

Daily Worker

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS
For a Workers-Farmers Government
To Organize the Unorganized
Against Imperialist War
For the 40-Hour Week

NATIONAL
EDITION



Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1979.

Vol. VI, No. 199

Published daily except Sunday by The Communist Publishing Company, Inc., 26-28 Union Square, New York City, N. Y.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1929

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: In New York, by mail, \$6.00 per year.

Price 3 Cents

MASS PROTEST DEMONSTRATIONS IN FASCIST SOUTH

Bosses Terror Failing in the South!

Seven mass protest meetings against the Gastonia case boss class verdict and the open legislation of lynching and murder as long as it is practiced against members of the National Textile Workers Union, shows that the bosses terror is failing.

The savage 20-year sentences handed out by Judge Barnhill to the Gastonia strikers and organizers were meant to chill with fear all militant workers in the South. They meant that if workers defended themselves in the future against such massacres as that at Marion, or the killing of Ella May, or the lynch gangsters' attack on Wells, they would get life sentences or electrocution for daring to do it.

At the same time, the very same grand jury that rushed through the indictment against the Gastonia strikers, has refused to indict the murderers of Ella May, though these mill bosses and company gunmen were identified by scores of textile workers, whom they fired volleys at and "hunted like rabbits across the field."

This brazen confirmation of the right of the bosses to murder is justified by the refusal of Judge Harding's court in Marion to place on trial Sheriff Adkins and his most important aids in the Marion massacre. It is sealed by the pure and simple whitewashing before a packed jury, with judge and prosecutor assisting in every way the mill lawyers defending them, of the lynch gangsters who kidnapped Wells, Savoyers and Lell.

In plain words, these legal activities mean that any mill gunman can kill any man or woman textile worker, and be safe in doing it. Also that if the prospective victim defends himself, he will be railroaded through the bosses' courts and will get a death sentence, either by electrocution or the slow death of confinement in prison.

Nor are plain words lacking. The mill owners' Gastonia Gazette states editorially, "It will not be safe for any so-called union organizers to be found snooping around here," and the Atlanta Constitution raves in an editorial entitled, "Let the Reds Be Warned," "Every plan of Russian Communism in the South will be promptly and fearlessly rooted out."

Against this rule by murder, the exploited working class has reacted. Seven mass meetings to protest the terror, addressed by N. T. W. officials, Communists, and Gastonia case defendants, is a pretty good answer to the challenge, as a beginning. Organization and militant labor action is the next word to speak. The courage and persistence they show in the face of ruthless and organized killers, is a guarantee that they will go on to victory.

Threat to Deport Southern Worker Who Gave Out Daily

Daily to Fight on Terror by Rushing the Daily Worker South!

The arrest of Stephen Graham, a worker of Norfolk, Virginia, for distributing copies of the Daily Worker to Negro workers, must be answered by militant workers by rushing the hundreds of copies of the Daily Worker into Norfolk every day, which Graham says is necessary, and demanded by the workers of Norfolk.

The fact that the Daily Worker, which was the voice of the Carolina mill workers in their struggle against slavery and terror, was reaching the Norfolk workers, threw a thorough scare into the open shop bosses, and the government officials in this center of the textile and war industries.

For they know that the Daily Worker brings the message of a clear cut class fight by the southern workers.

Therefore the open shop bosses of Virginia quickly obtained the aid of the federal government, which counts on the Virginia war industries in the imperialist war which it is preparing.

And so Stephen Graham is being threatened with deportation to fascist Jugoslavia, where imprisonment and possible death at the hands of the white terror faces him.

To go to this length to prevent the unorganized southern workers—Negro and white—from getting the Daily Worker—this shows every thinking worker what the Daily Worker signifies to the mind of the southern boss.

To these bosses, the Daily worker in the hands of the southern workers means that these workers will no longer stand for the status of mere chattel.

This is what the Daily means to the southern mill bosses. Let us see what the Daily Worker means to the southern workers.

Writes a worker who slaved side by side with Ella May Wiggins in the mills of Bessemer City: "I never heard tell of such good news as that some fellow workers in New York are going to adopt Bessemer City, and send the Daily Worker down here always.

"If we all down here can always have the Daily Worker, then I tell the northern workers that they can be sure we'll never be satisfied to be slaves."

The southern bosses, organizing a terror reign to stop the Daily Worker from reaching the southern workers—and the southern workers demanding the Daily Worker regularly; what is the answer of militant American workers to them?

Send your contributions at once to the "Drive To Rush the Daily South."

Organizations must adopt southern mill and other industrial centers! Individual workers too must aid!

Daily Worker,
26 Union Square, New York, N. Y.

I want to show Stephen Graham and all militant southern workers whom the southern bosses wish to get out of the way that I am with them by doing what they want all the American militant workers to do—to contribute in order to rush the Daily South.

Name:

Address:

City: State:

Amount \$:

FOR ORGANIZATIONS

We:

(Name of Organization)

City and State:

wish to adopt a southern mill town or village, and see to it that the workers there are supplied with copies of the Daily Worker every day for weeks. We inclose \$.....

Kindly send us the name of the mill village or city assigned to us, so we wish to communicate with the workers there.

Predicts Solid Support for NMU on Eve of the Illinois Mine Convention

Caravans of Miners Tour Ill., Knit U.M.W.A. Locals Together for Belleville Convention

Monster Mass Meeting Sunday Night in Belleville; Officials Threaten Attack Convention

BELLEVILLE, Ill., Oct. 25.—That the National Miners' Union will have rallied the bulk of the old membership of the United Mine Workers of America before the district convention opens at Jiederkranz Hall here Saturday, is the confident prediction of Freeman Thompson, national board member of the militant new union which is directing the struggle to wrest control of the miners' organization from the leech-like clinging of the Lewis officialdom on one side, and the Fishwick-Farrington machine on the other. Both machines are fighting in court for the money bags and property of the coal diggers, with the coal operators backing up both.

COAL AND IRON POLICE MURDER A NEGRO MINER

No Investigation of the Murder; Jail 2 Negroes

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 25.—Pittsburgh Coal Company's Coal and Iron thugs have added another scalp on their belts. It is that of George Young, Negro miner of Montour Mine No. 1, Southview, Pa. Two more weeks after the bosses' courts had brazenly acquitted Bryant, Watts and Slepak of the brutal murder of John Barcoski, the private gunmen of Andy Mellon in broad daylight and in front of a crowd of miners shot and killed the Negro miner.

The verdict in the Barcoski trial had the desired effect. The coal and iron thugs now know beyond question of a doubt that deeds directed against workers will go unpunished. The two murderers, both of whom admitted firing at least two shots point-blank at Young when only an arm's length from him, are not only at liberty, but back on the job intimidating other miners.

On Sunday afternoon a member of the Pittsburgh Coal Company's private army arrested a Negro miner on the charge that he was driving an automobile while intoxicated. The brutal manner in which he made the arrest attracted a crowd of other Negro miners who congregated in front of the house into which the thug took his prisoner.

Other coal and iron thugs were called in, and they ordered the crowd away from the house and into their own homes. Saying that he had paid taxes in the county, state and country for many years Young refused to leave the highway on which he was standing. They tried to forcibly remove him and there was a scuffle. Young felled one of them with a right to the jaw and was twice hit over the head with a blackjack. He reached for one of the cops gun to protect himself and, while firing it, was hit by the bullet of another coal and iron cossack. He died a few minutes later.

Altho both thugs are at liberty, two Negroes from the crowd were later arrested by the state Cossacks on the phony charge of "inciting to riot." They are held on high bail, while the police, of course, are at liberty. No investigation of any kind has been made, according to reliable reports.

Charlotte Pioneers Party on Saturday

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 25.—The Ella May Unit of the Young Pioneers of Charlotte, N. C. are giving a party for all the children in the neighborhood at the Union Hall on Belmont and Caldwell Sts. The party will take place Saturday, Oct. 26, at 2 p. m. All parents are asked to bring their children to the party. A program is prepared for the party which will give everybody a good time. Elmer MacDonald, a member of the Young Pioneers, will tell us about the children in the Soviet Union. He has just returned from a trip to the Soviet Union, where he visited as a member of the children's delegation to the U. S. S. R. He has many interesting things to tell about the children there. This party is for the purpose of getting new members into the Young Pioneers. The Young Pioneers have much to do in the South and must build a strong organization of workers' children.

The convention will also inaugurate determined struggle for the abolition of the check-off to the fakers, for the day rate system, the six-hour day and five-day week, for unemployment insurance and for the control of the conveyors and other machines.

Big Mass Meeting. A monster mass meeting which miners from the entire Belleville sub-district will attend, is scheduled for Sunday night.

Machine officials are openly threatening to round up thugs to attack the convention in Pittsburgh over a year ago, when the new union came into being. That the Illinois miners will be ready to repulse any such attempts, is the promise of the militant coal diggers here.

End of Separatists. This convention will blow up the Fishwick-Farrington-Nesbit plan to organize a separate company union which they expected to call the "Illinois Mine Workers' Union." Contrary to the fakers' policy of splitting the bituminous miners from the anthracite, and district from district, the National Miners' Union has broadened its organization to take in metal miners in addition to coal miners.

Automobile caravans of rank and ship as a result of militant activity in the struggle, and organizers sent in by the Pittsburgh national office and the various districts to help in the emergency, go from town to town and mine to mine knitting together the membership of the locals, many of which number over a thousand, for the struggle.

Class meetings are held in every coal mining town in the state, and the Coal Digger, official organ of the left wing union, is being spread broadcast. In addition, thousands of leaflets carrying the official call for the convention and explaining the objectives and plan for representation, are being sent thru the Illinois fields.

