

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!

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CITY EDITION

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Why No Food For Negroes?

NEW YORK CITY'S much advertised "charity boxes," distributed through the police department, are, of course, entirely inadequate to even begin to relieve the hunger and suffering of the city's 800,000 unemployed workers.

Two weeks ago a few potatoes, a couple of onions, a half dozen eggs, a loaf of bread and a half pound of coffee were distributed to only 18,000 of the city's 800,000 unemployed—enough food to feed a family on the most miserably diet for two days at the most. Absolutely nothing was done for the others. The grafting Tammany politicians were unconcerned; these workers, the remaining thousands, could continue to slowly approach death via the starvation route.

Wednesday, the day before Thanksgiving, was chosen to repeat the relief bluff of two weeks ago. Again food in starvation quantities was distributed through the police stations to an insignificant number of the city's jobless. Again thousands were turned away without even a crust of bread. And again the newspapers boasted loudly of the "great" relief efforts of Mayor Walker's committee.

But what we would like to ask is the following:

Why was it that precisely in the Harlem police precincts, where the Negro workers live, were the number of food boxes inadequate?

Prior to the distribution, the police claimed to have made a survey of the exact number of "needy families"—that is, those in extreme need—in their precinct. Cards were given to these families in advance authorizing them to receive food at the precinct in which they lived on Wednesday. The police, therefore, knew in advance the exact number of people in each precinct who would call for food. Packages could and should have been made up in such a manner as to insure a maximum of food to each of these starving workers' families.

But what was the policy adopted? Not that of equal distribution! But one of discrimination against Negroes! The East 126th Street station in Harlem received 600 packages for 700 families. The West 123rd Street station had 600 packages for 1,169 families. The 104th Street station had 900 packages for 1,500 needy families. There were two other stations where there were small discrepancies between the number of cards issued and the number of boxes available. But in Harlem this discrepancy was a system. It was a clear case of the usual discrimination practiced by the white bosses and landlords against the Negro masses.

In Harlem, even according to the fake police survey, there were 3,369 Negro families in immediate and extreme need. But food in the most miserably quantities was given to only about 2,100 families. In other words over 1,200 Negro families, which even the cops admitted were starving (that is what they mean by "needy families"), were sent away from the stations on Wednesday without even bread after having been told to come there to get a box of food.

This discrimination against Negro workers is the concern of not only the Negro masses. It is the concern primarily of the white workers. The white workers, in order to set up a united fighting front of all workers, Negro and white, for unemployment insurance, must place in the forefront the fight against discrimination and for equal rights for the Negro masses. Only by such united action of the workers can the white bosses be defeated and the workers' demands be won. Neither the Negro nor the white workers can win alone. All workers, of all nationalities, Negro and white, native born and foreign born, must all fight together, each for the protection of the other, and all for the defeat of the bosses.

Hoover Tries to Cover Up

LIKE all scoundrels President Hoover would like to conceal the murderous acts of his administration behind a cloak of greatest virtue. The suffering and starvation of the 8,000,000 unemployed, and the complete failure of his administration to provide relief, are covered up by many columns of lying relief publicity issued by his official liar, Colonel Woods. In the case of the vicious war plans against the Soviet Union, and the efforts to block the carrying through of the Soviet's five-year plan, more newspaper statements are being issued to conceal these war maneuvers.

The new regulations of the treasury department, supposedly designed to bar products made by "forced" labor, are plainly directed against the Soviet Union. But first the Treasury Department, then the State Department and, finally, President Hoover himself issued statements declaring that such was not the case. These regulations, according to these lying statements, are merely pious efforts on the part of Hoover's administration to eliminate goods manufactured by "convict" or "forced" labor. We have not heard, though, of any efforts to bar products from any of the capitalist countries where all labor is really forced labor and where all workers are brutally exploited. Plainly these statements are only hypocrisy to conceal the offensive against the Soviet Union.

And this is not clear only to the Daily Worker. The capitalist papers see through Hoover's lies. Yesterday's New York Herald-Tribune, for example, declared editorially:

"President Hoover has added his own assurance . . . that the new regulations . . . are not aimed at Russian trade. . . . The official assurances must be regarded as more 'diplomatic' than real, for it is obvious that in practice Russia would be the country chiefly affected. It is also fairly apparent that the new regulations . . . could actually be so administered as to disrupt the whole of our trade with Russia or extinguish it altogether."

So it is clear that not only France and England are attempting to prevent the successful carrying through of the five-year plan in the Soviet Union, but also the American imperialists operating through Hoover's administration in Washington. France and England were caught with the goods, so to speak. Their agents were found to be in direct contact with the eight counter-revolutionists now on trial in Moscow. The United States government, though not directly involved by their testimony, is nevertheless just as deeply involved in the war plans against the workers' fatherland. This is shown by the speeches and acts of Hoover and his cabinet members. It is a world-wide plot to crush the first workers' state.

The news now being carried by the Daily Worker on the trial of the eight members of the so-called "industrial" party in Moscow are therefore of vital concern to every American worker. These proceedings, which are being covered more fully by the Daily Worker than by any other American paper, are the exposures of the actual plans for internal destruction and armed invasion which would again, if the imperialists are permitted to go through with their plans, drown the world in blood, would cost the lives of millions of workers and poor farmers. Only the capitalists would benefit from such a war. The workers would have to pay the cost with their lives and by increased capitalist exploitation.

The workers must rally against these war plans, for the defense of the Soviet Union, and against Hoover's starvation administration which can spend billions for war but refuses to care for the 8,000,000 starving unemployed workers.

BRONX WORKERS PROTEST ATTACK

Cops Beat Youth For Handing Out Leaflet

While starving workers were vainly waiting for Tammany charity at the 138th and Alexander police station Wednesday, Richard Newman, a young worker, passed out leaflets on the Unemployment Insurance Bill and demands for real relief of the Unemployed Council.

Cops took him into the station and beat him up in front of the workers, who began to protest at this brutality.

tality. The cops then took him upstairs and savagely beat him, threatening him like a criminal, wanting to know where "the reds" met and who was "leader" and so on.

When this was over, he was, of course, charged with "resisting an officer," besides "distributing leaflets," "causing a disturbance" and "picking arguments"—some new "crimes" Tammany's grafting cops have invented.

Newman's "trial" is to come off December First, at 10 a. m., in the Bronx Supreme Court, at 156th St. near Third Ave. All workers should attend in protest at this outrageous attack, which is not merely against Newman, but against all workers, particularly the unemployed.

War Plot Against Soviets Not Ended By Trial Exposure!

(Special Cable to the Daily Worker.)

By WILLIAM WEINSTONE.

MOSCOW, Nov. 26.—Professor Ramsin, chief counter-revolutionary of the "industrial party" whose statement lasted over six hours, was followed by Laritchev, another of the defendants now on trial for taking part in an extensive war plot against the Soviet Union.

Laritchev spoke for three-quarters of an hour before the adjournment of the morning's session on the second day of the trial.

The rich details of the far-reaching and thorough-going plans of intervention and armed overthrow of the Soviet power reveal, first, that the reactionary engineers, without a foothold among the broad masses, inevitably gravitated to international imperialism. The imperialists stimulated and directed the war plans.

These disrupters were without support among the masses, as they openly admitted, which led to plans for the establishment of a military dictatorship to crush the inevitable

Correctness of Line of Communists Is Again Shown

resistance of the workers and peasants.

Secondly, with the advance of the Soviet proletariat they passed over from acts of individual casual sabotage to a plan of disruption subordinated to the intervention program, proving with striking force the correctness of the line of the Communist Party that an upward swing of Socialist construction sharpens the class struggle, and that only by an offensive on all fronts against capitalist enemies can the workers assure the success of Socialist construction.

Thirdly, the evidence further revealed that the absolute certainty of the rapid and successful development of industry would "make impossible counter-revolution even with the aid of intervention." This hastened the preparations for war and set the date between 1930 and 1931. The im-

nence of intervention was strikingly shown by the designation of a provision government.

Fourth, the imperialist governments, especially France and England, were exposed as directing the war plans, assigning troops of vassal border states of Poland, Rumania, etc., as the vanguard in the attack. Rumania was to seize upon some frontier incident to launch an armed attack upon a set date, and that it would be the utmost folly, as the Chinese provocations brought to light, to expect the capitalists to wait "justifiable" cause before letting loose the hounds of war.

Not only was Poincare exposed but Briand of Kellogg peace pact fame, MacDonald, the general staff and the present inspired campaign now under way by all governments.

Fear and hatred of the Socialist state is the driving force behind the capitalist war plots, but also there is the predatory desire for Russian territory.

The defendants reveal that the price of intervention was so high as

(Continued on Page Two)

Discriminate Against Negroes In Distributing Food Pittance

Police Stations in Negro Harlem Have no Food For 1,200 Families Admitted by Cops to Be Destitute and Starving

NEW YORK.—The bosses' vicious policy of discrimination against Negro workers was again made evident in the doling out of food Wednesday to 18,000 of the city's 800,000 unemployed when 1,200 Negro families which even the police admit to be utterly destitute and starving were turned away from the police stations with empty hands although they had been given cards to receive food.

The bundles of food, consisting of potatoes, onions, etc., sufficient only for a miserably diet for two days for a family of four, were distributed at all the police stations outside of Negro Harlem "without any difficulty" the bosses' press boasts, ignoring the fact that hundreds of elderly men and women were turned away.

In Negro Harlem, however, not only workers without children in their families were refused food but 1,200 Negro families with young children, whose destitute condition even the cops admit, were refused bundles of food.

White and Negro workers. Fight discrimination! Fight the fake charity!

BOSSSES, DOGS EAT; JOBLESS STARVE

1,000 Bosses In Orgy Discuss "Jobless"

News on Thanksgiving Day showed that the bosses and their dogs ate heartily of turkey, stuffed themselves with all sorts of good food that the workers produce, while most of the 9,000,000 unemployed could barely get bread enough to keep them alive.

In New York, 1,000 "business men and women" attending a thanksgiving luncheon of the Electric Association of New York, and amidst the crunching of turkey and the guzzling of assorted drinks, they "discussed" unemployment.

