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American Imperialism's Chal-T.U.U.L. GREETS lenge for World Supremacy

The speech of Owen D. Young, spokesman of American imperialism and author of the Young Plan for further enslavement of the German workers, represents the program of the United States in its struggles for world supremacy and domination.

The speech of Young becomes especially important in view of yesterday's developments at the London conference, where Secretary of State Stimson informed France, through MacDonald, that the United States is ready to enter into a consultative pact.

The London conference had two main tasks; first, the establishment of a united anti-Soviet front, and second, to prepare the war between the imperialist powers. The anti-Soviet block is assuming daily a more definite and concrete form. As far as Germany is concerned, we note the establishment of a monopoly in the sale of matches under the control of the Swedish match trust, and the establishment of the government-controlled monopoly of oil under the control of the Standard Oil Company, both of which tend to keep the Soviet-produced matches and Soviet-exported oil out of the German market, while the German government openly moves into the united front of war preparations against the Soviet Union. The renewed demands of the French capitalist press for a breach with the Soviet Union, the recent editorial in the socialist "Forward" demanding the revision of all German treaties with the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, the attack of the clergy and other political acts, show that a blockade is being established around the Soviet Union as the first stage of war.

Now the imperialist powers are faced with the second problem at the London conference, namely, of preparing for war among themselves. In this connection the speech of Owen D. Young gave the key to the situation. Owen D. Young put out the new slogan of American imperialist policy, namely, that "Isolation to America, either economic or political is impossible," and "economic integration of the world." This statement becomes especially significant if we take into consideration the declaration of the American delegation at the London conference that the United States is ready to enter into a consultative pact with France. Actually this means that the United States is preparing and consolidating its forces and its allies against British imperialism.

It is clear why Owen D. Young, chief imperialist spokesman of Wall Street's foreign policy, came to such conclusions. The United States is too much integrally connected with the outside world financially and industrially to be in a position even to pretend to be trying to keep out of world affairs and struggles. Owen D. Young in his speech explained the economic basis for American imperialist penetration and the re-grouping of forces, all of which is a rehearsal for a coming war. This is found in his statement:

"But what about the relationship of economics to politics in international co-operation? Well, my answer is this: Economic integration of the world is a necessary prequisite to effective political co-operation in the world. America, as the greatest creditor nation, is more interested than any other in economic integration. It is inevitable that from an economic point of view she take an interest in and be concerned in the material problems and affairs of every country on the globe."

That from an economic viewpoint the United States takes an active part in the affairs of the world is especially evident in connection with the reparation payments of Germany. Young himself acknowledged that "More than 60 per cent of the total sum to be paid by Germany must find its way to the United States." The United States is therefore the chief imperialist exploiter of the German working masses, who bear the burden of the Young Plan. The Young Plan, which is a child of the Dawes Plan, will not, as proclaimed by the treacherous social democracy of Germany, improve the conditions of the German workers. On the contrary it will worsen their conditions. While, during the operation of the Dawes Plan, reparations were made in kind, the Young Plan provides that payments be made in the form of money. The payment of the reparations in money, however, will have as its main effect the further increase of unemployment in Germany, which today has already reached to three and one-half millions, and the further increase of exploitation of those workers still employed. Through the Dawes Plan, and particularly through the Young Plan. American imperialist policy of penetration and control of German industry will be especially marked. We note that today the United States succeeded in assuming control of all those German industries which compete with the American products on the world market. American capital todays owns the German electrical industry, the telephone, telegraph and cable system, the automobile industry, particularly the Open automobile works.

The Young Plan, however, is not without contradictions. It provides for further development of the productive forces of German industry, which in turn can only widen the gap between the productive capacities of capitalism and the consuming capacity of the markets. This will only further sharpen the struggle for markets and bring nearer the imperialist war. It is therefore easy to understand why Young said in his speech: "The material development of countries will necessarily be to us a matter of great concern, but from an idealistic and practical point of view." We will therefore find that American Imperialism comes to the Imperialist world with a new slogan of "economic integration" under the leadership of the United States, first against the Soviet Union, and secondly, against Great Britain.

The Young Plan and American imperialist policy are certainly of great concern to the American workers. Not only does the Young Plan call for more intensive exploitation of the German workers, more speed up and rationalization, wage cuts and more unemployment in Germany, but it is bound to have its effect upon the workers in the United States. This is also made clear in the speech of Young. The Young Plan will necessarily lower the standards of living of the German workers because they are to bear the burden of the joint imperialist plunder of capitalism of Germany and other countries. Yesterday Owen D. Young informed us that the present standards of living of the American workers will not be able to be maintained while the living standards of the German workers are being lowered. He said: "Let no man think that the living standards of America can be permanently maintained at a measurably higher lever than those of the other civilized countries." American imperialism through the Young Plan, drives down the conditions of the German workers, which will inevitably bring to the American workers more wage cuts, speed up

The Socialist Party of Germany was a close partner and ally to the capitailsts in imposing the burden of the Young Plan upon the shoulders of the German workers.

The German workers, however, today openly see the fascist role of social democracy. The recent elections of factory councils and reelections in the reformist trade unions showed conclusively that in spite of the terror of the social fascists and the government, the German workers are determined to fight their treacherous reactionary leadership and to follow the revolutionary leadership of the Communist Party.

For the American workers it is also interesting to compare what the Russian workers got under the dictatorship of the proletariat and what the German workers got under the dictatorship of social fascism. The Communist leader, our Comrade Thaelmann, in his speech in the Reichstag, was correct when he said that had not the social democrats betrayed the German working class, the German workers would not have to pay billions squeezed out of their labor as reparations to the bourgeoisie and the former allies, and in place of an "Owen D. Young Germany" there would have been today a Soviet Germany building socialism.

Imperialist interests of the United States demand active participation of American imperialism in the world struggle of capitalism. Driven at greater speed by the economic crisis, the United States today is preparing the front and marshalling its forces to challenge its strongest imperialist opponent, Great Britain. It takes over the hegemony of preparation of world imperialism for war against the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. Both objectives are summed up in Young's slogan of "economic integration of the world."

Workers must fight more vigorously now than ever before against the program of world enslavement by Wall Street.

CUBA STRIKERS. MEXICO TOILERS

Pledge Hard Struggle Against Yankee Imperialism

Fight Fascist Attacks

Hail Militant Mass Strike in Cuba

Declaring to the Mexican and Cuban workers that "together we will carry on the struggle until Yankee imperialism is overthrown," letters have been sent to the Cuban and Mexican workers by the International Department of the Trade Union Unity League of the United States.

The letter to the Mexican workers, addressed to the Confederacion Sindical Unitaria Mexicana (the Mexican revolutionary trade union center) states:

"The fight of the Mexican proletariat symbolized in the herioc revolutionary fighters now on hunger strike within the walls of Mexican prisons, is being brought to the attention of the United States working class by adherents of the TUUL . . . The TUUL, in the name of the revolutionary workers of the United States, who are themseives involved in fierce battles against the Yankee capitalism pledges to do all in its power to aid the Mexican revolutionary workers successfully to resist the at-

The letter to the Cuban workers is addressed to the Confederation National Obrera de Cuba says, in which the capitalist press admit- their jobs back, "just yet." ted over 200,000 Cuban workers participated) of the Cuban prolethe USA under the leadership of own strike. the TUUL."

ILD TAG DAYS SAT. AND SUN.

for Labor Defense

"Not only sympathy but action!" This slogan was raised on behalf of the class war prisoners of New York, including the Unemployed International Labor Defense, New given ten days, or a fine. They York district, in its call for mass urday and Sunday, March 29 and 30, when funds will be raised for their The case of Percy Blumkin was

Announcement was made at the same time of a John Porter meeting Joseph F. Fofrich, crippled World at 8 p. m. Porter will speak also in trict ILD organizer. of the Young Communist League, all section headquarters.



Pioneer Sells "Daily"

Th. Silva, a Young Pioneer of Fall River helps to distribute the Daily Worker, which is regarded by the workers of this city as their fighting organ.

ABERLE STRIKE

During "Arbitration"

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 25. Knitters Hall yesterday, they were auspices of the Calvert Associates, British imperialism, proposed confronted with a demand from the headed by the arch-enemy of the adjournment of the conference for United Textile Workers Union of Soviet and American workers, Car-six months. ficials that they vote on the ques- dinal Hays, Bishop Manning, Archtion of returning to work while bishop Curley of Baltimore, Goverarbitration, which was agreed to nor Ritchie of Maryland, and Dr. March 13, continues. The officials Arthur J. Brown, D. D., chairman then ordered the men back. They of the committee of religious rights are to go back under the wage scale and minorities. Bernard Deitsch, against which they were striking, president of the American Jewish and in time, the arbitration com- Congress was present. Mathew Woll, mittee, composed of bankers and big who was supposed to speak did not business men, will give the decision show up. to the company.

Should Have Run Own Strike. President Rieve of the Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, the section part: "The revolutionary trade of the U.T.W., which misleads this unionists of the United States, on strike, stated yesterday that not all the day of the general strike (in of the strikers need expect to get

The Aberle strike was militantly conducted by the strikers against tariat against the attack of the the wishes of the U.T.W., which of Yankee imperialism and lackey dred special officers to help the poof Yankee imperialism and lackey dred special officers to help the po-of Wall Street, sends to the Cuban lice hold back the workers. On Imperialist War Plans which was arranged on March 23 at proletariat, through its revolution- March 6, Carl Mackey, a picket was ary and heroic organizations, the killed by a scab, and 50,000 workers Confederation National Obrera de attended his funeral. The National Cuba and the Federacion Obrera de Textile Workers has continually la Habana, the warmest revolution- warned against a sell out and urged ary greetings of the proletariat of the strikers to take control of their

Eisman Demonstrator Year Plan.

Herman Blumberg, one of the demonstrators Saturday against the five year sentence given Harry Eisman, was railroaded through the magistrates court before Judge Hen-Funds Needed at Once ry M. Goodman, Monday, and given a sentence of 10 days in the workhouse for "disorderly conduct." He was defended by Attorney Buitenkant, of the International Labor Defense.

The cases of other arrested at Delegation, Harry Eisman, Potash, this demonstration came up Satur-Winogradsky, and Shifrin, by the day in night court, and all were took the ten days. Blumberg's case participation in the tag days, Sat- was postponed. He was beaten up by the police in the demonstration. postponed to March 31.

at which release of Harry Eisman War veteran, Louis Engdahl, gen. will be one of the chief demands, eral secretary of the International in Irving Plaza, Monday, March 31, Labor Defense, and Sam Nesin, dis-

Newark, N. J., at Workers' Center, Stations to supply workers with Sunday at 3 p. m. 93 Mercer street. the various boxes, credentials, etc., Porter meeting in New York will be to go out and collect funds on Sataddressed by John Harvey, secretary urday and Sunday will be found at

JOBLESS LIVE IN MISERY

Learn Meaning of Boss Class Rule

(By a Worker Correspondent)

NEWARK, N. J., March 25 .- Felix Malaseski, 40 years old, an immigrant, out of work for 12 months, who lives at 25 Fleming St., was ejected from his home Friday because of non-payment of rent.

