

## Shearer and Mancuso Cases Expose Capitalist Democracy

Amid the sharpening contradictions of present world capitalism, it becomes more and more difficult to maintain the pretenses of bourgeois democracy such as the carefully fostered illusion that government power stands separate from and above the great monopolistic concerns. Two recent cases of corruption in high places reveal the ordinary mechanism of bourgeois democracy—the so-called "investigation" by the U. S. Senate of the activities of the big navy propagandist, William B. Shearer, and the case of Judge Mancuso—the judge who took bribes—and was caught taking bribes.

Shearer was sent to the Geneva arms conference of 1927 as the main agent of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation (a subsidiary of Bethlehem steel), and other corporations, for the purpose of acting as a sort of spokesman of the steel firms over the naval officers and other American "experts" who participated in the conference. Shearer knew that the naval conferences are nothing but attempts of rival imperialist powers to impose arms limitations upon their rivals in preparation for the time when the last word will have been spoken by statesmen and financiers at international conferences and the conflict bursts forth into open warfare. For his work Shearer was paid enormous sums of money and lived in royal style at a villa near Geneva; but he was not paid enough, he thought. When through Shearer's starting a civil suit against these corporations for moneys due to him his activities became public property, frenzied demands came from Hoover at the White House for an investigation such as would over-shadow any awkward "revelations" of which the civil suit might have divulged regarding the relations between the armament firms and the U. S. Navy Department.

Now that the role of Shearer has come to light we are asked to believe that neither the government of the United States nor the heads of the Bethlehem Steel corporations knew anything about his activities.

Charles M. Schwab, chairman of the board, and Eugene E. Grace, president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, testifying before the subcommittee of the senate naval affairs committee, solemnly deny that they had anything to do with the employment of Shearer, or even knew anything at all about it.

This is not the first time that a farcical investigation of the activities of Mr. Schwab has taken place. On two other occasions this great magnate has appeared before his lackeys in the United States Senate and, in answer to their questions, has with derisive civility denied knowing anything about important activities of the trust that he heads.

He was called in the armor plate investigation and said he knew nothing about it, and the investigators pretended to believe him.

He was before the committee investigating (?) the terror of the east and iron police against labor in Pennsylvania and he knew nothing about that.

Now he appears in the Shearer investigation and, although his company paid Shearer tens of thousands of dollars, Schwab knew nothing about it.

Schwab admits an ignorance of the workings of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation amounting almost to imbecility and the senators and the capitalist press who listen to his pleas of ignorance pretend to believe him. Yet the most trivial utterances of this same Schwab on other questions are hailed by the senatorial and journalistic flunkies of imperialism as pearls of wisdom emanating from a great mind.

Shearer is being pictured as a sort of super-salesman with megalomaniacal ambitions who imposed himself upon lesser officials of the steel trust, influencing corporations, thereby enabling eminently patriotic gentlemen of the calibre of Grace and Schwab, against their will, to realize millions upon millions in profits on the building of warships for the United States Navy.

But not all the deceptive practices of Schwab and the senatorial lackeys of the capitalist class can conceal from class conscious workers the unity of the armor plate and munition manufacturers and the other great predatory trusts with the United States government. More than ever must the working class intensify its struggle against the war mongers and the fake democracy of the capitalist class.

While the Shearer scandal is progressing in Washington, the city of New York has a new local scandal, which explodes another myth of bourgeois democracy: the idea that the judiciary is above classes; the illusion that there is such a thing as an independent or non-partisan judiciary. Judge Mancuso is revealed as having been on the payroll of a gang of financial pirates and bank-wreckers. The capitalist press and pulpit is indignant, not because Mancuso was in the pay of a capitalist institution, but because through taking his hire from a fraudulent and tottering banking concern which was bound to collapse, he carelessly exposed not only himself but the whole system of graft. But even where no graft is probable all judges, whether directly involved in shady deals or not, are by their mere function under capitalism hirelings of the capitalist class, and their "independence" and "impartiality" myths are daily shattered by their brutal and cruel attitude toward workers and strikes.

The Mancuso and Shearer incidents serve as valuable aids in exposing the real role of bourgeois democracy, of the capitalist government as the special instrument of oppression in the hands of the capitalist class by which it maintains its rule by force and terror over the working class. The only way we will ever be rid not merely of the Shearers and the Mancusos, but of the whole crew of hirelings and the Schwabs and other paymasters of the hirelings is by waging a revolutionary struggle for the overthrow of the capitalist state and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

## Immediate Formation of Workers Defense Committees Is Urged

All shops are urged to immediately form Workers Defense Committees and send names and addresses of participants to the Metropolitan Trade Union Unity League, in statement issued by the TUUL yesterday.

With the constant attack on workers meetings and demonstrations by the police, socialist-fascists and right wing gangsters, the statement calls out the need of a strong workers' defense corps in all major occupations. All shops are requested to send to choose at least two workers in their shops for this task.

Members of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union can register with Irving Potash, 121 W. 25th St., military workers with Sylvia Becker, 4 W. 37th St. and shoe workers at the office of the Independent Shoe Workers' Union, 31 E. 24th St. Other workers can send their names direct to the local T. U. L. office.

## SEAMEN ENDANGERED

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Rescue of one woman and three men from a Swedish steamer Carl Gerhard, ground off Elizabeth City, N. C., as reported to coast guard headquarters here today by the Kill-deer Hill station near there.

## MELVIN TALKS IN PHILA. TOMORROW

Also Hold Open-Air Rally, Banquet

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 24.—Sophie Melvin, one of the Gastonia defendants who go on trial next week, will be the principle speaker at the Ella May Memorial meeting Thursday evening at the Labor Institute, 510 Locust St.

An open air protest demonstration against the terror rampant in the North Carolina textile fields and the attempt to send 13 union leaders to the electric chair will be held at the City Hall Plaza at 7 p. m. The demonstrators will march from the Plaza to the meeting hall.

A banquet in honor of Sophie Melvin will follow immediately after the mass rally. The Gastonia Joint Defense and Relief Committee of Philadelphia is sponsoring all of these activities.

Build Up the United Front of the Working Class From the Bottom Up—set the Interlopers!

## Free These 13 to Lead Southern Textile Workers in Fight on Slavery



Facing electrocution at the hands of the mill bosses' courts, these 13 Gastonia textile workers, organizers and members of the National Textile Workers' Union, train to be better leaders in the struggle against slavery, by studying Lenin, while awaiting trial for "murder" in Mecklenburg County Prison, Charlotte. Workers must fight to free these workers, so that they may take up the struggle against slavery, fighting under the National Textile Workers' Union banner.

## MASSACRE 3,000 NEW REVOLT ON

### Report New Defections in Nanking Armies

Apparently accurate reports of the slaughter of 3,000 Chinese Moslems in Central Kansu province have been sent out through Peking. Kansu has suffered for a year from a terrible famine. A large section of the province revolted, under Moslem leadership, some months ago. The armies sent against them were unable to overcome them, and a peace conference was arranged.

During the conference, the 3,000 representatives of the rebels were enticed away from their families, and treacherously exterminated.

The government authorities are frantically appealing to Nanking for reinforcements, fearing stern reprisals from the followers of the murdered leaders.

Stories of Revolt. In Nanking the Chiang Kai-shek government is officially denying a whole host of reports of fresh defections in the army.

This means little, as the Chiang news agencies denied in the beginning even the rebellion of Chang Fah-kwei, whom they now admit ambushed and badly defeated a force sent against him in five river steamers two days ago.

Among the reports at present denied are: that generals of Feng Yuh-shiang have revolted against Nanking and have cut the Peking-Hankow railroad and advanced to within 100 miles of Hankow; that General Yang Sen has joined the uprising and has begun his advance down the Yangtze river from Szechuan province to join with Chang Fah-kwei; that Feng Chen-wu has been discovered in a conspiracy against Chiang and imprisoned in Nanking, also that a mutiny took place among the cadets of the Nanking military academy, in which 200 revolted and fled to the Chang Fa-kwei armies with about 20 caught by Chiang's officials and summarily executed.

Grain Price Rises. News from the northern and western provinces is heavily censored.

The price of grain in Canton, where a battle is expected when the Chang Fa-kwei forces reach it, has mounted 30 per cent, and the money exchange is affected.

## Wilkes-Barre Workers to Hold 10th Communist Anniversary Sunday

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Sept. 23.—The triumphs of the Communist Party, especially in the Pennsylvania coal area, from its inception to the present time, will be recounted by speakers at the Tenth Party Anniversary Celebration at a picnic at Innore Park next Sunday.

The event will be held at 206 S. Main St., above the Irving Theatre, at 5 p. m. in case of rain.

An attractive program of entertainment will be presented. Speeches will be given by D. A. Gorman, district organizer, and William Albertson, district organizer of the Young Communist League.

## R.R. WORKERS DIE IN FLOOD.

POTENZA, Italy, Sept. 24.—With flood waters rapidly subsiding, the search for the bodies of ten railroad men of a Battipaglia-Potenza train who were believed to have drowned in a flooded tunnel near Balvano, 15 miles west of here, was resumed. The missing men included the train's fireman and engineer of the train, two watchmen and section hands. The train was stopped before entering the tunnel while the crew went ahead on foot to examine the road bed. They never returned.

## CHILD MARRIAGE IN INDIA.

SIMLA, India, Sept. 24.—The assembly, by a vote of 67 to 14, passed to final reading today the child marriage bill establishing 14 years as the age of consent for girls.

## Bad Weather Holds Up 4 Soviet Fliers at Attu Island

### 'Plane Not After Speed Records'--Osoaviakhim; Massachusetts Workers to Greet Airmen

U. S. Coast Guard Cutters Ready to Aid Land of Soviets on Flight to United States

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 24.—Failed to receive any further advice from the Land of the Soviets, it was believed that the plane, en route from Moscow to New York, is still awaiting favorable weather before leaving Attu, the most western of the Aleutian Islands, for the other end of the chain, Unalaska.

