

## Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

WHISKERS preferred should be in for a bull market if the leading exponent of hirsute chin protection in American politics should decide to be a candidate for the G. O. P. presidential nomination. Our man is Charles Evan Hughes. Charlie, being a cute politician does not throw his hat directly into the ring. He sends it C. O. D.

ON his return from Europe, the leading international legal expert of the Standard Oil Co., of New York, nominated Calvin Coolidge for reelection. Now, unless I am a worse prophet than I have been in the past (I was the first to predict the nomination of the Coolidge-Dawes team) Calvin Coolidge will be busily engaged after his present term doing anything else except acting as Wall Street's janitor in the white house. This does not mean to say that Hughes will fall into the job.

HUGHES is a brainy capitalist flunkie, yet it is doubtful if brains are an essential qualification for the presidency. Even his most ardent admirers never gave Coolidge credit for a normal supply of gray matter, but he turned out to be one of the most successful presidents in the history of the country. There are thousands of hungry college professors who never have enough money to take their watches out of pawn who are quite willing to offer their services to a brainless president for a moderate salary.

AS has been stated in this column on another occasion most of Wall Street's troubles with its presidents (Continued on Page Two)

## CLOAK WORKERS MEET FOR DRIVE ON SWEATSHOPS

Portnoy, Hyman Call Meeting In 'the Garden'

Unbearable conditions in the cloak and dress shops of this city have led to the calling of a mass meeting of all cloak and dressmakers in Madison Square Garden on Saturday, Sept. 10th, at 2 P. M.

The call for this meeting is issued by Louis Hyman, manager, and Julius Portnoy, secretary, of the Joint Board Cloak and Dressmakers' Union, and according to the announcement, this will mark the beginning of a drive to overcome the present deplorable working conditions by ending the strife which has been weakening the union for the past two seasons.

### Sweatshop Conditions Back

"Ever since Morris Sigman, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, began his systematic expulsion policy the standards in our industry have been steadily falling," says Louis Hyman.

"Sweatshop conditions such as existed previous to 1910, once more prevail in this city. There are more than 800 non-union shops in the garment center, where people are working 50 and 60 hours a week—instead of 44 hours as prescribed by the union agreement; where they work Sundays and holidays, and for all this receive \$25 and \$30 less than they did when the shorter work week was in force.

"As a result, even in union shops, the standards have been destroyed and wages reduced so that the most skilled worker cannot earn a living wage. There is now very little difference between a union and a non-union shop. Piecework has been restored—in violation of the contract. Speed-up systems have been introduced. And the vicious sweatshop and home-contracting system has spread throughout the industry like a plague.

### Sigman Has No Support

"Mr. Sigman is powerless to control this situation because he has lost the confidence and support of the workers. He has tried to keep himself in office and maintain power thru the use of force; but by employing methods of intimidation and terror he has lost the membership. Altho his drive to compel all workers to register has been going on for 9 months, there are still hundreds of shops where the entire force refused to respond to appeals and various forms of coercion.

"There is a wide-spread determination among the cloak and dressmakers that this devastation struggle in the union must end. Saturday's mass meeting in Madison Square Garden will begin a vigorous offensive against Mr. Sigman and those allied with him who are responsible for disrupting our entire union by their policies of the past two years. The workers are ready to act, and the 'Sweatshop Garden' meeting will be a success fact."

# LEGIONNAIRES ARE SEGREGATED IN FRANCE

### GUNMEN WANTED TO WAR ON RUSSIA!

By FRED ELLIS



## UNHEROICALLY HIDE BEHIND PARIS POLICE AS WORKERS' FURY MOUNTS

### French Labor Refuses to Participate in Fete for Legion as Cops Patrol France

PARIS, Sept. 6.—While the so-called "veterans" and "heroes of No Man's Land" are taking refuge behind the uniforms and weapons of thousands of armed police who are guarding all the landing-stages at Havre where the American Legionnaires are disembarking, and are massed in all the railway stations and

for long distances outside the cities thru which the trains bearing the unpopular invaders must pass, the French workers far from violently retaliating for the insult which they feel is implied in the arrival of the Legionnaires on French soil, are taking solemn measures to ensure that the khaki-tourists meet an absolute boycott by French Labor. The French workers have established a united front on this issue and the American Legion is being received in complete silence by the masses.

**Terrorism for Workers.** In spite of the efforts of the French government to terrorize the workers and to destroy the influence of L'Humanite by throwing its editors into jails, the leading organ of French Labor is still at the head of the workers in their protest against activities of the Legion and of the French government in welcoming them.

Resolutions and protests are pouring into all the Labor organizations in Paris and thruout France, demanding that the workers take definite boycott action against the American Legionnaires.

**Trade Unions Enraged.** The Confederation Generale du Travail, the French Federation of Labor, in a resolution declaring that the arrival on French soil of the advocates of the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti is a direct provocation of the French working class, urges the workers to receive the demonstrations of the Legionnaires and the war propaganda which the government is linking up with their celebrations with silent contempt. The Confederation expresses the overwhelming feelings of the French workers.

The administrative committee of the Socialist Party also has issued a refusal to participate in any of the ceremonies prepared for the reception of the American Legion, and has declared that the arrival of the "veterans" in France is an outrage "to the universal conscience." "We intend," the resolution states, "to protest against the clearly nationalist and reactionary character of the demonstration on the morrow of the judicial murder of Sacco and Vanzetti."

**Skulk Behind Police.** The khaki uniforms of the Legionnaires are growing more familiar on the boulevards where they are seen loafing under police protection in groups of two and three along the Seine culverts or drinking in front of the open cafes of Montmartre, a favorite haunt of thieves, prostitutes and wealthy Americans who are spending their dollars in the Paris dives. Most of the khaki-boys are depressed. The feeling of segregation which the contempt of the French workers has effected is as profoundly demoralizing as the rain that has kept falling on the Americans. Not only are most of the former "heroes" afraid to go openly on the streets without an escort of police but the trip to Paris which has already cost every man a pretty penny, is threatening to end in disaster. No wonder the "boys" are blue.

### May Fly High but Won't Be Recognized Anymore

PARIS, Sept. 5.—Jean Callizo, whose name was stricken from the list of French aviators because of an alleged fraudulent claim of a world altitude, will receive no recognition for any attempts he may make in the future to set new aviation records. All the aviation records claimed by Callizo, were declared void by the French aero society today. The organization has asked the aeronautic international federation to corroborate its action.

## 200,000 MOSCOW WORKERS CELEBRATE YOUTH DAY IN HUGE DEMONSTRATION IN RED SQUARE

(Special to the Daily Worker). MOSCOW, USSR, Sept. 6.—International Youth Day was celebrated with the greatest enthusiasm thruout the Soviet Union. Youth parades, nuclei and public meetings were among the features of the celebration here.

More than 200,000 workers attended the mass demonstration and parade in the Red Square. Among the speakers at the meeting were representatives from the Communist Youth International and the German Young Workers' delegation which is now in Moscow. Slogans calling for a vigorous fight against the danger of a new imperialist war and for the strengthening of the Soviet Union were raised at the meeting.

## Coal Companies Break United Lockout Front As Fall Orders Pile Up

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 6.—The autumn demand for coal has put over 10 per cent of Illinois' 100,000 miners back to work though the lockout of April 1st is still nominally in force. Two operators, the Kickapoo Mining Co. and the Hanna City Mining Co., who had signed paid advertisements stating that they would not reopen under the old scale, have done so nevertheless, putting a bad dent in the public front of the Coal Operators Ass'n. of Illinois.

## ILLINOIS MINER UNION AND BOSS TALKING TERMS

### Rumor Lockout Will End With Jacksonville Scale

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—Termination of the coal lock-out that has tied up soft coal mining in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Western Pennsylvania may result tomorrow from a conference of officials of the mine operators and the United Mine Workers' Union here, it was reported today.

A new wage agreement, based on the Jacksonville wage scale, is in sight, and tentative agreements have already been reached by both parties of the conflict, it was said.

That the strike has been definitely settled was denied by C. E. McLaughlin, secretary of the Illinois Coal Operators' Association.

There have been numerous abortive conferences between the officials of District 12 of the U. M. W. A., in which is Illinois, but the reactionary district officers of the union have tried several times to quit the fight on the basis of a formal acceptance of the Jacksonville scale, with actual concessions in the matter of unpaid work, etc., these have been opposed both by the miners and the operators. The miners demand no wage cut, however cleverly disguised, and the bosses want a clear-cut victory, for its effect in crushing down the morale of the workers.

## Lowden, "Farmer's Man For President," Opens New York Headquarters

Presidential campaign headquarters for Frank O. Lowden, former governor of Illinois, were opened today by William H. Crawford, political writer, at the Waldorf-Astoria. Crawford said that if President Coolidge is not a candidate, Lowden will be the choice for the presidency.

The fact that Lowden is more of a banker than a farmer, is not being stressed in his campaign in farmer districts, but goes good in New York.

**Girl 13, Drowns.** Swept out beyond her depth while swimming in the lower bay at the foot of Bayview Avenue, Rosebank, S. I., Genevieve Newman, 13, of 76 Maryland Avenue, Rosebank was drowned today.

## Convention Meets to Elect New C. E. C. and Control Commission

At the time this edition of The DAILY WORKER went to press, the Fifth National Convention of the Workers' (Communist) Party of America was about to meet to decide upon the membership of the Central Executive Committee and the Central Control Commission and to vote upon the proposal of moving the national headquarters of the Party from Chicago to New York. The session is expected to be the last of the convention.

## U. S. COURT WILL TAKE UP CASE OF "DAILY" TODAY

### Judge Burns to Decide Petition for Dismissal

A hearing on the petition for the dismissal of the indictments against The DAILY WORKER for the publication of the poem "America" will be held this morning. Yesterday Joseph R. Brodsky, representing the defendants, appeared ready to argue the motion before Federal Judge Burns, but the hearing was continued until today on the request of Assistant U. S. District Attorney Herman Foster.

**Seek More Indictments.** Those named in the indictment, which is part of the new attack against The DAILY WORKER, are J. Louis Engdahl, William F. Dunne, Alex Bittleman, Bert Miller, David Gordon and Joseph Xalar.

During all of last week members of the editorial, business and mechanical staff of the paper were quizzed by the federal grand jury in an effort to involve additional individuals.

## Celebrate Saint's Day; Blow Up Whole Crowd

NORWALK, Conn., Sept. 6.—One person is dead and many are under treatment here as the result of a premature explosion of reworks during a celebration by the St. Mary of Murgis Society here in the saint's honor, last night, while three men, all residents of Stamford, are under arrest because of the tragedy. Julius Popp, nine years old, of 123 Ely Avenue, died in Norwalk Hospital today as a result of injuries received in the explosion.

## POLICE HOLD SIX FOREIGN WORKERS INCOMMUNICADO IN BOMB FRAME-UP

### Try to Force "Confessions" Following Hours of Grilling; Resembles Sacco-Vanzetti Case

A new Sacco-Vanzetti frame-up is now in the making. Six young, Latin-American workers are now being held incommunicado by the police and continuously grilled in an effort to make them "confess" to a bomb explosion which occurred early Monday morning near the Kings County Court House in Brooklyn.

Detectives yesterday announced that they were carefully scanning pictures taken of the Sacco-Vanzetti protest demonstrations at Union Square in the fond hope that the arrested men may have been snapped in the huge crowds.

**Plan Defense Committee.** Friends of the young men yesterday characterized the arrests as a deliberate frame-up. Plans are being made at once for the organization of a defense committee which will take up the fight for the young workers.

Close similarity between the arrests and those of Sacco and Vanzetti were being pointed out. In the latter case, too, they were charged with the major crime of murder after they had been casually picked up on suspicion of being radicals.

**Foreign Born Workers.** Seven were originally arrested, but one was released tonight. Those held are Mario Medreno, 24, Jesus Silva, 24, Julian De Hoyos, 25, Eugene Fernandes, 26, Jose Rosa Christoval, 25, and Victor Fern, 24.

Medreno, Fern and Silva are Mexicans, the first has been a dishwasher at the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, and the other is a baker employed at the Hotel Bossert, Brooklyn.

Silva works as a dishwasher at Childs Restaurant in Union Square. De Hoyos and Christoval are Porto Ricans. De Hoyos is a laborer and Christoval is a restaurant worker. Fernandes, a Cuban, is a laborer.

**Arrest An Accident.** A "trivial police episode" is responsible for the arrest of the six workers, according to the enterprising detectives who are already taking credit for solving the Brooklyn court house explosion, in addition to a number of other bombings of a similar nature.

Late last night Department of Justice agents who put their heads together with members of the New York bomb squad and Brooklyn detectives and in a composite statement expressed the opinion that "the arrest of the six suspects may also clear up the riddle of the burning of the bridge of the New York and Long Branch road at Matawan, N. J., a fortnight ago."

A call to the Butler St. police station complaining of a "noisy disturbance" at 52 State St., where two of (Continued on Page Two)

## Roumanian Government Lets Its Bessarabian Vassals Die in Flood

BUCHAREST, Sept. 6.—Several hundred dead and 100,000 homeless is the latest estimate of casualties resulting from the floods in Bessarabia.

Railroad and telegraphs are down throughout a wide area while the river Dneister is reported as still rising.

The Roumanian government has done nothing to prevent floods in this province, spending all state revenues on repressive measures and terrorism over the peasants, who want to quit Roumania and join the Soviet Union. Bessarabia was part of Russia, formerly, and was stolen thru aid of the allies, in the great war.

## ALL SOUTH CHINA HIT BY GROWING PEASANT REVOLTS

### British Rush New Units Of Army to Shanghai

SHANGHAI, Sept. 6.—Reports from Hongkong continue to report peasant revolts in southern Kwantung against the right wing administration of the province.

The provincial officials (right wing Kuomintang) have dispatched a punitive expedition against the peasants.

A battalion of British troops arrived here and this move is accepted in Chinese quarters as proof that the British imperialists have abandoned hope of an early capture of the city by Sun Chuan-fang. The northern war lord's forces, despite the encouragement and reliance placed upon them by the foreign business men who were their friends and benefactors while Sun Shuan-fang held Shanghai and the rich surrounding country, are being defeated by the united Nanking and Hankow armies. Ten thousand prisoners have arrived in Shanghai during the last few days. Pukow has been evacuated by the northerners.