Having no place to go he decided? hat the only thing to do was to cessful. He is living chiefly on follow Diogenes and search around for an "honest" resting place for his weary head. He took for his domain up along the route supplies him an ancient boiler on a vacant lot with smokes.

on a so-called inspection tour. He ers. noticed Malaseski's fire, investi- At the same time more and more gated his habitat and decided it was of the unemployed are declaring a "violation of the sanitary code." that they would rather fight than So the jobless worker was forced to starve and are rallying around the

lions of others has not been suc- m.. at 93 Mercer St.

scraps of onions and potatoes. Tobacco from cigarette stubs picked

between Thomas and South Sts., While this unemployed worker is near Jefferson. But the bosses looking around for a "more saniwould not even permit this bit of tary" vacant lot Mr. Murray and the 'luxury" for the homeless man. | Congleton capitalist city govern-Yesterday afternoon "Health" In- ment continues spreading prosperity spector William A. Keane passed by bunk in an effort to fool the work-

Unemployed Council of the Trade Maleseski told me that he has Union Unity League which meets tried to get work, but like mil- every Tuesday and Friday, at 2 p.

"POPE PLOTTED AGAINST THE Is Admitted in Fake Maneuver

Chairman of Counter-Bevolutionary Meet Admits Spy Work

Fat Bourgeois Present

U. S. Toilers Enemies Ask War on USSR

That the pope and the Jesuits carried on counter-revolutionary plots against the Soviet Union, was admitted by Michal Williams, chairman of the meeting at the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday.

About 1500 were present at the neeting, which was surrounded by solid wall of Whalen's cossacks. Most of the participants were in full dress suit, many of them are most Workers Ordered Back vicious exploiters of the American

The occasion of the meeting, which was to be a rallying center against

Michal Williams, chairman of the (Continued on Page Two)

DEFENSE MEET

Machado government, the creature went so far as to provide a hun- John Reed Club Hits Whalen's attempts to prevent the

Over 3,000 attened the mass-Club, under the auspices of the the "holy crusade" of the imperial- ing class. 10 Days for Blumberg, of the Soviet Union and the Five- tempting to break up all working aire hobo," James Eads How, who

"The success of the Five-Year Plan, which will be carried out in four years, is an example to the masses all over the world: and this is what incites the imperialists to war under the guise of religious zeal," said Robert Dunn, of the Labor Research Associa-

humiliation at the action of his fel- ders from Whalen. low sky-pilots. He quoted the Rev. Hahn, of Buffalo, who said: "As between our church system and who exploited workers to the excapitalism without social vision, and treme, paying them wages as low and with social vision, I emphatically endorse the latter.'

M. Olgin, speaking for the Friends of the Soviet Union said: "First they pray, then they protest and then war! Charity begins at home. Why don't they pray for the unemployed? Why do they look at the Soviet Union which can completely take care of itself? It is because they fear the example of the success of socialist construction. There is a united front of the A. F. of L., and the forces of imperialism in this matter." Gropper Klein and other artists drew cartoons showing the role of the church in the war against the U.S.S.R. Other speakers were Waldo

Frank, Otto Hall, Melvin P. Levy and Hickerson of the John Reed Club and the secretary of the New York district of the F. S. R. A resolution unanimously adopted called upon all workers and friends

Today in the Daily Worker

Resolution of the Executive Committee of Communist International Maturing World Economic Crisis, Mass Unemployment and Strike Action. Page 3. Many Are Being Rendered Giddy by the Successes, By Joseph Stalin. Page 4.

The Government Crisis in Iraq. Page 2. A Negro T.U.U.L. Organizer in the South. Page 4.

The Young Communist League on March 6. Two Events in Working Class

TOMORROW

Education. How the Allentown Textile

Workers Fight Unemployment.

Navy Meet Flop TAMMANY BOARD PLOTS IN

With the smash of the naval

conference an obvious fact, conflicting reports are contained in the capitalist press with regard to American imperialist consent to a "security pact." The Hearst papers contain a Washington dispatch signed by William P. Flythe stating that the"American delegation to the London Naval Armaments Conference has been specifically instructed to reject any proposal for a security or pact." John L. Balderston of the New York World cables from London that "President Hoover will take the initiative toward American participate in a consultative pact."

Such a security pact would mean a strengthening of the imperialist alliance against the Soviet

LONDON, March 25 .- The utter collapse of the Five-Power naval conference, and the attempts of the imperialist bandits to hide their war preparations under the guise the Soviet Union was the seventh of "agreements," and "limitations" -When 1,400 strikers at the annual celebration of the founding was shown when the fascist dele-Aberle Hosiery Mills assembled at of Maryland, and was held under the gate Grandi, of Italy, acting for

KEEP COPS OUT OF TOILERS' MEET

Call on Workers to Fight Boss Action

its membership meetings without any police or representatives of the capitalist city government present," declares a statement issued by the New York District of the Commun-

New Star Casino. "At the same Friends of the Soviet Union, against have nothing to hide from the work-

asm and applause greeted mention ment, "chief cossack Whalen is atings. When representatives of the of the capitalist press and the con-Star Casino meeting on Sunday they savior. were told by a police captain, Reded that the police were allowed to Rev. Charles Weber, of the Union | be present. Reddan said he would York for their militancy, and had Theological Seminary, expressed not withdraw his police without or- locked out over 2,000 in the effort

self as a bold Wanamaker manager the effort to continue these actions (Continued on Page Two)

Call Meet to Build

A meeting to build up the "Working Woman," has been called for 12 WORKERS OVERCOME BY Thursday, March 27, at 26 Union Sq., by the Women's Department of Twelve workers were overcome ganization to make the 'Working upholstery shop of Hyman Forin among the masses of working wom- The coal gas poured out of a en," says the call for the meeting. choked flue.

textile workers.

FIGHT WOOL WAGE CUT

British Workers Plan Big Struggle

(Wireless by Inprecorr.)

file for resistance and for the election of a committee of action link-

ing up the struggle against wage cuts with the fight of the unemployed

MacDonald "labor" government to enforce a wage cut upon the wool

ployers, taking advantage of the position in the cotton industry de-

cided to apply for an all-around reduction in wages. At that time a

The workers voted against acceptance of the wage cut-

The voted reported above was on a proposed 7.25 cut.

reduction of 10 per cent was asked by the bosses.

The woolen mills' bosses are going to get the support of the

The dispute in the wool industry began in July, when the em-

SECRET WITH SOCIALISTS, A.F.L. AGAINST JOBLESS

Bars Elected Delegates of 110,000 Unemployed and Strikers From Meeting; Fake Relief

Frisco Jobless Make Demands on Supervisors; Thrown Out: National Conference Saturday

The representatives elected on March 6 by 110,000 workers at Union Square to present their demands for unemployment relief were barred today from the meeting of the New York board of estimates, which went into a closed conference with Norman Thomas and Louis Waldman of the socialist party, Abraham Shiplacoff of the Pocketbook Workers Union and others of a committee of "labor" bureaucrats from the New York Central Trades and Labor Council. The purported object of the conference was to "work with Walker and not against him" for some slight speeding up of the city school construction program as a "cure for unemployment."

Walker, at the March 14 meeting of the board, assured Thomas and Ryan of the A.F.L., that they would meet without William Z. Foster: Robert Minor, editor of The Daily Worker: Israel Amter, district organizer of the Communist Party; Harold Raymond, and Joseph Lesten, the elected committee of the unemployed. Ryan, at the meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Council last week praised the police attacks on the jobless and said, "It is better to club them now rather than call out the militia and shoot them down later."

The date on the calendar of the board of estimates was moved forward at the request of the socialists to avoid the presence of the committee of the unemployed who were here last time, and the audience seats were filled with members of the bomb squad and industrial squad of the police department to run them out if they were to learn of the change of hour in time to reach the City Hall.

The meeting itself developed into a friendly argument between Walker, McKee and Norman Thomas over the question of how many school children were going hungry every day.

Speaking for his so-called "emergency committee on unemployment," Thomas began by saying that he "did not hold the city or its administration responsible" for unemployment. He proposed that the A.F.L. officials, the Tammany office holders, officers of big corporations and socialist party chiefs be united in a committee to meet occasionally, in the comfort of some hotel, and discuss the starving workers. A resolution to that effect had been adopted by the "emergency committee" at its meeting Wednesday in Beethoven Hall.

"The Communist Party will hold ELECT DELEGATES BAR JOBLESS BUT CONFERENCE GREET SOCIALIST

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25. Communist Party arrived at the New fusion of the jobless, as their

At the interracial forum the men, 12 detectives and three mem- the Independent Shoe Workers bers of the 'radical' squad, that the Union who told how the U. S. labmeeting could be held only provid- or department had caused the discharge of over 200 workers in New to smash the union, thus adding to "Whalen, who distinguished him- the ranks of the unemployed.

the Russian system, without church as \$12 per week, will not succeed in tional Preliminary Conference on ment of the unemployed workers, Unemployment goes before the ex- whom Hoan's police brutally atagainst the working class. The re- ecutive board of the Trade Union tacked in the March 6 demonstrapresentatives of the Party made a Unity League for adoption Friday, tions, whose office Hoan's cops mistake in yielding to the demands On Saturday, at noon, the sessions and detectives raided and smashed. of the police, for which they were of the conference open in Manhat- The workers put up a good fight tan Lyceum. Delegates are being for hours, and the socialist governelected in all parts of the country. The national conference is preceded by a city conference on unemploy-"Working Woman" ment in Manhattan Lyceum tomorrow night.

the New York District of the Com- by coal gas yesterday as a hunmunist Party. "It is the duty of dred other men and women workand every militant working class or- were working on the ground floor Woman' a real effective weapon at 2384 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn.

ist Party, against chief cossack Preparing March 29th San Francisco Board Meeting in New York | Honors Mayor Hoan

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March -The Washington council of the 25 .- A delegation of 25 representprotest meeting of the John Reed time all Communist Party activi- unemployed is electing delegates to ing the councils of the unemployed ties open to all workers and we have nothing to hide from the workemployment to be held in New being refused admission last week. York, Mach 29. Saturday the This time four were admitted. ists in their war preparations "As police commissioner of the council held a mass meeting and They came to demand immediate against the Soviet Union. Enthusicity of New York," says the state-protest demonstration to expose relief for the starving jobless class organizations and their meet- is just now posing for the benefit week for those with jobs, the end

The committee arrived today just

as Mayor Rolph of San Francisco dan, who was present with 30 patrol-men, 12 detectives and three memparty mayor of Milwaukee. Hoan's paper, the Milwaukee Leader, recently set up a loud shout for the capitalists, "basking in the sunshine of Florida and California,' to come back to Milwaukee, and "nip this revolutionary movement in the bud." The revolutionary movement referred to is the Com-The draft program of the Na- munist Party and the mass move-

> ment yelped to its capitalist mast-(Continued on Page Two)

Jobless Councils to Meet Tomorrow for 'Work or Wage' Fite

There will be an unemployed conevery class conscious woman worker, ers fled to the street. The workers East Fourth St., tomorrow of delegates from Unemployed Councils, T.U.U.L. and A. F. of L. unions, shop committees, workers' clubs and fraternal organizations to organize for the struggle for "Work or Wages," unemployment insurance and for the immediate unconditional release of the delegation elected by 110,000 workers in Union Square on

> Unemployed Council Meetings. At this conference a Central Un-

employed Council will be elected Unemployed meetings will be held LONDON, March 25 .- Seventy per cent of the organized workers in all sections tomorrow to elect in the wool textile unions voted against accepting wage cuts. The delegates. bosses are discussing local or national action to enforce the cuts. A minority delegate conference at Bradford is organizing the rank and

Needle Workers Meet Tonight.

