

FIGHT URGED FOR WORKERS' BILL

ZINOVIEV, KAMENEV AND THEIR HENCHMEN GIVEN PRISON TERMS

Five to Ten-Year Sentences Given to Counter-Revolutionary Clique Which Confessed Role Which Inspired Murder of Kirov

MOSCOW, Jan. 18 (By Wireless).—Gregory Zinoviev, Leo Kamenev and seventeen others, found guilty of terrorist activities against leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet government were given comparatively light prison sentences by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court.

Zinoviev was sentenced to ten years in prison by the Court, now holding session at Leningrad. Kamenev was sentenced to five years imprisonment and the seventeen lesser figures in the counter-revolutionary clique were given various terms. None was given a death sentence and earlier reports of exile verdicts were denied in the official announcement.

The seventeen others who admitted membership in the "Moscow Center" were sentenced as follows: ten years for Gertik, Kuklin and Sakhov; eight years for Yevdokimov, Bakayev, Sharov, Gorskina and Tsarkov; six years for Fedorov, Hertsberg, Hessen, Tarosov, Perimov, Anishev and Pavlovitch; and five years for Vashkirov and Bravo.

All the personal property and effects of those condemned as participants in the counter-revolutionary plots against the Soviet Government, were ordered confiscated, in accordance with Soviet law.

Workers Ask Severity (Special to the Daily Worker) MOSCOW, Jan. 18 (By Wireless).—Meetings of workers in all factories and other enterprises throughout the Soviet country discussed with a fresh outburst of indignation and hatred towards the enemies of the working class, the case of Zinoviev, Kamenev, Yevdokimov, and others of the "Moscow Center" of the underground counter-revolutionary gang.

The 17 accused have just been sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment and exile. All workers discussing the case demanded in their resolution the highest measure of punishment for all the guilty. Moscow Ball Bearing plant workers in their resolution say: "Our hearts are filled with wrath and hatred for these contemptible

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Framed Trial Of 18 Begins In Sacramento

That a circulation of 100,000 copies a day of the Daily Worker must be secured by July 1. That the present drive for 10,000 daily and 15,000 Saturday subscriptions must be successfully completed by April 5.

This decision must be immediately applied to all the activities in the districts. No Party campaign or any other Party activity, whatever its character, must be waged without putting the Daily Worker to the forefront.

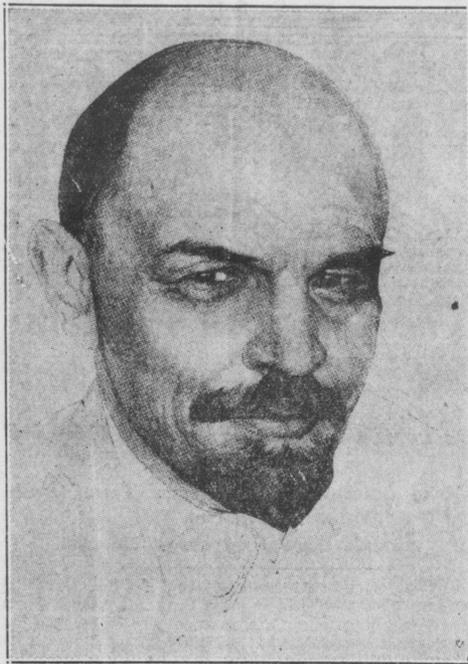
As a first step in the drive, the Districts, Sections and Units must engage in a concentrated drive not only for subscriptions but for Red Builders to cover every busy intersection, factory, union meeting hall and every other place where workers congregate, in the country. Carrier routes in each district must be multiplied tremendously. The Daily Worker must be put on every newsstand where workers purchase their papers. Canvassing must be made systematic and all-embracing.

The widest publicity must be given to the drive, in the form of leaflets, symposiums, discussion. The widest popularization must be made of the subscription contest being conducted by the "Daily."

Forward, comrades, to a 100,000 circulation of the Daily Worker by July 1. Forward to 10,000 daily and 15,000 Saturday subscriptions by April 5.

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Vladimir Ilyitch Lenin Born, April 10, 1870 Died, January 21, 1924



From Drawing by M. J. Kallan

Confidence in Masses Secret of Greatness Of Lenin, Says Stalin

By Joseph Stalin

THEORETICIANS and leaders of parties who know the history of nations, who have studied the history of revolutions from beginning to end, are sometimes afflicted with an unpleasant disease. The disease is known as fear of the masses, lack of confidence in the creative ability of the masses. Sometimes on this ground a certain aristocratic pose is displayed by leaders towards the masses, who, although not versed in the history of revolutions, are destined to break up the old and build the new. The fear that the elements may break forth, that the masses may "break up too much," the desire to play the role of nurses who try to teach the masses from books but who refuse to learn from the masses—such is the basis of this sort of aristocratic attitude.

Lenin represented the very opposite of such leaders. I do not know another revolutionary who had such profound confidence in the creative strength of the proletariat and in the revolutionary expediency of its class instincts as Lenin did. I do not know another revolutionary who was so able to ruthlessly scourge the smug critics of the "chaos of revolution" and the "bacchanalia of irresponsible actions of the masses" as Lenin was. I remember during a conversation, in reply to a remark made by a comrade that "after revolution normal order must be established," Lenin sarcastically remarked: "It is a pity that people who want to be revolutionaries forget that the most normal kind of order in history is revolutionary order."

Hence Lenin's contempt for all those who tried superciliously to look down upon the masses and to teach them from books. Hence Lenin's constant urging that we must learn from the masses, try to understand their actions and carefully study the practical experience of the struggle of the masses.

Confidence in the creative power of the masses—this is the peculiar feature in the activities of Lenin which enabled him to understand the spontaneous movement and direct it into the channels of the proletarian revolution.

BROWN SHIRT HORDES POUR INTO SAAR

SAARBRUECKEN, Jan. 18.—An increasing number of Storm Troopers and Nazi police swarmed into the Saar territory today, all on the hunt for known or suspected anti-fascists, Socialists, Communists and Catholics.

Four hundred or more poverty-stricken miners and others fled from their homes with their wives and children to seek refuge in the French mining administration building, seeking safety against attack.

Up to today it was certain that the Governing Commission, representing the League of Nations, had deliberately refused to issue orders to the 3,300 international troops in the Saar to intervene where Nazi murder and terrorism was breaking out. A high French official hopelessly admitted that "personal security has vanished in the Saar, and there is no police and no justice. The authorities refuse to do anything to protect these people, and they are absolutely helpless," he added.

Refugees Leave Saar At Forbach, on the Franco-Saar border, where Saar refugees continue to pour across the frontier at the rate of 200 a day, scenes of cruel desolation occurred. Men, women and children pleaded with French guards to let them enter, as they had disposed of all their belongings hastily and fled in fear of Nazi reprisals.

Members of the Plebiscite Commission are now, too late, confessing that during the vote on Sunday that the League's "guardians of neutrality" were not stationed at the voting halls or outside of them.

Admits Secret Pact GENEVA, Jan. 18.—While hypocritically asking for guarantees that national minorities and supporters of the status quo in the Saar plebiscite will not be injured in any way, Pierre Laval, French Foreign Minister, admitted at the session of the Council of the League of Nations today that a secret arrangement existed between France and Germany concerning the disposal of the Saar.

Upon the agreement by Germany to destroy two railroads, considered dangerous by French military experts, Laval agreed that the date set for the formal taking over of the Saar be established as Feb. 15.

Austria Legalizes Nazi Mass Organizations VIENNA, Jan. 18.—One hundred and sixty Nazi organizations were legalized today by the Schussnigg government. This is the first apparent result of Von Papen's activity here. Von Papen is Hitler's official representative in Austria; his energy in attempting to effect some rapprochement with the Austrian fascists has redoubled since the acquisition of the Saar territory by Germany.

Biggest Bankers Plot Mobilization of Fascist Hordes in U. S. STARTLING REVELATIONS, UNEARTHED BY YOUNG, SPIVAK, GARLIN, BEGIN FRIDAY

By HARRY GANNES John L. Spivak told me today of the coming sensational series of articles on "Wall Street's Fascist Conspiracy." Spivak's exposure of anti-semitic propaganda in the United States, and his brilliant article baring the Morgan and war department connections of the Red Cross

with the Fascist groups in the United States. These articles will show that the revelations of Major-General Smedley Butler were but one of the minor facets of the many-sided moves in the United States to create a fascist army against the American working class. Young, Spivak, and Garlin have the documents, original interviews, and all of the available facts showing that fascist moves in the United States reach into the biggest banking houses of Wall Street. No worker who wants to know

just how far the move towards fascism has gone in the United States can afford to miss this series of articles which will run simultaneously in the Daily Worker, the Daily Worker, and the New Masses. I cannot begin to quote here from the many details and documents which will comprise this series. Be sure not to miss a single one. Order your copy of next Friday's Daily Worker. Get your shop mates and friends to subscribe for the Daily Worker in order to read this entire series of sensational articles.

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Lundeen Stresses Burning Need of Mass Campaign for HR 2827; Wagner Bill Ignores Jobless

Administration Bill Provides Hunger Dole to Aged

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau) WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18.—Following the reading of President Roosevelt's widely ballyhooed "social security" message to Congress today, Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York introduced in the Senate the big business-Roosevelt Administration self-styled Economic Security Bill.

Representative David J. Lewis, of Maryland, the co-author with Wagner of last year's Wagner-Lewis bill, introduced the same legislative denial of genuine unemployment insurance in the House of Representatives.

The administration's so-called Economic Security Bill is based upon the special 35,000 word report made to the President by his committee on Economic Security.

Ignored Present Jobless This bill completely ignores the 15,000,000 now unemployed, provides for no security for the future unemployed, and proposes meagre old age pensions. Even if enacted today, the Wagner bill wouldn't become effective until Jan. 1, 1936 at the earliest.

Illustrating what he meant by his declaration that his bill provides "federal encouragement to the establishment of State compulsory unemployment insurance system," Wagner did not hide the fact that the bill, like the National Industrial Recovery Act, is fundamentally a big employer measure. "There is not a single dictate of business judgment that has been neglected in framing this legislation," Wagner declared simultaneously with the introduction of his administration bill. "These proposals," he pointed out, "are built upon the Gibraltar of business common sense. Unemployment is cheaper than relief because preparedness is superior to planelessness." The new bill generally follows last year's Wagner-Lewis "reserves" measure and involves the Federal government only to the extent of contributing sums for what Roosevelt himself described, a couple of months, as overhead expenses.

"As an added incentive," said Wagner, "a federal subsidy, aggregating \$5,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, and \$50,000,000 for each succeeding year, is provided for allocation among the states to aid them in administering such unemployment insurance laws as they may enact."

What funds the employers in the various states may see fit to pay, under the Wagner Bill, are to be paid to the U. S. Treasury which will control a trust fund to be known as the "unemployment trust fund." The bill also establishes a "Social Insurance Board" of three members. Each one would get \$10,000 a year. This administrative body will be under the jurisdiction of the anti-strike Department of Labor. Thus, the provision which nominally guarantees "compensation" to "otherwise eligible employees" who refuse "to accept new work" while engaged in a "strike, lockout, or other labor dispute," isn't worth the paper it is written on.

Wagner's bill proposes a three per cent federal tax upon payrolls which will be remitted to employers "insofar as they contribute to unemployment insurance funds under State law." This tax, however, is not definite because of the obstruction it may become to the enjoyment of even increased corporate profits under the "New Deal." "In order not to burden industry during its battle for complete recovery," announced Wagner, "the unemployment insurance tax of three per cent will not become fully operative during the next two years unless the index of productive activity reaches 95 per cent of the 1923-1925 level."

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Camden Police Hold Waif Fleeing Hard Work on State Farm

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 18.—Boarded out by the county, a starving fourteen-year-old boy, weary from miles of walking, was detained in the Camden police headquarters yesterday. The homeless waif, William Sanders, had walked thirty miles after running away from a farm to which he had been boarded out by the county. He declared that he had been made to work constantly and so had run away.

F.D.R. CABINET REPORT SPORED WAGNER BILL

By HOWARD BOLDT

After nine months of labor, the Roosevelt Committee on Economic Security has brought forth a version of the fraudulent Wagner-Lewis "Reserves" Bill, a measure that gives not one penny of benefits to the vast army of the unemployed and thrusts the entire problem onto the States. All that the Federal government will do under this plan is to levy a tax on payrolls, rebating up to 90 per cent of the amount to employers who contribute to an unemployment insurance fund under State law. The report was written by the Roosevelt cabinet.

The report, on which is based the new Wagner-Lewis "Reserves" Bill, does not specify minimum amounts of benefits, whether the funds should be financed by payroll tax alone or by a tax upon workers and employers. No mention is made of guaranteeing benefits if a worker refuses a job which pays less than trade union rates. On this score, the Wagner Bill, which is modeled after the report states that benefits should not be denied to workers who refuse employment at wages and conditions "substantially less favorable to the employee than those prevailing for similar work in the locality."

"Unemployment Assurance"

A definite idea of the type of unemployment reserves favored by the Roosevelt administration is given in the report which declares that the Committee's actuarial assumed "a waiting period of four weeks, a 50 per cent compensation rate with a maximum of \$15 a week but no minimum." The Committee suggests to States in framing their laws that the "maximum benefit period cannot safely exceed 15 weeks."

Nothing for Present Unemployed No words are wasted in the clear administration statement of principles in so far as the present vast number of the unemployed. The Committee reports states in comment on its unemployment reserves scheme that "it will not directly benefit those now unemployed until they become reabsorbed in industry."

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Recovery Board Head Wants Permanent NRA "To Encourage Rich"

Speaking to 1,000 merchants of the National Retail Dry Goods Association last night, Clay S. Williams, millionaire, and important figure in the American tobacco trust urged that the N.R.A. should be retained "in substantially its present form" for a further trial period of from one to two years to determine what parts should become permanent legislation. The true intention of making the N.R.A. permanent, however, was revealed when he said: "There can be no such thing as a complete distribution of wealth. The large property owners and the rich should be encouraged in their work for having created the high standards of living attained in the citizens of this country."

Williams is chairman of the National Industrial Recovery Board. Would you like to win a free trip to the Soviet Union for the May Day celebration? Join the Daily Worker subscription contest immediately. Write to 50 E. 13th St. for more details.

Demands for H.R. 2827 Must Roll Into House, Lundeen Says

By SEYMOUR WALDMAN (Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18.—Ernest Lundeen, the Farmer-Laborite Minnesota congressman who introduced the Workers' Unemployment, Old Age, and Social Insurance Bill, H.R. 2827, initiated by the Communist Party, in the House of Representatives, attacked the Roosevelt administration's Wagner-Lewis "Economic Security Bill" and called for intensified mass pressure on Congress, during a special interview tonight with your correspondent.

In contrasting the Workers' Bill H.R. 2827, which was initiated by the Communist Party, with the Wagner-Lewis Bill, Lundeen declared that the latter measure proposes "no unemployment insurance at all. He attacked the Wagner-Lewis Bill for ignoring the many millions now unemployed and for strengthening the rule of the bankers and industrialists.

Informed that the interview was being held on the eve of Lenin memorial meetings throughout the United States and the rest of the world, Lundeen said, "I can well understand the enthusiasm with which workers and farmers all over the world greet the anniversaries of Lenin, the man who did so much to make the Soviet Union a reality."

Urges Mass Campaign

Remarking that "Congressmen pay close attention to their mail," Lundeen declared that "you'll see results" when "the demands for support of the Workers' Bill" roll into the office of the members of Congress like a mighty wave.

It was obvious that he was still deeply impressed by the unprecedented broad representation to workers, farmers, intellectuals and professionals of every political party and trade union affiliation at the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance held recently in the Capitol to organize mass sentiment for the passage of H.R. 2827. "Only by mass action will the workers get

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Kidnap Trial Evades Real Crime Issues

By ALLEN JOHNSON

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Jan. 18.—Slightly more than two years ago two people were murdered in New Jersey.

One was the child of Charles Lindbergh, a millionaire aviator. The other was only a union organizer, Morris Anger.

The murder of the millionaire's child was flashed around the world. Priests, rabbis, ministers, war-mongers, leading gangsters and capitalist statesmen, movie stars and newspaper publishers—all lamented the child's death and heaped execrations on his murderer. The murder of the millionaire's son became the "most atrocious crime of modern times." Hundreds of thousands of dollars were spent by the Federal, State and city governments to uncover the criminal. The arms of the capitalist law reached into every country in the world in the search for the fiend who had slain the first born of an associate of J. P. Morgan.

Another Murder

The murder of the union organizer? Why bother to even pose the question. Langer was a working class leader who had given his entire life to the battle for the improvement of the conditions of the working men and women in the fur industry. He was a Communist. The priests and rabbis and war-mongers and newspaper publishers who lamented the death of the Lindbergh baby so loudly were characteristically silent at the news of the killing of the union organizer. His murder received no investigation. His murderers, hired company gangsters, continued to ply their trade.

The bodies of both victims were found soon after they were slain. The body of the Lindbergh baby was badly decomposed—one of its limbs had fallen off. The body of Langer was mutilated—one of his legs had been blown off by the boss-hired dynamite men who had literally dynamited him.

The murderers of Langer never sought and never ended

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Southern Labor Heads To Meet on Georgia Troop Terror

TEAR AND NAUSEA GASES ARE HURLED AT MILL STRIKERS

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 18.—Aroused against the use of troops in the Rossville hosiery strike, a conference of A. F. of L. labor officials of fourteen Southern States has been called, for Saturday and Sunday at Nashville, Tenn.

George Googe, chairman of the A. F. of L. Labor Organization Committee of the South, declared that the conference will launch a most "vigorous drive to have Southern representatives in Congress vote for social security bills." Whether any concrete steps will be taken in face of the present terror against the unions, was not made known.

Tear gas and nausea gas bombs were used against strikers today by special deputies brought in to replace the National Guardsmen at the Richmond Hosiery Mill today, when pickets massed to prevent the night shift of scabs from going into the mill.

During the hearing before Judge Underwood, many testified that strikers had not committed a single act of violence. Governor Talmadge, who claimed that the martial law proclamation of last summer was not yet revoked, and therefore he was justified in sending troops, wrote to the judge that "release of the strikers will be disastrous and lead to rioting and bloodshed."

Three automobiles carrying strikebreakers to the Daisy Mill, one of four plants of the Richmond Hosiery Mills on strike, were fired upon from ambush yesterday. It was not learned who fired upon them, but the automobiles turned back.

The militia has been withdrawn for the present, but the sheriff is endeavoring to stop mass picketing. The workers are especially incensed at the way the National Guard was used to place a large number of strikebreakers in the Rossville Mill before its task was considered finished. An hour after the departure of the militia a brick was hurled through a window of the Rossville mill.

Cabinet Sired Wagner Bill

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When unemployed come under the scope of the administration's plans, the committee report recommends that "extended cash benefits seem to us far less desirable than work benefits." The committee recommended that after an employee "has exhausted his contractual rights," he be placed on the lists as entitled to work relief when and if such work relief is available. The entire plan is suggested as "frankly experimental."

The present army of unemployed will be accorded work relief under the plans of the Roosevelt administration. The outlines of this plan have already been given by Federal Relief Administrator Harry L. Hopkins. Wages are to be at rates lower than in private industry, and the full meaning of this can be seen in this recent abandonment of the 30-cent an hour minimum rates on the relief projects. Although unemployment estimates run from the A. F. of L. estimate of 11,459,000 to the Pen and Hammer survey of nearly 15,000,000, this works project is drafted to give jobs to not more than 3,000,000.

"We regard work as preferable to other forms of relief where possible," the report states. "While we favor unemployment compensation in cash, we believe that it should be provided for limited periods on a contractual basis and without governmental subsidies. Public funds should be devoted to providing work, rather than to introducing a relief element into what should be strictly an insurance system."

Here is contained the kernel of the new "work division" set up of the FEERA—jobs at less than wages in private employment for only a limited time and the total abolition of Federal aid to local relief.

Further on the report states that "it would be desirable to extend Federal loans at low rates of interest to States and local governments for employment purposes. To the bankrupt cities and States with their antiquated welfare laws, this means a complete withdrawal of Federal aid from the field of relief. "Unemployables," that vast army of destitute sick, aged and otherwise incapacitated groups of workers who have been abandoned according to the announced policy of the Federal government, are dumped onto bankrupt municipalities. This starvation policy is condoned in full by the Committee's report.

"Unemployables" Abandoned In the intervening period, about forty-three State legislatures will have met and adjourned, most of them without any provision for these "unemployable" destitute workers.

One lady and four old gentlemen who have never known hunger submitted the report. They are Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, Attorney-General Cummings, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, all members of the Roosevelt Cabinet, FEERA Director Hopkins.

Provide Hunger Doles For Aged

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Wagner declared, "the bill recognizes that, because of divergent business problems in different sections of the country, each state should be free to enact its own unemployment insurance law." Thus, no employer contribution is necessary, thereby leaving the way open for the managements to get their legislatures to pass no unemployment insurance statutes and take out the federal tax through higher prices and lower wages. Concerning the time during which unemployment "benefits" are to be paid under any bill, there is nothing in the Wagner proposal which would prevent employers from paying benefits for only one day or one week.

The victory of the bankers' and industrialists' United States Chamber of Commerce and the violently anti-union National Association of Manufacturers in dictating the dumping of even a vestige of genuine unemployment insurance into the ocean serves to emphasize the merits of the Workers Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Bill, now H. R. 2827. The Workers Bill, which was recently endorsed by Representative William P. Connery, Jr., Chairman of the House Labor Committee and has the backing of about 2,500 A. F. of L. bodies, remains the only genuine unemployment measure introduced in Congress.

The Workers Bill would give unemployment insurance to "all workers and farmers above 18 years of age, who are unemployed through no fault of their own." The Wagner Bill would exclude all the present unemployed. The Workers Bill would pay compensation equal to "average local wages" which in no case would be less than \$10 a week plus \$3 for each dependent while the Wagner Bill guarantees the same amount of payment.

The Workers Bill would provide the money for the payment of unemployment insurance, at the expense mainly of the employer class through taxes on gifts and inheritance and taxes on annual individual and corporation incomes above \$5,000. Wagner and Roosevelt propose a measure which allows taxes on the employment. The Wagner Bill would be administered by the Labor Department, one of the employers' most effective anti-strike organs. The Workers Bill would allow the Secretary of Labor to "prescribe rules and regulations" but only in "conformity with the purposes and provisions of this Act, through unemployment insurance commissions directly elected by members of workers' and farmers' organizations."

As for sickness, old age, maternity, industrial injury or any other disability, the Workers Bill would provide compensation equal to that provided for during periods of unemployment. Under the Wagner Bill, "an employer contributes the same amount as his employees," to quote Wagner. Under the Workers Bill women are to be paid compensation during the eight weeks before and after childbirth. The Wagner Bill provides a mere \$20,000 for each state to do with as it sees fit. No mother is guaranteed anything.

The "national system of compulsory contributory old age pensions" provides for eligibility at the age of 65 if "taxes have been paid in his behalf for at least 200 weeks over a 5 year period commencing before he is 60" if he is "no longer gainfully employed by another." The pension is 15 per cent of his average monthly wage if taxes were paid in his behalf for 200 weeks. "Nevertheless," Senator Wagner would have the workers and farmers believe, "if one contrasts the Economic Security Bill with the public apathy toward the unfortunate that predominated a few years ago, he finds it hard to realize that he is still living in the same world."

But Reilly isn't permitting Wilentz to be overcome by the difficulties of proving that the body is the body of the Lindbergh baby, although only last week he threw a figurative bomb into the prosecution's camp by proving that the body found in the grave was two inches longer than that of the Lindbergh child. When Reilly's assistants begin to press the State's witnesses by hinting broadly that the body found in the grave is actually the body of a child that had been incarcerated in a nearby orphan asylum, Reilly instructs them to drop the point. He is content, he says, that the State's witnesses are truthful. His chief assistant, C. Lloyd Fisher, is not content. When Reilly makes his log-rolling move, Fisher, in a white rage, grasps his overcoat, almost runs out of the court-room and doesn't return until the Nazi defendant, losing control of himself for a moment, calls a State witness a liar and then pleads to be comforted by his hot-headed junior attorney.

And what about the hole in the baby's skull which the County physician said looked as if it had been made by a bullet when he saw it the day the body was found? He never said it was a bullet hole, he protested: "It merely looked like a bullet hole."

This trial merely looks insane. Actually it is a typical trial in a capitalist court with the principals only slightly exaggerated for purposes of emphasis.

PUZZLE—FIND THE FRIEND OF HITLER



LOOKING FOR THOSE WHO DO NOT COMPLAIN OF NAZI TERROR—From Pravda, organ of the Communist Party of the U.S.S.R.