## Five Killed in Battle Between Nicaraguans and Wall Street Troops

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Two clashes between Nicaraguan nationalists and the American-organized native constabulary, in which five were killed, were reported to the state department today by Minister Charlelebrehardt, at Managua.

The revolutionists were affiliated with the leaders Sangino and Salgado who have refused to make peace with the Diaz government placed in power by the United States.

## FOUR TENANTS ON FARM FLOGGED FOR "LAZINESS"

### 'Sunrise to Sundown Is Day's Work' Says Boss

TYLER, Tex., Sept. 6.—Details of one of the most brutal cases of flogging were related on the witness stand here today by Mrs. Willie Straps, 23, in the trial of Cain Anderson, wealthy planter.

Mrs. Straps, wife of a tenant-farmer, declared that Anderson and D. Osborne, another tenant on his farm, were two of the four masked men who dragged her from her bed and flogged her with a knotted rope after her husband had been knocked unconscious by the same whipping party. J. H. Richardson and his wife, also tenants, were beaten at the same time.

"Didn't Work Enough." She said that the reason given for the whipping was that they had not worked hard enough.

"We don't want no more laying around 3 o'clock in the afternoon," Anderson is reported to have said. "You must get into the field at sunup, work until 12, go back at 1 and work till sundown."

The technical charge against the landlord is violation of the state anti-mask law.

### Now Say Policeman Crazy

Former Judge Leonard Snitkin, counsel for Daniel J. Graham, the policeman charged with robbing and slaying Judson H. Pratt, construction engineer, today served notice on District Attorney Banton that tomorrow he will move to amend his client's plea to "insanity."



# REFORMISTS IN TUC URGE CLASS COLLABORATION

## Hicks, Bevin, Thomas Want "Election"

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The British reformist labor leaders who have been bringing more and more to the right are openly advocating class collaboration at the Trade Union Congress at Edinburgh.

Concentrating their energies on parliamentary clapnets, leaders like President George Hicks, J. H. Thomas of the National Union of Railwaymen and Ernest Bevin of the Transport and General Workers' Union, introduced a resolution today urging that an immediate election be called.

Hicks Urges Collaboration. With British labor facing a crisis and decisive action on the part of the Labour government, George Hicks at yesterday's session made a plea for class collaboration.

"Practically nothing has been done to establish an effective machinery for industry as a whole," he said. "There are many problems for which joint discussion would prove valuable at the present time. A much fuller use can be made of machinery for joint consultation and negotiation between employers and employees."

"Such a direct exchange of practical views would be of far greater significance than the suggestion which has been made for a spectacular national congress to discuss a vague aspiration toward 'industrial peace.'"

"A discussion along these lines would bring both sides face to face with the hard realities of the present economic situation, and might yield useful results in showing upon what terms co-operation is possible."

## Round World Flyers to Leave Calcutta Today

CALCUTTA, Sept. 6.—The Pride of Detroit, American round-the-world airplane, which arrived here this afternoon from Allahabad, is leaving at daybreak tomorrow for Rangoon.

The 485-mile flight from Allahabad was made in less than five hours today, completing more than 8,000 miles of the record-breaking trip planned by Brock and Schlie.

It is 665 miles to Rangoon, in Burma, and from there the fliers will pass over French Indo-China on the way to Hongkong.

Mellon Stalks Presidency. WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Secretary of the Treasury Mellon returns to his desk this week after a long vacation in Europe.

Crystallization of the administration's tax reduction program is expected within the next sixty days. Treasury officials said today that Mellon probably will not produce any new "Mellon Plans" for the oncoming session of congress, but content himself with merely advising congress.

Mellon returns to Washington to find himself being boomed for the presidency, as Mr. Coolidge's "I do not choose to run" statement was issued while he was abroad.

# VETERAN SHOWS UP LEGION

Editor, Daily Worker:

As a veteran of the World War, I wish to say that the comment on the American Legion in today's WORKER practically hits the nail on the head.

It is a known fact that when the American Legion was formed the vast majority of its members were from among those who never left these shores for overseas (in fact almost exclusively). It also included in its membership the army's clerical workers. That the Legion was subsidized there is hardly any question. No doubt by such organizations as the National Security League whose "patriotism" is "unimpeachable" and whose "100%" variety of patriotism consists of flag waving and urging the "boys" to go out and fight and die to make the world safe for American capitalist investments.

### Besses Stayed Home.

For obvious reasons some of the "boys" never went across. Time and again it came to my attention that the ones who talked most and loudest about how anxious they were to go across never were sent; and those least anxious could not be sent over fast enough; often without training. Is it possible that the boys who were kept home were the ones who could be depended on to faithfully serve the master class at home? The same class that has held a chattel mortgage against the people of England, France and other European nations since even before our entrance into the war and for the protection of which we entered into the conflict?

It seems so, for one of the first things that came to my attention after my arrival home was the activities of the American Legion in breaking strikes in New York City. The Legion had become a strike breaking agency unless it had actually been organized for that purpose. About the time I was asked to join the Legion but I answered that I had not lowered myself to the point where I would willingly join a gang of strike breakers knowing that they were such. After that, of course, there was usually a lengthy discussion.

### Labor Baiters.

On one occasion the socialist party, Mt. Vernon Local, held a meeting in one of the public halls. While I was on the sidewalk in front of the door three or four young men came along, one of whom I recognized as one of the "boys" who had enlisted but remained at home. He did not see me but noticed the placard in the doorway announcing the meeting and started off "what the hell right have that bunch to hold a meeting, we ought to stop it." With that I walked over to him and said, "Hello Carl, why not come in and listen to what is said; you might learn something." Very much surprised, he asked if I was there to support the meeting and when I answered yes my young friend was still more surprised and walked away but would not go in. It was just a case where I knew him and his family and friends and, although many of them were acquainted with my views and sentiments, few knew how close I was to such an "unpatriotic" movement. That is why he was so surprised and walked away.

On another occasion during a discussion with a Legion member and after voicing my opinion of the Legion, he said, "Well, they have a nice club room, nice dances and affairs and I get a magazine every month and it only costs a quarter a month." Is the Legion subsidized?

### Legion Would Fight French.

More recently the convention is a most popular topic among the membership and the expression used by those who anticipate going is what a helver good time we'll have. Summed up that is the real reason for the convention—a good time—and, although I do not deny anybody a good time, the French workers should know the real reason for the convention. They should also know that the American Legion is just a tool of the capitalist class in the United States and a willing one. That, if the capitalists here were to at any time insist upon collecting their "pound of flesh" in the form of interest, etc., on the debts owed them by France, the American Legion would be among the first to ally themselves with the capitalists; even to the point of declaring war on France.

The French people and more particularly the French working class should look behind the camouflage of friendship professed by the Legion and see the monster of national "patriotism" and national prejudice which has been and still is gradually shaping itself into a prejudice and hatred against all who are unwilling to "kow-tow" to a crawl before the capitalist class of the United States. After they have looked behind the camouflage and seen, let them help us tear it away. When the monster is unmasked, should the French veterans, workers and peasants make the Legion Convention impossible in Paris? They know their strength better than I and, if they do, it will be just so much more wonderful than to have made it next to impossible for Marie, Queen of Roumania, to remain here in comfort.

This is from a VETERAN, who was "over there" eight months and knows what some of the battlefields look like, who has cleaned lots of mud off his clothes, who knows of and has seen the destruction wrought in the battle areas and has been thru villages entirely destroyed without a wall left standing. One who was in the war to make the world "safe" for imperialism and plutocracy and the American Legion.

Alexander Fuhse, New York City.

Read The Daily Worker

# Legion Pumps Up War Spirit by Awards for Best Poster of Carnage

Prizes totalling \$1,500 will be "given away" for publicity by the American Legion at the National Poster Art Alliance in the Art Center, here. The awards, which will be given for the poster which best expresses the animating idea of the American soldiers during the late war, are of \$1,000, \$300 and \$200 respectively for the first, second and third best expressions of militarist inspiration.

The awarding of such prizes is part of the routine business of the American Legion's subsidized Intelligence Bureau whose purpose is to see that the workers are kept ignorant, obedient and patriotic. Among the judges of the posters appear the names of the distinguished art critics General John J. Pershing, Admiral William A. Moffatt and Assistant Secretary of War Hanford McNider, an officer of the Legion.

# Mussolini With Eye To War Urges Flying For Young Fascisti

ROME, Sept. 6.—With an eye to the war into which Fascist Italy's imperialist ventures will inevitably lead it, Mussolini is urging Italian youths to learn flying.

In a letter to Fascist deputy Jormi who has just obtained an aviator's license, Mussolini says, "More than ever is it now necessary to fly. All young Fascist Deputies who have your faith and courage should follow your example. It is only in this manner and not by stupid competitions that we can prepare our spirits and our arms for the future of Italy and of Fascism."

# Hold Six Foreign Born For a Frame-Up

(Continued from Page One) the arrested men live was the basis for the gigantic "case" built up by the sleuths.

Bomb Theory an Afterthought. Michael Falvey, a detective was dispatched to the address given, but could find no signs of the disturbance complained of. In the course of his researches, however, he followed Medreno to his apartment, because Falvey explained, Medreno "carried a suspicious-looking package."

In the apartment the detective said he noted a large amount of clockwork, wires, electric batteries, etc., which the young workers explained were used for the making of various mechanical devices, toys, for sale. A large amount of radio material was also found in the apartment.

Falvey was apparently content with the explanation offered for the presence of these instruments, but nevertheless arrested Medreno and Silva and charged them with carrying a "weapon," the sawshovel, in the "suspicious looking package."

Remembers Toys. It was not until the news of the explosion reached him that the detective suddenly became aware of the great possibilities for startling police "discoveries." He returned to the apartment and arrested Silva and De Boyes, they being directly charged with causing the explosion at the courthouse.

When Victor Fern, the 22-year old bakers' apprentice stopped at the State street apartment to visit his friends, he was met by a "dick" who grilled him for some time. When Fern readily admitted his friendship with the young men who had been taken away, he was at once placed under arrest. Before being taken to the station, however, the detective accompanied him to his apartment at 10 Emmett St., which he shared with Christozal.

Find Spanish Book. Here the police found what they consider the most damaging evidence of all, namely, a book on criminology in Spanish, "The Police and Its Mysteries." The so-called "damaging evidence" is a chapter on bombers. Here the detective claims to have discovered a quantity of batteries, lead, etc., which the young men explained they used for the making of toys, a large number of which were in the apartment at the time.

# Parliamentarians Talk On International Trade

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 6.—The interparliamentary commerce conference with American delegates attending, assembled here today to discuss means of closer industrial and commercial co-operation between European nations and the American continent. Problems dealing with emigration, transportation, industry and commerce were dealt with in an address by Angel Pavia, the Italian delegate. The German delegate, Hilferding, who is a member of the Reichstag outlined a plan for handling production through cartels. The Slovakian delegate, Uhler, discussed the problem of distribution of raw materials in industry.

# News of Negro Workers

By MARY ADAMS

The Native Juveniles' Employment Act passed by the South Rhodesia Assembly last year was criticized at the recent annual meeting in London of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society. Mr. A. S. Cripps, a missionary from Rhodesia said the power given in the act would lead to an objectionable form of child slavery. Mr. Hadfield of the legislative assembly pointed out that the act was passed to protect the juvenile. He said the makers of the law had no desire to perfect facilities for wholesale juvenile labor.

Dr. F. L. Underwood, state health officer of Miss., recently issued a statement which said in part: "The inhabitants of the Mississippi delta are threatened by an out-break of pellagra, due to lack of milk in the region." After the flood subsided, many babies died and others were on the verge of starvation, as the farmers in the valley had lost all their cows. The Red Cross sent in canned milk and other supplies as fast as possible, but for a while the suffering was intense. The authorities feared the development of insanity as well as pellagra if relief was delayed too long.

Arthur Hitt, the Negro farmer of Alabama who was forced, after a severe flogging to sell his farm for a pittance, is living somewhere in poverty. The prosecutor, Jim Davis, who is trying to discover how a former grand cyclops happens to hold the deed to Hitt's farm, has had his life threatened. Many other floggings have come to light in the state since. Emory Cobb and Lilly Cobb of Birmingham, Ala., have been found in Cleveland, O. They say they will return to Ala. to testify about the whipping of Lilly Cobb by a masked band one night, if promised protection.

An order signed by Judge W. H. S. Thompson and filed in the Federal Court, directs the K. K. K. to show why it should not be expelled from the western district of Penn., and a receiver appointed for its affairs. A letter written by a former member of the Klan in that state, charges, among other things that the Klan was responsible for the lynching of a Negro at Beaver Falls, Pa.

The Native Registered Voters Relief Act, passed in 1887, has been repealed by the South African Parliament. Those legislators who fought for the retention of the law called it the Magna Charta of the natives. They denied that it served solely to allow natives to purchase liquor. The repeal of the law leaves the natives with no legal protection whatsoever. The Act was their only safeguard against the Pass law, Curfew Bell law, the Color Bar Bill and the Urban Areas Land Acts. The slogan is being heard more and more, "Africa is a white man's country." This slogan has been repeated in the South African legislature. The Act had never been operative in the Cape province.

According to the Cincinnati Union, that city has sunk very low as regards fair play to the Negro. Segregation has become very extreme. From separate housing, separate churches, separate schools and separate bathing beaches, has come to separate play streets for colored children. The Welfare Association, composed of militant colored citizens, is fighting this growing prejudice. But because of colored parasites, (this is the Union's name for them) the Association's task is difficult. Whenever colored people are segregated, a certain number of the group can make a profitable living.

The Los Angeles branch of the N. A. A. C. P. has won its fight against discrimination toward colored citizens at Manhattan bathing beach. Though both the pier and the beach are public property, they had been leased by the city to Oscar Bassonette for the sum of one dollar. Since Bassonette acquired the lease he has consistently barred colored bathers. Recently Dr. Hudson and a party of friends from Los Angeles, were ordered to leave the beach by Bassonette. When they refused to do this, they were arrested. The local N. A. A. C. P. immediately retained Attorney H. Macbeth, who made a vigorous fight. He won the case. Bassonette's lease has been cancelled.