Among the active organizers who are mobilizing the Illinois miners in support of the N.M.U. are William Boyce, Negro vice president of the union; Vincent Kamenovitch, secretary of District 5, N.M.U., and national board member; Joe Tash, national youth organizer; and Charles Guynn, board member from the Ohio district who recently has been in the West Virginia field.

Postpone Plenum of Party in Chicago

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—The district plenum of the Communist Party has again been postponed for extremely important reasons. The new date will be announced later.

FRESNO OPERATORS GAIN

FRESNO, Cal. (By Mail).—Two hundred motion picture operators won a \$6 weekly increase after a short strike.

Compares Workers' Conditions in the U.S. and in the USSR

"Nothing emphasis the contrast between the conditions of the workers in the Soviet Union and in the United States as the struggles in the southern textile field," declared J. Louis Engdahl, Communist candidate for president of the Boro of Manhattan in an interview yesterday. Engdahl, who has spent several years in the Soviet Union, recently returned from a visit to Gastonia, Bessemer City and other mill cities

MASS RECEPTION TO U.S.S.R. FLIERS IN CHICAGO SUN.

Over 25,000 Workers to Greet Crew of the "Land of Soviets"

Detroit Hop Monday

Great Welcome on Field in Chicago

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—A great welcome marked the arrival of the Soviet Moscow-to-New York fliers at Curtis Field in Chicago yesterday, in the monoplane Land of the Soviets.

Hundreds of workers were on hand at the field, despite the time of the day in which the fliers arrived. The four fliers made a non-stop flight from North Platte, Nebraska, to Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—Chicago workers will tender a mass reception, the greatest so far received by the crew of the Land of the Soviets, this Sunday, Oct. 27, at 2 p. m. at the Broadway Armory 5875 Broadway. The four fliers, Shestakov, Bolotov, Fufaev and Sterlingov, will address the Chicago workers at Sunday's reception.

Over 25,000 workers of Chicago and vicinity are expected to honor the fliers at the reception. Workers of Chicago have subscribed tractors and trucks as their gift to the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union, and as an aid in the Five Year Plan of construction in the U. S. S. R.

From Chicago the Land of the Soviets will take off for Detroit, which it will probably reach the same day. In Detroit, as in all cities along the route of the fliers, another huge reception from the workers awaits the four fliers.

New York workers will receive the fliers in Madison Square Garden, on the arrival of the Soviet plane at its goal.

NORTH PLATTE, Neb., Oct. 24.—The Land of the Soviets took off from the municipal air field today (Continued on Page Two)

BUILD ILL. TOOL DESPITE TERROR

Foster Speaks Oct. 31; Chicago Conference

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—Despite the government terror now raging in Illinois in an attempt to suppress the Communist Party and all militant labor organizations, the campaign to build the Trade Union Unity League in this district, as an answer to the open shop bosses' reign of terror, is proceeding apace.

Chicago workers will hear William Z. Foster, general secretary of the Trade Union Unity League, at a big mass meeting on Thursday, Oct. 31, at the Labor Auditorium, 2457 West Chicago Ave.

In preparation for the Foster meeting, thousands of leaflets are being distributed at shop gates. Special Negro leaflets in connection with the meeting will be distributed at factories where Negroes are employed and in the Negro sections.

Foster will speak on the T.U.U.L. program as well as on the A. F. of L. convention. He is touring the principal cities of the country to organize local organizations of the T. U. U. L.

To effectively carry out the drive to organize the unorganized in this section, the Chicago Trade Union Unity Conference will be held on Sunday, November 3, at the Workers' Lyceum, 2735 Hirsch St.

Compares Workers' Conditions in the U.S. and in the USSR

of North Carolina where he observed conditions in the textile industry. "The Gastonia mill slaves," Engdahl said, "including women and children, have been working ten, eleven and twelve hours a day for starvation wages under the constant lash of the most merciless speed-up. In the Soviet Union no textile worker, no worker of any trade, works more than eight hours a day, while the seven-hour day is gradually being introduced." (Continued on Page Two)

BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND CLEVELAND WORKERS ASSEMBLE TOMORROW AGAINST BOSSES' RUTHLESS TERROR PROGRAM

A. F. L. and Socialists Combine in Atlanta to Interfere with Big Mass Meetings Called to Denounce Gastonia Verdict

Find Steel Trust Behind Prosecution for Sedition of Communists Arrested in Cleveland International Red Day Meetings

Mass demonstrations have already begun in the larger cities of U. S. and in the heart of the fascist ruled South, as the first waves of an ocean of denunciation and protest over the general terror against the Communist Party and all militant labor organizations.

Thursday night in Charlotte, James Reid, president of the National Textile Workers Union; William Murdoch, its vice president; George Maurer, southern organizer of the International Labor Defense, and other speakers told the story of the murder by gunmen and by court action which is the outstanding feature in the South today, next to the growing drive of the union and the Trade Union Unity League for a real organization of the exploited workers.

Last night, in Philadelphia, thousands of workers defied the terroristic attitude of police, capitalist press, and patriotic organizations, and assembled for a giant protest meeting, at which J. Louis Engdahl, national secretary of the I. L. D., and Herbert Benjamin, Communist Party district organizer, were principal speakers.

With the memory of the denunciations of the bosses' terror by thousands of militant New York workers, assembled Thursday evening in a mass protest meeting at Union Square before them, workers of Boston, demonstrate in Boston Common Sunday at 4 p. m.; workers of Cleveland in the Public Square at 2 p. m.; and meetings in Kansas City, Detroit, San Francisco, and other cities are under preparation.

MAYOR APPROVES WHITE WASHING

Mills' Official Happy Ella May Case Closed

GASTONIA, N. C., Oct. 25.—Mayor F. B. Denny of Gastonia is jubilant over the speed with which the grand jury is acting on the cases before it of murder and attempted lynching, kidnapping, beating, etc., committed by gunmen of the Manville-Jencks Co.

After the grand jury had refused to indict the murderers of Ella May, the mayor was interviewed in a restaurant near the court room.

"It looks like they are making a quick end of the calendar," he said. "Then is the case of the murder of Ella May closed?" as was asked.

"Yes, I think it is," he replied with obvious satisfaction, adding as an afterthought, "unless somebody talks."

Sink Runs a Bluff. Bpt the mill bosses will see that everybody in the murder gang is satisfied, and there is little immediate likelihood of any embarrassing confessions.

Judge Hoyle Sink knows this, too. He is just now going through the formal gesture of protesting against the failure to indict anybody for killing Ella May, National Textile Workers Union organizer, murdered by a gang of mill bosses' gunmen on the open road, in broad daylight, when they shot up a truck load of mill workers who had tried to attend a mass meeting in South Gastonia. Sink told the grand jury they were elected for six months, and should do something to kind who killed Ella May.

Training School in Chicago District of Party Is Successful

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—So successful is the Chicago District Full-Time Training School of the Communist Party that the number of students had to be increased from 25 to 30 due to the increased number of applications received from the different sections of the district. Workers from steel, mining, and packing industries are attending the school, receiving revolutionary training for the class struggle. Among the instructors are Hathaway, Fisher, Zinch, Prokop, Childs Sklar etc. The school needs funds to carry out its work and working class organizations are urged to send contributions to the District Full-Time Training School, 2021 W. Division St.

American Jewish Aid to Soviet Farm Plan

MOSCOW, Oct. 25.—The American Society for Jewish Farm Settlements in Russia has granted the Soviet Government a \$9,000,000 loan for seventeen years at 5 per cent. The loan will be issued in forty quarterly installments of \$250,000 each for ten years, beginning in 1930.

DEFY PHILADELPHIA THREATS.

Last night, in Philadelphia, thousands of workers defied the terroristic attitude of police, capitalist press, and patriotic organizations, and assembled for a giant protest meeting, at which J. Louis Engdahl, national secretary of the I. L. D., and Herbert Benjamin, Communist Party district organizer, were principal speakers.

With the memory of the denunciations of the bosses' terror by thousands of militant New York workers, assembled Thursday evening in a mass protest meeting at Union Square before them, workers of Boston, demonstrate in Boston Common Sunday at 4 p. m.; workers of Cleveland in the Public Square at 2 p. m.; and meetings in Kansas City, Detroit, San Francisco, and other cities are under preparation.

IMPORTANCE IN SOUTH.

The mass protest meetings in the South, however, continue to bulk large in significance, as this is the first such incident known to the history of labor there.

James P. Reid and Sophie Melvin, one of the released Gastonia defendants, will speak at Greenville, South Carolina, an important textile city. The local unions of Asheville, N. C., have themselves called and are advertising a great protest meeting, and have invited Amy Schechter and Delmar Hampton, two of the released Gastonia defendants to address them. Hugo Oehler, southern organizer of the N.T.W.U., will likewise be a speaker.

Other meetings are being rapidly arranged for, and in the South where every oppressive agency is at the beck and call of the textile mill bosses, this is highly significant of the rising tide of resentment against Marion massacres, and Gastonia verdicts, as well as the bitter exploitation in mills and other industries.

A.F.L. Refuses Hall. ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 25.—The mass protest meeting here against the Gastonia case verdict and sentences, and the mill company's terror in the South will be held, St. Gerson, one of the speakers now on the ground, stated today, in spite of every opposition. The American Federation of Labor central body here has refused the use of the local labor temple. Another meeting place will be found.

The forces of reaction in Atlanta are all being mobilized in the holy crusade against the "Reds"—(read the entire working class of Georgia for "Reds"). Ten hours after two organizers of the National Textile Workers' Union came into Atlanta, the Atlanta "Constitution" printed an editorial which can only be termed as lynch incitement. It is worthy of the best that the prostituted pens of the servants of the Georgia Power Company can produce. It is as clear as daylight. "Let the Reds be warned," it is captioned.

