

# Daily Worker

NATIONAL  
EDITION

Two T.U.U.L. workers were murdered last week. One, a Negro worker, was a delegate to the July 4-5 Unemployment Conference. The boss terror will not stop the growing fight for "Work or Wages!"

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## CHICAGO A. F. OF L. THUGS KILL RED UNION MEMBER

### Resist the Murderous Attack of the Bosses

CHICAGO gang murders have now been extended to include revolutionary workers. This is the meaning of the vicious murder of Harzel Weizenberg, member of the Trade Union Unity League, by gangsters of the Chicago Painters' Union, affiliated to the A. F. of L.—and to the Chicago underworld. According to press dispatches he was killed for distributing leaflets. But in reality the murder of Comrade Weizenberg is designed to terrorize the representatives of the millions of unemployed workers who will gather in Chicago on July 4-5.

The challenge of fascism in Chicago is great. There the alliance of the city government, finance capital, the underworld, and the A. F. of L. is complete. The big industrialists and bankers control the city government. The city officials, by direct affiliation and through graft, are allied with the Capone and Moran gangs which in turn control the A. F. of L. trade unions. Through Oscar Nelson the officials of the Chicago Federation of Labor are directly linked up with the corrupt finance capital controlled Thompson city administration. The trade union gangsters, maintained by all of the large unions, are inextricably bound up with the gangsters and beer runners of the underworld.

Until now this combination has contented themselves with raids on the headquarters of the Communist Party, the Trade Union Unity League and other revolutionary organizations, the brutal beating and slugging of workers, and the breaking up of workers' meetings. Now, after these methods have failed, they resort to open murder.

But even murder will not accomplish their aim. They have tried to prevent the masses of workers, harassed by unemployment, wage cuts and speed-up, by growing poverty and misery, from breaking with the reactionary, strikebreaking leaders of the A. F. of L. and adopting a policy of revolutionary class struggle under the leadership of the Communist Party and the T. U. U. L. They have failed to terrorize the workers by raids and beatings. They will fail to terrorize the workers by murders. The offensive of the bosses, of which the attacks of the police, the gangsters and the A. F. of L. bureaucrats is a part, will be met by the ever growing counter attacks of the workers.

The fight of the workers against wage cuts, the speed-up and unemployment will continue and gain momentum. The vicious murderous attacks of the bosses and their agents will arouse more workers to action. Strikes and street demonstrations will become more numerous and will gain in intensity. The workers will gain experience and become steeled in the struggle. They will become conscious of their enemies and of their own power. They will be prepared in the course of the struggles of today for the revolutionary struggles for power tomorrow. The workers have everything before them. Inspired by the victory of the Russian workers, long oppressed and murdered by the czars, they cannot be defeated. Neither can they be terrorized by raids, beatings or gang murders.

The murder of Katovits in New York, of Alfred Levy, the revolutionary Negro worker of Harlem, and of Harzel Weizenberg in Chicago must arouse the workers of the United States to action. The struggle must be sharpened. The issue is now "class against class." Our enemies are now exposed. The full force of the revolutionary workers must be brought into action. Strikes and demonstrations against wage cuts, speed-up, unemployment, and against the fascist attacks of the bosses' states and their A. F. of L. and gangster agents must be increased. Above all, in all sections of the country, workers' defense corps must be built to turn back these attacks, and to aid in developing and broadening the workers' counter offensive.

### Greetings to the Sixteenth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union

THE Sixteenth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is in session. It meets at a moment of greatest importance for the world revolutionary movement. Within the Soviet Union since the last Party Congress the greatest progress has been made in the building of socialism. The 5-year plan is being carried through at such a tempo that its completion in 4 years is now assured. The country is being industrialized at a tremendous rate. The program for the development of heavy industry, most important for the Soviet Union, is being far exceeded. In the agrarian field the program for the setting up of state farms will be reached in three years and for collective farms in two years.

All this means a tremendous strengthening of the economy of the country and simultaneously an improvement in the conditions of the masses. It means higher wages, the universal 7-hour day, 4-day working week, and the extension of social insurance, vacations, educational and cultural advances.

Above all the offensive which is now being waged under the leadership of the Communist Party, means the complete liquidation of the kulaks and nepmen—the last inner class basis for the restoration of capitalism in the Soviet Union. It strengthens the alliance between the workers and the poor peasantry, by improving the conditions of both, and strengthens the proletarian state.

The great progress made since the last congress is the best answer to the Trotsky renegades and to the right wing elements, proving conclusively their complete political bankruptcy. Their leadership has been completely rejected; the Party in opening its present congress is completely united under the leadership of its Central Committee led by Comrade Stalin.

The Daily Worker, in the name of the revolutionary workers of the United States, greets the sixteenth congress of the C. P. S. U. At the same time we call upon the workers of the United States to organize their forces, fight against unemployment, wage cuts, and the speed-up, develop the sharpest struggle against the capitalists, their government, and social fascist agents—in this way developing the revolutionary strength and experience which will be needed to fight effectively against imperialist war and for the defense of the Soviet Union. The great progress being made within the Soviet Union at a time of deepening crisis, intensified antagonisms, and feverish war preparations in the capitalist world, places the danger of war immediately before us.

The workers of the Soviet Union, through the realization of the 5-year plan and the strengthening of the Red Army, are prepared. We must prepare to do our share in the defense of the workers' fatherland by building the revolutionary unions, by organizing the unemployed at Chicago on July 4th and 5th, by strengthening the Communist Party.

### STALIN REPORTS SOVIET ADVANCE TO SOCIALISM

Production Flourishes While Depression Grips Capitalism

Real Wages Increasing  
11,585,000 in Unions;  
1,852,000 in Party

(Wireless By Inprocorr)

MOSCOW, June 30.—At the second session of the Sixteenth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Comrade Stalin made his political report as follows:

The period since the Fifteenth Congress witnessed many events bringing progress to the Soviet Union and decay to capitalist countries. The world economic crisis has embraced all branches of industry, commerce, agriculture, except the production of war materials.

The partial stabilization of capitalism is approaching its end in the developing economic and political crisis. Fascism is advancing in the capitalist countries, and the bourgeoisie is mobilizing all reactionary forces, including "socialists," against the workers.

The bourgeoisie is seeking a solution of the crisis in war, while

(Continued on Page Three)

### PLOT ARRESTS OF JULY 4 DELEGATES

Bosses Afraid of Big Jobless Convention

CHICAGO, June 30.—The police have been ordered to clean out the "hobo-houses." They will arrest the hobo-houses as they come into the city, they will clean them out of the employment agencies and the cheap lodging houses.

So runs the orders of Acting Chief Alcock to the police force of Chicago as reported in the Daily News on Wednesday, June 25.

This is the way that the Thompson administration in Chicago would solve the unemployment problem—drive them out of town.

However, the real purpose of this order to the police is a preparation for the arrival of the delegates to the delegates to the National Unemployment Convention to be held in Chicago on July 4 and 5.

To the Unemployed Convention on July 4 and 5 there will come delegates from the mines, the shops, from the South and North, the East and the West. Many of these delegates will be unemployed workers.

They will not carry large sums of money, in fact, they will have very little, if any, money. It is the intention of the Thompson regime to thus break up the Unemployment Convention.

It will be the task of the International Labor Defense to protect these workers and to see to it that their convention, called to combat unemployment and its companion evils, the speed-ups and rationalization will be unmoled.

Demand the release of Foster, Minor, Amter and Raymond, in prison for fighting for unemployment insurance.

amount collected and the campaign list was to be returned to him for further collections.

We have the right to expect that every district carried out this decision. We are now waiting for a report from each district. We want to know whether our Party members are collecting funds to keep our paper going, whether they are putting their campaign lists to use?

The Party demands this report from you because the Party and the Daily Worker must know at once how effectively the Party members have functioned and responded to our call to aid our paper. This report from you will tell whether we did secure action or whether we still face resistance to mass work, by which alone we can build our Party and the Daily Worker.

We again say: At the outset of this campaign for our \$25,000 emergency fund the Daily Worker sent out 20,000 campaign lists. Where are these lists in action? How many of the 20,000 lists were taken to the workers in the shops, into working class neighborhoods, to workers' meetings and organizations? We hold that every list must be accounted for. We are waiting for your report.