An editorial in the South African World calls an address of Clements Kadalle in England, intemperate. The propaganda of a united front of white and colored workers, organized to liberate themselves has hideous dangers, they declare. "Why it sounds like Communism," says the editor. "Though Kadalle did expel all known Communists from his union, and also refused to attend the 'notorious Brussels Conference,' we are not sure where he stands."

Kadalle is the organizer of the Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union of South Africa. This union has between 30,000 and 50,000 members. It belongs to the Amsterdam International. It publishes a paper, the Worker's Herald. Kadalle is now on his way to this country. He left Africa in May to attend the International Labor Conference in Geneva. From there he went to England on a lecture tour. While in America he will speak throughout the country under the auspices of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

The Pullman company refuses to submit the question of wages and

hours of work of the porters to arbitration. It claims there is nothing to arbitrate. Dwight Morrow of the U. S. Board of Mediation states this in a letter to A. Phillip Randolph, the organizer of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. Mr. Morrow's first offer of mediation between the two parties was refused by the Pullman company. They claimed that Mr. Randolph was not a porter and that they would not deal with an outsider. Besides they have a union which represents the porters. The matter rests here as the Mediation Board has no power to force the Pullman company to meet Mr. Randolph or submit these grievances of the porters to arbitration. The board has dropped the case.

Frank Crawford and four other colored citizens of Atlantic City, N. J., have presented a petition to the Board of Education of that city. This petition is an answer to a recent resolution of the Board. In the petition they point out that many colored children have to travel great distances to reach either of the two schools provided for them. They ask that children be allowed to attend the school nearest to their home regardless of color. And further they ask for a withdrawal of the resolution which designates two schools to which all colored children must go.

Persons coming to a mass meeting at the native tribunal on Gold Coast, West Africa, were met by a squad of police. These officers held unheeded truncheons. They allowed few to enter. They told people the hall was full. The meeting was called to protest against the new constitution and the newly organized provincial councils. The people's cry is: "Save the native institutions." The meeting dispersed early. Officers came late, and finding the hall empty, went to the chiefs' houses and arrested them in their bedrooms. The commissioner of the district is A. F. Fieldgate. A notice written on a piece of rough dirty paper stated that further meetings were prohibited.

In a campaign for more and better schools the colored people of Atlanta, Ga., are publishing some figures. Atlanta has 21,098 colored children of school age. She has 13 buildings for them. Only five of these are in any way modern or up to date. For the coming school year there will be two less schools as one building has been burned down and a school has been abolished. The pupils of these schools will be crowded into the existing schools. Over-crowding was already a bad feature of the situation and now it will be much worse. One hundred ninety-seven classes have a half day session. Fifty-one classes have a triple session. The Atlanta Board of Education, when appealed to, argued that they need not do more for Negro education, as Northern philanthropists do so much. They say that especially need they do nothing for the higher education of the group, since there are these mission schools to take care of high school and college students and those training to be teachers. Atlanta University, Gammon and Morehouse, all supported by Northerners, are in Atlanta.

The Parents' Association of Baltimore County demands a high school in the county to which all students may go. The school authorities refuse to build a high school for colored children. They state they will pay in a Baltimore school, for one-tenth of those in the county eligible for high school. Others, they say, should go to work. The association points out that there are six high schools in the district for white children and none for colored. White students are transported to and from distant schools free of charge. The parents also compare the pay of colored and white teachers. Colored teachers receive from \$200 to \$1,000 less a year than do white teachers of the same training, and who are doing the same work.

"I am considered too radical," said Rev. T. S. Harten, addressing a protest mass meeting in Brooklyn. The meeting was called by the National Equal Rights League to protest against the agitation going on at Rockaway against Negroes.

A white minister, whom Rev. Harten approached for aid in this fight, advised him to be more temperate in his propaganda, like a certain well-known Congregational minister. For several weeks agitation has been going on against the presence of Negroes in Seaside. This movement has been carried through mass meetings and articles in "The Wave," the local paper. Rev. Harten told how he was refused admittance to one of these meetings in Rockaway. William Monroe Trotter, the editor of the Boston Guardian and president of the Equal Rights League, also spoke, urging his hearers to keep up the fight.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

# Current Events

(Continued from Page One)

have been due to the existence of ordered cerebral activity in their white house servants. Wilson tho a loyal tool was a confounded nuisance. Roosevelt had Morgan biting his mustache in the early days of his regime. Harding was not satisfactory because he was inclined to be rebellious after a poker game and Morgan never knew when his man might be grabbed by a cop right in the act of scaling a back-yard fence.

COOLIDGE was the elephant's sniffer. He had no brains. He did not play poker. He did not take a drink since the prohibition law was passed. He would make a splendid king if the monarchical system could be set up here. But the populace is getting tired of so much synthetic virtue and they want a change. So Wall Street must reluctantly cater to the demand. Better have a republican president with a ruby nose than a democrat. The change would cost a lot of money. There are thousands of worthy democrats throughout the land who would have to be purchased.

NEEDLESS to say it will not make a particle of difference to the workers whether whiskers or a clean shave is the fashion in the white house. There are signs, feeble as yet, that the workers are beginning to seriously consider the organization of a Labor Party. When this movement gains momentum we will not have the spectacle of the papers devoting all their space to speculations on the probable candidates for presidential honors on the democratic and republican tickets, and not a line about the political activities of the working class masses.

MAYOR James Walker of New York is enamored of the Mussolini regime and a nodeata of an Italian city declared that the mayor is everything a typical fascist should be. This is not surprising, granting that Walker is praising the black-shirt regime in order to stand in better with the Italian-American politicians in New York, at the same time there is no essential difference between the way Walker's cossack police treat strikers in New York City and the conduct of the Italian fascist militia under similar circumstances. The difference between the two regimes is chiefly on the surface.



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# News from U. S. S. R.

Four Years of Soviet Government in Karabakh Azerbaijan.

During the four years of Soviet government in Karabakh 16 silk factories have been restored. There are 1,100 workers employed in the operating factories. A new big factory is to be built in Stepanakert, the capital of Karabakh, with a capacity of 20,000 looms.

The first hydro station with a capacity of 700 horse-power is now under construction in Karabakh.

About 70 per cent of the Karabakh territory are organized in co-operatives. There are 11 credit co-operatives and 14 co-operative societies with 7,000 members. Agriculture has reached its pre-war level. The number of pupils in the schools has reached the unprecedented number of 25,000 attending 142 schools. Seven clubs have been opened and 95 anti-illiteracy stations. Five hospitals have been built employing 22 doctors and 14 assistant doctors.

Foundations for Big Building in Moldavia.

On August 10th, the foundation was laid in Karabakh, a village in Moldavia, near the Dniester, for a water-pumping station, for irrigation purposes. The station will be supplied with energy from an electric station in Tiraspol, the foundation of which was laid the same day.

Electrification of Transcaucasia.

Prior to the war there were 6 hydro stations with an aggregate capacity of about 4,800 h. p. in Transcaucasia. Now there are already 20 hydro-electric stations. In addition to that, there are 11 stations in construction with a total capacity of 24,000 h. p.

Erection of an Electric Station in Donbas.

The capacity of the Artemov electric station in Donbas was originally projected to be 22,000 k. w. but the project has been changed to 40,000. Work on the station is in full force.

Building in Leningrad.

There is an average of 50,000 workers daily engaged in construction work in Leningrad. About 115 million roubles will be laid out this year on building.

Construction of Dzhulf-Baku Railway.

Work on the Dzhulf railway line is nearing completion. The Dzhulf road is a part of the Dzhulf-Baku line connecting the Baku oil wells with Armenia and the Nakhichev Republic. The length of the line is over 400 kms. So far regular communication has been established along an area of 190,000 kms.

Another Powerful Elevator.

Work has begun in the construction of a powerful grain elevator with a capacity of 150,000 poods, in the village of Novosel, Odessa district. It is intended to increase the capacity of the elevator later to 500,000 poods. The elevator will be completed to mark the tenth anniversary of the October Revolution.

Protests Against the Execution of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The Plenum of the Ukrainian Trade Union Council in Kharkov published today an appeal to the toilers of the world in which it demands, on behalf of 2 million Ukrainian workers, the liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The Trade Union Council of Turkmenistan also demands the liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti. Numerous protest meetings and demonstrations took place in Baku, Tiflis, Rostov, Kiev and many other towns of the U.S.S.R.

Workers' Delegations in the U.S.S.R.

The American workers' delegation on the way to the U.S.S.R. is expected Sunday, August 14, in Moscow. Among the delegates there are: the chairman of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, member of the Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, James Maurer; the former chairman of the Pennsylvania Miners' Union, John Brophy; the editor of the machine workers magazine, Albert Coyle; the former editor of the Colorado trade union paper, Frank Palmer; the chairman of the Estrade workers union, James Fitzpatrick. The delegation is accompanied by a group of economists—professors of the Columbian and Chicago Universities.

A workers' group was organized in Estonia to send a workers' delegation to the U.S.S.R. A delegation will most likely arrive in Russia at the end of September so as to take a trip round the U.S.S.R. and to return to Moscow for the October celebrations.

Industrial Progress in the First Half of 1926-1927.

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Sept. 2.—A review of the industrial activities during the first half of this year shows that on the whole the industrial plans of development have been almost entirely carried out. The aggregate output of industry during that period amounts to 2,585.3 million roubles. This is an increase of 19.4 per cent as compared with the same period of last year. 51.7 per cent of the year's pro-

## American Labor Delegation To Soviet Union States Its Profound Admiration

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Sept. 6.—The first American labor delegation has returned to Moscow after a visit to the Urals, the Caucasus and Ukraine. James Maurer, chairman of the delegation and president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor stated that his visit to the Don basin had made a strong impression upon him.

"To all foreign workers studying the situation in the Soviet Union the Donetz miners impart their faith in the victory of socialist economy," Maurer said.

Within a few weeks American workers will receive correct information about the proletarian state, according to Maurer. "I hope," he concluded, "that the acquaintance of American workers with our reports will be most useful for the common cause of labor."

The American delegation is leaving for the United States on September 13th.

gramme has been carried out.

This favorable situation has been attained by exceeding the limits of the programme in heavy industry in the light industries development has been somewhat slower. The output of the heavy industries during the first half-year amounts to the value of 1,228.3 million roubles. This is an increase of 25.7 per cent. The programme considered an increase of 23.2 per cent. The output of light industry amounts to 1,357 million roubles which is an increase of only 14.2 per cent, while the plan forecasted an increase of 17.4 per cent. In some industries the increase is considerably greater than was expected according to plan. The oil industry shows an increase of 28.5 per cent against 17 per cent projected in the plan; the metallurgical industry shows 30 per cent against 23 per cent; the electro-technical industry shows 34 against 25.9 per cent; lumber shows 39.4 per cent against 22.2 per cent; cotton goods 19.1 per cent against 16.3 per cent; woollen goods 16.6 per cent against 13.2 per cent; leather 33.5 per cent against 21.1 per cent, etc.

On the whole the industrial programme, as may be judged from preliminary figures, will be carried out to the full during the year. It may even be over-stepped. It is quite probable that the light industries will be 2 to 2.5 per cent below the programme. This is primarily due to the fact that the projected advancement of the sugar, dairy and fish industries will not be fully carried out.

The number of workers engaged in industry has increased 5.1 per cent. The plan considered an increase of 7 per cent for the year.

Yugoslav Makes Progress.

The Yugoslav plants have produced metallurgical products during the first three-quarters of this year to the value of 437 million roubles. This is 108 per cent of its programme. Contrasted with the corresponding period of a year ago the production of Yugoslav has increased 88 per cent. Most progress has been made this year in the Lenin plant (turbines in Dniepropetrovsk), the Voroshilov plant (near Dugansk), and the Tomsy plant (in Makeiev). Their output is 11.19 per cent above the plan. The program contemplated for the year will be carried out towards the middle of August.

Wages Increase.

Wages have increased during the first part of this year compared with the same period of last year as follows:

Metal workers	13.4%
Miners	12.8%
Textile workers	15.7%
Chemical workers	12.5%
Food workers	4.1%
Leather workers	14.1%
Wood workers	4.2%

The slight increase in the wages of food and wood workers and others is due to the fact that they had a big rise in wages last year and their earnings are already above the pre-war level. Now their wage increases are smaller.

## DISARMAMENT IS GENEVA CRY AS ALL INTEND WAR

Polish Proposal Suspect; Canada Wants a Seat

GENEVA, Sept. 6.—With England and the United States leading the van in the frantic armament race which they may at any moment turn against one another or against the Soviet Union, and with the other powers preparing for war as fast as their depleted treasuries and man power permit, the frock-coated gentlemen assembled at the eighth annual session of the League of Nations in Geneva have announced that the time is ripe for a general outlawing of war among the nations.

German Menace. Credit for the suggestion is accorded to the Polish delegates whose interest in the proposed non-aggression pact rests upon essential economic and political considerations. Poland is a poor country and is also interested in keeping intact a boundary which is continually threatened upon the western side, as well as within, by the nationalist ambitions of the German Reich and a German minority.

The proposal in its present form would make perpetual the existing western border of Poland. And what the future of the proposition may be very clearly foreshadowed by the extreme trepidation with which it is being viewed both by the German and the British diplomats. Germany still hopes to be able to recover those parts of Silesia which she lost to Poland thru the Versailles Treaty. And England, while desirous of seeing Poland maintained as a buffer state in the political cordon sanitaire which the capitalist powers have thrown around the Soviet Republic, is completely unwilling to be drawn into an arrangement whereby she might be compelled to defend the boundaries of Continental Poland.

Britains Fears Canada.

Canada's candidacy for a non-permanent seat in the Council of the League has been subject of a great deal of recent conjecture here. It is thought that while England favors the seating of the Dominion on the grounds that it would introduce another "British" voice into League affairs, she has a constant dread that Canada's growing financial subordination to the United States, and the consequent danger of Canadian secession and alliance or union with its southern neighbor, might only be hastened by so autonomous a procedure as Canada's taking a seat in the League.