The ostensible reason for the editorial is the conviction and vicious sentences imposed upon our comrades by the Charlotte class court of the bosses. The Atlanta "Constitution," after a quiet bit of lip-smacking at the conviction goes on to say:

"Every plant of Russian Communism (all Communists and organizers are born in Russia, of course!) will be promptly and fearlessly rooted out."

"Despite the fact that the Atlanta 'Constitution' concludes with this note of warning (which somehow strikes a note of terror in the hearts of the bitterly exploited mill workers of Georgia, who have as little to lose anyway): 'They (union organizers and all working class leaders—SG) will find the South dangerous territory for that kind of work.'"

Yesterday when the N. T. W. U. organizers called the local secretary of the Workmen's Circle, telling him that they had just arrived from Charlotte and wanted the opportunity to speak to his organization—he gruffly informed them that he "would have nothing to do with a left wing organization." Only if he "got a letter from the socialist party from Norman Thomas," would he consent. Or "from the A. F. of L." CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 25.—The steel trust is prominent in the campaign in Ohio to suppress the Communist Party, and all militant sections of the labor movement. Five members of the Communist Party, and the Young Communist League, Tom Johnson, Charles Guynn, Betty Gannett, Lili Andrews, and Zorka Yori are charged with sedition because they distributed shop bulletins in the steel-trust controlled town of Martins Ferry, in the mining section, and called an August First meeting there.

Convict, Fine Six for Part in Anti-Zion Meet, Cleveland

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 25.—A Communist and other militant workers who were arrested for taking part in an anti-Zionist meeting in Kinsman Road, have been convicted for "congregating on the sidewalk." They were fined \$10 each. An application for a new trial was made by the International Labor Defense. The six, Sadio Van Vank, Lili Andrews, Betty Gannett, Tom Johnson, Charles Guynn, and Doris Zark, were part of a group of 100 workers at the meeting. Judge Sawicki ruled out testimony about police brutality at the demonstration. Sawicki said time ago convicted workers who demonstrated before the British consulate.

FLIERS REACH CHICAGO FROM NEB.

Thousands to Meet Them at Field

(Continued from Page One)
 At 8:25 a. m., Central time, bound for Chicago, which its four Soviet airmen hoped to reach about 5 p. m.

The huge silver monoplane reported on the way to Cheyenne, arriving here unexpectedly last evening for an overnight stop. There was no time in which to arrange an official reception, but a group of workers and airport attendants were on hand to greet the Moscow-New York fliers, making up in enthusiasm what they lacked in numbers. The aviators said that they were thoroughly chilled and that they had experienced rough going on the hop from Salt Lake City. They were escorted to a downtown hotel by the impromptu committee and tendered an informal reception.

At the landing field there will also be a mass reception. One of the features of the indoor demonstration will be the presentation to the fliers of a number of tractors and trucks subscribed by workers of the Chicago area for the workers' recognition of the success of the five-year plan. The Land of the Soviets will start for Detroit on Monday.

Reichwehr Received Instructions from Reich Industrialists

BERLIN, (By Mail.)—The Frankfurt "Arbeitzeitung" publishes secret instructions signed by the Reich leader Duesterberg, showing clearly that the German fascists were and are prepared to take an active part in the Heimwehr-fascist coup d'état in Austria. The instructions are addressed by the Reich leader to the Heimwehr leaders in Frankfurt and request the latter to send groups of their members in civilian clothing to the main camp of the Heimwehr in Innsbruck Austria by the 30th of September, "in order to support our Austrian allies and front ourselves in case of need." The instructions close with the words: "We hope you understand. Our allies need assistance. Remember the Treaty!"

French Socialists in Bid for Opportunity to Serve Imperialism

PARIS, Oct. 25.—Conjecture varies as to the composition of the new cabinet since the fall of the Briand ministry. Leon Blum, leader of the socialists, interviewed by President Doumergue, said his party is ready to take up the job of running the government (in the interests of French imperialism). Paul Boncour, who was Briand's minister of labor, has ambitions for the premiership and is favored by Briand's foreign policy.

DIFFER ON REFERENDUM

BERLIN, Oct. 25.—The Polish government in agreement with the Reich government, has issued an order prohibiting civil servants from voting for the extreme nationalist referendum against the Young Plan. But the Bavarian, Mecklenburg and Saxon governments have refused to follow Prussia's example. The Prussian government is controlled by socialists who favor the Young Plan.

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

CREW OF 51 PERISHES AS CAR FERRY FOUNDERS IN LAKE MICHIGAN IN STORM

RACINE Wis., Oct. 24.—The giant car ferry Milwaukee founded in the storm-whipped waters of Lake Michigan sometime during the past three days, carrying to their deaths the captain and his crew of 51 men, it was established definitely tonight.

Nothing was heard of the vessel with 27 loaded freight cars in her hold until today, when bits of wreckage, a cabin, mattresses, parts of a white superstructure and electric light bulbs were found bobbing about the lake.

Tonight the fate of the 25-year-old ferry was sealed completely when the steamer "Steel Chemist" found bodies in the storm-tossed water near Waukegan. Around two of them were life belts marked "SS. Milwaukee."

Coast guard officers said that the Milwaukee probably tipped over when her load of freight cars, clamped to four tracks, became unloosened and careened to one side of the vessel.

12 Million Shares Sold In Wall Street Panic; Morgan Buys Lowest

Morgan, Lamont, Cochrane, Mitchell of the National City Bank, Wiggin of the Chase National Bank, Potter of the Guarantee Trust Co. and gave the signal for a revival of buying, thus checking the collapse that started Wednesday with \$5,000,000,000 stock losses and continued yesterday with 12 million shares dumped, considered the worst market crash in history.

Morgan's advisors had notified him that the time had come to collect a good deal of toasts at low prices, and that if the panic lasted much longer, some damage would be done his own holdings.

Plan Anniversary Meets for Country

- District One.**
 New Bedford, Mass., Sunday, Nov. 10, 3 p. m. Juliet S. Poynts.
- Providence, R. I., Workers Hall, 1715 Westminster, District speaker, Nov. 10, 2 p. m.
- West Concord, N. H., Sunday, Nov. 10, 2 p. m., District speaker.
- Worcester, Mass., Sunday, Nov. 10, 2 p. m., Belmont Hall, 54 Belmont St., Juliet S. Poynts.
- Springfield, Mass., Nov. 10, 7:30 p. m.
- District Two.**
 New York City, Nov. 12, 3 p. m., at Madison Square Garden, Eighth Ave., and 48th St.
- Trenton, N. J., Nov. 10.—Speaker and place to be announced.
- District Three.**
 Philadelphia, Nov. 8, 8 p. m., Labor Institute, 1510 Locust St., speakers: Mack Kitchin, Herbert Benjamin and others.
- Baltimore, Nov. 8, 8 p. m., Schantz Hall, North and Pennsylvania, speakers: Harry M. Wicks, local speakers, Washington, Nov. 7, speaker, Harry M. Wicks, local speakers.
- District Four.**
 Rochester, N. Y., Sunday, Nov. 24, 2 p. m., Locust St., speakers: J. Williamson, Buffalo, Nov. 14, 8 p. m., 351 Broadway.
- District Five.**
 Pittsburgh, Nov. 10, 2:30 p. m., Labor Union, 35 Miller St., speakers: Harry M. Wicks, P. Duvino and others.
- E. Pittsburgh, Nov. 9, 8 p. m., Workers Home, Electric and North Aves., E. Pittsburgh, speaker, Pat DeVinis.
- Arnold, Pa., Friday, Nov. 1, 8 p. m., Umbria Hall, local speakers.
- Seranton, Pa., Nov. 16, 7 p. m., 508 Lackawanna Avenue, speakers: Jack Johnstone, Mike Harrison.
- Allentown, Pa., Nov. 16.—Speaker and place to be announced.
- District Six.**
 Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 2, 8 p. m., Moore Hall, 1,000 Walnut St., speakers, J. Louis Engdahl, I. Amter and others.
- District Seven.**
 Detroit, Mich., Nov. 2, 8 p. m., Danceland Auditorium, Woodward and Forest Aves., speaker, Wm. Z. Foster.
- District Eight.**
 Chicago, Ill., Nov. 10, 2:30 p. m., Central Turner Hall, Scott and Third.
- Ashland Auditorium, speakers: Robert Minor, C. Hathaway and others.
- Davenport, Iowa, Nov. 10, 2:30 p. m., Ave., Davenport, Iowa.
- District Nine.**
 Duluth, Minn., Nov. 7, speakers: Carl Reeve, Pat Toohy.
- Superior, Minn., Nov. 8, speakers: Carl Reeve and Pat Toohy.
- St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 8, speakers: Carl Reeve and Pat Toohy.
- Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 10, speakers: Carl Reeve and Pat Toohy.
- District Ten.**
 Kansas City, Kansas, Thursday, 5th and Elizabeth Sts., Thursday, Nov. 7th at 8 p. m., Speaker: Roy Stephens and others.
- Sioux City, Iowa, at 508 1/2 5th St., Friday, Nov. 8th, at 8 p. m., Speakers: Roy Stephens and Ethel Stevens.
- Denver, Colorado, at Denver Lyceum, 1545 Julian St., Sunday, Nov. 10th, at 8 p. m., Speaker: Roy Stephens.
- Houston, Texas, at Prince Theatre Bldg., 313 Fannin St., Room 406, Sunday, Nov. 17th, at 8 p. m., Speaker: Roy Stephens.
- District Fifteen.**
 Hartford, Conn., Nov. 8, 7:30 p. m., District speaker.
- Portchester, Nov. 9, 7:30 p. m., District speaker.
- Waterbury, Conn., Nov. 10, 7:30 p. m., District speaker.