### Wheat at 75 Cents Ruining Mid Western Wheat Farmers

Minot, D. C.

The Daily Worker: Number one northern wheat—the best grade—is down to 75 and 74 cents per bushel and it is very likely it will go still lower. At this price many farmers say it will hardly pay to cut it.

The capitalist government has handed the farmers a lot of bunk before, but the Farm Board plan of "helping" the poor farmers is the biggest bunk of all. Today we are told that if it were not for the Farm Board the price of wheat would be still lower.

When the Farm Board came into existence last summer the price of wheat was about \$1.25 and now it is the primary markets

### Crisis Worse, More Jobless, All Facts Show

Without exception, all the financial papers issued today admit a deepening of the crisis, more unemployment and sharpening of the world economic crisis of capitalism.

"The country is suffering from business depression as severe as any in the country's history," says the Commercial and Financial Chronicle (June 28).

Another Wall Street spokesman, Benjamin Baker, in the latest issue of the Annalist, comments:

"For some weeks, the indications, and this writer's reasoning from them, have pointed to a period of depression, or a long bottom to the present valley of depression in 1921-22."

That increased unemployment and starvation stares the workers in the face is not now denied by the most blatant sheets of the big bankers. "Recent developments, moreover," says the Guaranty Survey, issued by the Guaranty Trust Co. (July 1), "do not brighten the outlook for a marked upturn in the early future. Commodity prices continue to move consistently downward. Employment is still on the decline. . . . With few exceptions, current reports continue to point to further recession in industrial output and trade volume."

All of Hoover's hokey about recuperation of American imperialism economy did not fool the exploiters. It was meant for mass consumption. However, says the National City Bank Bulletin:

"The past month has witnessed a decided change of the feeling of discontent about business, and probably the cause since the stock market collapse has been more inclined to question its traditional faith in the recuperative power of the country."

Yet they want the masses to starve on promises. More and more unemployment is now admitted by the most reactionary bosses. Only the most determined fight for "work or wages" will ward off starvation for millions.

The Daily Worker received a letter, signed "A Witness," which is quite indicative of the effect of the demonstrating in support of the Indian Revolution of the masses, held Saturday, in New York, before the British consulate.

The letter starts by greeting the "fellow workers who participated in the demonstration . . . especially the Young Communist League and the revolutionary trade unions for their courage and revolutionary ideas," and for showing up "the British bourgeoisie and their tool, the MacDonald Labor Party gang, oppress the Indian people."

In regard to police brutality, the letter says, "I also want to tell you how I, with my own eyes, witnessed once more the brutality of the City's Mad Dogs (police) chasing the parade with clubs without any provocation whatsoever."

"The writer also 'congratulates' the Daily Worker of its guiding principles toward its readers, the masses, who are the sole owners, deciding factors and judge of their destinies."

### SENTENCE 2 WHO SPOKE AT VICTOR

Philadelphia Cops On a Terror Rampage

PHILADELPHIA (By Mail)—Smith, Swane, Walker and Hoffman, arrested while addressing 40,000 unemployed who were applying for a job at the Victor Talking Machine Co., and who were released on \$3,500 bail, were tried on Saturday morning in Philadelphia. Swane and Walker were dismissed, while Smith was sentenced to 90 days and Hoffman to 60 days, or \$50 fine.

A meeting arranged on the morning of the trial by the Marine Workers Industrial Union and the Communist Party at the water front, to protest the arrests was the object of more police brutality. The determination of the crowd to prevent the police from breaking up the meeting was met by the uniformed cossacks with a call for reinforcements, and it was not until reserves and a truckload of U. S. marines went into action that the meeting was finally broken up and six more workers arrested.

J. Soderberg, Thompson, R. Sany, Scott and Euhall, charged with dis-

—Dakota Farmer.

### DHARALAS TRIBE REVOLTS AGAINST BRITISH RULE

Indian Revolution Accelerates World Economic Crisis

Indian Trade Drops  
Worker Witness Greeted N. Y. Demonstration

The Dharalasi Indians, a fighting people in the Kaira district, 300 miles north of Bombay, have risen against British exploitation.

These fighting Dharalasi are not fooled by Gandhi's "non-violence." Organized into groups of 500, and armed with long poles with knives attached at the end and old-fashioned guns, the Dharalasi carry out raids. The British and American boss press call these raids "campaigns of robbery and murder." Class-conscious workers, of course, know what that means.

The British authorities have mobilized 1,000 armed police at Poona for action against the Dharalasi.

Trade Drops Sharply. British trade in India is falling rapidly, according to a detailed analysis of British India's trade returns for May, issued by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and statistics. The figures published show that the visible balance of trade in May was only \$3,300,000 in favor of India, as against \$13,300,000 in April and \$9,000,000 in India's favor in May last year. The British imperialists and their lackeys are quite alarmed. The British-owned Bombay News says, hysterically, that "if the trade declines continue, India is heading for a big economic crash."

American and Japanese trade with India is also "hard hit." Japan's cotton trade with India is also greatly reduced recently. This will necessarily have its effect on the already very serious crisis in the capitalist countries.

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### Murder Weizenberg for Distribution of T. U. U. L. Leaflets

WALLACE, DURKIN GANGSTERS UNITE WITH CITY HALL SLUGGERS AGAINST JULY 4-5 UNEMPLOYMENT CONVENTION

Almost at the same time that New York police, guided by leaders of the Garvey movement, murdered Alfred Levy, a Negro delegate to the Chicago Unemployed Convention on July 4-5, gangsters of the American Federation of Labor in Chicago attacked and murdered Harzel Weizenberg, a member of the Unemployed Council No. 1 of the Trade Union Unity League. Weizenberg was distributing leaflets containing the T.U.U.L. program for painters at Painters' Local 147, when the attack took place. The fascist A. F. of L. gangsters who did the killing were

### FISHER BODY STRIKE STRONG DESPITE ATTACK

Bosses Send Thugs to Slug Workers

FLINT, Mich.—Several auto loads of dicks and police made a savage attack upon the picket line of the Fisher Body strikers here early today, beating up several strikers and arresting 15, including Philip Raymond, organizer of the Auto Workers Union, and Steve Miller, Red International Labor Union delegate and member of the National Executive Committee. The police suddenly changed their tactics, which had consisted heretofore chiefly of unceremoniously trying in co-operation with certain well-known A. F. of L. fakers, to create divisions in the ranks of the strikers.

At a mass meeting packed to the doors, held last night, the striking auto workers increased the size of the strike committee, so that it now represents every department in the plant, and made plans for further spreading of the strike to every other auto factory in Flint, many workers at Buick and Chevrolet having already stated their readiness for a general walkout.

A set of demands proposed by the strike committee are being discussed by the strikers, and these, when ratified by the rank and file, will be presented to the Fisher Body bosses. Chief among these proposed demands, which include better hours, wages and conditions for all Fisher Body workers, are "recognition of the Auto Workers' Union" and "no discrimination against any worker active in the strike or in any other union activity."

orderly conduct, were released on bail, the sixth worker being dismissed. The cases are set for July 1.

So great is the determination of the police to suppress all worker demonstrations, that when Louis Scott, Philadelphia organizer of the International Labor Defense, with another worker, Morgull, went to the police station to investigate the charges, they were arrested at the station and fined \$5 and costs, or five days.

### 25,000 Mill Workers in Fall River, Mass. Jobless, Starving

Fall River, Mass. Pepperel Manufacturing Co. the workers are running 80 looms in the night and day shifts for \$20 a week. In the Union Mill they are running 60 looms for about the same wages.

The battery boys in Union Mill that are working on the night shift, four nights a week, receive only \$13 to \$12 a week. The same conditions are prevailing in all departments in all the mills of this city. Last week a meeting was held by the National Textile Workers Union at Liberty Lot, 500 workers attended, while the chief of police and 50 of his thugs tried to scare the workers without any success.

Another meeting is called on Friday, June 27, at 7 p. m., in the Liberty Lot, to protest against unemployment, under the auspices of the Trade Union Unity League and the National Textile Workers Union. MANUEL PERRY.