Employed and unemployed needle trades workers meet at Manhattan Lyceum tonight.

Jobless office workers meet. White Collar Slaves Meet Thursday.

A meeting of unemployed office workers will take place Thursday at 2 p. m., at the Labor Temple, 14th St. and Second Ave.

At all these meetings delegates to the March27th City-wide Unemployment Conference will be elected

POPE AGAINST

SOVIET UNION"

U. S. Toilers Enemies

Ask War on U.S.S.R.

(Continued from Page One)

meeting, who was up until 1927 for

respondent at the Vatican Palace,

unwittingly revealed some of the

papal plots against the Soviet Union.

said Williams, "as a newspaper cor-

ago, I was honored by being made

the awful message that more serious

Communist Activities

Unit Organizers.

THEATRE.

popular prices. John Garrick, Helen

Chandler, Gilbert Emery, Lennox

S. L. Rothafel's stage program in-

Build The Daily Worker-Send

Saxophone Taught Suite 413

in Your Share of the 15,000 New

RED HOT MUSIC

DAN BAKER

"THE CHEF OF HOT TUNES"

and his

ORCHESTRA

Entertainers for 1658 Broadway Every Occasion Roseland Bidg. Special Rates to Daily Worker Readers.

HAVE YOUR RESERVED YOUR TICKETS SO THAT YOU CAN BETTER BECOME ACQUAINTED WITH THE FIVE YEAR PLAN OF SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION IN THE SOVIET UNION? BE SURE AND SEE THE TWO EXTRAORDINARY FILMS

The Five Year Plan

Shown for the first time in the United States

Fragments of an

Empire

Star Casino

This Sunday

Answer

THE ATTACKS OF THE ENE-MIES OF THE SOVIET UNION!

You

AND EVERY WORKER IN YOUR SHOP MUST SEE THE T W O EXTRAORDINARY FILMS ON THE BUILDING OF SOCIALISM IN THE SOVIET UNION, THIS SUNDAY, AT THE STAR CASINO.

2 P. M. TO 11 P. M

Street and Park Avenue

Circle 1699

"The Sky Hawk," the all-talking

"Now, when I was in the Vatican,"

MASS STARVATION OF Los Angeles Workers Will Know How To TOILERS, GOVERNMENT CRISIS AFFECTING IRAQ

Imperialist "Labor" Government Tightened Oil Kings Rule Over the Country

Severe Economic Crisis Will Result in Increased Struggles by the Masses

CAIRO (March 11, Inprecorr lessness of the negotiations with the Mail) .- The government crisis in labor government, which inspite of lraq, which led to the resignation of fulfilled a single one of its promises the cabinet, is already the fourth to Iraq: it is not prepared to abolish government crisis in this country the military control or to liquidate within a year. This proves that in the heavy financial burdens result Iraq the English have got into such ing from the British mandate. Even a blind alley that they are even un- in such a subordinate question as able to find a few notables who the reduction of the staff of British would be ready to bear for any officials in Iraq, who mean an exlength of time corresponsibility for tra burden of three million rupe the imperialist policy. The govern- annually to the country and hinder ment resignation took place, on the the development of Iraqian self-act ment resignation took place, on the the development of Iraqian self-art one hand, under the pressure of the ministration, it was impossible to 00,000 UNEWPLOYED severe economic crisis in Iraq, which get the British to concede anything has led to wholesale starvation, es- a circumstance which formed the pecially among the civil population immediate occasion for the resigna (disastrous fall of the price of corn), tion of Nagi Suedi. Even the Britas well as to a stoppage of trade in ish press is forced to admit that the big centers, such as Bagdad and never since the great revolt of 1920 Basra. On the other hand, the was feeling against England so crisis is the expression of the hope-strong as it is at present.

Mass Peasant Uprisings Grow in China

SHANGHAI, March 25 .- Peasant uprisings, under the leadership of the Communist Party, are increasing all throughout China, it was admitted today by the Nationalist Government through its imperialist tody, C. T. Wang, foreign minister.

Wang declared that he would see that measures were taken to protect missionaries in Kanchow, agents of foreign imperialism, who claim to be beseiged by armed peasants led by Communists.

Reports from Hankow state that the foreign-owned steamship Ifung was fired upon late yesterday by masses of workers and peasants waving the red flag 200 miles above Hankow.

Report Musteite Betrayal of Aberle Strike

PHILADELPHIA, March 25 .- Complete betrayal by the Musteite fakers in the Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers Union of the Aberle mills strike was indicated today in the announcement that the 1,400 strikers will return to work "as quickly as matters at the mill can be adjusted.

T.U.U.L. Wins Strike in Peabody, Mass.

PEABODY, Mass., March 25 .- Under the leadership of the Trade Union Unity League, the workers of the Kirstein Leather Co. have won a three week's strike against a ten per cent reduction in wages. The workers organized into a shop committee, have elected a chairman, and representative to the temporary council which is being formed. The boss is forced to promise no discrimination and recognition of the committee, as well as no wage cut.

There are 150 workers on strike under the leadership of the TUUL in the A. C. Lawrence Co. leather goods) in one of its three plants in which a total of 2,000 are employed. The strike started Friday.

Motion for Gastonia Appeal Postponement

motion to postpone the Gastonia ap- April 15 also conflicts with the day peal was made today in Raleigh, of the Fred Beal trial for "criminal N. C., by J. Frank Flowers, attor- syndicalism" in Pontiac, Mich., set ney for the International Labor De- for April 14.

(Continued from Page One)

Socialists in Frisco

(Continued from Page One)

Conference Protests Arrests

A successful district conference

was held in Oakland Sunday, with

The conference besides working

Write About Your Conditions

Toilers' Meeting

3,000 at U.S.S.R. Keep Cops Out of **Defense Meeting**

(Continued from Page One) of the Soviet Union to support So- condemned by the District Commitviet Union against their imperialist tee of the Party. enemies and to demand recognition 'The Communist Party will not of the Soviet Union. submit to any interference with its

A collection of \$195 was taken to activities. As the fighting Party send tractors to the U.S.S.R. Roger Baldwin of the Civil Lib- Party will fight for its rights and

erties Union was chairman.

United Press dispatches from ist Party warns the workers of New Moscow quote Izvestia as saying York that this new attack on the gious guises, is tantamount to "a attacks on all working class organideclaration of war against the zations. All unions and other charge withdrawn since he had al-Soviets." Izvestia cites experts workers organizations face the same from the official organ of the pope issue. Civita Cattolica demanding "pre- "Membership meetings of the parations for attempts at interven- Communist Party and all working tion," and says since the Vatican class organizations will continue to is now a separate state this is an be held without police surveillance, open war declaration which is and the workers must and will make backed by the imperialist powers. this plain to the capitalist class for which the police function.'

F. Gladkov in Soviet Movie, "5-Year Plan" Bar Jobless, Welcome

The famous Russian writer, Feo dor Gladkov, known throughout the world for "Cement" and other books ers to come and save it. Apparon Soviet life, will appear before the ently Hoan rushed right out to American workers in the Soviet California to impress the seriousfilm, "The Five Year Plan," this ness of the situation on them, per-Sunday, March 30 at the Star Cassonally.
ino. The film will be shown continDaniels spoke for several minuously between two p. m. and mid- utes while Rolph and other city night. The proceeds will go towards officials vainly tried to stop him, he establishing of the WIR Scout and with Hoan standing nervously by. Then Rolph called the police

Another Soviet film "A Fragment to eject Daniels, who fought back of an Empire," will be shown on as he was dragged away, shouting the same program. Wherever this the slogans of the jobless, "work film was shown a storm of enthus- or wages," "we want immediate you get is a potential Party memiasm was called forth from the relief," etc. audiences and the entire press.

Tickets in advance are 50c and at ing trades convention at Sacramen-Last week the A. F. L. builded at The Daily Worker, 26 Union to refused to see the elected dele-Square; Morning Freiheit, 30 Union gation of the unemployed. Square: and the WIR. 799 way, Room 221, as well working class centers.

White Goods Wor ars 50 delegates present, and some Meet Thursday; Start others elected to be there but arrested Saturday night to prevent OrganizationCampaign attendance.

Workers in the white goods trade, out plans for continued organizalargely unorganized, will take part tion of the unemployed workers beginnings of a real move- here, and exposure of the Rolph ment to form a militant organiza- trickery, demanded the release of tion on Thursday, when right after the delegates of the 110,000 Union Next work, in Irving Plaza Hall, they Square New York demonstrators will meet and take the first steps who face an eleven year sentence for a fight against the speed-up, for trying to present demands to wage cuts, discharges, etc. which the city government there. make life miserable for the thousands of very young workers, Negro workers, and adult workers in for The Daily Worker. Become s Worker Correspondent.

Answer This



Vicious clubbing and mass arrests were the answer of Los Angeles police to the workers' demands for work or wages. While capitalism forces its wage-slaves to starve, it doesn't want them to say anything about it. The T.U.U.L. and the Communist Party are

AND BREADLINES ARE GROWING IN SEATTLE

Women Slave for \$1 a Day in City Which Bosses starts Wednesday, 6:30 p. m., a tion headquarters. All who tered must attend. Call "Charmed Land"

(By a Worker Correspondent) SEATTLE, Wash .- Seattle, the "charmed land," as the real estaters call it, has now 50,000 workers unemployed. The bread lines are growing. Women are working at \$1 a day to keep from starving. Even the bosses' press reports starving families frequently. No sing of "Hoover pros-

perity" here. The county is building the new County Jail to hold the workers who may go on strike for better wages or demonstrate against unemployment. Workers, the bosses have thrown us on the street to starve. Let's fight, not starve. Let's join the Communist Party and the Trade Union Unity League.

"Working Women" Meeting. Thursday, 8 p. m., at Workers Center. All organizations to send delegates. Townley, Swindler of Farmers, and "Temperance" Scheme

scheme he has of fooling the farm- try.

ers. He is now running for con- Congressman Sinclair is Townley's Pawle are leading players. gress in the third district, this state. "opponent" in the primaries. It will if the capitalist government we have against Townley. While the farmwould do something about it.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 25 .- A fense. The appeal scheduled for for he has no program to give us stop their game .- J. H.

(By a Worker Correspondent.) farmers, and with farming condi-(By a Worker Correspondent.)
STANLEY, N. D.—A. C. Towntions getting worse all the time, he
ready at district agitprop dept. ley, former chief organizer for the cannot hope to "hold the crowds" Non-Partisan League, and the man any longer. If we had a good, live "THE SKY HAWK" AT ROXY who recently swindled the farmers movement among the farmers, of North Dakota out of hundreds of Townley would soon be done for, and thousands of dollars in a worthless as I understand Editor Knutson of Fox Movietone is now current at the oil scheme, talked here the other day the United Farmer, such a move- Roxy for its first presentation at about "temperance." This is a new ment will soon be built in the coun

and he is trying to make the farmers be a 'hot fight," for U. S. Senators cludes Paul Wenrich, Dolly Conbelieve that the "government" should Frazier and Nye are expected to nolly, Tommy Cowan and the Roxy take care of the liquor business, as take the field for Sinclair and Ensemble and the Roxy ballet. ers are going broke the capitalist Townley, strange as it may sound, politicians are "scrapping" about has still followers among the farm- who is to have the farm vote. They ers, but he is skating on thin ice, mislead the farmers and we must

In the Red Army Again

the Red Army, and came here in 1923 and found myself in the "land of liberty" slaving at 14. hours night work each day. When seeing over 100,000 workers too.