Outside men were starving to death. In the warm Hotel Astor, with tables filled with food, a "holiday spirit" was prevalent.

Speaking of the wonderful time had by the bosses, the New York Times said of this event:

"A holiday spirit marked the luncheon, which nearly 1,000 men and women, representing the electrical concerns that comprise the association attended. After the meal a company of cooks marched to the speakers' table while the Metropolitan Life Insurance Band played a funeral dirge. A barnyard manager, consisting of turkeys, capons and geese ready for the oven, then was distributed to lucky guests."

Yes, the bosses everywhere had their turkey. Even their dogs had enough to eat. In Summit, Ill., the Goetz family dog, because he bit a hungry worker who tried to "rob" Mr. Goetz, was given a sumptuous turkey dinner. The capitalist press reports says the following of what the dog got:

"The Goetz family will reward the Great Dane tomorrow. Kaiser will occupy a place of honor at the Thanksgiving feast. He will lick his chops over turkey legs, instead of just bones. There will be plenty of gravy and maybe some cranberry sauce."

Correctness of Line of Communists Is Again Shown

resistance of the workers and peasants.

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WAR DEPARTMENT CHECKS SALES OF PLANES TO USSR

Hope to Weaken Defense When Attacked

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27.—Yesterday the War Department permanent officials outraged at the lies of Delgass before the Fish committee and evidently forgetting that it is sometimes necessary in the capitalist world to take unmerited criticism to accomplish a larger end, denied that the alleged purchase of Liberty Motors by Amtorg meant anything. The motors are for sale, said the War Department.

Today those political considerations come to the front, and the War Department gets back on the Hoover administration line of preparing for war against the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

President Hoover, late yesterday, called in Secretary of War Pat Hurley and the Assistant Secretary of War F. Trubee Davison. It is presumed that they stood on the carpet and got a spanking. At any rate, today it is announced that the War Department is checking up all sales of motors to the Soviet Union. A circular questionnaire has already been sent out to all private dealers to complete the check-up.

Test Soviet Strength

Furthermore, it is frankly admitted that this action of the war department is "to ascertain the military strength in the airplanes and airplane parts of the U. S. S. R." That is, it is a form of espionage, preparatory to a possible military attack.

It is also announced that the policy of the Hoover administration, already shown in two previous instances, to stop all sales by private firms of any kind of war material to the U. S. S. R.

Quick Action Needed to Save 'Daily'! Send Funds In Now!

A total of \$207.75 has been received to date for the Daily Worker Emergency Fund. Unless increased funds are received the Daily faces the possibility of suspension. All workers, particularly district organizers and section organizers of the Communist Party, must organize small committees for reaching those workers who they know can give substantial donations. These Shock Troops must be immediately organized and the funds rushed to the Daily Worker.

The increase in the circulation of the Daily shows conclusively that the workers recognize the power of the Daily Worker as

their mass organizer and agitator. At the present time, with all the fake schemes of the bosses on unemployment and the preparations of the government for war, especially against the Soviet Union, the working class must have the Daily Worker every day to reach the masses of the workers and win them for struggle against these conditions.

The exposure of counter-revolutionary plots in the Soviet Union that is being carried in the Daily must continue to reach the workers every day. Without the Daily Worker it will be impossible to mobilize the masses.

Rush all funds to the Daily!

Cut this out and mail immediately to the Daily Worker, 50 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

NAME

ADDRESS

4 MORE ENGINEERS IN STORY OF SABOTAGE AND WAR ON U.S.S.R.

Chicago Police Shoot Down Hungry Unemployed Workers

Out of Work for Months, their Babies Starving, Two Men Killed While Trying to Obtain Food for Famished Families

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—Their wives and children starving in the midst of the bank dispensed by the bosses and their church agents in connection with Thanksgiving Day and fake relief, two unemployed men were shot to death yesterday while trying to obtain food for their famished families.

The victims were Fred Bernard, 3258 Mospratt St., father of four small children, and Joseph P. Martin, 2817 Emerald Ave., father of two children. They were identified by members of their families, who became worried when they did not return from their daily hunt for work.

Bernard, who leaves a destitute family after being out of work for six months, was shot down by police bullets as he walked out of a butcher shop at 2839 Emerald Ave. with a turkey under his arm. Martin was killed by the boss of a shop at 3209, where he had entered in his desperate search for food for his starving children.

Widows of both men told of the futile hunt of their husbands for food during weary months of effort, and suffering and dependence upon the fake promises of Hoover and the bosses that everything will soon be all right. Like an increasing number of other workers, the two unemployed men had been driven to desperation by the constant sight of their children starving and begging for the food they were unable to provide.

At the same time that these jobless workers were killed the entire boss press was carrying the "big news" that Hoover would have six turkeys for "Thanksgiving."

To date, the few concessions wrung out of the bosses and their government have been won through the struggles of the working class, led by the Communist Party and the revolutionary trade unions. Workers! Rally to the struggle against starvation! Support the Communist Bill for unemployment insurance!

BEDACHT SPEAKS ON CRISIS SUN.

Opens Workers School Forum

NEW YORK.—Max Bedacht's lecture on "The Crisis of Capitalism" this Sunday evening at the Irving Plaza, 15th Street and Irving Place, in the week of the uncovering of the most nefarious international plot against the Soviet Union, is of special significance to understand fully the significance of the trial of the eight counter-revolutionary saboteurs.

Lined up with the plotters, Poincare, Briand, Detering, etc., are the leaders of international imperialism, Wall Street's Hoover administration. All these points will be dealt with at length by Max Bedacht. The lecture will be followed by questions and discussion.

Com early if you want to get in. On the following Sunday night, Dec. 7th at 8 p. m. Clarence Hathaway will speak on "Disarming for War."

Kalinikov Admits Guilt and Pleads For End of Sabotage

"Socialism Advances"

'Powerless Against the Will of Masses!'

No newspaper in the United States is covering the trial of the war plotters in Moscow as fully as the Daily Worker. In addition, the capitalist press distorts the facts. A special staff of writers and artists is at the trial to give the Daily Worker readers a detailed picture of this tremendous event.

Mike Gold and A. B. Magill are sending us daily cables on the course of the trial. In yesterday's and today's issue we had special cables from A. B. Magill and William Weinstone. Every day that the trial goes on we will print full, detailed cables from our special correspondents on the trial. Very soon we expect drawings from our artists, Fred Ellis and Bill Gropper. Do not miss a single issue of the Daily Worker. Subscribe now! Learn the truth of the war plots against the Soviet Union published only in the Daily Worker.

By A. B. MAGILL
(Special Daily Worker Correspondent in Moscow)

MOSCOW, Nov. 27.—When Laritchev concluded his part in the imperialist war plot against the Soviet Union, Professor Kalinikov followed. Kalinikov's statement gives the first deep insight into the cause for the full confession of the defendant.

Professor Kalinikov began his statement with great emotion. Regarding the methods considered in the State Planning Institute the defendant spoke as if in a discussion of the planning. He described the weak planning work which gave the "industrial party" and particularly himself, as acting chairman of the industrial section of the State Plan, the possibility for sabotaging work. The economic plans were set deliberately too low, as shown by the success of the first year of the plan. The disproportion in the last years in iron and steel and the machine

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LEGION ASKS FOR WAR ARMING AS "JOBLESS RELIEF"

Demand Billions For Jobless Insurance!

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—War is drawing near, and the American Legion begins to talk about "unemployment relief" to cover up its program of rapid increase in armaments.

Yesterday Ralph T. O'Neil, the new national commander of the Legion submitted a program for "unemployment relief" to President Hoover, and the backbone of the "program" is the spending of billions for war instead of giving the jobless workers unemployment insurance.

Here are points five and six of the Legion program.

"The desirability of immediately bringing our naval establishment to the strength agreed upon by the terms of the London naval treaty.

That consideration be given to the adequacy of the army and national guard, and training for reserve officers and those eligible to citizens' military training camps.

To carry out this program the bosses will spend about \$1,500,000,000. It is precisely this sum that the Communist Party demands be turned over immediately for unemployment insurance in its Unemployment Insurance Bill. The Legion is for war preparations not for unemployed relief. Its policy is precisely that of the Fascist leaders of the American Federation of Labor.

Workers! Demand these war funds be turned over to the unemployed. The Legion wants this money spent for war—and for war against the Soviet Union and against the American workers.

RUBBER MILLS SHUT DOWN.

AKRON, Ohio.—The General Tire and Rubber Co. shut its mills Wednesday and gave the usual fake promises of an early reopening. Other tire factories may follow suit.

Sabotagers Give Details of the Imperialist Interventionist Plots; Admit Might of Soviet Proletariat

Knowing Futility of Hiding Fact Counter-Revolutionaries Confess All

(Continued from Page One)

Industry was the result of the planful sabotaging of work.

Professor Kalnikov substantiated all the statements of the preceding conferences with the commercial and industrial committee in Paris and the cooperation with the French agents. The central committee of the "industrial party" was steadily transformed into an executive organ, fulfilling the instructions of the French General Staff, transmitted through agents in Moscow. The duty of Kalnikov, he stated, was to gather and edit, with Ockin and Ramsin, the spying reports on the economic situation in the war industry. He developed the plan of systematic acts of sabotage in the war industry for the preparation of war. He continued:

In spite of four efforts the economic situation steadily improved. Our efforts were illusory. We recognized our defeat. However, it was impossible to discontinue. Finally I was arrested. In prison I recognized the criminal character of my actions. The defendant here wept.

"Under the proletarian dictatorship," Professor Kalnikov continued, "I could retain my leading place only if I had personal connection with the working class or with Marxian education. I lacked both. My loyalty and unpolitical attitude were only covers for my hatred. My hatred finally absolved me.

"From this high tribune I appeal to the engineers seeking their way in the Soviet Union! My mistakes are typical. I want to save other young engineers from the horrors to which my path leads!"

The defendant here paused, choking with tears.