Osoaviakhim, the popular aviation society which is backing the flight, states that the flight is being made primarily for experimental purposes and for the promotion of good will between the workers and farmers of the United States and the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union. It does not have for its aim the establishment of any "records," least of all, speed records.

Amtorg Trading Corporation stated today that U. S. coast guard cutters at Dutch Harbor were in readiness to aid Seymon Shestakov and his three comrades in their flight down the west coast of North America. The navy department has lent the fliers every assistance.

Amorg adds, having provided them with detailed information regarding the entire route of the 12,500-mile flight and transmitting weather reports and the position of the plane. Various other government departments are cooperating with the Soviet emissaries.

The uncharted air course over the Aleutians, which has been attempted only twice, is an especially hazardous one, since the islands are covered with high volcanoes constantly banked in snow and fog.

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Sept. 24.—Although radi ostations here had

Philip Bolotov

## Drive for Labor Unity Subscriptions Includes Attractive Book Offer

A drive for 25,000 yearly subscribers will be launched with the coming issue of Labor Unity, official organ of the Trade Union Unity League.

The campaign follows a decision of the Cleveland convention of the League, when delegates emphasized the importance of building the revolutionary trade union press.

The subscription campaign includes book offers. Selling ordinarily for \$1.75, "Misleaders of Labor," by William Z. Foster, League general secretary will be sold with a yearly subscription to Labor Unity for \$2 during the campaign. Labor Unity costs ordinarily \$1.50 for the year, and the normal price of both is \$3.25.

The Cleveland convention decided each member of the League shall become a Labor Unity subscriber. Labor Unity agents, if they have not already done so, should see that their group or local union orders a regular weekly bundle order, the T. U. L. advises.

The campaign will last several months, particular emphasis being placed on reaching unorganized workers.

## Metal Workers Meet Tonight to Discuss Industrial Problems

John Schmies, associate secretary of the Trade Union Unity League, Benjamin Lifschitz and Andrew Overgaard, secretary of the Metal Workers Industrial League, will speak on the program adopted at the Cleveland T. U. L. conference and lead discussion on the problem of developing a militant Metal Workers Industrial League throughout the industry at a mass meeting tonight at Irving Plaza Hall, Irving Pl. and 15th St.

Build Up the United Front of the Working Class.

## TEXTILE UNION IN N. Y. DRIVE

### NTWU Shop Delegate Conference Sunday

A conference of mill delegates called by the National Textile Workers Union, New York District, will be held Sunday, at Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 15th St., at 11 a. m. Representatives of knitgoods workers, rug, passementerie and other textile workers are to attend the conference.

The conference will take up the question of building the union in New York and organizing the unorganized textile workers.

In a statement issued yesterday, the union points out that the N. T. W. U. is leading the struggle of the textile workers of the South; that in spite of the fascist terror of the mill owners and their agents the workers are rallying to the union.

The conference will formulate plans to build shop committees, fight against the speed-up and for better working conditions.

## Try 'Frisco Workers Arrested at Plant

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23.—Two members of the Young Communist League fact trial on charges of "vagrancy and disturbing the peace" following their arrest for distributing a shop paper outside the Westinghouse plant in Emeryville, near here. The two are Fred E. and Karl Walker. They have been released on \$400 bail each.

John Little and Archibald Brown, League members, arrested at a factory gate meeting also face trial on the same charge.

The arrest of the young workers is part of the renewed drive against the Communist Party and the Trade Union Unity League, especially

## MINERS BANNED FROM JURY IN BARKOSKI TRIAL

3 Coal and Iron Police  
Defended by Leading  
Mellon Attorneys

## Murdered Coal Digger Was Tortured First in Barracks

A story of torture was told from the witness stand today by Dr. John M. Patterson of Imperial. He told the jury that he saw Lieut. John J. Lyster, one of the defendants, lash Barkoski with a long strap while the miner was in a semi-conscious condition, in the coal and iron police barracks.

Lyster twisted Barkoski's broken nose and his ears, the doctor said, then placed him on a chair, and when the miner fell to the floor Lyster kicked him.

Dr. Patterson identified a leather strap as similar to the one he had seen Lyster use.

"I told them they would have to stop," he said, "that his condition was serious."

(Special to the Daily Worker.)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 24.—The three coal and iron thugs who, on Feb. 9, dragged John Barkoski to their barracks and there beat and kicked the last breath out of his body today went on trial.

W. J. Lyster, Harold Watts and Frank Shapikis, formerly of Andy Mellon's private army at the Pittsburgh Coal Company's Imperial mine today watched their counsel fight successfully to keep all miners and unskilled workers off the jury. It is, without the presence of a single Mellon in the court room, an all-Mellon affair.

First we have the dead man—a miner, employed by the Pittsburgh Coal Co.—owned by Mellon.

Then we have the three murderers of the miner—also employees of the Mellons.

Then we have the state legal machinery prosecuting the miners, again Mellon-controlled.

And lastly we have two of the most expensive lawyers of the district to handle the defense—undoubtedly bought by Mellon gold.

Two issues stand clear: 1. The terrible brutality of the bosses' agents—the coal and iron police. 2. The fact that even faithful agents of the bosses, who carry out the commands of their superiors, as these three men did, may be sacrificed by the bosses now that it is the latter's interest that this be done. It is not even yet evident that any serious punishment will be inflicted on them.

So terrible was the clod-blooded brutality of the murder that all the workers of Pennsylvania—and even most of the "liberals"—were up in arms.

The three coal and iron policemen served the bosses well—but they slipped a little. The unforeseen happened. Barkoski was a hunky—he should have been able to stand all they did to him; many other bunks had stood as much before. But something went wrong. Barkoski died. Today they face trial.

It took all day up to six p. m. to get a jury. The defense was very careful and used almost all of their 20 peremptory challenges to keep miners and unskilled workers off, and they succeeded. The jury, as finally assembled, include a salesman, very prosperous looking, a housewife, three foremen from industrial plants; a clerk, five skilled workers, and a business executive.

Altho it took 75 members of the panel to produce the jury of twelve the question asked of prospective jurors were alike.

"Have you any prejudice against policemen—against private or coal and iron policemen?" were always asked.

One coal miner tried very hard to get on the jury. He answered every question faultlessly, finally forcing the defense to use a peremptory challenge to get rid of him, and he went out slowly—obviously disappointed.

It is interesting to note that the defense is being handled by C. B. Pritchard and Edward G. Coll, is generally reputed to be the regular attorney for the republican machine in Western Pennsylvania and called in whenever the machine gets into trouble.

since the latter organization intensified its agitational work among the highly-exploited canner workers.

J. C. Miller, a National Executive Board member of the T. U. L., and Fred Walker were held in jail incommunicado after their arrest at a meeting outside the Nielson cannery, which pays its workers—chiefly women—\$15-\$18 for a working week of from 90 to 105 hours.

## GOVERNOR AND MILLMEN THREATEN MARTIAL LAW TO FIGHT TEXTILE UNION

### Refuse Hall to Honor Ella May in Charlotte; Her Brother, Wesley May, Fired for Activity.

### Bosses Consider More Use of Legal Weapons; Admit Failure of Open Violence Alone

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 24.—New plans for outlawing the National Textile Workers' Union and all other workers' organizations in whose leadership there are Communists, are being laid by the mill owner Governor Gardner in conference with other mill owners of North Carolina. With amazing frankness one of these mill barons stated yesterday that the fascist methods of terrorism that have been employed by the bosses' black hundreds under the leadership of Manville-Jencks have not been as effective as had been hoped.

The reaction of the workers to the terror has been favorable to the union, and therefore other measures must be taken, he implied broadly.

Stuart Cramer Baron of the "model mill village" of Cramerton is hailed as an "enlightened employer" of the textile industry—one of those who try to bribe his slaves with paternalistic welfare schemes. He said that the conference of mill bosses with the governor had laid plans which they hoped would "prevent further violence which places the Communists in the position of martyrs and gives them advertising."

Cramer further stated that the bosses would "pass the word around" that the reign of terror had failed in its purpose and other measures would be taken to stop the activities of the N. T. W. and drive it out of the South.

"We discussed every phase of the subject, including legislative action, terrorism and martial law," Cramer stated. He added that the governor decided not to declare martial law for political reasons but would resort to this if other measures fail.

"We do not want to call a special session of the legislature if we can restore peace without it," said Cramer, pointing out the lack of anti-Communist legislation at present. "No law exists on North Carolina books by which an officer can legally stop a meeting of the Communists," he complained and added that if any further violence occurred it would give the necessary excuse to call a special session to pass drastic legislation legislating the suppression of all rights of workers.

Thus the state comes out even more openly as a government dominated by the mill owners utilizing its power without apology, and in a poorly camouflaged manner against workers' organizations. The power of the mill bosses and the state is being openly consolidated for action against the union that is leading the southern textile workers against the stretch-out system, the starvation wages and child labor. An editorial in Friday's issue of the Manufacturers' Record of Baltimore called "legal methods" more effective than violence.

Possibly one outgrowth of the conference Saturday between Governor O. Max Gardner, Arthur Dickson, president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Assn., John M. Sport, president of the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Assn. and Stuart M. Kramer, a big mill owner was the letter sent out by John E. Edgerton of the National Association of Manufacturers, to Southern employers.

The situation in the textile fields was thoroughly discussed, it was disclosed, and the growing strength of the National Textile Workers' Union and rallying for the Charlotte Conference, Oct. 12, 13, was probably responsible for Edgerton's suggestion that Southern bosses improve their "labor conditions." The activities in the mill towns are called "growing pains," and a little increase in wages, he proposes, will alleviate them.

The Southern textile workers are preparing for struggle—this must be apparent to everybody who goes into the South—even capitalist reporters who write lying reports. There is no mistaking the mood for struggle, and the bosses have recognized this—consequently the proposed bone. This will not stem the rising tide of militancy, textile union organizers declare.