EXPOSE AFL AT TUUL MASS MEET IN PLAZA TONITE

Toilers Called to Hear Labor Jury, Foster

The Toronto Federation of Labor Convention in the light of the Trade Union Convention will be the topic of the speech of William Z. Foster, general secretary of the Trade Union Unity League, tonight at Irving Plaza Hall, 15th St. and Irving Pl.

Another speak will be Charles Frank, Negro member of the labor jury sent by the Cleveland Convention to render a verdict on the Gastonia trial. The labor jury's verdict is published, and says the Gastonia defendants were not guilty, but that capitalism is guilty of hideous crimes in the South. Frank will have, as an eye witness of the trial, much of interest to New York workers to relate.

Engdahl to Speak At 12th Anniversary

(Continued from Page One)
 usually being introduced into all industries. There are also certain groups of workers who work even less than seven hours.

"Today, more than 40 years after the Haymarket martyrs in Chicago were murdered by the American capitalist class because they led the fight for the eight-hour day, the eight-hour day has been won by only a very small section of the American working class, while hundreds of thousands of workers in all sorts of industries slave eleven, twelve and even more hours a day.

"Contrast this with the fact that in 1927-28 the average working day in the Soviet Union was 7.71 hours. Contrast this with the fact that under the great Five-Year Plan of Socialist Construction the average work-day is being even further reduced until in 1932-33 it will be 6.86 hours or 3.03 hours less than the average before the Revolution.

"And remember, all this is taking place while real wages are rising. Instead of the wage cuts that are the constant menace of the American workers, real wages will be increased 66 per cent under the Five-Year Plan.

"We have conditions in certain industries right here in New York City that are almost as bad as they are in the South," Engdahl continued. "It is because of these conditions that the Communist Party demands in its election program the seven-hour day, unemployment, health and compensation insurance such as the Russian workers already have, and the essential improvements. And the Communist election program expresses relentlessly the true role of the employers' state, where as in North Carolina, and the true role of the 'Socialist' and A. F. of L. agents of the employers."

Engdahl will be one of the chief speakers at the big celebration of the 12th Anniversary of the Revolution and Communist Election Rally in Madison Square Garden Sunday afternoon, Nov. 3. He, as well as William W. Weinstein, candidate for mayor; Otto Hall, candidate for comptroller; H. M. Wicks, candidate for president of the Board of Aldermen, and other Communist candidates will point out the significance of the Five-Year Plan to the workers of the entire world and will deal on New York workers to show their solidarity with the Russian workers and peasants by voting Communist in the city elections.

Tickets for the celebration are on sale at the New York District Office of the Communist Party, 26 Union Square; Freiheit, 30 Union Square; Needle Workers' Industrial Union, 131 West 28th St., and Workers' Bookshop, 30 Union Square.

Curious Controversy

Members of union in the American Federation of Labor who have been watching the curious controversy between President Green and the Scripps-Howard string of newspapers were bitterly attacked by A. F. L. officials at the Toronto convention because it criticized them. But the criticism was that the A. F. L. was too cautious, reactionary, and cowardly to do anything for the workers, that it was an organization of labor aristocracy, and all aristocracy is rotten.

Green has just received an answer to the A. F. L. attack on this criticism. The answer is from Robert P. Scripps which assures the A. F. L. that this capitalist newspaper chain is for it, but attempts merely to stir it to enough angry activity to make it possible to speak seriously for it.

DE ROSA A VICTIM

BRUSSELS, Oct. 25.—Fernando de Rosa, who attempted to assassinate crown prince Umberto of Italy, is not a Communist Party member, in spite of Italian police claims, De Rosa himself asserting that he is a member of the Second International, whose leaders surrendered to Italian fascism, to which he was opposed. The occurrence serves to emphasize that Communists do not use the futile method of individual assassination to accomplish social change, which can be brought about only by action of masses in the struggle of class against class.

HUNGARIAN MINERS WIN STRIKE

(Wireless By Inprecorr)
 VIENNA, Oct. 25.—The Hungarian miners in Fuenfkichen have won their strike for a 25 per cent bonus to make up in part for the rising costs of living.

WORKERS CALENDAR

NOTICE
 Notices in this calendar cannot be run for more than three weeks before the event or affair is scheduled to be held. This is due to lack of space.

ILLINOIS
Chicago Scandinavian Workers.
 The Chicago Scandinavian Workers Club will hold a bazaar Saturday, Oct. 26, and Oct. 27, at Southside Viking Temple, 69th St. and Emerald Ave.

Chicago I. L. D. Dance.
 Sacco-Vanzetti branch I. L. D. will give a concert and dance Saturday, Nov. 2, at 8 p. m., at Polkets House, 3723 W. Hirsch Blvd. Admission 50 cents.

Chicago Inter-Racial I. L. D. Dance.
 The first inter-racial dance of the season will be held Saturday, November 2, at 8 p. m., at the auspices of the Inter-Racial Branch, International Labor Defense. Admission 50 cents.

Easton and Phillipsburg Silk Workers Meet.
 A mass meeting of all silk workers in Easton and Phillipsburg will be held in Easton on Sunday, Oct. 27, at 2 p. m., in the National Textile Workers Union Headquarters, 119 N. 2nd St. Easton. National Secretary of the National Textile Workers Union and Martin Rusak, District Organizer and Secretary, will be the National Silk Committee. Will speak.

Allentown N. T. W. Dance.
 The Allentown locals of the National Textile Workers Union will be hosts to the incoming delegates and to all textile workers in the Lehigh Valley at a great Confetti and Ballroom Dance, given to hail the National Conference of Silk Workers which convenes in Allentown on Nov. 3. The dance and celebration will be held on Saturday evening, Nov. 2, in the Grand Hall of the Young Men's Society, 414 Jordan Blvd. Music will be furnished by Charles Hall's Novelty Orchestra. Tickets are 50 cents.

Seranton Dance For Gastonia.
 A dance and entertainment will be held in the Workers' Circle Hall, 508 Lackawanna Ave., Seranton, Saturday evening, Oct. 26, under the auspices of the Seranton Gastonia Defense Conference.

Phila. Daily Worker Conference.
 A conference of all readers of the Daily Worker and functionaries of the Communist Party will be held Monday, Oct. 28, 8 p. m., at the Grand Fraternity Hall, 1626 Arch St. Alfred Wagnencht, General Manager of the Daily Worker will speak.

MICHIGAN

Detroit Events.
 Sunday, Oct. 27, 1 p. m.: City-wide Jot ILL-WIR Conference For Relief and Defense at ILL Hall, 3782 Woodward Ave.

Sunday, Oct. 27, 4 p. m.: Gastonia Protest Demonstration in Cadillac Square.

Tuesday, Nov. 12, 8 p. m.: Movie "A Trip to the Soviet Union" and "Gastonia" given by WIR in Danceland Auditorium, Woodward near Forest.

PENNSYLVANIA

Phila. Workers Forum
 M. J. Olgin lectures on the Palestine Events at the Workers Forum, Sunday, October 27, at Grand Fraternity Hall, 1626 Arch St. Start promptly at 8:30 p. m. Admission free.

PHILADELPHIA

Phila. Workers Forum
 M. J. Olgin lectures on the Palestine Events at the Workers Forum, Sunday, October 27, at Grand Fraternity Hall, 1626 Arch St. Start promptly at 8:30 p. m. Admission free.

Phila. Inter-racial Youth Dance.
 Philadelphia Inter-racial Youth Dance given by Young Communist League will be held Friday, Nov. 1, at 8 p. m., at the Cathedral, Negro Masonic Temple, Fitzwater St. between 15th and 16th.

Phila. Party For Daily Worker
 Spaghetti party for Daily Worker Saturday evening, Nov. 2, at 1205 Tasker St. Arranged by Unit I-A.

Allentown Silk Workers Mass.
 The campaign for the National Conference of Silk Workers will be wound up in Allentown by a mass meeting Saturday, Oct. 26, at 8 p. m.

PHILADELPHIA MILL TO U HOSIERY

S. W. Cor. 31st and York Streets
 Best Quality Guaranteed

PHILADELPHIA

Terrific conditions of workers in czarist Russia stand revealed! Don't miss the Russian film masterpiece!

"IN OLD SIBERIA"

("KATORGA")
 Actually Filmed in Russia
 Beginning Monday, October 28
 2222 Market St.
 LITTLE THEATRE from 1 to 11 P. M.

GLENSIDE UPHOLSTERY

All Repairs Done at Reasonable Prices
 ROBERTS BLOCK, No. 1
 Glenside, Pa.
 Telephone Ogontz 8165

The Trade Unions and Socialist Construction in the Soviet Unions

By KATERINA AVDEYEVA

You will understand the secret of the "miraculous" successes of the FIVE-YEAR-PLAN. The Soviet Trade Unions as the driving force in Socialist construction is revealed with startling factual arguments by a member of the Presidium of the Soviet Trade Unions.

15 Cents
 Published for the Pan-Pacific Secretariat

WORKERS LIBRARY PUBLISHERS

43 EAST 125TH STREET NEW YORK CITY

CHICAGO WORKERS!
 GREET THE SOVIET FLYERS AT THE FLYING FIELD

NEW CHICAGO STADIUM
 1800 West Madison Street

at the huge concert and reception in the Collect money for tractors to present to the Soviet Union through the flyers

SEE THE "LAND OF THE SOVIETS!"
 SEE THE SOVIET FLYERS!