"A turn needed deeds not words," continued Professor Kalnikov. "I appeal to the engineers still hiding an antagonistic attitude under an unpolitical cover openly and honestly to go to the path of conscious cooperation with Socialism!"

The session of the tribunal was continued until 11 o'clock, when the defendant Charnovsky was scheduled to speak.

MOSCOW, Nov. 27.—The defendant Charnovsky followed Professor Kalnikov's statement.

Charnovsky unreservedly admitted participation in the activity of the "industrial party." The "industrial party" developed systematic sabotaging work, he said. It aimed at a crisis in Soviet economics. Prominent engineers were grouped around the center. The Moscow group consisted of 56 me. The actual leading Khrennikov who distributed concrete tasks of sabotaging.

The main task of sabotaging was to frustrate the economic plans. Charnovsky described concretely the sabotaging work. In the mining industry the tendency was to induce the government to spend tremendous sums without productive results. "We were striving to cause financial difficulties," said Charnovsky, "insisting on the import of superfluous equipment."

In the chemical industry numerous improvements were deliberately kept out. "Likewise, we systematically prevented or opposed the building of locomotives," Charnovsky stated.

"We sabotaged standard forms of production."

Charnovsky confirmed Ramsin's and Larichev's statements about a conference with Poincare and Briand on intervention plans. He strived, however, to present his own part in a better light. The engineer center, he said, aimed, among other things, to prevent the construction of home-made drilling machines to cripple the war industry in case of war. In spite of the planful sabotaging work the "industrial party" failed to prevent the realization of the Five-Year Plan.

"We were powerless against the will of the masses!" Charnovsky said.

(Special to the Daily Worker)

By A. B. MAGILL

MOSCOW, Nov. 27.—At the trial of the eight wreckers, Fyedotov's statement followed that of the defendant, Kuprianov. Fyedotov's statement was especially important because it illuminates the role that the ideas of the right opposition played for the wreckers' work, and because it explains new moments and methods of work of the interventionists.

Fyedotov, who is the oldest of the defendants, spoke slowly, detailing everything. He began by giving an insight into the methods of recruiting membership in the wrecker's organization. He said the organizers began by making an impression that the engineer's unification aimed only at improving their material condition. Later he strove to secure the granting of concessions. The right opposition of the Communist Party played a great role at the transition to more extended methods of the wreckers' work. The wreckers had no direct connection with the right opposition. However, Fyedotov said, the wreckers regarded the ideas of the right opposition as very useful to them. They thought the right opposition opened great prospects for the extended use of the NEP (New Economic Policy) to spread bourgeois ideas. Therefore, Fyedotov said, they regarded it as necessary to support and use them. They expected to accomplish their aim by influencing persons and putting these right op-

portunist ideas into practice. Likewise they contemplated the possible use of the press. In practical work the wreckers expected to prove the ideas of the right opposition as correct. Fyedotov continued, and the general line of the Communist Party wrong. "We intended artificially to secure the failure of the general line," said Fyedotov. Various groups of the wreckers, in textile, originally led by Lopatin, and later by Fyedotov, worked on falsifying the plans of the control figures.

The textile group received part of the funds secured from abroad. Already before 1925, money was received from abroad as bribes for purchase of textile machines. Payment was then made through the British embassy, in Moscow.

Fyedotov detailed the contents of the conference with the old industrialist, Karpov, who visited him in Berlin, August, 1929, during Fyedotov's trip abroad. Karpov then described in detail the reception of the representatives of the commercial and industrial committee in Paris by Poincare and Briand.

Liansov, Ryabushinsky and Tret'yakov attended the reception. Karpov reported on the serious preparations of the French government for intervention.

The imperialists were alarmed by the influence of Russian textile goods in the oriental markets. Emigrants worked to influence public opinion by bribing the press to publish articles deliberately falsifying Soviet news. In this respect the French press was particularly corrupt.

The initiative for the preparation of intervention had already passed entirely to foreign governments. The invitation of Poincare to the representatives of the commercial and industrial committee in Paris proves this.

Fyedotov refrained from repeating the details of Ramsin's conversations in Paris. He made statements about this in the preliminary investigation, because he did not know that Ramsin had made a detailed statement.

Karpov's instructions, Fyedotov related, proved entire ignorance of Soviet conditions. The proposition was to agitate among students, which was ridiculous. Fyedotov reported that nearly all of the students under him were Communists and were inaccessible to counter-revolutionary agitation.

"The central committee charged me with the preparation of plans for the wrecking of the textile industry in case of war, and with the organizing of a nucleus in the Red Army," Fyedotov said. "Work was begun, but was interrupted due to our arrest."

Fyedotov's statement was interrupted pending the evening session.

Fyedotov, who was in charge of the textile industries in the Soviet Union declared that a commission of half of one per cent on the total orders received was paid by British manufacturers of textile machinery to finance the "Industrial Party's" activities. A commission was also paid on the purchases of cotton. This was in 1927. Money was also received through the French "Agent K."

This testimony clearly shows that British capitalism took a concrete part in acts to prepare for war upon the Soviet Union and distribution of its territory among the capitalist powers.

Young Communists to Hold Affair Tonight

Tonight, Friday, November 28th at 8 p. m. at 35 E. 12th Street, there will be a banquet and dance to welcome all the comrades that are coming to the National Plenum of the Young Communist League. Problems facing the working youth of this country, such as the wage cuts, layoffs, as well as unemployment and how it affects the young workers will be discussed at this plenum and plans worked out.

A good program and eats have been arranged. Comrade Jorge will be present in person and write a few of his sparks, as well as greet the comrades. A good Negro jazz band will supply the music.

WORKERS SCHOOL FORUM

Every Sunday Night 8 p. m.

AT IRVING PLAZA HALL

15th Street and Irving Place

begins SUNDAY NOVEMBER 30th with

MAX BEDACHT

on the

"Crisis of Capitalism"

Most Vital Problems to All Workers Discussed by FOSTER, BROWDER, OLGIN, AMTER, HATHAWAY, HARRISON GEORGE AND OTHERS

ADMISSION 25 CENTS

Unemployed admitted free on presentation of Unemployed Council membership card

Get the Sunday Night Forum Habit!

Directed by WORKERS SCHOOL OF NEW YORK

35 East 12th Street

THE ADVENTURES OF BILL WORKER



INNOCENT GIRLS FRAMED BY COPS AND JUDGES

Daily Expose Born Out By Witness at Probe

By ALLAN JOHNSON

NEW YORK.—Thirty six policemen, a police inspector, four judges, and a former member of the district attorney's staff face jail in New York as a result of a fake investigation of conditions in the Tammany courts.

The proceedings are a perfect example of capitalist "fair play." Although the accused have worked hard in glove with the city's most powerful officials, they are now being made the goats for the rest of the administration and may actually go to jail against their will to protect the higher-ups.

The witnesses before the investigator, a Tammany lawyer appointed by Gov. Roosevelt, have described how cops, working with judges, stool pigeons and lawyers, framed 150 innocent girls within eight months on charges of prostitution and sent them to jail when they couldn't afford to pay the prescribed "fee," which was usually \$500. According to the witness, himself a stool pigeon, many of these innocent girls are still in jail because they couldn't afford to pay the graft that the police and judges demanded.

The fake investigation was started before the last election to silence the hypocritical demands of the New York newspapers for "reform" within the graft-sodden precincts of Tammany Hall.

The Daily Worker at that time proved that every newspaper in the city was being bribed by Tammany in the form of reduced taxes and that their request for "reform" was simply advice to Tammany to "lay low" until after election.

Almost a score of different "investigations" were started by Gov. Roosevelt and Mayor Walker, who promised to all anyone caught involved in graft. Shortly after, the Daily Worker published an expose of Tammany Hall which offered proof that Gov. Roosevelt and Mayor Walker themselves were up to their necks in graft, and that every judge without exception on the New York bench had paid for his job and was being "repaid" by levying graft in every conceivable manner, including the sending of innocent girls to jail as prostitutes.

The present "investigation" is the only one of the twenty or so that were started that is possible that this "investigation" will some day "investigate" the other 19 and discover just what happened to them.

Tammany Hall is deluding itself by thinking that this fake investigation of the hundreds of millions of dollars of yearly graft in New York will quiet the demands of the eight hundred thousand unemployed for immediate employment relief out of city funds.

For a Good Meal and Proletarian Pleasure, Eat at the

UNIVERSAL CAFETERIA

Cor. 11th St. and University Place

(Special Room for Conferences)

Labor and Fraternal

Grand Ball
To attend the auspicious of the Friends of the "Il Lavatore" for the benefit of the Italian organ of the C.P., Saturday, Dec. 12, 8 p. m. at the Italian Workers' Center, 2011 Third Ave. (bet. 110th and 111th St.) Good music, fine program, contribution, 35 cents.

Lecture for Workers
Subject: "Modern Understanding of Health and Diseases" delivered by Dr. Meisenberg at the Auditorium, 2700 Bronx Park East, Friday, Nov. 28 at 8:30 p. m. Under auspices of Council 122.

All Workers Are Invited
To attend a house party given by Comrade Richard, at 39 W. 114th St., Apt. 1, Thursday, Nov. 27. Proceeds to go to the Liberator, official organ of the League for Struggle for Negro Rights. A good time is assured all. Good music, dancing, etc.

Elizabeth
Elizabeth workers will celebrate the opening of the new Workers Center this Sunday, 7 p. m. at 106 E. Jersey at 5th Street. A complete program has been arranged.

Support Metal Worker Concert
And Ball at Harlem Casino, Sat., Nov. 29. Negro work songs and the John C. Smith band are part of the program.

Metal Workers Industrial Union
Meets this Friday at 16 W. 21st St. at 7:30 p. m. Report on Wright Aeroplane.

Anti-Fascist Ball
Entertainment and dance given by the Bronx Branch Anti-Fascist Alliance of North America, Saturday, Dec. 6, 8 p. m. at 519 Prospect Ave. Good music. Admission 35 cents.

Steve Katozis Branch, I.L.D.
Will hold a special membership meeting Friday, Nov. 28, 8 p. m. at 108 E. 14th St. All members.