Plans of the International Labor Defense to hold a gigantic Ella May protest meeting in Charlotte this week, have met with a united front from all owners of mills and therefore who refused the use of their

## CONFERENCE ON TUUL WORK OCT. 1

### To Discuss the Recent Struggles, Program

A conference of all delegates of organized and unorganized industries will take place Tuesday, Oct. 1, at 7 p. m. at Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Pl. The delegates representing the various industries will report on the historic Trade Union Unity Convention, which was held in Cleveland Aug. 31 to Sept. 2.

The New York conference and its affiliated organizations sent approximately 100 delegates to the Cleveland convention.

Each of the industrial delegations will report on special mass meetings of their industries, on the program worked out at the Cleveland convention and how to apply it in their respective industries.

At the Oct. 1 conference, a general report of the work of the Convention will be given. There will be a review of the recent struggles in New York, New Jersey, and vicinity, a report of the work of the local

council, which held several meetings where important decisions were made. All delegates of New York and New Jersey must make every effort to be on time as the conference begins at 7 p. m. sharp in order to give the delegates a chance to thoroughly discuss the program.

# BIG MEMBERSHIP MEETING OF N. Y. PARTY DISTRICT

## Importance of Meeting Is Stressed

The general membership meeting of the New York District of the Communist Party, which will be held tonight at 7:30 p. m. at Webster Hall, 11th St. and 3rd Ave., will discuss the growing sharpness of the class struggle and the tasks of the Party.

The inner situation of the Party, the struggle against the Right danger and its crystallized form, the renegade Lovestone group, will be likewise reported upon in the light of the recent developments in the struggle with these opportunists and in accord with the 10th Plenum of the Communist International.

The intensification of Party work a view of the many struggles facing the Party and the favorable prospects growing out of the radicalization of the masses, will likewise be discussed in the report of the District Committee. William W. Weinstein, district organizer, will report on the tasks. The meeting will be open to good standing members of the Party, showing their membership books. Members of the Young Communist League will likewise be admitted.

In view of the importance of the matter to be discussed the District Committee yesterday stated that every member of the Party without exception is expected and urged to attend.

## Dress Shop Chairmen Will Meet Tomorrow

All shop chairmen of the dress division of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union should attend a special meeting which will be held tomorrow, right after work at the union headquarters, 16 W. 21st St.

A report will be given on the conditions in the dress industry and will be followed by a general discussion from the floor.

## Are You of Those Withholding Day's Pay from the Party?

To Every Party Member!

The the DAY'S PAY assessment was decided upon three months ago there are still thousands of Party members who have not yet given their DAY'S PAY.

ARE YOU ONE OF THOSE STILL WITHHOLDING THE DAY'S PAY FROM THE PARTY?

The present situation in the country, the rising tide of struggle of the masses, the success of the Trade Union Unity League Convention, the sharpening of the class struggle in Gastonia—surely in such a situation every Party member must rally to the support of the Party in every respect.

At a time when some of our comrades are face to face daily with the open fascist terror of the capitalist class there should not be a single Communist who fails the Party at such a period.

If you have not yet given your day's pay set at once!

If you have done your duty to the Party see that every member of your nucleus does the same.

Demand of your nucleus officials an account of all money collected and see that it is forwarded to the National Office of the Party.

Let your unit insist that the district shall send all funds collected on the day's pay to the National Office immediately.

No Party member will be considered in good standing who has not secured a day's pay stamps either by giving a day's pay or through unemployment per decisions of the nucleus.

Send all money collected to Communist Party, 43 E. 125th St., New York City.

# Rank and File U. T. W. Mill Workers with NTWU In S. Carolina Conference

GREENVILLE, S. C., Sept. 23.—Over 100 delegates attended the first conference held by the National Textile Workers Union in Greenville, the textile center of South Carolina. Delegates from the Monaghan Mill, Woodside Mill "the largest mill under one roof in the United States," Brandon Mill, Poe Mill, Pointsett and Dunoon Mill, were present. A large delegation from Anderson and Seneca, S. C., were there and workers formerly of the U. T. W. and still in the U. T. W. were present.

The conference was opened by Sam Phifer, acting sub-district organizer at Greenville, formerly a Lory striker, developed into a leader through the struggle. For the union, S. W. Gerson spoke and Hubert Carroll, 19 year old Lory striker.

The keynote of all speeches was organization, struggle against the stretch-out system, for the eight-hour day, against child labor and against boss terrorism, and to uphold the right of self-defense.

The speakers scored sharply the murder of Ella May Wiggins and pointed out the necessity for organization of workers defense committees.

In the discussion period the workers showed their support of the N.T.W.U. policy. The following resolutions, quoted in part, were adopted unanimously, even the U.T.W. workers in the conference, voting for them.

**On Organization.** "The textile workers of the South work under unbearable conditions. We work 11, 12 and more hours, day and night shifts. The life-sapping stretch-out system, makes us work faster and faster. Our wages are miserably low. The workers of South Carolina average \$12.65 a week—when they work all year around. In short, the bosses have been steadily pushing us down into slavery. Pellagra, a disease of malnutrition, a disease, the basic cause of which is low wages, is common among the southern textile workers. "This is our lot—the stretch-out, long hours, low wages, pellagra,

child labor, women working at night, poverty and misery.

"Organization is our only way out. The National Textile Workers Union is the only organization that can lead us in these struggles. The National Textile Workers Union organizes all textile workers into one solid fighting, industrial union. It is a union composed of the workers and controlled by the workers. Only a union of this sort can lead us and organize us.

"In our fight we have many obstacles. The bosses use many things in order to divide our ranks. One of the weapons of the bosses in their fight against the workers is the United Textile Workers. The bosses use the leadership of the U. T. W.—McMahon, Hoffman, etc.—to mislead the workers. They have sold out the workers in Elizabethton, Tenn., in Ware Shoals, S. C., and recently in Marion, N. C. In Gastonia in 1922 their misleaders came there, collected dues and then left the field. These fakera cannot lead the workers. They will only betray the workers and turn them over to the bosses' help.

"We, at this conference, pledge ourselves to go forward in our work of organization of a militant industrial union of textile workers—the National Textile Workers Union, despite all resistance and terror. We pledge ourselves to make every effort to have Charlotte Conference on Oct. 12 and 13, a success. To this conference are invited delegates from locals of the N. T. W. U., delegates from locals of the U. T. W., and delegates from unorganized mills.

"We say that all workers have the right to defend themselves and their union against attacks," another resolution declares. These latest mob attacks prove to all the world that our fellow workers, Fred Beal and the others, are absolutely innocent of any crime except that of organizing the textile workers.

"We send our heartfelt encouragement to our attacked fellow workers and organizers in Gaston and Mecklenburg counties, N. C. We will do everything possible to help them. "The solidarity of the working class will win."

# RALLY WORKERS AGAINST SOCIAL REFORMISTS

## Weinstone, Candidate for Mayor to Speak

Struggle against the socialist party, the fake progressive group of Muste, and the whole body of social reformists, who today represent the most dangerous enemies of the workers, acting as insidious agents of the capitalist class within the ranks of the working class, will be raised as one of the principal slogans at the Communist Campaign Rally to be held Friday night, Sept. 27, at Central Opera House, according to a statement of the New York District Election Campaign Committee.

William W. Weinstone, Communist candidate for mayor, will expose the role of the capitalist parties in the present period of intensified class struggles, especially the part played by the socialist party in support of the war preparations of American imperialism and the boss class offensive against the workers. Other speakers will include leading Communist standard bearers in the municipal elections.

"It is especially fitting that this election rally takes place on the occasion when the militant workers of New York celebrate the 10th Anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of America," declares the statement. "The last ten years have witnessed, on the one hand, the complete degeneration of the socialist party, as part and parcel of the bourgeoisie, and on the other hand, the steady growth of the influence of the Communist Party in the struggles of the workers, and its development from a sect into a revolutionary Party which, under the banner of the Communist International, is the leader of fierce class battles, already on the road to becoming a mass political party of the working class.

## Five More Days Are Left to Register at the Workers School

With only five days left to register before the Fall Term of the Workers School opens, it was announced yesterday that classes are rapidly filling.

Many of the new members in the Communist Party have not yet registered and although practically all the units have already elected their candidates for the functionaries course, most of the functionaries have not yet registered at the School and the units have, in many cases, not yet appropriated the necessary funds to cover the unit share of the scholarship.

Also those trade unions which have awarded scholarships or have had members chosen for the School have not yet turned in these registrations. All organizations are urged to send these in immediately.

Thursday night, at 7:30 p. m. on the fifth floor of the Workers Center, will be held a meeting of all unit and section Agitprop Directors to check up on new members and candidates for the functionaries courses for each unit.

The office of the school will be open to registrations this entire week from 10 in the morning to 9:30 at night. Those wishing to register are urged to report during these hours. Those units who are ready to register their chosen functionaries and the new members who

# LABOR NOTES

**POLICE IN SCAB ROLE.** SCRANTON, PA.—City detectives are threatening to use violence on pickets of the butcher workmen's and teamster's union on strike against the Armour, Cudahy, Swift and Wilson meat packing companies. Pickets are being told that the strike is a lost cause and that "rough stuff" will ensue if the pickets do not cease their activities against the packers.

Detectives and police motorcycles have been driving up to the packing plants and taking away choice rolls of meat. At the Central Labor Union is charged that this is their reward for service to the unfair firms.

**STAGE HANDS GAIN.** CLEVELAND, Ohio (By Mail).—Organized stage hands, at threat of going on strike, have gained a wage increase here of seven and a half per cent. Motion picture operators stated they would strike with the stage hands if the wage increase was refused.

# SPORTS OF SORTS

With the date for the reception to the Soviet fliers coming nearer, the Eastern District of Labor Sports Union is intensifying its work in preparing the athletic program for the affair. From all indications, there will be close to three hundred athletes taking part in the program which will consist of a march of all athletes in the respective uniforms of the sport in which each group participates.

After the march an athletic drill of all the athletes will be held. The last act on the program will be the forming of a gigantic hammer and sickle with a wreath under it.