## Coop Housing In USSR Grows; 350,000 Million Roubles Spent In 1927

(Special to DAILY WORKER) MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Sept. 6.—Three hundred and fifty million roubles has been spent this year for cooperative housing construction. This represents a substantial increase over expenditures for cooperative construction last year, when 270 million roubles were appropriated.

Cooperative housing is proceeding by leaps and bounds in the Soviet Union.

## Australian Shearers Send Back Nonunion Tools to Exploiters

The Chicago Flexible Shaft Co. is waging an international campaign of misrepresentation to break the metal polishers' union which pulled 32 grinders and polishers of sheep shearing machinery out on strike last May. The company has falsely told its big Australian customers that its goods are union made, that there are only a few men on strike and that they want to go back to work but the union won't let them and that the dispute is in the hands of the Nat. Metal Trades Assn. "whose high ideals cannot be questioned."

The metal trades association is known the country over as a relentless foe of union conditions and fair labor treatment. The metal polishers' union has had no trouble convincing the Australians that the company is a 100 per cent liar. The return of a consignment of shearing equipment from Australia to the Flexible Shaft concern because of the dispute gave its executives something serious to think about. Australian sheep shearing labor is almost perfectly organized and refuses to touch non-union machinery when there are union goods on the market.

## Airplane Passenger Line to Dempsey Fight

For the first time in the history of American transportation a regular passenger air service will be established to and from a prize fight when the Tunney-Dempsey championship bout is held in Chicago on Sept. 22.

Announcement was made today by Thomas Cook and Son that they will operate a fleet of 20 large passenger carrying machines between New York and other eastern cities and Chicago. Part of the fleet will hop off at Curtiss Field, near this city; other planes will fly from Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore. One of the planes may stop at Albany to pick up passengers.

## Hearst Plane Resumes Its "Non-stop" Flight

OLD ORCHARD BEACH, Maine, Sept. 6.—"Old Glory," the white and yellow (Papal colors) airplane in which William Randolph Hearst essayed to send two hired pilots on a non-stop flight from New York to Rome, got away from this, the first of its stops, today at 12:26 p. m. The plane is a Fokker, the German make which was used so effectively against the allies during the world war.

Keep Up the Sustaining Fund

## The "Histadruth" Congress in Palestine

By J. B. (Jerusalem).

According to the report of its Executive Committee, the "General Jewish Labor Organization" (Histadruth) has about 25,000 members. Such a large number of organized workers would, in view of the smallness of the population of Palestine and the weak development of capitalism in that country itself and in the neighboring countries, signify an almost invincible power, if this organization really represented workers employed in big industry and if it defended the class interests of the workers. But as a matter of fact over a third of the members of the Histadruth are workers who have only recently immigrated from various European countries, are entirely without work and are living on the support provided by the Zionist organization (five shillings per head per week); another third of the members belong to the co-operatives financed by the Zionist organizations, and only a small number of the Histadruth members are actual wage-earners, the greater part in small undertakings or in the Jewish agricultural colonies.

In addition there is the fact that the leaders of the Histadruth are Zionist socialists of various tendencies, who have an eye more to the interests of the workers, and, instead of helping the class struggle of the Jewish and Arab workers against imperialism and the employers, have made it their programme "to realize Zionism by means of close co-operation with the leaders of the Zionist organizations."

In accordance with this policy the third Congress of the "Histadruth," which was held from 5th to 22nd of July in Tel-Aviv, was entirely dominated by the question whether Zionism was on the way to being realized and what conclusions the "Histadruth" must draw for its future work. In view of the disaster which Zionism has suffered in the last two years the leaders of Histadruth were obliged to admit that "at present it is bankrupt." The most prominent leader of "Histadruth," (he is at the same time an outstanding Zionist leader) Dr. Arlosoroff, stated that the slogan: "Zionism in our days" is a Utopia which must be fought.

It was in vain that various other leaders endeavored to hold out big prospects before the Histadruth members. Not one of them was able to propose any concrete measures for a wide-scale continuation of Zionist plans for the liquidation of unemployment and increasing colonization activity. Thus there remained nothing else to do but to appeal in various tones to the petty-bourgeois romanticism of the Histadruth members, to whom was recommended "blind faith" in the Zionist ideals of the Histadruth leaders and "fidelity to the Zionist flag," in spite of everything—in one word: "Hold out for the fatherland!"

What the Zionist majority of the "Histadruth" Congress was unable to give to the Jewish workers in the way of concrete solutions of their vital questions (which are no longer to be found within the circle of ideas of Zionism), they sought to make up by demagogic attacks on the eight delegates of the Workers' Left. The latter had attempted to draw the attention of the Congress to the real measures which are possible and absolutely necessary for the workers, the adoption of which would necessarily involve the discarding of reactionary Zionist ideology, and the transformation of the "Histadruth" into a real workers' organization. The essence of the speeches of the "Left Bloc" was that for the

poverty-stricken and suffering Jewish masses, the course to be pursued was not that of linking up with imperialism and Zionism, but it in the hope of obtaining a few crumbs from the table of the Zionist bourgeoisie or be it in the hope of "an elementary process" which would cause Jewish big capital to flow to the promised land. The way out is rather to be sought in the community of interests with the Arab masses who are being led by the Arab national movement into the emancipatory struggle against imperialism, which movement is being promoted more and more by the economic development and which is being forced upon the population precisely owing to the policy of the imperialists.

This argumentation, which was backed up by numerous facts and figures, was urged against the Zionist leaders. It was answered by a furious and shallow incitement, which endeavored to discredit the protagonists of Communist ideology by such expressions as "traitors," "enemies of the people" etc. The proposals, in accordance with which the "Histadruth" will continue to follow in the wake of Zionism, were then adopted by a large majority.

At the same time it must be remarked that the Congress of the "Histadruth" was this time in many respects an improvement on the two former Congresses of this organization, held in 1920 and 1923. It was to be noted that the mood of many Jewish workers is no longer in harmony with the homilies of the Zionist leaders, and the latter were compelled under the pressure of the members of the "Histadruth," to accept a number of resolutions which have very little in common either with Zionism or the reformist policy pursued hitherto.

Arab workers were admitted for the first time to the Congress, though of course not as members with equal rights but as guests. For the first time decisions were adopted recommending the organizing of the Arab workers. A protest against the monstrous sentence of 3 to 11 months hard labor passed by a British judge on participants at a peaceful unemployed demonstration, as well as against the deportations, which are becoming more and more frequent, of politically suspected workers, was adopted unanimously. Although the question of war danger was deleted from the agenda (owing to lack of time), a resolution calling for maintenance of peace was adopted, as well as another demanding release of Sacco and Vanzetti and the abolition of the death penalty, which is enforced in a particularly brutal manner by the mandatory government in Palestine.

With regard to the Soviet Union, a resolution was adopted welcoming the Russian Revolution and the splendid colonization work of the soviet government in settling working Jews on the land. (As an "anti-dot" there followed a sharp protest against the "persecution" of Zionists and Socialists in the Soviet Union, and the assertion that the colonization work of the Soviet government cannot solve the Jewish question.)

It would be a great mistake to overestimate the political resolutions of the Histadruth leaders. But the contrast between these resolutions and the nationalistic talk of the Congress, and its other decisions, and the appearance of the "Left Bloc" and the Arab workers—all this is an important symptom of the great change of feeling among the mass of the Histadruth membership, and in so far as this found expression the third Congress of the "Histadruth" represents a positive chapter in the history of the labor movement in Palestine.

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## "Let Aviators Die for Aviation," Says Boss Of English Airplanes

LONDON, Sept. 6.—British air officials are not in sympathy with American proposals to regulate by law attempts to fly across the ocean. Discussing the resolution passed by the American Bar Association at its recent convention in Buffalo, which called upon congress to pass legislation controlling trans-oceanic flights, Sir Sefton Brancker, director of English civil aviation, said: "We cannot stop people from attempting to fly over the Atlantic Ocean any more than we can stop them from mountain climbing or big game hunting. Moreover, we do not want to stop them. All great achievements have involved danger and death in their early stages."

## Bosses Spend Thousands For Lockout of Workers

The lockout of union printing craftsmen at the White (Rogan) Printing House, begun last April, drags on as an endurance test. The open-shoppers of Chicago are evidently content to sink a lot of money into the campaign to put this huge printing plant, which formerly did a business of \$1,000,000 a year, into the effective anti-union column.

Channel Swim Falls. Dover, Eng., Sept. 6.—Mrs. Mills Corson, New York woman swimmer, who so far at 8:50 this morning to swim the English Channel for the second time, has failed. She made a brave effort and was only four miles from Cape Gris Nez on the French side when she gave up from exhaustion.



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Look at the American Legion

Workers in this country today have an opportunity to get a correct estimation of the embryo fascist organization of the United States—the American Legion. They must make the most of this opportunity.

The French workers are doing a giant service to American labor in exposing the Legion, that has seized upon every occasion possible to do the masters' bidding and war on the workers in this country. From Centralia, Washington, to Passaic, New Jersey, the whole history of the Legion is crowded with anti-labor activities. It seeks to parade that hostility in Paris, following the killing of Sacco and Vanzetti, but the workers of France thunder a loud "No!"

Each year the conventions of the American Federation of Labor, in sickening succession, have adopted declarations of fulsome eulogy of this strikebreaking outfit, it has sent fraternal delegates to the conventions and it has done its best to smother all criticisms of this band of labor's worst enemies. The policies originated by Sam Gompers, carrying out the closest solidarity between the labor reaction and these militarist foes of the workers, have been continued under the regime of Green and Woll. An effort will be made to put a new label of endorsement on this policy at the forthcoming convention of the American Federation of Labor opening Oct. 3rd, at Los Angeles, Calif.

There is yet time, in the few weeks ahead, for every local labor union in the land to take action; to state whether it desires the A. F. of L. to continue its alliance with the militarist puppets of the big capitalists, or to repudiate that position; whether it desires to take its stand with the workers of France, in the class fight against the exploiters and all their lackeys, or whether it intends to turn its back on the brave fight of French labor. This decision is on the order of the day and cannot be ignored.

France Wants a New Loan

Attention was attracted to the attempt of the French government to float a new loan of \$100,000,000 in the United States thru the action of Senator William E. Borah of Idaho, in urging the state department to withhold approval of the loan until the two governments have reached an agreement relative to the adjustment of the French debt.

While the state department has no legal power to forbid private bankers from making loans to foreign countries, for obvious reasons no banking firm would dare incur the displeasure of the government by acting counter to its wishes.

There is reason to believe that the French government is seriously considering following the footsteps of the British government in its anti-Soviet policy. The inspired capitalist press of France is conducting a vicious campaign against the Soviet ambassador and demanding his recall, some papers even going to the extreme of demanding a rupture of diplomatic relations with the government of the U. S. S. R.

Perhaps the French government needs this trifling sum to make the necessary preparations in the event of England being successful in the near future in lining up enough forces against the U. S. S. R., to make it advisable from a political, diplomatic and military point of view to resort to open war against the Workers' Republic rather than the campaign of assassination and the boycott policy now pursued by the government of the British Empire.

Morgan saved Mussolini's neck with a \$100,000,000 loan when his regime tottered after he assassinated Matteotti. The government sanctioned the fascist loan, and the government will sanction the loan to the imperialistic government of France unless the protests of the American masses are strong enough.

Letters From Our Readers

Large Crowd Attend Memorial Meeting.

Editor, The DAILY WORKER:

On Sunday evening, August 28th, some 500 people attended the open air Sacco-Vanzetti Memorial meeting held under the auspices of the International Labor Defense. Speakers representing the A. F. of L., unions, the Industrial Workers of the World and the Workers' Party paid their fitting tributes to the martyrs of Labor. The speakers also explained to the crowd the nature of the class struggle raging in present society and the necessity of all workers joining the defense organizations. The International Labor Defense is the one big organization that is getting the workers into one big solidified front to cope with the situation of defending workers who are framed by the capitalist courts and judges and prosecutors.

A large number of the current issue of the Labor Defender which deals especially with the Sacco-Vanzetti case were sold. Quite a number of workers also made application for membership in the I. L. D. Yours for the DAILY WORKER. —Lee W. Lang, Stockyards, Sta., Denver, Cal.

Calls For Boycott.

I am so full of resentment that I cannot rest one moment, until I write you and ask that request that every worker in the world boycott all articles made in America, especially shoes and cloth made in the State of Massachusetts. Whatever hardship it may bring us here is deserved for not walking up to our own respon-

sibilities to our brothers. Something must be done to teach us what brotherhood means.—A Mother to All Humanity, Methuen, Mass.

Workers Crowd Oakland Sacco and Vanzetti Memorial Mass Meeting

(By E. C. and J. E. C.) OAKLAND, Sept. 6.—More than a thousand class-conscious workers of Oakland congregated at 10th and Broadway to listen to the speakers at the Sacco-Vanzetti memorial meeting, held under the auspices of the International Labor Defense.

Three excellent speakers addressed this audience. Two of the speakers represented the International Labor Defense, and one the Workers' Party. These speakers spoke upon the important subject of Sacco and Vanzetti, and painted a wonderful word picture of the conditions leading up to the unjust conviction and the legal murder of Sacco and Vanzetti. All were enthusiastically received by the largest audience that has ever gathered at the corner of 10th and Broadway.

The usual crew of DAILY WORKER salesmen were in evidence and sold more than one hundred and fifty copies of the DAILY WORKER, and about one hundred copies of the Labor Defender. The workers of Oakland are becoming acquainted with the DAILY WORKER, and kindred publications, and are strongly supporting them.

The Congress of the C. G. T. and Trade Union Unity

By J. BERLIOZ (Paris)

The 19th Congress of the C.G.T. (Confederation Generale du Travail) was held in Paris from 26th to 29th July. This Congress had been awaited impatiently by the working class of France and in particular by the supporters of trade union unity, that is, by the 550,000 members of the C. G. T. U. (Confederation Generale du Travail Unitaire) and by the Left wing of the C. G. T. In fact this Left wing had made great progress in the last three months, and it was expected that at the Congress it would measure its exact forces and its political powers.