Chicago Reception Committee for the Soviet Flyers
 Auspices: FRIENDS OF THE SOVIET UNION
 2850 Logan Boulevard, Humboldt 0843

POLITICIANS, FAKE LEADERS BETRAY 2,000 SUBWAY MEN

Call Off Strike; Same Gang Sold Sandhogs

A strike of 2,000 subway workers, scheduled for yesterday, was killed aborning by the same gang of officials that sold out the recent struggle of the sand hogs. Meeting with the board of transportation and city contractors yesterday afternoon, John McPartin, James Lynch and Joseph Moran, misleaders of the new Subway Construction Workers' Union, Local 63, agreed to "arbitrate" the demands of the men before the chairman of the board at "some time in the near future."

The workers' demands were \$6.50 a day for the muckers and common laborers, \$9.50 a day and a six-day week for the drill runners, \$6.50 a day for drill runners' helpers, an increase of \$1 and \$2 a day over the prevailing rate. About 75 per cent of all subway workers were involved in the proposed strike, which would have effectively tied up thousands of dollars in city contracts.

Contractors, notified on Monday that the workers would walk out unless their demands were met at once, called at the board of transportation Tuesday night. Chairman Delaney got in touch with the officials and the sell-out conference followed.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. PARK DAIRY RESTAURANT

N. E. Cor. 32d & Diamond Sts.
 GIVE US A TRIAL AND DECIDE FOR YOURSELF.
 Come Yourself and Bring Your Friends with You.

Physical Culture Restaurants

QUALITY FOOD AT LOW PRICES
 19 North 9th St., Philadelphia
 27 Bleecker St., New York City
 21 Murray St., New York City

American Restaurant

1003 SPRING GARDEN ST. PHILADELPHIA
 Clean Wholesale Food Friendly Service, Popular Prices.

PHILADELPHIA INTERRACIAL YOUTH DANCE

given by the YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA
 Friday, November 1, 1929, at 8 P. M.
 at the CATHEDRAL (New Masonic Temple)
 Fitzwater St., Between 15th and 16th Streets
 ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS
 Madame Io Keene and Her Colored Orchestra.

PHILADELPHIA WORKERS FORUM

announces the opening of the season of 1929-1930
 Tomorrow Evening at Eight O'clock and every Sunday thereafter
 First session, a lecture by M. J. OLGIN on "The Palestine Events and Their Relation to the Growing Colonial Revolt"
 Discussion permitted and invited. Admission Free!

PHILADELPHIA MILL TO U HOSIERY

S. W. Cor. 31st and York Streets
 Best Quality Guaranteed
 PHILADELPHIA

Terrific conditions of workers in czarist Russia stand revealed! Don't miss the Russian film masterpiece!

"IN OLD SIBERIA"

("KATORGA")
 Actually Filmed in Russia
 Beginning Monday, October 28
 2222 Market St.
 LITTLE THEATRE from 1 to 11 P. M.

GLENSIDE UPHOLSTERY

All Repairs Done at Reasonable Prices
 ROBERTS BLOCK, No. 1
 Glenside, Pa.
 Telephone Ogontz 8165

A Remarkable Offer!

FREE with every yearly sub a copy of

"I Saw It Myself"

By HENRI BARBUSSE
 Author of "UNDER FIRE"

A brilliant series of sketches and stories of the "War" and "White Terror" as experienced by Barbusse himself or by reliable eye-witnesses. A masterpiece by the greatest living Communist writer.

WITH EVERY SIX MONTHS
 A Special Edition of **Under Fire** or **Red Cartoons of 1929** by HENRI BARBUSSE

These Offers Are Only for a Short Time Rush in Your Sub.

(Check off which you want.)
 Enclosed find \$..... for..... year..... months
 Sub to the Daily Worker. Send me..... as a premium.

NAME.....
 ADDRESS.....
 CITY..... STATE.....

Rates Outside New York
 One Year..... \$5.00
 Six Months..... 3.00
 Three Months..... 2.00

Offices of the Daily Worker

in various sections of the country. — Send your Subscriptions; Advertisements; Bundle Orders and Announcements through the following offices:

CITY	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	REPRESENTATIVE
Boston, Mass.	38 Causeway St.	Haymarket 6096	A. Ross
New Haven, Conn.	38 Howe St.		Peter Chaunt
Hartford, Conn.	1088 Capitol Ave.		Nina Gokis
New York, N. Y.	26 Union Square		A. Wagnencht
Buffalo, N. Y.	200 Ellicott St.		L. Johnson
Rochester, N. Y.	164 Berlin St.		F. Wojcik
Philadelphia, Pa.	1124 Spring Garden St.	Poplar 4299	M. Silver
Pittsburgh, Pa.	905 James St., N. S.	Cedar 8619	E. P. Cush
Baltimore, Md.	1206 E. Baltimore St.	Wolfe 9104	I. Keith
Cleveland, Ohio	2046 East 4th St.		John Frohbel
Toledo, Ohio	1217 Delancey St.		E. Miller
Detroit, Mich.	1967 Grand River Ave.		Robert Woods
Chicago, Ill.	2921 West Division St.	Armitage 4088	S. T. Hammersmark
Milwaukee, Wis.	551 National Ave.		M. Rosenberg
Kansas City, Mo.	207 East 14th St.		E. Peterson
Minneapolis, Minn.	215 So. Third St.		Wm. Dietrich
Denver, Colorado	1018 15th St.		Geo. O'Hanrahan
Seattle, Wash.	201 Occidental Ave.		Mike Daniele
San Francisco, Cal.	1740 O'Farrell St.	West 3260	Leon Mabille
Los Angeles, Cal.	Room 308, Stimson Bldg.		

5-Year Plan of Socialist Construction in USSR to Shatter World Capitalist Economy

Initiative Not Killed But Born Under Workers' Rule!

"Socialist Rivalry" of Toiling Masses Unprecedented in World History

At every turn of the revolution, as every step is taken, we meet with new forms of the mass movement, with new expressions of the readiness of the Soviet proletariat to fight for the successful continuation of the great event which began in October, 1917. During the period of struggle for the possession of industry, workers' control arose, which alone made it possible to continue the organization of the Soviet management of nationalized industry. This, during the period of reconstruction of economy, which was ruined by the war and the blockade, the working class began to form industrial enterprises—a new form of participation by the masses in economic construction. And now, when Soviet Russia has entered a new period: the period of Socialist reconstruction and the final elimination of the remains of capitalism, when simultaneously with the creation of grandiose tasks of the five-year plan, the working class, its party, and its power, have come face to face with big difficulties—once again we are the witness of a wide mass movement the like of which is unknown in the history of mankind. This movement is Socialist Rivalry.

What is Socialist Rivalry, what are its aims and tasks, what is its political meaning, and what influence has it on the further construction of Socialism in the U.S.S.R.? This rivalry is the reply of the working class to the five-year plan, the reply of the great masses to the policy of the Communist Party and Soviet power, which is directed towards decisively overcoming all political and economic difficulties, and the hastening of Socialist reconstruction in industry and in agriculture.

The Rights and the Conciliators become frightened of these difficulties. They fall into a panic. They begin to defend the idea of capitalism before the "kulaks" and "Nepmen" and of relinquishing the standards of Socialism to its enemy, capitalism. In 1928 already, when the process of reconstruction was advanced and, on the basis of the growth of productive powers in the Socialist section of economy, a great increase had begun in the process of socializing industry and distribution, we came up against great difficulties, chiefly in the food question, the "kulak," the chief representatives of capitalism in the land, organized resistance to the policy of the Soviet power and tried, by means of open sabotage (refusal to sell corn), to delay the gradual movement of socialization. Then, already a feeling of capitulation was noticed among the unruly members of the party (those very members who, subsequently, appeared in an organized form as the Right wing). Instead of a firm attack on the "kulak" and "Nepman," they advocated the theory of "concessions" (Lidloff and others). The five-year plan of economic development evoked the sharp criticism of the Rights and Conciliators, who feared the difficulties, and put forward demands which would have really meant a slow descent to capitalism.

The political aspect and true significance of the Right deviation and the conciliators have been sufficiently exposed in the documents of the C.P.S.U. and the Comintern. It is unnecessary to repeat what is known by everybody. We need only point out that the party voted unanimously for the five-year plan, for an increased speed of reconstruction, for the firm overcoming of difficulties, for a pitiless fight against the class enemy, for the five-year plan in its improved form (that form that had been established by the Fifteenth Party Conference and the Fifth Congress of Soviets).

The working masses discussed the five-year plan. And the workers replied to this great plan of works by the organization of Socialist Rivalry.

The Bourgeois economists and philosophers have always, in their fight against Socialism, stated as one of their greatest arguments that Socialism would kill private initiative—the most important factor of production and that there will be no ground for competition. Already in 1922 Lenin proved the groundlessness of these statements:

"Socialism does not only not kill rivalry; on the contrary it creates the possibility for the first time of giving it widely on a real mass scale of attracting a real majority of the workers into such work where they can reveal themselves make use of their talents, of which there is a rich source in the people, and which capitalism bent, oppressed, stifled by the thousand and millions."

A wide, true, mass creation of the possibility of showing initiative in rivalry can make a bold beginning "only now" when "for the first time since centuries of working for others, the possibility of working for one's own has arrived."

And indeed, the working class masses have begun to realize Lenin's prophecy, when Socialism in the U.S.S.R. is approaching its greatest heights. The start was made by the

working class youth—the "komсомол." On the initiative of the "komсомол" the so-called "fighting" brigades were formed in the factories. A group of young enthusiastic workers formed themselves into a brigade and undertook the task of showing an example of highly productive and disciplined labor which would be much more productive than the labor of the rest of the workers; they then challenged other workers, chiefly by the young workers, to compete with them. The brigades voluntarily raised the rate of production, applied new methods to their work, and aimed at considerably lowering the cost price of goods in the Socialist factories. As in the case of all pioneers the "fighters" met with distrust at the first. But soon the "fighting" brigades became very popular. Others—not only the youthful workers, but the adult and old workers as well—were infected by their enthusiasm. Rivalry was becoming common to all the workers.

