

# BUKHARIN WINS UNANIMOUS VOTE OF LENINGRAD COMMUNISTS FOR THE PARTY'S CENTRAL COMMITTEE

(Special Cable to The Daily Worker)

By JOHN PEPPER.

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., July 30.—In reporting to the Leningrad organization of the All-Union Communist Party on the subject of the resolutions adopted by the recent meeting of the plenum of the Central Committee of the party, Nicolai Bukharin emphasized the lack of foundation of the assertions of the opposition that industry in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is falling behind the development of agriculture and that private capital in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics represents a menace to the building of socialism.

Bukharin proves, on the basis of the growth of labor wages of the workers in the general national income, that industry is overtaking agriculture. The gross income of private capital is estimated at approximately four

hundred million roubles (\$200,000,000) of which more than three hundred and twenty million roubles (\$160,000,000) is spent by private capital for its necessities. Pointing out the entire lack of foundation of the demands of

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the opposition for the raising of prices of the products of industry, Bukharin emphasizes that the basic problem lies, not in the increase of prices, but in the decrease of prices on the basis of a rationalization of economy. Bukharin points out that the increased trust of the middle and poor peasants in the Soviet government and the Communist Party is the result of the invigoration of the Soviets, the reduction of taxes, the assurance of revolutionary legality, etc.

The activity of the city and rural bourgeoisie is growing; the party is, however, undertaking in good time the necessary measures. The most essential fact is that the socialistic elements of economy are growing and becoming stronger at a much more rapid rate than are the private capitalistic elements of economy.

The slogan of the opposition brings into question the party organization—the freedom of fractions. The opposition has practically joined together all of the anti-party groups that were condemned by the party in recent years. Under cover of left phrases the leaders of the opposition in reality step upon the same platform with the right semi-menshevist elements striving for the liquidation of the Communist International, to open wide the doors of the Soviet Union to foreign capital and to establish an "S. R." parliamentary democracy in place of the proletarian dictatorship.

On questions of the international labor movement the opposition, rejecting the estimation of the present world economic-political situation as a phase of the temporary stabilization of capitalism, practically revises the tactics of the united front in suggesting the withdrawal of the delegation of the trade unions of the Soviet Union from the Anglo-Russian committee.

The ideological sources of the opposition are: doubt of the possibility of building of socialism in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, and distrust of the forces of the working class. The leaders of the opposition do not notice that they are generals without an army.

A vigorous discussion was opened by speakers who demanded a merciless condemnation of every attempt at violation of party unity and called for unanimous support of the central committee. The meeting unanimously, with 3,000 votes, adopted the resolution for the unity of the party against factionalism and illegal groups, and for iron Bolshevik discipline.