### DELEGATES OF JOBLESS TO MASS UNION PARK, CHI.

Will Hold Huge Meet Before Convention

CHICAGO, Ill., June 30.—Afraid of the rising militancy of the mass of unemployed, the West Side Park Commissioners reluctantly granted permission to a committee of the Unemployed Councils of Chicago to hold a mass demonstration of Chicago jobless workers and delegates to the National Convention of the Unemployed to be held here July 4-6.

The meeting, itself a mass demonstration that will thunder the cry of the jobless for "Work or Wages" will be held Friday, July 4 at 3 p. m. at Union Park, Washington and Ashland Ave.

WEST FRANKFORT, Ill.—Preparations for the National Convention of the Unemployed to be held in Chicago, are now in full swing in the Illinois coal fields.

On Saturday a meeting was held in Harrisburg, where a strike is brewing, with many Negro miners in attendance. A mass meeting in Springfield was also called for mobilization for the July 2 mass demonstration in front of the courthouse for "work or wages" before leaving for the National Convention.

A delegation of unemployed workers will present the demands of the jobless before the State Legislature on July 2.

In Sparta, where the National Miners' Union led a strike against unemployment in March, a meeting is being arranged for Monday with Ray Groves, District Secretary N. M. U. and Leo Broux, youth organizer.

A delegation of jobless miners will leave for Chicago from Saline and Franklin Counties, it has been reported.

The A. F. of L. bureaucrats joined with the underworld gangsters and police in an attack upon the militant and revolutionary workers of Chicago. They also took part in the raids on the headquarters of the Communist Party prior to March 6, during which desks, typewriters and other office fixtures were smashed and hundreds of workers arrested.

The latest attack on Weizenberg as a member of the revolutionary T.U.U.L. adds one more bloody proof of the fascist role of the A. F. of L. bureaucrats. The fascist development which has been hastened by the economic crisis is especially marked in Chicago. Here the concentration of basic heavy industries, the complete interlocking of finance capital, the state and city government, the racketeers, the underworld gangsters and the leadership of the A. F. of L. makes the bosses particularly vicious in their efforts to crush the revolutionary workers' organizations.

Detroit Children's Camp Open June 28

DETROIT, Mich.—The Workers' Children's Camp of Detroit will open Saturday, June 28, at the Workers' Camp, situated on Twelve-Mile Road, near Halstead Road.

Registration for camp now going on at the camp office, 8242 Woodward Avenue.

### We Are Waiting for Your Report

The Party made a decision. Decisions made must be carried out. We sent this decision to all district organizers, all Daily Worker representatives, all Party sections and units.

The decision made by the Party demanded that during the week of June 22, every Party member was to be called upon, at his unit meeting, to report upon the Daily Worker campaign list in his possession. Every Party member was to turn over to his Party unit all funds he had collected. If the total collected amounted to the quota set for each Party member, namely \$5, then the Party member was to get a Daily Worker Merit Stamp. If the Party member had not yet reached this minimum quota, then he was to receive a receipt for



# FINNISH SOCIALISTS, POLICE CONNIVE WITH FASCIST TERRORISTS

### Fascists Abduct Workers' Lawyer and Police Become Astigmatic Social-Fascists Give Tacit Approval of Anti-Communist Laws Now Pending

HELSINGFORS.—During the legal proceedings against the fascists accused of having destroyed the printing works of the proletariat press in Obo a few months ago, the fascists carried out a new coup. They kidnapped the lawyer representing the interests of the workers' press, the Communist Deputy, Asser Salo, and carried him off under the eyes of the police who made no attempt to interfere. Only afterward did the president of the court order inquiries into the whereabouts of the missing man, although, of course, every one knew full well what had happened. In the meantime Salo was threatened, mishandled and finally abandoned in a lonely district and left to make his way back to civilization as well as he could.

### \$100,000,000 to Re-Equip Army in France

PARIS, June 29.—War is drawing near and M. Tardieu, the French premier, needs \$100,000,000 to re-equip the army stock, which have been neglected for some years past, and also to strengthen frontier fortifications. This money he intends to take from the treasury reserve of \$200,000,000. The "socialists" and "radicals" seized upon the opportunity to embarrass M. Tardieu and opposed the measure on the ground of "unwise finance." The opposition almost caused a cabinet crisis, but M. Tardieu was sustained in a vote of confidence.

### Ruhr Workers Wages Receive Great Slash

BERLIN (I.P.S.).—The arbitration decision in the wage conflict of 200,000 metal workers in the Rhine and Ruhr districts, announced on May 26, has now been declared binding by the Reich's labor minister, Stegerwald. The decision provides for a wage-cut of 7 1/2 per cent for 200,000 metal workers to take effect July 1.

### Great Workers Art Festival in Soviet Union

MOSCOW (I.P.S.).—This morning the first art olympia of the peoples of the Soviet Union was opened in the Revolutionary Theatre in the presence of representatives of the Soviet government and of the federal governments of the various republics. Twenty theatres of 14 nationalities are taking part, including Grusinian, Armenian, White-

### Front Fighters Quell Police Interference

BERLIN (I.P.S.).—Despite the prohibition of the sixth district meet of the Red Front Fighters' League in the Saar District, 5,000 uniformed Red Front Fighters demonstrated on the streets at Whitsun

### Danish Renegades Join Social Fascists

COPENHAGEN (I. P. S.).—At Whitsun the Danish Communist renegades went over "solid" to the Social Democratic Party of Denmark. There were only 12 of them altogether. The 12 are former leaders and officials of the Communist

### Chinese Textile Strikers Clash with Police

PEKING (I.P.S.).—Recently a great demonstration of textile workers took place in the town of Tsing in front of the police headquarters in order to demand the release of a number of workers arrested for alleged Communist activity a day or so before. The demonstrators were armed with bamboo poles shod with iron. Severe collisions occurred with the police, many of whom were injured. The police dispersed the workers with volleys from their pistols. Many workers were arrested.

### Mussolini Fears Arming of Italian Masses

Fascist Italy, like the other capitalist countries of the world, is in the grip of an economic crisis. The government recorded a deficit of \$15,000,000 by the end of February and this figure has not shrunk materially since then. Unemployment is growing more acute daily, and is especially aggravated by the restriction of Italian immigration, particularly to the United States and Australia.

### Franco-Italian Arms Race Sharpens

ROME, June 28.—A 10 per cent increase of the Italian military budget has just been decided upon by the Italian Cabinet Council, presided by Mussolini himself. This means that an additional 500,000,000 lire (about \$26,200,000) will be used for armament building in Italy.

# STALIN REPORTS SOVIET ADVANCE TO SOCIALISM

### Wages Are Increasing; 11,585,000 in Unions

(Continued From Page One.)

the proletariat is seeking it in revolution. Stalin analyzed the relations between the capitalist world and the Soviet Union. Summing up, the Soviet Union pursued a policy of peace, would continue a peace policy, coveting no inch of foreign territory, whilst it is prepared to surrender not one inch of Soviet territory.

The Soviet Union is developing from an agrarian into an industrial country. The socialist sector of Soviet economy is growing at the expense of the capitalist elements. Victory for socialism in the industrial field is guaranteed. The rapid development of heavy industry permits the carrying out of the Five-Year Plan in four years. The industrialized capitalist countries are being overtaken, but the Soviet Union is still far behind.

Referring to the three main problems of agriculture; grain, cattle breeding and technical cultures, Stalin declared the first is practically solved; the second about to be solved; the third is registering good progress. The only basis for the solution of the problems is large-scale agriculture.

The party adopted the socialist solution, already with great success. Stalin gave figures to show the collectivized had increased forty fold within three years, with the Five-Year Plan already exceeded. The collectivized till 36,000,000 hectares supplying the state with half the total commodity grain.

Stalin showed the improvement in the material and cultural situation of the workers and stressed the necessity of the speedy introduction of general compulsory schooling. He analyzed the difficulties of growth, declaring the latter could only be overcome by struggle against the class enemy and the latter's agents, the right wingers.