The Nat Turner Branch, I.L.D.
Will meet at 202 W. 136th St. (Harlem) at 8 p. m. at Headquarters. Every member of this Branch will please attend this meeting.

Brownsville and East New York
Red Cabaret and Dance, 105 Thatford Ave., Sat. Nov. 29, at 8 p. m. Auspices Section 8. Good time assured all. Admission 35 cents.

NOTICE
Julie Mella Branch I.L.D. meets Thursday, 8:30 p. m. at 48 Bay 25th St., Brooklyn.

HARLEM PROG. YOUTH CLUB
A business meeting will be held Friday night at 1492 Madison Ave. Comrades are urged to bring friends when they come.

HARLEM PROG. YOUTH CLUB
Will hold a dance Saturday night at 1492 Madison Ave.

THE HOUSE WARMING
Of the W. J. R. Local New York, which was to have been held on Nov. 29 at the new headquarters, 131 W. 25th St., has been unavoidably postponed. All tickets for house warming will be good for any W. J. R. affair.

SUPPORT METAL LEAGUE CONCERT AND DANCE
This Saturday, at Harlem Casino. Program includes Edith Segal, Red Dancer, and the John C. Smith Negro Band. Admission 50 cents.

LENIN YOUTH BRANCH
Of the International Workers' Order will meet Sunday at 3 p. m. at 134 E. Seventh St. All young workers are invited to come.

PRINTING WORKERS' INDUSTRIAL LEAGUE
Meets tonight at 7:30 p. m. at 16

WAR PLOT AGAINST SOVIET NOT ENDED BY TRIAL EXPOSURE

(Continued from Page One)

to cause discouragement for the time being in the ranks of the "industrial party."

Here we have a true picture of the "humanitarianism and idealism" of the world bourgeoisie.

Fifth, retardation of the Five-Year Plan tempo of development was considered as an important element for the success of the bourgeoisie, revealing the anti-proletarian line of the opportunists in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Sixth, the "industrial party" is not a mere group of engineers but in their own words they regarded themselves as the class representatives of industrial capital, hence their name, and admittedly had their own general line opposed to the line of the Party which expressed the class interests of the proletariat and peasantry.

Seventh, they lacked faith in Socialist construction, dating from the October Revolution, denying the opportunity of the possibility of capitalist elements growing into socialism, which was further confirmed by the startling revelation that Shein, leading figure of the engineers and one of the public prosecutors against the Shakhty saboteurs, was at the same time a member of the central group of the disrupters and even attempted to enter the Communist Party.

This bourgeoisie lack of faith in the possibility of building up Socialism is not reckoning with the enthusiasm and creative energy of the masses, and inevitably leads to counter-revolution, as was shown by the evolution of Trotsky.

This leads to the crowning conclusion that though the bourgeois, imperialist war plans are exposed, they are not stopped. The capitalist

W. 21st St. Very important matters will be taken up. Bring contacts. Executive down at 6 p. m.

WOMEN'S DELEGATION OF THE I.L.D. TO SPEAK AT MASS MEET
Saturday, Dec. 4, at Irving Plaza. Speakers will include Wm. Z. Foster, Sophie Melvin, textile worker; Anna Kornblith, textile worker, and C. McLane, Negro needle trades worker.

CUBAN WORKERS' CLUB
412 Sutter Ave., Brooklyn, will have a dance at the club rooms this Sunday, Nov. 29, at 8 p. m.

EX-SERVICE MEN'S LEAGUE MEETS
Tonight, 8 p. m. at the Ukrainian Hall, 15 E. Third St.

CONFERENCE OF THE WORCERS OF NEW YORK AND VICINITY
Will take place this Sunday at 1 p. m. at 35 E. 12th St., fourth floor. Comrade J. Amter will speak. All workers interested in workers' correspondence should be present.

RAINCOATMAKERS NEED TO FIGHT

Industrial Union Offers All Possible Help

NEW YORK.—Exposure of the treachery of officials of Local 20 (Raincoat Makers) of the International Ladies Garment Workers is made in a statement recently issued by the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union. The statement calls on raincoat makers to unite and take up the fight against wage cuts, to do it over the heads of the officials. It offers the help of the Industrial Union in the struggle.

The Industrial Union says in part: "The officials of Local 20 are working hand in hand with the bosses to divide the workers and to force wage cuts and speed-up upon them. Through their henchmen they put over wage cuts in one shop and then force the wage cuts upon the workers in other shops. These bosses' agents want to cover up the real reason which is causing unemployment and short seasons for which they are guilty, by telling you that you must compete against the unorganized workers. Instead of uniting the organized and the unorganized in the struggle for better working conditions, they separate you from the unorganized in order to force the slave conditions of the unorganized upon you.

"Mr. Gingold and his clique do not dare to come to the membership with their proposals. They therefore make secret deals with the bosses. In the employed.

"The United Textile Workers and International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union who are affiliated with the A. F. of L. have split our ranks in the past through jurisdictional frictions, failed to organize the knitgoods workers and betrayed the strike of over 500 apron needle workers in 1925 and the strike of the Duchin Knitting Mills in 1926 and today more than ever those organizations are open agencies for the bosses in the needle trades and textile field.

"The Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union organizes the needle workers on an industrial basis. It stands for shorter hours, better wages, for unemployment insurance, it fights against the speed-up system, against piece work and union conditions to be enforced in the shops."

"The unskilled young workers, finishers and packers are exploited like slaves for \$8 to \$15 a week. "Thousands of us are unemployed now and many of us will not find work even in the season because the hours are long and speed-up is great. We must put an end to these conditions to give more jobs to the un-

Harrison Rain Coat Company they made a deal even without the knowledge of their executive board. The deal amounts to the establishment of piece work at 35c per coat, which means a cut of nearly 50 per cent in the earnings of the workers.

"In Cooper's Shop where most of the henchmen of the machine are employed, new reductions are taking place.

"In Sherman's Shop the clique has made a supplementary agreement during the strike permitting the firm to discharge workers at the end of the season, the workers remaining in the shop will be forced to work for half of the wages they are now getting. They will be told that they have to compete against the workers of the Harrison Shop.

"In Solotor's shop the workers are told that they must compete against the workers who are members of the Amalgamated, who are producing gabardines, and in spite of the 5 reductions, they still have no work.

"The same is true of Feigel's Shop. In spite of the reductions they are out of work, and the clique knows full well that they are sending their work out to open shops.

"The clique forced a wage cut upon you last year which you were supposed to get back at the beginning of the season, but you had to strike for it, and then you only got one half of what you were supposed to get. In spite of unemployment, overtime is being worked regular time, and time and one-fourth. For all these betrayals of the workers, you are still forced to pay high dues and taxes to the traitors.

"Fellow Workers! The Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union calls upon all raincoat makers to unite and take up the fight against wage cuts. Wage cuts do not make work."

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COMING Sat. Nov. 29th

AMOS 'N' ANDY

in 'CHECK and DOUBLE CHECK'

LETTERS FROM THE SHOPS

Syrupy Smile and Soup Is "Relief" That Paterson, NCR Boss, Gives

Organize Your Unemployed Council While Eating the Soup and Fight for Real Relief!

(By a Worker Correspondent)
DAYTON, Ohio.—They keep streaming in. These unemployed workers who have been starved into begging a measly plate of soup or dry piece of bread. Men, women, children. Numbers of young girls can be seen. They try so hard to keep up the appearance of being like the rest. And under their painted lips and rouged cheeks, one can recognize the fear of hunger and starvation that is creeping on them because they can't get a job. Many colored workers with hollow cheeks, humbled expressions are seated at the tables. The white and colored workers are one in this scene of desperation. Together they are being humbled, humiliated and insulted by the great capitalist system.

5,000 ON BREAD LINE IN SEATTLE

Served Miserable Slop, Stale Bread

(By a Worker Correspondent)
SEATTLE, Nov. 24.—There are nearly 5,000 unemployed workers who are forced to eat at the rotten soup line in this city. The line is run by the Volunteers of America, the same grafting outfit that received over \$70,000 from the local Communist Fund. The workers eating at this soup kitchen have to stand in line for hours to receive a small tin bowl of soup and a piece of stale bread. On interviewing some of the workers in this line I found that there were masons, carpenters, machinists, in fact workers of practically every trade.

As to the quality of the soup served, the following incident may give some light. Two workers in the line were attracted by a hungry dog that was standing nearby. Feeling sorry for the dog and wanting to test the quality of the soup these two workers procured a bowl which they set before the dog. The dog took one smell of the soup, threw up its nose and went trotting down the street.

Workers! Even a dog will not eat the slop that the bosses throw at us. We brag of the fact that we are human beings and supposedly superior to the common animal, but here we see a dog that knows better than to eat the poison that the bosses of Seattle want to give the workers. It is time that we got together and showed the bosses of Seattle that we do not want their rotten slop, but real unemployed insurance.

BOSTON WORKERS TO PROTEST DEC. 8

Against Persecution of Militants

BOSTON, Nov. 25.—The workers of Boston will hold a mass-protest meeting Dec. 8, at 12 noon at Pemberton Square, before the Suffolk county court house. The meeting will take place in protest against the attempts by the employing class of this district through its spokesmen Mayor Curley, district attorney Foley, chief of the police Crowley and Mr. Shenck, to jail 25 workers who will face trial in the Suffolk Superior court on that day, and against persecution of worker militants.

Long prison terms await seven women and eighteen men whose only "crime" is that they attempted to exercise their rights as workers, to organize for their class interests—the interests of the great majority of people. Three of the defendants are accused of attempting to hold a street meeting in South Boston, Oct. 6, 1930 during the election campaign of the Communist Party. Henry J. Canter is one of the defendants. Bella Lewis and Mark Whittier were arrested on Boston Common, Oct. 12, 1930 for holding a meeting together and they had a permit for same. Carter and two other workers were arrested for showing to workers a bill proposed by the Communist Party for social insurance against unemployment.