"The American Workers Will Heed Lenin--Not Hearst," Says Foster

Veteran American Revolutionary Terms Lenin "The Greatest Man of Our Time"—Cites Lenin's Lessons on Trade Unions

William Z. Foster was one of the first leaders of the American labor movement to greet Lenin after the Russian Revolution. Consistently and courageously Foster has upheld the policies of Lenin in the United States.

"Bill," what have you got to say on the eleventh anniversary of the death of Lenin?" he was asked.

The answer was careful, confiding. Lenin meant too much to William Z. Foster for a snap opinion. "Lenin was the greatest man of our time," he said thoughtfully. He suddenly sat up sharply. (He had been resting on a couch in his modest apartment in the Bronx. Coronary thrombosis doesn't permit a man to be too active.)

"The contributions of Lenin to the science of proletarian revolution will live long after the lies of Hearst, along with Hearst, are swept into the garbage heap of history by the iron broom of the American proletarian revolution," he said.

"The American workers will heed Lenin—not Hearst. Particularly they learn from Lenin how to fight the trade union bureaucrats,

Framed Trial Of 18 Begins

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Party, but explained the arrests with the ridiculous statement that the Communists "were about to overthrow the government." This, despite his subsequent admission that the Communists had no arms.

Fred Russ and Ray Kuntz of the police "Red Squad" also admitted they had no warrants for the arrests they made.

Communist Literature Read A copy of the program of the

program of the Communist International, seized during the vigilante-police raids on the Workers School, was identified by the prosecution, which read short distorted excerpts from it.

At the opening of the trial, the court refused to accept a bail bond for the release of North Conklin, because the bond was signed by Anita Whitney, whom the court called a fugitive from justice following the issuance of warrant for her arrest in connection with an election petition frame-up. Whitney, a candidate in the last elections, polled over 80,000 votes.

The court also denied an interpellation for Lee Hung, one of the Chinese defendants who speaks very little English.

Fight Is Urged For Workers' Bill

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legislation beneficial to them," Lundeen agreed. "The Roosevelt administration's Wagner-Lewis Economic Security Bill," like so many of the New Deal measures, provides added security only for the bankers and industrialists who are firmly opposed to the Workers' Bill at the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance. This combined protest against the Wagner-Lewis Bill and the demand for the Workers' Bill must be sustained. The demands for support of the Workers' Bill must roll into the offices of the members of Congress like a mighty wave. Then you'll see results. You know Congressmen pay close attention to their mail."

Connelly Support Significant "Of course, you know that Chairman Connelly of the House Labor Committee has come out for the Workers' Bill," the interviewer informed Lundeen. "The support of Chairman Connelly is very significant," he replied, adding, "growing Congressional support will show the workers and poor farmers that only by mass action will they get legislation beneficial to them. Otherwise they'll get what they have gotten in the past two years—more Roosevelt smiles and more flowery Roosevelt speeches about the 'new order of things,' the 'more abundant life,' and the 'American plan for the American people' while the blue cable bankers and industrialists will continue in power."

"Now, Mr. Lundeen, concerning this talk about the 'American plan,' isn't the Workers' Bill American?" "If it isn't American to support a bill demanded by millions of half-starving and hard-working American workers and farmers who make the wheels go round, then I'd like to know what is American," Lundeen shot back warmly.

"Is it American for the Wagner-Lewis Bill to pass the buck on unemployment insurance to the States?" "I should say not," Lundeen answered quickly. "The only way the workers and farmers of this country will get real unemployment insurance is to make the Federal government and the employers guarantee it instead of spending more money for bombs, warships and airplanes."

Shortcomings of New Deal Bill "What are the shortcomings of the New Deal Wagner-Lewis Bill?" "In the first place, the Wagner-Lewis Bill ignores the great mass of those now unemployed. Second, besides proposing no unemployment insurance, it recommends a payroll tax which will come from the pockets of the workers and farmers and which in any event can't become effective until 1936. Third, it permits the States to enact any kind of bill, for any period of time they see fit to adopt—or no bill at all. The Workers' Bill provides a minimum of \$10 a week and \$3 to each dependent for the entire period of unemployment without any delay."

"How about the administration of the two bills?" "You know, that's one of the places where the Roosevelt administration bill gives itself away," Lundeen chuckled. "How?"

"Why, by giving the administration of it solely to the Department of Labor, a department which opposed militant labor during the crisis. Our bill, however, provides for workers' and farmers' co-administration with the department of labor. And unlike the Wagner-Lewis Bill, it doesn't provide for any large salaries to officials for administering something that isn't unemployment insurance."

"The culprits of this crime, which stirred only the Soviet country, but the workingclass of the whole world, appeared before the proletarian court in all their loathsome nakedness. They are cursed by the toilers everywhere."

"Only the counter-revolutionary white guard emigre fascist hangmen applaud the Zinoviev dress. It is not accidental that this miserable, struggle against the Party, against the Soviet government, against the collective farm system, against socialism, plunged into bloody white-guardism."

Evdokimov Statement "Deadly" "The accused Evdokimov's statement was more than enough to confirm all the charges. Evdokimov's statement is deadly."

"This document is deadly, not only for himself, but for all his contemptible companions in the dock. Their counter-revolutionary activity did not cease a single moment. The estimation of the decisive victories of the Party and the Soviet government by the Zinoviev counter-revolutionary group did not differ from the white-guardists and fascists."

See Evdokimov's statement published in yesterday's Daily Worker. "The members of the Zinoviev counter-revolutionary group considered that the Party would encounter insurmountable hindrances with collectivization and rejoiced beforehand."

"We, equally, with the international counter-revolutionary blackguards waited for failures. We lived in hopes of these failures," declared the accused Evdokimov. "This group waited for failure. Then they knew there would be no failure. For this reason they were urged on by blind hatred and wrath against the Party leadership, against Stalin's genius, the continuer of Lenin's work."

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HUNGER INCREASED AS JAPAN RUSHES WAR PLANS IN 1935

Peasants Starving as Colossal Farm Debt Mounts; Sixty Thousand Peasant Girls Sold Into Prostitution in Year

(Special to the Daily Worker) TOKYO, Jan. 18.—Acceleration in the preparations for war and terrible misery among the peasant population were Japan's outstanding features for 1934. According to official statistics, the Japanese economic outlook is a rosy one. This official optimism is provoked by incredibly large profits realized by the armaments and textile industries which have profited by the inflationist "war revival." But in spite of various measures, the trade balance has remained stationary. The exportation of gold reached a very high point owing to the extensive purchase of raw materials from abroad and the devaluation of the yen.

As Japanese exports depend on foreign raw materials, the policy of dumping and boom reflect an unhealthy economic situation and a heavy fall in the national revenue. The most important article for Japanese export, raw silk, lost many of its former markets, which caused a serious depression in Japanese agriculture. The bad rice harvest in fifteen districts of northern Japan makes the rice crop the worst in twenty years. The Japanese officialdom admits this frankly and in great consternation.

Farmers Starve While waiting for the relief which never comes, farmers and their families are starving. Along the mountain passes across the center of Japan, along the single narrow-gauge railroad track through the mountains, children beseech the trains begging for bread, for any kind of food.

Vast regions have been brought to the verge of famine. Two million peasants are literally starving. Sixty thousand peasant girls were sold in 1934 to houses of prostitution and to various factories, in order to pay something on the colossal farmers' debt, which amounts to 10 billion yen—\$3,000,000,000.

In spite of this the budgeted expenditures for 1935 surpasses those of 1934. Friction between the leading groups in Japan as to the budget ended in a compromise, giving unheard-of advantages to the military concerns and leading to even greater chaos in public finance.

Foreign policy has shown no tendency during the past year to abandon or even to abate Japanese aggression. The measures taken by the Japanese authorities in Manchuria are openly directed against the Soviet Union. Negotiations with the United States ended abruptly as soon as Japan published her declaration on April 1, proclaiming China as her exclusive domain and refusing to allow the mixing of any other foreign powers in Chinese affairs. This policy found its logical conclusion in Japan's demand for naval parity, faced as she was with the unprecedented war preparations against the United States.

Hence the denunciation of the unfavorable Washington Treaty. If one adds to this the breaking off of negotiations with the Soviet Union, the interminable maneuvering in regard to the Chinese Eastern Railway, the arrests of Soviet citizens in Manchuria, and constant incidents on the frontier provoked by the Japanese, Japan's foreign policy in 1934 bodes no good for the future.

To any survey of Japan in 1934 must be added the fact which even the official press has not been able to conceal—that hardly a day passes that the discontent among the population does not make itself felt in some way or another, by means of strikes in armaments factories, peasant attacks against the landowners, disturbances among the students, and the growing strength of the Communist Party. A very significant fact is the growing number of arrests for "political offenses."

The entire Japanese press affirms that the year 1934 was the year immediately preceding the "national crisis of 1935-36." Thus one sees the external and internal difficulties which Japanese imperialism has encountered—difficulties which reached the climax of the lull before the storm in 1934.

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Tasks for Textile Union Shown by Communists

VICTORY POINTS WAY TO IMPROVED STANDARDS

By Jay Anyan (Communist Party Organizer of Paterson, N. J.)

In the recent elections of the two largest local unions of the A. F. of L. in Paterson, N. J., Green, Gorman and Company and their local lieutenants, Eli Keller the Lovestonette, and Anthony Ammirato the reactionary president of the dyers, were defeated. The large vote rolled up by the rank and file candidates is a repudiation of the expulsion policy directed by Green and his Paterson agents.

The workers have shown that they recognize the policy of struggle as the only correct means to win better living standards, and to strengthen the unions as a weapon against the bosses. The rank and file victory in this important textile center will also serve as a warning to the National Textile Labor Board, which is soon to report on its findings, that the workers are ready to renew their struggle for the demands which caused the general textile strike last summer. The silk and dye workers have elected such workers to take leadership as they have found to be the most active in the recent strikes, those against N.R.A. arbitration schemes,

and bureaucratic control in the unions.

In Local 1733 of the American Federation of Silk and Rayon Dyers, with few exceptions, the rank and file slate headed by Charles Vigorito, was elected. The slate consisted of those who since the 1933 strike when the union was established, have taken a leading part in building it, and stood for unity with the National Textile Workers Union before it was merged into the U.T.W.

The victory in the Plain Goods Department of Local 1716, American Federation of Silk Workers, and with the election of the entire slate of fifteen rank and file members by a three to one majority, constitutes a similar repudiation of the local agents of Gorman and MacMahon—the Lovestonette headed by Eli Keller, and the reactionary supporters of the most conservative wing in the Socialist Party. It is a repudiation of their stand at the recent convention of the Federation and a determination not to accept a wage cut.

There is no doubt about the determination of the workers to follow a line of militant action. The task now is to lose no time in putting into action the program upon which the new administrations have been

electd. A summary of the issues which have held the attention of the membership in both unions during the recent period shows that the following should be incorporated in a program of action, and it should be the duty of every Communist in Paterson and sympathize to put all energy behind it.

Every shop must be made into a 100 per cent union shop. The shop chairman and shop committee should be chiefly responsible for leading a fighting policy in the shops.

In the dye shops it is to force the bosses to live up to the agreement. In the silk shops it is to put into effect the demands recently worked out in the convention of the Silk Federation. In the silk union it is apparent that this will necessitate the defeat of Keller and the others who are still in and will hinder such attempts in the shops.

To initiate a broad educational program in both unions, train the active workers to take leadership in all union functions, and to give the workers such knowledge as will counteract the class collaboration ideology of the reactionaries.

Lay special stress in drawing into union activity the unemployed, youth, and women. This should be especially through developing activities interesting to each and answering their needs.

United action between the two locals should be developed, with the aim of establishing a united council. Such action has already been approved at the recent convention of the silk workers.

To fight against attempts of politicians and lawyers who present themselves as friends of the workers, and organize the splendid united action which was displayed in the strikes into a campaign behind a united labor ticket in the coming elections.

The accomplishment of these tasks will mean the raising of the standard of living of the Paterson workers and insuring a powerful labor movement. From the response in the local elections it is evident that the workers are looking to the Communists in the unions for leadership. The Communists of Paterson realize their responsibility in this situation and will put forth every ounce of energy to make such a program a reality. Furthermore many workers see how the Party leads in struggles and wins the confidence of the workers, and will join the Communist Party to help carry through the big advance.

See Evdokimov's statement published in yesterday's Daily Worker. "The members of the Zinoviev counter-revolutionary group considered that the Party would encounter insurmountable hindrances with collectivization and rejoiced beforehand."

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BROWDER DISCUSSES PROBLEMS OF LABOR PARTY IN U. S.

Political Changes Determine Review Of C. P. Attitude

Labor Party Must Be Based On Mass Organizations

By Earl Browder

OUR resolution points out that the political changes that have taken place in 1934 among the masses demands that we review our whole attitude towards the question of the Labor Party. One feature of our approach to this question has remained constant throughout the whole period since 1928. The correct basic approach to the question which we have never changed as formulated by the Sixth World Congress in 1928. At that time we were faced with a situation in which practically there was no mass movement for a Labor Party. We had to determine how we should readjust ourselves towards this question when there was no mass movement for it.

The question was greatly discussed in the commissions of the Sixth World Congress, and finally the decision which was written into the thesis of the Congress was that proposed by Stalin. I will read it to you—it is brief, only a few lines—but it stands as an essentially correct approach for this whole period, when we opposed practical proposals for a Labor Party, as well as now when we decide again to revive the question.

"On the question of the organizing of the Labor Party, the Congress resolves that the Party concentrate its attention on the work in the trade unions, on organizing the unorganized, etc., and in this way lay the basis for the practical realization of the slogan of a broad Labor Party organized from below."

In 1928, a year after the Sixth World Congress, in discussing what this means practically in our concrete work in the United States, we came to the conclusion that this correct orientation required that we should come out against all of the current proposals then being made for the organization of a Labor Party. We declared that any practical steps towards organizing a Labor Party in those conditions could only result in the building of a new appendage of the old parties. The only ones who were practically for a Labor Party would have been the Communists, the narrow movement of the Socialist Party and a few scattered bureaucrats. True, the process of radicalization of the masses under the impact of the crisis was already beginning then, but this radicalization of the masses was not taking such forms as to give promise of any immediate mass Labor Party emerging. The best proof that our judgment was correct at that time is the fact that in the five years that have intervened, nobody has been able to do anything practical with the idea of a Labor Party.

Situation is Changing
It is clear now when we look back over these years that if we had been playing around with the slogan of a Labor Party in the absence of a mass movement it would not have advanced us one step. We would not have developed a Labor Party and we would have taken attention away from the basic tasks of the movement directly connected with what was going on among the masses. The question which we

possible variations serve to illustrate the various relation of forces of the struggle between the revolutionary trends and the reformist trends and how they would result in given circumstances in the different types of parties, with a different type of leadership and program and towards which our attitude would have to be different. We cannot take one and the same attitude towards all the various forms and crystallizations which the break away from the old capitalist parties may take on. Our attitude must be varied according to the form which it does take. Especially now in this early stage of the development our attitude has to be directed towards helping to determine in advance what kind of form this movement will take so that we become an active factor in determining what will be the result.

It is clear that we cannot be passive towards this mass break away from the old parties. We must have a positive attitude towards it. We must change our negative position towards the Labor Party question which was determined by the absence of a practical mass movement which made it a practical problem. Now there is a mass movement and it is a question of our Party's participation among these masses and influencing their course.

In our resolution we say that the Party must declare its support for the movement for a labor party and fight within this general mass break away from the old parties to determine that the party form and character which is taken by the movement shall correspond to this fourth possible variation we have listed and not to any of the others, that it shall be a labor party organized from below, reflecting in the closest possible way the mass struggles and bringing forward the militant elements as an integral part of the leadership of such a party.

Our resolution points out very sharply that within this general movement we must carry on a systematic struggle against all attempts to direct it into the channels of the progressive party or a similar party which only masks itself as Farmer Labor or Labor Party, and so on. In order to accomplish this, of course, in order to influence this movement at all, we have to be in it and have positive proposals to make. We cannot participate in it effectively if we stand merely as inactive critics of it. Neither can we expect that with such a mass break away of millions, in which millions will be shifting from old political allegiances overnight, that these millions will come

REPORTS ON LABOR PARTY



Earl Browder, General Secretary, C. P., U. S. A.

directly to the Communist Party. We have nothing in our political experiences which would lead us to expect that we, still a small party, can overnight bring these masses to Communism. We know that before they come

to us they will have to go through a process of struggle and education out of their own experiences. We know that this process will be much faster and more complete if at all stages of their development these masses see the Communists fighting shoulder to shoulder with them, working together with them in the development of the broadest phases of their mass struggle. That is what predetermines our decision that it is necessary to declare positively in favor of the support for and participation in a Labor Party of that fourth type which we have described.

In our participation in this broad mass movement, of course, our central task is to bring the clear differentiation into two distinct camps, those who want to develop the struggle of the masses for their immediate interests without regard to or in direct opposition to the interests of private property and the profits.

In the struggle for this differentiation within this movement, we will have two dangers which we must avoid, two possible deviations on our part. On the one hand we will have the danger of sectarian narrowness on our part which would only play into the hands of the reformists. This means, first of all, that the basis for gathering together of the workers into such a Labor Party must be the immediate demands with the broadest mass appeal. We must not allow the reformist leaders to split the masses with speculations on these differences among the masses between those who accept the class struggle clear up to and including the dictatorship of the proletariat, the revolutionary section, those that follow the Communist Party, and on the other hand that larger section of the masses which accepts the class struggle for the immediate issues, but is not yet prepared to go the whole way up to the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Must Avoid Sectarian Danger
The sectarian danger, the danger of limiting down this movement to only the revolutionists and their sympathizers must be at all costs avoided. At the same time the open right danger will be the greater danger if we reach the stage of crystallization on a national scale of a mass Labor Party, the danger of opportunistic capitulation, surrender to the reformist trends, pre-

What Will Be Role Of the Communists In the Labor Party?

tics and habits which will be a very strong factor at work within such a mass Labor Party.

It is clear, as our resolution points out, that in this situation the simple slogan for a Labor Party under which we operated years ago would express such conflicting tendencies that it is not sufficient to be the effective banner for our struggle. Yes, we are for a Labor Party, but we are for a particular kind of Labor Party. We are for a Labor Party of the nature that we specified in the resolution under point D, the fourth possible type. We are against this movement being organized under the leadership of the LaFollette Party. We are against all of these various compromises between the idea of a mass Labor Party and such a progressive bourgeois party. We Communists enter the movement for the Labor Party only with the purpose of helping the masses to break away from the bourgeois camp, break away from social reformism and find the path to the revolutionary class struggle.

This means also that all premature organizational moves must be carefully avoided. In this early stage of the movement it is especially our enemies within this movement that will press most energetically for quick reorganizational crystallization of the new party, before the masses find out what it is all about and while they will still by habit put their old leaders in the positions of responsibility and power.

Our Tasks
On the other hand we must be speeding up the political differentiation within this movement so that when we come to the stage of organization the masses will already have a basis for political choice between the class collaboration and class struggle. We must already have a broad section of this movement crystallized on issues of the

Browder Outlines The Tasks of the Communists

class struggle so that a class struggle leadership will be developed in the organizational crystallization of such a Party. The Communist Party therefore must not now take the initiative in the organization of a Labor Party on a national scale. In the various states however, the situation will be of many sorts, according to the various stages of the development of the movement. It will be necessary to study the situation in each place, study the relation of forces, the tempo of development and give a concrete answer in each state and even in each city. Very often we will find in certain cities it will be much farther developed than the state as a whole. In those states and cities where the conditions have matured for the formation of a mass Labor Party we must be prepared to ourselves initiate the organizational steps either directly or through people and organizations close to us.

While we have warned against premature organizational moves, at the same time we must emphasize this does not mean slowness of initiative on our part or lack of initiative. The development in this movement does not necessarily take its first steps with organizational measures. We have immediately taken political initiative on this question directly from the Political Bureau with the speech which I made, on the decision of the Political Bureau, in Washington at the Unemployment Congress. In this sense we want the greatest initiative displayed. Only when the masses see the Communists as the political initiators of those steps which they themselves will conclude are necessary for their own life's interests, only then will we begin to win them for our whole program.

Extract from Report of Earl Browder to Central Committee Meeting January, 1935.

C. P. Summons Newark Cops Relief Meeting Bring Charges On Iron Range Against Youth

VIRGINIA, Minn., Jan. 18.—The Communist Party of the Mesaba Range region has issued a call to all members of the Mine Mill and Smelter Workers Union, unemployed organizations and members of the United Units to organize local struggles for increased relief and against discrimination which will lead up to a Range-wide Demonstration for relief in this city on February 16. In calling for a fight against the steel trust, the Communist Party points out that the United Units, an organization which has recently come into existence as a labor organization, is only a means in the hands of steel trust to confuse the workers and prevent a struggle for better conditions. Its organization is very much shaped as a fascist form, with units of 32 each headed by a captain which could be used by the trust to break strikes and against the militants in the labor movement. Its program is based on the idea that "the interests of the bosses and workers are identical."

Newark Cops Bring Charges Against Youth

NEWARK, Jan. 18.—Newark authorities have threatened to make an example of Frank Carlson, arrested together with 11 other youths last Saturday for picketing the Newark C.C.C. headquarters in protest against military discipline invoked against the West Orange C.C.C. strikers. Carlson, who is District Organizer of the Young Communist League, has been singled out for special persecution. Captain Michael Quinn, in charge of the Second Precinct police station, expressed his determination to railroad Carlson to jail in a talk with Sol Golat, attorney, and Sam Stein, district organizer of the International Labor Defense. Quinn complained that Carlson was the most militant on the picket line, and that when asked at the station to stop his activities against the registration of young workers in the C.C.C., he firmly refused to betray the interests of the working class youths. Carlson's trial had been set for Tuesday morning, Jan. 22, at the Second Precinct court, Seventh and Sumner Ave. The I. L. D. has organized a telephone and post-card barrage of protests against the arrest of the 12 anti-militarist youths, and is urging workers to pack the court on Tuesday in solidarity with the youths. Telegrams, post-cards and resolutions should be addressed to Judge Seymour Klein, 24 Commerce St., Newark N. J., Telephone, Market 2-2660.

Full Time Employees Decrease 33.8% Since 1929, Report Shows

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18.—According to a report from the Department of Commerce Bureau of the census issued here on Jan. 14, the number of full-time employees decreased 33.8 per cent since 1929 in independent stores or from 2,833,915 to 1,908,491. The number of full-time employees in chain stores decreased 17.3 per cent between 1929 and 1933 or from 829,291 to 685,207. Both independent and chain stores increased their part-time payroll, the independents by 44.5 per cent and the chains 69.9 per cent. The total payroll decreased 48.9 per cent in the independent stores and 30.8 per cent in the chains.

Lubin Admits 10.9% Rise In Food Prices Over Last Year

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18.—Retail prices of food went up 1.5 per cent during the two weeks ended Jan. 2, it was admitted by Commissioner Lubin of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The price of food, according to this under-estimation of the government, was 10.9 per cent higher than the corresponding period a year ago. In two weeks time fruits and vegetables went up 3.5 per cent and potatoes went up 5.9 per cent. Egg prices, during this two weeks period, went up 1.9 per cent.

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HOW LENINISTS FIGHT FOR SOCIAL INSURANCE

Washington Congress Notable Achievement Of United Front Policy

Despite Sabotage of A. F. of L. Officialdom, Many Unions As Well As Broad Group of Organizations United Around Program

By I. Amter

THE National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance represented the broadest united front of any character that has been held in the United States in recent years. This united front, despite the opposition of all the reformist and reactionary leaders in the country, brought together a large number of trade unionists of the A. F. of L., independent and T. U. U. L. unions, of fraternal organizations, unemployed, veteran, professional, white collar, Negro, church organizations, etc.

Despite the sabotaging actions of the reactionary leaders, members of the A. F. of L. and independent unions sat side by side and discussed most earnestly the problem that had brought them together in Washington—the need of some security under the present system, the demand for the enactment of the Workers Bill H. R. 2827.

Green's Maneuvers

Green thought he could confuse the rank and file of the A. F. of L. by putting forward "his own" bill. This bill tried to approach the demands in the Workers Bill. "His" bill called for unemployment compensation equivalent to 50 per cent of the worker's wage, but no less than \$15 a week, and to continue over a period of 26 weeks. Green put this forward on December 11. He called on the locals of the A. F. of L. to consider this bill their own. Three days later, Green voted for the bill proposed by the Advisory Council of the National Commission on Economic Recovery, which called for 50 per cent of the worker's wage, but not to exceed \$15 a week and to continue for a lesser period. The Advisory Council proposal provided for each four weeks of previous work. Thus if a worker had worked for 20 weeks, he would be entitled to compensation for one fourth of the number of weeks he had worked, namely 5 weeks, and then would have no further claim. Similarly to the provisions of the Green bill, the fund would be created by means of a tax on the payroll, which would be handed on to the consumer, in the form of a consumer's or sales tax. In other words, the workers would have to pay for their own insurance. Both bills excluded the present unemployed.