(By a Worker Correspondent) | demonstrating here on March 6. DETROIT .- I was a soldier in I was glad, and from now on I am ready to fight in the forefront for the working class. I am going to join the Communist Party too. I hope thousands of fellow workers will do the same thing

Judge Jails Picket Even Tho Boss Signs

of the working class, the Communist for the rights of the working class. picket arrested last week in connect judge refused. The food clerk was "At the same time ,the Communition with the Cut Rate Grocery Co., fined \$5 or three days. 253 E. 159th St., strike, was tried that the pope's action, under reli- Communist Party is a forerunner of yesterday before Judge Durass. The

> ready signed up and granted union WORKERS' CENTER

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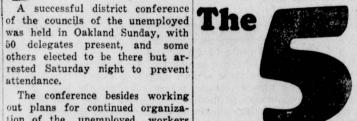
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"I may now reveal what for years was a secret shared only by the pope himself and a few others, namely, that the head of Catholic church summoned into his presence the general of the Society of Jesus, and one of the priests of that society, a French scholar, and an expert in the Russian language and liturgy, Father Michael D'Herbingy. The priest was immediately consecrated a

several years New York Times cor-Bishop, which never happens with Jesuits, except when particularly dangerous or difficult tasks on the frontiers of the faith are to be entrusted to them. Archbishop Pacelli, then papal nuncio to Berrespondent two and a half years lin, and now cardinal secretary of state of the Vatican, performed the vehicle for a special statement the consecration. Then the new from the holy father himself. I was Bishop went into Russia disguised bidden to deliver to the world, so as a French merchant, a true far as my small voice might carry, Jesuit plot if ever there was and more deadly than any other of

solved is the menace of Moscow." New York Times on October 2, 1927. land by the Christian church.

Section 5 Membership Meeting. Thursday, 8 p. m., 1330 Wilkin e., Bronx. Report and discussion 6:30 p. m., at sec-All who regis-Daily Worker Reps.
Conference of Unit Daily Worker
presentatives Thursday at Center,
p. m. Every unit and section Daily Worker representative must be pres the Five-Year-Plan. The constant of the new Soviet State. Every unit organizers.
Every unit organizer must see that his unit is represented at the Daily Worker Conference Thursday, 7 p. m. at Center. Daily Worker repmust be elected if unit has none as yet. Report will be sent back to the units on attendance. improvement of the material posi- As an extra attraction to the tion of the masses. Hands off the program is shown "Mawas"-a man Soviet Union!"

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Chester Morris, who plays the Russian peasant in Arnold Zweig's dramatic story, "The Case of Sergeant Grisha," now showing at the Cameo Theatre.

"A Fragment of an Empire"

"A Fragment of an Empire" is

an artistic Soviet cinema produc-While the meeting was held on the pretext that Maryland was stablished on the basis of religious was stablished on the the many problems which must be the pretext that Maryland was of the symbols could escape the atestablished on the basis of religious tention of the unobservent. There He delivered this message to the "established on the basis of religious is a scene where a Russian and a Temple Emanuel threw a bombshell German soldier approach each other into the meeting when he decided from the opposite ends of a desothat Jews were persecuted in Mary- late field. As the two silhouettes Leaflets were thrown on the fat close up reveals them to be one and St. and Madison Ave. heads of the bourgeios present by the same person. There is the same sympathy of Friends of the Soviet expression of stupor in their faces, Union in and near the meeting which the same terror passing into fury, declared: "This meeting wants war the same war weariness that has against the Soviet Union!" "It is eaten deep into their very being. not 'religious persection' in the The only difference is that one Soviet Union that agitates the pope wears a Russian and the other a and his colleagues," says the leaf- German uniform. "A Fragment of let, "but the steady upbulding of an Empire"-is also a record docusocialism in the Soviet Union under ment of revolution and construction

from the jungle. Also "Sovkino

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Wednesday, March 26, 8.30 p. m.,
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Womens Council No. 18.
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Brooklyn, "Why Workers Children
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* * *

Womens Council No. 5.
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the Lessons of the Paris Commune. Office Workers Union. air meeting today 12.30, 26th

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CASINO

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THE MATURING INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CRISIS, GROWING MASS UNEMPLOYMENT AND STRIKE ACTION

The Tenth Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, in describing the world economic and political situation, stressed the point that the outstanding feature of the Third Period of post-war development of capitalism is the sharp accentuation of the basic internal and external contralictions expressed at the present time in an accelerated shattering of capitalist stabilization, in the deepening and widening of the revokationary tide of the international labor movement and in the ripening of anti-imperialist revolutions in the colonial countries. The resolution of the Tenth Plenum says: "The bankruptcy of the notorious prosperity proclaimed by the American bourgeoisie is becoming more and more obvious." The economic crisis in the United States which set in three months after in the midst of a protracted depression in a number of capitalist countries and in the colonies, and which hastened the extreme accentuation of the fundamental contradictions of world capitalism, destroys the bourgeois legend of permanent prosperity in the United States (Hoover) and strikes a crushing blow at the social-democratic theories of "organized cap-

Exposing the falsehood of the bourgeois reformist views regarding "American exceptionalism" (Lovestone, Pepper), and also the pitiful hollowness of the theory that the "problems of the market, prices, competition and crisis, become more and more problems of world economy, and are being displaced inside the country by the problem of organization" (Bukharin) -the crisis in America confirms the estimate of the Third Period given by the Sixth World Congress and the Tenth Plenum of the E.C.C.I.

I. The Crisis, Growing Unemployment, and the Accentuation of the Contradictions of Capitalism.

1. The significance of the present crisis of over-production in the United States is heightened by the fact that it is unfolding in a period when the contradiction of markets is becoming increasingly acute, when the tendency common to all capitalist countries for periods of depression to become longer and cause the depression to acquire character is certainly very marked, when certain important branches of world economy (coal, textile, shipbuilding, etc.) have failed for a number of years to emerge from a state of crisis, while other branches (rubber, oil, non-ferrous metals, silver, etc.) are entering a crisis, when the capitalist countries and the colonies are already in the midst of a sharp agrarian crisis which manifests itself in some countries in the form of over-producttion of raw materials and agricultural produce (United States, Canada, Australia, Argentina), and in others, mainly in colonial countries (India, China) in the form of a serious underproduction of foodstuffs.

The American crisis finds a considerable part of the capitalist world already in a state of protracted economic depression. In some countries of East and Central Europe (Poland, the Baltic countries, Austria and the Balkans) the protracted economic depression and crises which developed as a result of monstrous impoverishment of the masses, and which are aggravated by post-war partition, feudal survivals, slavish dependence on world imperialism, create increasingly the pre-requisites for a general political crisis. In the colonies the crisis is due to the development of predatory forms of finance capital which relies on native feudalism, to the widespread practice of cultivating a single type of crop which makes the colonies economically totally dependent on market fluctuations in the imperialist countries (India, Egypt, etc.), and to the heavy drop in the price of colonial raw material far greater than the drop in the prices of all manufactured goods and other agricultural produce. The crisis is particularly acute in countries of the colonial type because the enslavement of the toiling masses by the imperialists, the native landlords and the bourgeoisie is linked up with unparallelled impover-

ishment of the workers and peasants. 2. The crisis in the United States, which arose out of the general crisis of the capitalist system, is beginning more and more to assume an international character because: (a) the United States plays a leading role in the capitalist sector of world economy (about 50 percent of the world's production and gold reserves are concentrated in the United States); (b) the interests of the individual capitalist countries are so interlocked as a result of the organization of international trusts and syndicates, the development of the export of capital and the system of international debts, so that all capitalist countries are drawn into the economic crisis; (c) the shrinking of the home market in the United States compels American capital to fight more fiercely for the world market, which means that the world market becomes restricted for other capitalist countries; (d) the struggle American capital is waging for markets tends to force down world prices, thus ruining the weaker competitors; (e) curtailed output in the United States brings in its wake crises in countries which export raw material and semimanufactured goods to the United States (Japan-silk, Indo-China-rubber, Brazil-coffee). Consequently, the crisis in the United States is beginning to affect the capitalist countries of West Europe, as is already manifested in the drop in prices, the fall of the value of stocks, reduced emissions, the beginning of a currency crisis in a number of colonial countries, an increase in the number of bank-uptcies, almost a universal, though not equal, reduction of output, and finally, wage cuts and universal growth of unemployment.

At the same time the uneven development of the capitalist system explains the variety of form, degree and character which the crisis in the various countries assumes. In some countries the effects of the American crisis are seen in their being drawn directly into the crisisphase (Canada, Australia); in others it is seen in the spreading over a wider territory (East Europe, colonies, China and India, the South American countries, Japan); in a third type of country it is seen in the maturing of a general economic crisis (Germany); in a fourth it is seen in the accentuation of the chronic depression prevailing in a number of important industries (Great Britain); in a fifth it is manifested in the appearance of the first symptoms

of a crisis: slowing down of production, discharge of workers, falling of stocks (France).

Thus the economic crisis deepens the general crisis of the capitalist system, sharpens its internal and external contradictions, breaks down its precarious stabilization, and accelerates the flow of the revolutionary tide in the capitalist countries and in the colonies.

3. The crisis brings incalculable hardship to the working class. The cruelest hardships are mass unemployment caused in a number of capitalist countries by the sharp curtailment of production, and the increased exploitation. resulting from the intensification of capitalist rationalization.

In the United States where even in the period of increasing production in recent years the number of workers engaged in industry has declined owing to the extraordinary intensification of labor; the number of unemployed, which is rapidly increasing, is now about six million, and in the State of New York is the highest since 1914. Notwithstanding this enormous growth of unemployment, the American bourgeoisie, which is the richest in the world, has not to this day introduced state unemployment insurance.

In Germany, where the economic crisis is only beginning, three and a half million workers have already been thrown onto the streets.

In Great Britain, which has not yet entered the crisis-phase, unemployment has grown from one and a half to two million.

In Japan there are about one million unem-

In fascist Italy, there are 800,000 unemployed; there has been a drastic fall in wages and the working day has been increased.

In Poland, where one out of every three workers is unemployed; the number of unemployed being 300,000. In Austria and Czechoslovakia there are 400,000 unemployed workers in each country.

In Latin America, where the industrial proletariat is relatively small, there are 1,500,000

All in all, in capitalist countries, about 17,-000,000, and with their families numbering about 60,000,000 people have been thrown into the depths of poverty. Moreover, millions of workers are engaged only part time and are under the constant threat of being thrown onto the streets entirely to swell the already enormous army of unemployed. The conditions of these masses of unemployed are all the more unbearable, become desperate for the reason that in capitalist countries they are as a rule deprived of any kind of support from the state, or receive miserable doles.