All workers sport clubs that wish an instructor to prepare them for the program should write to A. Arno, 365 E. 205th St., New York City.

**Workers Soccer Results.** The first games of the Metropolitan Workers Soccer League proved thrillers. Two of the games that were played were tie games. The Bronx workers played to a deadlock with the Scandinavian workers while the Barie F. C. played the Freiheit to a scoreless tie. In another game the second team of the Bronx workers defeated the Stoneham by a score of 2-1.

It looks as if there will be some stiff competition in this league during the present season. In the one game played by the Brooklyn workers, the Freiheit defeated the Self Educational Club by a score of 3-2.

The Labor Sports Union (Eastern District) will hold an athletic carnival on October 6 at College Point, L. I. The program will consist of two soccer games, pyramid building, tumbling by the Kaytee Tumblers, and the usual track and field events. Besides these events, there also will be a three legged race and a sack race for both men and women. For the juniors there will also be a shoe race. Between the events there will be dancing in the ball room.

If it rains the affair will be held indoors.

Directions to the field are: Take Pelham Bay line at 125th St. Get off at Soundview Ave. Take Clouser

**BEING SOLD OUT?** PITTSBURGH (By Mail).—Building workers on city jobs who went out on strike because the union scale was not being paid were told by union officials to "return pending further negotiations. "One hundred and eighty men struck.

**OREGON WIREMEN STRIKE.** SALEM, Ore., (By Mail).—Organized electricians here struck for a wage of \$9 a day and the 40-hour week.

**TRUCK DRIVERS ORGANIZE.** ROCKFORD, Ill., (By Mail).—Truck drivers here have organized into a union.

**Another Injunction.** CLEVELAND, Ohio.—Westlake Electric Co. is trying the virtues of an injunction to get its union electricians back on the job. The men quit when the firm violated the standards for electric installations set by the Electrical League.

# METAL WORKERS BACK; AWAKE TO T.U.U.L. STRATEGY

## Sold Out by Company Owned 'Leaders'

CARTERET, N. J., Sept. 23.—Betrayed by skilled workers on the strike committee, who participated in a company-controlled vote, most of the 2,000 workers of the U. S. Metal company here returned to work yesterday following recent verbal company promises conceding weekly instead of fortnightly pay, the right to a grievance committee and the elimination of the bonus system.

Demands for wage increases and time and a half pay for Sundays and holidays were refused. The elementary demands of the bulk of the workers—the unskilled—were thus defeated.

The vote had been taken under the jurisdiction of the town's Mayor and police chief and was held on company property. Only 720 voted, 250 of these urging extended struggle. Some 1,580 workers refused to vote as a protest against the sell-out.

A continued fight, through organization of a new strike committee, mass picketing and avoidance of local government as the tool of the company, was urged by George Powers and Nat Kaplan when they spoke at a meeting arranged by the Trade Union Unity League last Saturday.

The strikers, however, felt they realized the soundness of the League program too late. They were urged if they intended going back in any case, to return as an organized unit and demand no discrimination.

Some years ago the men were betrayed by the A. F. of L., whose officials organized them into a union, took dues and left the men flat. The company was thus enabled to propagandize against all "outsiders," including the T. U. U. L.

Those strikers who fell for this propaganda and refused to form their own union now realize the T. U. U. L. championed them from the first day of the strike, the League reports.

**REMINGTON MACHINISTS MAY STRIKE.** ILION, N. Y., (By Mail).—Machinists, alleging discrimination against union men, have threatened to strike in the Remington Arms Co. plant here.

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# THE WORKING WOMAN

WIR Extends Work of Proletarian Culture.

In addition to its work in strike situations, the Workers International Relief organizes in many other fields of proletarian welfare. Among the activities to be undertaken are health centers and medical service, physical training, day nurseries for children of working class mothers, music, theatre, cinema, etc. In all these undertakings the WIR welcomes all workers, regardless of race or color.

**Brass Band Organized.**

At a meeting held last Monday, attended by 15 workers, the WIR Brass Band was organized. The following decisions were made: (1) to have a class and musical studio for beginners; (2) a committee was elected to look for permanent headquarters; (3) to have class rehearsals every Tuesday; (4) Weinstein elected secretary; Broder, manager; Sam Cap, Rubinstein and Frank Pogany on the executive committee. The first rehearsal will take place today at the Jewish Workers University, 108 E. 14th St., at 8:30 p. m. Workers who wish to join the band should attend and register. Otherwise register at 1 Union Sq., Room 606.

**Children's Orchestra.**

In addition to the brass band for adults, a children's orchestra is being organized. Those who wish to participate should also register at the above address.

**Physical Training Groups.**

Many workers realize the importance of developing healthy bodies, but do not wish to join bosses' organizations like YMCA, YMHA, etc. The WIR is establishing classes in physical training and calisthenics, under the direction of the Labor Sports Union. The classes will be held once a week, on Saturday or Sunday. The fee for WIR members

will be ten cents each class. For non-members, 25c each class—\$1.00 a month. Register at the National Office of the WIR.

**English Language Chorus.**

A mass chorus, to sing working class songs in the English language is also being organized. Workers who wish to join this chorus should send their names and addresses to the National Office, Workers International Relief.

**Workers Drama and Cinema.**

The WIR plans to establish a workers' theatre, where stage plays will be given three times a week and motion pictures will be shown the rest of the week. These activities will be under the direction of Emjo Baashe, formerly of the New Playwrights Theatre, who directed "Singing Jailbirds."

## ILGW Strikebreaking Is Being Studied by the League of Nations

Raymond V. Ingersoll, chairman of the Cloak and Suit Commission, the strikebreaking agency appointed with the connivance of the scar International Ladies Garment Workers Union to reduce the wages and lengthen the hours of the cloakmakers, has returned from a five week's trip abroad.

While in Europe, Ingersoll attended the sessions of the League of Nations and discussed with the League's International Labor Office the machinery his commission uses to speed up the needle trades workers here. He deposited in the archives of the labor office copies of the agreement the company union signed in July, when it sold out the cloakmakers.

**WORKERS AND WORKINGCLASS ORGANIZATIONS OF DETROIT, TAKE NOTE!**

A MASS MEETING, ARRANGED BY THE FRIENDS OF THE SOVIET UNION, WHICH IS ORGANIZING AND PREPARING TO GREET THE HEROIC SOVIET FLIERS NOW ON THEIR WAY FROM MOSCOW TO NEW YORK, WILL BE HELD SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28 AT 8:00 P. M. AT 8890 COPLAND DELRAY RUSSIAN WORKERS HALL, AND ON SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 29 AT 2 P. M. AT 4959 MARTIN AVENUE, UKRAINIAN WORKERS HOME.

Help Build the Workers' Fatherland! Come One! Come All!

# WORKERS CALENDAR

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New Haven, Conn.	39 Howe St.		Peter Chaunt
Hartford, Conn.	1063 Capitol Ave.		Nina Gotkin
New York, N. Y.	26 Union Square		A. Wagenknecht
Buffalo, N. Y.	280 Elliott St.		L. Johnson
Rochester, N. Y.	164 Berlin St.		F. Wojcik
Philadelphia, Pa.	1124 Spring Garden St.	Poplar 4299	M. Silver
Pittsburgh, Pa.	805 James St., N. S.	Cedar 6819	E. P. Cush
Baltimore, Md.	1206 E. Baltimore St.	Wolfe 9104	J. Keith
Cleveland, Ohio	2046 East 4th St.		John Fromholz
Toledo, Ohio	1217 Delancey St.		E. Miller
Detroit, Mich.	1967 Grand River Ave.		Robert Woods
Chicago, Ill.	2021 West Division St.	Armitage 4088	S. T. Hammermark
Milwaukee, Wis.	551 National Ave.		M. Rosenberg
Kansas City, Mo.	207 East 14th St.		E. Peterson
Minneapolis, Minn.	210 So. Third St.		
Denver, Colorado	1018 15th St.		Wm. Dietrich
Seattle, Wash.	201 Occidental Ave.	West 3260	Geo. O'Hanrahan
San Francisco, Cal.	1740 O'Farrell St.		Mike Daniels
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# Communist Parties of Central Europe Hold Conferences to Fight Austrian Fascists

## DECIDE TACTICS FOR OPPOSITION TO HEIMWEHR

### Austrian Workers Hold Anti-Fascist Parade

(Wireless by Inprecorr)  
 BERLIN, Germany, Sept. 24.—A conference of all Central European Communist Parties was held in Constantine, on Sept. 17 and 18, against the imminent danger of a fascist coup in Austria, decided on a series of measures supporting the Austrian workers and founding an international fund for combatting Austrian fascism.

The conference issued an appeal to the workers of the world against the Austrian Heimwehr and the murder regime in Jugoslavia.

(Wireless by "Inprecorr")  
 VIENNA, Austria, Sept. 24.—The cabinet session on Sept. 20 decided unanimously to introduce a supplementary law into parliament to alter the constitution. It is generally considered here that the fascist demands will be the basis of the new law.

The Heimwehr parade Saturday in Vienna brought speeches of denunciation from workers, and strong counter-demonstrations from the workers, under Communist Party leadership. Collisions took place with the police. Despite the police edict prohibiting the workers from marching in procession, they did march through the streets.

**Betrayal Continues.**  
 VIENNA, Sept. 24.—Chancellor Stresemann conferred yesterday with Dr. Alfred Guertler, president of the parliament, on rushing through the changes in the constitution demanded by the fascists.

The Heimwehr leaders declare that they are satisfied with progress being made.

## British Kill Chinese Workers Who Strike, Attack Commissioners

APAI, Samoa, (C.N.S.).—Chinese workers on strike in British Samoa attacked the offices of the Chinese commissioners and were fired on by imperialist troops. Fourteen coolie workers were killed.

The term "coolie" used derogatively by imperialist masters merely means that the worker is imported under a system of contract slavery. Importation of Chinese slaves was undertaken by the British government here when it was found that the native Samoans were being rapidly killed off by malaria, and did not provide enough labor supply.