Martha Zall was talking to her shop mates when officer Coakley arrested her because "somebody saw her giving out circulars" and forcibly took her to station four. While Fred G. Biedenbapp of New York, national secretary of the Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union, was arrested when he attempted to speak on Boston Common, August 22, at the Sacco Vanzetti meeting. The remaining fifteen defendants were arrested when they attempted to hold a demonstration against unemployment and the treacherous policies of the officialdom of the A. F. L., while that body was in convention at the Hotel Bradford, Boston. Twelve of these defendants face sentences from one to five years imprisonment.

The calling of a special court session, the constant threats and prosecutions by Curley, Crowley and Mr. Shenck (of the Federal Government) to deport workers who organize to improve their conditions, the increased number of arrests of workers (over 350 were arrested since March 1930 in this district) are clear indications of the vicious terrorism which the boss-

Kind-Hearted Boss (!)

Mr. Patterson is in the room beaming. He looks upon his flock with a benevolent expression! His face is not like the worker at the table who sits silently and ravenously. No, Mr. Patterson has a nice round face. He appears to be only 25 years old. His suit is immaculately and perfectly pressed. His tie is of the most expensive texture. His whole appearance is prosperity. He is explaining the method of the lunch room to another notable of the city. That the women in the white aprons and white caps are from his plant, the N. C. R. Welfare Dept. They are serving the food.

Mr. Patterson is overwhelmingly satisfied with himself. He can't get over what a good fellow he is. There's a worker who once had a job at the Cash Register. Mr. Patterson must make these poor unfortunates feel good. He slips him on the back and asks how he likes everything. He smiles patronizingly here, there, everywhere, he wants to create the feeling of a king over his subjects, devouring the crumbs after a huge banquet which the royalty has just feasted upon.

Sickeningly Sweet.

Mr. Patterson is a real disciple of the capitalist class. He is one of the masters and knows how to serve his class. In order to make the illusion 100 per cent that the worker and capitalist can be friends and that soup kitchens can take the place of social insurance he has trapped the workers who are starving and come to help. The lunch room is run on cafeteria style. Long tables, flowers set on each table. As soon as anyone comes in a man is at the door with a professional: "This way, please. Take your tray and move right along." The workers takes his tray. He is unaccustomed to even such politeness. There is a choice of oatmeal, boloney sandwiches, soup, milk or coffee. You can have a dish of each. The children get milk. When you come to the end of the line a woman hands you a cigarette (if you are a man) with a sickeningly sweet smile, a man is right at your elbow to strike a match and light it for you. The children and girls get candy.

Mr. Patterson, president of the N. C. R., is descended from the great Frederick Patterson, who died a few years ago and was the original owner and president of the N. C. R. He was always known as a "benefactor" main character in the flood of 1913. of the poor people." He was the His laurels are still sung because he turned over the N.C.R. School House and Diningroom for the relief of the strikers workers. He has always been in order to keep workers from fighting for all kinds of reformist measures for the real thing. His son, John H. Patterson, has inherited this tendency and has learned how to carry out his father's teachings very effectively.

The line of hungry workers keeps growing. Every fifteen minutes there are about 20 children coming for food. Some have not eaten for several days. They go back in the line after they have once been served. They want to fill up so that they will not suffer so much from the pangs of hunger. The lunch room is opened from 4 to 7:30 p. m. and there are many reluctant workers and children who hang around until it is closing time.

It is this impoverished state of the workers that the capitalist exploiters are after. It is their object to make the workers so low and to get them used to being satisfied with a bone if the master throws it at them. It is such methods that the workers must rebel against. To show that we cannot stand for such outrages against the workers.

THINK HOOVER DOES NOT KNOW OF LYNCHINGS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Ostensibly to break the news to President Hoover that Negroes are opposed to lynching (how strange!) but really to spread among the Negro masses the illusion that the bosses will themselves call a curb to their lynching terror and will jail themselves for crimes against the Negro masses, a delegation today presented a protest against lynching to Hoover.

The delegation was from the fake Anti-Lynching Congress of the National Equal Rights League which has been in session in this city for the past few days, preparing new plans for the betrayal of the struggles of the Negro masses while pretending a fight against lyncher terror. The delegation was headed by Maurice W. Spencer, president of the League.

Mulct Metal Workers for Boss Charity

(By a Worker Correspondent)
MCKEESPORT, Pa.—When I was fired from the National Tube Co. there were rumors that every worker in the mill must give one day's wages to the Welfare Fund for the unemployed. Lots of workers are mad about it, if you refuse they will take it out of your pay just the same. The Welfare Fund is run by our crooked Mayor George H. Lysle, Senator W. B. Mansel, owner of the Daily News paper and others. Why take one day's wages from the workers for the unemployed. Why don't our Mayor Lysle give the unemployed the money he gets from all the clubs in McKeesport for protection and the money he got \$50,000 in stock from the U. S. Steel Corp.

For Strikebreaking
The \$50,000 in stock he got with this way. He got that as a present from the U. S. Steel Corp in 1919 strike, which he helped break. And why don't the preachers in McKeesport give to the unemployed. They got \$300. from the U. S. Steel Corp.

Fellow workers let's wake up for once. The bosses don't care for our health in the mills, all that is in their heads is how to make profits the fastest way. Don't give a cent to the Welfare Fund, let the bosses do that, we must make them do it.

Join the Unemployed Council to fight for unemployment insurance from the bosses profits.

TRY STOP DAILY IN INDIANAPOLIS

But It's Growing and Mighty Fast

(By a Worker Correspondent)
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—I wish to state that I have started a regular route of the Daily Worker here in this city since Friday, Nov. 14th and am meeting with good success.

I also wish to report that Indianapolis Comrades are fighting eviction cases one right after another. Our organizer was arrested and is out on an appeal. The boss courts are fighting us but their tactics are making more militant fighters.

Cops Try Bully Workers.

Two of the comrades and I were passing out leaflets at the National Melleable Co. and one of their stool pigeons carried one of the leaflets and took it into the office. In 20 minutes a squad car with 8 slugging police came up and grabbed a Daily Worker out of my hand and forced me and three of the comrades onto the companies premises and threatened us if we did not give our names and address. Another squad car came up and surrounded us in the companies inclosure. They placed us under temporary arrest and we demanded that they serve papers, they refused and due to the fact that workers lined the sidewalk they all became yellow and finally turned us loose. The next day at noon we held our meeting and the yellow coppers never even bothered us but were cruising in the neighborhood.

Heard Moore Speak.

We heard Comrade Moore on Soviet Russia. He spoke last night at the League Struggle For Negro Rights Congress. The hall was overcrowded and all were greatly enthused. We will probably need an increase in bundles of the Daily Worker here.

BALL TO RAISE FUNDS FOR THE DRESS STRIKE

NEW YORK.—The ball of the Needle Trades workers Industrial Union, will be held Friday evening, December 5th in Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th Street.

All income is to be used for the preparations of the coming dress strike.

The Union will have both floors of Manhattan Lyceum for this ball. A beautiful program has been arranged. Tickets are only 50 cents.

Buy your tickets now in the office of the Union, 131 West 28th Street, or in the office of the Morning Freiheit, 50 East 13th Street.

Shop chairmen are instructed to report to organizers immediately to take tickets for the workers in their shops and buildings.

Organize Unemployed Councils to fight for unemployment insurance!

Organize Unemployed Councils to fight for unemployment insurance! Organize Unemployed Councils to fight for unemployment insurance!

CHILDREN—WHERE THE BOSSES RULE AND WHERE WORKERS RULE

While Hoover, at the conference on child health and protection was spilling hypocritical phrases about American children, Solomon MacKenzie, a Negro worker of Brooklyn, N. Y., was notifying authorities that one of his children was dying of starvation. When the physician, Dr. Guidotti of Holy Family Hospital, reached the MacKenzie home at 557 Warren St. he found the baby, Erskine, dead. Death was due to malnutrition, the doctor said. The ten months' old child had starved to death.

MacKenzie said he had been out of work for eleven months and the family had nothing to eat except what working-class neighbors, who are also very poor, have been able to give them. There are five other children, including Ursula, twin sister of the dead baby. The rent has been unpaid for some time, so eviction is not far off. The lights have been cut off and MacKenzie fears the gas will be turned off soon.

A few days ago the Daily Worker reported the death of another baby, Frank Perrone, who also died of "malnutrition." This baby's father was a shoemaker, likewise unemployed for several months. Unemployed, Erskine MacKenzie and Frank Perrone have many hundreds of companions among the children of the workers and impoverished farmers of the United States. Pellagra, a dread disease which attacks not only the body but finally the brain as well, and tuberculosis, both recognized by medical authorities as "diseases of poverty," are taking a heavy toll of the children of the 9,000,000 unemployed, as well as of those whose fathers and often whose mothers are toiling in the textile, mining, steel, tobacco and other "starvation wage" industries.

Deaths from starvation and its attendant diseases are especially high among Negro children, because their fathers and mothers are forced into the worst jobs at the lowest pay. Negro Harlem's infant death rate is one and a half times that of the infant death rate for New York City as a whole. According to Dr. Winifred B. Nathan, who made this study, the higher rates in Harlem are due to "poor sanitary conditions brought on by congestion of population, together with the poor nutrition and living standards," which he attributes to "poverty and ignorance." In other words, due to specially intense exploitation of the Negro toilers, a Negro child in Harlem has less than a 2 to 3 chance to survive.

The death rate of Negro infants in the Southern states is even greater than that of Harlem's. Thirteen per cent of Negro infants in South Carolina die before they are one year of age, while the death rate of Negro mothers at childbirth is four times the rate of such deaths in the country as a whole. If a direct comparison between the death rate of working-class mothers and infants could be made with those of the capitalist class, the difference would be

even more glaring. Furthermore, it is generally admitted that since the beginning of the crisis the health hazards and death rates of working-class children have considerably increased.