The workers of the Kamensky paper factory and of the Red Elevator laid the foundations of rivalry amongst the workers generally. They published a letter in the press in which they put before all the workers the necessity of carrying out, and if possible of exceeding, the tasks of the economic plan in the sphere of productivity of labor, lowering of cost prices, etc. They challenged the workers of other factories to compete with them. This appeal met with the warm response of the proletarians. A mass movement of rivalry began. A decisive impetus was given by the historic "Ivry Contract." On the 8th of April a conference was called of the textile workers of various districts in Ivry. In the same of sixty-eight thousand workers a Socialist contract on rivalry was concluded. The concrete duties which the workers in each factory had to fulfill were detailed in the contract. The exact amount in the increase in the productivity of labor, and the decrease in cost prices for each factory was clearly stated. The contract was concluded in the presence of thousands of workers amidst scenes of unprecedented mass enthusiasm.

After this wave of challenges and contracts began which rolled over the whole country. Hardly a factory was left which had not challenged another or had not been challenged itself. The roll-call of the rivalries lasted about two months. Rivalry had taken on a wide mass character.

As an example of the terms of these contracts on rivalry, this is an extract from a contract concluded by the workers of the tobacco factories:

"Filled with the ardent desire to realize the great task undertaken by the Communist Party in accordance with Lenin's testament, we enter into Socialist rivalry with factory workers and undertake to raise the labor productivity of one worker in the second half of the year as compared with 1927-1928: 35 per cent in the 'Doukat' factory; 30 per cent in the 'Ros Luxembourg' factory; 44 per cent in the 'Ros Luxembourg' factory; 46 per cent in the 'Oussachev factory.'

The decrease in the cost price must, according to contract, be from 8.8 per cent to 11.25 per cent in every factory. The limits of waste and idleness allowed as laid down exactly for each factory separately. In the 'Java' the workers undertake to decrease idleness from 6.8 per cent to 5 per cent; in the 'Dukak' from 6.9 per cent to 5 per cent, etc. Waste in the production of cigarette case bobbins must diminish from 4.5 per cent to 3 per cent in the 'Java,' and from 5.8 per cent to 2.5 per cent in the 'Dukak,' etc.

We see that the contract is by no means just a show—and agitational document. It has an extremely serious business character. The workers undertake certain obligations on the basis of precise calculations and of an all-around study of the conditions of production in each separate factory. Entirely concrete obligations are undertaken. The tobacco workers' contract is typical of the great majority of the contracts. At the same time, before the contract is signed, it must be discussed by the workers of every factory entering into rivalry.

The conclusion of a contract of rivalry between various factories is followed by the organization of rivalry within the factory; between guilds and shifts, between separate brigades and groups of workers, and between individual workers. This rivalry is carried on everywhere. Guild with guild, shift with shift, group with group, etc. all conclude a contract where they state the exact obligations relating to productivity of labor, reduction of cost price, and so on. The enthusiasm of the workers has not stopped at this second stage of rivalry. We have thousands of cases of workers who voluntarily offer to increase the rate of production and reduce cost prices. We have an unprecedented growth of mass production and manifestations of real heroism in the Socialist factories. At any factory one can

A \$300,000,000 SOVIET CITY TO RISE ON DNEIPER

Huge Industry Center Already Building

MOSCOW, Oct. 25.—Details are published here of plans for a huge \$300,000,000 industrial center to be built by the Soviet Government on the banks of the Dnieper River adjoining a \$100,000,000 hydro-electric plant.

Equipment for factories, mills, warehouses and railroads in the new city which will be called "Bolshoi Zaporozh'ye" will cost \$100,000,000, while the cost of the construction will cost \$200,000,000.

A large brick factory with an output of 200,000,000 bricks a year has already been completed while two additional brick factories with a combined capacity of 60,000,000 bricks annually are under way. An immense lime plant also is nearing completion.

The plans, as announced here, call for the construction of more than a hundred model workers' apartment buildings, accommodating 20,000 employees. Schools, hospitals, warehouses, workers' clubs, railroads and sawmills are expected to be finished some time next year.

Light, heat and power for the new city is to be supplied by the Dnieprostro hydro-electric plant, one power station of which is already in operation.

Many Large Strikes Looming in Sweden

STOCKHOLM, (By Mail).—Wide scale wage struggles are pending in Sweden. October 31st a large number of national agreements expire. The agreements for the bookbinders, for the miners in South Sweden and for the boot and shoe workers have been concluded. The bookbinders demand an all-round wage increase and the extension of holidays to twelve days, the shoe and boot workers demand wage increases and the shortening of working hours from 48 to 45 hours a week. All these workers are highly organized and in a position to force through their demands if a determined struggle is made. The reformist leaders, however, will probably do their utmost to throttle the threatening struggle. The social democratic press hints for instance that the leaders of the metal work union are in favour of renewing the old agreement, although a great majority of the metal workers have voted against doing so.

meet working-men and working-women who are full of enthusiasm for Socialist rivalry, and who, by their personal example, give examples of real Socialist labor. The enthusiasm of the workers has been communicated to the engineering and technical staffs. Engineers, technicians, masters, etc., take part in the rivalry movement.

The rivalry movement is not only in industry; it has entered transport, building, and all institutions beginning with the Co-operative shops and People's Commissariats and ending with the militia, the customs, etc. The technical workers; scientists, doctors, agriculturalists, teachers, writers and workers—the whole of the hired labor in the country has gone into the movement. While the rivalry in factories takes place over the increase of productivity, the decrease of cost prices, etc., in the institutions there is rivalry over the improved service, precision in work, quick fulfilling of various tasks, the rationalization of the apparatus, a decrease in expenses, and so on.

The metal workers of Toula sent a letter to the plenum of the Russian to the poets, writers, and the artists: "Flock to our guilds and workshops. Strengthen us and buoy us up with your good poems, stories, and pictures. We do not invite you to our workshops for the sake of singing our praises, but, as you will agree, there is nothing at the present moment which so interests and excites the masses as Socialist rivalry. The masters of metal hope to receive the masters of the pen and of the brush."

The "masters of the brush" took up the challenge. Writers and painters visited the factories and workshops in order to give real types of the rivalry movement in their literary works, and to show living examples of the best work.

It must not be thought that rivalry is only a temporary spark, a passing mass caprice. The Toula metal workers very clearly expressed the attitude of the working masses to rivalry in the letter just quoted (published May 30th). "We look on rivalry, not as a temporary campaign, but as a system of labor. Our class enemy says that rivalry is just a Bolshevik idea and a game for a minute. Let us turn rivalry into a mighty advance to Socialism. Our class enemy remarks that our rivalry has often a showy character. Let us reply to this by serious, every-day, and energetic work." Not only the metal workers of Toula, but the whole vanguard of the working-class looks on the matter in this

American Workers! Spread This Page in Your Shops!

Tell the Workers Everywhere of the Heroic Achievements of the Soviet Workers!

The five years' plan of socialist construction—based on the rapid tempo of industrialization of the U. S. S. R. and on the extension of collective agriculture—which is being carried through with tremendous enthusiasm by the working class of the Soviet Union, is the greatest achievement not only of the working masses of the Soviet Union, but of the whole international proletariat. The realization of this plan is the most effective action possible in the whole attack of the Soviet proletariat on the capitalist elements in the towns and in the villages. From this standpoint the five years' plan is the most important part of the world proletariat's attack on capitalism: it is in essence a plan for the destruction of capitalist stabilization, a mighty plan of world revolution. It strengthens the socialist basis of the proletarian dictatorship in the U. S. S. R., and in doing this it strengthens also the trenches for the revolutionary movement of the international proletariat. This plan should be the handbook of every Communist, arming him with facts in the struggle against the mean social-democratic slanders on socialist construction in the U. S. S. R.; it should be spread by the Communist Parties among the widest masses of the workers in every country; the achievements on the path to its realization should be the object of systematic enlightenment in the Communist press, and should be most attentively studied by every factory group. It is only by this means that it will become a real mobilization plan in the organization of the workers of every country to support the country where the proletariat rules and socialism is being victoriously built up. The working class can set it against social-fascism, as a war banner of the masses and the capitalist essence of MacDonald's "socialist construction" and of the German social-democrats' "economy democracy" and be exposed.

MOSCOW, Oct. 25.—The final check by the Supreme Economic Council on all figures of industrial production of Soviet industry for the past economic year, shows that production for the year beginning Oct. 1, 1928, and ending Sept. 30, 1929, exceeded 23.4 per cent and was valued at 7,600,000,000 roubles (1 rouble equals about 50 cents U. S.). This figure of 23.4 per cent actual attainment, exceeds the estimate of 21.4 per cent set in 1928 as the highest goal possible to attain in the first year of the Five-Year Plan.

Forward to Socialism! Read the Theoretical Reason Why!

By R. ROPACH.
Equilibrium in Communist Society.

To avoid antagonisms in Communist society it will be necessary according to Marx to figure out in advance how much labor, means of production and means of subsistence that society can spend without harm in such lines of production as the building of railways, for example, which for a long time, may a year or so, give no return of means of production nor of means of consumption and in general, give no more or less appreciable effect, but which of course absorbed in the course of their production, labour, means of production and means of consumption (Capital, Vol. II).

However, we are not as yet living in Communist society, but at the very beginning of the road leading to it out of capitalist society. On the other hand, we cannot simply wait until we have such powerful reserves of labour, as means of production and means of consumption which could without injury be expended for any length of time. "Injury" is to a certain extent inevitable for us and that is the price that we have to pay for the industrialization of the country.