## One Million Petitions to be Presented When Gastonia Trial Starts

One million signatures of protest by the time the trial of the Gastonia prisoners resumes at Charlotte, N. C., September 30, continues to be the aim of the Gastonia Joint Defense and Relief Campaign.

It is planned to present these petitions to the 16 prisoners in danger of the electric chair and to the authorities on the day the trial opens.

Protest the fascist terror in Gaston and Wachenburg Counties.

Protest the murder of Ella May.

Protest the lynch plans of Manville-Jencks.

Protest the plans to legally murder the sixteen Gastonia strikers.

Send the petitions to the Gastonia Joint Defense and Relief Campaign, 80 East 11th St., Room 402, New York City.

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

## Sent by Imperialists to Aid War Lords



One of the modern, well-equipped armored cars, given to the Chinese war lords by the imperialist powers for use in attack on the U. S. S. R. on the Manchurian border.

## ROLE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY

By CHARLES E. RUTHENBERG  
 (From "The Liberator," July, 1923)

WHAT is the goal of the Communist Party? Wherein does it differ from other labor political parties? What is the role of the Communist Party—in this country the Workers Party—in the struggle for the emancipation of the workers? . . .

The Communists accept as their guiding policy that the world imperialist war was the beginning of the decay and disintegration of the capitalist system. Although the capitalists, financiers, and statesmen have striven mightily since 1918 to find a solution to the financial and economic problems brought upon them by the war, the process of disintegration still goes on. At times there are slight improvements only to be followed by worse conditions. Financially and economically Europe draws nearer and nearer to the brink.

The Communists point out to the working class that the capitalist system has outlived its day, that it cannot be reformed or reconstructed, that the misery and suffering which are the lot of the workers can only be ended by the workers establishing their rule and proceeding with the work of rebuilding the economic system on a Communist basis.

The Communists are under no illusion that this can be done overnight. The struggle against the capitalist system may still last for decades, and even after the workers achieve power will go on for years. The communists do not attempt to deceive the workers by teaching them that the social revolution is a pink tea affair to be achieved in the legislative halls of the capitalist government. The lesson of the one country in which the workers have attained power—Soviet Russia—shows that after the workers' government is established, an iron dictatorship must rule as the instrument through which the struggle against the exploiters is carried forward there. The Communists recognized the historic truth that no privileged class has ever given up its special position, its power to live in luxury through the exploitation of the oppressed class, without a bitter struggle in which it has resorted to every means within its power to retain its privileged position.

Everything points to the fact that the struggle against capitalism in Europe and America will not differ from the class struggle of the past and that the workers in the fight to emancipate themselves must be ready for this struggle.

In the United States the Communists today are advocating as their chief immediate proposals the amalgamation of the trade unions into industrial unions and the formation of a Labor Party. While the Communists in the United States are the leaders in the struggle to bring about amalgamation and the formation of a Labor Party, this does not mean that when this goal is achieved the task of the Communists is at an end.

For the Communists, the amalgamation of the trade unions into industrial unions and the formation of a Labor Party to fight the political battles of the working masses of this country are but the first steps toward the ultimate goal of the workers government and the Communist society.

When these means of struggle are achieved there will still remain for the Communists the task of bringing to the masses of the workers of this country the realization that the struggle against capitalism must be a struggle to abolish the whole capitalist order. It must teach them that the problem which the working class faces under the capitalist system cannot be solved through ameliorative measures won in the legislative bodies of the capitalist government or through victories won in the fight on the industrial field for better wages and working conditions. The Communists will still have the task of educating the working masses to the necessity of their establishing the rule of the workers in place of the rule of the capitalists. They will still have before them the work of bringing to the masses of the workers and farmers the understanding that the existing capitalist government is an instrument for the service of the capitalists, that it cannot be the form of government through which the workers may rule, but must be supplanted by a government growing out of the experiences and struggles of the workers, that is, a Soviet government. The Communists will still have before them the task of educating the working masses of this country to the need of their establishing a Soviet government and with it the rule of the workers—the Dictatorship of the Proletariat—which will use the governmental power in the interest of the workers as openly as it is now used in the interests of the capitalists.

It is because, after the first steps in the United States in the form of the organization of a Labor Party and the amalgamation of the trade unions, there will still remain these great tasks, that there must be a Communist Party—a separate, distinct organization which will have in its ranks the best educated, disciplined, and most militant workers, such as the Workers Party of America.

The role of this party is to be the battalion at the front leading the working class hosts—industrial workers and farmers—forward against the enemy in spite of all persecutions, in spite of the efforts of the capitalists to destroy it, until the victory of the workers is won.

## Latin American Briets

By ALBERT MOREAU.

Dictator Leguia Engineers "Communist Plot" in Peru.  
 The repercussions following the engineered "Communist plot" of the murderer, President Leguia, of Peru, far from bringing about the expected annihilation of the labor unions and the illegal Communist movement, has strengthened them. Furthermore, the present servile Government of Peru is being exposed for the shameless lies which it used in order to make another dreadful attack upon the militant workers and peasants.

In this alleged plot, Leguia issued false documents which were to prove that behind the attempt to overthrow the government, a Soviet agent was maneuvering. The insurrection was to start on the day where all "anti-patriotic forces" were to gather in the churches and from there they would march on the government offices and make a successful "coup d'etat."

With no further explanations, a reign of terror was initiated, hundreds of workers were jailed, workers and peasants organizations raided. For the last two months, the bourgeois press, in the service of Yankee imperialism, has been mobilized to hound the alleged plotters with the cry: "Save the Fatherland!"

The workers bravely resisted all attempts to crush them, together with their fighting organizations. A Committee of Workers Defense was immediately set afoot, whose investigations revealed the startlingly dirty machinations of the Leguia government.

The leader of the so-called insurrection, a certain Felipe Yparaguire, was found to be non-existent. The language used in the engineered documents is foreign to Communist terminology. Naturally, the Communists would never attempt to make a united front with the church for such a coup d'etat, for the Catholic Church in Peru, as elsewhere, has always been an instrument of oppression against the workers, especially against the native Indians. The Communists are against such coup d'etat which, according to the Leguia press, was to substitute for the present government clique, another petit-bourgeois clique.

In a manifesto issued by the militant workers it is stated that Communism "represents the movement of the masses and leads them to an armed insurrection for the conquest of power."

The real motive behind Leguia's invented plot is the deep unrest through which the country is now going. There have been of late constant and spontaneous upheavals of Indians in the oil fields owned by American imperialist interests. The workers and peasants are suffering from the terrible disease of unemployment which has reached proportions unprecedented in the history of the labor movement of Peru.

The Communist movement and the revolutionary local trade unions have been forced to operate illegally due to the dictatorship exercised by tyrant Leguia.

The petty bourgeoisie is falling apart with the further penetration of the American trust combines. There is a deep-going discontent among the intellectuals and the petty bourgeois shop keepers.

In order to divert the growing antagonism of classes, especially the threatening militancy of the Indians, the lackey government of Peru has forged the documents with the hope to deal a death blow to the workers and peasants organizations.

But the maneuvers proved futile. Leguia is now compelled to silence his press. The workers assume as a result of the exposure of the forgery an aggressive attitude. The revolutionary tide in Peru is rising. The oppressed masses are preparing themselves for a mighty struggle and unlike the past, this struggle will be waged on the basis of class against class, under the leadership of the proletariat led by the Communists, and not by the petty bourgeois elements who are partly responsible for the present Leguia reign of terror.

## Assassination Rages in Macedonia; Mass Arrests in All Cities

(Wireless by Inprecorr)

VIENNA, Austria, Sept. 24.—The newspaper Makedonskodelq (Macedonian Cause), reports mass arrests of Macedonians in Skopje, Welles, Shtip, Kumanovo, Prilep, Pchrid, Bitolj, Geyveli, and other places. Three students, Maneff, Karadshoff, and Kimoff, were murdered by police in Skopje. During the last three months police reported 26 "suicides," which means that many murders by the police.

A report direct from Sofia is that two friends of General Protogerov were murdered on the streets of Varna by unknown assassins who fled and were not captured. Michailov, leader of the reactionary Macedonian organization, is considered responsible.

## STORM SINKS 8 BOATS.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—Eight coal lighters have sunk, a tug and four other lighters have been driven ashore, and many steamers have been unable to enter port because of a hurricane at St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, a Lloyds dispatch said today.

PENN R.R. GOBBLES BUS LINES PHILADELPHIA (By Mail).—The Pennsylvania Railroad has obtained a controlling interest in the huge Greyhound Bus Lines, it is reported. The Great Northern Railroad has sold to the Greyhound its Northland Transportation Co., with 3,300 miles of bus lines. Reduced wages are threatened.

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

## 25 Hour Day Assures Extra Dancing Hour at Latin Electoral Ball

The arrangements committee of the Latin-American Electoral Ball to be given by the Spanish Bureau of the Communist Party at the Harlem Casino, 116th St. and Lenox Ave. this Saturday night points out that the return to standard time will enable the workers who attend the affair to get in an extra hour of dancing without losing an hour of sleep.

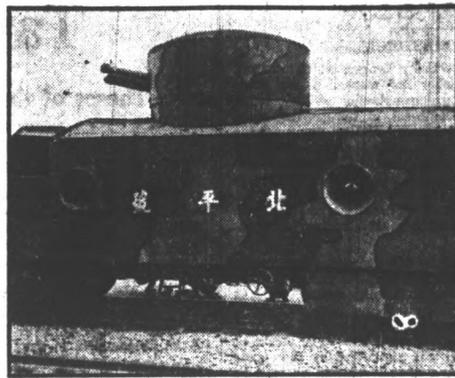
This happy paradox is explained by the fact that all New York clocks will be turned back one hour on the night of the ball, which will also be the first great election rally of the present municipal campaign in Harlem; consequently, Saturday will be a twenty-five hour day!