In contrast to these conditions in the United States, there are the lowered death rates of children of toilers in the Soviet Union. Under the czar, Russia had one of the highest infant mortality rates in the world. In 1911-13, 27.3 per cent of the children died in the first year of life, or, in other words, barely three out of every four born lived to be one year old. By 1926 this rate had been cut by the government's measure of social protection for the mother and child, to 18.7 per cent, and it has been further reduced since then. Death rates of women from childbirth has been likewise reduced. The mortality rate of adult working population has been cut in half. Furthermore, while the situation for workers' children in capitalist America is rapidly growing worse, in the Soviet Union, where the workers and peasants rule, conditions for their children—working-class children—are constantly improving.

Some of the social measures which are bringing about the new life of the Soviet's children are the following: Every working woman 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. She receives a free layette for the child and is granted two months more 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 a nursery for the baby situated near her place of work, or she leaves the child in a nursery at the workers' co-operative, where she lives. During working hours, mothers are given ten to fifteen minutes every three and a half hours to feed their babies.

Two thousand health stations, in addition to the nurseries, have been distributed throughout the industrial sections of Russia, where the latest information on child hygiene, training and nutrition are available. For illiterate mothers, brightly colored pictures give the same information. Also, public playgrounds for workers' children, practically unknown before the revolution, are now spread over the entire country, running into the tens of thousands.

In addition to these tractors, the higher wages, better living quarters and generally improved conditions of the working class naturally have a direct effect on the health and physique of the younger generation. These changes are reflected in an increase in weight, height and chest measurement of the children.

In Soviet Russia a new day has dawned for working-class youth.

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

Workers Flock to Communist Party in USSR

MOSCOW.—On and around the 7th November there has been a mass influx of workers into the shock groups and into the Communist Party. In the workers quarter Saomskvarechye 900 of the best shock group workers joined the party. In the "Proletarian" quarter 1,170 joined up, and in the Baumann district 920 members of the shock groups joined the Party.

In the factory "Tammer and Sickle" 230 workers joined the Party, in the auto works "Amo" 360 workers, in the power station "Dynamo" 100 workers, in the "Elektrivod" 90 and in the Mytitschi district 350 workers joined the party. Workers meetings adopted resolutions condemning the right and left-wing opportunists and expressing approval of the explosions. Six hundred workers in the Tiflis factories joined the Party during the anniversary celebrations. In the Sebastopol harbor 120 shock group workers joined the party. Two thousand and shock group workers have joined the party in Baku. The Communist Party of Azerbaijan has also experienced an influx of new members amongst the ranks of the workers.

HOLD SERIO MEET IN ROCHESTER

Workers Protest Deportation

ROCHESTER, Nov. 25.—A well attended mass meeting was held this afternoon in protest against the treated deportation of Guido Serio, Italian worker, to fascist Italy, which is equivalent to sending him to death. The speakers Max Stern, district organizer of the International Labor Defense, and Tom D'Fazio, needle trades organizer, who played a prominent role in the Passaic Textile Strike of 1927, charged collaboration between the Department of Justice and the fascist regime in Italy in an endeavor to send Serio to death.

A resolution was unanimously adopted demanding the unconditional release of Serio, and pledging to fight against the deportation of Serio, the persecution of foreign born workers and to intensify our fight against Capitalism until the workers and farmers of this country shall have replaced the present capitalist form of government with one of their own.

Communist Speaker Wildly Greeted at Conference of Peruvian Workers

56,000 Workers Plan Battles for Wages and Bread

LIMA, Peru (By Mail).—The clash of the workers in the mining region of Cerro de Pasco followed the holding of a conference of the Workers Confederation on November 5th. There were 111 delegates, representing 56,000 workers at this conference, of which 30,000 were Indians; 8,000 unemployed.

When a representative of the Peruvian Communist Party spoke at this conference he was greeted with wild applause. The Communist Party heretofore illegal in Peru, is coming out into the open, despite the fascist regime of Sanchez Cerro.

The Workers Confederation conference decided that it would call a congress of all workers on January 15, 1931, to formulate a program of struggle against the Peruvian bourgeoisie and their imperialist supporters.

Immediate economic demands for higher wages, better conditions, social insurance for all workers, were put forward by the conference.

Special demands for land for the peasants, and a struggle against the feudal landlords was put forward.

It was especially stressed that the workers and peasants (most of whom are Indians) must unite in their struggle against the bourgeoisie, represented by the Cerro government, and against British and American imperialism.

There is a strike going on in the North of Peru against the Standard Oil Co.

Recent reports from Lima, Peru, state, that the recent battle against the so-called Civilian Party, was carried on by a large number of workers under the leadership of the Communist Party. The Communist Party is leading the struggles of the Peruvian workers and peasants, and despite attempts of Cerro to keep it in illegality it is forcing itself into the open.

The Civilian Party represents the "left wing" of the bourgeoisie in the Cerro government. There is now an open struggle going on between the workers on the one hand, led by the Communist Party, and the Cerro government.

The minister of the interior was dismissed by Cerro because of his "mishandling" of the labor troubles in Cerro de Pasco.

Throughout Peru the strike movement is spreading. The workers are putting forward concrete demands. The Communist Party is taking the political leadership of the struggles, urging the unity of the poor peasants, peons and workers in fighting against the bourgeois dictatorship.

Jobless in Germany Show Big Increase; Number 3,484,000

(Cable by Inprecoc.)
BERLIN, Nov. 26.—The Labor Exchange in Berlin figures that on November 15th there were 3,484,000 unemployed workers in Germany. There has been an increase of 230,000 since.

The Ruhr mine owners intend to end the existing wage agreements and they are demanding reductions in the wages. The arbitration decision of the Breslau metal workers provides a 5 percent wage cut on fixed wages and a 7.5 percent cut on piece work rates.

The arbitration decision providing wage cuts in the case of the Bavarian foundry workers was declared binding.

CALL TAILORS TO MEET TO FIGHT CONDITIONS

NEW YORK.—The Rank and File Committee of 30 elected at a meeting of a tailors to fight against check off, piece work and wage reductions calls all members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers to a mass meeting Saturday at noon at Stuyvesant Casino, 142 Second Avenue to plan how to carry on this struggle.

Their call to meet, points out that for several years there has been class peace under Hillman, and that Hillman is satisfied, the bosses show him with presents, pin medals on him, and teach his doctrine in the universities. But, says the committee:

"Can we be satisfied with our wages continuously being cut? Can one be satisfied when he is driven like a slave for \$3.00 a day? Can we be satisfied by walking the streets and starving? Can we remain cool when we see the Hillman gang taking our money away from the Unemployment Insurance Fund and giving us stamps for it? No! We are not satisfied! We must no longer stand for it! We must organize and fight the clique that is ruining our lives."

Throughout Peru the strike movement is spreading. The workers are putting forward concrete demands. The Communist Party is taking the political leadership of the struggles, urging the unity of the poor peasants, peons and workers in fighting against the bourgeois dictatorship.

RECRUIT NEW RED SHOCK TROOPS

Nov. 27, 1930.
The following amounts were received on Wednesday, Nov. 26:
DISTRICT 1.
E. L. Lee, New York, \$1.00
F. Maki, New York, \$2.50
P. Martinez (list), New York, \$2.50
C. Renner, Brooklyn, N. Y., \$5.00
L. Sugarman & Bros., New York, \$2.00
DISTRICT 2.
Dr. Masley, New York, \$5.00
J. Pinski (night worker), N. Y., \$5.00
DISTRICT 3.
H. B. Virginia, New York, \$2.00
DISTRICT 4.
A. Reader, Detroit, Mich., \$1.00
G. & P. Pappas (list), Detroit, \$15.00
Unknown, \$2.00
Total \$65.00

REPORT ON VICTORY AT WRIGHT SHOP, FRIDAY

NEW YORK.—The Wright Aeroplane Co. of Patterson was compelled by the militancy of the workers to take back a wage cut that the bosses tried to put over on a department of 100 men.

The activity of the Metal Workers Industrial League organizers helped very much to keep up the solidarity of the workers. Shop-gate meetings were held, leaflets distributed and meetings held with workers of the department to be affected by the cut. The A. F. of L. tried to sabotage the stoppage without success. A report by organizer Overgaard will be given at the next membership meeting on Friday at 7:30 p. m. at the headquarters, 16 West 21st Street.

Funds for organization purposes will come from the tickets sold (50 cents admission) to the concert and dance Saturday at New Harlem Casino, 100 West 118th Street. Edith Segal will dance and Alison Burroughs will sing French Creole and Negro work songs. There will be refreshments and the John C. Smith Band will furnish the music.

Registration Scheme Developed by Paper

NEW YORK.—Workers in the garment section are being stopped and questioned by men who say they are reporters of the Daily News. The reporters want to know whether the worker they approach "a left wing Communist" and ask other questions, also wish to take picture, name, etc. The blacklist, deportation and Fish Committee possibilities of this move are apparent.

One worker gave the reporter a considerable lecture on the confusion in the question, pointing out that there is no left wing Communist and telling him what the left wing and militant revolutionary union movement is, and also what the Communist Party is, and disabusing the man's mind of his idea that if you are a Communist you "belong to Russia." But of course he didn't let him take a picture.

Use 160 Daily Workers, Crowd Follows for More

NEW YORK.—A crowd of 800 stood for two hours at a meeting last night conducted by the Red Builders Club at University and 14th Street listening to speakers: Sam Nessim Emil Meyer, Mrs. Weavin and Ted Brown was chairman. During that time they got rid of 160 Daily Workers and the crowd followed to the door of the Workers Center and Daily Worker office for more only to find them sold out.

"We wish that all other groups follow our example and do the same," say the Red Builders Club members.

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OPEN THE ENTIRE YEAR
Beautiful Rooms Heated
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PHONE 731

PROLETEN MASQUE BALL

at the
ROCKLAND PALACE
155TH STREET AND 8TH AVENUE

Saturday Evening, December 13th

ELABORATE PROGRAM

Artef Players Jazz Band
(A novelty feature)

"THE RED ROOSTER"—A humorous satirical journal specially published on this occasion and distributed to visitors.