Equilibrium in Capitalist Society.

In capitalist society the mode of regulation of production in conditions similar to ours, i. e., in an intensive development of branches which require durable construction is accomplished chiefly by high prices and increased imports of material values of which there is a shortage. The first method has been repeatedly advised by the opposition and explained to the Party in great detail and finally unanimously rejected as a method which would lead to a monopolist exhaustion of our socialist industry.

In capitalist society, the mechanism of prices operates automatically and invariably raises prices as soon as there is a shortage in goods; by doing it automatically lowers the buying power of the masses, and this is a prospect which is absolutely not acceptable to us.

Another natural consequence of a stringency in the supply of commodities in the capitalist society side by side with the rise in prices in increased import. This method as a way of getting out of the deficit in commodities was very energetic for the author of the "Economic Nature of Our Lack of Commodities." He says that: "Only a change in the policy of industrial development (from the point of view of a revision of the magnitudes and structure of development of the various branches) and a simultaneous raising of the role of foreign trade as compared with internal industrial consumption and

SOCIALISTS IN GERMANY ENACT FASCIST LAWS

New "Defense" Law Aimed at Communists

(Wireless by Inprecor)
BERLIN, Oct. 25.—The new "republican defense law," proposed by Severing, has passed the Reichstag. This new law represents a sharpening of the former law and an advance toward fascist dictatorship, providing imprisonment for the members of organizations which resist the state, for those who insult the form of government, or who insult the Reich president or members of the Landes or Reich governments.

The draft of the law also gives authority for the power to dissolve bodies "hostile to the republic." The members and even the sympathizers of such organizations also are liable for imprisonment. In addition, the law contains all the repressive passages of the former law directed against the press, etc.

STRIKERS IN PEKING FIGHTING

Street cars and trams in Peking, China, today after fighting in which rickshaw men attacked trolleys, according to a rickshaw puller's report. Hundreds of rickshaw pullers were arrested. It was thought possible the tramways had been disabled permanently.

Internal industrial development can really solve the problem before us." However, this method cannot be accepted by us on principle because if that were carried to its logical conclusion it would seem that instead of investing capital in the development of heavy industry, we would have to invest it in agriculture as a means of export.

Such an economic policy would obviously not lead to the industrialization of the country, not to its emancipation from dependence on the foreign market, but to its perpetual dependence, to its technical conservation and lasting stagnation in industry. Therefore, this line was also resolutely rejected by the Party, just as the line of high prices, which was one of the ultra-industrialist manifestations of the Trotskyist tendencies.

This being the case, a way out of the situation is sought in the curtailment of the demand by reducing the monetary appropriations and by diminishing our new construction as well as the development of industries which require a durable period of construction. The chief background of this is of course an uncritical, non-dialectical panic, a capitulation in face of temporary hardships of growth instead of trying to surmount them, an actual unwillingness to abide by the industrialization policy of the Party, in material as to the oaths in favour of the industrialization which accompany this unwillingness.

Our Way of Surmounting the Difficulties.

Since the problem of industrialization of the country has not cropped up accidentally, since that problem is historically necessary and inevitable for us, a simple curtailment of new construction is therefore not so "simple" for us—we must seek a less elementary, but a more palpable way out of the economic difficulties, a way which would dissolve the cluster of difficulties which we now have without a noticeable retreat at the front of socialist industrialization of the country.

Neither the straight road of avoiding an accentuated commodity famine, the road of which Marx spoke with regard to communist society, nor the capitalist road, are suitable in our case. We must seek and use special new methods, methods suitable to the peculiarities of the transition period.

Apparently such a temporary way out (prior to the conclusion of the period of construction and before the newly constructed objects begin to produce for the markets) will be a cautious system of manoeuvring with the available and produced commodity supplies a most planful and rational distribution of these supplies and give the greatest satisfaction to the consumers, finally such a method as would make possible to pass through the stringency with the least pain which is inevitable when there is a shortage in commodities, endeavoring to mitigate and reduce the shortage as much as possible, but not submitting to a panic, not retreating and not capitulating before the blind forces of the market, a victory over which as any other struggle and victory, demands certain privations, hardships and self-denial.

And when the Party, in raising before the working class the hardships and the problems arising during the period of socialist construction, speaks of them as hardships of growth, it gives a serious, economically correct and theoretically well-founded definition which finds its full confirmation in Marx's profound analysis which we have given above. Our hardships are hardships of growth, and we therefore have full reason for considering them as temporary, we have full reason for looking forward towards their disappearance in the not distant future.

Steel production, totaling 4.8 million tons, for the first time exceeded the pre-war level, by 13 per cent.

Other industries showed even greater increases in production. The output of agricultural machinery increased 43 per cent over the pre-war output. Production of electrical equipment was 8½ times that of 1913.

Electrical power production reached a total of 6.5 billion kilowatt-hours, a gain of 220 per cent over the production for 1913. Factory production of shoes was 6¼ times that of the pre-war years.

The output of many products not produced in Russia before the war such as tractors, textile machinery and certain chemicals, was greatly expanded during the year.

Transportation of passengers on Soviet railways, amounting to 28 billion passenger-kilometers, not only exceeded the program for the year, but was even in advance of the program for the present year.

In agriculture, the newly organized large-scale state farms and the collective farms achieved excellent results. The state farms cultivated over 350,000 acres of land in 1929, of which the "Giant Farm" in the North Caucasus accounted for 120,000 acres, making it the largest farm in the world.

The acreage of collective farms, which was planned to reach 4.2 million acres during the year actually attained an area of 11 million acres. Production of industrial crops showed an especially great expansion during the year. The area sown to cotton, for instance, reached 3,142,000 acres, an increase of 82 per cent over the 1913 area. The favorable trade balance was attained by increasing exports 14 per cent and curtailing imports somewhat.

Collective Farming, What It Means in the Class Struggle

Soviet Proletariat Fights to Industrialize Agriculture in War on Capitalism

The main object of the Proletarian Dictatorship is to break down the rule of the bourgeoisie and uproot the foundations of capitalist economy. This demands a number of measures in respect to small peasant undertakings such as will eventually assure the development of large-scale Socialist production in agriculture also. Both Marx and Engels alluded to this, and it was on this theory that Lenin based his plan for the co-operative development of rural economy.

"The proletariat," wrote Marx, "as the government, should undertake measures, the result of which will be that the position of the peasant will directly improve and that he will himself go over to the side of Revolution. These measures will contain the embryo of the transition from private landed proprietorship to collective ownership; they will facilitate this transition in such a way that the peasant will himself arrive at this by economic means." (Annals of Marxism II, p. 98.)

Engels makes a similar observation: "Our task in relation to the small peasants," wrote Engels, "is above all to turn their private production and private property into collectivity, but this should be done, not by force, but by means of example, and the application of public aid for this purpose."

"We shall do everything possible," wrote Engels, further on, "to make it more tolerable for the small peasant to live, to facilitate his transition to collectivity. . . . The material losses which in this respect will have to be borne in the interests of the peasants, might seem, from the viewpoint of capitalist economics, to be wasted money. But actually this will constitute an excellent investment of capital because such losses will be perhaps ten times larger sums in the expenditure on social reconstruction as a whole. Consequently, in this respect we can afford to be more generous to the peasants." (The Peasant Question in Germany and France.)

This teaching by the founders of revolutionary Marxism as to the lines of development of small peasant economy after the seizure of power by the proletariat was brilliantly extended by Lenin in the co-operative plan for the development of rural economy. Lenin continually emphasized that "when the proletariat takes place in a country where the proletariat is in the minority, where there is petty bourgeois production, the role of the proletariat in such a country consists in directing the transition of these small undertakings to socialized collective labor." Collected Works, Vol. XVIII, part I, p. 118. Russian Edition.)

The October Revolution in the U.S.S.R. in vanquishing the landowners and bourgeoisie gave a tremendous spur to the initiative of the masses in developing forms of Socialist construction. The poor and middle peasant sections of the Soviet countryside have widely extended the construction of collective farms—the Socialist form of collective production in agriculture.

The first collective farms to a large extent started as "communes," i. e., large-scale enterprises with common means of production, common labor and equal distribution. The revolutionary enthusiasm of the first years of the Revolution led the constructors of socialized agriculture to create Socialist enterprises of a more consistent type. But this form (collective farms) demands from the small peasant radical changes in the forms and conditions of the production and the conditions of living to which he is accustomed. For this reason, side by side with the Communes, and considerably exceeding them in number of other forms of a similar type, such as artels, societies for joint cultivation of the land, sowing associations, etc. the great variety of forms promoted directly by the builders of large-scale production in the countryside bears witness to the great activity of these sections in their fight for new productive and social relations in the Soviet rural areas.

The Fifteenth Party Congress took place at the time of the change from the restorative to the reconstruction period in the national economy of the U.S.S.R. Soviet industry had entered this stage slightly earlier than agriculture. The latter, however, could not considerably lag behind the reconstruction processes in other branches of national economy. Whereas in capitalist countries the development of capitalist industry intensifies the contradictions between town and country, under conditions of proletarian dictatorship one of the main tasks of the regime is to do away with the opposed position of industry and agriculture. This task cannot leave the proletariat indifferent to the lines of development of agriculture, to capitalism, which has produced millions of small peasant farms, the proletariat interprets a different way—that of Socialist development. The Fifteenth Party Congress, having in view the considerable successes of Soviet industry, which has passed the pre-war level, an dthe progress of agricultural machine-production in par-

ticular, alluded in its findings to the necessity of a more active construction of the Socialist section of agriculture, i. e., the Soviet Estates and Collective Farms.