Aside from the entertainment offered, which will include Latin-American dances and songs and the music of a Negro jazz band, prominent candidates of the Communist Party will speak. Tickets can be purchased at the Workers Book Shop, 26 Union Sq., the Spanish Workers Center, 26 W. 115th St., and the Harlem Progressive Youth Club, 1492 Madison Ave.

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

—Marx.

## Medals for Murdering Arab Rebels



Here are the members of the British imperialist Palestine police who murdered the most Arabs who revolted against British imperialism. The police are receiving medals for their murderous performances.

## MARTIAL LAW IS BRITISH STARVE THREAT IN N. C. ZIONISTS TO JOB

Intensify Offensive, Must Begin Imperialist Tasks Again at Once

(Continued from Page One)  
 for any meetings of workers. The American Legion is evidently behind this concerted move to prevent meetings.

Damage suits on behalf of the union organizers kidnapped and flogged will be started this week by Tom Jimison and Attorney Abernethy under the auspices of the Civil Liberties Union. Attorney Adams will bring damage suits for false arrests on behalf of the eight arrested last week charged with conspiring to overthrow the government.

Stonewall Durham, of Gastonia, has been retained by the Civil Liberties Union to bring suit to restrain Gastonia and Gaston County from further squandering taxpayers' money to help Manville-Jencks electrocute the thirteen defendants.

With the trial less than a week off, the defense counsel and the I. L. D. are working night and day to prepare to meet the new attack of the prosecution which has been spending vast sums in a final desperate effort to electrocute 13 leaders of the National Textile Workers Union and send 10 others to the penitentiary for long terms.

Wesley May was discharged today from the Loray Mill. He is a brother of Ella May, murdered by the bullets of the Manville-Jencks Co. when the bosses' black huns dozens seized control of Gaston County and made a vicious onslaught upon the N. T. W. U. Wesley May has been a member of the union for months, but remained in the Loray mill to carry on agitational and organizational work there. After murdering his sister, the Manville-Jencks Co. found out that he is an active member and fired him with threats that if he continues his work for the union he will suffer the same fate as his sister.

Active members and organizers of the N. T. W. U., the I. L. D. and the W. I. R. are hunted like wild beasts. They refuse to be intimidated and will answer the bosses' attacks by increased, and, if necessary, secret organizational activity. Meetings are held daily.

MINER ELECTRICIAN KILLED.  
 WEST FRANKFORT, Ill. (By Mail).—Tony Balkas, mine electrician in Orient Mine Number 1 was killed by a high voltage wire while at work.

## CGTU CONGRESS WAGES WAR ON NO STRIKE LAW

### Concentrates on Large Factories; For RILU

PARIS, France, Sept. 24.—Following the close of the discussions on the report of the executive committee, the Fifth Congress of the Confederation Generale de Travailleur Unitaire (United General Federation of Labor—the militant trade union center in France) heard three reports: on immediate demands, on organization tasks, and on the war danger.

**Fight Anti-Strike Law.**  
 The first report showed the C. G. T. U. intends to oppose compulsory arbitration through the direct struggle of the workers for higher wages and shorter working hours. The second report showed that concentration on the large factories was necessary for organizational strengthening of the C. G. T. U. The third showed that the C. G. T. U. approves the theses of the Red International of Labor Unions and the Communist International concerning the world situation.

The last session of the Fifth Congress, Sunday, saw the adoption of resolutions embodying these points by great majorities.

**Right Wing Starved.**  
 The right wing majority, soundly trounced throughout the convention, and voted down on all important resolutions by eight to one, refused to participate on the executive committee, whereupon the majority speakers declared this refusal was proof that the minority was frightened by governmental persecutions. Delegate Gitton made the closing speech amidst great enthusiasm.

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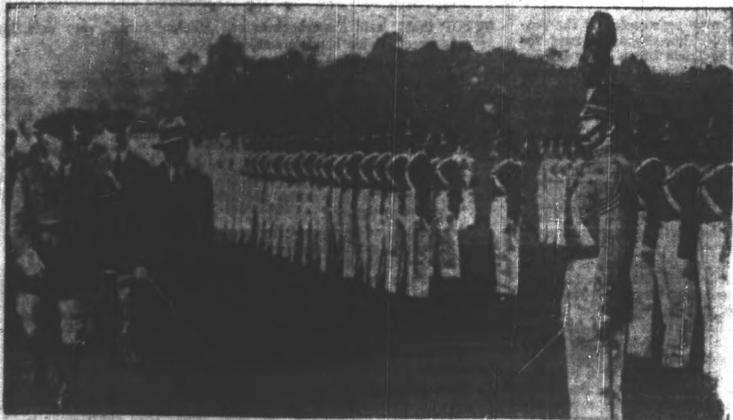
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# A New Stage in Our Trade Union Struggle

By WILLIAM W. WEINSTONE.

The Convention of the Trade Union Unity League which occurred in Cleveland on August 31st to September 2nd marked a new stage in our trade union work. It was a living demonstration of the correctness of the line of the Communist International, of the growing mood for struggle of the basic masses of the country and an unanswerable refutation of the pessimism and defeatism of the opportunistic Lovestone group and a sure sign of the radicalization of the masses. The convention closed one important stage in the development of our struggle for the conquest of the masses in the trade unions and for the organization of the unorganized, and opened up a new stage filled with great possibilities for the development of a mass Communist movement in the United States.

The convention which was attended by 690 delegates had as its basic composition the delegations from the most decisive sections of the industries—mining, metal, textile, automobile, transportation, etc. In addition the largest number of Negro delegates that have ever come together in any gathering, either of the Party or left wing, attended this convention—over 60 in number, representative of a large strata of the industries. Likewise the convention was signalized by the great number of women workers from the important industries as well as by the large number of industrial youth. Indeed it was the first convention that can really be called national, embracing 20 delegates from the coast and over 30 delegates from the South, representative of 18 states—the most industrial states in the country.

The convention therefore showed the mass base upon which the Trade Union Unity Center is being built, the largest mass conference of its character, since the days of 1922. This in itself shows the far reaching extent of the process of radicalization that is going on at the present time among the American workers.

The convention represented a militant united front organized from below. It was a gathering of the representatives of broad masses of the shops of unorganized industries as well as of the new unions, coming from below, none of the old progressive leaders that had been temporarily allies in previous struggles attended this conference. These progressive leaders have gone over to the bureaucracy, the sharpening mass struggle and growing mass movements having driven them over to the enemy. But at the same time the conference indicated that the desertion of these progressives, the splits that had occurred in the past with them, in place of weakening the advancement of the revolutionary trade union movement, has only strengthened it and in place of isolating has only served to gain new adherents to the fight, that the left wing has gone forward with its program against the bureaucracy and against the employers.

The convention delegation represented chiefly the most industrial and most revolutionary sections of the working class, the unskilled and semi-skilled and unorganized, and shows that the center of gravity and leadership of the struggle against the capitalist class, against rationalization and against the bureaucrats is passing into the hands of these sections whose numbers and importance are growing in the process of rationalization and monopolistic development. The increase in number of women delegates, militant and ready for struggle and of the industrial youth that formed some of the best sections of the militant trade unions as well as minorities in the old unions, likewise show the correctness of the emphasis upon drawing in the women workers and the industrial youth into the forefront of the struggle. The large representation of Negro delegates, ready to take up not only the struggle for racial, social and political equality, but as indicated by their remarks at the convention, to fight side by side with the white workers for the class struggles, shows that the Negro proletariat is becoming organized and is developing the leadership for the struggle of the Negro masses as a whole for their liberation movement from racial oppression against imperialism. The warm reception given to the Negro delegates by the convention indicated the growing solidarity of white and Negro workers in the fight. The demonstration of the delegates, 100 of them, in leaving hotels which excluded Negro delegates is further evidence of this fact.

All who attended the convention and observed its working carefully were struck by the elementary character of the delegation and by the deep going spirit for the struggle. The rank and file character of the delegation showed that the new Trade Union Center has a leadership represented by this convention of workers in touch with the living realities of the class struggle, that they all know the meaning of rationalization, of speed-up, of capitalist oppression, of the burden of imperialist armament and war preparations and that they can supply from first-hand experience and contact in the shops, the leadership for mass struggles, that are already under way and that loom up in the immediate future.

The rank and file composition of this convention was in sharp contrast with the paid officialdom conventions of the A. F. L. Behind this convention and its delegation stands Passaic, New Bedford, the miners' struggle, the militant New York Needle Trades fight, Gastonia, showing that the TUUL has been forged in actual struggle and that the TUUL has not only the fight made by the TUUL in the past, chiefly in the old unions but the heroic fights of great masses of unorganized workers.

The convention was a great demonstration for the Gastonia struggle not only because of the realization of the importance of this fight but because Gastonia symbolized the struggle for which the TUUL is organized.

The unanimity of the convention, the general agreement of the delegation with the program of the Red International of Labor Unions, the unanimous acceptance of the program, constitution and resolutions, shows that the general program of the Party and of the left wing, has penetrated to broader masses of the rank and file workers, that this constitutes a stronger ideological basis for carrying on the complicated and manifold character of the struggle, which the T. U. U. L. must undertake.

The fighting character of the convention, its readiness to brook no interference, the overwhelming sentiment of unity (expressing the growing solidarity and unity of the working class for a common struggle against the exploiters and bureaucrats) was an expression of the deep going discontent and of the ripeness of organization through a new Trade Union Center. It was likewise a sign of the quite evident fact of new cadres of militant workers joining the revolutionary fight in the unions and that these new cadres are forces for more decisive, for more determined and more militant methods of struggle. The process of rationalization is forcing into the ranks of the revolutionary trade union movement new fighting elements that will raise the struggle to new levels.

The convention adopted unanimously the program calling for affiliation with the R. T. U. I. as well as the Open Letter of the R. I. U. U., pointing out the shortcomings and errors in the work of the R. T. U. I. in the past.