The Harlemite Negro Orchestra will play

AUSPICES: PROLETEN (PROLETARIAN WRITERS)
Tickets: \$1.00 at the Morning Freiheit Office 35 East 12th Street

Spend TONIGHT at the
6th
"ICOR" BAZAAR
HELP BUILD THE SOVIET UNION!
Attend the
SIXTH ANNUAL "ICOR" BAZAAR
For the benefit of Jewish Colonization
in Biro-Bidjan, U. S. S. R.
ONE MORE DAY
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:
TONIGHT—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—Tonight 50 cents, Saturday 75 cents; No hat checks

TASKS OF NAT'L CONFERENCE PROTECTION FOREIGN-BORN

By LOUIS KOVENS.

THE chief task of this conference, opening Sunday, Nov. 30, 11 a. m. at Press Club, Washington, D. C., will be to make clear to millions of foreign born and all other workers in this country, that from now on the persecution of the foreign born workers will rise to the extent as never before. For this reason the foreign born workers together with the Negroes and white workers must unite and struggle, to beat back the attacks.

Why are the bosses and their government determined to pass new laws against the foreign born? Because the workers do not stand more for unemployment, eviction, wage cuts, slave driving, hunger, misery. A great wave of struggle is starting. Organization into the unions of the Trade Union Unity League, strikes against wage cuts, struggle for immediate unemployment relief and for the adoption by Congress of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill, these are the things the bosses are afraid of. So they want to weaken the working class, divide their ranks, turn white against Negro, Negro against white, native born against foreign born, terrorize the Negro and the foreign born, so they can crush the native, foreign born and Negro separately and force them to suffer the starvation and persecution and carry the burden of the economic crisis.

What are the tasks of this conference? To unite the foreign born workers together with the native white and Negro workers for a concrete program, for action.

On a national scale—to mobilize the masses to demand from Congress to abolish those paragraphs of the Immigration Laws which provide the basis for deportation of foreign born workers, under the pretext, that they are for "force and violence against the government." On the basis of this paragraph the bosses can deport strikers, picketers, workers fighting for immediate relief, against eviction, etc. To abolish those parts of the immigration laws, which limit the number of immigrants to an insignificant number. The abolition of the Harris law aimed against the Mexicans, and the paragraphs barring Chinese, Japanese and Hindus. Same time the conference should take a definite stand against anti-labor legislation (criminal syndicalist and seditious laws, etc.) on the basis of which the ruling class jails foreign born and native workers alike when their struggle against wage cuts, or unemployment relief. It is also necessary to take a determined stand against the lynchings of Negroes demanding death penalty against them. There are many other questions which must be taken up at the national conference and formulated as the concrete demands of the foreign born and other workers from the Congress. But demand alone does not bring results. The committee presenting the demands to Congress must have the support of hundreds of thousands of workers, ready to fight for these demands and organized in a solid front capable to fight.

On a state scale—Besides fighting for these national demands the organizations of foreign born, Negroes and native white workers must be organized to fight for concrete demands from the state legislatures. For example, there are states,

where foreign born do not receive the same accident insurance as the native born. In many states foreign born cannot be employed at public works. There are many discriminating state laws. The organizations unitedly must struggle for the abolition of these laws. Mass delegations representing tens of thousands of workers who are determined to struggle for these demands, must present them to the state legislatures.

On local scale—There are many municipal ordinances discriminating against foreign born and Negroes. Foreign born or Negroes cannot be employed on city jobs, etc. But it is not sufficient to demand to the municipal administration. The demands presented inside the municipal buildings must be backed by militant demonstrations outside.

In mines, mills, factories—In the mines, mills, factories, the foreign born, native white and Negro workers must organize joint committees of action against discrimination. For example: In many factories only those foreign born can get work, who have their first papers. Even more cases only citizens. What is still worse, thousands of foreign born workers are laid off to make the native workers believe, that they will be replaced by native born workers. But this is not the case. This is the usual lay off of workers, but in this case with the aim of creating competition and struggle amongst the native and foreign born workers for jobs. This leads to antagonism and the boss is the only winner. When the workers are divided, the next step is wage cut and further speed-up. Can then the native born workers alone fight successfully against these wage cuts? The situation is the same with the Negroes. The foreign born worker not work, who have their first papers. Even misal of Negroes also, together with the native white workers. They must unite against foreign born or Negroes getting lower wages than the native white. They must all get the same wages. And more than the miserable wages they receive today. But for all these demands they must organize and struggle.

Against the Cable, Ashwell and Blease Bills and the proposals of the Fish committee, all aimed for the registration, photographing, finger printing and deportation of foreign born, foreign born workers must struggle, unitedly with the rest of the working class. Also, for asylum for political emigrants and for the release of the political prisoners, against the deportation of Serio and the other foreign born workers.

Just as the conference takes a definite stand against the domestic policy of the government based on persecution and terror, so this conference must take a stand against the foreign policy of the government, the sharpest expression of which is the provocation for war against the Soviet Union, together with France, England, Poland and the Russian monarchists. Defend the Workers' Republic, must be a slogan of action of the conference.

It will be the task of this conference, to consolidate the forces represented at the conference and go forward, to win over other hundreds of thousands of workers, for the above and similar demands, which must be worked out and clearly formulated at the national conference, with the actual participation of all the delegates in formulating these demands.

"CONVICT" LABOR



By BURCK

Red Sparks By JORGE

And 1,200,000 Demonstrated in Moscow

Did you notice all the harvest of funny stories about the Bolsheviks that broke loose in the capitalist press as a sort of screen to obscure the tremendous revelations at the Moscow trial of the eight counter-revolutionists?

Some of them were so brazenly arranged for the occasion that the game was obvious. For example, that the Fish Committee should again call the unshot rascal, Mr. Delgass, to testify against the Soviet is enough to show a pup job.

But what he said was too silly for words, so darned silly that the unusually ornery State that wants to—or has the money—including the and War Departments had to say so. Anybody Soviet Union, can buy Liberty motors, but this guy made a dark and dreadful mystery about it. And they were shipped, these motors, he said—"in disguise"! They were "disguised" as "machinery," which is still funnier, as if a motor is not a machine but a case of eggs! And all this weird business was done by "OGPU agents" who are over-running this country in droves, etc.

Well, he did his best, we suppose, but failed to cover up the story of real spies, but against the Soviet Union, operating there. And if some more exposures are given, brethren, you will find that not only France and England, but the old U. S. A., too, has a flock of spies in the Soviet Union, directed, we have an idea, from the U. S. Consulate at Riga, principally, and also from Warsaw and Berlin, the last a more recently established American spy center. Secretary Stimson's sister-in-law has been taking care of connections between American and the Czarist group in Paris. You should know that already.

But we mustn't forget other stories, put out to distract attention from the Moscow exposure. Among the first order of prevarications was that one the N. Y. Times put on the front page from London.

That London story was a bird for vagueness. It was chock full of things that "are reported," that "according to" somebody "it is understood"; then "it is suggested" that something was done by somebody who "is credited with being" such and such.

Among all these phrases the story was that the Soviet ambassador in London was "holding as prisoners" three "Stalin emissaries" who are, of course, G. P. U. agents and naturally "entered the country" illegally without asking Scotland Yard about it, to conduct the ambassador "back to Moscow" where he was to be made into hot dogs, or something. And although the interesting lie was that the ambassador's wife was "credited with being" the "chief of the GPU section in London," she seemed to be jailer of the imported GPU men, having chosen her husband in the conflict betwixt love and duty.

It was a whale of a story, and appeared in the London Daily Mail, but the papers Wednesday had to admit it wasn't true. So beware of all these fairy tales being played up in the capitalist papers now. They are put out deliberately to distract attention from the real exposures of the war plot against the Soviet Union.

Not a Bad Notion

Our explanation of the absence of Red Sparks for a couple of days brought some results. In a way remarkable results. A comrade from the land of milk and honey beyond Jordan, or rather the Hudson, sent us three cans of choice honey, for one thing.

We said he sent it. But, alas, he trusted it to the capitalist government, ensconced, but not safely, in a box of excelsior. With misgiving we noted that the box was stamped "received in bad order." It decidedly was. The honey was all in the excelsior but nary a drop in the cans.

A hungry guy on the staff suggested we cut up the excelsior and use it for breakfast food, honey and all. Well, that may be all right, but another comrade from Dakota had just sent us a letter telling us that what we needed, as distinct from what we wanted, was not anything to eat, but on the contrary was a dose of salts.

Another success was to come in and find a real air-valve functioning on our radiator, and some real steam in the darn thing. Showing the usefulness of having a pet crocodile around the office. Then we began to receive air-valves by mail from far and wide. Guess we'll have to go into the wholesale hardware business.

A nice letter of condolence came from some Portland, Oregon, workers whose names we can't mention because they didn't sign any. But we turned it in to the \$30,000 fund, boys.

Along with one of the air-valves, from the city of Buffalo, there came a letter, suggesting that the small wants of the office and other offices, might be furnished by a "Need of the Hour" department. Which is not a bad notion.

The staff has been feeling that the office should be rationalized to the extent of getting a radio. Not just to tickle our ears with music, but to get occasionally important political speeches. We don't want to interfere with the \$30,000 Fund drive, but we wonder if some comrade who is long on radios would be willing to contribute one that would talk English for the benefit of the Daily Worker.

The St. Louis Convention of the League of Struggle of Negro Rights

By SHERMAN BELL.

(The following speech by Sherman Bell, a Negro delegate to the St. Louis Convention of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, is typical of the militant utterances from the floor and expressive of the will to struggle of the frightfully oppressed Negro masses of the South.—Ed. Note.)

Friends and fellow-workers, I hope you will consider the invitation to this platform to speak as I did when I received nomination by the Communist Party as a candidate in the last election. I did not consider that I was a great man, myself, but to think of the people standing back of it, the nerve of the people who dared to do such a thing and had the success they did. I told many of them that I did not place the honor on myself, but I did on the Party, and, particularly, Comrade Dalton. I think she deserves all of the credit. In other words, I considered that was the greatest move ever made in the way of solving the problems in the South. Those of you who have never been in the heart of the South don't know how bad it is, and how easy it is for Negroes to get in the hands of the law, in the penitentiaries, lynching, telegraph poles for violating what they call the law. Negroes do not have to violate the law in the South to be put in jail. He has to ride the street cars, be on the street with the whites, yet he has no privileges. He can get on the street car and is Jim-crowed; the white people can take all the car but one seat and they haven't broken the law. If a white man has anything against one Negro, he can start something and all the Negroes will be killed and there is nothing done about it.