He gave as immediate tasks: Correct territorial distribution of industry, opening new sources of coal and iron ores in the Urals and Siberia rapid training of new industrial cadres, anti-bureaucratic struggle, increasing the productivity of labor; improve the food supply; credit and finance reform; accumulate reserves; develop metallurgy and manufacture; decrease production costs and improve the quality of production; socialist rationalization, increased application of the principle of individual responsibility; speedy solution of the cattle breeding and technical cultures problems; continued development of the Soviet state farms and agricultural collectives; liquidation of the kulaks as a class on the basis of compact collectivization; closer connections between the administration and the peasant masses, and solution of the transport problem.

He described the work of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. It led the constructive work in all fields, particularly in agriculture and industry, and defeated anti-Leninist deviations. The Congress must finish off the Trotskyists and overcome the right wing. A continued two-front struggle is necessary. The right wing danger is paramount. He analyzed the errors of the nationality problem, the tendencies of pan-Russianism, chauvinism and local nationalism.

The present Congress was the first without organized opposition against the Party policy. Great success has been achieved since the last Congress. Future successes depend on continued pursuance of a Leninist policy. (Protracted Ovation.)

### Kaganovitch Makes Organization Report

MOSCOW, June 30.—Comrade Kaganovitch delivered the organizational report of the Central Committee to the Sixteenth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Four tasks were set: To consolidate the rate of industrial development, socialist construction in agriculture, consolidate the organs of proletarian dictatorship, and improve the Party leadership.

The membership of the labor unions has increased over a million, there being at present, on the basis of October figures, 11,585,000 members of trade unions. The Atheists' Association gained a million, being now 2,900,000 strong. The "Ossaviachim" (society to aid aviation and chemical production) has grown from 2,950,000 to 5,100,000.

The labor enthusiasm of the masses has awakened. The Party has given it organizational form. Industrial "shock groups" and socialist competitive schemes have worked wonders and are still growing. Opportunist leadership of the labor unions has been replaced and factory work is therefore increasing. Town Soviets must improve industrial work. Two hundred and fifty thousand Party members were recently sent to the villages to assist socialization of agriculture. The political and cultural activity of the masses is growing. Participation in elections is extremely high. The total newspaper circulation was 7,000,000 in 1925, while



# INDIAN MASSES FIGHTING TO THROW OFF YOKE

### Revolution Is Not Offered on Platter

South Bend, Ind. The Daily Worker, Sir:— I heard over the radio that India was going to declare a Holy Religious war against the British imperialists as soon as their harvest was taken care of. Can you tell me about when they have their harvest brought in?

I can hardly wait until this World Revolution between Labor and Capital comes to the United States. All my neighbors are wise to what is coming and ready to fight. I refuse from now on to do the army uniform to fight for Capital. I am a worker.

How does the British worker stand as to fighting for capital against India? Your Reader, A Worker, H. L. S.

P. S.—I am a veteran having gone through a war. Editorial Note:—India is a good example of the use of religious differences by British imperialism to keep the workers and peasantry divided, and thus easier to subject and exploit. In recent years Moslems have been used to act as strike-breakers on Hindu workers.

The events in India today that portend greater revolutionary struggles under the leadership of the Communist Party is not a religious war but a war of exploited colonial peoples, starved, oppressed, and choked by British imperialism against their oppressors. The world revolution is not to be merely awaited. The tasks of organizing the workers for their day-to-day struggles is today just as much a part of the world revolution as the fiercer battles of the future. Workers who recognize the nearness of imperialism war need to be reminded of the Leninist view of turning an imperialist war into a civil war, when they start thinking about becoming conscientious objectors. To do revolutionary work is turning imperialist war into one against the bosses, isolation from the masses of workers, in and out of uniform, means running away from this historic task.

The British workers oppressed and starved by the same imperialist bankers that are now showering death on the Indian masses through their "Labor" Party government, are beginning to see the need for united fight against their one common enemy. Those under the influence of the Communist Party see this clearly.

today it is 22,000,000. Literacy is steadily increasing. The problem of industrial administrative cadres requires special attention. Connections of the Central Committee with provinces have been improved. The social composition of the Party apparatus is improved. Forty-three per cent of the district secretaries are proletarian and 69 per cent old guard Bolsheviks. The Party membership is 1,852,000. At the Fourteenth Congress, 25 per cent of the membership were workers; at the Fifteenth Congress, 40 per cent; at the Sixteenth (present) Congress, 48 per cent. Inner Party democracy is tremendously increased and the ideological level has been raised.

### More Details On Stalin's Report

Reports through capitalist news sources of Comrade Stalin's speech at the Sixteenth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union give some interesting quotations said to be taken from Pravda's report of the speech, which, awaiting confirmation by receipt of the exact text, we give for information as follows:

### Murder of Rebels Against French Imperialism



# Diamond Towel Strike Is Still Going Strong

Philadelphia, Pa. The Diamond Towel Mill at Mascher and Diamond Sts. is affected by a strike. The owner, who tells his workers he is a socialist, is about as yellow a one as there is and his slaves must toil longer hours and receive less pay than even a hard-boiled capitalist gives them.

The men on strike are members of the Turkish Towel Weavers' Union and a number of them have joined the National Textile Workers' Union, as they find that only by organizing with a fighting industrial union can they hope to win. A number of stool pigeons and scabs now work and are trying to break the strike. These scabs, such as Joe Yarnall, Alberta Bucht, others, accepted the union's benefits and even went as far as to advocate strike and they now act as stool pigeons informing the police and plains clothes men who are protecting the boss and scabs.

The strikers are militant and fighting against a 30 per cent wage cut and for better working conditions. The boss who runs the filthy place, where his slaves toil locks up the toilets during working hours and forces men and women to use the same toilet, and when a belt breaks forces the workers to make repairs without pay and employs young boys to do the work that men can hardly do. The women employed there have been speeded up and told if they would be blacklisted and as most of their husbands get such miserable wages they must work. The National Textile Workers' Union is going to take active part in this struggle and as the strikers are electing a committee to go to the teamsters and truckers' union and other independent unions who will in the future join in a sympathy strike, to broaden the struggle and win the strike.

The scabs who are daily taken home by the police are going to be affected by a wage cut and speed up even they won't be able to stand, and talk is going on among them to join the strikers and fight the bosses. —W. C. P.

### Coast Needle Workers Driven Hard

Los Angeles, Cal. Dear Editor Daily Worker:— In the dress shops where I am working we are about one hundred workers, men, women, young boys and girls, mostly American and Mexican. According to the California state laws, the workday should be only eight hours, but as soon as it gets a little busy our boss forgets the law, as "bosses are privileged to defy law," and increases our working day one hour, so that we work nine hours a day. This also goes for the under-aged workers. The operators are piece-workers. They average in season between \$18 and \$25 per week. This includes men who have families to support. The youth workers earn between \$8 and \$12 per week, working very hard.

We are ordered to come to the factory before eight o'clock, so that when the bell rings we must all be at the machines and not waste any time. When someone happens to come in a minute late, even a piece-worker, oh, boy! Don't envy him. Then the manager is right there, forgets that time is so valuable and keeps that worker a long time, lecturing him and raising hell. We piece-workers have no price committee. We have no say as to how much we should get for our labor. Sometimes we work a whole week without knowing how much we earned, and if one dares to ask the price for a garment before payday he is branded as a "trouble-maker" and treated accordingly. To get kicked out of the shop for such a "crime" is no news. We work very hard, because the manager and the forelady are always behind our backs, so that we never have a chance to take a deep breath or raise our eyes from the work without meeting the angry looks of either of them, which seem to say: "Come on, work faster, harder, we need production!" We have no sanitary conditions, not enough lights and poor ventilation. Though in "Sunny California" we have to use artificial lights, because a lot of that kind is a lot cheaper, and the health of the worker surely doesn't matter to the boss. When a worker of the shop gets sick for a few days he loses his job. —DRESSMAKER.

"The world economic crisis is merely the last and worst of the periodic crises inevitable under the capitalist system, whose production invariably outruns the demand every ten years or so, because the capitalist producers withhold the profits from the working population and the gradual accumulation of this mass of profit becomes 'frozen' at the end of each period—whereas under the socialist system every cent of 'profit' is returned to the workers, not only in the form of wages but in material and cultural construction. Thus in Soviet Russia there is no frozen money, so that supply and demand are adjusted automatically.