The slogan of the defense of the Soviet Union, the resolutions for the fight for the freedom of the Philippine workers, of Latin American workers and of the colonial workers generally, met a hearty response from the delegation, showing the growing internationalism of the working class and a realization that the fighting front of the proletariat is becoming international and that there is a growing realization of the necessity that the common fight of all workers is against world imperialism.

The discussion tended to center rather upon the general aims and did emphasize chiefly upon the necessity of organization of the unorganized, the fight against rationalization, etc., and asserted a preponderating desire for a fight to organize new mass trade unions and to oust the bureaucracy of the old unions. The convention did not discuss to any sufficient extent the methods and tactics of organizing the unorganized and revolutionary strike strategy nor did it bring out the Right errors and shortcomings in the past work of the TUUL. This shortcoming of the discussion which must be overcome by a whole system of clarification and discussion in the sections of the new trade union center in order to equip it for the actual task of organizing the unorganized, as well as fighting the bureaucracy, must be explained by the fact that the Party has been slow in the past orientating upon the new line and new tasks of the section of the R. I. U. U. in the U. S. and the delegates were therefore asserting the absolute necessity of undertaking these tasks. The emphasis upon the general task of organizing the new trade union center thereby excluded this necessary self-criticism and discussion of the various phases of the immediate task. However this shortcoming must be overcome in the sections of the TUUL.

The convention was a decisive blow and a defeat ideologically and organizationally of the renegade groups—the Trotskyites and Lovestoneites. The Trotskyites were conspicuous by their total absence, showing that they are no factor whatsoever in the mass struggle, that they are a small sect of no account and that their program of Trotskyism is finding no foothold among the revolutionary masses, that their line is one of opportunism out of harmony with the developments of class struggle in the country. The Lovestone group that had issued several circulars declaring that the Cleveland conference would be a

# The Economic Struggle and the Tasks of the Communist Parties

Theses of the 10th Plenum of Executive Committee of Communist International

Theses upon the reports by Comrades Thaelmann and Losovsky.

This is a continuation of the Tenth Plenum theses on the trade union question, which has been running in previous issues of the Daily Worker.

8. A direct result of this incorrect orientation and of the lack of initiative was the weak contact between the revolutionary unions and the masses. This fact is recognized also in the resolution of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of France on the strike tactics of the Communists in France (e. g. during the miners' strike in the Loire there was practically no contact between the strikers and the leaders). Hence the opportunistic mistakes in the unity tactics (Bordeaux). Hence the lack of understanding of the political significance of the problem of the unorganized. This was revealed in the negative attitude of some of the leaders of the revolutionary unions towards the broadly elected strike committees which attitude they sought to justify with the argument that wherever revolutionary unions exist which actively lead the strikes, there is no need for such strike committees. This viewpoint is the narrow trade unionist viewpoint turned inside out (as applied to revolutionary unions), a lack of understanding of the fundamental task of the present epoch and the road towards winning over a majority of the working class. A great defect in countries with dual unions to this day is the incorrect relationship between the Communist Parties and the revolutionary unions. Particularly harmful in the present phase is the viewpoint that economic conflicts are the business only of the revolutionary unions and political conflicts the business of the Communist Parties. Such "division of labor" has brought about, on the one hand, a divorce of the Communist leaders of the revolutionary unions from the great problems of the revolutionary political struggle (a glaring example of which could be seen in the trade union bureaucrats of the type of the traitorous Hais), and on the other hand, an estrangement between large numbers of Party officials from the daily struggles of the working class, and thereby the masses in general.

9. Finally, the chief defect of the whole activity during the preparatory period of strikes in these countries, as well as in countries with a united trade union movement, is the predominance of agitation and propaganda over organization. A strike cannot be seriously prepared for unless sufficient preliminary organizational work is done.

## 4. TRADE UNIONS AND COMMITTEES OF ACTION.

1. Experience in the strikes which have taken place since the Sixth Congress of the Comintern have fully justified the course adopted for independent Communist leadership of strikes. The best means of achieving the independent leadership of strikes and the attraction of the unorganized is the setting up of wide committees of action (strike committees, anti-lockout committees, etc.) elected by all the workers of a given factory including the organized and unorganized men and women. In the time of economic conflicts, the committees of action are the principal leading organs which unite the broad masses of the workers on the basis of the political and economic platform. In all cases without exception, whenever the question of setting up special committees of action during strikes or lockouts arose, this slogan was enthusiastically taken up by the widest sections of workers, which enabled the Communist Parties and the followers of the revolutionary trade unions to organize around it and on the platform of the revolutionary struggle a considerable, and in some cases, the decisive part of the strikers. Precisely the slogan of setting up independent committees not subordinated to the reformist trade union apparatus enabled the Communist Parties and the adherents of the revolutionary trade union movement organizationally to consolidate large masses of workers against the social-democratic and the reformist trade union apparatus as was the case in the Ruhr.

2. To lead the masses in their economic and political actions, the committees of action must be broad non-Party mass organizations, since they are called upon to unite working men and women affiliated to different Parties and different unions, as well as unorganized workers. Although non-Party, nevertheless they cannot be politically neutral, indifferent, or non-political. The experience of Lodz has shown how dangerous it is to have reformist agents (P. P. S.) of the capitalists in the committees of action. The political platform of the committees of action is made up of the political slogans which are put forward by the workers in the course of their actions (e. g. the struggle against capitalist rationalization, the struggle against compulsory arbitration, the struggle against fascistism, the struggle against bourgeois and bourgeois-democratic blocs, etc.).

At the same time the committees of action must link these political slogans closely together with the struggle for the immediate economic demands of the workers. The committees of action should consist of working men and women who stand upon this political platform.

3. The committees of action unite the broad masses of workers regardless of trade and occupation, in the form of semi-consolidated temporary organizations. They cannot be appointed from the top as is done by the reformists (the appointment of strike committees by the unions). They must be elected at general factory meetings and delegate meetings of working men and women.

4. The committees of action are temporary organizations and the Communists must take the initiative in their organization in connection with mass actions of the proletariat on the basis of proletarian democracy. The committees of action should not limit their field of struggle, but should seek to widen it and to convert an economic into a political struggle. On the termination of the strike and after reports have been given on the results of the same, the committees of action are dissolved.

test of the line of these renegades, as against the line of the Party and the Comintern, and which called for a maximum demonstration at this convention, were likewise isolated and were no factor whatsoever at the convention. They dared not challenge the program of the T.U.U.L. nor did they dare in the face of the militancy, the readiness for struggle, the marked signs of revolutionary spirit, to come forward with their program of pessimism, defeatism and social reformism. Though the Lovestone leaders, with Lovestone and Gitlow at their head, came to Cleveland to organize for a mobilization against the Party, they were completely paralyzed in the face of this militant mass convention and their efforts for blocking the progress of the convention and fighting against the Party was limited to the introduction of two resolutions which only further exposed their opportunist ideology and opportunist character. The resolution on Gastonia showed the liberal reformism into which the Lovestone group has sunk, into a Civil Liberties conception of the Gastonia case, in the failure to take up the slogan of the right of self-defense. This resolution was rejected by the convention and a resolution was adopted bringing out the real class phases of the Gastonia struggle by unanimous vote, not even the Lovestone supporters of the resolution daring to take up a fight or vote against it. The Gitlow resolution on the labor party was a clearly opportunist resolution. It rejects the formulation of the Sixth World Congress in regard to the labor party formulating the proposal for the labor party, for a labor party from above, the happy hunting ground of reformists in place of the conception of the Sixth World Congress, of the necessity for concentrating upon the trade union work, for the organization of the unorganized, thereby laying the basis for a labor party organized from below. The resolution of Gitlow means a creation of a labor party that independent working class political action can be achieved only by a struggle against the socialists, A. F. of L. bureaucrats, Musteltes, social reformists, etc. Unanimous rejection of this resolution as well as the fact that Gitlow could only secure two votes out of 690 for election to the National Executive Committee showed that there is no basis among the revolutionary workers for the success of the opportunist line of the Lovestone renegade group.

The convention demonstrated the growing influence of the Party, the contacts with new groups and exposed the Philistinism and pessimism of the Lovestone group that laments that with the exclusion of

5. In view of the ever growing fascination of the reformist trade union apparatus, every movement of the masses, whether economic or political, meets with the same resistance from the reformist apparatus as from the employers and the bourgeois state. Hence the necessity, and possibility, during mass actions of the proletariat led by committees of action, to counterpose the latter to the reformist trade union leaders not only in the sense of carrying on the fight to the end, but also by concluding wage agreements, by consolidating the result of the struggle, and by taking the initiative in the formation of wage commissions and in organizing the control over the enforcement of the agreements. During recent strikes a struggle ensued between the committees of action and the reformist trade union bureaucracy for leadership over the working masses (Germany). The committees of action have even in some cases concluded agreements with capitalists on behalf of the workers. As democratic mass organs really fighting for the interests of the workers, the committees of action became organs which exposed the trade union bureaucracy, its treachery, and its collaboration with the capitalists.

6. An important means of struggle for the winning over of the masses of the reformist unions (in countries where there is no independent revolutionary trade union movement) is the intensive drawing in of the unorganized workers to the trade unions on the basis of the platform of the revolutionary opposition, the best layers of working men and women unite around the committees of action during mass struggles. The organization of the unorganized by the Communist Parties, which is an exceedingly important militant task of the immediate future, must proceed on the one hand through the capture and organization of factory committees and their unification around the committees of action (and also around all possible mass revolutionary organizations, such as the W. I. R., the I. R. A., the Red Front Fighters, etc.) and on the other hand, through organizing them in the revolutionary unions in countries with dual trade unions. But the Communist Parties must devote particular attention to attracting the best elements to the Communist Party and to the revolutionary mass organizations during economic conflicts. The creation of intermediate forms of organization for the unorganized (in countries where there are no independent revolutionary unions, e. g. in Germany and Great Britain) of a semi-trade union character ("mutual aid societies" or "anti-lockout societies") would only retard the real organization of the unorganized on revolutionary trade union lines.