This was Green's grandstand play in order to prevent the rank and file and local unions of the A. F. of L. from uniting their forces with the workers of other organizations in the struggle for genuine unemployment and social insurance. Frank Gorman, of the United Textile Workers, who at the U. T. W. convention a few months ago in New York unanimously endorsed the Workers Bill, toured the south speaking at one local after the other against the sending of delegates to the National Congress. This is the same Frank Gorman who sold out the textile strike, and did everything in his power to prevent the rank and file from fighting for the carrying out of their own decisions. Despite his sabotage and threats to the locals, southern textile workers attended the Congress. The Socialist-controlled unemployed organizations had endorsed the Workers Bill, but their leaders both refused to participate in the sponsoring committee for arranging the Congress, and also sabotaged the participation of their organizations in the Congress. David Lasser, allegedly speaking for the group, tried to prevent the sending of delegates—but they came nonetheless. He himself, attended the Congress as an "observer" sent by his own local Central Committee of New York City. What were the objections of these leaders? They alleged that the National Unemployment Council believes and promotes "dual unionism." This supposedly would prevent A. F. of L. unions from participating in joint action. What a disappointment it was to the workers who saw and heard A. F. of L. union representatives speak at the Congress, pledging their full support to the Workers Bill and the plan of action to force enactment of the Bill!

Other Saboteurs

A. J. Muste, William Truax and Anthony Ramuglia, now part of the Trotskyite counter-revolutionary American Workers' Party, tried to split the forces of the working class in the struggle for the Workers Bill, by promising their supporters in the National Unemployed League "independent action" on the Bill on Jan. 24, and again to Feb. 12. Anything to prevent united action for their own counter-revolutionary purposes. Despite the complete sabotage of the preparations for the Congress, to which they likewise were invited, despite their efforts to expel militant leaders of the N.U.L. who went as delegates to the Congress (Lehigh Valley, Pa., and Muskingum County, Ohio), the delegates came and will fight out at home the sabotaging, splitting tactics of these so-called "revolutionary" leaders.

How stupid it sounds when one reads in the organ of these people the following from the pen of Arnold Johnson, national secretary of the National Unemployed League! "Another assemblage at Washington which deserves only suspicion from the unemployed is the so-called Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance, which is in reality a mass meeting preliminary to the second annual convention of the discredited Unemployment Councils of the Communist Party." Johnson and his colleagues boycotted the Congress, refused to add the forces of the National Unemployed League to those of the unions, unemployed organizations—

and at the same time they carried on a campaign of terror against the locals of the N. U. L. that refused to accept this splitting policy.

What does it mean when the Lovestoneties, who are being thrown out of the leadership of unions, where their shady methods and collaboration with the reactionary A. F. of L. officials have cost

Workers' Unemployment, Old Age And Social Insurance Bill, HR 2827

The Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance bill, formerly H. R. 7598 in the last Congress, and now numbered H. R. 2827, is herewith given in full.

The Workers' Bill was presented to Congressman Lundeen by the National Sponsoring Committee for the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance, which convened Jan. 5. The bill was improved by the Sponsoring Committee in line with suggestions of thousands of workers and their organizations. Congressman Lundeen, against the desires of the Sponsoring Committee, made several changes in the bill. The Workers Bill, with the few changes made by Lundeen, which is now before the present Congress follows:

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that this Act shall be known by the title "The Workers' Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Act."

SEC. 2. The Secretary of Labor is hereby authorized and directed to provide for the immediate establishment of a system of unemployment insurance for the purpose of providing compensation for all workers and farmers above 18 years of age, who are unemployed through no fault of their own.

Such compensation shall be equal to average local wages in such occupation but shall, in no case, be less than \$10 per week plus \$3 for each dependent. Workers, willing and able to do full-time work, but unable to secure full-time employment, shall be entitled to receive the difference between their earnings and the average local wages in such occupation for full-time employment. The minimum compensation guaranteed by this Act shall be increased in conformity with rises in the cost of living.

Such unemployment insurance shall be administered and controlled, and the minimum compensation shall be adjusted by workers and farmers under rules and regulations which shall be prescribed by the Secretary of Labor in conformity with the purposes and provisions of this Act, through unemployment insurance commissions directly elected by members of workers' and farmers' organizations.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of Labor is hereby further authorized and directed to provide for the immediate establishment of other systems of social insurance for the purpose of providing compensation for all workers and farmers who are unable to work because of sickness, old-age, maternity, industrial injury or any other disability, such compensation shall be the same as provided by Section 2 of this Act for unemployment insurance and shall be administered in like manner.

Compensation for disability because of maternity shall be paid to women during the period of eight weeks previous and eight weeks following childbirth.

SEC. 4. All moneys necessary to pay the compensation guaranteed by this Act and the cost of establishing and maintaining the administration of this Act shall be paid by the Government of the United States. All such moneys are hereby appropriated out of all funds in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated. Further taxation if necessary to provide funds for the purpose of this Act, shall be levied on inheritances, gifts, and individual and corporation incomes of \$5,000 a year and over. The benefits of this Act shall be extended to workers, whether they be industrial, agricultural, domestic, office or professional workers, and to farmers, without discrimination because of age, sex, race, color, religious or political opinion or affiliation. No worker or farmer shall be disqualified from receiving the compensation guaranteed by this Act because of past participation in strikes, refusal to work in place of strikers, or at less than average local or trade union wages, or under unsafe or unsanitary conditions, or where hours are longer than the prevailing union standards of a particular trade or locality, or at any unreasonable distance from home.

It is flying in the face of reality to expect a broad movement sponsored on the one hand by only one section of the unemployed organizations in this country, the hopelessly sectarian Unemployed Councils, and on the other hand, having as signatory to the congress call the dual T.U.U.L. unions, which can only alienate the broad masses of workers and the unions affiliated to the A. F. of L.

In spite of the "hopeless sectarianism" of the National Unemployment Council, and the cooperation not only of T.U.U.L. but also of A. F. of L. and independent unions in the sponsorship and in the work of organizing the Congress, the record stands as follows:

A. F. of L. delegates: 225.
Independent union delegates: 142.
T.U.U.L. delegates: 218.
All told, there were 1,160 unionists in the Congress, this including 628 members of the A. F. of L.

How "hopelessly sectarian," the Communist and the National Unemployment Council are! How prophetic the Lovestoneties were! What asses they made of themselves at the Congress!

What Congress Showed

The National Congress showed what can be done on the issue of the Workers Bill. It showed that the masses of workers in their organizations are ready to join ranks in the fight for genuine unemployment and social insurance. It showed that the pressure has been exerted by the militant organizations in this country on the question of the Workers Bill has forced not only Green and other reformists to make hysterical efforts to behold the movement—and unsuccessfully—but has also compelled the Roosevelt government to adopt high-speed methods in an effort to stem the movement for genuine unemployment insurance. The readiness of the Congressmen and U. S. Senators to listen to the delegations of the Congress, the answers they were forced to give to the earnest men and women who composed the delegations, show that no longer can they play around with the issue. Unemployment and social insurance has become the central issue before the country—and the National Congress was a high point in uniting and consolidating the forces fighting for the Workers Bill.

Much work is still to be done. The hearings before the Labor Committee of the House of Representatives, the chairman of which has expressed his support of the Workers Bill, must be well prepared. We must and will show the U. S. Congress and the country that we know whereof we speak when we demand the enactment of the Workers Bill. It is necessary to get the bill also before the state legislatures and to prepare for open hearings in similar manner. This is a most serious task which the fighters for the Workers Bill must organize to carry out without a moment's delay.

But, above all, the organizing of committees in all localities for the Workers Bill; the transformation of

the sponsoring committees into such committees; the widening of the committees by the broadest discussion in all organizations; the arrangement of debates and symposiums; the adoption of resolutions; the sending of telegrams to Roosevelt, the Congressmen, and state legislators; the organization of demonstrations, marches and strikes—these are only part of the task of popularizing and mobilizing behind the Workers Bill, H. R. 2827, and making it the central issue before every working class organization.

More than 3,000 locals of the A. F. of L. and independent unions endorsed the bill—but their leaders have done nothing further in the struggle for the adoption of the Workers Bill. Large fraternal organizations endorsed the bill and sent delegates to the Congress. They made it the central issue before every working class organization.

For Unity of Action

The Muste and Socialist-controlled organizations must be drawn into the struggle for the Workers Bill. They endorsed it—but the leaders are preventing them from uniting in the fight for it. Only wide pressure from below—despite all intimidation—will force the leaders of these organizations to reverse their position. The fight is now on—let these leaders show their

sincerity. They say they stand for the Workers Bill. Arnold Johnson states that we "have degraded the right of the unemployed to the parliamentary sphere (3)." We declare that we will use also this "sphere," just as the Mustelites used it. Nov. 26 when a delegation went to Washington to see Miss Perkins.

There is ample room for united mass action. We invite you to join us. The "hopelessly sectarian" National Unemployment Council, with the assistance of the militant and leftward-looking workers and their organizations, brought about the broadest Congress that this country has witnessed in years. If you are sincere, you will come in, and above all, you will bring all your locals and followers into the fight for the Workers' Bill.

Less forecasting—more united action. Now is not the time for splitting tactics. The workers will no longer tolerate it.

To those workers who particularly address ourselves: Your leaders denied you the right to work jointly with your brothers in the A. F. of L., independent and T. U. U. L. unions, with the unemployed in the National Unemployment Council and other unemployed organizations, with the fraternal and professional organizations. Is not unity of action our greatest need? If your leaders cannot choose correctly, then you should make the choice for ALLY OF ACTION—AGAINST ALL SPLITTERS!

Organizer Tells How Victory On Scottsboro Stirred South

(The following incident reported to the Daily Worker in a letter from a Southern organizer, is published as a human document of the class struggle which tells graphically how the Communist Party is striking roots among the Negro workers of the South. The name of the writer is withheld for obvious reasons.)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 18.—It was a cold, dark night, about nine o'clock. I had been sent across town to deliver a message to one of the Negro comrades.

I crept up the alley so narrow that I could almost touch the shacks on each side. I walked lightly, cautiously, and finding the right house I tapped gently on the door. No answer. I tapped again.

I heard movements inside, and knew that the comrades were getting out of bed. Soon the door was opened and I went in.

The shack had one small room. The light from the smoldering fire threw shadows over the place—two beds, a table, a cupboard, and clothes hanging on the wall. A dog lay in front of the fire.

We huddled around the fire to keep warm and to read the instructions I had brought. We talked in whispers. Suddenly there was a knock on the door. We looked at each other, but nobody said a word. Another knock. "Who's there?" "Smith," came the answer. We breathed easily again as the comrade opened the door and Comrade Smith came into the room. He was a tall, gaunt Negro in overalls. His face was beaming as he pulled a paper out of his pocket. "Great news in the paper, comrades! Great news!" he whispered. We spread the Daily Worker out on the hearth, and all read the headlines at once: "I.L.D. Wins Hearing On Scottsboro."

As I walked home I thought of Comrade Smith. I knew that he couldn't read a word, but he was so anxious to know what he was in the Daily that he had gone to another comrade's house to have him read the headlines. Then he had walked on to this place to bring the good news, and to hear the rest of the story.

Welles Lauds Guild Makes Cuban Policy Wage Demands In College Talk At NRA Session

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 18.—Just when the Mendetta regime declares Cuba will be ruled by the army with all constitutional guarantees suspended for 90 days, former United States Ambassador Welles takes occasion to affirm the Roosevelt regime's support to the Wall Street puppet government in the island.

Speaking at the first annual meeting of the American colleges at the Biltmore Hotel here last night Welles, now assistant Secretary of State, sought to conceal the declaration of war against the working class made by President Mendetta and Col. Batista of Cuba.

"I am happy to say," Welles declared, "that during the last year since the assumption of office by President Mendetta there has been unmistakable progress towards political peace and towards economic recovery."

This was said at a time when orders were issued to the army to shoot down any worker or peasant who went on strike or in any way stopped the harvest of the sugar crop in protest against starvation wages.

Don't waste a single copy of the Daily Worker. Pass it on to someone else.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18.—The American Newspaper Guild proposed a minimum weekly wage of \$45 and a forty-hour work week for all news department employes in an N.R.A. hearing yesterday on amendments to the Daily Newspaper Publishers Code.

The Guild offered its proposal as a substitute for one submitted by the code authority which would establish minimum wages of \$12 to \$25 for news workers.

Jonathan Eddy, secretary of the American Newspaper Guild, Robert Buck of the Washington Guild chapter, and Morris Ernst represented the Guild at the hearings. Eddy said the scale proposed by the publishers was "entirely inadequate to overcome present conditions." Ernst showed that the publishers' proposals would mean less than \$2 per newspaper in increase for all those covered by the publishers' survey.

WANTS BIGGER NAZI POLICE BERLIN, Jan. 18.—In a recent report, Dulgeze, the chief of police for the entire country, opposed the theory that Germany possesses too numerous a police force. He pointed out that the police force at present numbers 150,000 men, while it ought to number 200,000, or even 300,000 men, if it is to follow England's example.

Workers! Enter the Special Subscription Contest

- 1st Prize—A Free Trip to the Soviet Union.
 - 2nd Prize—A Month in Any Workers' Camp, or \$50 in Cash.
 - 3rd Prize—Two Weeks in Any Workers' Camp or \$25 in Cash.
 - 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th Prizes—One Week in Any Workers' Camp, or \$12 in Cash.
- Rules of the Contest—
- Open to all readers and supporters of the Daily Worker. (Staff members and those employed in the Daily Worker District Offices excluded.)
 - Contest to start January 8, 1935 (midnight), and to close April 5, 1935 (midnight).
 - All contestants must register with the national office of the Daily Worker.
 - Contestants must enter all subscription upon Special Contest Subscription Blanks (obtainable at time of registration).
 - All contest subscriptions must be forwarded to the national office of the Daily Worker immediately for registration to the credit of the contest.
 - Those competing for the first prize (a free trip to the Soviet Union) must secure a minimum of 25 yearly subscriptions, or their equivalent. (Those securing the first prize must also secure a minimum of 25 yearly subscriptions, or their equivalent. (The nine securing the most subscriptions win prizes.)
 - Half-yearly, quarter-yearly and Saturday subscriptions will be counted as follows: 2 six-month subs. equal 1 yearly sub.; 4 quarter-yearly subs. equal 1 yearly sub.; 4 Saturday subs. equal 1 yearly sub.
 - Contest subscriptions will only be credited when obtained from new subscribers, or from subscribers whose subscriptions have expired for a period of two months or more.
 - All contest subscriptions registered must be accompanied by cash payment in full.
 - The contest is only open to individuals.
 - Every worker entering the contest automatically becomes a member of the Daily Worker Shock Brigade. Those who register as contestants will receive an attractive Shock Brigade Button upon receipt of his first subscription to the contest.
 - Every worker competing for the first prize (a free trip to the Soviet Union), must sign a special contest pledge card, acknowledging the contestant's intention to secure a minimum of 25 yearly subscriptions. Those competing for the other nine prizes must sign the pledge card acknowledging their intention to secure a minimum of 10 yearly subscriptions. Pledge cards will be available at all points of registration for the contest.
 - In the event of a tie, duplicate prizes as will be awarded to the tying contestants.

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Against the 'New Deal' of Hunger, Fascism and War! For the Revolutionary Solution of the Crisis!

THE crisis of the capitalist system is becoming more and more a catastrophe for the workers and toiling masses. Growing millions of the exploited population are faced with increased difficulties in finding the barest means of livelihood. Unemployment relief is being drastically cut and in many cases abolished altogether. Real wages are being reduced further every month, and labor is being speeded up to an inhuman degree.

The vast majority of the poor farmers are slowly but surely being squeezed off the land and thrown on the "free" labor market to compete with the workers. The oppressed Negro people are loaded down with the heaviest economic burdens, especially of unemployment, denied even the crumbs of relief given to the starving white masses, and further subjected to bestial lynch law and Jim-Crowism. Women workers and housewives are especially sufferers from the crisis, and from the fascist movements to drive them out of industry. Millions of young workers are thrown upon the streets by the closing of schools and simultaneously are denied any chance to earn their living in the industries.

What the "New Deal" Has Given the Workers

The suffering masses have been told to look to Washington for their salvation. Mr. Roosevelt and his New Deal have been decked out with the rainbow promises of returning prosperity. But the bitter truth is rapidly being learned that Roosevelt and his New Deal represent the Wall Street bankers and big corporations—finance capital—just the same as Hoover before him, but carrying out even fiercer attacks against the living standards of the masses of the people. Under Roosevelt and the "New Deal" policies, the Public Treasury has been turned into a huge trough where the big capitalists eat their fill. Over ten billion dollars has been handed out to the banks and corporations, billions squeezed out of the workers and farmers by inflation and by all sorts of new taxes upon the masses. Under the Roosevelt regime, the main burden of taxation has been shifted away from the big capitalists onto the impoverished masses.

The N.R.A. and the industrial codes have served further to enrich the capitalists by establishing fixed monopoly prices, speeding up trustification, and squeezing out the smaller capitalists and independent producers.

The labor provisions of the N.R.A., which were hailed by the A. F. of L. and Socialist leaders as "a new charter for labor," have turned out in reality to be new chains for labor. The fixing of the so-called minimum wage, at below starvation levels, has turned out in reality to be a big effort to drive the maximum wage down to this point. The so-called guarantee of the right to organize and collective bargaining has turned out in reality to be the establishment of the company unions. The last remaining rights of the workers they now propose to take away by establishing compulsory arbitration under the Wagner Bill, camouflaged as an attempt to guarantee workers' rights.

Roosevelt has given official governmental status to the company unions, in the infamous "settlement" in the auto industry. This new step toward fascism is announced as a "new course" to apply to all industries.

All these domestic policies are openly recognized as identical in their content with the measures of professed fascist governments. This rapid movement toward fascism in the United States goes hand in hand with the sharpening of international antagonisms and the most gigantic preparations for war ever before witnessed in a pre-war period. More than a billion dollars has been appropriated for war purposes during this year. A large proportion of this has been taken directly out of the funds ostensibly appropriated for public works. Hundreds of millions are being spent on military training in the so-called Civil Conservation Camps, run by the War Department.

The policies of the government in Washington have one purpose, to make the workers and farmers and middle classes pay the costs of the crisis, to preserve the profits of the big capitalists at all costs, to estab-

lish fascism at home and to wage imperialist war abroad.

A. F. of L. and Socialist Party Leaders Support Roosevelt

How can the workers and farmers fight against these policies which are driving them into starvation? The leaders of the A. F. of L. have openly identified themselves with the policies of the Roosevelt administration. To the extent that these leaders control the trade unions, they prevent or demoralize the struggles of the workers and deliver them helpless into the hands of the capitalists. The Socialist Party supports the A. F. of L. leaders and endorses and actively supports every particular policy of the New Deal: inflation, N.R.A., A.A.A., P.W.A., C.W.A., C.C.C., Wagner Bill, etc., hailing these fascist and war measures as "steps toward Socialism."

It is clear that the workers and farmers cannot fight back the capitalist attacks unless they break away from the policies of the A. F. of L. and Socialist Party leaders. As against the united front which these leaders have set up with the capitalist government, the toiling masses must establish their own working class united front from below, against the capitalist class and the Roosevelt administration.

Only the Communist Party Fights for the Workers

Only the Communist Party has consistently organized and led the resistance to the capitalist attacks. The enemies of the Communist Party try to scare away the workers and farmers from this struggle by shouting that the Communist Party is interested only in revolution, that it is not sincerely trying to protect the living standards of the masses. They do this in order to hide the fact that they, one and all, pursue the single policy of saving the profits of the capitalists, no matter what it may cost in degrading the living standards of the masses.

The Communist Party declares that wages must be maintained no matter what is the consequence to capitalist profits.

The Communist Party declares that unemployment insurance must be provided at the expense of capitalist profits.

The Communist Party declares that the masses of workers and farmers must not only fight against reduction in their living standards, but must win constantly increasing living standards at the expense of capitalist profits.

The Communist Party declares, if the continuation of capitalism requires that profits be protected at the price of starvation, fascism and war, for the masses of the people, then the quicker capitalism is destroyed the better.

Only Unemployment Insurance Bill Is That of the Communist Party

It is no accident that the only serious project for unemployment insurance that has come before the Congress of the United States is the Workers Bill, H.R. 2827, which was worked out and popularized among the masses by the Communist Party. Only the Communist Party has made a real fight for unemployment insurance and by this fight finally forced before the Congress the first and only bill to provide real unemployment insurance.

It is no accident that the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill is being bitterly fought not only by the Republican and Democratic parties, but also by the American Federation of Labor and the Socialist Party leaders, as well as by little groups of their satellites, Musteites, Trotskyites, and Lovestoneites.

It is no accident that whenever a big strike movement breaks out, the capitalist press shrieks that it is due to Communist influence, and the A. F. of L. and Socialist Party leaders wail that the masses have gotten beyond their control.

It is true that all struggle for daily bread, for milk for children, against evictions, for unemployment relief and insurance, for wage increases, for the right to organize and strike, etc., are directly connected up with the question of revolution. Those who are against the revolution, who want to maintain the capitalist system, are prepared to sacrifice these struggles of the workers in order to help the capitalists preserve their profits.

Only those can courageously lead

and stubbornly organize the fight for the immediate interests of the toiling masses who know that these things must be won even though it means the destruction of capitalist profits, and who draw the necessary conclusion that the workers and farmers must consciously prepare to overthrow capitalism.

The crisis cannot be solved for the toiling masses until the rule of Wall Street has been broken and the rule of the working class has been established. The only way out of the crisis for the toiling masses is the revolutionary way out—the abolition of capitalist rule and capitalism, the establishment of the Socialist society through the power of a revolutionary workers' government, a Soviet government.

Example of the Revolutionary Way Out

The program of the revolutionary solution of the crisis is no blind experiment. The working class is already in power in the biggest country in the world, and it has already proved the great superiority of the Socialist system. While the crisis has engulfed the capitalist countries—at the same time in the Soviet Union, where the workers rule through their Soviet power, a new Socialist society is being victoriously built.

The Russian working class, from its own resources and its Socialist system, restored the national economy which had been shattered by six years of imperialist war and intervention. It overcame the age-long backwardness of Russia and brought its industrial production to the first place in Europe, to more than three times the pre-war figure. It rooted out the last breeding ground of capitalism by the successful inclusion of agriculture in the Socialist system. It completely abolished unemployment and tremendously raised the material well-being and cultural standards of the toiling masses. Upon the basis of its Socialist system, the Soviet Union has become the most powerful influence for peace in an otherwise war-mad world.

Its victories are an unending source of inspiration and encouragement to

the toiling masses of every country. They are the living example of the possibility of finding a way out of the crisis in the interests of the toilers. The experience of the victorious workers of the Soviet Union before, during and after the seizure of power, throw a brilliant light showing the path which must be followed in every land, the path of Bolshevism, of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin.

The Workers Took the Wrong Path in Germany and Austria

In the same period of successful testing of the Bolshevik road in the Soviet Union, we have also the example of the results of the policies of the Socialist Parties of the Second International. The Socialist Parties stood at the head of the majority of the working class in Germany and Austria. The revolutionary upheavals of 1918 in these countries placed power in the hands of the Socialist Parties. Their leaders repudiated the Bolshevik road, and boasted of their contrasting "civilized," "peaceful," "democratic," "gradual transition to Socialism" through a coalition government together with the bourgeoisie on the basis of restoring the shattered capitalist system. To this end they crushed the revolution in 1918.

They followed the policy of "the lesser evil," supported the government of Brüning with its emergency decrees against the workers, disarmed the working class, led the workers to vote for Field Marshal von Hindenburg, and finally crowned their infamy by voting in the Reichstag for Hitler after having paved the way for fascism since 1918. In Austria they supported the Dollfuss fascist government as the "lesser evil," until the moment when Dollfuss turned his cannons against the homes of the Austrian workers.

Their "civilized" methods opened wide the gates for the most barbarous regime in the modern history of Europe. Their "peaceful" methods gave birth to the most bloody and violent reaction. Their "democracy" brought forth the most brutal and open capitalist dictatorship. Their "gradual transition to Socialism" helped to re-

store the uncontrolled rule of finance capital, the master of Fascism. The German and Austrian working class, after 16 years of bitter and bloody lessons of the true meaning of the policies of the Socialist Parties, of the Second International, have now finally begun to turn away from them at last to take the Bolshevik path.