"Our industrial production this year represents 180 per cent of the pre-war level. The value of socialized production this year was 25,000,000,000 rubles, an increase of 200 per cent since the last Party convention. The value of private production was 3,250,000,000 rubles, a decrease of 20 per cent since the last convention. "The capitalist system means panics, lowered wages and the growth of unemployment. The socialist system eliminates panics, creates employment and increases wages.

"The growth of industrial production of the Soviet Union and the United States compared: Taking 1928 as 100 per cent, the United States shows 95.5 in 1927, 106.3 in 1929 and 95.5 in the first quarter of 1930. The Soviet Union shows 82.4 in 1927, 123.5 in 1929 and 153.5 this year.

"The production of agriculture, including timber and fisheries, is 104 per cent above pre-war figures. Industrial production is 80 per cent above pre-war level. "Freight transport on railroads is 93 per cent above pre-war total, and railroads have increased (new lines) 50,000 kilometers, or 36.7 per cent.

"Cotton production is 217 per cent, as compared with the pre-war total; flax, 125 per cent; sugar beets, 169 per cent; vegetable oils, 260 per cent.

"The 'market surplus' of grain from state farms this year is 2,000,000 tons; from collective farms, 8,000,000 tons; from individual farms, about 6,000,000 tons—from 2,000,000 to 4,000,000 tons will be available for export.

"There are now 11,500,000 organized workers in the Soviet trade unions. "Real wages have risen 67 per cent above pre-war level. "The death rate has fallen 33 per cent, as compared with the pre-war rate, and the child death rate has fallen 42.5 per cent. Ill-terres now compose 33 per cent of the population, as compared with 62.6 per cent before the war."

### 5,000 STRIKE AGAINST WAGE-CUTS IN BELGIUM

About 5,000 metal workers are reported to have gone out on strike in Ghent, Belgium. The workers struck against a wage-cut which the bosses tried to pull off under the pretext that the cost of living has gone down. The workers, however, point out that while the cost of food may have gone down slightly, all other living expenses have actually increased very considerably throughout the country. It will be remembered that the German bosses with the help of the "socialist" trade union bureaucrats are still attempting to do the same thing in Germany. There, over 5,000,000 workers are affected. The American capitalist press immediately picked up this action of the German bosses and "socialist" trade union officials as an excuse for intensifying their wage cutting campaign here. No doubt they will also try to use the event in Belgium. This shows how closely bound up are the interests of the workers all over the world.

# SAILORS JAILED IN PEST HOLES IN PORTO RICO

### Kept Incommunicado; Get Bad Food

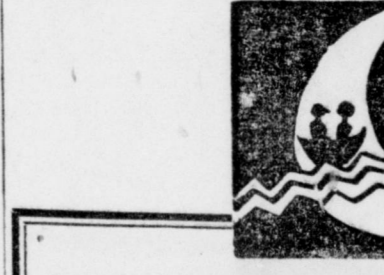
New York. Daily Worker Editorial. We are in receipt of a letter of a Finnish speaking sailor imprisoned in San Juan, Porto Rico, when leaving the ship: "SAN JUAN, Porto Rico.—So far the laws of Porto Rico are concerned, the sailors are supposed to have the privilege to stay on land 60 days after they have left a ship. In practice this is, however, not lived up to. Quite the contrary. When a sailor leaves his ship, he is immediately dragged in the jail for an indefinite period and held in the miserable, filthy dungeons month upon month. Of course the treatment is most inhuman. Without any reason whatsoever thus imprisoned sailors are submitted to slugging. And the food! Oh boy! Rice and peaches and peaches and rice—twice a day! In this intolerable filth the prisoners are over covered with all possible small "domestic animals", one may think of, and fever is the every day guest in these dungeons.

Here are all possible nationalities represented. Here are French, English, German, Scandinavian, American sailors. Some ones have spent here already over six months, others less and it seems to be almost impossible to make the respective consulates to act in behalf of sailors thrown in this hell. The most difficult task is to get even a slip of paper to become in position to inform anybody in the outside world about ones whereabouts. And when one insists upon ones right to appeal to the representatives of respective states, one may be sure of getting a most brutal kicking from the beasts called the guards.

It would be a high time for the Marine Workers Industrial Union and for other labor organizations to organize a protest movement against these insults and the enslavement of the sailors and to insist the release of us. And furthermore it is necessary to spread the word amongst sailors about this manhandling so that sailors know to stay away from here. —IMPRISONED SAILOR

### Today in History of the Workers

July 1, 1868—Extensive eight-hour strike in Pennsylvania. 1876—Michael Bakunin, European anarchist leader, died at Berne, Switzerland. 1885—Steel rolling mill workers in Cleveland, Ohio, began 88 weeks' strike against wage-cut. 1905—Action committee against war in Morocco set up in France by Communist Party. 1922—Four hundred thousand railroad shopmen and some maintenance of way men struck against wage-cuts by Railroad Labor Board. 1925—Sixty thousand Belgian metal workers struck.



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# THOMAS TALKS OF NEW PARTY

### Social Fascists Plot in Summer Haunts

FOREST PARK, N. J., June 29.—According to Norman Thomas, who besides starring as a social fascist in the "socialist" party occupies a similar role as director of the class collaboration League for Industrial Democracy (a rival in betrayal of workers to the National Civic Federation), announces that the league will soon open an office in Chicago.

This is, says Thomas, "to enlist the support of the Middle West for a third progressive party in preparation for the 1932 presidential campaign." The league is holding its summer conference on how best to make the workers believe the boss class are their friends and how to get the workers to stop striking against such "friends."

John T. Flynn of Collier's Weekly seems to be present as a living testimony to the bond established between Sir Henry Deterding, the head of the Royal Dutch Oil, financial backer of the crop of political forgeries against the Soviet Union (including Whalen's and Easley's), and the anti-Soviet "socialists." Mr. Flynn has an article praising Deterding in Collier's Weekly for July 5, quoting without comment Deterding's remark: "I would give your Communists no quarter. I believe in free speech, but not for these Communists." Such is the "democracy" of the League for Industrial Democracy.

Oscar Ameringer, now with Frank Farrington working for the Peabody Coal Co. of Illinois as rival fakery to John L. Lewis in betraying the coal miners, spoke here against Lewis as a "racketeer."

David Sapos, a high-brow "historian" on labor, also scored "labor racketeers" and graft in the trade unions. Sapos, like others of the League for Industrial Democracy, believes that the unions should be cleaned of graft so they can practice nice "clean" class collaboration, the workers and bosses getting together to prevent strikes when the bosses cut wages and speed up the workers, thus helping the boss and saving the overhead on police strike-breaking, all for "the common good."

Morris Hillquit, official chairman of the "socialist" party, spoke on political matters, and the biggest thing he could think about is the "morals" of Tammany, insulting not only the Unemployed Delegation railroaded by the capitalist judges, but also the unfortunate victims of capitalism who are called "criminals," by saying that "there is little moral choice between the Tammany judge and the criminal at the bar." If a Tammany judge is not a grafter personally, he can railroad jobless workers to prison with the entire approval of the "socialist" party.

COMMUNISTS STORM POLISH CONSULATE. BUDAPEST.—Because of bosses' execution of their comrades at Lemberg, Communists here, shouting "Down with imperialism!" and "Long live the Soviet Union!" stormed the Polish Consulate.

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# WIDEN SCOPE OF R. I. L. U. CONGRESS PREPARATIONS

By I. YUZEFOVICH

SIX weeks are left to the Fifth Congress of the Red International of Labor Unions. It might therefore be expected that the drive to prepare for the Congress locally in all the different countries ought to be in full swing. Actually, the organizations affiliated to the R.I.L.U. are only now getting down to the job of developing this campaign.

And if the rest of the work to prepare for the Congress is going to proceed at the same tortoise pace it is going at now, this cannot in the upshot but bring about the breakdown of the entire political and organizational campaign in connection with the Congress and the celebrating of the Tenth Anniversary of the R.I.L.U.