Chronic unemployment is assuming even more frightful dimensions owing to the masses of peasants, ruined by the agrarian crisis, filling the ranks of the reserve army of labor thus still further depressing the labor market and enabling the capitalists to reduce wages still lower. Particularly appalling is the position of the agricultural proletariat which is held in bondage by the landlords, plantation owners and farmers. In the colonies where capitalist rationalization means ruthless extermination of labor power, incalculable unemployment in industry and agriculture brings starvation to millions of toilers. At the same time, instead of reducing the working day, the bourgeoisie pursues a policy of increasing the hours and speeding up of labor to an intense degree.

Intensifying the pressure on the workers. speeding up and the intensity making labor still more exhausting and cutting wages already low, the monopolist capitalist associations and their state more and more ruthlessly hurl their attack upon the working class, worsening the position of the working masses to

4. The effect of the world crisis upon world

capitalism is made still more disastrous for the reason that it is maturing at the very time when tremendous economic development is taking place in the U.S.S.R., which, in this respect presents a striking contrast to the whole capitalist world. The extremely rapid progress of socialist industry which is developing at a rate unparallelled in the annals of history and is accompanied by a steady improvement in the material and cultural standard of living of the working class, by a sharp drop of unemployment, the growing activity of the proletariat on the basis of ever-developing self-criticism and struggle against bureaucracy, the growth of creative initiative of the proletariat (socialist competition, shock brigades, departments, and whole factories) and finally, the growing confidence of the masses of peasants in the Soviet government and the policy of the Communist Party, guarantee the possibility of an accelerated rate of socialist reconstruction of agriculture, and the turn of millions of peasants towards socialism as expressed in the mass transition from petty-individual peasant farming to large scale collective agriculture. The policy of liquidating the kulaks as a class now being applied, the ruthless suppression of all counter-revolutionary intrigues against the proletarian dictatorship, the increasing intro duction of the seven-hour working day and the four-day working week, the acceleration of the fulfillment of the Five-year Plan so that it will be carried out in four years-all these are mighty achievements for the international proletarian revolution. There can be no doubt whatever that all this, altering as it does the correlation of forces of the two economic world systems in favor of international socialism, makes the U.S.S.R. an even more powerful factor than ever in the intensification of the capitalist crisis and in the revolutionization of the proletariat and of the exploited masses of the world in general. The Communist International point to the powerful energy and rising enthusiasm displayed by the working class of the U.S.S.R. which is overcoming all obstacles in its path and is smashing resistance of the elements hostile to the proletariat, and imposes on all its sections the obligation to organize a widespread publicity campaign among the masses of the workers and all toilers in general in order to explain the magnificent success of socialist construction in the U.S.S.R. and for the purpose of welding together all tollers under the banner of the revolutionary struggle for the proletarian dictatorship.

5. The development of the economic crisis, which extremely intensifies the struggle between the capitalists monopolist combines in conjunction with their respective governments and in the various capitalist countries for the

Resolution on Comrade Manuilsky's Report Passed by the Enlarged Presidium of the Executive Committee. Communist International

tectionist policy to the extreme, is leading the capitalist world into a period of new imperialist wars. The Anglo-American struggle for world supremacy, the frantic armament race between Great Britain and the United States, the titantic pressure of the United States on British colonial possessions and dominions on the one hand, and Great Britain's desperate struggles for the retention of her positions, especially in South America on the other hand. -the whole struggle being conducted behind a screen of military-political regroupings and fictitious disarmament conference, like the London Conference which, under the cloak of disarmament, is working for the re-armament of the navies on the most up-to-date technical basis-are accompanied by the growth of antagonisms in Europe itself, which is accentuated by the growing rivalry between American capital and its European competitors on the world market.

Under these circumstances, the Young Plan, which is a program of struggle now being carried out under the hegemony of American finance capital by the bourgeoisie of the victorious countries in agreement with the finance oligarchy of Germany, represents: (a) a plan to subjugate the German proletariat, to lower its standard of living and to increase its exploitation: (b) a plan to increase the power of the finance capital of the victorious countries (the thousands of million extorted from Germany); consequently, it is a plan to renew the capitalist attack on the working class of these countries and to lower their standard of living;. (c) a plan of financial blockade (the Bank of International Settlements) and preparation of military pressure on the U.S.S.R. and finally, the Young Plan means accentuation of the struggle within the imperialist camp itself around questions connected with the division of the imperialist booty.

In this connection, the Presidium of the E.C. C.I. calls upon all Sections of the Communist International, and the British, French and Italian Communists Parties in particular, to give active support to the struggle of the working class of all countries, and of the German proletariat in particular, against the Young Plan and the domination of the imperialist bourgeoisie and for the victory of the revolutionary dictatorship of the working class.

In their endeavor to transfer the burden of the disastrous consequences of the crisis to the economically and politically enslaved countries, the ruling imperialist powers are increasing their pressure on the dependent states as well as their oppression and financial strangulation of the colonies, and are extending the system of violence, military occupation and predatory seizure of the land of the ruined peas-

As the fierce struggle in the imperialist camp for the redivision of the world develops, as the revolutionary movements in the capitalist countries and colonies grow and as the victorious development of socialist construction in the U.S.S.R. progresses, the danger of new imperialist wars, and of a military attack on the U.S.S.R. in particular, grows also. The collectivization of agriculture and the application of the policy of liquidating the kulak in the Soviet Union, which deprives the imperialist bourgeoisie of its last internal ally in the event of intervention, cannot but give rise to renewed activity on the anti-Soviet imperialist front and to attempt to widen it: they cannot but give rise to renewed acts of provocation against the Soviet Union on the part of the imperialist powers, who in this are strenuously supported and inspired by social-democracy in all countries (interference of the United States and France in the conflict on the Chinese Eastern Railway, the rupture of diplomatic relations between Mexico and the U.S.S.R., the anti-Soviet campaign in Great Britain, Germany and France in defense of the counter-revolu tionary clergy in the U.S.S.R. and the action of the pope in coming out at the head of the whole clerical reaction against the U.S.S.R.).

The defense of the Soviet Union from the menace of an attack by the imperialists is, more than ever before, the most important task of all the Sections of the Comintern.

II. The Parties of the Second International in Power.

6. In the midst of the developing crisis social democracy reveals itself more than ever before in its role as active instrument of the policies of the counter-revolutionary bourgeoisie, by worsening the economic conditions of the working masses, converting the state apparatus into an open instrument of fascist dictatorship and preparing new imperialist wars.

In Germany, the experience of eighteen months of rule of social-fascism has shown that at the head of the coalition government it really fulfilled the will of the German capitalists, helped them to carry through with increasing ferocity a policy of suppressing the working class and preparation of new wars.

Instead of the promised consolidation of peace and reduction of the burden heaped on the toiling masses of Germany by the Versailles Treaty and the Dawes Plan, the social-fascist policy has resulted in the Young Plan which still further enslaves the working class and toiling masses of Germany to the victorious countries, means increased military and naval armaments and involves Germany in the anti-Soviet front (acquital of the white guard forgers, treaty with Poland against the U.S.S.R., etc.).

Instead of the promised consolidation of political democracy, the policy of the social-fascists has brought greater repression for the working class: the suppression of the Red Front Fighters League which existed under bourgeois governments; the coercive "Defense of the Republic Act," which is directed against the Communist Party and the revolutionary proletarian organizations; the persecution of the Communist press, not merely prohibition of labor demonstrations, but the shooting down of such demonstrations by the social-fascist police.

Instead of the promised "industrial democracy" and wide social-legislation, the policy of

re-division of the world, and carries the pro- 1 social-democracy has given the German workers a consolidated and naked dictatorship of finance capital, further enforcement of capitalist rationalization which throws hundreds of thousands of workers onto the street, worsening of the Unemployment Insurance Act, the threat to deprive the workers of all public assistance, increased municipal taxes, the whole burden of which falls upon the working class, reduction of real wages, scab measures of the fascist trade union and social-democratic apparatus against the revolutionary trade union opposition and against strikers, and numerous expulsions of revolutionary workers from trade unions.

> 7. In Great Britain the same tendencies mark the policy of the labor government which at the general elections promised universal disarmament, better relations with the U.S.S.R., democratic reforms in the colonies (first and foremost in India), improvement in the conditions of the working class and a reduction of unemployment, but which in fact is not only continuing the policy of the conservatives, but goes even further in regard to worsening the conditions of the working class and oppressing the colonies (introduction of capitalist rationalization, wage cuts for textile operatives, brutal suppression of revolutionary movements in

Instead of the promised disarmament, we see, under the cloak of pacifist phrases, growing armaments on land and sea. Instead of improved relations with the U.S.S.R., the "labor" government continues with more subtle methods the anti-Soviet policy of the die-hards (Henderson's attitude on the question of czarist debts and "propaganda;" interference in the conflict on the Chinese Eastern Railway in favor of the Nanking usurpers; Henderson's recent statement in defense of the counterrevolutionary clergy in the U.S.S.R., etc.).

Instead of democratic reforms in the colonies we see that the terrorist regime in India is becoming figreer, the bloody suppression of the Negro movement in South Africa, Arabian-Jewish massacres organized in Palestine, and an enslaving treaty signed with Egypt.

Instead of improvement in the conditions of the workers we see wage cuts (in the textile industry and on the railways); the promise to restore the seven-hour day in the mines is shamelessly broken; a new law is passed which will tend to worsen the conditions of the un-

8. Such is the practice of the two principal parties of the Second International now in power in the largest capitalist countries of Europe.

Where the social-democrats are not in power, they as a rule, support the measures of the most reactionary bourgeois governments against the working class and the Communist Parties: they are openly at the head of the fierce anti-Soviet campaigns hand in hand with the Russian white guards (France); they give active support to the bourgeois parties in introducing a fascist constitution (Austria), they mobilize all their forces in the service of fascist terror against the Communists and revolutionary workers (Poland).

The sharper the crisis of the capitalist system becomes the more rapidly are the social democratic elements converted into police auxiliaries of the financial oligarchy, the more active and direct is the part the social-democrats play in the defense of the capitalist system, in the suppression of the revolutionary movement of the working masses and the colonial peoples and in the war preparations against the U.S.S.R.

The "left" social-fascists continue to play this role of executioner in full agreement with the social-democrats, except that they do so with more intricate and concealed methods, which renders them the most dangerous enemies of the working class.

III. The Tasks of Communist Parties: Strike Struggles, Unemployed Movement,

9. By accelerating the process of concentration of capital and the ruin of the middle and petty-bourgeoisie, by increasing enormously the impoverishment of the vast masses of the peasantry, especially in the colonies, finally, by intensifying to an unprecedented degree all forms of exploitation, the crisis intensifies the social contradictions of the capitalist world to the utmost degree.

The intensification of the class struggle arising therefrom leads to the growth of fascism at one pole of society and, owing to the crisis, to the use of increasingly ferocious methods for suppressing the masses (shooting of strikers, smashing of revolutionary working class organizations, arrest of its foremost fighters, dismissal of Communists and revolutionary workers from the factories, etc.), while at the other pole, it leads to a rising revolutionary tide, a widening of the front of the revolutionary struggle and inclusion in the general revolutionary front of the peasant reserves of the colonies and those of a number of capitalist

10. The Sixth World Congress placed on record the swing to the left of the working class which replaced a certain amount of depression noticeable in the preceding period in the labor movement. The Tenth Plenum of the E.C.C.I. emphasized the rise of a new revolutionary tide in capitalist countries which found expression in the development of mass economic strikes and which in many instances assumed the character of a counter-offensive against the capitalist attack (the Ruhr, Lodz, the textile workers in France, the strikes in the South of the U. S. A., Bombay), and in a series of demonstrations (demonstrations in France, May Day in Berlin and Poland). However, these actions of the proletariat were of a desultory character and affected only certain of the proletarian centers.