U.S.A. Is Ripe for Socialism

In every material respect, the United States is fully ripe for Socialism. Its accumulated wealth and productive forces, together with an inexhaustible supply of almost all of the raw materials, provide a complete material basis for Socialism. All material conditions exist for a society which could at once provide every necessity of life and even a degree of luxury for the entire population, with an expenditure of labor of three or four hours per day.

This tremendous wealth, these gigantic productive forces are locked away from the masses who could use them. They are the private property of the small parasitic capitalist class, which locks up the warehouses and closes the factories in order to compel a growing tribute of profit. This paralysis of economy in the interests of profit, at the cost of starvation and degradation to millions, is enforced by the capitalist government with all its police, courts, jails and military.

There is no possible way out of the crisis in the interest of the masses except by breaking the control of the State power now in the hands of this small monopolist capitalist class. There is no way out except by establishing a new government of the workers in alliance with the poor farmers, the Negro people, and the impoverished middle class.

There is no way out except by the creation of a revolutionary democracy of the toilers, which is at the same time a stern dictatorship against the capitalists and their agents. There is no way out except by seizing from the capitalists the industries, the banks and all of the economic institutions, and transforming them into the common property of all under the direction of the revolutionary government. There is no way out, in short, except by the abolition of the capitalist system and the establishment of a Socialist society.

What Is "Americanism"?

The necessary first step for the establishment of Socialism is the setting up of a revolutionary workers' government. The capitalists and their agents shriek out that this revolutionary program is un-American. But this expresses not the truth, but only their own greedy interests. Today, the only party that carries forward the revolutionary traditions of 1776 and 1861, under the present-day conditions and relationship of classes, is the Communist Party. Today, only the Communist Party finds it politically expedient and necessary to remind the American working masses of how, in a previous crisis, the way was found by the path of revolution. Today, only the Communist Party brings sharply forward and applies to the problems of today that old basic document of "Americanism," the Declaration of Independence.

Applying the Declaration of Independence to present-day conditions, the Communist Party points out that never was there such a mass of people so completely deprived of all semblance of "the right to life, liberty and pursuit of happiness." Never was there such "destructive" effects upon these rights by "any form of government," as that exerted today by the existing form of government in the United States. Never have the exploited masses suffered such a "long train of abuses" or been so "reduced under absolute despotism" as today under capitalist rule. The "principle" which must provide the foundation of the "new government" mentioned in the Declaration of Independence is, in 1934, the principle of the dictatorship of the proletariat; the new form is the form of the workers' and farmers' councils—the Soviet power. The "new guards for their future security," which the workers must establish, are the installing of the working class in every position of power, and the dissolution of every institution of capitalist class rule.

What a Workers' Government Would Do

The first acts of such a revolutionary workers' government would be to open up the warehouses and distribute

among all the working people the enormous unused surplus stocks of food and clothing.

It would open up the tremendous accumulation of unused buildings—now withheld for private profit—for the benefit of tens of millions who now wander homeless in the streets or crouch in cellars or slums.

Such a government would immediately provide an endless flow of commodities to replace the stores thus used up by opening up all the factories, mills and mines, and giving every person a job at constantly increasing wages.

All former claims to ownership of the means of production, including stocks, bonds, etc., would be relegated to the museum with special provisions to protect small savings. No public funds would be paid out to anyone except for services rendered to the community.

Unemployment and social insurance would immediately be provided for all, to cover all loss of work due to causes outside the control of the workers, whether by closing of factories, by sickness, old age, maternity, or otherwise, at full wages without special costs to the workers.

Such a government would immediately begin to reorganize the present anarchic system of production along Socialist lines. It would eliminate the untold waste of capitalism; it would bring to full use the tremendous achievements of science, which have been pushed aside by the capitalist rulers from consideration of private profit. Such a Socialist reorganization of industry would almost immediately double the existing productive forces of the country. Such a revolutionary government would secure to the farmers the possession of their land and provide them with the necessary means for a comfortable living; it would make it possible for the farming population to unite their forces in a co-operative socialist agriculture, and thus bring to the farming population all of the advantages of modern civilization, and would multiply manifold the productive capacities of American agriculture. It would proceed at once to complete liberation of the Negro people from all oppression, secure the right of self-determination of the Black Belt, and would secure unconditional economic, political and social equality.

With the establishment of a Socialist system in America, there will be such a flood of wealth available for the country as can hardly be imagined. Productive labor instead of being a burden will become a desirable privilege for every citizen of the new society. The wealth of such a society will immediately become so great that, without any special burdens, tremendous surpluses will be available which can be used as free gifts to the economically more backward nations, in the first place, to those which have suffered from the imperialist exploitation of American capitalism, Cuba, Latin America, Philippines, China, to enable these peoples also to build a Socialist society in the shortest possible time.

Fight for Bread Is a Fight Against Capitalism

The capitalist way out of the crisis lies along the way of wage cuts, speed-up, denial of unemployment insurance, fascism and war. The revolutionary way out of the crisis begins with the fight for unemployment insurance, against wage cuts, for wage increases, for relief to the farmers—through demonstrations, strikes, general strikes, leading up to the seizure of power, to the destruction of capitalism by a revolutionary workers' government.

The Communist Party calls upon the workers, farmers and impoverished middle classes to unite their forces to struggle uncompromisingly against every reduction of their living standards, against every backward step now being forced upon them by the capitalist crisis, against the growing menace of Fascism and war. The Communist Party leads and organizes this struggle, leading toward the only final solution—the establishment of a workers' government.

The establishment of a Socialist society in the United States will be at the same time a death blow to the whole world system of imperialist oppression and exploitation. It will mark the end of world capitalism. It will be the decisive step towards a classless society throughout the world, towards World Communism!

Manifesto of the Eighth National Convention of the Communist Party of the United States.

THE GENIUS OF REVOLUTION

By JOSEPH STALIN

Lenin was born for revolution. He was, in truth, the genius of revolutionary outbreaks and a great master in the art of revolutionary leadership. Never did he feel so free and happy as in the epoch of revolutionary upheavals. By that I do not want to say that Lenin equally approved of all revolutionary upheavals, or that he advocated revolutionary outbreaks at all times and under all conditions. Not in the least. I merely want to say that never was the profound foresight of Lenin revealed so fully and distinctly as during revolutionary outbreaks. In the days of revolutionary uprisings he blossomed out, as it were, became a prophet, foresaw the movement of classes and the probable zigzags of the revolution, saw them like the lines on the palm of his hand. It was not for nothing that it used to be said in our Party circles that "Ilyich is able to swim in the waves of revolution like a fish in water."

First fact. The period before the October uprising, when millions of workers, peasants, and soldiers, lashed by the crisis in the rear and at the front, demanded peace and liberty; when the militarists and the bourgeoisie were preparing for a military dictatorship in order to pursue the "war to the bitter end"; when the whole of so-called "public opinion," all the so-called "social parties" were opposed to the Bolsheviks, charged them with being "German spies"; when Kerensky tried, and to some extent succeeded, in driving the Bolshevik Party underground; when the still powerful, disciplined army of the Austro-German coalition stood confronting our weary and disintegrating armies, and when the West European "socialists" lived in happy alliance with their governments for the purpose of pursuing the "war to final victory. . . ."

What did raising a rebellion mean at that time? Raising rebellion in such circumstances meant staking everything on this one card. But Lenin did not fear to take the risk, because he knew, he saw with his prophetic eye, that rebellion was inevitable, that rebellion would be victorious, that rebellion in Russia would prepare for the end of the imperialist war, that rebellion in Russia would rouse the tortured masses of the West, that rebellion in Russia would transform the imperialist war into civil war, that rebellion would give rise to a republic of Soviets, that a republic of Soviets would serve as a bulwark for the revolutionary movement of the whole world.

Second fact. During the first five days after the October Revolution, when the Council of People's Commissars tried to compel the mutinous general, Commander-in-Chief Dukhonin, to cease military operations and open negotiations for a truce with the Germans. I remember that Lenin, Krylenko (the future Commander-in-Chief) and I went to General Military Headquarters in Petrograd to speak by direct wire to Dukhonin. The situation was very tense. Dukhonin and the General Staff categorically refused to carry out the orders of the Council of People's Commissars. The army officers were entirely in the hands of the General Staff. As for the soldiers, it was impossible to foretell what the twelve-million army, which was subordinate to the so-called army organizations which were hostile to the Soviet government, would say. In Petrograd itself, as is well known, the mutiny of the Junkers was maturing. Moreover, Kerensky was marching on Petrograd. I remember that after a slight pause at the telegraph wire, Lenin's face lit up with an extraordinary light. It was evident that he had come to some decision. "Come to the radio station," he said, "it will render us a service: we will issue a special order dismissing General Dukhonin and appoint Krylenko in his place as Commander-in-Chief and appeal to the soldiers over the heads of the officers—to surround the generals, stop military operations, establish contact with the Austro-German soldiers and take the cause of peace into their own hands."

Brilliant foresight, the ability rapidly to catch and appreciate the inner sense of impending events—this is the feature of Lenin that enabled him to outline the correct strategy and a clear line of conduct at the turning points of the revolutionary movement.

Answer Kirov Assassins By Defense of the U.S.S.R.!

Murderous Deed Shows Frenzy of USSR Enemies

By JOHN WILLIAMSON

THE assassination of Sergel Kirov, outstanding leader of the Communist Party of the Soviet regime by the degenerated renegade elements of the former Trotskyist-Zinoviev group, in league with circles of world imperialism, reflects once more the capitalist encirclement of the workers' fatherland—the Soviet Union.

While comparatively few American workers were acquainted with the life and activities of this Bolshevik leader, tens of thousands of them instinctively felt the great blow dealt against the Soviet Union and Communist Party and joined in mourning. But mourning is not enough. We must see in this bloody terrorist deed the frantic efforts of a dying system of capitalism, to initiate a new attack upon the Soviet Union. Once more, the lie factories work overtime, led in this country by the prostitute Hearst press and all their fascist allies. We must answer the assassination of Kirov and the new Anti-Soviet campaign by strengthening every activity in defense of the Soviet Union.

The defense of the Soviet Union rests on two pillars. There is the Soviet Union itself, with its Socialist industry, backed enthusiastically by a united working class, defended by its unparalleled Red Army—all of which is possible because of the guidance and leadership of the Bolshevik Party. The other pillar is that of the toilers of the capitalist and colonial countries, who, suffering under the economic lash of the sixth year of the crisis and the fury of the fascist butchers, see in the Soviet Union a fortress of victorious Socialism, a bulwark of peace, the protector of the proletarian world revolution and a beacon which inspires them to sharper and more effective struggle against capitalism.

A Many Sided Task

To strengthen the defense of the Soviet Union among the American toilers is a many sided task. It consists not only in popularizing the achievements of the Soviet Union in contrast with the decaying capitalist world, but in teaching the American workers on the basis of their own daily experiences, the theory and practice of Marxism-Leninism, which has made possible the birth, continuous existence and growth of the Soviet Union. Furthermore, it demands that the American workers be made conscious of the plans for armed intervention of the imperialist world and of their duties as American workers in defense of the Soviet Union in time of actual war.

Above all, it calls for an intensified struggle against the sharpened many-sided attacks of capitalism on the living standards of the masses with the shadows of fascism lurking in the background. This will lead to a growth of revolutionary consciousness among decisive strata of the American working class, particularly in the steel, mining, auto, rubber and railroad industries and a recognition that Soviet Power in America will unlock the stranglehold of capitalism over the great wealth and productive forces now separated from the masses of the people, although it is the product of their toil as a class.

To withstand the maneuvers, plots and demagoguery of the capitalist class

FALLEN BOLSHEVIK



Death mask of Kirov, slain by class enemies of U. S. S. R. workers and peasants.

and their reformist apologists who have acquired a mushroom growth, the defense of the Soviet Union also demands a strengthening of the revolutionary ideology of Leninism and daily concrete exposure of the nationalist fascist theories, of the Social Democratic theories of "gradualism" and "lesser evils," as well as of all the anti proletarian counter-revolutionary ideology of Kirov's assassins, transplanted to the United States of America in the perverted Trotskyist Mustete Workers Party.

The American workers are ready to defend the Soviet Union in ever larger numbers as the achievements of the Soviet Union are popularized and stand out in contrast with the conditions in capitalist America. In the sixth year of the crisis, American toilers are in a position never before experienced.

Fifteen million are unemployed, wages have been cut forty per cent, cost of living has increased twenty-nine per cent, new systems of speed-up have been introduced into the factories, millions of young workers have never seen the inside of a factory, three million working class children of school age are kept out of school, sales taxes have been introduced on a city and State scale, lynching of Negro workers continues and terror against the employed, unemployed, Negroes, home-owners and poor farmers increases. Behind a screen of beautiful phrases and demagoguery, the Roosevelt government is carrying through what Hoover failed to do successfully enough — restoration of the profits of the biggest corporations and aggressive struggle against America's imperialist competitors. Capitalist profits in 1934 increased by 70 per cent. Over 10 billion dollars were handed over to banks and corporations. Two billion dollars were spent on war preparations. All this is done at the expense of the toiling masses. But still the Manufacturers Association and the Chamber of Commerce demand more, and Roosevelt's message to Congress echoes their demands.

Unemployment relief is to be cut. Unemployment insurance remains an empty promise. Company unions get greater support; compulsory

arbitration and no-strike legislation is the order of the day. Behind it all stand the grim outlines of Fascism, nurtured by Wall Street.

Economic Rise of U. S. S. R. In contrast with these conditions in the richest country in the world, the Soviet Union under the dictatorship of the proletariat and guided by the policies of Leninism as embodied in the Communist Party, has founded the basis for the steady increase of the economic well-being and culture of the toiling masses.

Unemployment does not exist, wages have been increased in the last five years by 40 per cent, new factories are opened, the seven-hour day exists for all, with the six-hour day for youth and dangerous work. An all embracing system of social insurance is administered by 50,000 delegates with a fund of over five billion roubles at their disposal. Illiteracy has been abolished and new schools open yearly. The Socialist reorganization of agriculture has rooted out the last breeding place of capitalism and has guaranteed the collective farmers an increased standard of living and culture. Soviet Power has freed previously oppressed national minorities and united 150 nationalities in close fraternal bonds. On the international arena, the Soviet Union is the most powerful force fighting for peace in the world today.

It is the recognition that Soviet Power—the state force of the dictatorship of the proletariat liberates the toiling masses from the oppression, exploitation, starvation, war and fascism of capitalism that mobilizes ever larger toiling masses in defense of their Workers' Fatherland—the Soviet Union.

Defend the Soviet Union While leaving nothing unturned in their struggle to delay imperialism against the Soviet Union, the workers in the course of this present-day struggle must acquire the full knowledge of what its tasks will be in the event of such an imperialist attack upon the Soviet Union.

This is stated most explicitly in the following quotations from the Resolution of the Sixth Congress of the Communist International: "Imperialist war against the Soviet Union is open, bourgeois, counter-revolutionary class war against the proletariat. Its principal aim is to overthrow the proletarian dictatorship and to introduce a reign of white-guard terror against the working class and the toilers of all countries. The basis for the tactics of the proletariat in capitalist countries is a war in the struggle against such a war is furnished by the Bolshevik program of struggle against the imperialist war, i. e., transform the war into civil war. The methods and tasks of this struggle, prior to the outbreak of the war and during the war must, however, be adapted to the concrete conditions under which it was prepared for, and to its openly class character. The fact that, in this case, the 'enemy' is not an imperialist power, but the proletarian dictatorship, introduces certain important modifications in anti-war tactics."

"The International working class, and the toilers generally, look to the Soviet Union as their champion, and their attitude towards the Soviet Union is one of growing sympathy."
"The possibilities of preventing war against the Soviet Union by intensifying class struggles to the point of revolutionary, mass action against the bourgeois governments are much greater at the present time than the possibilities for such action were in 1914. An example of revolutionary action was given by the British workers in 1920 when, by forming Councils of Action, they forced their government to abandon their intention of declaring war against the Soviet Union."
"The conditions favorable for transforming a war against the Soviet Union into civil war against the bourgeoisie will be much more splendidly created for the proletariat than in an ordinary imperialist war."

"In the event of an attack upon the Soviet Union the Communists in oppressed nations, as well as those imperialist countries, must exert all their efforts to rouse rebellion or wars of national liberation among the national minorities in Europe and in the colonial and semi-colonial countries against the imperialist enemies of the Soviet State."
"In view of the fact that the 'enemy' in such a war is the Soviet Union, i. e., the fatherland of the international proletariat, the following changes must be

WE ARE A PARTY OF YOUTH! — LENIN

"We Need Special Program for Youth," National Secretary of Y.C.L. Declares

By GIL GREEN

IN 1906, when Lenin (at that time Ilya Menshikov) attacked the Bolsheviks for bringing into the revolutionary movement wide masses of youth and receiving support from these youth, he received the following reply from Lenin:

"Lenin complains, for example, that there is a prevalence of working youth in the Party, that there are few married workers in our ranks, that we leave the Party. This complaint of a Russian opportunist reminded me of one place in Engels (I think it was in the 'Housing Question'). In refuting some disgusting bourgeois professor Engels wrote:

"Is it not natural that youth form the majority of our ranks, in the Party of the revolution? We are the Party of the future, and the future belongs to the youth. We are a Party of innovators and not of imitators. We are a Party of self-sacrificing struggle against the old rotten system, and it is the youth above all who enter into self-sacrificing struggles."

Lenin never tired to emphasize the importance of the youth, realizing that from the ranks of the youth, especially the working youth, the Party could get its greatest support and most active fighting forces.

Before 1906 Lenin, witnessing the rapid growth of the revolutionary upsurge, especially emphasized the need for improving the work among the youth. He appealed to the active leading people of the Party in the following words:

"I assure you that among us there is some kind of idiotic, philistine, boorish fear of the youth. I beg of you to fight against this fear with all your strength."

And further: "Wider and more boldly, more boldly and wider, still wider and still more boldly recruit the youth, not fearing them. These are war times. The youth decide the outcome of the struggle, both the student youth and still more the working youth."

Some thirty years have passed since Lenin gave these words of advice to his Party. They were well taken. For seventeen years now the Party of Lenin has been the Party of the victorious Russian Revolution. From stage to stage of the struggle for power and for socialism the Bolshevik Party remembered and followed the teachings of Lenin. And today more than ever before the Bolshevik Party of Lenin, under the leadership of Stalin, receives the support of the entire Soviet young generation—a generation which participates enthusiastically in the fulfillment of the words of Engels, "We are the Party of the future, and the future belongs to the youth."

Applies in U. S. In the United States, we must also learn and apply the teachings of Lenin on the youth, if we are to follow the footsteps of the Bolshevik Party. The words of Lenin in 1906 have special bearing for our Party today, as by no means have we as yet a prevalence of working youth in the Party. While we have made considerable headway in the past year in building the Young Communist League and improving our mass work among the youth, this field of work still remains extremely weak.

We too have in our ranks some who have an "idiotic, philistine, boorish fear of the youth." Although we do not have any Larins who openly speak against work among the youth, we have these same views and fears expressed in a more cloaked fashion. This cloaked underestimation of the youth question is reflected throughout our Party in the tendency to believe that work among the youth is no different than work among adult workers, it does not require special activities, special demands and special organizational forms.

This tendency, of course, finds its sharpest expression in an underestimation of the importance and role of the Young Communist League. What is the root of this

made in tactics as compared with the tactics employed in 'purely' imperialist war:

"The proletariat in the imperialist countries must not only fight for the defeat of their own governments in this war, but must actively strive to secure victory for the Soviet Union."
"Therefore, the tactics and the choice of means of fighting will not only be dictated by the interests of the class struggle at home in each country, but also by considerations for the outcome of the war at the front, which is a bourgeois class war against the proletarian State."

Leninist Theory, the Greatest Force As the crisis of international capitalism deepens and the Fascist rule of the bourgeoisie sharpens the war preparations, especially against the Soviet Union, there is developed a high-powered propaganda against the Soviet Union and its basic working principles. This not only takes on the form of abuse and distortion as evidenced by Hearst and Company, but of more subtle methods, as in the ideologists of the bourgeoisie, who oppose the Soviet system in the name of democracy.

To withstand all this propaganda, the revolutionary theory of the proletariat—Marxism-Leninism—must be popularized. Without a firm grasp of revolutionary theory, the working class or its organizations will be like a ship without a rudder—the victim of every storm, wave, or tide. To avoid this, the occasion of Lenin Memorial must be used to distribute and popularize the fundamental theoretical works

tendency? In an article written in December, 1916, Lenin answers this very question. Lenin said:

"Frequently representatives of the generation of the middle aged and old do not know properly how to approach the youth, who of necessity are compelled to approach socialism by a different path and not in the same form and the same conditions as their fathers."

How important is a full understanding of these words of Lenin today? Do we not also have representatives of the middle aged and old who do not know how to approach the youth because they come to Communism under other conditions?

Especially is this true of the United States. Here, we not only have the general problem as stated by Lenin, but the additional fact that a large portion of the adult working class population are foreign born workers, especially, find it difficult to understand the youth of today. In most cases these adult workers went to work at nine and ten years of age. They did not go through an intensive school system which feeds the youth the special American brand of patriotism and chauvinism. They were not influenced by the powerful American organizations built by the ruling class for winning the youth—the "Y," Settlement Houses, etc. They, as youths, in the main did not go through a long period of unemployment, etc., etc. In other words these workers cannot understand the American youth because they were under entirely different conditions. It is not surprising then that they brand youth as frivolous and irresponsible. They cannot or will not see the growing radicalization among youth—their tremendous revolutionary potentialities.

Must React to Problems

This, in the main, is the reason why often good revolutionary workers find it impossible or difficult to win their own sons and daughters for the revolutionary movement.

If we connect this correct observation with the fact that our Party, despite its progress is still greatly a Party of foreign born workers, we can better understand why it has been especially difficult to win the whole Party for a correct understanding of youth work. But this makes it all the more necessary for our Party to learn how to approach the masses of youth on their own ground. We must react to the special demands of the youth and must give them such organizational forms as will permit them to develop their initiative to the fullest extent.

Lenin, in the same article written in 1916, says on this point:

"For that reason (the reason that youth must travel to Communism under different conditions than their parents—G. G.), we must unconditionally support the organizational independence of the youth leagues, not merely because the opportunists are afraid of their own problems, because it is necessary in itself; for without complete independence the youth will be unable to train themselves into good socialists, or train themselves for the purpose of carrying socialism further."

This is why we need a Young Communist League and a special program for the youth. This is why we favor the building of youth sections in unions and mass organizations. We favor these, not because we want to divide the youth from the adult workers, as say some comrades, but because we want the youth who are coming to Communism "not in the same form and the same conditions as their fathers" to have the opportunity to solve their own problems, formulate their demands, organize their own activities and in this way break down the artificial barriers between the old and new generations of the working class.

The enemies of our Party try to utilize the special conditions and problems of youth to divide them from their class. We must utilize these to tie them to their class.

of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin. No one can over-emphasize what Stalin says on this subject: "Theory becomes the greatest force in the working class movement when it is inseparably linked with revolutionary practice; for it, and it alone, can give the movement confidence, guidance, and understanding of the inner links between events; it alone can enable those engaged in the practical struggle to understand the whence and whether of the working class movement."

For seventeen years, the Soviet Union has withstood every attack, internal and external, by world imperialism and its agents. Today, the Soviet Union is more powerful than ever before. That explains the desperate class enemy as expressed in the latest attacks in the form of cowardly assassination. To those responsible, the Soviet proletariat will give its unwavering answer, despite all the howls of the hypocritical bourgeois Fascist and Socialist press. We revolutionary workers in the United States understand the defense and strengthening of the Soviet Union not only as a fraternal duty of "friends of the Soviet Union" but as a class duty towards the Workers' Fatherland—where Socialism, representing the ultimate interests of the world's working class, is being built.

Get your friends to start Socialist competition in the Daily Worker subscription contest. The first prize is a free trip to the Soviet Union; other attractive prizes are offered. Start in the contest today!

World Party of Lenin Growing in Strength

New Forces Must Be Developed As Vital Party Task

By F. BROWN

The Eleventh Anniversary of the death of Lenin, the greatest leader of the working class, the builder of the World Communist Party, finds Lenin's World Party stronger today than ever before. Let the enemies, the counter-revolutionary Trotskyites, and the renegades of all stripes talk about the destruction of the Leninist Party. The pupils of Lenin, following in his path, steeled in class battles all over the world, in the struggles against capitalism, in the struggle for building Socialism on one-sixth of the world's surface, are marching forward, guided by the theoretical and organizational principles laid down by their great teacher.