Comrades, I might tell you about the conditions in the South all day, but unless you go to the South and test it you will never know. Imagination is alright in a dream, but you had better go and experience how it is in Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, etc.

Now, when I was nominated for U. S. Senator, the bosses thought that was the worst thing that ever happened, and they talked about it so much that I got a little scared. Comrade Dalton felt the effects of it also and she told me she thought it would be safe for me to stay away for a day or two, and she took me off and I was very glad to go. I went off and spent two or three nights. But the thought came to

school house. After work they attend the classes or participate in the activities of the club. They form the nucleus of the new communal life in the village.

Prior to the Revolution, this land was owned by a "Pomeschik" (rich land owner). Many of the members of this very collective were his servants. Now these former servants are free members of the collective. They are most active members and constitute the backbone of the collective. They are very enthusiastic, for it is their collective and they see it grow from year to year.

From each of these collectives many young peasants are sent to Umann, Kharkov or Moscow for special courses in agriculture and are trained to be tractorists and mechanics. Thus each year new trained forces are supplied to the collective. In the Soviet Union there are thousands of such collective villages. We could visit but a few. In each we found something new, something different. In the recently organized collectives there are some peasants who are doubtful and hesitant about the outcome of this new undertaking. But any one who had stuck one harvest became a strong and ardent advocate of collective farming.

Life in the collective is buoyant, joyful and optimistic. The contrast between this new life and that of the old individual farming is so striking that one becomes inspired and imbued with it.

my mind that here was Comrade Dalton that they already had a death sentence hanging over because she had dared to hold a meeting for laboring people, and she had the nerve to stand the trial and I was dodging it. After realizing the condition, I said I was going back, I am not going to be a bigger coward than she is. She had the nerve to take a chance on her life to rescue the Negroes in Georgia, when since 1861 there had been 3,000 lynchings on the account of supposed to be raping of white women, and she had the nerve to come there and rescue the few Negro men left, I felt it would be less than man to run.

The time is limited and I have to make my discussion brief. I will wind up with these remarks: I hope everybody here will go back home and make it known that this is the only rescue for the Negro man and population.

The Social Roots of the Counter-Revolutionary Bourgeois Saboteurs

(This is the last of a special series of articles on the background of the invasion and sabotage plot in the Soviet Union. The series gives some of the activities and connections of leaders associated with the eight now on trial at Moscow.)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Nov. 26.—Kondratiev's kulak party and the allied menshevik "socialist" group of Groman and Sukhanov could not base themselves on a more or less broad section of the population of the Soviet Union. They received no support whatever from among the working class, the farm laborers and the middle sections of the peasants, nor from among the broad masses of the Soviet intellectuals. They tried to penetrate the Red Army for the purpose of recruiting supporters there, but with no success, for the simple reason that, in their own words, there are many workers and trustworthy Communists in the commanding ranks of the Red Army.

Their only hope for support was the kulaks, rich farmers and the remains of the "former nobility"—the declassed and degenerate elements of the old exploiting classes which had been broken up by the revolution, forces which the Working Peasants, party set itself the task of "consolidating."

About 1,000 of Them. The small membership of the W. P. P. (about

one thousand in all the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics), without any mass following, consisted of the highest specialists in the Soviet economic organization, chiefly in the land department and the agricultural co-operative societies, bourgeois ideologists and their supporters working in the lower ranks of these organs.

The social composition of this counter-revolutionary bloc can be seen from the social position of its leaders. Kondratiev is a professor, who until 1919 was a member of the socialist revolutionary party which fought against the revolution and was a director in the Market Institute of the Commissariat of Finance of the U. S. S. R. Kurofski was a professor at the University of Saratov. He occupied the position of manager of the Currency Board of the Commissariat of Finance. Makarov was a professor, a member of the Presidium of the Land Planning Department of the Commissariat of Finance. Chayanov was a professor, the director of the Institute of Agricultural Economics. Sadirgin was an old member of the Central Committee of the Cadets' party, "Freedom of the People," a member of the management of the State Bank of the U. S. S. R. and prominent in the co-operatives.

Fabrikant was a professor, an old "socialist" menshevik, editor of the magazine "Agronom." Groman was a statistician and economist, an old menshevik, member of the Presidium of the Land Planning Department of the Commissariat of Land, etc., the rest of their leaders bear similar records to these.

"Drift Toward Capitalism."

These elements believed at first that the purpose of the New Economic Policy was to abandon socialist construction. Therefore, they honestly began to assist the Soviet Government, thinking that they could assist in the development of the Soviet economy along capitalist lines. But when the Communist Party of the U. S. S. R. took the line of fully collectivizing agriculture and tearing out the roots of capitalism in agriculture, and in spite of the Trotskyists and the right wingers, undertook to accomplish the Five-Year Plan in four years, these capitalist elements took up an attitude of counter-revolutionary sabotage and adventurism.

The G. P. U. has liquidated this counter-revolutionary band, and the Moscow trial is exposing their plot to the whole world.

Every Party member, every Young Communist must sell 25 copies of the Daily Worker before factory gates each week to be in good standing.

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

A Glance at Collective Farming in the Soviet Union

By N. STEVENS.

TWO hundred and ninety-one (291) families of the village of Lemishtchicha, two miles from the town of Zashkov (Kiever Gubernia), organized a collective in July, 1929. They named it the Stalin Artel. The nine other families in the village, three of whom are kulaks, and six middle peasants, refused to join it. The members of this collective are not yet building their new collective homes, but in each one of their old thatched roofed houses there is a radio, which is connected to a central distributor in the club house. It sure does look queer to see the antennae stretched above these stray roofs. These peasants spent 4,000 rubles to install these radio sets in each house before constructing other more essential necessities, because, as they told us, "To build up and develop our organization, we need a simultaneous cultural growth and a radio helps immensely." Then they set aside two of the best houses in the village for a children's nursery (Yaslov) and a kindergarten (plushchatke). Here three city girls, recent college graduates, are in charge of 150 children.

The peasant women bring their children to the Yaslov of lushchatke at 7:50 in the morning on their way to work in the field. They know that the children will be fed three times during the day, washed and other ways well cared for, all at the expense of the collective. In the evening, when the mothers return from the day's work, they take the children home with them. Prior to the organization of the collective, the mothers would take the children with them to the fields, leave them there exposed to the scorching sun, without proper food or any other attention which a child must have, while the mothers would labor from sunrise to sunset, on a ration of black bread and cucumber. Today 365 women and 308 men of the village work 8 hours a day and at noon have a hot meal served to them in the field, which is prepared in the co-operative kitchen.

This summer the collective workers produced 25 per cent more wheat and sugar beets per hectare of land than the individual neighboring farmers. As we approached the fields where they worked it seemed as though we were approaching a carnival. They sing and laugh and are playful at their work.

Work now is not so dreary as it used to be, or as it still is to the individual small farmer or to the farmer in capitalist countries. On the collectives the workers work in groups called brigades, the number in each varying according to the type of work, and the work is so distributed that the stronger in the group make up for the weaker members who cannot do as much. The Comsomols, or Young Communist League members, form their own brigades and go into Socialist competition with the other brigades to see who can produce more. The technical staff of the collective showed us, with much pride, their new mechanical devices with which the threshing and cleaning of the wheat is performed automatically in one process, right in the field. The older folks in the meantime were working on the collective gardens. Seventy-six individuals in the collective are entirely too old or otherwise incapacitated to do any work.

These are taken care of by the collective which lays aside a special fund for this purpose.

Two new stables, a silo and brick kiln were in the process of construction. "In another two years," said one of them, "this old village will be a modern little socialist city."

About two miles away we visited another village. In July, 1928, a group of 28 poor families formed an artel and named it the Comintern. The government gave them land and credit to obtain a few horses and some plows. In July, 1929, the artel increased to about 50 families, and by August, 1930, we found that it had grown to 250 families.

Being over two years old, this artel is already much stronger, organizationally, than the artel Stalin and has many more improvements.

In the office we were introduced to the manager, the agronomist, bookkeeper, clerk and typist. They proudly showed us the three newly completed dwelling houses, with running water and baths, a new, modern stable and stall, a repair shop, a mill and a bread magazine (storehouse). They also had many agricultural machines and two tractors. A young doctor, recently graduated, was in charge of the clinic and first aid station. He also acted as one of the teachers in the school to liquidate illiteracy.

The members spoke more determinedly about the advantages of the collective farming. They were growing and flourishing.

On the day before we arrived there was a great deal of excitement here. One brigade reported that they found a series of iron bars and spikes dug into the ground, intended to damage the machines at work. "This is kulak sabotage," one peasant explained to us. A meeting was held and the Comsomols, "Young Communist League," members arranged that henceforth they would patrol the fields at night. Every night another group goes out armed to guard the fields against the mischief and sabotage of the enemies.

It might be noted that in the villages the "Comsomols" are playing a very important role in transforming the old village into a modern "Socialist Community."

This artel also included in its membership a couple of shoemakers, a tailor, blacksmith and a few mechanics. The enthusiasm of the members was wonderful and their optimism for the future even more wonderful.

The artel, "New Life," in the village of Zytynki was even further advanced than the "Comintern Artel." Having started in February, 1928, with 26 families, they had grown to a membership of 305 families in August of this year. They had over 2,000 hectares of land, 220 horses and 75 cows, modern barns and stables, a brick kiln, three chicken incubators, 100 in' each, 200 bee hives and many rabbits. They told us that all plans are completed to wire the houses and that the motors in the mill will supply the entire village with power.

We found the school and club particularly well attended. Illiteracy is being liquidated and they are busy raising their cultural level. The organization boasts of 50 Comsomols, 150 pioneers and 60 Octobrists (children younger than the pioneers). The Comsomols live right next to the