The C. G. T. U., which has never ceased to carry on energetic action for unity, had, right up to the meeting of its national Committee in April, followed the tactics of a joint congress of the trade unions, which would result in the formation of a united C. G. T. by amalgamating the two Federations under the leadership of both centrals. The C. G. T. of Jouxhaux has stuck to the formula of its two past congresses (Paris 1923 and Paris 1925): "The C. G. T. alone represents the movement in France; those who left it in the year 1921 have only to enter the trade unions of the C. G. T. again, without submitting any condition regarding the rights of certain tendencies."

The C. G. T. U. decided in April to make a last concession. It met its rival half way and made the offer that the unitarian trade unions should return en bloc into reformist trade unions, with the essential guarantees: each tendency to have equal rights to express opinions; no expulsions on account of membership to a group or tendency; trade union democracy; majority rule. The reformist leaders rejoiced that the right of opinion in its ranks had never been called in question, and that the unitarian trade unionists had only to apply to the organizations of the C. G. T. This reply meant that, instead of the re-entry en bloc, it offered individual re-entry, with the possibility of sifting out the active revolutionary fighters and without any guarantee for the sovereignty of trade union meetings. Thus there was no change in the attitude of C. G. T. leaders.

The movement for unity among the members of trade unions, however, continued to increase. It was supported by the agitation of the group of Friends of Unity, a group of the Left minority, as well as by their journal "L'Unité" which, since May 1926, has appeared twice a month. On the 1st of May 15,000 copies of this journal were sold at meetings of the C. G. T. On the 8th of May a National Conference of representatives of the "Group of friends" worked out a plan for a campaign. This conference was followed by several district Conferences. Finally, on the 8th of May, a joint Committee of trade unions of both tendencies of the Paris State Railway drafted a resolution which included, with all the necessary practical details, the proposals of the C. G. T. U. for re-entry. On the 30th of May this draft was agreed to by a Congress of 97 reformist railway trade unions: three days later the C. G. T. U. adopted it in its entirety. Dozens of organizations of all categories in turn agreed to it. All the tendencies desiring unity and which up to then had been scattered, crystallized round this resolution.

In face of this imposing attack the C. G. T. was compelled at first to retreat and then to manoeuvre. It came forward as the champion of "complete unity," but upon far wider bases than that of the resolution of the railway workers, and empowered the trade unions and the local branches to organize the re-entry of the unitarians as they wished. At the same time they prepared alterations in their statutes (articles 26b) aiming at increasing the possibilities of expelling disturbers of discipline.

At the 19th Congress of the C. G. T. there took place a hard struggle. The policy of the C. G. T. had aimed at getting represented in all government organs, in the national economic council, in the League of Nations etc. and to rely only on intervention in Parliament and on collaboration with the government and the employers.

In the face of the gathering of 800 to 900 trade union functionaries and in spite of a brutal hostility which caused it to vacillate on the first day, the opposition conducted a brave struggle. There was a big discussion on the annual report which occupied two and a half days of the Congress. The results of the voting are as follows:

On the Annual Report: 1870 trade unions for, 57 against, 26 ab-

Los Angeles Elects New Worker Representative

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 6.—At a meeting of the Sub-District Committee, District 13 (California), last night, Aug. 30, L. P. Bristol was elected as representative of The DAILY WORKER for Los Angeles. The Comrades are very busy these days with their preparations for the Press Picnic at Plumer Park, Sept. 11. The profit will go to The DAILY WORKER, the fighting daily and foremost champion of the interest of the working class.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

stain from voting (in the year 1925, 1628 voted for, 15 against and 16 withheld their votes). On the resolution of the trade union of the Paris railway: 20 for, 31 abstentions and 100 against. (In the year 1925 only 18 trade unions voted for unity.) This shows a slight but noticeable advance. The most important thing is that a solid nucleus, based on the class struggle was formed, which intervened in the debates earnestly, logically and consistently, while two years ago there was only isolated and weak criticism.

The Congress showed, however, a further swing to the right on the part of the C. G. T.

The most important questions of the movement were not dealt with at the Congress. The question of defending wages and the fight against the strengthening of French militarism were not mentioned; nor was any reference made to the reprisals against the workers, and the conse-

quences of the financial stabilization. But the economic situation is working in favor of the Left wing. The critical situation of industry renders urgent the question of rationalization. The struggles of the workers are increasing in extent. The C. G. T., in spite of its 600,000 members, is not conducting and will not conduct any fight.

The essential task of the C. G. T. U. is to engage even more than in the past in the immediate daily demands to set up through its organizations exact programmes, and to win for its slogans and its methods the whole of the workers, including those organized in the C. G. T. This will be the best means of developing the unity movement into a mass action and inducing the more enlightened workers to turn away from the deceptive picture of a new Left bloc led by the socialists which is being dangled before their eyes for the elections in 1928.

What's What in Washington

OLD PARTY POLITICS IN WASHINGTON PROCEEDS IN UTTER DISREGARD OF RELATIONS TO LABOR

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (FP).—Even the oldest correspondent in the national capital cannot remember a time when the business oligarchy in control of the United States government held such undisputed sway. The fact is most strikingly apparent in the realms of political gossip emanating from the hundreds of typewriters manipulated by the mighty band of newspapermen who scout the capital in the interests of their publishers' back home.

Day after dull day these correspondents speculate endlessly about Hughes, Hoover, Al Smith, Dawes, Lowden and the host of lesser luminaries seeking the presidency. But in all their outpourings you will fail to find the slightest mention of these candidates' attitude toward labor, or labor's attitude toward them. Apparently labor's attitude is no longer of much concern to either of the dominant political parties.

Like Peas in Pod.

Each and every candidate has the stamp of business approval upon him, and that is all that matters. Even Lowden, the purported farmers' friend, is regarded as eminently safe and sound and in the particular good graces of LaSalle St. if not Wall St. The only distinctions discernible among the republican candidates relate to vote-catching abilities, for the ideas of Hughes, Hoover, Dawes and the rest are as alike as peas in a pod. "Availability," as the correspondents say, or the possession of

what Hollywood more commonly knows as "It" is the sole method of choosing between the presidential possibilities. If a candidate hasn't got "It," he might as well get out of the race.

Smith Will Get It?

The democratic prospects are viewed with more or less apathy here. Al Smith is the democrats' only logical candidate, and he could never be elected, it is generally conceded. Any other candidate would stand even a worse chance.

Organized labor's part in the presidential campaign seems to be nearly invisible. If Smith gets the democratic nomination, nearly all the votes controlled by trade unionists in the larger cities will go to him. But if the southern dries pick the candidate and the republicans name Hoover, unionists will take little active part in choosing between the two evils.

Trade union apathy on the whole question was never more clearly shown than in the reaction to Secretary of Labor Davis' impudent lie that a majority of labor officials regret that Coolidge is not going to run again. No labor official in Washington took the bother to clear his skirts of the insult implied nor would any be quoted. Only the nomination of Dawes could possibly upset this apathy on the part of union leaders, but just what they could do other than conduct a negative fight against him is uncertain, for the democratic candidate may be little more acceptable.

FARMERS ARE SLAVES ALL YEAR ROUND, REPORT OF ANNUAL AVERAGES REVEALS

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.

More than 3,000 hours of physical work, plus experienced management, plus the benefit of \$10,000 to \$15,000 of property—all for \$853. That's what the country pays its farmers for producing the food, cotton and other agricultural products which are the basis of its existence. If we disregard entirely the work of the farmer's family and the farmer's capital, his return on his own work figures at considerably less than 30 cents an hour.

Farmers Work 3,005 Hours. The department of agriculture has tried to answer the question, how many hours does the average farmer work? From records kept by 282 farm operators in 11 farm states the department finds that the hours of the average farm operator vary from 2024 per year on cotton plantations in Texas to 3405 per year on dairy farms in Wisconsin. The unweighted average for the 13 states is 3005 hours per year.

"The hours of work shown," says the department, "includes only the physical labor performed. The hours shown consist of work in the fields on crops, feeding and caring for livestock and miscellaneous maintenance and repair work about the farm. In addition the farm operator performed the duties incident to management of the farm, including the supervision of the work done by other workmen."

Figures Show Long Labors.

The department's figures, showing for the different states the average hours worked by the farm operators per week, per Sunday and per year, are:

Table with columns: State, Week, Sun., Full year. Rows include Colorado, Montana, Kansas, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota (south), Minnesota (north), Wisconsin, Ohio (south), Ohio (north), Iowa, North Carolina, Texas.

The Colorado and Montana figures cover irrigated diversified crop farming, with sheep feeding included in

Colorado. In Kansas it is winter wheat and in the Dakotas spring wheat. In southern Minnesota, Ohio and Iowa the figures come from diversified crop and livestock farms, while in northern Minnesota and Wisconsin it is dairy farming. The North Carolina farms raise tobacco and livestock and the Texas farms cotton.

Even in Winter. The department finds great variation in hours of work between farm operators in the same region. One farmer in northern Minnesota worked only 848 hours, while another worked 3948 hours. There was also seasonal variation in all the states covered by the investigation. In the Dakotas farm operators worked about 7 hours per week day in the winter months, 10 hours per day in the spring and summer and 9 1/2 hours in the fall. Taking the country as a whole, the department estimates that in spring and summer a majority number of farmers work more than 19 hours per day for fall 9 hours and for winter 8 hours.

Floods Wreck Poland.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Floods in the Central District of Poland have caused 120 deaths, according to a Warsaw dispatch today to the Evening News. A hurricane devastated the village of Laszki, the dispatch said, demolishing 54 houses. The Vistula River is rising rapidly and it is feared that the low-lying sections of Warsaw will be inundated.

New York Park Grows.

Through an exchange of property between W. A. Harriman and R. R. Harriman and the Commissioners of the Palisades Interstate Park, a lake, known as Island Pond, with about 150 acres of water surface and nearly 300 acres of woodland, soon will be added to the Harriman State Park, in the highlands of the Hudson, it was announced today.

Ad Wolgant Insane.

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 6.—Ad Wolgant, former lightweight boxing champion of the world, was today committed to the State Asylum for the Insane, at Patton, following a hearing before the County Lunacy Commission.

Keep Up the Sustaining Fund

DRAMA

Revival of 'The Mikado' Opens at Royale Sept. 17

Winthrop Ames has decided to bring his revival of "The Mikado" somewhat earlier than first scheduled. He is planning to open the Gilbert and Sullivan operetta Saturday, September 17th, at the Royale Theatre. He also makes it known that prices will be the same as last season. Following the opening, or a short time thereafter, a Gilbert and Sullivan repertoire will be introduced, with "The Pirates of Penzance" and "Iolanthe" as the other productions.

Along with the news of the revival, comes a London item that Cassell & Co., of that city, will publish "The Life and Letters of Sir Arthur Sullivan," compiled and written by Herbert Sullivan and Newman Flower. Herbert Sullivan, a nephew of the noted composer, is said to have had in his possession a private diary, letters and other matter hitherto unpublished, and which is included in the present volume.

"Women Go On Forever," by Daniel N. Rubin will open at the Forrest Theatre tonight. Mary Boland heads the cast.

George Rosener, who is playing in "My Maryland," has another play, titled "The Third Hour." This is his first dramatic effort.

Let's Fight On! Join The Workers Party!

In the loss of Comrade Ruthenberg the Workers (Communist) Party has lost its foremost leader and its staunchest fighter. This loss can only be overcome by many militant workers joining the Party that he built. Fill out the application below and mail it. Become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party and carry forward the work of Comrade Ruthenberg.

I want to become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Name .....

Address .....

Occupation .....

Union Affiliation .....

Mail this application to the Workers Party, 105 East 14th Street, New York City; or if in other city to Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Distribute the Ruthenberg pamphlet, "The Workers' (Communist) Party, What It Stands For and Why Workers Should Join." This Ruthenberg pamphlet will be the basic pamphlet thruout the Ruthenberg Drive.

Every Party Nucleus must collect 50 cents from every member and will receive 20 pamphlets for every member to sell or distribute.

Nuclei in the New York District will get their pamphlets from the District office—105 East 14th St.

Nuclei outside of the New York District write to The DAILY WORKER publishing Co., 33 East First Street, New York City, or to the National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Armour Wills Million.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—The will of the late J. Ogen Armour, millionaire packer, filed for probate here today, leaves an estate estimated at considerably more than \$1,000,000. The bulk of the estate is willed in trust to the widow, Mrs. Lolita Armour and to the daughter, Mrs. Lolita Armour Mitchell, wife of John J. Mitchell, Jr.

To Stop Big Fight?

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—Hearing of a petition to halt the Tunney-Dempsey fight here September 22 was continued today until Friday by Circuit Judge Otto Kerner. The writ of injunction was sought by B. E. Clements, Chicago promoter, who claimed he holds a contract for Dempsey's services.

Rich Youth Seeks Freedom.

LANSING, Mich., Sept. 6.—Attorneys for Arthur Rich, son of a wealthy Battle Creek family, who is serving a life term in Jackson Prison for attacking Louise King, Battle Creek college co-ed, today received consent of the State Supreme Court to carry the case to the United States Supreme Court.

Women Writer Suicide.

Depression over ill health and poor finances today was attributed by friends as the reason for the suicide of Mrs. Ruth Mason Rice, 45, author, lecturer and poet, whose body was found in the gas flooded kitchen of her apartment. The gas was escaping from seven open stove burners.

Meet Over Taxes.

PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 6.—A call was out today for a State Tax Conference to be held at Saranac Inn on Sept. 14, and 16 to consider the tax situation in many sections of New York State.

BOOK BARGAINS AT SPECIAL PRICES ON RELIGION. Two well known books at an especially low rate. THE PROFITS OF RELIGION. COMMUNISM VS. CHRISTIANISM. Both for 50 cents postpaid.



Featured player in "The Uninvited Guest" a new play by Bernard J. McOwen, at the Bronx Opera House this week.