Cleaned of the renegade elements who for years fought against the principles of Lenin—either by trying to revive inside the Communist International distortions of Marxism or by smuggling in (under the cloak of Communism) their petty-bourgeois theories—the Leninist World Party stands today a rock, challenging the waves of attacks from the Fascists, from the capitalists and combating within the working class ranks the attacks of the Second International, the renegade groups, and all other conciliators to capitalism. It is strong because it is unified by the theoretical and organizational principles of Lenin.

Lenin, while establishing the theory and tactics of the proletarian revolution in general, and the dictatorship of the proletariat in particular (Stalin in the struggle against the Mensheviks, against the revisionists of the Second International, gave to the working class its iron Party, able to readjust itself quickly to the demands of the current struggle, able to lead the working class to victory.

It was at the time the parties of the Second International, following their revisionist program, were reduced to an electoral campaign apparatus, to an organization unit for the revolutionary struggle of the proletariat that Lenin developed the teachings of Marx and laid down the fundamental principles of the Party of the working class:

- 1—The Communist Party as the vanguard of the working class.
- 2—The principle of the formation of cadres of the Party, the so-called professional revolutionists.
- 3—The principle of making of each individual Party member an active, direct participant in the work of the organization.
- 4—The principle of laying the basis of the Party organization in the factories, in the form of shop nuclei.
- 5—The principle of establishing Communist fractions in the non-Party workers' and peasants' organizations (through which the Party is closely connected with the organized masses of workers and peasants) and participating actively as the driving force in all their struggles against their oppressors.
- 6—The principle of democratic centralism in the Party and the Communist International.
- 7—The principle of iron discipline of the Communist Party.

Self-Criticism

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While it is true that in the last few years we have made a gigantic step forward in the development of new cadres, these cadres are, however, insufficient. The cry for cadres, for leaders, able to strengthen the Party in the concentration districts, to build the Party in hundreds of new places, continues. Our National Training schools, district

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Strengthen the Party

The sharpening of the attacks against our Party, against the working class, demands the tightening up of the whole Party apparatus, means concretizing into action the line of the Open Letter to the Party and the decisions of the Eighth Party Convention.

The strengthening of our Party, turning it into a mass proletarian Party, is the first movement, to withstand all attacks by the enemies. The experiences of many sections of the Lenin World Party—which today, in spite of having been suppressed, in spite of Fascism, are maintaining a strong connection with the masses—shows us that our Party cannot be destroyed; that the strength of our Party when the highest pressure is exercised against it by the enemy, lies in the extent to which the Party is connected with the masses in the factories and in the trade unions. The line of our Party as worked out at the last Party convention, and extended by the last plenum, is the Leninist line of more decisively leading the workers in the daily struggles, in the building of the broadest united front movement, of more strongly being connected with the masses as a prerequisite to march forward and prepare ourselves for the future battles for power.

The Eleventh Anniversary of Lenin's death comes in the period of a new round of wars and revolutions, at a moment when the attacks against the Soviet Union, against the working class in all capitalist countries, are sharpening; at a moment, when in the United States, our Party is under the sharp attack by the government and growing Fascist elements, by the reformist bureaucratic leaders of trade unions, by the renegades from Communist leaders, at a moment when the working class is under the sharpest attack by the New Deal. It therefore becomes necessary that one of our major tasks is to take more vigorously the leadership in the daily struggles of the workers, by building the broadest united front. It is through their own experiences on the correctness of the Communist policies that the millions of toilers will go over to Communism. This is the way to build our Party to a real power. To do this, we must learn to master all the teachings of Lenin, and in line with his teachings, improve our Party organizations, make of our Party an iron Party able to withstand all attacks and march forward at the head of the masses. Make of it the American mass Bolshevik Party!



JOSEPH STALIN

Lenin's Teachings Show Way to Build Party

stead of leading the workers. At this point, we have still to solve the problem of getting all the Party members inside the trade unions. In other words, we are confronted with the task of making every Party member understand the role of the individual Communist, the role of the Communist Party among the organized masses. A clearer understanding of the role of the fractions will strengthen our position tremendously among the masses organized in the trade unions.

How do we stand in regard to the Leninist principles of democratic centralism and iron discipline of our Party? Let the Trotskyist counter-revolutionists and Lovestoneite renegades shout about the lack of democracy, about the bureaucracy in our Party. We are following the Leninist principles on the basis of which the solid unity of the Party is established.

Of what kind of democracy do these gentlemen talk? Of the liberty asked for by Trotsky throughout his political career to convert our Party into a discussion club, to smuggle under the cloak of inner democracy distortions of Marxism-Leninism, to smuggle into our Party Trotsky's theories of permanent revolution, condemned by Lenin, to deny the possibility of building Socialism in one country. Of the liberty to slur the dictatorship of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, to slur the dictatorship of the proletariat in the Soviet Union, to slur the dictatorship of the proletariat, the world proletariat, of their best leaders? No, gentlemen, from 1902 on, Lenin fought against the Mariovs and Trotsky on these vital problems, in order to prevent the opportunists, reformists, the petty-bourgeois elements, from smuggling their theories into the Party, and in order to build the Party into a Party of iron discipline.

In our Party there is discussion; but discussion kept in the frame of Leninist inner democracy and Party discipline. Discussion? Yes; more discussion on how best to conduct our activities, on how more efficiently to attack our enemies; but not discussion about the correctness of the program of the Lenin World Party. It is in the democratic centralism and iron discipline based on the ideological unity of the program of our Party that our strength lies. This the bourgeoisie knows, and this is what the bourgeoisie fears.

Let the renegades shout that the Communist Party is the tool of Stalin. Let the Communist International and the leadership of Stalin mean following Lenin, means serving the cause of the working class under the banner of the Third International established by Lenin, means following Lenin's best disciple, Comrade Stalin. Yes, this is a great task and a great honor, which the renegades from the cause of the working class, cannot understand. Let them be complimented and honored for their struggle against the Lenin and Stalin World Party by their masters—the bourgeoisie.

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Let your friends to start Socialist competition in the Daily Worker subscription contest. The first prize is a free trip to the Soviet Union; other attractive prizes are offered. Start in the contest today!

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World Party of Lenin Growing in Strength

By F. BROWN

The Eleventh Anniversary of the death of Lenin, the greatest leader of the working class, the builder of the World Communist Party, finds Lenin's World Party stronger today than ever before. Let the enemies, the counter-revolutionary Trotskyites, and the renegades of all stripes talk about the destruction of the Leninist Party. The pupils of Lenin, following in his path, steeled in class battles all over the world, in the struggles against capitalism, in the struggle for building Socialism on one-sixth of the world's surface, are marching forward, guided by the theoretical and organizational principles laid down by their great teacher.

Cleaned of the renegade elements who for years fought against the principles of Lenin—either by trying to revive inside the Communist International distortions of Marxism or by smuggling in (under the cloak of Communism) their petty-bourgeois theories—the Leninist World Party stands today a rock, challenging the waves of attacks from the Fascists, from the capitalists and combating within the working class ranks the attacks of the Second International, the renegade groups, and all other conciliators to capitalism. It is strong because it is unified by the theoretical and organizational principles of Lenin.

Lenin, while establishing the theory and tactics of the proletarian revolution in general, and the dictatorship of the proletariat in particular (Stalin in the struggle against the Mensheviks, against the revisionists of the Second International, gave to the working class its iron Party, able to readjust itself quickly to the demands of the current struggle, able to lead the working class to victory.

It was at the time the parties of the Second International, following their revisionist program, were reduced to an electoral campaign apparatus, to an organization unit for the revolutionary struggle of the proletariat that Lenin developed the teachings of Marx and laid down the fundamental principles of the Party of the working class:

- 1—The Communist Party as the vanguard of the working class.
- 2—The principle of the formation of cadres of the Party, the so-called professional revolutionists.
- 3—The principle of making of each individual Party member an active, direct participant in the work of the organization.
- 4—The principle of laying the basis of the Party organization in the factories, in the form of shop nuclei.
- 5—The principle of establishing Communist fractions in the non-Party workers' and peasants' organizations (through which the Party is closely connected with the organized masses of workers and peasants) and participating actively as the driving force in all their struggles against their oppressors.
- 6—The principle of democratic centralism in the Party and the Communist International.
- 7—The principle of iron discipline of the Communist Party.

Self-Criticism

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training schools, and other forms of schools, do not yet meet the needs. The cry for leaders comes not only from the districts and sections, but especially from the lower organizations: the units and fractions. It is precisely in the leadership of the lower organizations of our Party that we find our major weakness. The Party is growing, the basic units are multiplying every day—yet the leadership of these basic organizations is not developing with the same pace.

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At the same time, there must be more educational activities in the basic organizations, in the units and fractions, inasmuch as it is through the raising of the educational level of the Party members that we develop Bolsheviks who will understand the importance of their tasks, and who will be able to convince their fellow-workers of the correctness of our program.

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WORKER TRAVEL



Worker-Travelers Turn to U.S.S.R. In Greater Numbers; Travel Dollars Buy More in the Land of the Soviets

Countless Interesting Tours Now Being Provided

By L. A. Williams

Workers and sympathizers with the revolutionary movement sometimes find themselves able and anxious to travel. When they do find it possible to go abroad, their choice almost always falls on the Soviet Union. In past years, even during the depression, Moscow residents were not surprised to find the New Moscow Hotel across from the Kremlin jammed with workers not only from Western Europe, but from across the Atlantic as well.

True, three or four years ago a goodly number of these were in the land of the Soviets in search of a job. At that time many were successful in locating places of work at their trades. More recently this has been less true. Workers bound for the U. S. S. R. are warned that jobs are not forthcoming. Still, they go.

Many of those going from the United States are workers, professionals and middle class people of Russian origin. Often they go to visit relatives. Just as often they are drawn back to see what has become of the country they knew before the revolution.

Travel Inexpensive

Fortunately, travel in the Soviet Union for limited periods is not expensive, considering the distances traveled and the time spent. Trans-Atlantic fares have been sharply reduced since 1929 and steamship companies make further concessions for through round trip passages New York and return.

Let us suppose we are going. What is the procedure? First a passport. This is secured in main cities from

Soviet Steamers From London

How to go? During the summer months the favorite route is by one of a number of lines touching at British ports. Thence to London and by Soviet steamer to Leningrad. A five day boat leaves Hays' Wharf at London Bridge every Saturday. It is usually easy to find a trans-Atlantic boat calling at Southampton or Plymouth that will make connections. This is the best route because life on a Soviet ship is a good introduction to the Union itself. The absence of class-distinction—except that higher prices are charged for better accommodations, the unorthodox camaraderie between passengers and crew, the Soviet organization of the working-force, the lectures, dancing and singing—the entire atmosphere is as if one stepped off London Bridge directly into Nevsky Prospekt.

In addition to being the recommended route, it is also the cheapest. Route trip through fares from New York to Leningrad and return are quoted by various lines as low as \$177. Those wishing to visit continental cities have a choice—at, of course, extra outlay—of booking straight through to Paris, Berlin, or Rotterdam and thence by train to Moscow or Leningrad.

High European rail fares in view of a depressed dollar add considerably to the cost. An alternative, not so expensive, is to go one way by Soviet steamer and back by rail to an English Channel port for return passage. Other routes may be booked through Norway and Sweden, by boat to Helsinki, Finland, and short train ride into Leningrad; or to Copenhagen and by Baltic ports.

In a word, getting to the Soviet Union is determined only by season (the Soviet Steamers stop running in late November and don't resume until April), preference and purse. The numerous ways of getting there are attested by the large number of steamer services and rail routes available and the fact that there are no fewer than ten western points of entry on the Soviet border.

Soviet Tours Differ

Now comes the choice of a tour in the U. S. S. R. itself. This is

Scenery and Climate Add to Industrial Interest

expenses are covered by the tour which you bought way back in Cleveland or New York.

Complete Travel Service

Intourist, the organization in charge of travel by foreigners in the U.S.S.R., arranges tours extending from five to thirty-one days and covering most of European U.S.S.R. It has hotels in all important centers, its own cars, buses, guide-service, farms, to supply its guests with food—a compact tourist organization the like of which can exist in no capitalist country.

The tours comprise thousands of kilometers and touch at every place an interested foreigner could pos-



View of the famous Peterhof fountains in the gardens of the palace by that name in Leningrad.

sibly want to visit. These tours are priced on a basis of \$5 per day third class; \$8 per day tourist class and \$15 per day first class. Sometimes there is a variation in the total tour price away from these figures due to an excess of kilometer distances covered. There is a minimum rate of \$40—no tour can be bought for less. This is because the cost of Soviet entrance and exit visas are included—a total of \$22. But for this \$40, for example, you can go to Leningrad for three days, take a train to Moscow for four days and receive meals, hotels, two hours' sightseeing daily by bus with trained guide-interpreters, transfer from station to hotel and vice versa and have your visa charge thrown in.

Dollar Buys More in U.S.S.R.

Because of the present low state of the dollar, you can travel as cheaply in no other European country.

But don't let anyone tell you that solid comforts are not provided for third class visitors. They are. And the truth is that the worker traveling third class in the U.S.S.R. learns more about the country in seven days than Mrs. John Smith-Jones of New York and Newport learns on a thirty day de luxe jaunt from Moscow to Vladivostok. Ask anyone interested in the



The clubhouse of the Sovorg workers at Baku. This is one of the many examples of modern architecture that is to be found in government buildings, workers' clubs and apartments.

Soviet Travel 125% Greater During 1934

40% of Tourists Were Americans; Increase Expected for 1935

By A. K. DAWSON

Forty per cent of all tourists who visited the Soviet Union in 1934 were Americans. The remainder were 15 per cent French, 15 per cent British, 10 per cent German, 7 per cent Austrian and Czechs and 6 per cent from the Scandinavian countries.

While the total number of tourists from all countries exceeded the 1933 total by a large percentage, the number from America was more than double that of the previous year, the actual increase in American travelers over 1933 was 125 per cent. The Americans also stayed longer on the average and spent more per capita than did their European cousins.

The Soviets welcome this influx of American visitors as a sign of better understanding and an improvement in the friendly relations between the two nations. The plan for 1935 takes into account a still further increase in American tourist travel. The study of English is now given first place in the Moscow school for guides. The tastes of Americans in the matter of food and entertainment are also carefully considered.

Eleven cruising steamers visited Soviet ports in 1933; in 1934 the

stage where the best theatres are and he will say Moscow before your question is completed.

Leningrad is a technical and scientific center. Literally hundreds of institutes carry on their work in as many fine public buildings. It is a beautiful city, planned and surrounded by numerous wooded islands where the workers and their families play on free days. One could go on like this for hours. But if you have ever talked to one who has come back, you know already that you can ask more questions than he has time to answer.

Letters Hail Progress of Soviet Union

Travel Agency Receives Comments From Many Tourists

In response to its inquiry. World Tourists, Inc., has received many letters from American workers who visited the Soviet Union during the last year. What did they think of the U. S. S. R.? Were they impressed by the progress being made in industry and agriculture? Did they enjoy their tour? Were the accommodations satisfactory? etc.

Those who make a practice of slandering the Soviet Union and belittling its many achievements would have a difficult time of making any impression upon these enthusiastic tourists, who saw, with their own eyes, the triumphs of Socialist construction. Not only were they amazed at what they saw, but the accommodations provided by Intourist, Inc., the official travel bureau of the U.S.S.R., also came in for its share of praise.

A typical letter received contains the following summation: "The propaganda that has been carried on within the U. S. A. since the Revolution, implanting poison and hatred within the minds and hearts of the populace of the U. S. A. against Soviet Russia, all or nearly all emanating from Europe, what diabolical lies! I for one am glad Soviet Russia has thrown down the bars and opened wide the gates of the world to come and see for themselves. What a field for education, what a field for enlightenment, rich in history and literature, for the tourist Soviet Russia is! A most gigantic task unprecedented in the history of the world, nearing completion! Let me congratulate you—and you, in turn, congratulate the workers and comrades who work together with a will and with a spirit of unanimity for success in the realization that the eyes of the entire world is focused on them..."

Bid For World Travelers

The Soviets, by establishing the lowest first class train rate in the world, hope to attract many round-the-world travelers to this route. A round-the-world trip can now be made for about \$650 first class and \$490 tourist class. The actual travel by train and boat is only thirty-five days, well within the span of a vacation.

Mr. A. K. Dawson is manager of the Russian Travel Division of the American Express Company.

Economical Travel to the SOVIET UNION IN 1935

New, great achievements of social planning... cities rising to the sun, intense with eager activity... relaxing resorts... glorious scenic regions: sunny Crimea... the wild and thrilling Caucasus... historic towns and villages beside the slow-flowing Volga! No wonder they're saying: "Who hasn't seen Russia hasn't seen the world!"

1935, right now or later on in the summer is the time to indulge that dream to visit the Soviet Union. Hotels, transportation and travel facilities generally have been improved. INTOURIST prices are still low. The American Express Company, special representative of INTOURIST, is exceptionally well qualified to serve you.

Independent travel can be arranged according to your wishes, and an itinerary specially prepared for you by experts on Russian travel submitted to you for your approval without any obligation on your part.

ECONOMY TOURS to the principal cities of the U.S.S.R. have been worked out and are described in a new book now being printed. Write for it to the nearest American Express office address listed below. It will be sent to you as soon as ready.

A BEAUTIFUL NEW MAP OF THE SOVIET UNION HAS JUST COME OFF THE PRESS! WRITE FOR IT. IT WILL BE SENT YOU FREE OF CHARGE.

AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELERS CHECKS, the safe, convenient form in which to carry your travel funds, can now be cashed in dollars through the Soviet Union.

TORGINS ORDERS—for the benefit of your friends and relatives in the U.S.S.R. The American Express has special arrangements with TORGINS, and through the American Express you can send Torgin Money Orders by mail, cable or radio. Direct service with all Torgin stores in the Soviet Union.

An experienced travel staff and world-wide travel organization at your service for important information and reservations on travel to Russia or anywhere.

American Express Travel Service
65 Broadway — 150 West 41st St. — 351 Fifth Ave., New York City
896 Broad St., Newark, N. J. — 1708 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

In 1934... **25%** of Soviet Tourists Were Influenced By the DAILY WORKER



This array of modern American limousines in the Red Square, Moscow, is an example of the manner in which Intourist considers the convenience and comfort of the tourist.

the passport divisions at sub-treasury buildings; in smaller cities from the clerk of a U. S. district court. Non-citizens must have either their national passport or an affidavit of identity. Both the latter should be accompanied by a re-entry permit secured from the Labor Department in Washington.

Agents Named by Intourist

Any travel agent in the country will book the steamer passage and provide the coupons necessary for a tour in the U. S. S. R. The coupons are issued to the agent by Intourist, Inc., U. S. representatives of the Travel Company of the U. S. S. R. The agent is required to sell the services at the prices quoted in literature furnished him for his clients by Intourist. The steamship fares likewise are quoted in literature supplied by the various lines. Tariffs, however, vary with the size and speed of the steamer and are listed by classes at minimum rates. This means that outside rooms and cabins containing less people are priced higher.

entirely a separate item from the passage to the border and the fare from the border point to the city at which the tour begins. But why take a tour? Why not just go into the U. S. S. R. the way you would go to England and pay your way. Because, dear friend, the Soviet Union fortunately, is nothing like England. The Soviet Union is an organized economy and makes no provision for foreigners coming from abroad with money earned, the lord only knows how, and using it any way they please.

But provision is made for them to come. There is nothing to hide. On the contrary, there is much to show. But the visitor is a guest of the Soviet Union and his travels and his money difficulties are solved for him in an organized fashion.

To begin with, it is illegal either to import or export Soviet currency. This is necessary to avoid speculation.

So what do you do? Simple. You spend the dollar itself. There are plenty of places to spend it at fair rates and, anyway, most of your

USSR TRAVEL CHOICE OF 1935

Dollar Rates Have Not Changed

Write for General Description Booklet and Map No. D. W. 1

Planning your vacation abroad for this coming Summer implies serious consideration of the Soviet Union. Trans-Atlantic steamer rates through to Leningrad are low. The travel dollar in the Soviet Union remains at the same level it held before the dollar went off gold. Itineraries on a basic daily rate of \$5.00 Third Class, \$8.00 Tourist extend from five to thirty-one days and cover all important centers of European U.S.S.R. ... Leningrad, Moscow, Gorki, Kharkov, Stalingrad, Kiev, Odessa, Crimea, the Caucasus. See a new world in the making... any travel agent will consult with you about low costs for the trip of a lifetime.

INTOURIST, Inc.
U. S. Representatives of the Travel Company of the U.S.S.R.
545 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

ANY TRAVEL AGENT WILL BOOK YOU

PREPARE NOW For That Trip to the SOVIET UNION

177.00 Special winter excursion rates are now in effect. Complete third class round trip ticket to the Soviet Union from New York with eight days in Leningrad and Moscow, including hotels, meals, sightseeing and visa is available at the above price. See the new way of life in the two foremost cities of the Soviet Union, Parks of culture and rest; the theatre at its height in the winter season; the communal life of the new Soviet citizen; factories; workers' clubs and the relics of another day in sharp contrast to the new. An experience of a lifetime.

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Visit the SOVIET UNION

We will arrange for you a round trip, steamship ticket third class, to the Soviet Union (Leningrad), also for the MAY DAY CELEBRATION for as low as **\$137**

The tour in the U.S.S.R., we will arrange as per your desire without service charge through Intourist.

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ROOSEVELT 'NEW DEAL' PAVES THE WAY FOR WAR AND FASCISM

Crisis Speeds Growth of Fascist Forces in the U. S.

By BILL GEBERT

ONE of the outstanding characteristics of the Roosevelt New Deal government is the feverish preparations for war. As part and parcel of it, the New Deal carries in it an element of fascism.

In the recent budget proposed to the 74th Congress, President Roosevelt demands big increases for war preparations. He demands for National Defense \$702,484,255 for the year 1936, as compared with \$612,685,795 for 1935 and \$479,604,307.99 for 1934. Here we see clearly how appropriations for war have been increased by the Roosevelt New Deal government.

This, however, does not cover the entire military appropriations. There are many other appropriations, with hundreds of millions of dollars expended for war.

Campaign of Jingoism

The preparations for war do not confine themselves to increased armaments, increased building of the Navy, the air-fleet, to the increased army, to the improvement of motorization of the army, chemical warfare preparations, etc. The American bourgeoisie knows that to carry on war, to pave the way for fascism, and prepare for it, it is necessary to have the mass support of the toiling population. Without this all of the preparations for war will be a failure. That is why in the recent period the capitalist class more than ever carries on mass propaganda for war preparations. Especially has this been increased now with the collapse of the London Naval Conference (between the United States, Great Britain, and Japan). A chauvinist campaign has been undertaken, especially against Japan, as well as Great Britain, and combined with the most vicious anti-Soviet campaign that has been witnessed for years in America.

American imperialism is paying special attention to the militarization of the youth and is trying to win them ideologically. This can be seen in the militarization of the C.C.C. camps, in the attempts to militarize the schools, in mass propaganda through the movies, glorifying war, mass propaganda for fascism through the capitalist press, especially by Hearst, and the forming of terrorist bands, such as vigilantes, etc.

These preparations for capitalist war are combined with preparations for civil war against the workers. Special training is taking place among the officers of the United States Army (and not only the National Guard) on how to suppress workers' demonstrations. A detailed study is being made and military strategy worked out on methods for attacking Communist workers. These are the plans of the bourgeoisie; these are the plans of the Roosevelt New Deal, swathed with all kinds of democracy for the purpose of covering up the real class and imperialist character of the Roosevelt New Deal.

Fascism Intensified by Crisis

How the working class can defeat the plans of American imperialism, is the problem confronting the whole American working class, Negro people, impoverished farmers and the toiling population of the entire country.

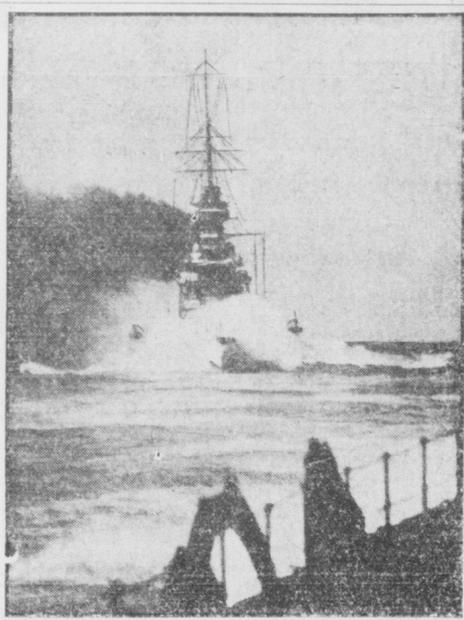
To answer this, we must understand that chauvinism, fascism and war preparations have been intensified by the present economic crisis of capitalism. As Comrade Stalin declared at the 17th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union:

"The victory of fascism in Germany must be regarded not only as a symptom of the weakness of the working class and as a result of the betrayal of the working class by Social-Democracy, which paved the way for fascism; it must also be regarded as a symptom of the weakness of the bourgeoisie, as a symptom of the fact that the bourgeoisie is already unable to rule by the old methods of parliamentarism and bourgeois democracy, and, as a consequence, is compelled in its home policy to resort to terroristic methods of administration; it must be taken as a symptom of the fact that it is no longer able to find a way out of the present situation on the basis of a peaceful foreign policy, as a consequence of which it is compelled to resort to a policy of war."