The outstanding feature in the labor move ment since the Tenth Plenum of the E.C.C.I. is the further rise of the revolutionary tide in the midst of a maturing world crisis and mass

The strike movement now developing thruout the world on the basis of struggle for the economic demands of the proletariat is characteristic for the fact that it develops more and more outside of and in opposition to the reformist unions, which play the role of scabs and that the unorganized masses take an increasingly active part in them, in which connection the practice of creating organs for strike leadership by the masses themselves in the process of the struggle becomes more and more widespread.

In the largest capitalist countries a further growth of the strike movement is observed. In France the number of strikes in 1929 was double that of 1928 and at the beginning of 1930 a further growth of strike movements was observed. In Great Britain the number of strikes in 1929 increased several fold compared with 1928. While there was a slight diminution in the number of strikes in Germany last year the strikes that occurred bore a more fierce and stubborn character. In a number of countries strikes are more often accompanied by mass demonstrations, which not infrequently ended in collisions between the workers and the coercive machinery of the bourgeois state (United States, Australia).

In the overwhelming majority of cases these strikes commence as an economic movement for increased wages or against wage reductions. but in many cases they assume a political character, are converted into solidarity strikes (16 per cent of strikes in France), strikes in defense of dismissed and victimized workers (Germany) or strikes in defense of proletarian revolutionary organizations (Rumania). Even in countries where the most unbridled fascist terror prevails, strikes break through the framework of the fascist dictatorship (Italy).

11. In many countries which are entering the crisis-phase and where a slight decline is observed in the economic strike movement, the rising revolutionary tide finds expression in various militant forms of proletarian activity as well as in the more acute forms of economic

Simultaneously with the strike movement, there is an extension of the unemployed movement which takes the form of hunger marches, political demonstrations of the working class which demand from governments and parliaments work and bread for the hungry, social insurance, unemployment relief at the expense of the state and the capitalists. These demonstrations are cruelly suppressed by the joint efforts of the bourgeoisie and the social-fascists. Embracing ever wider masses of employed and unemployed workers, and leading in some places to the establishment of committees and councils of unemployed, this movement breaks through bourgeois legality, establishes the right of the working masses to the street and rallies broad masses of the working class around the political slogans of the Communist Parties (the recent demonstrations in Germany, Poland, United States and Rumania). The slogan of a mass political strike is becoming the order of the day.

12. The development and intensification of the crisis not only worsens the conditions of the working class; it severely hits the mass of the peasantry, especially its poorer sections. As a result we witness a revival of the revolutionary peasant movement (Italy, Poland. Greece, Rumania). This movement assumes the widest dimensions in certain colonial countries where it merges with the labor and national revolutionary movements. The collapse of the counter-revolutionary unification of China, and the intensification of the struggle of the imperialists for spheres of influence in that country is accompanied by a new wave of revolutionary peasant outbreaks (guerilla and peasant armies). In India, owing to the sharp economic crisis and the intensification of the terrorist regime, we see, in addition to big strkes (Calcutta, the Great Indian Railway) and political demonstrations a revolutionary awakening of the peasant masses (Punjab). At the present time, a revolutionary struggle is flaring up against French imperialism in

All this goes to show that notwithstanding the uneven flow of the revolutionary tide which is expressed in the variety of forms the class struggle assumes and in the varying degrees of its intensity, the revolutionary tide is rising nevertheless, lifting the working masses to the major tasks of the revolutionary struggles, the struggle for the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of proletarian dictator-

13. After the X Plenum of the ECCI, the ideological state of the Communist Parties passed through a process of further consolidation on the basis of the line of the VI Congress. the line of determined struggle against deviations and especially against the Right Wingers and conciliators accompanied by purging the Communist Parties from decadent and semi-social-democratic elements. The correctness of the estimation of the Right Wingers and conciliators made by the X Plenum and its declaration that defence of the views of Right opportunism was incompatible with membership of the Comintern, and that the conciliators had adopted the Right Wing position, have been wholly and entirely confirmed.

The Right Wing renegades of Germany, Czechoslovakia and the United States expelled from the Comintern even prior to the X Plenum have adopted the social-democratic position on all fundamental issues of working class policy and tactics. The Right opportunist opposition in the Communist Party of Sweden (Kilboom), formed after the X Plenum and expelled from the ranks of the Comintern and also among the opportunist elements of the unitarian trade unions and in the Communist Party of France, etc. have undergone the same process of evolution (unification of renegades under the false banner of the so-called Trade Union Defence League, the vociferous agitation for the socalled workers'-peasants' party).

Together with the social-democrats, the Right Wing renegades support the view regarding the further consolidation of capitalist stabilization: they deny that there is a rising revolu-

tionary tide, an increase in the war danger. They borrow the arguments from the socialdemocrats to use against the independent tactics of the Cor munist Parties in the trade union movement, try to force upon the Communists working in reformist unions the discipline of the social-fascist trade union apparatus, advocate a united front of Communists and socialfascist campaign against the Communist Parties and the U.S.S.R. and supply material for that campaign.

The fragments of the Trotskyist groups headed by Trotzky have in fact also descended to this position. A complete identity of views is to be recorded between the Trotskyites and the Ring Wing renegades on all fundamental questions of policy and tactics, and there is complete harmony between them, even to the extent of open blocs (Hamburg and China) in regard to the work which both alike are endeavoring to carry on as the direct agents of social-democracy, in order to demoralize the Communist Parties.

The determined struggle of the Communist Parties against the social-democrats which is inseparably linked up with the task of winning the masses to the side of Communism, presupposes the ruthless exposure of the socialdemocratic agents acting under the Communist flag, both the Right Wing and Trotskyite renegades, the further purging of the Parties of elements that attempt to play the same role inside our organizations, and the overcoming of all opportunist deviations, both Right, which is the main danger, as well as the Left, in the

14. In the midst of the developing crisis, of the further intensification of the class struggle and the rising revolutionary tide the fundamental tasks of the Communist Parties are: to capture the main masses of the proletariat, to mobilize around the proletariat and under its hegemony the broad toiling masses (the peasantry, the ruined urban petty-bourgeoisie, the oppressed nationalities); secure Party leadership in ass actions, and to direct these actions (strikes, unemployed movements, demonstrations), actions which often break out spontaneously, along the channels of an organized political struggle, especially in the form of mass political strikes, which will bring the working class towards the task of the revolutionary struggle for rower.

The fulfilment of these fundamental taskswhich are decisive in the present stage-in accordance with the decisions of the X Plenum,

1. Consolidation of the Party organizations, especially the factory nuclei and trade union fractions: wider embracing of the masses of revolutionary workers by Party organizations, in connection with which the campaign for the recruiting of new members which has been successfully, though not sufficiently, conducted in the last few months in the Communist Parties of Germany and the United States of America, is of exceptional importance.

2. While further strengthening the work of agitation and propaganda to the fullest possible extent a change must be made in the forms and methods of work of the Communist Parties to make them correspond with the task of leading the mass actions of the proletariat (strikes, unemployed movements, demonstrations), of the revolutionary peasantry and agricultural laborers (at home and in the colonies), while real and effective preparation must be made for these actions. In Great Britain where this task of changing the forms and methods of work is very urgent indeed, the "Daily Worker" must play an important part in bringing about

3. In connection with the fundamental tasks of capturing the masses, the process of radicalization of which must be accelerated to a considerable degree by the maturing crisis-work in the reformist Unions, and work on the basis of the united front tactic from below for the liberation of the masses from the influence of the social traitors, becomes of particular importance. This requires also more intensive work by the Communist Parties in the revolutionary Trade Unions (France, Czechoslovakia, United States), exergetic recruitment of workers for these trade unions, the securing for the Communist Parties of the leadership in all the organs of mass proletarian struggle created from below (factory committees, strike committees, unemployed committees, etc.) and strengthening on this basis the revolutionary trade union opposition in the reformist unions, and its definite organization. In connection with all this, the task in Germany is to consolidate to the utmost the ranks of the revolutionary trade union movement and the organizational centre of this trade union movement.

4. The unfolding strike struggle which in some countries is combined with other forms of political struggle of the working class (mass demonstrations, solidarity strikes, etc.) raises before the Communist Parties the task of extensive popularizing the slogan "mass political strike" and in the work of the Communist Parties themselves it raises the task of combining open with illegal work. In this connection, the duty of the Communist Party of Poland is to prepare the working class for the leading role in the maturing general political crisis.

5. The Communist Parties in the colonies and dependencies must concentrate their activity on the creation and consolidation of mass proletarian organizations and on securing their class independence as a fundamental condition for the pholetariat obtaining the leading role in the growing revolutionary movement of the toiling masses of town and country. In China, the task is of strengthening the Communist Party and red trade unions, and also of capturing the rank and file of the Kuomintang trade unions and of securing the leadership of the working class over the revolutionary peasant masses. The first task in India is that of creating a Communist Party as the genuine leader of the proletariat. The same task confronts also the Communists of Indonesia and Indo-China.

By Fred Ellis

RENDERED GIDDY BY THE SUCCESSES

ALL the world is now talking of the successes of the Soviet power in the sphere of collectivising economy. Even our enemies are compelled to admit that considerable successes have been achieved. These successes are really great. It is an actual fact that on the 20th of February last, already fifty per cent of the peasant farms in the Soviet Union had been collectivized. This means that on the 20th of February, 1930, we had more than 200 per cent fulfilled the Five-Year Plan. It is also a fact that already on the 28th of February the collective farms had furnished more than 36 million centals of spring seed corn, or more than 90 per cent of the Plan, i. e., in round numbers 220 million poods of seed corn. Nobody can deny that the supplying of 220 million poods of seed corn by the collective farms alone, following the successful carrying out of the grain procuring campaign, represents an enormous achievement. What does all this prove? That we can regard the definite turn of the village to socialism as already

There is no need to point out that all these successes are of the very greatest importance for our country, for the whole working class as the leading power in our country, and finally for the Party itself. Apart from the direct practical results, they are of enormous importance for the inner life and training of our Party. They fill our Party with the spirit of confidence and faith in its own powers. They strengthen the belief of the working class in the victory of our cause. They lead new million reserves to our Party.

This imposes upon our Party the task of consolidating the successes already achieved and systematically making use of them for the purpose of further advance,

These successes, however, also have their shady side, especially when they are attained with relative "ease," "unexpectedly," so to speak. Such successes produce at times a spirit of pride and arrogance: "We can do everything," "Everything is a mere trifle for us!" These successes often intoxicate people, render them dizzy; they lose all sense of proportion, the capacity to grasp reality; there appears the tendency to overestimate one's own forces and to underestimate those of the enemy; adventurist attempts are made to solve all questions of socialist construction with a "wave of the hand." One can no longer be bothered with consolidating the successes achieved and systematically making use of them for further advance. Why should we consolidate the successes achieved . . . we shall hastily do everything with "a wave of the hand" until the complete victory of socialism. "We can do everything." Everything is a mere trifle for us

Therefore, our Party has the task of taking up a determined fight against these dangerous moods, which are harmful to the cause, and eradicating them from the Party.