AMUSEMENTS

Little Theatre GRAND STREET FOLLIES. 44th St. W. of B'way. Evenings at 8:30. Eves. 8:30. MATS. THURS. & SAT. 2:30

Blood Money

CHILLS AND THRILLS. HUDSON W. 44th St. Eves. 8:30. Next Matinee Saturday.

The LADDER

All seats are reduced for the summer. Best Seats \$2.50. Cort Theatre, 48 St. E. of B'way. Matinee Wednesday.

Screen Notes

The new Street Cinema is presenting this week Frank Molnar's "The Guardsman." On the same bill is a revival of "Tillie's Punctured Romance" featuring Marie Dressler, Charlie Chaplin and Chester Conklin.

Bert Roach and Mary McAllister appear in the supporting cast for Lew Cody and Aileen Pringle in "Mixed Marriages."

New Warner pictures now before the camera are "The College Widow" starring Dolores Costello, "Roulette" starring May McAvoy, "A Dog of the Regiment" with Rin-Tin-Tin and "Sailor Izzy Murphy" with George Jessel featured.

Another production announced for an early screening by Warner Bros. is "The Girl From Chicago," directed by Ray Enright. Graham Baker is preparing the script from a story by Arthur Somers Roche entitled "Business is Best." Myrna Loy will be in the cast.

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SOME MORE CELEBRITIES AT THE FIFTH CONVENTION OF THE WORKERS PARTY



JOHN W. JOHNSTONE, Chicago.



MARTIN ABERS, Chicago.



G. SKOGLUND, Minnesota.



WILLIAM W. WEINSTONE, New York.



ALEX BITTLEMAN, Chicago.



JOHN J. BALLAM, New York.



EARL R. BROWDER, Chicago.



ROBERT MINOR.

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT LABOR EDUCATION LABOR AND GOVERNMENT TRADE UNION POLITICS

INDUSTRIALIZATION OF AGRICULTURE WILL FORCE FARMERS TO ORGANIZE OR BE SERFS

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS STRIKES—INJUNCTIONS THE TRADE UNION PRESS LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

Mussolini Denies Anti-Fascist Right To Organize in U.S.

SCRANTON, Pa., Sept. 6.—Philadelphia lawyers, said to have been engaged by the Italian Consul General there, have raised questions as to the legality of the charter issued in June, 1926, by Judge Albert L. Watson, incorporating the Italian-American Anti-Fascist Association of Jessup, Pa. The majority of the members of this incorporated association are American citizens of Italian birth working in the anthracite fields of Pennsylvania.

The objectionable article in the charter reads as follows: "The purpose for which the corporation is formed is to teach the Italian-American loyalty to the United States government, and instruct him in the peoples of the United States, and to preach against the fascist form of government now existing in Italy, as being detrimental to government by people and for the people; and for the propagation of these principles and purposes to establish branch associations from time to time in different localities."

The association is affiliated with the non-incorporated Anti-Fascist Alliance of North America, with headquarters in New York.

Upholsters Elect a Progressive to Western State Labor Convention

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Sept. 6.—At the elections for delegates to the State Federation of Labor Convention, to be held in San Bernardino, September 19th, Brother H. Marshall, one of the leading progressive members of the Central Labor Council, was elected as delegate from the Upholsters' Union Local 15. A strong fight will be put up at the convention for the repeal of the anti-picketing law which has prevented Los Angeles unions for a long time from carrying on an effective strike. The Upholsters' Union has suffered this experience in the six-months' struggle against the scabby Soronow shop, and has had its eyes opened to the nature of these anti-labor laws.

Brother H. Chait, business agent of the union, was one of the leading speakers at the Sacco-Vanzetti Memorial meeting held in Los Angeles.

On August 30th, Locals 15 and 16 held an amalgamation celebration at the Labor Temple Auditorium, at which time the two locals were merged into one powerful united body.

Strike Threatened as Saxony Textile Workers Demand a Living Wage

A textile strike involving 350,000 workers will almost certainly break in the near future in Saxony unless the textile owners accede to the unions' demand for wage increases of from 12 to 28 per cent, according to a news despatch from Berlin. The unions are canceling wage agreements enacted last February. They declare that workers are entitled to a share in the present "satisfactory" textile situation.

THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING!

By LELAND OLDS (Fed. Press). The technologist will solve the farm problem, if we trust the recommendations made to President Coolidge by the American Society of Agricultural Engineers. The engineer is to run the farms either as the agent of farmer co-operatives or as an official of the financial autocracy, but industrialization—meaning the application of power on a large scale to agriculture—is the order of the day. Restoration of the old type of pioneer farmer is a false hope.

Wall St. Backs Project. That the lead in the application of modern engineering methods to agriculture comes from Wall Street is suggested by the makeup of the delegation which presented the recommendations. It was headed by A. E. Zimmerman, an official of the Int. Harvester Co., who is also president of the agricultural engineers.

Significant recommendations by this group are: (1) increased production per farm worker and lowering of production costs by more efficient operation and management; (2) emphasis on the best rather than on average results in agricultural statistics; (3) farm financing based on earnings rather than land values; (4) further industrial uses of farm product; (5) study of transferring surplus farm population to industrial activities; (6) a bureau of agricultural engineering in the department of agriculture.

Farm Laborers Exploited. The engineers admit the gap between the incomes of the agricultural and industrial worker, noting that "it takes the average agricultural worker

2.18 hours to produce that which will exchange in the market for that which the city industrial man produces in 1 hour." But they attribute this disparity chiefly to difference in efficiency and use of power. "Labor and power," they say, "are large items in the cost of production, varying from 40% to 85% of the cost of producing field crops, and offer the most inviting opportunity to increase income through efficiency and increased production. The two vital factors in the agricultural depression are the inefficient farmer and the lack of equipment efficiently used.

Farmer Must Co-operate. "Machinery, power and proper engineering direction are vital factors in making an agricultural worker the equal of the industrial producer. Agriculture and manufacturing industry alike are going through a development period in which power and equipment are greatly increasing the production per worker. Many of these changes are either purely engineering or have an engineering phase. Both America's agricultural and manufacturing preeminence is a power and machinery preeminence."

This report is significant. It does not mark a development which will satisfy the present day farmer, but outlines an inevitable trend which farmers must control collectively or swallow at the dictation of capitalist overlords. The capitalist solution of the farm problem is not higher prices for farm products but lower production costs secured with far fewer workers. Capitalist imperialism requires cheap food. The farmers who are no longer needed will have to join the ranks of city job seekers.

TEACHERS UNION WILL DISCUSS REVOLUTION

CHICAGO, (FP) Sept. 6.—As a corrective to the biased anti-labor program of the federal bureau of education, the American Federation of Teachers is presenting a program for American education week (Nov. 6-12) in which labor and the rights of the common man get prominence. The federation, which is the American Federation of Labor union of teachers, took up the challenge of the American Legion several years ago when the legion tried to inject militarist, autocratic and anti-radical venom into the education week program sponsored by the government bureau.

Frightens Legionnaires. In the detailed day-by-day suggestions of the organized teachers appear items that would raise the hair of any dyed in the wool legionnaire. For Sunday November 6th it proposes to emphasize "the release of the creative power of workers as the key to industrial ethics, and social ideals as a power in individual and group conduct and in relations between the nations."

For Monday the subject is American traditions of freedom, with due attention to the revolution, freedom of the press, freedom of speech, and America as a haven for political and religious refugees.

Worker education and the part played by the labor movement in national progress are among the themes for Tuesday. Wednesday boldly contrasts statehood versus imperialism and breathes the suspicion that not all government officials are honest, qualified and devoted. The A. F. of L. and the railroad brotherhoods are given special mention under the general heading of American institutions promoting social progress.

Political Liberty Discussed. Political liberty is the theme for Thursday with emphasis on freedom of assemblage, freedom of radio and freedom for all political parties, including such minorities as the Social

ist and Workers' (Communist) parties. Friday, social justice day, is the occasion for dwelling on child labor, taxation, justice for the alien and all races, collective bargaining, mothers' pensions, workman compensation and conservation. The slogan for the day has an extremely radical ring: There Shall Be No Exploitation in America—Neither of Men, Women nor Children. Saturday, the final day of education week, is public health day with the slogan, Sound Bodies for the Service of Mankind.

The program appears in full in the September issue of The American Teacher, published monthly by the American Federation of Teachers from 327 LaSalle St., Chicago, at \$2 a year. Florence Curtis Hanson, secretary of the union, is editor.

NYACK, Sept. 6.—Automobile traffic on the Nyack-Suffern Turnpike and on roads leading back from the Hudson River was practically halted today due to flooded roads near West Nyack, more than two feet of water covered the State Highway and scores of cars were stranded during the forenoon. Hundreds were forced to make a ten-mile detour.

Sailors Lost In Storm. OSLO, Sept. 6.—At least seventeen sailors have lost their lives in a terrific storm which swept the Icelandic coast Saturday, according to word received here. The entire fishing fleet suffered from the storm. The steamer Thorbjorn, with a crew of 17, is missing.

To Fight Infantile Paralysis. ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 6.—New York State Health Authorities today were mobilizing their forces to fight an epidemic of infantile paralysis. One hundred twenty-three cases were reported during July and August from up-state, while greater New York reported 158 cases during August.

Naval Militia Play War as Government Plans Real Thing

Cannon thundered and airplane engines roared, and workers in the upper end of New York and Long Island had a taste of what the government at Washington is planning for their future, when the ships of the New York State naval militia were reviewed on the waters of Long Island Sound. Passing the yacht Casco II on which Real-Admiral Louis M. Josephthal and his staff watched the maneuvers thru binoculars, the units of the naval militia steamed past in war array. The crews of the vessels stood rigidly at attention and the officers generously acknowledged the salute from the deck of the yacht. Later Admiral Josephthal served a luncheon for the officers in his cabin.

The review, which is another feature of the war propaganda being carried on by the army and navy departments in Washington, is the first that has been held since the celebrated militarist Theodore Roosevelt reviewed the unit in the Hudson in 1924.

Hundreds of Police, Scores of Notables Honor Prizefighter

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—From afar came the growing rumble of great commotion. Crowds surged from the sidewalks onto the street. Traffic policemen along the triumphal way stood on the alert. Traffic lights were ignored while street cars and autos were held in the side streets. At the city hall all was cordial anticipation.

Soon the distant rumble became distinguishable. A dozen uniformed police on motorcycles snorted and backed up LaSalle street through the financial district. A closed auto, labeled Official Police Car, followed the noisy motorcycle cops. Behind it several mounted police rode their horses against the crowds to push them up on the sidewalks again. Pudgy brokers opened windows high up in the Centinella and Commercial Bank Building and the Illinois Merchants Trust Co. skyscraper to cheer and to discharge confetti. A band of 10 pieces trumpeted victorious martial music. Gladsome cries from the mob punctuated the musical blasts.

More motorcycle cops and more mounted police.

Then three closed cars jammed with local notables.

Finally the hero himself in the backseat of an open car, surrounded to the last cubic inch by more notables, manager and several uniformed police. The hero looked cheerful. His thick hair, massive head and more massive shoulders, his tanned youth and muscular virility proclaimed his identity as America's national hero of the moment as he was being driven to the mayor's office to receive the official welcome of the city of Chicago.

It was Gene Tunney, prizefighter.

Sacco-Vanzetti Appeal Papers Still Before United States Court

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Pathetic sheets of paper bearing the petitions of two lowly foreigners to the United States Supreme Court for justice are causing embarrassment to the court's clerks. The documents read: "Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, petitioners, v. Commonwealth of Massachusetts, respondent," but the petitioners have been done to death by the respondent and the case is legally at an end.

But the papers are still in the files, awaiting the opening of the court in October, when Chief Justice Taft will be informed officially that the petitioners having been executed, the petition should be dismissed.

Youth of Chicago To Hold Anti-War Demonstration Sun.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—Sunday, Sept. 11th, at 8 p. m., the young workers of Chicago will celebrate International Youth Day in a demonstration against the dangers of a new war at the Northwest Hall, North and Western Aves.

A little less than 10 years ago the last world slaughter ended, and the young workers of all countries in 1927 are organizing demonstrations on International Youth Day against the new war which is threatened. The young workers of all countries, who were the first to struggle against the dangers of war in 1914, and the last to be lulled to sleep by the social traitors—are again in the forefront of the fight against the new slaughter.

While President Coolidge and the diplomats talk about disarmament—the workers must be more on the alert than ever against these attempts to put a smoke-screen around the fast approaching war.

Remember, also, that today even before the new world war has started—U. S. imperialism is already warring on the natives in Nicaragua and China. Not satisfied with the bombardment of Nanking, in which thousands of Chinese were killed in the interest of Wall Street investments—U. S. Marines only recently have bombed defenseless natives in Nicaragua.

Come to the International Youth Day demonstration Sunday, Sept. 11th, at Northwest Hall, and demonstrate against the danger of new war and the attacks on the natives of Nicaragua and China by U. S. imperialism.

Hosiery Workers Will Fight Yellow Dog Pact And Organize Women

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 6.—The inauguration of a spectacular campaign to exterminate the "yellow dog contract" in their industry is the principal business before the annual convention of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers which opens in this city today after Labor Day.

Eighty delegates, including 10 women and representing 15,000 workers will attend the convention. A special drive to organize women workers in the industry is another point in the plans to be discussed.

Upton Sinclair Novel To Show State Frameup Of Sacco and Vanzetti

LONG BEACH, Cal., Sept. 6.—A new novel entitled Boston is promised by Upton Sinclair, America's best known labor novelist, as his contribution to the Sacco-Vanzetti cause.

"No blacker crime has ever been committed in America than their execution," declares Sinclair. "Their names will live in our history with John Brown."

The novel will feature Sacco and Vanzetti as proletarian heroes snared and murdered by the official reaction of Boston and Massachusetts.

Among his novels exposing the terror and slaughter of capitalist rule in the United States are King Coal, The Jungle, One Hundred per cent, and Oil.

Redfern May Be On Land.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 6.—Hope that Paul Redfern, Georgia aviator, who has been missing since August 25th, is safe on one of the islands off the Venezuela coast, was expressed here with the docking of the Norwegian Steamship Christian Kroeg.

