the so-called friends of the Negroes, the northern capitalists." Other tasks laid down by the convention include the organizing of mass violations of all Jim-crow laws, forming of defense groups of white and Negro workers for resistance to the bosses lynching terror; organized mass pressure on the United States imperialists for the removal of their armed forces from the "Black Belt" as a guarantee of the right of self-determination of its Negro minorities; militant struggle for full equality of Negroes with all other nationalities by demanding the abolition of all forms of discrimination, disfranchisement, anti-marriage laws, segregation, Jim-Crowism, etc., organization of the Negro agricultural workers; establishment of a united trade union movement that shall include the Negro workers on a basis of complete equality with all other nationalities and the cementing of a real fraternal solidarity between white and black workers in the struggle for their common interests; and the waging of an incessant struggle against the domination of the Negro masses by the reformist Negro petty bourgeoisie and against the social bearers of white chauvinism in the ranks of the working class; the American Federation of Labor and the "socialist" party. On this latter point, the convention in its manifesto pointed out:

"In order to obtain the moral support of the masses of the white population in the brutal oppression of the Negroes, the white ruling classes and the hirelings create false 'race theories,' purporting to 'prove' the natural inferiority of the Negro people. In this manner the Negroes' color becomes a badge by which he is singled out as an object of scorn and hatred. By bribing a section of white skilled workers with higher wages out of the huge profits—a large share of which comes from the special exploitation of the Negro workers—the capitalists succeed for a time in interesting this section in the support of a hundred percent white Americanism. This group under the leadership of the A. F. of L. bureaucrats, 'socialist' party, Mustettes, etc., betraying their class interests for monetary gains, align themselves with the ruling classes not only against the Negro workers alone but also against the great masses of unskilled, foreign born and native workers. The bosses with the connivance of the labor fakery strike to keep these later unorganized. So their lot is little better than that of the Negroes."

Red Sparks

By JORGE

A Paterson Commissar

One of the points of the discussion at our recent Plenum was on approaching the workers. One of the evils noted was that of acting like a drill sergeant in ordering and commanding the workers, instead of acting like a human being, convincing others, making them see the point and working with them in the tasks of the whole class.

We returned to the office, to find on our desk the following excerpts from an article sent in by a Paterson comrade about the conference there for the protection of the foreign-born. About which the correspondent said:

"All workers' organizations and shop committees are to send delegates to this conference." Which sounds a bit too much like a Top Kick giving orders to a bunch of rookies. And if they don't obey orders, we suppose there'll be a complaint that the workers are "conservative" or something.

Added to this was the categorical order to the Daily that: "This release is to be published in your paper beginning Tuesday edition until including Friday." The full carrying out of which may be or may not be possible. Anyhow, we had our orders, too.

About this, one of the staff correctly remarked that: "This guy evidently thinks the revolution has already occurred."

Well, It's Over

Life is just one damn Plenum after another. But this last one of our Central Committee was described by one of our astute leaders as the "deflation Plenum." That is, "less high-falutin talk and more practical work."

Which is all to the good, and was the key-note of the affair, in spite of one or two discordant speeches of comrades who insisted on splitting hairs over which came first, the hen or the egg.

One of the shining examples of this was a comrade, who perceived in the speech of another comrade, a terrific importance between tweedleum and tweedle-dee. So he made a speech about it, offering exhibits "A," "B" and so on, to prove his point, using up thirty valuable minutes or so to keep the Party from slipping on a theoretical banana peel, but had to wind up by saying that it had all been explained already in a Daily Worker editorial weeks ago.

Now why didn't he say so at the beginning, in the first three minutes, and devote the rest of this time to concrete tasks and methods of work?

Hanged if we know, unless it be an ingrown desire to show that he's smarter than anybody else—as distinguished from actually being smarter. If he was so, he would have used the time to outdo everybody on the issues of the Plenum—approach to workers, partial demands, concrete and planned work.

Aimee's Vacation

After spending a lot of time, and a lot of money contributed by "true believers," Aimee Semple McPherson is at last back in her own wickiup in the city of the Angels.

But Aimee had a strenuous vacation. Taking a boat from the Pacific through the Canal Zone, she darned near set both the Pacific and Atlantic afire with her "goings-on" at the night-clubs in the gay ports of Panama.

We suppose she had to do something to celebrate that left uppercut to the nose she gave her mother recently between sermons on "turning the other cheek." But it was quite upsetting to a flock of faithful "four square gospelites" who had intended to welcome her at a Panama port. She was travelling and cutting-up under an assumed name and didn't want to be bothered—nor exposed. After that exposure her trip was spoiled and she came to New York.

What she did here we don't know, but since she arrived back home in Los Angeles on a stretcher, and is reported to be "ill and in no condition to be interviewed," we imagine she must have connected up with Judge Crater.

That guy Crater seems to erupt continually, and make every girl he touches take to the hospital. He must be downright pisen!

Workers! Join the Party of Your Class!

Communist Party U. S. A.

43 East 125th Street, New York City.

Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

Name

Address

City

State

Occupation

Age

Mail this to the Central Office, Communist Party, 43 East 125th St., New York, N. Y.

Spread the Daily Worker

Readers, join the campaign for 60,000 circulation by sending your own subscription or renewal. Get the paper regularly. Get your shop-mate to subscribe.

Use the blank below.

..... (Date.)

I hereby pay \$..... for..... months subscription to the Daily Worker, 50 East 13th Street, New York City.

Name

Address

City

State

I work in

Industry

Tear off and mail directly to the Daily Worker, 50 East 13th Street, New York City.

NOTE: Print all Names and Addresses clearly to avoid error.