The findings of the Sixth Session of the R.I.L.U. Central Council lay it down perfectly plain that the campaign of preparation for the Congress must be of an essentially mass character and that these preparations must be concentrated primarily and directly in the industrial plants, in the pits, at your big railway junctions, on board ship, in a word, everywhere at the point of production.

It stands to reason, of course, that only provided this campaign involves the effective mobilization of all the men and means at the command of the R.I.L.U. affiliated organizations that it will be really successful and furnish valuable results of far-reaching political and practical effect—only if every member of the revolutionary trade unions and every supporter of the minority movement is roused, is really up and doing, and got to perform definite jobs fixed upon specially for each individual follower of our movement.

Promises Were Good.

All the national representatives who took the platform at the Sixth Session of our Central Council were unanimous in urging that there could not, must not, be a single conference, national, or local trade union conference or full delegate meeting, not even a single trade union meeting, aye, not even a mass workers' meeting, allowed to pass without the question of the Fifth R.I.L.U. Congress and the Tenth Anniversary of our International being raised and thorough discussion initiated on all the basic issues of the international revolutionary trade union movement in its present stage marked of forward advance.

Actually, the fact has to be recorded with regret that far from all our affiliated organizations are applying the findings of the Sixth Central Council Session and the R.I.L.U. instructions regarding the preparations for the coming Congress.

Despite the short interval left till the Congress meets, many of these organizations still display a surprising complacency towards, nay, totally unwarranted neglect to this highly important mass campaign involving such tremendous political implications.

Passivity Means Opportunism.

At bottom, this snail's pace in developing the preparatory work for the Congress is nothing more or less than evidence of right opportunist tendencies within the ranks of the revolutionary trade union movement. For one of the signs of right-opportunist tendencies and sentiments has been, and still remains, a supercilious attitude towards, more, an actual underestimation of the leading role of the R. I. L. U.—that fighting H. Q. of the revolutionary trade union movement. A neglect of and failure seriously to consider the job of providing internationalist education for the working masses, getting them thoroughly acquainted with the experience gained in the international struggle and to use that experience in the fights of the working class.

It cannot be stressed too strongly that the campaign of preparations ought not to take the line only of organizing elections and allowing the delegates' seats; beating up funds and sending across delegates—the technical side of the business.

Yet, properly speaking, in many cases, this is all that the campaign is being boiled down to. The Fifth Congress will only be a general review of our forces, will only afford an opportunity to verify our achievements and find out our weak points, our mistakes, the weak sections in our work, and the gaps in our line, if and providing the entire work of preparation is effected along political lines.

The Fifth Congress of the Red International of Labor Unions meets in a setting that is darkened by a steadily extending world crisis and increasing unemployment that contrasts most markedly with the developing advance of the revolutionary movement. It gathers at a time, when a steady progress is going forward at both poles, as it were, of the capitalist world, which is responsible for the accumulation of a vast amount of fighting energy and the mobilization of all available forces for the coming class battles that will be of such decisive importance.

In this setting of developing class struggles, the preparations for the Fifth Congress ought to be made the utmost use of to consolidate our organizations locally, in their different countries, and must be made a means wherewith to "activate" all the forces of the world revolutionary trade union movement.

These preparations must be used to strengthen the R. I. L. U. in every possible way as the fighting staff of the trade union movement and as possible means of paving the way for enabling the world revolutionary trade union movement to meet and lead the movement of the masses in complete readiness, and to lead them to victory with the fewest losses.

Criticism—Self-Criticism.

For this reason, the whole preparatory campaign must be so constructed as to summarize the results of the activities carried on by the revolutionary trade union organizations in their respective countries, while they at the same time summarize the results of the R. I. L. U. activities and discuss the chief sections that will be considered by the Fifth Congress.

It behooves us in all seriousness, with the knife's edge of bold revolutionary criticism, to ascertain what are the weak places in our work, and to do so without losing over any mistakes committed, any shortcomings and defects that are found out, to secure the submission of these questions only to the masses.

It is not enough to summarize results, it is necessary to ascertain what are our weak points, and to plan remedial measures to utilize the campaign of Congress preparations.

arations for the immediate rectification of mistakes that have been allowed to take place, for the purpose of getting rid of those shortcomings that are already to be seen, while strengthening the weakest and most vulnerable points in our work, and transforming the revolutionary trade unions and minority movements into really mass militant revolutionary trade union organizations.

The preparations must be used to make of these unions and minorities fighting mass organizations not in name alone and not only in regard to the tasks they set out to solve, but in their essence, in their inner content and working methods as used in carrying on their activities from day to day.

It is important that the delegations to the Fifth Congress of the Red International of Labor Unions should not only get a chance once again to probe into the weak points in their work, into their mistakes, and any falling away from policy they may have allowed, but also to enable to tell us what they have already done during the period of Congress preparations to improve their activities, to carry out the authoritative decisions of the Sixth Central Council Session, to apply in actual practice the policy steering for the independent leadership of economic struggles, to recruit new tens and hundreds of thousands of members, and to carry on the struggle to win the most important sections of the working class.

For An Accounting.

While developing the preparations for the Fifth Congress and the Tenth Anniversary of the R.I.L.U. taking stock of the road that has been left behind in the heroic struggle of the proletariat, checking up the "pluses" and "minuses" in our work, and discussing the practical tasks of the revolutionary trade union organizations at the present stage of the movement's forward advance, it is essential at the same time to take careful note of the way the policy and practical guidance of the R.I.L.U. has been twisted this way or that, in all activities locally, to bring to the fore in all seriousness everything that is new in the labor movement, thoroughly to analyze the happenings of the last few years, (especially of the recent past, in connection with the world crisis, the offensive policy of the capitalists, and the shifting that have taken place inside the working class), to make the exceptionally rich international and national experience gained in the struggle, the common knowledge of all and to ponder over what must be done to consolidate the revolutionary trade union organizations locally, to increase their specific gravity to transform them into genuine militant organizations of the masses, as well as to secure the all-round consolidation of the R.I.L.U. as the fighting center of the international trade union movement.

Preparations must be carried out not only in the urban and industrial centers alone. It is important that they should also be developed among the agricultural workers as well. From what information we already have to hand it is not to be seen that this part of the findings taken by the Sixth Session of our Central Council in regard to the Fifth Congress preparations has been given proper consideration and applied in practice.

Yet this is a job that acquires the greatest conceivable significance at the present day when the imperialists are making feverish preparations for an armed attack upon the USSR for the purpose of crushing the first country in the world to know the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The land workers happen to be that huge reserve on which the bourgeoisie will draw to fill up draft after draft of soldiers for their imperialist armies. More: today the workers on the land are being subjected to a perfect spate of fascist agitation and propaganda. It is from their midst, too, that the fascists are recruiting fighters for their semi-military bands.

For this reason, our preparations campaign must be made the jumping off point for endeavors and rally wholehearted efforts to rope in the enormous mass of the organized and unorganized land workers, to get them brought within the orbit of the influence wielded by the revolutionary trade union organizations, and to stamp out what influence is held among the rural workers by the fascists and the social-fascists.

Link City to Farm Workers.

It would be a good idea, and most advisable, to organize special workers' "brigades" from the industrial workers which could be sent to the countryside to establish contact with the farm workers, hold mass meetings there, recruit new members and supporters for the revolutionary minority movement, organize the election of delegates, and so on.

Again, we may ask whether it is possible effectively to develop political and organizational preparations on a broad basis for the coming congress of the R.I.L.U.'s tenth anniversary unless something is done to mobilize your revolutionary trade union press and your shop papers to this end and the fullest use made of them.

As far as can be judged from the revolutionary trade union papers and factory papers we receive, barring "La Vie Ouvriere" and the illegal organ of the Italian G.C.L., the "Battaglia Sindacale," our press has failed so far to begin any broad campaign of preparations for the congress. More, has not thrown anything like a real strong light on the most outstanding decisions of the Sixth Session of the R.I.L.U. Central Council.

What About It—Labor Unity?

Surely it might be taken for granted that the first thing the revolutionary trade union press ought to have undertaken without fail was the job of effecting a broad mobilization of working class public opinion around the Fifth Congress, to set discussion going in its columns, to get the workers at large to take part in this discussion, and to get the men and women workers correspondents of the movement to contribute their items on the subject.