Officers of the ship said they sighted Redfern 165 miles off the Venezuelan coast, about 26 hours after he had left Brunswick, Ga., enroute to Rio De Janeiro. Redfern circled about the ship for some time, dropping five notes, which asked directions to the nearest land.

Hall-Mills Witness Dying. JERSEY CITY, Sept. 6.—Mrs. Jane Gibson, famous as the "pig woman" witness in the sensational Hall-Mills murder trial, is near death in the Jersey City Hospital today as a result of her lingering cancer affliction.

Answer to Shiplacoff's Challenge

By THE PROGRESSIVE LEATHER GOODS GROUP.

Shiplacoff's administration issued a statement in the form of a leaflet which was distributed among the fancy leather goods workers at a meeting held in Cooper Union on Aug. 25. This statement is a so-called answer to a number of facts which we, the Progressive Leather Goods Workers, have stated in a leaflet and in the press.

In our statement we have shown that the yearly income of our union from dues and initiation fees should be about \$130,000. We also pointed out that the union's yearly regular expense for such as rent, salaries for all the office workers, and officials should amount to not more than \$60,000.

No Organization Work.

We have pointed out that no organization work of any importance was done since Shiplacoff took over the administration of our union. We have mentioned the fact that when Shiplacoff came to our union there was in the treasury \$128,000. We have shown that besides the above-mentioned yearly income, our union had an additional income of \$50,000 from the Cloakmakers' and Furriers' tax, out of which only \$10,000 were given to the strikers. That means that \$40,000 should have remained in the union's treasury from the two assessments alone.

Should Have Accumulation. Considering all these factors we came to the conclusion that a very significant sum should have accumulated on top of the \$128,000 which had been in the treasury when Shiplacoff assumed office, and had it been so, not only a \$60 tax, but a 60 cents tax would have been unnecessary.

We have been forced to come to this one conclusion: that "something is rotten in Denmark."

We therefore demanded that the administration should allow an impartial committee to investigate the finances of the union before a \$60 tax is forced upon the membership.

Shiplacoff Challenge.

Shiplacoff's answer to all these statements was a challenge that we prove that our figures about the union's income are correct and if we prove them so, the administration will give \$1,000 to a Communist institution.

We declare that we accept the challenge. But before we go over to any investigation work, in order to make the task of the investigation committee clear and definite, we ask of Shiplacoff's administration to enlighten us upon these few questions:

1. Our figures of the unions' yearly income from dues and initiation fee is based upon a report concerning the size of our union's membership. The report is not ours. It was taken out of our union's journal, the February, 1925, number. The administration tells us now that the union's income is tens of thousands of dollars less than the sum we have been given in our statements. We therefore wish to know: When was the administration lying; was it in its report of February, 1925, when it spoke about the size of our membership, or in its statement distributed at the last Cooper Union meeting?

Who Are Privileged?

2. If the furrier and cloakmaker tax brought in only \$30,000 as the administration tells us in that same statement, we should like to know: Who are these privileged ones that did not pay these taxes? Are these the same that so strongly desired the present \$60 tax?

3. In the same statement the administration tells us that our organization of any importance has been done since Shiplacoff is in office is not correct. The administration gives us a list of a few insignificant "shops" which Shiplacoff claims, were organized during his administration. We should like to know: How much did it cost the union to organize these shops? Upon what was spent tens of thousands of dollars of which no account was given to the membership?

Organization Work.

4. Who organized the workers of those shops mentioned in Shiplacoff's statement? Did the administration have to exert any special effort to achieve such organization results? Was it necessary to place special organizers and spend extra money for that purpose?

As far as we know most of the bosses of those cockroach shops came to the union of their own free will and for one reason or another asked the union to sign agreements with them. But where genuine effort and real organization ability was needed, there, nothing was accomplished.

Forget Expenditures.

5. Why has the Shiplacoff administration, in its "challenge" only touched upon the facts dealing with income and entirely ignored the fact we give about the union's expenditures? Will the administration allow the investigation committee to concern itself with the union's expenses as well?

6. What are the reasons that makes the administration afraid to report to the members about the union's expenses? Has the Shiplacoff administration such expenses of which we must not know? If that is the case—if the members must not know the nature of these expenses, aren't we at least entitled to know the sum total of all the union's expenditures?

7. Whose money is this \$1,000 going to be which Shiplacoff and his boys have in mind to give to a Communist institution? Did they think of taking this money from their own pockets or from the union treasury? If this proposed money will come from their pockets we are perfectly satisfied, but if they mean the union's treasury, we should like to know who gave them the right to make such a proposal? Besides Shiplacoff may as well know that such money, even for Communist purposes, is not acceptable to us.

Want Fair Investigation.

If Shiplacoff's administration will give clear and definite answers to all these questions, we are ready to start together with them to work on this investigation. While we are at it we may inform them that we are even satisfied that the investigation committee should consist, not of Communists, as Shiplacoff proposed, but of impartial, people. We do not want to give Shiplacoff the opportunity to have a prepared excuse that the investigators were partial. We are sure that any impartial and honest person who will investigate the affairs of our union will be forced to come to the conclusion that the present administration should have long since been where our former chief, Walinsky, is—outside of the union, and not in our ranks.

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# Communist International on the International Situation

(Resolution passed by the Joint Plenum of the C. C. and the C. C. C., after hearing Comrade Bukharin's report of the 9th August, 1927.)

(Continuation)

6. The preparation for war on the Soviet Union signifies nothing more nor less than the reproduction of the class struggle between the imperialist bourgeoisie and the victorious proletariat, merely on a broader basis. Precisely the same will be the class import of this war. Those who, like the opposition in our Party, doubt that this war bears this character, or who fail to see that the root of the attack on the Soviet Union lies in the growth of constructive socialism in the Soviet Union and in its revolutionary influence, and fancy it to be in the "national reformism" of the proletarian party, display a social democratic deviation, one doubly harmful in the present international situation, and giving objective aid to the enemies of the proletariat.

7. The system of diplomatic and military alliances against the Soviet Union, aiming at the so-called encirclement of the Soviet Union (agreements between Poland and Roumania, between Italy and Roumania, etc.; Great Britain's activities in the Baltic States, in Poland, in the Far East, in Persia; the "pressure" on Germany, especially since Locarno, up to the last attempts at the formation of an anti-Soviet bloc at Geneva; the raid on the Arcos, the rupture of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union; the increased pressure on France, in order to induce it to break with the Soviet Union; the like pressure on Italy, Greece, etc.; the ever-increasing pressure now being put on Germany), is the most characteristic fact of the present moment.

8. The British Conservative government, in preparing for war on the Soviet Union and on the working class of its own country, is doing this by carrying on a diplomatic struggle everywhere against the Soviet Union, organizing a credit and economic blockade of the Soviet Union, arranging conspiracies and terrorist actions on the territory of the Soviet Union, supporting the counter-revolutionary groups in the Caucasus, especially in Georgia, the Ukraine, etc., and the like. At the same time a number of bourgeois states are preparing the ground by other measures. (Mussolini's laws against the workers and the terror against the Communists in Italy; the anti-trade union law and the plan of "reform" of the Upper House in Great Britain; the military laws of the "socialist" Paul Boncour and the arrests of Communists in France, etc., and the like.)

9. The ideological preparation for the war on the Soviet Union is being participated in not only by the bourgeoisie but by the so-called international social democrats in combination with the "ultra Left" renegades from Communism: general discrediting of the Soviet Union as a state; slanders as to degeneration, Kulak policy (Levi) and Bonapartism; outcries over "Red imperialism"; on the alleged role of inciter played by the Soviet Union, which is "to blame" for the violation of that peace so carefully safeguarded by the League of Nations. (Compare, for instance, Bauer's standpoint, the Marseilles resolutions of the Second International, the "shell campaign," the last appeal of the social democratic government of Finland to the League of Nations, etc.) All this has to serve as a cloak and justification of the class struggle of the imperialist bourgeoisie against the proletarian state, and to divert the workers of Europe from fulfilling their proletarian duty of defending the Soviet Union with all means. Under such conditions the sermons of the opposition of the C. P. S. U. bear an extremely embarrassed and criminal character.

10. While the inner antagonisms between the separate imperialist States bear within them the germs of tremendous conflicts between these states themselves (between Great Britain and the United States, Italy and France, Poland and Germany, Japan and the United States, in the Balkans, in Central Europe, etc.), the possibility is not excluded of a temporary bloc among these states against the Soviet Union, that is, a direct military or financial aid to the forces engaged in direct operations against the state of the working class. The furious propaganda being carried on in France for the breaking off of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union; the adoption of a hostile tone towards the Soviet Union by a considerable section of the German press; Japan's policy in the Far East, etc., signalize the real possibility of this danger.

11. As counteracting factors we have in the first place the working class in the capitalist countries, which is and beyond this a part of the petty fighting against imperialist war, bourgeois strata, pacifistically inclined and afraid of war. Besides this, the bourgeoisie realizes that war against the Soviet Union would certainly neither, sooner or later, all the forces of international revolution, and the mingling acts as a restraining factor with the imperialists when determining the time at which they shall attack the Soviet Union.

12. On the other hand, an important role is again played by the conflict of interests between the various capitalist powers and between the capitalist

groups within the separate capitalist states themselves. In Central Europe, Germany is anxious to postpone events, for the dynamics of development are undoubtedly leading to the absolute and relative growth of the economic and political importance of Germany. At the same time, it is more to Germany's advantage than to that of other countries to develop economic relations with the Soviet Union. All this does not, however, mean that capitalist Germany, in the event of decisive issues, would be certain to remain neutral. Having bargained the most favorable possible position for itself, it may easily join the united front of the enemy at the critical moment.

13. The United States, too, is not anxious for a catastrophe in Europe, since this would involve risks for America's gigantic investments of capital. But should it come to a conflict, then the United States will, of course, support British imperialism, in spite of the antagonism existing between the United States and Great Britain, again evidenced by the latest disagreement with Great Britain on the question of naval armaments, etc. The antagonisms between the various imperialist states therefore serve only to postpone the conflict, but they do not alter its increasing probability and inevitability.

14. An undoubted undermining of the whole system of imperialism, especially of the British, an undermining demonstrating the profound disorganization of the whole world capitalism, is expressed in the Chinese revolution. The danger of the proletarian revolution in Europe, the necessity of carrying on a war against the Chinese revolution, the great dangers threatening from the colonies (risings in Indonesia, spread of the national revolutionary movement in India, etc.)—these are the increasing difficulties of imperialism.

15. The above determines the policy of the Soviet Union. This is before all a peace policy. In view of the impossibility of "foreseeing" the moment of the military attack upon the Soviet Union, and in view of the necessity of arming for this attack, the Soviet Union must pursue a definite and logical policy, strengthening the position of the proletarian state from year to year and from month to month. For the furtherance of the struggle for peace, the Soviet Union must enter into suitable economic relations with the capitalist states. At the same time the government of the Soviet Union will safeguard with all means the principles of its proletarian economic and state constitution, which are at the same time the principles of its existence as a proletarian state.

16. The Joint Plenum of the C. C. and the C. C. C. places on record that the working class of the Soviet Union has responded enthusiastically to the call of the Party for a general preparation for the defence of the proletarian state, and has proved, during the Defence Week, its determined unity, its capability to lead the peasantry along with it, and its readiness to protect with the lives of its members the centre of proletarian revolution against the attacks of the imperialists.

17. The International Situation and the Comintern.

18. The coming war against the Soviet Union creates a situation which will differ considerably—and in some important points fundamentally—from the situation in Europe in 1914. In 1914 the war was between imperialist states, and imperialism found itself on both sides of the front, but in the war against the Soviet Union imperialism will fight against the proletariat organized as a state power.

19. It was for this reason that the last Plenum of the E. C. C. I. very rightly emphasized that here we can and must speak of an attack made from one side (the imperialist) on the other (the proletariat); we must speak of the defence of the socialist Fatherland (which did not exist in 1914), and of the defence of the Chinese revolution; this means that it is necessary not only to propagate the slogan of defeatism in the capitalist countries, but this must be supplemented by the slogan of active aid for the state of the proletariat; here the slogan of fraternization merges into the slogan of going over to the side of the Soviet Union, and is immediately connected with the slogan of the overthrow of the imperialist governments by the people of their own country, etc.

20. The most important question of the ideological preparation for war is the question of the propaganda of defeatism in the capitalist countries. The Trotsky bloc, however, has not made a single declaration of the revision of the Trotskyist standpoint as expressed during the war. But without a revision of this standpoint there can be no thought of a Bolshevik preparation for war. While during the war of 1914 Trotskyism opposed the slogan of the defeat of the capitalist Fatherland and the slogan of the conversion of the imperialist war into a civil war, setting up in place of these the pacifist slogan of an abstract peace, during the present epoch the Trotsky bloc has not, even expressed its present views with regard to this error.

(To Be Continued.)

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS



"IMPARTIAL" TRUSTEE OF CLOAKMAKERS' INSURANCE FUND:—"Inasmuch as I am impartial, I will give this money to my friend Sigman, so he can continue his impartial pogrom against the workers in the union."

Drawing By WM. GROPPER

## The Young Communist International in the East

By N. FOKIN

ARTICLE II

Korea. The first youth organization, the Students' League, was organized in 1896. Afterwards, similar organizations were formed throughout the country. In 1903 all youth organizations formed one Young Men's Christian Association, which was supported by America and converted into a typical cultural organization. The most active youth organizations which aimed at political activity could not be reconciled to this work. As a result, the Y. M. C. A. expelled some of the organizations which organized in the Korean Youth League and made it their aim to effect domestic reforms, helping the economic and political development of Korea. This in itself, gave the organization a political character. In 1907 Japan, after defeating China and Tsarist Russia, captured Korea and proceeded to break-up all Korean organizations which the invaders regarded as a menace to their rule. Among these were also the youth organizations.

The revolutionary youth of Korea, after losing their organizations, partly went underground and became terrorists. Some of them joined the Christian camp. The new growth and development of the youth movement, which exceeds the previous phases, is closely connected with the March rising of 1919. The concessions which the Japanese had to make were mostly utilized by the youth, who began to organize their mass organizations first in the capital and in the cities and then also in the villages. Together there are now about 900 organizations with 110,000 members, ten thousand of these belong to the Korean Youth Federation, whose platform advocates national-revolutionary struggle for Korean independence.