"That is the position. 'Thus you see that things are moving towards a new imperialist war as a way out of the present situation.

"Of course, there are no grounds for assuming that the war can provide a real way out. On the contrary, it must confuse the situation still more. More than that, it will certainly unleash revolution and put in question the very existence of capitalism in a number of countries, as was the case in the course of the first imperialist war. And, if notwithstanding the experience of the first imperialist war, the bourgeoisie politicians clutch at war as a drowning man clutches at a straw, it shows that they have become utterly confused, have reached an impasse, and are ready to rush headlong over the precipice."

This characterization of Comrade Stalin fits in to the present situation in the United States in this respect in that it shows that the position of American imperialism has been weakened at home, that the minds of millions of workers there is maturing the idea of storming capitalism, which breeds fascism and war. The struggle against war and fascism cannot be separated and there can be no struggle against war and fascism without a struggle against capital-



Battleships built by Roosevelt, who can find no money for unemployment insurance

ism. Only the overthrow of the capitalist system and establishment of a revolutionary workers government can eliminate the causes of war.

But it would be utopian to think that capitalism will collapse of itself. Comrade Lenin put this question already at the Second World Congress of the Communist International:

"We have now come to the question of the revolutionary crisis as the basis of our revolutionary action. And here we must first of

'We Cannot Go Forward Without the Women'

By GRACE HUTCHINS

TO LENIN the woman question was never a subject to be avoided or laughed at.

Those men and women in the workers' organizations today who keep the special problems of women workers shut up in a bureau drawer to be taken out only once a year just before March 8th, International Women's Day, find themselves criticized in Lenin's vigorous words on the subject:

"Their occasional recognition of the necessity and value of a powerful, clearheaded Communist women's movement is a platonic verbal recognition, not the constant care and obligation of the Party."

Outlining the necessity of reaching the millions of women without whom the workers' movement "cannot go forward," Lenin continued:

"Our national sections still lack a correct understanding of this matter. They are standing idly by while there is this task of creating a mass movement of working women under Communist leadership. They don't understand that the development and management of such a mass movement is an important part of entire Party activity, indeed, a half of general Party work."

"Agitation and propaganda work among women, their awakening and revolutionization, is regarded as an incidental matter, as an affair which only concerns women comrades. They alone are reproached because work in that direction does not proceed more quickly and more vigorously. That is wrong, quite wrong!"

After stating this criticism of those who would reproach only women workers themselves for not building a stronger movement among the masses of women, Lenin showed how well he knew the intimate daily life of the working class family:

"Not only from books, as he himself declared. He talked with Clara Zetkin, veteran leader and organizer of women workers, about 'the calm acquiescence of men who see how women grow worn out in the petty, monotonous household work.' He suggested that men workers should lend a hand in this household work:

"So few men—even among the proletariat—realize how much effort and trouble they could save women, even quite a day with, if they were to lend a hand in 'woman's work.' But no, that is quite contrary to the 'right and dignity of a man.' They want their peace and comfort. The home life of the woman is a daily sacrifice to a thousand unimportant trivialities. The old master right of the man still lives in secret."

In the U. S. R. It is no accident that women enjoy greater freedom in the workers' republic, the Soviet Union, than in any other country in the world. That they receive fuller recognition for their work and achievements, and take a more important and more creative part in the life of the country as a whole.

The attitude of the Soviet government on the subject of women is wholly different from the attitude of capitalist governments. As Lenin pointed out in speaking at a conference of working women in Moscow in 1919, one of the first and most important tasks of the Soviet government as the power of the toiling masses, was to make a complete transformation in legislation relating to women:

"Not a trace remains in the Sov-

Workers' Struggles Must Be Based On United Front

proved that there are absolutely no possibilities whatever for it to lull a certain minority of the exploited with certain concessions for it to suppress a certain movement or uprising of a certain section of the oppressed and exploited. To try to 'prove' beforehand that a position is 'absolutely' hopeless would be sheer pedantry or playing with concepts and catchwords. Practice alone can serve as a real 'proof' in this and similar questions. The bourgeois system all over the world is experiencing a great revolutionary crisis. And the revolutionary parties must now 'prove' by their practice that they are sufficiently intelligent and organized, have contacts with the exploited masses, are sufficiently determined and skilful to utilize this crisis for a successful and victorious revolution."

Lenin, during the imperialist war of 1914-18 declared also that one of the major tasks confronting the working class in the struggle against imperialist war is the defeat of "their own government," declaring: "A revolutionary class in a reactionary war cannot help wishing the defeat of its government. It cannot fail to see the connection between the government's military reverses and the increased opportunity for overthrowing it."

United Front Is Basis The American working class can effectively fight against imperialist war and approaching fascism by the means of a united front of all the working class organizations, especially trade unions of the American Federation of Labor, Railroad Brotherhoods, by organization of the workers in the shops, Negro people, toiling masses. We must understand the power that rests in the hands of the workers in such unity, which can deliver a smashing blow against war preparations, by initiating a struggle against war preparations, by exposing each and every attempt in that direction, by resisting the execution of the war preparations today by answering each and every maneuver on the part of the bourgeoisie in that direction. This must be combined with the struggle of each and every right of the workers, such as the right to strike, organize, picket, smashing injunctions, smashing the criminal syndicalist law, and similar legal and extra-legal means of suppression of the working class. But the basic task confronting us is to entrench the Party in the basic industries of the country, such as steel, railroad, packing, mining, auto, etc. As the Open Letter of the Central Committee declared:

"The entire work of the Party and the best forces of all to be directed first of all to building up and consolidating the Party, and revolutionary trade union movement in the most important industrial centers of the country, to effectively and systematically win the decisive sectors of the American workers, free them from the influence of the reformist and bourgeois parties, mobilize for the struggle against the bourgeoisie, and get our influence solidly established in these sectors."

Basing ourselves in the shops and trade unions the Communist Party must take advantage of pacifist tendencies that exist in the toiling population. As Lenin declared:

"A mass sentiment for peace often expresses the beginning of a protest, an indignation and a consciousness of the reactionary nature of the war. It is the duty of a Social-Democrat to take advantage of this sentiment. They will take the most ardent part in every movement and in every demonstration made on this basis, but they will not deceive the people by assuming that in the absence of a revolutionary movement it is possible to have peace without annexations, without the oppression of nations, without robbery, without planting the seed of new wars among the present governments and the ruling classes. Such deception would only play into the hands of the secret diplomacy of the belligerent countries and their counter-revolutionary plans. Whoever wishes a just, democratic peace must be for civil war against the governments and the bourgeoisie."

Our Party correctly places the question when it gives maximum support to the united front movement of the American League Against War and Fascism. By participating in this movement, which unites Communists, trade unionists, Socialists, pacifists, etc., it unites with the Communists the forces who are not as yet clear as to the very nature of the war, but are in opposition to imperialist war, utilizing this for the purpose of welding it into a movement against imperialist war and against fascism.

And finally, we wish to bring attention once more to the teachings of Lenin on the struggle against war and all eventualities in the struggle against war. While we must take advantage of, and fight for, every legal advantage in this struggle for every mass open form we must remember: the teachings of Lenin, which place before us the task of being prepared for illegal organization.

The Communist Party is the only revolutionary force in the working class movement which not only fights against imperialist war, but it prepares to turn the imperialist war into civil war. Rally around the banner of the Party of Lenin and Stalin! Join the ranks of the Communist Party! There is no other way for the workers of America but the way of Lenin and Stalin, the way of the proletarian revolution, for a Soviet America.

News Guild Lauds Parley On Insurance

'Guild Reporter' Calls National Congress Dynamic Meeting

That the recent National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance has won mass support on a wide scale is indicated in the report on the congress which appears in the current issue of the Guild Reporter, news organ of the American Newspaper Guild. Francisco Guild to the congress. Five news columns are devoted

WHAT'S ON

Philadelphia, Pa. Philadelphia, Attention! All organizations are asked to keep Friday, Feb. 22, open. The I.L.D. is giving on that day its third Labor Defender Concert and Dance.

Chicago, Ill. The Play—"Yokhe" and "The Brain Trust" will be presented at West Side Workers Forum, 1118 W. Madison St., Sat., Jan. 19, 8 p.m. Also lecture, "The New Masses and the American Revolution" by Joe Edelman, attorney-at-law, Adm. 10c. Election Rally, Concert and Dance at 2739 W. Division St., Saturday, Jan. 19, 8 p.m. Theatre Collective, Good orchestra, Good food. Adm. 20c. Auditors, Sec. 2 C.P.

Alfred Hayes will speak on "Poetry and Revolution" at the John Reed Club, 503 S. State St., Saturday, Jan. 19, 8 p.m.

Due to the Lenin Memorial Meeting the lecture on "Dynamite in the East" at the Pen and Hammer Club, 20 E. Ontario St., scheduled for Sunday, Jan. 20, 8 p.m., has been postponed to the following Sunday, Jan. 27, same time and place.

Superior, Wis. Daily Worker Comm. is holding an affair Feb. 3 at Yara Hall, 11th and John Ave. Good program, refreshments, dancing.

Cleveland, Ohio Daily Worker Masquerade Ball given by Russian Women's Club, Club at Polish Falcon Home, 1145 Broadway, Good orchestra, Adm. 25c. Saturday, Jan. 19, 7 p.m.

New Bedford, Mass. Tom Mooney Br. I.L.D. has called city-wide conference of workers organizations for Sunday, Jan. 20, 3 p.m. at Cricket Club rooms, cor. Kempton and Ash Sts. to plan out local action in defense of Scottsboro boys. All organizations urged to send delegates.

Meeting Sunday, Jan. 20, 7:30 p.m. at Mount Royal Hall, Kenyon St. cor. Acushnet Ave. Sam Winn, of Boston, will be the speaker.

to the congress with the lead article of three and a half columns written by Evelyn Seelye, staff writer of the New York World-Telegram, and representative of the San Francisco Call-Bulletin because of his C.I.O. affiliations. He has been balked by the N.R.A. The charge is made that the N.R.A. has been carrying on negotiations with the publishers designed to spike the collective bargaining activities of the editorial employees.

Another feature of the issue is a piece showing how the reinstatement of Dean Jennings, who was forced out of his job with the San Francisco Call-Bulletin because of his C.I.O. affiliations, has been balked by the N.R.A. The charge is made that the N.R.A. has been carrying on negotiations with the publishers designed to spike the collective bargaining activities of the editorial employees.

Lenin Memorial Meetings

Miami, Fla. International Workers Order celebration at its hall, 328 N.W. 2nd Ave. Sunday, Jan. 20, 8:30 p.m.

Baltimore, Md. Memorial Meeting at Eike Hall, 1522 Madison Ave. cor. McMechen St., Friday, Jan. 25 at 8 p.m. Main speaker, Manning Johnson, nationally known Negro labor leader. Program, Freiheit Singing Society, Highland Vanguard, Acrobatics, Political Cartoons, W.I.R. Band.

Buffalo, N. Y. Meeting at Labor Educational Club Hall, 760 Main St., Sunday, Jan. 20, 2 p.m. Pat. Tooney, editor Labor Unity, will be the speaker. Outstanding program of revolutionary music and dancing.

Omaha, Neb. Meeting Sunday evening, Jan. 20, 8 p.m. at Workers Cultural Center, 204 Park St. Program includes instrumental music and singing, a play by the newly organized troop of Young Pioneers, and speakers. Admission free.

Cincinnati, Ohio Meeting Sunday, Jan. 20, 8 p.m. at Workers School, 139 Opera Place. A musical program has been arranged and Henry Mack, organizer of Hamilton, Ohio, will be the main speaker.

Washington, D. C. First Showing "Life of Ernst Thaelmann" Sunday Jan. 20th, at 212 H Street, N.W. 3 to 11 p.m. 25 cents.

Philadelphia, Pa. Unit 302 House Party Sunday, Jan. 20th, 8 p.m., at 4034 Girard Ave. Sewell time promised.

ORGANIZATIONS ATTENTION! The Friends of the Soviet Union will hold their fifth annual Russian Tea Party on Friday, March 29th, at Broad St. Mansion. Noted celebrities will perform. Kindly leave this date open.

NEWARK, N. J.

LENIN MEMORIAL MEETING

Sunday, January 20th, 2:30 p. m. Royal Garden, 457 Springfield Avenue NEWARK, N. J.

Program: "3 SONGS ABOUT LENIN" Famous Soviet Film CARL REEVE, Daily Worker Staff Young Italian Violinist Accompanied by Max Globerman ADMISSION 10c. - UNEMPLOYED 5c.

Detroit, Mich.

LENIN MEMORIAL MEETING

SUNDAY, JANUARY 20th at 3 P. M. ARENA GARDEN WOODWARD at HENDRIE I. AMTER, Main Speaker EXCELLENT MUSICAL PROGRAM - - ADMISSION 25 CENTS

Boston, Mass.

New Tendencies in Soviet Culture

A Series of Eight Illustrated Lectures by H. W. L. DANA

Wednesday Evenings at 8:15 o'Clock Beginning January 23, 1935

At the WORKERS' SCHOOL, 919 Washington St., Boston COURSE TICKETS \$1.50—SINGLE LECTURES 20 CENTS

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Readers Greet Daily Worker on 11th Anniversary

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ROXBURY, MASS.</p> <p>Party Unit 1—Party Unit 2
Toimis Feder'n Women's Club
Y. C. L. and Pioneers
FITCHBURG, MASS.</p> <p>International Workers Order
Branch 510
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Comrade B. Oster
Collected by Sam Eszman</p> <p>FARRELL, PA.
Mary Dizdar</p> |
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TWENTY-TWO U. M. W. A. LOCALS ENDORSE BILL H. R. 2827

District No. 4 Heads And Local Henchmen Attack Movement

Joint Committee Meeting Decides to Back February 3rd Steel Conference Called by A. A.

By a Mine Worker Correspondent

MASON TOWN, Pa.—A Joint Committee consisting of officially elected delegates from 22 locals of District No. 4 of the U. M. W. of A., meeting in Nagy Hall, heard the report on the National Unemployment Congress and unanimously endorsed the report. The report was given by Russell Eskin, delegate to the Congress from Local Union No. 4439 of the U. M. W. of A.

The Joint Committee meeting also adopted a motion that all the locals shall send delegates to the Feb. 3rd Conference of Steel Workers called by the A. A. A decision was also made to demand a special District Convention and to continue the fight for autonomy of District No. 4.

There were other locals represented but their delegates did not have credentials because some of the local officials, who are part of the Hynes-Lewis Machine, refused to issue credentials even though the membership voted to send the delegates. In one instance, in the Footdale Local, the president came without a duly certified credential because the local secretary refused to put the local seal on the credential.

Billy Hynes, Lewis appointee for District President of District No. 4 issued a statement and circulated a letter in which he attacked the Joint Committee meeting. He ruled that this meeting, which was called by forty locals, is "illegal and unlawful." He also notified all the locals to "ignore this so-called convention." However, this did not have any effect.

Hynes' circular also served notice on the captive mine owners, the Coal Board, the American Mine and the Unemployment Councils, saying that they (the officials of District No. 4) were ready to fight all enemies of the U. M. W. of A.

UMWA Official Too Busy To Fight Mine Grievances

By a Mine Worker Correspondent

JOHNSTOWN, Pa.—I am writing this letter so that miners in District No. 2, and in other districts as well, will know what conditions exist here in Tire Hill, in the Bird Coal Company Mine, where over five hundred miners are starving. These conditions exist due to the sell-out policy and treachery of our District and National officials and some of Lewis' henchmen in our local.

The conditions in the mine are unbearable. Dead work is not paid for. If the miners work ten and fifteen hours they have to argue and fight with the boss to receive at most four or five hours pay for dead work. We are forced to fight individually as the local officials take their orders from the Bird Coal Company and the District officials.

When any grievances arise, they say nothing can be done. We write letters to our District officials, to James Marks, etc., but no action is taken about dead work or to improve our conditions.

Hard Pushing

In this mine we have a very hard job pushing cars. Every time a miner gets a car it takes three or four men to push it, and until a miner gets a car in his place he is almost played out. We have raised this question for nine months. The officials also refuse to put up a fight to place a hoist in every place where it is hard pushing. We sent letters to the District officials, but no action was taken. They are only interested in collecting dues so that they can get their salaries.

A few weeks ago we took up this question again, and our local union decided to send three delegates to the District office in Clearfield, Pa. We sent our president, W. Shaffer, and here is the report which he gave us: First, his expense was sixteen dollars to go to and come from Clearfield. Second, that they were at the District office and saw our District President Marks. Marks told them that he (Marks) was overloaded with work. Our local president said that Marks had hundreds of letters unopened, that he did not know how Marks could carry such a load of work, that he should have some more office workers.

Can't Do Anything

On our question about pushing cars, Marks told him that he could not do anything right now. So, our local president took his word and didn't press the question any further. Well, if Marks has so many unopened letters on his desk, we can see what kind of dead work he has, and we can remember how we have been sending letters for nine months without any action being taken. So, I judge that the only letters Marks and Gilbert are interested in enough to open are those that contain checks for dues. But, those from miners complaining about grievances are thrown in the basket.

Some time ago, the Mine Committee, which is all working on company jobs, made an agreement without telling the miners. This Mine Committee and the Local officials made the following deal with the company—that the company put four hoists every month in the places which it is hard pushing. This means that even if they do

Idaho Mine Caves In, Three Hurt

By a Mine Worker Correspondent

MULLAN, Idaho.—Another cave-in took place in 3,400 West Morning Mine. Three men narrowly escaped death.

Cause—the vicious speed-up, get the rock program. The safety of the men is not considered. One man is in the hospital, teeth knocked out, jaw broken. Another was caught under a cave where it took three hours to free him. Suffering from possible internal injuries.

The company showed a deficit last quarter to show that they were hit by the depression same as we workers. But, how do they prove these things? Is not the company (Federal M. & S.) doing extensive development work, not only in the West Morning Mine but also the Jack Wait and several others? Can you consider this a loss, when in reality it is being done now by cheap labor to further increase profits for the Guggenheim interests and to make ready access to metals for the coming war in which the capitalists will seek to redivide the world?

War, as always, is the bosses' way out of a crisis. And we, usual, will be the pawns, forced to fight other workers, who like ourselves are urged to save "our country." Save our country—save our profits, but where is the workers' share?

Cave-ins and hospitals; front line trenches and the hospitals, maimed for life by poison gas in both instances. Objects of pity, then (if we are still alive) ruthlessly thrust aside to shift along as best as we can.

Rosy promises to young workers about wonderful opportunities in this cut-throat society of greedy robbers, who by the way hold up their hands in holy horror when a worker in desperation steals in order that his loved ones might eat.

Rosy promises to our heroes for their wonderful sacrifices so that our bosses could continue to rob, not only us, but workers in other countries as well.

The only promises they have kept is the promise to institute laws to out-law the right of the workers to fight in their own interests.

After a year and half of attempts to get action for better conditions under the "collective bargaining plan," in which the company refused to collectively bargain, and the government, through Charles Hope, has continually stalled, it is time to clear the decks for action.

We workers can and must achieve our own emancipation. Build stope committees in every stope, refuse to blast during shift, resist the speed-

'Billy' Hynes Advises Belly-Crawling Tactics Against H. C. Frick Co.

Resists Attempts of Miners to Take Militant Action Against Wrecking of Union in Captive Mines

By a Mine Worker Correspondent

RONCO, Pa.—Our District President of District No. 4, U. M. W. of A., last week issued a fighting statement to all the locals in District No. 4, also to the local press. However, his statement was an attack upon the rank and file members of 40 local unions that are a part of the Joint Committee of District No. 4.

Let us see how he fights the Captive Mine Owners? The Ronco mine of the H. C. Frick Coal and Coke, which was closed down since early spring, is opening up. The super, Mr. Calletin, only hires the members of the Frick Brothershood. Calletin's answer to the union men, who re-apply for their jobs is: "Wait until you are called." Since the miners know that they will not be called back, and in order to take the question up we held a special meeting of our local Sunday, Jan. 13.

Hynes Attacks

Our local officers asked District President Hynes to be present. He did come, and when asked for advice told us the following, "Elect you a committee of three men, send them to see super Calletin. If they do not receive satisfactory answer, let them go to Scotland to see Mr. Lynch and Hood" (managers of the Frick Co.).

A member raised the question of why should we elect a special committee when we have a mine committee. Hynes' answer was, "Your Mine Committee would not be recognized because you do not represent the majority here, but by electing a committee, which will appear not as a committee of the U. M. W. of A. but as a committee selected by individuals to take up their grievances, you will be able to talk to Mr. Lynch and Hood."

Is this a talk of a leader, or a fighter? No, it's the belly crawling method that has brought the Brotherhood into the Coke Region. This same Hynes, who can make fiery speeches against the "enemies within and without" belly crawls to the chief enemy, the H. C. Frick Coke Co.

Union Being Frozen Out

What is happening in Ronco, that is the freezing out of the U. M. W.

up that has caused us to suffer injuries and broken health. Demand ventilation and decent drinking water. Join the union, the International Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union and make it the

Miner Jailed At Instigation Of Relief Head

By a Mine Worker Correspondent

UNIONTOWN, Pa.—Friday, Jan. 11 the committees from eight locals of the Unemployed Councils met in the Emergency Relief office to take up grievances with the district supervisor.

Mr. Grube, who arranged for the meeting, attempted to split the committee into three separate groups, his excuse was that he had no room large enough to accommodate the whole committee. The last to be called was the Uniontown-Besson-Cool Spring Committee. When they were called, there was some objection raised by the committee member Hasan concerning the arrangements. This led to a brief argument, in which Mr. Grube told Hasan, "You are not going to run the Emergency Relief." To which Hasan replied: "And you will not run the Unemployed Councils." Mr. Grube called police and had Hasan arrested for "disorderly conduct."

WORKERS' HEALTH

Conducted by the Daily Worker Medical Advisory Board (The Doctors on the Medical Advisory Board do not Advertise)

BIRTH MARKS ON CHILDREN

Comrade M. D. of Lorain, Ohio, writes: "I have a small child. When she was born she had some red marks on the back of her neck. I wrote to a doctor in New York, whom I saw advertised in a magazine. He said that he would like me to go over there and bring the baby. I am worried about this night and day and I am real nervous. I am not like I used to be. I cannot do my work. Let me know if it can be taken off."

There is no need for you to feel so nervous about the red marks over the neck of your little girl. These marks, which are present from birth, are not dangerous, nor will they affect your child's health. If, however, you are anxious about your child's appearance, the marks should be treated in the earliest years of her life. For this reason, we recommend that you take her to the x-ray or tumor clinic of a near-by large hospital, as for instance, the Lakeside Hospital in Cleveland or the Cincinnati General Hospital.

You should be advised entirely by what they tell you there, following examination. It is unnecessary for you to make the long trip to New York. You will find equally expert treatment at the hospitals we have listed.

OUR REPLY

Enlarged pores are usually seen in acne. In this condition lotio alba or x-rays are given with the intention of diminishing the activity of the sebaceous (oil) glands and thus contracting the pores. Where enlarged pores remain even after the acne is cured, treatment is usually of little avail in permanently contracting the pores. We can recommend an astringent which may give some temporary improvement: Camphor 10.0, tincture of benzoin, 15.0, concentrated acetic acid 60.0, rose water 60.0. Place one teaspoonful of this mixture in a basin of water and apply to face morning and night.

The lack of courtesy and the sarcasm of the doctors who examined you in several clinics is outrageous. Some doctors, knowing they are being exploited in hospitals, attend clinics merely to see "interesting" cases, and unfortunately your condition is not considered interesting. Other doctors, practically reduced to a starvation level themselves and unable to understand the economic set-up which makes their situation so pitiable, vent their rage on the clinic patients, who they naively believe are the cause of their troubles.

SEND IN YOUR SUGGESTIONS

Among the names suggested so far for the Advisory Board's magazine are the following: The Right to Health, Workers Health Journal, Health and Culture, Health and Hygiene. The contest will last till Thursday, Jan. 31. All suggestions must be in by then. In suggesting a name, remember the nature of the magazine. The magazine will not take the place of the Daily Worker health column, although it will deal in greater detail with some of the questions sent in to the column. It will carry information on causes and cures of illnesses, occupational diseases, diet, hygiene, care of children, information on patent medicines and fake cures, the state of public health in the United States and in the Soviet Union, and many

IN THE HOME

By ANN BARTON

Lenin's Party

WHEN LENIN DIED, he left behind him a permanent living monument—his Party. During his life time, he was intensely interested in clarifying leaders of the Party on the question of women. He spent much time ironing out some of the misconceptions of leading Party members, men and women, throughout the world. He was tireless in seeing that among the first things the revolution gave, was freedom to women, the right to culture, equality with the men.