These slogans of the Fifteenth Congress met with a friendly response in the countryside itself. The attention paid by party organizations to the construction of collective farms encountered a corresponding wave of activity on the part of the poor and middle peasants in this constructional work. It goes without saying that the proletarian state plays a leading role in this collectivization of agriculture.

The leading role of the proletarian state in the socialistic transformation of agriculture is seen plainly in the varied and complicated methods of planned economy. In the main this role is defined by the following factors:

1. The planned system of economy; regulation of the market, maneuvering with the commodity mass—these things make it possible to influence real economy and co-ordinate the development of agriculture with the interests of national economy as a whole.
2. Socialist Industry, producing the means of agricultural production is a decisive propellant of agriculture. This factor determines the tempo of development of the various branches of farming and the introduction of advanced methods of production, improved cultivation, application of artificial manures, building of refrigerators, granaries and so on.
3. The building up of a state budget, of a banking and credit system, the redistribution of parts of the national income, and the maneuvering of credit resources determine the structure of the rural money-market, and the character of agricultural finance and the trend of expenditure in rural economy.
4. Limitation of the development of rural capitalism, liberation of the dependent sections of the countryside from the usury of the wealthy peasants, the legal, fiscal and other State measures, have a very strong influence on the nature of social relations in the countryside.

Such are the "commanding heights" which enable the Proletarian State to influence the process of development of agriculture.

It should be added that the nationalization of the land relieved agriculture of the burden of outlay for the purchase or rental of land, releasing funds for increasing the means of production. For the State, this means devoting a part of the population's resources to the work of economic development.

The production of agricultural machinery inside the Soviet Union exceeds pre-war by two and a half times; the construction of tractors and the production of mineral manures, etc., has now started. The plans of work for the next five years envisage, however, a further very considerable extension of industrial production for agricultural purposes. Thus, two new tractor factories will produce by the end of the five years 100,000 tractors per year; the production of agricultural machines will be five times more than in 1928, while the number of mineral manures manufactured in the country will be still further increased. There is also planned a most extensive system of creameries, poultry farms, bacon curing factories, refrigerators, granaries, etc.

Thus the Socialist industry of the U.S.S.R. is energetically at work and has already achieved big successes in the way of supplying agriculture with implements and means of production such as will be able to bring it up to the standard of all demands of modern agricultural technique and create the basis for its socialization.

During the two years that have elapsed since the Fifteenth Congress the number of collective farms has increased almost fourfold. The population in those areas where these farms have grown still more. On May 1st, 1929, there were altogether 50,000 collective farms in the U.S.S.R. They were peopled by 900,000 families with a total population of 4,000,000 and an area of more than 4,400,000 hectares under cultivation. In 1927 there were 13,500 collective farms with 164,000 families and 774,000 hectares area sown.

The most rapid construction of collective farms has taken place in the districts producing marketable grain where, at the same time, there is class differentiation to a greater degree than in other districts. Thus, in the Ural region the cultivated area of the collective farms was 30,300 hectares in 1927, 50,600 hectares in 1928, and 135,500 hectares in 1929. In the Lower Volga region the cultivated area of collective farms was 67,000 hectares in 1927, 96,900 hectares in 1928, and 464,000 hectares in 1929. In Siberia the figures are 68,000, 150,000 and 583,300 hectares respectively.

The tremendous role on which collective farms construction has developed bears witness to the large and rapidly-growing numbers of revolutionary peasants who are breaking forth from the framework of their social surroundings. From the framework of the small plot of land,

First Years' Production Exceeds Plan's Estimate

A new, high economic level was reached by the Soviet Union during the Soviet fiscal year 1928-29 just ended. Record totals were attained for industrial production, for the output of many agricultural products.

The production of large-scale industry advanced to about 60 per cent above that of 1913, while the output of electric power was 3½ times the pre-war total and railway freight operations 1-3 above the pre-war level. Agriculture recorded an expansion of 4.5 per cent in the area sown to grain crops last spring, and a still greater increase in the area under industrial crops.

A favorable trade balance of over \$10,000,000 was attained for Soviet foreign trade during the year, whereas a large adverse trade balance was incurred last year. Soviet-American trade for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1929 reached, according to preliminary data, the record total of \$149,000,000, as against \$113,000,000 in the previous year and \$48,000,000 in 1913.

The achievements of the year ended Sept. 30, which was the first year of the period covered by the recently adopted Five-Year Plan for the economic development of the Soviet Union, exceeded even the most optimistic expectations of the Soviet Government. Industrial production increased 24 per cent over the previous year, reaching a value of over seven billion dollars, although the schedule of the Five-Year Plan called for an increase of only 21.4 per cent. Practically all Soviet industries reported an output for the year substantially above that of the best pre-war year.

The output of coal, for instance, totaling 41 million metric tons, was 42 per cent above the 1913 production, while the oil production of 13.7 million tons was 49 per cent higher.

THE CITY OF BREAD BY ALEXANDER NEWMAN. (Continued)

Next they caught sight of a lady with many combs in her hair. That kind could be seen in Samara! That father used to call them peacocks. The lady stood on the steps of a green car, there were two gold rings on her fingers and an earring glittered in one ear. Even her teeth were different from other people's, they were of gold. A crowd of children had gathered around her and stood staring at her mouth. The lady began throwing meat bones at them, and the children scuffled wildly for them. They fell down all in a heap, and set up a shrill piping like a tangle of frogs. Then they picked themselves up again and stood in a row, waiting. When the lady had thrown all the meat bones, she threw a crust of bread.

THE HOUSE CLEANED, THE MINERS MINERS UNION MOVES IN. By Fred Ellis.



The Face of German Social-Fascism

(Continued) IV. While the union of reformist organizations with the machinery of oppression, and the ideology of economic democracy which expresses this union was being worked out in recent years, there seemed to be an important—and for international fascism a characteristic—sphere in which fundamental differences between fascist and reformist ideology were apparent: this was the conception of the State, which was invoked to establish order in industry and to enforce agreement between the classes. On one side the glorification of bourgeois democracy, on the other an assertion of its bankruptcy and the deliberate preaching of dictatorship as a higher State form; closely allied to this, fascism proclaimed the "sacred egoism" of one's country as the highest rule of conduct in international affairs, while social-democracy indulged in pacifist phrasemongering. The differences were never so great as they seemed to be. Polish fascism and the military dictatorship in Jugoslavia, began their activities under the slogan of protecting and defending democracy, or of suspending it temporarily only in order to re-establish it more firmly later on. It was only during the course of the dictatorship that dictatorship was declared, more or less openly, to be the highest form of state organization. Even in Italy, before the present state of affairs was reached, there were various stages in the exercise of constitutional rights and various corresponding ideas as to the "ideal" type of national state. The ideas at the first of these stages did not differ greatly from the demands of German democrats and social-democrats for a "strong leadership in democracy," and were anything but anti-parliamentary. The rattle of the sword, and recent years have shown, is but an occasional tactical maneuver in fascist dictatorships as well as in democratic states; it is not the normal, which in both cases consists in the justification of armaments by an appeal to the necessities of "defending peace," "protecting the frontiers," etc.

(which, nominally only temporary, outlive their legal limits) and in the form of the employment of "private" and "irresponsible" force exercised by organizations formally unconnected with the state. Since German fascism finds its chief support in social-democracy (as was to be expected from the structure of the country) which must have an ideology to cling to, state emergency measures will be the dominating form. Severing's speech in the Reichstag on June 27th indicated this. After the rejection of the law for the protection of the republic, he declared that the government was prepared to use the emergency clause 48 of the Reich constitution (a year ago the social-democrats protested against the use of the same clause to bridge over certain legal gaps). The actions of the Coalition Government are very greatly accelerating the development of the required ideology. There is also a good deal of preparation for the use of extra-legal force in the activities of the Reichsbanner, which will certainly be extended as the difficulties of the German bourgeoisie come to a head. The dominant feature (as is to be expected considering social-democracy's special function) is the tendency to make social-fascist organizations and their terrorist acts a part of the mechanism of the state apparatus. At the last conference of the leaders of the Reichsbanner, where the May Day struggles were discussed, the question of establishing connections between that organization and the Reichswehr and Schutzpolizei (semi-military official bodies) was the principal item considered. It was stated there that they were only a hair's-breadth off from doing so; this may be an exaggeration in actual fact, but it was an exaggeration designed to facilitate the ideological and organizational preparation of social-fascist terrorist groups for the coming class struggles.

No Compromise! No Wavering!

The opportunity is not always offered to the "gentlemen of the press" to attend "secret" political meetings, as such attendance customarily leads to publicity, which, however, is what was wanted by the almost-forgotten, near-Napoleon, Alexander Kerensky, when he, in Paris, called the journalists to a "secret" session of counter-revolutionists to hear the absurd yarn of one George Bessadovsky, who was dismissed from a subordinate post at the French embassy in the French capital recently but who refused to return to Moscow to stand trial for stealing a considerable sum of money. Bessadovsky chooses to paint his case as political, that he is a martyr to the cause of the Russian peasants, whom he fears to return to Moscow to face. But there are serious sides to this affair of counter-revolutionary thieves and blackguards getting together "secretly" with the kind permission of Monsieur Briand.

Paris, the organizing center and haven of refuge for counter-revolution against the Soviet Union, under Briand is, however, a scene of implacable struggle for legal existence by the Communist Party of France, sixty Communists, including the leading members of the Chamber of Deputies, having been arrested the day before Kerensky's "secret" meeting and, added to the hundred arrested on August 1, in the Anti-War Red Day demonstrations, all are to be tried for "threatening the interior and exterior security of the state"—for treason.

(To Be Continued)

(THE END)