The Y. C. L. of Korea was founded in 1921 when the National Liberation movement was falling to pieces and the partisan struggles against the Japanese invaders had become intensified.

The birth and development of the Y. C. L. proceeded under extremely difficult conditions, under conditions of unheeded brutality and terror which delivered severe blows to its organizations and snatched tens and hundreds of comrades from its ranks. The general political conditions of the country and the persecutions reacted upon the weaker elements in the organization. The weaker elements advanced liquidationist slogans; they wanted the abandonment of underground work and that the organization should adapt itself to legal conditions, even at the expense of sacrificing its revolutionary slogans. Some of them who could not get used to the everyday tiresome work of a revolutionary underground worker left the Y. C. L. in despair and took to individualist terrorist activity. The Y. C. L. had to fight most energetically against these elements in the process of which some dropped out and others became hardened. This work was being done while it was rallying the Communist elements and unifying the split up Communist groups. At the same time the Y. C. L. had also to do a considerable amount of work in consolidating the Communist Party on the basis of mass revolutionary action, and not on the basis of fractional struggle.

The Y. C. L. of Korea has now several hundred members, 28 per cent of whom are workers, 30 per cent peasants, and 42 per cent intellectuals. The Y. C. L. carries on various kinds of work in propagating Socialist ideas, issuing and circulating thousands of illegal leaflets and pamphlets, organizing itinerant lecture groups, setting up everywhere Socialist study circles and organizing mass campaigns. The main task of the

Korean Y. C. L. is to win influence over the broad masses of the young workers and peasants. In this respect the Y. C. L., although it has accomplished great work in creating new organizations of young workers, gained influence over the existing organizations and united them on the platform of struggle for the national, social and democratic liberation of Korea, has not as yet exhausted the task confronting it.

Indonesia. The Indonesian youth played an enormous role in the revolutionary liberation struggle of the Indonesian peasant masses against Dutch domination. It participated in all general revolutionary actions of the toiling masses of the country and created in the process of struggle a series of organizations called upon to unite the broad masses of workers, peasants and young students for the revolutionary struggle. The organized youth are about 10,000. There are in Indonesia 3 different youth organizations.

One, the "Barisan Muda," stands on the Left wing of the revolutionary movement and has over 1,000 members. Apart from the general revolutionary work, that organization performs an enormous amount of educational work. The schools organized by this organization give the students not only general knowledge, they teach them in a revolutionary spirit, in the spirit of the class struggle. In 1925, in spite of the fact that the colonial administration closed many schools, their number was 50 and they had 4,500 students. What is the essence of the "Barisan Muda"? The capitalists persecute it. Thus, for instance, its most prominent leaders work in the factories. This organization does extensive work during workers' strike, supporting the strikers, organizing collections of money, etc. Another form of organization in Indonesia is that of the students in high schools. The biggest of these

## Visitors to Soviet Union Elated; New Trip Being Planned

The first group of visitors to the Soviet Union who left New York on July 14 under the auspices of the World Tourists, Inc., 41 Union Square, returned to the city yesterday on the S. S. "Gripsholm" of the Swedish-American line.

A majority of those who joined in the visit to the U. S. S. R. are remaining there indefinitely in order to familiarize themselves with the political, industrial and social life of the country. Many of them are eager to stay for the forthcoming tenth anniversary celebration of the founding of the Soviet Republic.

Warmly Received. The tourists received a most enthusiastic welcome upon their arrival, according to I. Yampol, the representative of the World Tourists, Inc. in Leningrad, he said, they were received by the "Committee for Cultural Relations," it being eager to make the visits of foreigners to the Soviet Union as pleasant and instructive as possible.

"I am certain," Yampol declared, "that the success of our visit will encourage others to join in the second trip now being planned to the Soviet Union. Preparations are now being made to enable visitors to participate in the celebration.

This group, which will be limited to 100, will leave about the middle of October.

organizations is the "Young Java" with a membership of over 3,000, it publishes a monthly journal. At the beginning this organization had a political character, but owing to the intensive repressive measures of the colonists some of its members have abandoned the political struggle and give up their time exclusively to sport. There is now a process of political revival in progress in that organization and it is coming over to the revolutionary movement. There is a series of various other organizations existing legally or semi-legally, which have been partly affected by the recent break-up after the defeat of the uprising. They are the constituent elements of the foundation of the Y. C. L. in Indonesia.

Mongolia. In this enormous pastoral country with a territory greater than any European State, the Y. C. L. has the only non-Communist but nationalist revolutionary youth organization in its ranks. The League was organized in 1920 to fight against the Chinese militarist occupation forces, the Russian White Guards, for free existence and against feudal dependency. The League has over 4,000 members. It works legally under growing nationalist government; is bringing over the broad toiling masses to the banner of the national revolutionary movement and takes the most active part in the government and in the social and democratic transformation of the country. Ninety per cent of its members are Nomads. The struggle of the League against the feudal theocratic elements and survivals, the propaganda for the spreading of knowledge and mastery of European culture and technique makes it one of the progressive factors in social and economic development of Mongolia.

Persia. The Young Communist League of Persia which existed at the time of the Gilan Revolution was dissolved after the defeat. At the present time there are several Y. C. L. organizations scattered throughout the various districts of Persia. The intensification and consolidation of the nationalist revolutionary forces provide a strong incentive for the young Communist organizations to unite into one organization and to strengthen the national revolutionary movement of the broad masses of the artisan and peasant youth.

Turkey. The Young Communist League of Turkey was organized in 1921 during the period of the nationalist revolutionary struggle. It had in its ranks the most progressive and radical students. The transformation of the Y. C. L. into an organization of young workers and peasants, connected with the rallying of young workers, the industrial campaign and the struggle against the Kemalists for influence in the trade unions and for labor legislation resulted in the use of repressive measures by the government, which was a severe blow to the Y. C. L., but did not destroy it. At the present time the organization has over 200 members.

Egypt; Palestine-Syria. The growing opposition and nationalist movement in those countries is accompanied by the spontaneous formation of Y. C. L. organizations and national revolutionary groups sympathetic to the Y. C. I.

The Y. C. I. recently received information about the organization of the Y. C. L. organization in Africa, where hundreds of Negroes are drawn into these sketches.

These sketches are enough to convince one that the Y. C. I. is a real organization of international solidarity arousing and organizing for the struggle millions of exploited and oppressed youth for the victory of Communism.

## Against the War Danger

This is the Last Installment of the Theses on the war danger adopted at the Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International on May 29, 1927. It gives the official Communist viewpoint on this important question.

(Continuation)

4. The slogan of "universal militia" has not become obsolete but should be advanced: 1. In colonial countries which have not yet passed through the stage of bourgeois democratic revolution (Syria, Morocco, Egypt, etc.). 2. In capitalist countries in which, owing to the existence of feudal survivals, bourgeois democratic revolutions are possible with the prospect of their growing under favorable international conditions into Socialist revolutions. In a number of countries, where the military caste make coups d'etat, as in Greece and Spain; 3. In capitalist countries which, although the bourgeois democratic revolutionary period has closed, had fallen into a stage of semi-colonial dependence upon world capital, and in the event of the existence of a powerful national revolutionary movement against oppression.

5. Communists are obliged to support the partial demands of the soldiers and sailors such as: the election of officers, the territorial system of military service, national formation, active and passive suffrage rights, improvement of the material conditions of the soldiers, support for their families, prolongation of leave of absence, etc.

Communists must link all these demands up with their general slogans (arming the proletariat, a militia of toilers, etc.) in their agitation. The Errors and Defects of the Communist Parties.

37. The Comintern as a whole as well as its separate Sections must expose their errors and remedy their defects in an impartial manner in order to be able to cope with the task of combating war.

1. The fundamental defect from which all Sections of the Comintern suffer is that they underestimate the danger of war. The line of conduct of all the Communist Parties is such as to make one believe that war is a matter of the more or less remote future and not the bloody reality of today. In some countries the Communist Parties let themselves be influenced by the mood of the broad non-Party masses who do not feel so strongly the war in far off China, and in other countries removed from the great centres of world politics, they allow themselves to be influenced by the position of "neutrality" determined by the role played by those countries in world politics (the Scandinavian countries). In other countries again they come to a certain extent under the influence of the bourgeois press, which maintains that there is no war in China, that there has been a mere preliminary despatch of troops for the protection of national interests.

2. A number of Sections of the Comintern are unable to link up their domestic problems with international problems. Sometimes it takes the form of a parochial provincialism (Czechoslovakia), the idea that little countries are not concerned with great questions of international politics.

3. Another weakness revealed by our Parties is the under-estimation of the role of the imperialism of their country (this happened in France and Japan); they raise the question of war in the abstract instead of giving a clear reply to the workers to the question as to what they should do in the present war conducted by the imperialist powers against China and how to fight against their own imperialism. It is necessary in this respect to draw attention to the mistakes of the Communist Party of Holland, which after the rebellion in Indonesia confined itself to demanding the despatch of a committee of investigation whilst it forgot such elementary demands as the withdrawal of the Dutch troops from Indonesia and the recognition of Indonesia's "right to separation." Objectively such "mistakes" are a capitulation to imperialism.

4. Ideological confusion is also one of the defects from which the younger Communist Parties suffer. Certain prominent comrades flounder on the position of vulgar-pacifism (Great Britain). Many are inclined to draw the conclusion from the fact that the Soviet Union as a workers' and peasants' State in a capitalist encirclement take the initiative in limiting armaments, that this is a slogan for those Communist Parties still fighting for power in their own countries.

5. Absolutely wrong conclusions are drawn from Lenin's views regarding war. The instructions given to the Hague Delegation are interpreted as meaning the abandonment of the strike as such, as a means for combating war.

6. The role of mass organizations and the activity in the trade unions, and in the army and navy is underestimated.

The Task of the Communist Parties. 38. What are the fundamental tasks of the Comintern and its various Sections in the struggle against the present war in China, and the danger of war against the Soviet Union?

1. The main central watchword of the present anti-war campaign should be: "Defence of the Chinese and Russian Revolutions." The attention of the masses must be concentrated on this watchword. The Communist Parties must explain to the masses that a real struggle for peace is impossible without revolutionary mass actions, that pacifism is only a means for deceiving the masses, that the struggle for a lasting peace and for

the prevention of war is synonymous with the overthrow of the bourgeois Government and the establishment of the proletarian dictatorship.

2. Uttering propaganda in the press, at meetings, in Parliament against the war of the imperialists in China, exposure of its predatory character and of the treachery of the Social Democratic leaders and reformist trade union leaders. While exposing in every possible way the role of Anglo-American imperialism, to fight unceasingly against the predatory efforts of their own ruling classes; there must be a ruthless criticism of pacifist illusions and pacifist ideology, exposure of the measures taken by the bourgeois governments or the question of "disarmament" and for this purpose to the publication of the secret treaties and military agreements contracted by the bourgeois governments.

3. Communist Parties should carry on their anti-war campaign so as to make their slogans correspond with the given stage of the military conflict. War against China and the Soviet Union can assume various forms in the future. Economic blockade, military blockade of coasts by the navy, raids of armed gangs on the Soviet Union from the adjoining States, organization from outside of internal insurrections, etc. Therefore it is necessary that the Communist Parties should take into account in their agitation these special features of the war which is taking place, combining it with the general military preparations of the capitalist States for concerted attacks on the Soviet Union and China.

4. To expose the international network of intrigues against the Soviet Union, the mobilization of the masses for the defence of the Soviet Union against the attacks of the imperialists under the slogan: "International proletariat, defend your comrades' country."

5. Agitation in favor of a general strike against the war particularly in Great Britain and other countries which play an active role in the punitive expedition against China.

6. To organize demonstrations outside the embassies of countries participating in the punitive expedition against China and also of governments threatening war against the Soviet Union.

7. Demonstrations of women and children along the routes where troops depart for the front and at the harbors, demonstrations of women and children as well as of the war disabled in the squares in front of Parliaments, before the Ministries of war and of Foreign Affairs.

8. The Communist Parties must concentrate their attention on work in the trade unions, particularly among metal workers, miners, transport workers and chemical workers.

9. Agitation against war in proletarian and petty bourgeois women's organizations. The calling of women's delegate conferences, local and national congresses, for the war against war.

10. Establish committees of action under the slogan of "Hands Off China and the Soviet Union" securing the affiliation of trade union organizations thereto. More determined application than hitherto of the tactics of the united front as against the united front of the capitalists.

11. General struggle against Fascism as one of the armed detachments of the counter-revolution. In opposition to these fascist organizations to form mass bodies like the Red Front Fighters' League, wherever there is the slightest possibility of so doing.

12. Work in the sports' organizations against Fascism and against war.

13. Most intensive work of the Young Communist League in closest contact with the Party among the working and peasant youth from whom modern armies are recruited and who have not experienced the sanguinary world war.

14. To set up war invalid organizations and to bring in already existing invalid organizations for the fight against war.

15. The Communist Parties of all countries should pay special attention to the establishment of organizations of a non-Party character, embracing in their ranks sympathizers with the liberation movement of the proletariat, colonial workers and all elements who sincerely hate the capitalist social order with its oppression, exploitation and war (for example: the League for struggle against colonial oppression).

16. The strengthening of the work in the army and navy, the strengthening of anti-war work among the peasantry.

17. The intensification of work in the colonies. The establishment of a united front of the proletariat and the nationalist liberation movement of the oppressed nations in the struggle against war. Treatment of these questions in the Party press and to explain the identity of their interests with the interests of the Soviet Union and the toiling masses of China in their fight for freedom.

18. Serious presentation in the Communist Parties of the fundamental questions of Bolshevik tactics in the struggle against war. Treatment of these questions in the Party press and at Party meetings.

19. Greater internationalizing of the Sections of the Comintern, concentration of the attention of the masses on international problems, the linking up of these problems with questions of international class conflicts. Closer mutual contact between the Sections of the Comintern in the whole fight against war.