Is it any wonder that women throughout the Soviet Union sing songs about Lenin?

They symbolized what the Party of Lenin had brought them.

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LITTLE MORE THAN BEASTS, were the women before the Revolution. Now they are technologists, engineers, writers, singers—working side by side with the men in the factories, attending factory schools—all avenues of development and culture open to them. At the Women's International Congress Against War, in Paris a few months ago, it was obvious that these free Soviet women had a distinction—a beauty, vigor and joyousness that set them apart from the rest of the Congress.

INTO THE GLOOM of women's suffering under capitalism, Lenin's words bring light. In the United States, women in the mine fields, rugged, without food and clothes for themselves and their children, women living in the degradation of flop houses, women enduring the killing speed-up in the shops, hear the words of that Party. Then they are no longer hopeless. There is joy and hope and security in the future.

They know just as surely as tomorrow follows on the heels of today—that Lenin's Party will lead them in the same paths as it has led the Soviet women.

IN NAZI GERMANY—the women enslaved in the Saar—the women in fascist countries throughout the world, have hope, because Lenin pointed the way they must go. They speak quickly to their neighbors—they put leaflets inside loaves of bread—they meet two and three together—and plan towards that day, when led by the Party of Lenin, they shall do as the Russian women did—and establish their free workers' lands.

LENIN SPENT HIS ENTIRE LIFE fighting to make the policies of the Bolshevik Party clear—policies which would lead every worker out of slavery into the new life.

Now Lenin is dead—and to us he has left a task—to carry on the work of his Party, the Bolshevik Party, the Communist Party. This day, throughout the world, men and women will meet together and strengthen their determination to build the Communist Party that Lenin and the Bolsheviks forged. This must be our tribute to Lenin. Knowing clearly the joys and the hardships that lie ahead, today is

UMWA Official Too Busy To Fight Mine Grievances

By a Mine Worker Correspondent

JOHNSTOWN, Pa.—I am writing this letter so that miners in District No. 2, and in other districts as well, will know what conditions exist here in Tire Hill, in the Bird Coal Company Mine, where over five hundred miners are starving. These conditions exist due to the sell-out policy and treachery of our District and National officials and some of Lewis' henchmen in our local.

The conditions in the mine are unbearable. Dead work is not paid for. If the miners work ten and fifteen hours they have to argue and fight with the boss to receive at most four or five hours pay for dead work. We are forced to fight individually as the local officials take their orders from the Bird Coal Company and the District officials.

When any grievances arise, they say nothing can be done. We write letters to our District officials, to James Marks, etc., but no action is taken about dead work or to improve our conditions.

Hard Pushing

In this mine we have a very hard job pushing cars. Every time a miner gets a car it takes three or four men to push it, and until a miner gets a car in his place he is almost played out. We have raised this question for nine months. The officials also refuse to put up a fight to place a hoist in every place where it is hard pushing. We sent letters to the District officials, but no action was taken. They are only interested in collecting dues so that they can get their salaries.

A few weeks ago we took up this question again, and our local union decided to send three delegates to the District office in Clearfield, Pa. We sent our president, W. Shaffer, and here is the report which he gave us: First, his expense was sixteen dollars to go to and come from Clearfield. Second, that they were at the District office and saw our District President Marks. Marks told them that he (Marks) was overloaded with work. Our local president said that Marks had hundreds of letters unopened, that he did not know how Marks could carry such a load of work, that he should have some more office workers.

Can't Do Anything

On our question about pushing cars, Marks told him that he could not do anything right now. So, our local president took his word and didn't press the question any further. Well, if Marks has so many unopened letters on his desk, we can see what kind of dead work he has, and we can remember how we have been sending letters for nine months without any action being taken. So, I judge that the only letters Marks and Gilbert are interested in enough to open are those that contain checks for dues. But, those from miners complaining about grievances are thrown in the basket.

Some time ago, the Mine Committee, which is all working on company jobs, made an agreement without telling the miners. This Mine Committee and the Local officials made the following deal with the company—that the company put four hoists every month in the places which it is hard pushing. This means that even if they do

With Our Young Readers

By Mary Morrow, Children's editor, The Daily Worker, 50 East 13th St., New York City.

There, the more that is produced, the more the workers benefit. A big crop of wheat means more food. Here in the United States the wheat and cotton fields are destroyed and the workers have less and less to eat and wear. Only when we have a workers' and farmers' government in our country will the fields and factories be used to produce everything for the workers. As Lenin led the Russian workers to power, so will his teachings show us the way to our own Soviet America.

All over the country there will be meetings honoring Lenin's memory. Olga G. writes us that in Norwood, Mass., there will be a Lenin Memorial Meeting on Jan. 2, at 37 Chapel Street. Of course the Pioneers will be an important part of the program.

An Invitation to You

Dear Comrades: We, the Young Pioneers of Washington Heights, cordially invite all the readers of our Daily Worker to come to our Pioneer Family Night (tomorrow night), Sunday, Jan. 20, at 7:30, at 463 West 162nd Street. The admission is only Five Ten—five cents for children and ten cents for grown-ups.

There will be magic lantern slides showing the "Soviet Union Up to Date," by Susan H. Woodruff, an American school teacher who has toured the U.S.S.R. every summer for many years.

Our Pioneer Dramatic Group will also present two plays: "Sweet Land of Liberty" and "Pioneer Victory."

Comradely,
TING-LING TROOP,
MIKE GOLD TROOP.

We urge all of you to come as it promises to be an enjoyable evening. The affair is being given for the benefit of the New Pioneer and that is another good reason why you should go.

HIGH SPOTS

We only have room to give you the high spots of the New Pioneer Drive today. Here they are: California is ahead. In fact, California

OUR LENIN

On January 21, 1934, Lenin, who led the Russian workers in their successful revolution, died. The news shocked all in the world who cherished greatness and the love of freedom. The Soviet Union was one huge funeral throng, coming in masses to see their dear leader, Comrade Ilyich, Comrade Lenin.

"He was a man of little size, but he was a great man."

"And a heart as large as the world."

"I remember him in 1905. When everyone felt that all was lost, he revived our hopes."

"How clearly he could see, and how deeply he could feel."

Steamboats mourned their way up and down the rivers. Locomotives chugged their breaths of sorrow. All over the large workers' state people and things halted for a moment to honor the dead comrade, our Lenin. Children, Young Pioneers, sang the funeral song of the hero, the song Lenin loved so much.

Everywhere in the world workers mourned the loss of Lenin.

"But," said a worker in New York, "Lenin's work lives on."

A farmer in Plentywood, Montana, said: "What Lenin began, we will continue."

In Crosby, Minnesota, an ironworker said: "We will follow the red star of Lenin."

A Negro sharecropper near Scottsboro, Alabama, said: "Lenin fought for all the oppressed people of the world."

"Yes," said a Jewish fur worker in Newark, New Jersey, "did he not make an attack on the Jew an offense against the working class?"

In a Georgia turpentine camp, a Negro worker said: "When Lenin's work wins through here, there will be no more lynchings of Negroes."

In an African gold mine, a Kaffir Negro laid down his pick: "I will follow Lenin. I will be a slave no longer."

A coolie in China flies the red flag, and says, pointing to it, "That's the flag of Lenin, my flag."

In the soft coal mines of Pennsylvania, in the hard coal mines of

WITH OUR YOUNG READERS

Kentucky, in the hot fruit-laden valleys of California, in the shoe and cotton mills of New England, in the Florida tobacco factories, in the sweatshops of New York, in the auto factories of Detroit, in the hog backeries of Chicago, Lenin's image becomes real in struggle. Workers strike, picket shops. Workers are shot down, workers are murdered by police, as workers were murdered by the Czar's cossacks. "But as the workers in the Lena gold mines were avenged," says the memory of Lenin, "so will these American workers be avenged."

So will the British workers in the mines of Wales win out some day.

"And we, too!" cry the weavers of Lancashire.

"And the dead will be avenged!" cry the workers of Ireland. "Remember Jim Connolly. Lenin loved him well. And Jim was killed by the English lords."

In the Soviet Union the workers say: "We must make ourselves even stronger. Look at the wonderful things we have done in the last five years, in our first five year plan. We must do even more in our second five-year plan. We must be even stronger than the pound and Mr. Dollar will have a tough job on their hands if they try to attack us."

The Red Army of workers and peasants stands always ready to defend the Soviet Union. The workers will not allow the bosses to come back to the factories, nor will the peasants permit the landlords to seize the lands. They do not want war. The Soviet Government tries in every way to assure peace. But the Soviet people agree with Comrade Stalin:

"We covet not one foot of anyone's territory, we yield not one inch of our own."

This is taken from "Our Lenin," a book for children telling the whole story of Lenin's life.

Every day that passes in the Soviet Union brings better and better living conditions for the people.

Read the New Pioneer

GEE, NICK—WE'LL GET PLENTY WHEN WE GET HOME! IT'S ALMOST 12 O'CLOCK!

Adventures of Margie, Tim and Jerry



Join These Shock Brigaders in the Daily Worker Subscription Contest!

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Change the World!

BY MICHAEL GOLD
MY NEPHEW Mike, 9 years old, is fast becoming class-conscious. I think it is partly due to the influence of that wonderful kid, Little Lefty, and partly to the Pioneer group he has just joined. Here are some questions Mike asked me last night, and the answers:

Question: Why do the capitalists and their slaves the cops beat and shoot the workers?
Answer: It is because the capitalists want to make a lot of money, and they can only do this if the workers will work for them at low wages. When the workers try to get better wages for themselves, when they strike in order to buy more food and clothes and toys for their children, the capitalists are very angry. These greedy people think the workers have no right to live. They want the world for themselves, and everything that is in it. But who makes everything in the world? The workers with their hands and brains. If there were no capitalists in the world, the workers would be able to make all these things, even better and more of them. And they would live better, for there would be no capitalists to take everything away from them.

The capitalists are really thieves, and capitalist laws are made by and for them, to protect their stealing the wages and life of workers. When workers strike against these thieves, the thieves get very scared. It seems to them their world is coming to an end, and maybe the workers will soon organize a new world, and make workers' laws against stealing. This is the kind of laws they have in the Soviet Union, which is a workers' country, as you know. So the capitalists beat and shoot the workers, because they are so greedy and scared that every strike looks to them like a Soviet revolution.

Good for Little Mike!

QUESTION: Why do kids believe everything their parents say? I know a kid whose father is a Nazi, and he is a Nazi, too, though I tried to explain to him. In my school one day he yelled out, "Hell Hitler!" I said to him after school, what's the big idea? And he yelled, "Hell Hitler!" again. So I said, Listen, mister, you ought to cut that out. He said, why? And then he said, you're a dirty Jew and red. And then I said, do you know what Hitler stands for? And he said, yes, he stands for killing all the Jews. So I said, why does he want to kill the Jews? And he answered, because the Jews are greedy and steal all our money. So I said, Listen, Vincent, don't you know any poor Jews? My father is poor. I know lots of other poor Jews who are workers, too. Only the capitalists have money. Most capitalists aren't Jews. So he said, you're crazy, Michael. So I said, I'll bet you two cents most capitalists are Christians. But he wouldn't bet me, he only yelled "Hell Hitler." So I said, listen mister, don't say that around the classroom because some of us kids don't like it, because we're Jews. So he said, my father told me no Jews will ever go to heaven, but to hell. So I said, there's no hell and there's no heaven, and that's true. So he said, my father told me it is true. So I said, there must be something wrong with your father. And he said, my father is smarter than your father. So I had to go home for my lunch, but why do kids believe their fathers so much they won't take any one else's word?

Answer: Mike, you gave this kid all the right answers, and you should argue with him again. It is true most kids and nearly all grownups follow all the foolishness their fathers believe in, even though it has been proved to be wrong a thousand times. This is one of the main troubles with the world, and why we have wars, poverty and capitalism.

At the same time, people learn. Look at the way people who couldn't read or write in the old Russia, and hated the Communists, now are studying and working for Communism by the millions. Even the Nazis will learn. Many of them are workers and think Hitler can help them, so they believe everything he says. But when they find out he is fooling them, millions of them will come to hate him, and will put him out of existence. Sometimes it takes time for the people to learn, but we know that they do learn, and will. Keep it up, Mike.

Nail Their Lies!

QUESTION: Why does the Borden Milk company in all their ads say they have the best milk, but isn't milk right from the cow better?
Answer: Yes, there's no doubt milk right from a healthy cow is the only kind of milk to drink. But since we live in cities, we must do the best we can, and get our milk a day old in bottles. All the milk companies say the same thing about their own brand of milk as do the Borden's. This is because they want to sell more milk than the other companies, and so they tell lies to the people. This is known as advertising, and is allowed under capitalism. But a lot of us don't believe most advertising, and neither should you.

Question: Why do they all say around my school that the Italian kids are a tough and nasty lot?
Answer: For the same reason that the Nazi kid told you he hated Jews. Under capitalism the workers are taught to hate each other, instead of being friends. This is so that they will be so busy fighting each other that they will forget to fight the greedy capitalists who rob them. You can see how this is in New York, where Jews, Germans, Italians, Negroes, Irish, Swedes, Americans and other races all work in the same factories and for the same bosses. The bosses don't want these workers to join a union and fight for better wages. So they teach them to hate each other so much that the workers are hard, very often, to organize in one union. When they tell you the Italian kids are worse than any other kids, just answer them that this is a lie, and that any kid whose father is a worker is as good as any other worker's kid.

Little Lefty



The Reds tell the truth



Joseph Stalin: Greatest Disciple of V. I. Lenin, Graphically Portrayed by Henri Barbusse

By Henri Barbusse

LAST month there was celebrated in the U.S.S.R. the fifty-fifth birthday of the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party: Joseph Vissarionovich Djougashvili—otherwise known as Stalin—born the 26th of December, 1879 at Gori, in Georgia. Impressive ceremonies marked this celebration, which corresponds closely to forty years of Marxist political activity. But what must be noted first of all is that the homage rendered to Stalin reached profoundly in the hearts of all the peoples of the Soviet Union. It is even more exact to say that confidence and faith in Comrade Stalin is today an integral part of the soul of this people, that it is one of the elements of their extraordinary peaceful militancy.

Among the old Bolsheviks who have so heroically given of themselves to the immense task of building the Soviet Union, he remains the uncontested leader, the chief in whom they glory, the guide whom they respect and love, because they know he is right. There are some who in our capitalist countries, where politics is a matter of bluff, of juggling and string-pulling, are inclined to smile cynically at the mention of Stalin, to speak of him as the "Dictator," to call up from the historical scene of the past—and of today—the methods of brute force, the cheap statesmanship, the brigand followers and similar names—to explain the enormous authority which has fallen upon this one man, extending over a population of 170 million people within a territory of 8,144,228 square miles.

Perfect Theoretician
This is a conception which cannot fail to bring a smile to the lips of those who really understand, however little, the principles or revolutionary methods and of the Soviet regime. Such people know that in this scheme of things (and it is not ours, evidently), one cannot boast oneself into power by surprise or by violence, like that of the dictator of the 18th or 20th century. If Stalin holds a position of such authority it is because he is the most perfect theoretician and the most astute man of action in Russia, because he has given himself over body and soul, renouncing all personal advantages, to the service of scientific socialism, and because he embraced the hard life of the "professional revolutionary" during the latter period of Czarism. He was arrested six times, imprisoned, exiled to Siberia, each time escaping and each time sent back by the Okhranas—the Czarist secret

police. And each time, this man who was destined to help change the face of the modern world, resumed his secret and ardent activity of educating the masses, changing his hiding place each night, appearing and disappearing, adopting all sorts of different names. "And," said Enukidze, who knew him during those days, "he knew how to talk to workers."
Although Stalin had always lived the career of a tried revolutionist, we must nevertheless emphasize some of the more heroic undertakings of his life. Under Czarism there was the struggle against the Mensheviks (the compromising, reformist, "opportunist," as they called it then, section of the Socialist Party of Russia). The struggle within the party towards Bolshevism was led by Lenin, who was nine years older than Stalin. Stalin immediately adopted the Bolshevik line of Lenin. He adhered to Lenin's point of view from the time of the Second Congress of the Party, the Congress where in 1903 the divergence of opinion came out into the open. (It was not until ten years later, at the Prague Congress, that the split came about, and Lenin definitely formed the Bolshevik Party.)

Lenin Opposed Trotsky
This movement, which seemed mad to the Mensheviks, and especially to their turbulent leader Trotsky, whom Lenin bitterly opposed, contained a profound and long-sighted view into the future. Never would the Revolution of October have followed upon the Revolution of February, if a powerful and solid revolutionary party had not pushed the workers to carry on to the end. And Russia would have become a reactionary "democratic" nation, like the others. From the beginning, Stalin was in constant harmony with Lenin, and he was an implacable fighter, first by the side of Lenin and later alone, against all deviations from the Bolshevik line.

After the October Revolution, when Russia, left ruined and bleeding by the war, was prey to the white offensive, backed by the powerful foreign imperialists, who supported them with arms, and to the Social Revolutionaries and the Mensheviks, when the situation was almost desperate, Stalin managed, as the result of tremendous energy and efficiency, to control the wavering revolutionary front at the four strategic points, and to regain its losses. Few people know of the great military role Stalin played as director of the civil and foreign war, and as Kaganovich called him—"organizer of the victory of the Revolution."



JOSEPH STALIN

Another great achievement of Stalin: the Soviet policy regarding national minorities. He is, with Lenin, the father of the admirable decree which entirely eliminated national antagonism in the territory of the Soviet Union: The U. S. S. R. is today a homogeneous body of more than 100 different nationalities. Since the days of Czarism Lenin and Stalin had publicly agitated for this just and logical platform of ethnic groupings—such as they brought to realization later.

Liquidator of Opposition
One of the titles which the Soviet workers, big and small, gratefully accord to Stalin, is that of Liquidator of the Opposition. He has discarded Trotsky and all the discredited conceptions of this invertebrate Menshevik—conceptions the pitfalls of which the development of the U. S. S. R. itself have uncovered. Ordjonikidze was first to express the general conviction that the

Who was right? Today, light industry is making rapid strides. Stalin has socialized the country areas. There also the situation called for a hardness and disconcerting just to attempt to be the peasant into Socialism on such a vast scale through mechanization and industrialization of the villages. This difficult obstacle, this gigantic transformation, has been hurdled. Whatever the latent difficulties may be, the cause has been gained.

Foresees Everything
At the 17th Congress in January of this year, where the schedule of the five-year plan in four years was established, when it was established that the U. S. S. R. had become the second largest producing country in the world, the close second of the United States, and where the immediate perspectives for the future took on prodigious dimensions, an irresistible acclamation greeted Stalin. It was he who, in advance, had seen everything, had prepared everything, had appreciated everything, with a perfect sense of their practical possibilities. And it was also known that this man, who concerns himself with everything, is the main person responsible for the cultural and social progress of the new world, and also for the firm, clear, and courageous peace policy of the Soviet Union.

To be able to play such a role in the world and in history, one must unite in one's self an exceptional combination of qualities. To perceive the essential, always and everywhere; never to make superficial decisions, to take into account all the elements of a problem, but to decide quickly; never to lose sight of the general line, never to lose contact with the masses. To be simple, to speak in order to be understood and not for effect; to make oneself understood by all; to consider that there is no greater glory than that of belonging to a loyal revolutionary party, and to believe that a man has value only to the degree that he is a man devoted to one great idea.

The picture of Comrade Stalin, who is above all the most gay and the most cordial of men, is met with everywhere in the new Russia; in the streets, in the midst of demonstrations, on monuments, in public halls of all sorts, in the shop windows, and in every home. He is the friend upon whom one counts to see to it that everything, in fact, proves, and continues to advance, and that they will never be defeated. He is strong because he is right, and he is in a position of power because he exercises it for the welfare of all—and solely for this reason.

DRAWN INTO LIFE

By Martha Millet

AT SIX O'CLOCK Joe opened his eyes and swung out of bed, still dazed. It was hell trying to tear the eyes open. His feet ached dully from yesterday's tramping. An "el" screeched nearby, sending a slight motion through the tenement house. Several pieces of loose plaster fell from the ceiling. He felt like the room was ready for disintegration... weary unto death... ready to collapse on his pins. His face in the mirror was pale and hollow. He would try to sneak out of the house. "God knows I hate to be poaching on Liz and her family," he ruminated desperately. Liz was his sister. "They don't want me here." Every time she or her husband or one of the kids saw him they would look at him with a question burning in their eyes: Still here? Then they would turn away. Times were bad, they hardly had enough for themselves. If they could rent the room it might help. Joe stayed on day after day slinking about like a dog whose master's only wish is to get rid of it. "I've got to get it today," he would say confidently at first. Then he spoke no longer.

OUTSIDE he opened the paper. There were lots of ads. "Clerk; Accountant; Artist; Counselor..." They all wanted experience, education, references. "That's let's me out," said Joe dully. "God-dammit, where's the big opportunity they're always shooting off their heads about? A man's down to his last nickel. And not a damned thing to do."
Then he saw: "Men, two, start from bottom; prove merit; salary start; permanent position. Fuller Brush, 71 W. 23rd. Call 2-5."

He walked into a room filled with about thirty men. Glancing down the line there were a few boys with eager-to-go high school faces. There was one who had come in after him. Joe saw gleaming shoes, slicked hair and a newly-pressed suit. His own shoes were dull. The edges of his jacket were worn out. His clothes, he decided, looked as if they had been slept in. Eyes riveted on his toes, he felt defeated, degraded to the point where he knew before offering his hands for sale that they would be refused. "You're wondering how I do it," smiled the young fellow behind him. "It's easy—see. I have a friend who lives with me, and he comes in soused to the soles now and then. Well, he sleeps all the next day, so what's to prevent me from using his suit for a couple of hours? Neat suit, shined shoes, hair plastered down, and I'm all set to nab the job."
"Don't be too sure, my boy," Joe warned him.
The retort cut him like a knife. "It's you who ought to worry. Not me. They like young fellows for

this kind of work. It gets sales. You greynoses can't take it. You're all washed up."

ALL washed up, thought Joe. "You're wrong," he said. "We can still take the roughest and toughest they've got. We've been around. We know how to handle things." But he wasn't very much convinced himself.
The young man waved him away. Joe felt himself getting smaller and smaller. "Don't kid yourself. Industry wants young blood. You old men have to make way for us."
When his turn came, Joe was feeling weak in the stomach. He hadn't eaten anything since yesterday's lunch. Somehow he couldn't stand as straight as he wanted to. His shoulders were tired. They couldn't pull together. Shiny pince-nez looked him up and down. Then the thin, shapeless lips shot words at him: "Very sorry... but you don't seem to be quite the type... we want someone with snap... convincing appearance..."
Then Joe remembered Liz screaming at him: "You went to war... medals for courage..." He and his medals... what good were they, now? Once they said that nothing would be too good for "our boys" who fought to make the world safe for democracy. And now...
The pince-nez were growing angry and embarrassed. They perspired.
"See here!" he shook his finger in Joe's face. "I told you once we can't use you."
"My dear man, are you leaving?" Instantly he recalled himself. The pince-nez were glaring.
"Of course, of course," apologized the door closed.
"Well, how'dya make out?" cheerfully enquired the dapper young fellow.
Joe shook his head.

ON SECOND AVENUE he dropped the two medals into a garbage can. Where can I drop myself, he asked. There was no work for him. His hands would rot away. He was an outcast from life. Suicide? He wondered.

SOMETHING clicked in Joe's brain. He saw again the green gas coming into the open mouths and ears. Boys, so young, unformed, frightened, reluctant to bayonet the guts of other young boys...
"War!" he shouted. "They want to send children like these to war! You don't know what it is," he raged at the huge man. "I went to war. I know what it is. I saw the bloody life. What did I get? Medals, and no work, no home. They're right. We mustn't let our kids be killed any more..."
The girl's eyes were bright. She spoke quickly, eagerly, accentuating her words with gestures. "You see this man is not a Communist. But he has been through the war. He knows what we are doing is right. What is all that suffering worth? We, the workers, fight the war, we're the ones who are killed, disfigured. Then we are refused work—kicked out of our homes. But the munitions makers, the stockholders, the steel kings, mill owners and manufacturers make plenty of money."
The big man tried to laugh but it turned into a queer little pique-squint. Red-faced he walked away, his paunch trembling nervously.
JOE suddenly knew why the songs sounded familiar. His heartbeated seemed to keep time with the drum.
The brown eyes were upon him. "Will you come to our meeting... comrade?"
"I'll see," he answered, but even then he knew he would be there. A question grappled with his throat and sought release.
"Can I—is it all right if I march with them?"
"Why, of course. We want every worker to march with us." Again the brown eyes were smiling.
"Goodbye, comrade." She gripped his hand. Then ran on to distribute the leaflets.
Now he felt he must cry out. Must speak. Not as an individual but with the voice of the mass, like the others. They were calling to the people on the sidewalks: "Fellow workers, join our ranks."
The music was buoyant. Alive. They were singing The International. Pistis clenched.
He felt the impress of her strong fingers for a long time. Like a magnet that had drawn him back into life.