It cannot be said that these dangerous moods, which are harmful to the cause, have spread to any noteworthy extent in the ranks of our Party. They nevertheless exist, and there is no reason for asserting that they will not become stronger. And if these moods should find root among us, then there can be no doubt that there will take place a considerable weakening of the collective economy movement and the danger of a destruction of this movement can become real.

It is therefore the task of our press systematically to expose these and similar anti-Leninist moods. And now a few facts:

stly, the successes of our collective economic policy are due, among other things, to the fact that this policy is based upon the principle of voluntariness in the collective economy movement, and takes into account the manifold nature of the conditions in the various districts of the Soviet Union. Collective farms cannot be established by force. Such a course would be stupid and reactionary. The collective economy movement must be based upon the active support of the main masses of the peasantry. One cannot transplant the methods of collective economic construction as they are applied in the advanced districts, to

the backward districts, such a course would be

stupid and reactionary.
Such a "policy" would at one stroke discredit the idea of collectivization. In determining the tempo and the methods in the building up of collective farms we must carefully take into account the varied nature of the conditions obtaining in the different districts of the Soviet Union. In the collective economic movement the grain districts are ahead of all the other districts. What is the reason for this? Because we have in these districts the greatest number of Soviet Estates and collective farms which are already in a strong position, thanks to which the peasants had the possibility of satisfying themselves as to the power and the importance of the new technique, of the power and importance of the collective organization of economy, and because these districts have had two years schooling in the fight against the kulaks during the grain campaigns, and further because these districts have, in the last few years, been provided to an increased extent with the best cadres from the industrial centers. Can one say that these specially favorable conditions exist at present also in other districts, for instance, in the corn importing districts of the type of our Northern provinces, or in the districts where there are still backward nationalities, such as Turkistan? No, one cannot say that. It is clear that the principle of taking into account the multifarious conditions n the various districts of the Soviet Union is, together with the principle of voluntariness, one of the most important preconditions for a sound collective economy movement.

What, however, is actually taking place with us? Can we say that the principle of voluntariness and of taking into account the ocal peculiarities is not being infringed in a number of districts? Unfortunately no. It s, for example, known that in various Northern parts of the grain-importing areas, where the conditions for an immediate organization of collective farms are relatively less favorthle than in the corn growing districts, there s a frequent tendency to substitute the preparation for organizing collective farms by sureaucratic decrees, paper resolutions on the growth of collective farms, by organizing colective farms on paper, which in reality do not exist, but regarding whose "existence" there a huge quantity of boastful resolutions. Let us call to mind some districts of Turkistan, where favorable preconditions for the immediate organization of collective farms do not exist to the same extent as in the Northern parts of the grain-importing districts. We know that in numerous districts of Turkistan attempts were made to "catch up and pass" the advanced districts of the Soviet Union by threats of military force; that the peasants who do not for the present wish to enter the collective farms are to be deprived of the use of irrigation works and their supplies of industrial goods cut off.

What has this Sergeant-major policy in common with the policy of the Party, which based upon the voluntary principle and takes into account the local peculiarities in building up collective farms? It is clear that they have had and cannot have anything in common. Who benefits by such distortions, by such a bureaucratization of the collective economy movement, such unworthy threats to the peasants? Only our enemies! Whither can these distortions lead? To strengthening our enemies and discrediting the idea of the collective economy movement. Is it not clear that the originators of these distortions, who consider themselves to be "radical," are in fact bringing grist to the mill of Right opportunism?

Secondly, one of the greatest merits of the political strategy of our Party consists in the circumstance that it knows how, at any given moment, to ascertain the most important link of the movement, to seize it and then at the same time to move all links of the chain for a common aim, the solution of a task. Can we say that the Party has already ascertained the decisive link in the system of building up collective economy? But we can and must do this. Where is the deciding link to be found? Perchance in the societies for common cultivation of the soil? No.

Common cultivation of the soil without socialization of the means of production is a stage of the collective economy movement which is already passed. Perhaps in the agricultural commune? No, not in the commune. The communes are at present still isolated phenomena in the collective economy movement. For the agricultural commune as the predominating form of socialization not only of the whole production but also of distribution, conditions are not yet ripe.

The deciding link of the collective economy movement, its present predominating form, on to which one must now hold, is the agricultural artel. In the agricultural artel the means of production are mainly socialized in the grain production: labor, use of the soil, machines, and other implements, work beasts, farm buildings.

What are not socialized are, the small vegetable allotments and gardens, the dwelling premises, a definite part of the cows and goats, of the poultry, etc.

The artel is the determining link of the collective economy movement because it represents the most practicable form for solving the grain problem. The grain problem again is the determining link in the system of the whole agriculture, because without its solution neither the problem of cattle breeding. nor the problem of economic and similar plants as the chief raw material of industry can be solved. Hence, the agricultural artel is at present the most important link in the system of the collective economy movement.

It is upon this that the "model statute" of the collective farms, the final text of which is now being published, is based. It is from this standpoint that our Party and Soviet functionaries must proceed. One of their duties consists in studying the nature of the

statute, and carrying it out completely. This is the standpoint of the Party at the present moment. Can we say that this standpoint of the Party is being realized without infringements and distortions? Unfortunately no. You are probably aware that in a number of districts of the Soviet Union where the fight for the existence of the collective farms is not by a long way at an end and where the artels are not yet consolidated, attempts are being made to go beyond the limits of the artel and to spring immediately over to the agricultural commune. The artel is not yet consolidated, but we are already "socializing" the dwelling houses, the small cattle and the poultry, and at the same time this "socialization" is degenerating into bureaucratic paper decrees, because the conditions which render such a socialization necessary do not yet ob-

One would think that the grain problem on the collective farms has been already solved, that it represents an already past stage, that the chief task at the present moment is not the solution of the grain problem but the problem of cattle and poultry breeding. But who benefits by this crazy "work" of juggling about with the different forms of the collective economy movement? To upset the collectively inclined peasant by socializing the dwelling houses, the whole of the milk cows, the small cattle and poultry at a time when the artel form of collective farms is not yet consolidated! Is it not clear that such a policy can be useful and welcome only to our sworn ene-

One of the zealous socializers even went so far that he issued an order to the artel in which he prescribed: "to register within three days all stocks of poultry;" to lay down the duties of the special "commanders" for the registration and supervision; "to occupy the key positions in the artel;" "to conduct the socialist fight without abandoning the posts," and certainly to take the whole artel firmly in hand. What is that? A policy of leading the collective farm or a policy of destroying and discrediting it? I do not speak at all of those-beg pardon-"revolutionaries" who begin the organization of the artel by removing the bells from the steeple. Just imagine how

revolutionary that is! How could there arise in our midst such doltish exercitations of "socialization," such ridiculous attempts to spring over oneself, so to speak, attempts which aim at avoiding classes and the class struggle, but in reality bring grist to the mill of our c'ass They could originate only in the atmosphere

of our "easy" and "unexpected' succe the front of collective economic construction. They could arise only as a result of the anti-Leninist sentiments within a part of the Party: "We can do everything," "We may do everything," "Everything to us is a mere trifle." They could only arise because some of our comrades had their hands to

"WE DEMAND!"



A Negro T. U. U. L. Organizer in the South

By GILBERT LEWIS.

THE bourbon capitalists of the South have been able to maintain their semi-feudal sway over the millions of brutally oppressed and bitterly exploited Negro and white toilers solely because of their ability to keep these workers unorganized and divided. About this the Southern ruling class has no illusions. It knows that these workers and especially the Negro workers, when organized under the militant leadership of the Communist Party and the revolutionary trade unions can be but a battering ram for the smashing of the entire capitalist system, breeder of all forms of economic, social and political inequalities.

Thus they will do all in their power, resort to all forms of terror to keep these workers unorganized. This is shown in the bitter attacks upon the National Textile Workers Union and the Communist Party in Gastonia, the International Labor Defense in Charlotte and Norfolk, the NTWU and Communist Party in Atlanta, the Trade Union Unity League, and especially the Negro organizer of the Trade Union Unity League, in Chattanooga.

I, along with four other workers, two of them white organizers for the T.U.U.L., were arrested on March 5, while holding an open-air meet ing. This meeting, the final mobilization of workers for the great March 6 demonstration, was held on the corner where most of the unemployed gather. The police, after a vain attempt to drive the workers from the streets and our meeting, arrested us and charged us with "blocking traffic and refusing to move on when ordered to do so by a police officer."

Use of Fascist Methods. From the moment of my arrest until the time of my release open fascist methods were

employed against me. "Lynch him, lynch the black bastard!" cried a group, identified as Ku Kluxers, who gathered around the police when I was seized. Noticing, however, the militancy of the Negro and white workers who had also gathered around in my defense they thought better of the matter.

"You got a helluva nerve," said one big Southern detective, "to get upon these streets to make a speech. Stick up your damn hands before I blackiack .vou." In the courtroom little effort was made by

the capitalist judge. Martin A. Fleming, to conceal the true class against class issue of the case. I was charged with blocking traffic; the following are the major questions that "Do you believe in the Christian religion?"

"Didn't you get up in a meeting and advise the workers to stay away from church and stop giving money to the preachers?" "Isn't it true that your organization is try-

ing to smash the American Federation of La-"Where did you come from?"

"Were you sent here to organize the Ne-

cesses and were for a time deprived of their clear understanding and sober outlook. In order to straighten out the line of our work in the sphere of collective economic construction, we must get rid of these sentiments. This is one of the immediate tasks of the Party

at the present time. The art of leadership is a serious matter. One must not lag behind the movement, because this means getting separated from the masses. But one must also not hasten on ahead as one thereby loses touch with the masses. He who wishes to lead the movement and at the same time maintain contact with the million masses, must carry on a fight on two fronts-against those who lag behind and

against those who hasten on ahead. Our Party is strong and unvanguished, because in leading the movement it knows how to maintain and strengthen contact with the masses of workers and peasants.

"Where did you get that fancy talk from? You didn't learn it in the South."

An open hand for all terror against me even in the courtroom, had been given the boss-"Why in hell don't you stand still before

I kick hell out of you!" one big thug said to

me as I, becoming tired of the long proceedings, shifted from one foot to the other. I was given a fine of fifty dollars cash or 112 days on the chain gang. A cowardly lawyer refused to appeal the case and I was led

away to a cell. Southern Lynch Law.

Before reaching the cell, however, several things occurred to me. Three detectives took me into a private room, locked the door and made an attempt to change my accent.

"You're a fresh Nigger," one of them said. "I am going to change that fancy talk of yours and make you talk like a real Chattanooga Nigger," and with this he landed a blow on my jaw. Another came to his aid and the two of them rained blows upon my head and

After convincing themselves that my speech could not be changed from that of a militant T.U.U.L. organizer to that of a cringing, Uncle Tom type of Negro, with his "Yessir" and "Nosir" and abject servility, they turned me over to another, who weighed and finger printed

Five o'clock in the afternoon, no lawyer having been found who would take the care. I was taken from the city jail to the workhouse. On entering the workhouse the driver of the patrol said to the guard, (pointing to me): "Here is a fellow who swears he can't be made to work. but wants to overthrow the government and believes in social equality for Niggers. (In the South social equality means only one thingintermarriage). I guess you know what to do

In the workhouse a steel ring 31/2 inches in diameter was riveted on each of my legs. These were joined together by a steel chain 14 inches long, the chains are placed on your legs on entering the prison and are not removed until the day you leave.