None of the different papers of the revolutionary trade union movement have yet shown any real activity in this direction and are taking a long time to get moving—neither the press of the trade union opposition of Germany, more particularly the "Betrieb und Gewerkschaft," "The Worker" of the National Minority Movement, "Labor Unity" of the Trade Union Unity League of the U. S. A., nor the organs of the revolutionary trade union press of Czechoslovakia and other countries.

Be it also added that both the work and findings of the Sixth Session of the R.I.L.U.



Trying to Put Salt on the Tail of the Lightning

Central Council have been dealt with in nothing like adequate fashion so far and over them most unsatisfactorily.

We are entitled to demand that the Communist Party and its press should also give every assistance to promote the development of a broad campaign of preparations for the Fifth Congress and the tenth anniversary of the R.I.L.U.

"THE Comintern Presidium," reads the resolution of the enlarged presidium of the E.C.C.I. dealing with the preparations of the Fifth Congress of the Red International of Labor Unions, attaches the greatest importance to the work of thoroughly preparing the ground for the Fifth R.I.L.U. Congress and instructs all sections to carry out this work on the basis of international revolutionary competition." The Communist Parties everywhere have failed so far, however, to get really down to this job and carry out this plain instruction.

What happened with the findings of the Sixth Session of the R.I.L.U. Central Council? Most of the Party papers not even printing its decisions and the majority of the Party organizations doing nothing to give them wide publicity among the masses, may very easily happen once again in the case of this Congress.

The resolution passed by the E.C.C.I. Presidium instructs all Communist Parties to verify how the decisions of the Fourth R.I.L.U. Congress and its Sixth Session have been implemented, to ascertain what is the state of the activities conducted by the Communist fractions, to extend and improve the work of the independent revolutionary trade unions, to verify the work of the minority movement generally and test its working methods, to initiate discussions from all angles in the Party columns of the main problems confronting the world trade union movement, and to allocate special pages in their press to deal with the Fifth R.I.L.U. Congress.

What news we already have, indicates that the different Communist Parties are still sticking to their attitude of passivity towards the Fifth Congress preparations and really have done nothing so far.

Party Initiative Needed.

The resolution adopted by the E.C.C.I. enlarged Presidium makes it incumbent on the Communist Parties "to take the initiative to secure discussion among the masses of all the problems of the Congress? What, we may ask, has been the concrete share taken by the activities of the different Comintern sections to train contingents of active militants for the R.I.L.U.?"

Again, what papers of the Party press have already made a serious start to implement the decisions of the E.C.C.I. enlarged Presidium? How are we to explain the slow pace at which this campaign is being developed? Finally, when are they really going to get down to the actual preparations for the Fifth Congress and the tenth anniversary of the R.I.L.U.? These are all questions that await their answer and must be answered here and now.

It scarcely requires to be added that the Red International of Labor Unions and its different sections will only be able to carry out the extremely complicated and most militant tasks facing them at the present stage of the class struggle, that the trade unions and minority movements will only be able to develop into really mass, fighting organizations guiding the workers in the process of mass economic struggles and consistently apply the policy that calls for the independent leadership of economic fights, when they get real and tangible active support in all their work not only from the Communist International, but also from the Communist Parties in the different countries.

IT WAS already pointed out at the Sixth Comintern Congress that everything possible had to be done to further strengthen the R.I.L.U. Shortly afterwards it was recorded that at the Tenth E.C.C.I. Plenum that "the Comintern and its sections must give every possible support to the work of enlarging the R.I.L.U., by popularizing its decisions and steadily strengthening the International and its affiliated organizations."

It will do no harm to remind all Communist Parties of these most authoritative decisions precisely at this juncture when, in the course of the campaign of preparations, stock is being taken of the R.I.L.U.'s activities in the interval since it held its Fourth Congress, when the work of its sections is being verified, when a searching criticism and self-criticism is being used to bring to light the weak points and gaps in our work, to seek out ways and means of improving that work, and to build up our organizations anew both in respect of the inner content of their activities and their organizational forms and working methods.

Step On It!

Time and tide wait no man! Not a moment must be lost. All members of the revolutionary trade unions, every supporter of the minority movement, all who stand for the consistent prosecution of the class struggle, all who are fired with a will and readiness to fight the fresh pressure the capitalists are bringing to bear on the working class, to fight the new way of capitalist rationalization and unemployment, who are against the Young Plan and against both social-fascism and fascism, and who are in favor of the seven-hour working day, of state unemployment insurance, and who stand for the workingclass revolution, must be got to bear their share in this mass political and organizing campaign of preparations for the Fifth Congress and tenth anniversary of the R.I.L.U.

Preparations for the Congress must be the focal point of all our organizations' consideration and attention. They must rouse the mass of their members to an activity greater than they have ever displayed before, must awaken the interest of the unorganized working class in our movement, and transform the passive members of our organizations into active recruiters, agitators and fighting militants.

The preparations for the Congress will show to what extent our organizations are in touch with the masses, are able to set them in movement, to draw out their creative initiative and guide and develop their independent self-activity.

They will show how far the members of the revolutionary unions or supporters of the minority movement have direct contact with their own organizations, are really interested in their fate, are anxious to see them develop, feel themselves part of the bigger team that is pulling in the one direction, are enthused and live by and for its interests.

They will show, further, to what extent a direct part is taken in our revolutionary activities not only by the active militants but also by the broad masses of the workers generally, how far they value their organization, how far their direct participation in the everyday work of their organization determines the direction of their activities, to what degree our organizations have reorganized themselves, got rid of their lack of contact with the outer world of labor, lifted themselves out of the rut, shed the routine of trade-unionistic outlook, and made a break with what are often bureaucratic methods of working.

Both here in the center and outside in the different sections, every bolt and lever of our machine must be examined and studied by the masses themselves in this mass campaign. This is the meaning behind and the real job of this broad mass campaign of Congress preparations.

It is essential to explain and lay bare, to go over again and again, the aims and objects of the R.I.L.U. and its organizations to every worker, no matter how backward, to explain to him and his fellow toilers the leading role of the International and its sections in the economic battles of their class.

Every report submitted, every speech delivered, that deals with the Fifth Congress must be linked up with the vital issues of the given national or local organization, must be connected with the local question affecting the broad masses of the working class at any given moment which bear any relation to their needs and the interests of the struggle.

Every article, every item, every leaflet, we print in connection with the Congress must speak to the workers in a plain and simple language they can understand.

What we want, then, are top-pressure speeds in our work of developing the drive towards the Fifth Congress and the tenth anniversary of the R.I.L.U., a development of that campaign on a broader scale and with a bolder sweep.

## Workers! Join the Party of Your Class!

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# THE REPORT OF THE SIMON COMMISSION

A Cynical Imperialist Document.

By V. CHATTOPADHYAYA.

WHENEVER British imperialism finds itself in difficulties in any of the areas exploited and plundered by it, or whenever it is forced to expand the social basis of imperialist rule in order to obtain wider native cooperation in its wars of aggression, it resorts to the appointment of "Royal Commissions" which go out to "investigate" the situation "impartially" and then make "recommendations" of reforms to his majesty's government. During the last three years we have witnessed the sending out of many important commissions whose findings have meant more oppression and more intensive exploitation to the natives of the colonies. We need only mention the Hilton-Young Commission of East Africa and the recent Palestine Commission among the most important besides the various commissions sent to India.

In India British imperialist rule rests mainly on the support of the feudal princes, the great landowners, the industrial and commercial bourgeoisie, and the upper strata of the professional and educated sections (lawyers, journalists, university teachers, etc.) who represent the interests of the bourgeoisie and the landlords and who supply the leaders in their political agitation. Four separate commissions were appointed to deal with each category, but their work was to be closely coordinated in order to secure the best results for the stability of imperialist domination. The Butler Committee examined the "grievances" of the Indian princes (of whom there are said to be no less than 680) and the object of the committee was to separate the area administered by the princes, constituting one-third of India, from any political or administrative connection with the new reformed India that was to be created. The Indian princes are now to be placed directly under the crown. The interests of the landowners were protected by the "Agricultural Commission" whose terms of reference omitted any mention of land tenure and whose object was to examine how agriculture was to be improved, and the peasant given more facilities in order to raise his purchasing power and make him a better customer for British manufactured goods and a better tax payer for British imperialist wars.