7. Committees of action are organs of mass proletarian struggle. Therein lies the chief class value of the committees of action. These committees should represent the working masses involved in a given conflict irrespective of party or trade union allegiance, both organized and unorganized working men and women. The committees of action will win the leadership of the working masses: only when the latter learn for themselves from experience in the actual struggle that this form of leadership guarantees them the unity of the class front and a consistent class policy.

8. The development of the committees of action as organs of united leadership of the mass struggles of the proletariat is greatly hampered by the fact that sections of the Comintern and the revolutionary unions are lagging behind the activity of the masses. The causes of this lagging behind are to be sought in the remnants of trade union legalism, in the insufficient organizational work of the Communist Parties, particularly as regards the organization of strikes, and finally, in an as yet insufficient understanding of the very nature of the economic battles and the significance of the problem of the unorganized in the present period. To overcome and eliminate this major defect is possible only through the concentration and intensification of the struggle against the Rights and conciliators upon this most vital question of the present period.

## 5.—TRADE UNIONS AND FACTORY COUNCILS.

1. The radicalization of the workers and the increased activity of the working masses, the rise and intensification of class conflicts, and the growing influence of the Communist Parties among the workers have created the premisses for a successful realization of the fundamental decisions of the Comintern in regard to capturing the factory councils from the reformists (or establishing such councils where they do not exist) and transforming them from organs of class collaboration into which the employers and the social-imperialist trade union bureaucrats have turned them, into organs of class struggle.

2. Factory councils can and must be the natural basis of class unity from below in the factories. In contradistinction to the committees of action, they are not temporary but permanently functioning organs. They do not replace trade unions and cannot be replaced by them (as long as there are no industrial trade unions). The winning over of the factory councils (or factory delegations) is for the Communist Party and the revolutionary trade union movement one of the most important roads to the essential industrial districts and branches of industry. At the present stage of extreme intensification of the class struggle, the capture of factory councils means carrying out the tactic of "class against class" directly in the factories; it means the mobilization of the masses for the further development of economic struggles. The factory committees must become the lever for the mobilization of the masses and for the struggle against the trade union bureaucrats in the factories. The most important feature of our tactics is the wide mobilization of the masses during factory council elections. Into these elections (which were organized last year by the reformist trade unions and took place under their control) we must draw—just as in the elections of the committees of action—the whole mass of the factory workers, men and women, organized as well as unorganized. The tactical inference to be drawn from this is—complete rejection of any electoral combinations with the reformists, and putting forward independent lists of candidates in spite of all regulations imposed by the reformist trade unions. For the duration of the election campaign, temporary mass organizations formed by general factory meetings (electoral commissions) must be created.

(To be continued)

some incorrigible opportunists and factional leaders that have become renegades to the cause of Communism and a mouthpiece of reformist ideology in the ranks of the workers, that the Party would become weakened, that the Party would be "destroyed." On the contrary, the convention showed that just because of the fight against the opportunists, against right errors, against the factionalists, the Party is growing stronger, its influence is becoming greater and its contact with revolutionary sections firmer and new elements of decisive weight in the building up of a mass Communist Party, are coming over to the side of Communism.

Insufficient Latin American workers were represented at the conference as likewise other colonial peoples. This shows the need for more intensive work of the Party and of the Trade Union Unity League in reaching these workers and of showing that the R.I.L.U. in America is really the champion of Latin American workers in the struggle against imperialism, as well as in the fight for their economic demands in the factories of this country, in which they are heavily oppressed.

Like International Red Day, the Trade Union Unity League convention, the organization for which the Party made a major campaign, showed the danger in the present period of the Party tending to lag behind the masses. The ripeness of the masses for struggle, the successes in winning new masses for the fight against capitalist exploitation, the achievements of the Party in which there is still heavy deposits of right ideology against which the Party is now conducting a sharp struggle, places the burden of quickening the tempo of our activity, of increasing ten-fold our work among the masses, of improving the cadres of our Party in its Bolshevik quality in its mobility, in the responsiveness to the needs of the masses for struggle. The T. U. U. L. convention marks a new stage in the development of revolutionary trade union work. The thorough Bolshevizing of the American Section of the Communist International in line with the Sixth World Congress and the Tenth Plenum is developing a powerful trade union center, a strong T.U.U.L. in the United States and this task calls for wholehearted work on the part of every individual member of the Party, of our trade union fractions, not only in time, attention, systematic efforts that must be made for the concrete work of building the trade union center in all sections and industries, but as well in intensifying the struggle against the right danger and against opportunists and in making the Party a real mass Bolshevik Party.

# I SAW IT MYSELF

Translated by Brian Rhys

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## THE SCHOOLMASTER

WHAT a hot day! You could hear the flies buzzing past, see their swarms darting through the fiery air. The passers-by take care to keep in the line of shadow, running along the grey house walls. This is the village square of Cavada, in the province of Santander, and it is not unlike the square in many other villages in Spain and the Basque country. It was gay in former times when the cottages were bright, but it is still picturesque enough, and the dry hot air that sweeps this land of sharp-crested cordilleras and dark-skinned men glitters here too.

The flies buzz to and fro, but another sound, a loud monotonous murmur, can be heard coming through the walls in regular cadence. Here stands the school. Inside this school looks very much like any other school the world over. Gloomy, forbidding walls—the back of our schools will not change till Society changes its own; little desks in a row, every one black, and little heads, black, too (circles superimposed on squares); and in their midst, a man that looks like a giant standing there—the schoolmaster.

Like all members of that universal brotherhood, he shows amazing ingenuity and patience in capturing the attention of these thirty little heads and in driving into them some part of the great panorama of life.

THE schoolmaster of Cavada was called Baldomero Zori. He was a quiet, simple and gentle-natured man whom everybody described by one word: conscientious. Within the small circumference of the village his punctuality was proverbial and if ever he had been late for school everyone would have assumed that the clock was slow.

The scrupulous honesty of his life was reflected in his thoughts, and so his thoughts—especially those concerned with the organization and cooperation of society—were not to everybody's liking. Some declared him to be a "Red." But even those who expressed surprise in their homes, their miserable slave-like homes, at the thought that a man could be a Red and an honest fellow too, could not help thinking highly of Baldomero Zori.

But the two chief personages in Cavada—the rector and curate—thought very differently. And they detested the schoolmaster all the more heartily because there was no fault to find with him—save for his devilish opinions about freedom and the general happiness.

The rector and curate had control over the school—that workshop which turns out the coming generation. Keep a firm grip on the schools if you don't want to see the future slipping through your fingers.

THERE was once a man called Francisco Ferrer who tried to free the schools of Spain from the icy shadow of the Church. Ferrer was shot. The bullets shattered his body before he could give full vent, for the last time, to that cry which had inspired every hour of his life: Long live the Schools!

After that triumph, the priests of Spain swooped down more fiercely than ever upon the schools. In this, they were supported by a Royal house whose portrait gallery displays the most hideous and pompous collection of degenerates in all history; they were also supported by the Dictatorship. For where army officers are kings, priests hold the sceptre. Here, moreover, was a country where both hierarchies were making back, arm in arm, to Inquisition days. Alas for those eloquent speakers who try to persuade the masses that by the inviolable law of progress every day brings them greater freedom and happiness! Truly it is no easy task to lend color to such dark jests as these!

So the rector and his shadow, the curate, looked upon this unpleasantly sincere and independent-minded school-master, who was all the more dangerous because he was liked, with a deadly hate. But as they could not detect anything seditious in his acts and words, they set about catching him in another trap.

Today, in the unhappy land of Spain, rectors have the right to visit the schools to see what kind of teaching goes on inside.

ON the day I am describing, while the class was at work, the door opened. Through the opening that projected a door of light into the darker classroom entered the two men in black. And there they stood listening.

Zori went on imperturbably with the lesson that he was giving. He was questioning little Juanito, who felt suddenly shy—perhaps he had not been listening properly—and stammered out:

"Justice . . . equality . . ."

Two long strides, and the rector came to a standstill in front of the urchin.

"What's that?" he asked, in a fury.

But Juanito was dumbfounded, dispossessed, and gaped. Ruiz, who was fourteen and the best boy in the class, wanting to show that he had been listening and remembered what had been said, rose and repeated:

"Please, sir, all men are equal."

"It isn't true!" almost yelled the man in the black cassock. Darting forward, he thrust his fist under the nose of the intelligent pupil. "It isn't true! That is not what the Church teaches us. God never said that men were equal, and Saint Paul, in His name, declared that they are unequal!"

He was shouting; a vein stood out on his temples, tiny bubbles formed at the corners of his lips; the curate, content with gesticulating, raised his arms aloft.

The schoolmaster came forward, firm and collected.

"Allow me, rector," he said.

"Allow you what?" bellowed the priest. "To tell lies and teach them these children? To say that men are equal is to utter a lie forbidden of God; do you hear? Children, listen to me, your teacher is telling you lies."

"STOP that!" said the schoolmaster. He had turned very pale, his eyes were set, his hands trembled a little.

But the rector began bawling louder than ever:

"You lie! Your lessons are all lies. You are scoffing at the Church. . . . Justice? Justice indeed! No man may talk of justice to Christians; it is no business of theirs; justice is God. You may only talk to them of Faith and Love."

And with such hard hatred did he spit out the word "Love," in front of the terrified children, into the man's face, that the schoolmaster drew back, whiter yet, eyes dilating. The children were getting up, stirring in their seats. He felt lost and stammered out:

"You are a wretch."

No sooner had he uttered the words than the rector rushed at him and gripped his arms while the curate raised his hand to strike him.

But the rector was not holding his arms firmly, for two shots rang out. The rector collapsed and lay still in a heap, the curate fell and writhed on the ground.

Then the wild-eyed schoolmaster, recalled to his senses, fired a third shot and fell beside them.

Such, in the year 1926, in a great country, was the end of a schoolmaster who dared to talk of justice to children.

Only a few newspapers were bold enough to give an account of the tragedy, but it would be vain to search for it in the leading papers. For, as you know, the aim of our more widely read newspapers is to conceal what happens.