The next morning, along with 44 other prisoners, I was taken out to a large slag (rock pole) and set to work digging rock with a sixteen pound rough-handled pick. My hands began to grow blisters. One of them burst and the blood shot out. I paused for a moment

"Go on there, you," shouted the burly guard. "A little blood of your own will do you Reds

A little later, while attempting to drive the pick through a three-foot mass of solid rock, I became exhausted and stopped to blow. The guard yelled at me to keep going, stating that Reds would find no picnic on the chain gang as long as he was around. He stood over me, gun in hand, the whole time I was there, watching my every move. About eleven-thirty workers and sympathizers came forward and paid my fine. The guard showed his disappointment in being cheated of the chance to work a "Red" to death or shoot him should he offer the least

These bitter attacks upon the revolutionary organizations of the workers by the bosses is being met with increasing resistance from the workers. On the very day that I was being sentenced to one hundred and twelve days on the chain gang for organizing the workers to struggle for work or wages, workers thruout the world were demonstrating millions strong against starvation. Right in Chattanooga, though all of the leaders were in jail. rank and file workers of the Unemployed Council held a mass meeting and would have marched on City Hall but for a fierce rain storm that made it impossible. The attacks of the bosses are bearing fruit but not the kind of fruit counted upon by these bosses.

OLD FEUDALISM IN SOUTH

By JENK HARDY.

"GASTONIA," wrote a Southerner in a recent magazine article, "is the Lexington from which the historians of the future will reckon the industrial struggle, the war of a thousand battles which will convulse the South during the next decade." In other words, just as the historian dates the beginning of the struggle of the American bourgeoisie to free itself from strangle-hold of British imperialism from the first shots fired at Lexington and Concord, so will the historian of the future date the beginnings of mass revolt in the South from the day when the textile workers in the Loray Mill of the Manville-Jenckes Company shut off the power and walked out of the mill under the leadership of the National Textile Workers Union and the Communist Party.

Veterans of a thousand class battles, the forces which led the recent struggle in the South had already come into head-on contact with capitalism and its apparatus, the state, in all of its ways and methods-police brutality, frame-up, mob violence, murder of strike leaders, etc., etc. The events which transpired during and after the strike, therefore, were no surprise to its leaders. Nor, on the other hand, can such tactics swerve the proletariat one iota in its march to inevitable power. Just as the new industrial bourgeois brushed aside the old plantation owning feudal baron, so will the working class, under the leadership of the Communist Party, brush aside the mill owning industrial barons of today.

The owning class of the present South is attempting to re-enact the medieval setting of the Negro driving gentleman planter of the slavery epoch. It has been well established, as a matter of fact, that the gentry of the old agricultural South, who found themselves defeated and their plantations broken up by the industrialists of the North as a result of the American Civil War were the very persons who established the cotton textile industry in the Piedmont. What we see in the Southern mills of today, therefore, is the attempt to carry over the ways and the methods of the feudal agricultural era into the newer period of industrialism—the attempt to harness the remnants of feudalism and brutal exploitation to modern machinery.

The feudal, slave-owning baron of the pre-Civil War period owned his Negro chattel body and soul. He purchased and sold him, at so much per head, at the market place. He permitted him no education, but instilled in him the fear of god. Initiative was to the slave prohibited and unkonwn. His nose kept at his back-breaking toil in the hot fields by the whip of a Simon Legree, the plantation baron provided tools, houses, paternal care and permitted neither initiative nor responsibility. As long as the slave worked hard, never grumbled at his lot in life, and continued to pile up profits for the gentry out of his sweat and blood, he was patted on the back, called by his first name, feasted at barbecues and apparently subjected to the kindest treatment. If, on the other hand, he ran foul of his master's pleasure, he might be beaten, tortured, and under some circumstances even killed. He had no redress of any kind in the courts, where no Negro was permitted to testify against a white

In the 1850's the abolitionist movement was gaining force in the Northern states, where experience had proven slave labor unsuited to the economic needs of the ruling industrial class. Fearing lest the abolitionist propaganda reach the ears of the subjected Negroes, the Southern states enacted a series of "Black Codes." Negroes might not be out after dark, except by written permission from their masters. Not more than two of them might congregate at one place-with the exception of church. To be found bearing arms was punishable by death.

The feudal owning class lived in a veritable nightmare of fear. The Northerners were pictured from press and pulpit as "Yankee rats," demons with long horns, destroyers of order, peace and security, free lovers, and other choice phrases. A Negro who by change happened to be influenced by the "John Browns" was starved, beaten, tortured and often killed as an example to his fellows.

When the Civil War had been fought and lost by the South, there was ushered in the so-called period of "reconstruction." Negroes, under the influence of the Northern "carpetbaggers" were given full civil rights and even came into the majority in the legislatures of several of the Southern states, where they were used in the interests of the Northerners. It was then that the Ku Klux Klan came into its original existance-as a movement the object of which was to stem the rising tide, overcome the power of the Negro and the Northern "agitator" through force and violence, and preserve the feudal interests of the landed

Such is the heritage of Southern feudalism. To what extent is it being carried over by the mill barons of today? Just as the slave dealers shouted the merits

of their wares in the market places of the old South, where human flesh was bought and sold, so today the local Chambers of Commerce are praising their goods to the skies. "In our district wages are only a dollar and a half a day. We have a sixty-hour week here." "You can have eleven hours of night work and no unions." "In our district you will find the best reserves of female labor power." minimum wage here." Thus run hundreds of advertisements proclaiming the advantages of the industrial slavery of the Piedmont.

Just as the slave of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries was regimented at his work and provided with shelter, tools, entertainment and paternal care, so does the mill baron of today attempt to carry on this tradition in his mill village. In this sort of medieval fief every house is owned by the mill baron. He builds every school, draws up the course of study. pays the teacher's salary, dictates how long the child may stay in school and when he shall enter the mill. He owns the company store, often paying script redeemable for goods at the store instead of money wages. He builds the church, pays the preacher's salary and dictates his sermons. The police are his employees. He undertakes to decide whether or not dancing is to be permitted, etc. In short, every word, every thought is subjected to the dictates of the lord. "They are like children, and we have to take care of them," is the way one mill owner characterized his employees to one investigator. (Tannenbaum, F., Darker Phases of the South, P. 40). Every mill has its Doomsday Book. "As soon as you are born you are recorded. And after that all your destinies find a place in this long black book. There are written the name of father, his age,

his occupation, how many times he has been sick, where he comes from, the room he lives in, the name of his wife, how many children she has had, the number that are still alive, how many of them are too young to work. . . The mill man can, by turning the pages of his book, tell the age of all the people who live in the village. . . . Not even a baby is unrecorded." (Ibid., P. 41).

As long as the worker went humbly about his tasks he was a good fellow. The boss patted him on the back, provided an occasional company picnic and church festival, moved among his "subjects" as hero and "friend" and attempted to maintain the old easy relations of the early plantation period. At the first rumblings of discontent, however, he immediately attempted to tear his subjects to the economic rack. He black-listed them, evicted them from their homes, cut off their credit at the company store, raided the relief stations of the Workers International Relief and tried to starve his workers into submission. The courts became a mockery. Beal, Hendricks, Miller and the other Gastonia defendants were convicted before their trial began. And, just as no Negro was permitted to testify aginst a white man in the feudal courts of the agricultural South, so were some witnesses in the recent Gastonia trial prohibited from even testifying when they professed disbelief in the capitalist god.

The modern version of the old Black Codes is also being enacted. Black lists are made up and circulated of all who join unions or take part in strikes. Spies swarm, and to be seen even talking on friendly terms with a union organizer is tantamount to immediate discharge. In the murder of Ella May Wiggins and the Marion massacre the ruling class served notice that militancy is henceforth punishable by death. There is also every indication that at their next sessions the legislatures of the Carolinas will pass syndicalist and anti-union laws. The "Committee of 100" which engage in terrorist kidnapping and lynching bees against Northern organizers and local militants are the Ku Klux Klan in dress suit. Press and pulpit howl against labor leaders in the same vein they used 80 years ago against the abolitionists. "Alien invaders, reds, racketeers, stick-up men, mad yankee guerillas,"-these are only a few of the florid invectives resorted to by the ruling class and its agents in its bewilderment and terror.

But Ku Klux Klans and Committees of 100 can not stay the hands of historical forces. The feudal plantation system of the South had its day-and gave way to modern industrialism. The changes of the past 20 years have spelled the doom of capitalism. The reactionary South represents a desperate ruling class making its last stand. Just as its predecessor met its doom from the armies of American industrialism in the Civil War, so does it now find the movement of the working class, organized and led by the Communist Party, striking it like a cloudburst. The strikes at Gastonia, Elizabethton and Marion, the growing solidarity of Negro and white workers, the carmen's strike in New Orleans, the restiveness of the minersnot to mention many other small, scatered, but extremely stubborn and militant class battlesare all but a foretaste of much more that is is shortly to follow and show that the class struggle is as alive in the South as anywhere.

Against the industrial capitalists of the South stands the restless proletariat of the mills, being organized into the National Textile Workers Union, the National Miners' Union and the Trade Union Unity League, and beginning to recognize the Communist Party as the political Party of the working class. The American Federation of Labor will hover in the background and try to lead the workers back to the slavery of the mines, mills and workshops. But all the forces of reaction stand as much chance in this new era as they would were they trying to hold back the tides. That, as matter of fact, is the equivalent of what they are attempting to do-and they have as much possibility of success.

Growth of Real Wages in U.S.S.R. Guaranteed

The workers' cooperatives of Moscow and other industrial centers have reduced prices on February 1 on articles which play a big part in the workers' budget: textile goods, clothing, underwear, footwear and various food products. Prices have been cut about 4-5 per cent compared with the prices of October 1929. On some goods (ready-made clothing) there is a cut of 10 per cent and even of 20 per cent (footwear). At the same time there is also a price reduc-

tion on bread (at least 0.5 kopeks per kilo), potatoes, vegetables and fruits (from 8 to 15

At the same time the workers' cooperatives are taking steps to increase the sale of goods which hitherto the worker has been partly buying on the market (the goods purchased by workers on the market in the Soviet Union amounted at the beginning of this year to about 11 per cent of manufactured goods and 18 per cent of farm products). The role of the private dealer will in this sphere be reduced to the minimum (to about 2-3 per cent).

All these steps will guarantee a reduction in the cost of living of the working class family of about 31/2-4 per cent as compared with last

The worker's nominal wages this year are raised an average of 9 per cent. Together with the lowering of the cost of living the average wage will increase at least 12 per cent. Such is the decision of the Party. This decision will have to be unconditionally carried

The Moscow enterprises have allotted 4,000 workers belonging to cooperatives to take control over the reduction of the prices in cooperative shops.

Workers! Join the Party of Your Class!

Communist Party U. S. A. 43 East 125th Street, New York City.

I, the undersigned, want to join the Communist Party. Send me more information.

Name Address City.....

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