The interests of the industrialists are being protected by the so-called Whitley Commission on Labor, whose report is expected shortly and whose investigation is of the conditions of labor are deliberately aimed at destroying the revolutionary trade union movement and the independence of the Indian working class. And for the political representatives of the bourgeoisie whose agitation was growing dangerous in so far as they had succeeded in drawing in the masses, the Simon Commission was appointed in November, 1927.

The outstanding fact about the Commission was that its seven members, all Englishmen, represented all the three British capitalist-imperialist parties, the Tories, the Liberals and the social-fascists, and the report they have now published after two and a half years of "work" is ostentatiously declared to be "unanimous on all fundamental matters" and "will be found to be without dissenting minute." In other words, the two "Labor" members of the imperialist commission are in absolute agreement with this most cynical expression of imperialist arrogance and hypocrisy, with the proposals for continuing the stranglehold of British capital on the Indian masses, while their chief, Ramsay MacDonald, is giving the Indian masses practical demonstrations every day of bombing planes, tanks and machine-guns as instruments for the "progressive realization of reasonable government in India."

The Simon Commission's report distinctly points out in its introduction that the "governing conditions" for all schemes for India were laid down in the pronouncement made on August 20, 1917, by Montagu, then secretary of state for India. That pronouncement was made under the direct pressure of the war, and "no challenge was issued by any party in the state." And what were the "governing conditions" laid down by Montagu with the full support of the Labor Party? He declared:

"The policy of his majesty's government, with which the government of India are in complete agreement, is that of increasing association of Indians in every branch of the administration with a view to the progressive realization of responsible government in India as an integral part of the British Empire."

This policy laid down by a liberal imperialist minister in 1917 is exactly the policy adopted at the Labor Party conferences, and it is of interest here to point out how even the language of that imperialist pronouncement has been reproduced in the resolution on India recently passed at the Berlin session of the executive committee of the Second International on May 12.

The policy assumes firstly, that the British empire is the last word in human development and that it is eternal and indestructible; secondly, that India is doomed to remain an integral part of that eternal empire; thirdly, that by the "increasing association of Indians" in the "administration," i. e., in the machinery of exploitation and oppression, responsible government will be progressively realized in that integral part of that eternal empire.

Ridiculous as these statements are, they form the basis of the Simon report. And the document that has now been published has not even the merit of saying anything new or original, or even of supplying any arguments that have not been the stock-in-trade of the imperialist bandits during the last fifty years whenever the question of Indian freedom has been raised. There is not a single chapter which has not been more or less copied from the publications of the government or been drawn up by the permanent officials of the imperialist administration.

The report is being issued in two volumes. Volume I was issued on June 10 and studies "the conditions of the Indian problem," while Volume II, which is to be issued on June 24 [this article was written June 12.—Editor] will contain the commission's conclusions and recommendations. The first volume just issued contains the whole imperialist poison needed to create the impression that India is unfit for freedom and therefore needs British rule. Two weeks are allowed for this poison to soak into the minds of the "British people," that is, especially the British workers, in order to prepare them for the scheme of imperialist stabilization evolved in Volume II.

It is impossible in the course of a short article to expose all the lies of which the report is made up, though there is nothing new

in these lies and they have been answered in every detail by the widespread revolt of the Indian masses and the solidarity fight for independence. But it is necessary to point out that the "statistics" quoted by the report, mainly from the census report of 1921, are deliberately used for misleading the ignorant. This is the statistical picture of India, as presented by imperialism:

A False Picture. Population, 320,000,000 divided into numerous races and religious communities always at war, viz., 220,000,000 Hindus, 70,000,000 Mohammedans, 3,000,000 Sikhs, 3,000,000 Christians, etc., of the Hindus 50,000,000 pariahs suffer from the social tyranny of the remainder under the domination of 14,000,000 Brahmins; there are 680 princes; there are 222 languages; 2,300 different castes; only 14.4 per cent of men and two per cent of women are literate; etc. etc. Conclusion: it is a crime to withdraw the British army and let the poor people tear each other to pieces, for the Panjabis who supply 62 per cent of the imperialist army would destroy the "peaceful unity of a self-governing India" by attacking the "non-martial" races.

Now, it can easily be shown that the census statistics are wrong and the method of presenting them deliberately misleading. For instance, the census states that there are 222 languages and this figure is repeated by most people without studying the census report. As a matter of fact, there are no more than 13 languages in India, if the subject is to be politically considered, and it is just imperialist trickery to enhance the impression of diversity in order to show that no "unity" can be possible in India—except united slavery to British rule. We quote this example of languages as a typical instance of the use of statistics by imperialism to justify its existence. But the Indian masses are learning how such problems as languages and national minorities have been solved by the proletarian dictatorship.

The main "arguments" presented by the Simon report are: Hindu-Muslim religious riots; rigid caste system; the "untouchables," the religious minorities; general illiteracy; princes; external enemies; internal disorder; terrible condition of women, etc.

We cannot go into these questions here. But a few quotations may prove interesting. With regard to the Hindu-Muslim riots, the report confesses that things have become worse since the system of separate electorates for the two religious communities was introduced for the municipal, provincial and central legislatures by the "reforms" of 1919. "The true cause," says the report, "is the struggle for political power and for the opportunities which political power confers." When it is remembered that only 2.2 per cent of the population, representing only the propertied class, have a vote, it is obvious that imperialist policy has deliberately created this system to encourage strife, aided by the machinations of the police. But in unguarded moments the report tells the truth. It shows that the "operations of large-scale industry" bring together men of different castes and religions "in the mills and the mines," where these differences do not exist. Similarly, regarding the 260 great landowners of Oudh who belong to both communities, the report admits that "their common interests cut across the communal divisions." In other words, in spite of imperialist intrigue, the horizon class line is cutting across the vertical caste and religious lines, as has been amply shown during the present mass revolt.

The report deals with illiteracy and refers to urban and rural conditions, to the terrible housing conditions of the workers in Bombay and other cities, to the indebtedness of the peasant, etc. etc. But not even the "Labor" members of the commission mention a single word to show the connection between these facts and imperialism. When they state that "any quickening of general political judgment . . . of the average Indian villager is bound to come very slowly indeed," they seem never to have heard of the October Revolution.

The most unblushing part of the report deals with the army in India. In speaking of the "defense and security" of India, the authors say:

"India has to carry a constant burden of anxiety and provide against actual danger on her north-west frontier which are wholly without parallel in the case of the self-governing dominions. India throughout history has had to endure a series of incursions by foreign invaders, who have forced their way through the defiles in the north-west and at other points where a gap was found in the immense mountain barrier which cuts off India from the rest of Asia."

So the imperialist bandits that came by sea are now remaining there to "protect" India against "foreign invaders." Incidentally, of course, those gaps and defiles in the mountains of the north-west are useful to these bandits for the reverse process of making incursions into Afghanistan and the Soviet Union.

As far as the reception of the report in India is concerned, it is described by the nationalist press as an insult and it may be taken for granted that it will be rejected by the nationalist leaders as a basis of negotiations with the government. Not only the National Congress but a number of moderate leaders not belonging to the congress had boycotted the Simon Commission when it was collecting "evidence" in India, and it is not likely that they will today openly accept the Simon report. They will demand that the round table conference be called without reference to the report. The main proposals contained in Volume II are likely to be: abolition of darchy in its present form; provincial autonomy for most provinces; administrative separation of Burma from India; placing of the princes directly under the crown; retention of finance, army, police, foreign affairs, and the north-west frontier province in the hands of the central government; some form of separate electorates for the different religious communities; slight enlargement of the franchise. But no word of "dominion status." [When the second volume was printed over a week after this article was written it contained all the provisions foreseen by Chatterji except that certain princes are brought into a federal assembly.—Editor.]

These reforms may satisfy the moderates, liberals and some congress leaders, but will fail to receive support from the rank and file of the National Congress. An intensification of their activities, especially among the peasantry, may therefore be expected during the next few months.