Questions and Answers

This department appears daily on the feature page. All questions should be addressed to "Questions and Answers," c/o Daily Worker, 59 East 13th Street, New York City.

Question: Why is there so much exaggeration in the reports and news stories in the Daily Worker and other publications of the revolutionary press?
Answer: The policy of the Daily Worker is never to introduce the slightest distortion of facts. The Communist press has nothing to conceal or falsify. To win and to hold the confidence of the workers the Communist Press at all times sticks to facts. Truth is on the side of the working class, and every distortion and exaggeration would be a blow against the revolutionary movement, since it would make workers distrust the revolutionary press and the principles and doctrines which it propagates. Of course, mistakes are made and sometimes an exaggeration creeps into a news item or article. But these are corrected as soon they are caught. Readers should immediately call the paper's attention to any mistake or shortcoming. They will be remedied immediately.

Communists do not shut their eyes to mistakes. They must be corrected. In criticizing its shortcomings the revolutionary movement strengthens its position and consolidates its forces. It could not progress if it did not make up its shortcomings, if it did not welcome honest criticism.
On the other hand, we must remember that the capitalist class carries on a steady campaign of distortion and exaggeration about the fundamental facts of existence under capitalism. What could be a greater distortion than the way the bourgeois press deals with the crisis, with strikes, or with workers' activity for better conditions or higher wages? Behind the pretense of "all the news that's fit to print," the news is doctored to suit the needs of the capitalist. The worst slanders against the Soviet Union, for example, are deliberately spewed over the front pages, while the news of the condition of the workers in the United States is suppressed.

In fact, the source of the notion that the Communist press distorts the news is deliberately spread by the capitalist press to conceal their own mis-handling of the truth. By exposing the falsehoods printed in the capitalist newspapers, and by correcting any error that appears in our own press, we will make progress in proving just who lies about facts.

Prosperity Notes

By HARRY KERMIT

CONEY ISLAND.—A grave in Potter's Field was Alfred Fulwood's reward after more than a century of living, when he died here penniless in his furnished room at 783 Coney Island Avenue. Fulwood was 102 years old. His rent had been paid by a stranger who was shocked to find so aged a man destitute.
Dr. Romeo Auerbach, assistant medical examiner, reported that the old man had died of heart attack brought on by a persistent cough. Since no funds were available for his private burial, city officials said he would have to receive a pauper's grave.
Nothing was known about the dead man, except a bit of information which his landlady gave to the police. She said Fulwood had once told her he worked when a boy in England.

TUNING IN

- 7:00 P.M.—WEAF—Religion in the News
- WOR—Sports Resume—Stan Lomax
- WJZ—John Herrick, Baritone
- WABC—The Great Bridge
- WJZ—Sketch
- 7:15—WEAF—Jack Smith, Songs
- WOR—Johnians Quartet
- WJZ—Address by Senator Huey P. Long, Louisiana
- 7:30—WEAF—Variety Music
- WOR—The Street Singer
- WABC—Arden Orch.
- Clayton Baxter, Soprano; Walter Preston, Baritone; Beauty—Kay Carroll
- 7:45—WJZ—Pickens Sisters, Songs
- WOR—Lewitt Ensemble
- 8:00—WEAF—Concert Orch., Sigmund Romberg, Conductor; Byron Warner, Tenor; Helen Marshall, Soprano; William Lyon Phelps, Narrator
- WOR—Organ Recital
- WJZ—The Motion Picture—Ocell Rectoy and Julian Nos
- WABC—Roy Revue; Concert Orch.; Mixed Chorus; Soloist
- 8:15—WOR—Vesey Orch.
- 8:20—WJZ—Grace Hayes, Songs
- 8:30—WOR—Denny Orch.
- WJZ—Olsen Orch.
- 8:45—WABC—Mary Courtland, Songs; Armbuster Orch.; Male Quartet
- 9:00—WEAF—Rose Hampton, Contralto; Scarpay Lamb, Soprano; Shilker Orch.
- WOR—Hilbilly Music Party
- WJZ—Radio City Party, with John E. Kennedy; Black Orch.; Jessica Dragoneite, Soprano; Johnny Hauser; Gabrielle Delys, Songs
- WABC—Kostelanetz Orch.
- 9:30—WEAF—The Gibson Family—Musical Comedy, with Conrad Thibault, Baritone; Lois Bennett, Soprano
- WOR—Blaine Orch.
- WJZ—National Barn Dance
- WABC—Humber Orch.
- 10:00—WOR—Wintz Orch.
- WABC—As Thousands Chimed; Dramatic Review of Sports Highlights of 1934
- 10:30—WEAF—Cugat, Goodman and Murray Orch. (until 1:30 a.m.)
- WOR—Richardson Orch.
- WJZ—Coleman Orch.
- 11:00—WOR—New
- WJZ—Fall of the House of Usher—Sketch
- WABC—Gray Orch.
- 11:15—WOR—Ferdinando Orch.
- 11:30—WJZ—Dance Music

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Leninism Shows the Way to End Capitalist Rule of Wall Street

THE WORKERS MUST TAKE POWER INTO THEIR OWN HANDS AND ABOLISH PRIVATE PROPERTY AND PROFIT

TODAY we commemorate the memory of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin.

Lenin's name is known, and more beloved by millions of workers, farmers and colonial peoples than the name of any other man in history.

Lenin was the revolutionary leader who developed the teachings of the founders of Socialist principles, Karl Marx and Frederick Engels.

Lenin showed the workers how to use these teachings and the best experience of the workers of the whole world, under the conditions of today, to free themselves from the slavery of rule by a few rich capitalists.

Basing himself on the teachings of Marx and Engels, Lenin showed that miserable insecurity haunts the life of all workers under the present order in which the rich rule.

He showed how the system of capitalism, the system of private property and private profit, breeds poverty for the toilers, the majority of the people,

with luxury and ease for a handful of billionaires.

Lenin showed how capitalism gives rise to mass poverty at a time when "too much" goods have been produced. He exposed how the present order of things leads to the massing of huge wealth in the hands of a parasite few, while those who have produced this wealth are condemned to a life of unemployment, insecurity, lower living standards, and general misery.

Above all, Lenin showed how the working class can end this state of capitalist slavery. He showed how the workers could destroy the rule of the rich, and replace it by the rule of the workers, with the aid of all toilers.

To free themselves, and to build a social order in which there will be no poverty, Lenin taught the workers that they must smash the powerful grip of the capitalists. The workers must end the capitalist dictatorship, whether hidden by the mask of "democracy," or the open form of fascist dictatorship.

To achieve this, Lenin emphasized the workers must set up a new form of government, a Soviet government; that is, the dictatorship of the proletariat, ruling through workers' councils (Soviets), elected by the workers in the factories, mines, mills, railroads, offices and on the farms.

This would mean the greatest democracy for all who work. It would mean, at the same time, the suppression of all who now exploit, oppress, and rob the workers.

It was with these ideas that Lenin guided the Russian workers and farmers to revolutionary victory in 1917, over czarism and capitalist misery.

After Lenin's death it was his greatest pupil, Joseph Stalin, who became the great organizer and architect of the building of the new order, Socialism.

The American billionaires, the bankers, industrialists, rich landlords, mortgage holders, and their chief mouthpiece at the moment, Franklin D. Roosevelt, all fear the growing influence of Leninism upon the American toilers.

They know that in Lenin's teachings the American working class will be able to see through all the frauds of the New Deal and smash the rule of Wall Street.

But neither Wall Street's nor its most poisonous, yellow journalists, like Hearst, will be able to keep Leninism from the American working class. Among the oppressed and poverty-stricken, Leninism is taking deeper and deeper roots.

Lenin taught the workers how to fight for their day to day interests, for better conditions, for higher wages, for social and unemployment insurance. Through these daily struggles, Lenin showed the workers how to prepare themselves for their final emancipation.

Lenin's party is the Communist Party. The Communist Party, under the banner of Marxism-Leninism, shows the way to a Soviet America, an America, of, by and for the working class!

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1935

Stop the Terror!

THROUGHOUT the country the jobless, instead of receiving unemployment insurance, are getting jail sentences.

In Phoenix, Arizona, Clay Naff was sentenced to 1 to 2 years on the trumped-up charge of "rioting," because he led a strike of 3,000 F.E.R.A. workers against a 51 per cent cut in relief wages. Twenty-seven others face similar sentences.

In Denver, Colo., 18 workers face trial for identical reasons.

In Oklahoma City, Okla., 18 workers demonstrating against a stoppage of relief, were charged with "interfering with federal employes in performance of their duties."

In St. Louis, Mo., Samuel Duke, a Negro worker, was virtually kidnaped by the police, held incommunicado and threatened with shooting if he demanded relief again.

In California and Washington, criminal syndicalist laws and deportation proceedings have been invoked against the jobless.

This terror must be stopped!

The fight against the terror must go on hand in hand with the fight for the passage of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill (H.R. 2827).

Mass pressure can do both—stop the terror and force the passage of the bill.

Party Life

Agitation, Propaganda, Patience, Persistence in Recruitment

MANY of our comrades do not yet realize the importance of recruiting new members for our Party in their shop, factory, or place of work. We must daily carry on agitation and propaganda. In most cases we approach a worker once or twice and if he does not give the proper response, we give the matter up as hopeless and let it go at that. But this is wrong. We cannot expect a worker to see everything clearly by speaking to him a few times. We must realize that the worker has been drugged with capitalist illusions for a number of years and we must be patient but persistent.

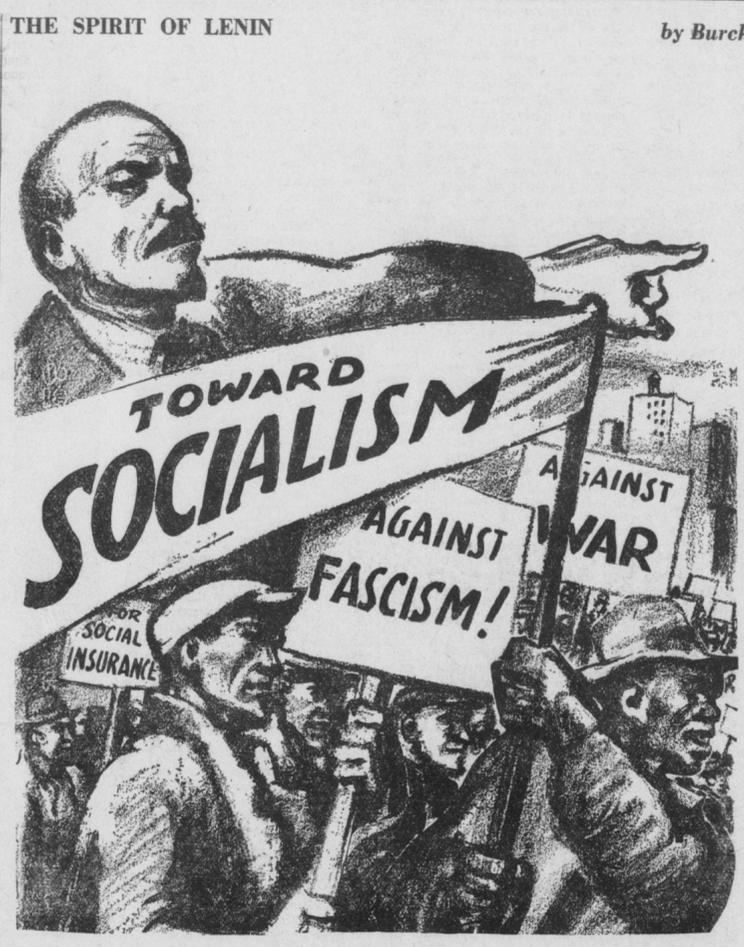
We want to cite an example of how a comrade in our Section recruited a worker for the Y.C.L. and through him gained many others for our movement. This comrade is working in an automobile repair shop where three workers are employed, one of them being a young American-Italian worker. The comrade began to concentrate on this young worker who was of a very raw element, and knew nothing about the revolutionary movement and its leader, the Communist Party, but in him burned the fire of hatred against the hidden enemy who placed the heavy burden of economic worries on young shoulders and deprived the youth of all its pleasures. Very patiently and simply our comrade explained to him the class division and through concrete daily examples, proved to him that the Communist Party was the only party that fights in the interest of the working class.

The comrade not only carried on his agitation in the shop but invited the worker to his home where they were able to talk more freely. Soon the young worker brought two other friends along and they would ask questions and discuss things. After six months, the three young workers joined the Y.C.L.

These three workers had a lot of influence over other young American-Italian workers and they started to bring them to our headquarters. Their friends, in turn, brought their friends until now we have from 75 to 100 young workers coming up to our headquarters every day. Of course this involves certain problems for our Section how to handle this mass of youth as they are all of a very raw element and quite difficult to handle. But these young workers are precisely the material needed by our movement and unless we win them over for our side, they would have been caught in the net of the black reactionary forces.

So you can see, comrades, how much we can gain for our movement through recruiting one worker.

MEMBERSHIP DIRECTOR,
SECTION 11.



World Front
By HARRY GANNES

Wall Street's Cuban Gunman Sugar Is King Against Mussolini's Rule

COL. FULGENCIO BATISTA, head of the Cuban army, is ace high with Wall Street. Nor is he taking the slightest chances of not being No. 1 gunman for the sugar trusts during the present harvest.

Now that all "constitutional guarantees have been suspended for 90 days, Batista is free to shoot down strikers and peasants without even the formality of a sealed document.

In Cuba sugar is king. The whole country has been turned into a sugar factory, and the life of the workers and peasants revolves around this commodity. Everything is regulated to suit the profits of the American sugar magnates, and their real estate, railroad, banking and utility subsidiaries.

At harvest time the class struggle is always sharpest, because then most battles take place on the price paid to the colonos (peasants) and wages paid to agricultural laborers and central (grinding factory) workers.

Roosevelt is doing everything he can to bolster up the rule of Mendetta and Batista, and the best way he can think of is to insure the profits of the sugar magnates and their Cuban landlord-capitalist puppets. But this can be done only at the expense of smashing down the wages and living standards of workers and peasants.

THE Cuban workers and peasants did not live through the terrible reign of the butcher Machado and forced his overthrow only to be thrown into worse slavery by Roosevelt's tools. They are fighting back. And Batista is answering with the slogan: "Zafra o sangre!" "Harvest or blood!" In other words, strikes are to be met with machine-gun fire.

The whole destiny as well as the very conditions of life and rights of the American workers are closely linked up with the outcome of the struggles of the Cuban workers. A fascist victory over the Cuban workers would mean strengthening of the power of our big trusts and bankers, giving them more strength to carry on the assault against the American workers. We cannot stand by and let the Cuban hired gunmen for Wall Street shoot down our brothers.

IT IS COMMON knowledge that Mussolini is faced with the greatest economic and financial difficulties. It was for that reason that he was forced to come to an agreement with French imperialism. But what the outside world has not been apprised of is the growing symptoms of working and peasant class resistance to the depredations of Fascist rule in Italy. At most only dribbles of this information gets through. More recently the items of resistance have been coming out thick and fast. We print only a few here.

When an attempt was made at Paganica to seize the property of peasants for non-payment of taxes, men, women and children seized the trucks loaded with their goods and drove the armed police out. It was only when re-inforcements were brought up that the confiscation was carried out.

In Snidarscina, near Fiume, the peasants revolted against higher taxes. At Kavran, 22 peasants, after slaughtering their pigs to avoid paying taxes, prepared to defend themselves with arms against reprisals.

AT A meeting of the fascist trade union at Ronchi a group of workers, men and women, protested vigorously against the reduction of piece work rates and the abuses of the working hours by the bosses. Fifty relief workers in Venezia Giulia who were not able to make more than 5 or 6 lire on piece work, struck and beat up the leaders of the fascist union in order to enforce the contract which sets the wages at 1.75 lire per hour.

In the towns of Gradisca, Aurisina, Sagrado, the unemployed demonstrated in front of the municipal buildings, sent delegations to the Podesta and succeeded in most instances in getting relief in cash or food. Women of Cesari surrounded a patrol wagon which was transporting their relatives in jail.

At Lanisce, Bovec and Rupa unemployed men and women forced the distribution of flour in Rupa by invading the town hall.

Lenin's Collected Works, Vol. XXIV.

Eleven Years

THE Daily Worker is 11 years old. This edition is its eleventh anniversary edition!

During these eleven years we have been the spokesmen for the workers in their struggle for improved conditions—for higher wages, for shorter hours, against speed-up, for social insurance.

We have been the agitator and propagandist for Communism, the spokesman for the Communist Party.

Despite numerous shortcomings, of which the editorial staff is fully conscious, and is consciously striving to overcome, we have on the whole done our job well.

The workers, many thousands strong, have always given us their support. That is why we are alive today!

They have given us their moral and material support. They have built the paper!

Today on our eleventh anniversary, we appeal for further support. We ask every reader of today's issue to become a regular reader. We ask every regular reader to secure another reader.

Our aim is 100,000 readers in the next three months. This is not a difficult job. It can be done with our readers' help.

We urge you to subscribe, to buy the paper regularly, to boost the paper among your friends.

Strengthen the NBC Strike!

BRavo! — National Biscuit Company workers!

New York and Philadelphia plants closed; Newark, Atlanta and York, Pa., plants partly closed. This is a splendid start towards organizing the factories solidly.

But more must be done. There must be mass picketing—men, women, children. The strike committee must be broadened, with at least two workers from every department.

The rank and file must be brought into the leadership of the strike to guarantee its success.

A Just Decision

THE criminals who inspired the murder of Comrade Sergei Kirov, stalwart leader of the workers in the Soviet Union, have confessed.

Nineteen of them, headed by Gregory Zinoviev and Leo Kamenev, came before the workers' court and admitted that they carried on counter-revolutionary underground work whose aim was to overthrow the Communist Party leadership.

This, they penitently admit, would mean the overthrow of the Soviet government. They shamefacedly and abjectly admit it would mean inspiring the imperialists to war against the Soviet Union.

No more miserable story has ever been told before a Soviet court than the confessions of these rogues whose actions led to the assassination of Kirov.

The wrath and indignation of the workers in the Soviet Union and throughout the world has pilloried these traitors, these treacherous tools of fascism and the Czarist dregs.

The sentence of imprisonment meted out by the Soviet court is indeed merciful and mild for this greatest of crimes against the toilers of the whole world.

Lenin and Hearst

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST does not like V. I. Lenin.

Although Lenin died eleven years ago, Hearst still spews forth the vilest lies about Lenin. Hearst systematically distorts Lenin's writings.

Why?

Because V. I. Lenin was a leader, organizer and teacher of the workers and colonial masses of the world. Lenin's teachings and Lenin's leadership were the guiding line for the workers and peasants of Russia in the struggle towards the overthrow of capitalism.

The teachings of Lenin and his best pupil, Stalin, are becoming the guiding line for more and more workers of the United States. They—yes, these people whom Hearst dares to call "the incompetent proletariat"—will overthrow the robber rule of American capitalism by following the teachings of Marx and Engels, Lenin and Stalin.

The Communist Party, which bases itself on the teachings of these great revolutionary leaders, flings the lies of Hearst back into that worthy's teeth. We are confident that the American working class will follow Lenin and the Communists—not Hearst and the fascists.

Two Class Bills

THE growing demand for the passage of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill, H.R. 2827, is bringing this measure more and more prominently to the fore.

This measure, providing for Federal cash relief, Federal unemployment and social insurance, was first proposed by the Communist Party which opened the fight for unemployment insurance soon after the crisis broke out more than five years ago.

Yesterday, the Minnesota Congressman, Lundeen, attacked the Wagner-Lewis bill of the administration as a reactionary measure designed to place the full burden of insurance on the backs of the workers, leaving the rich and their profits protected.

The Workers Bill compared point by point with the Wagner-Lewis bill is far superior in every way from the point of view of the workers. Where the Wagner bill staves off all benefits to some future date, the Workers Bill begins benefits immediately.

Where the Wagner bill ignores the millions of jobless now out of work, the Workers Bill provides for all workers. Where the Wagner bill provides that the workers shall cut their pay through a payroll tax the Workers Bill places the full cost on the government and the employers.

The latter is a working class bill, the other a capitalist measure. Support the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill!

'Mother' Bloor Greets Birthday Of Daily Worker

By Ella Reeve Bloor

At this time, as we face the greatest crisis in the history of the working class, with the darkening clouds of war and fascism all around us, every staunch Bolshevik in America must not only greet the Anniversary of the Daily Worker.

We must also pledge our utmost support for our strongest Communist defense and protect our revolutionary paper. We must pledge ourselves to spread its powerful influence to the masses everywhere. Put it in the hands of the toilers everywhere—farmers, workers, youth. By this determined effort to build the paper, we shall build our united fronts, our unions, and our Party.

ZERO WEATHER KILLS 7

Seven deaths were reported from the cold wave and 56-mile gale which swept across the Midwest this week. Three died in Chicago and five in Oconomowoc, Wisc. One man was killed in Williamsburg, Kansas, by fire whipped by high winds. The temperature in the Midwest hovered around zero. Travel was paralyzed.

Letters From Our Readers

Popular Red Press Fights Red Scare
New York, N. Y.

Comrade Editor:

Although it is a simple matter to criticize others, we still find it urgent to send you the following suggestions to achieve a mass circulation.

The Daily News has something that commands the attention of one million readers every day. We know that stuff is pure "dope." However, it is administered in such a subtle manner, in such simple language, as to captivate them.

For example, every capitalist paper was featuring the wedding of the English prince. The masses gobbled it up but not a word in our Daily Worker. It was left to the British Daily Worker to take that news item and expose it and they sure did a good job of it.

We must watch the usual run of murders, scandals, etc., which fill the capitalist press and see if we can't class-angle it for front page featuring.

The worker in the street who picks up a Daily Worker is highly confused at the headlines and captions. The Daily Worker is a wonderful paper — for the class-conscious worker, but it is a confusing maze for the man in the street, especially victims of the "red scare."

Put Del's "Gutters of New York" on the front page. The man in the street likes a picture or a cartoon. He follows Mickey Mouse's adventures avidly.

Also sports, and a humor column. What's happened to "Red Sparks?"

TWO WORKERS.

Du Pont Makes Gift To Senators
Boston, Mass.

Comrade Editor:

When Irene du Pont, president of the biggest munitions company in the United States, wanted to hand out a little Christmas gift to the Senators on the Investigations Committee, what did he give them? Well, I don't know what he gave them on the side, that they may have found more valuable, but he did give them each a copy of "Capoot," by Carveth Wells, this book was really du Pont's answer to the munitions makers, not what he made public to the papers about being a good boy in the next war and not making too much profit out of the deaths of American workers sent to the front.

"Capoot" is one of the most vicious books about the Soviet Union ever written. Every anti-Soviet writer manages to get in somewhere this gag, which each writer claims to have experienced himself. He is supposed to have talked to somebody in a border country about Russia, and that somebody is supposed to have said, "Russia—capoot" (capoot meaning worthless).

By its very title you can tell what the author's intention is. His intention is to discredit the Soviet Union to the workers in the capitalist countries, and du Pont's intention, in circulating the book, is equally clear, to incite and justify imperialist war upon the Soviet Union.

I. E.

Daily Worker Shows The Way Out
New York, N. Y.

Comrade Editor:

I am a constant reader of the Daily Worker. It is the finest and truest publication in this country, where most of the press is anything but true or fine. It rises far above the sordidness, depravity and falseness of the capitalist press; it holds about the same position to them as Russia holds today above the rest of the world.

It is through the medium of the Daily Worker that the millions of starved, depressed and enslaved workers will eventually find their way out of this hideous nightmare, this black hell of capitalism, and create for themselves the happiness, peace and security of a workers' state and proletarian dictatorship.

So it is to the Daily Worker that I turn to for guidance and truth. I give thanks and praise and all my aid (no matter how hard the road) to Comrade Hathaway, the editor, and our many other great-hearted and fearless leaders, in their struggle for a better world.

Enclosed is ten cents for the cause.

SEAMAN ON RELIEF.

The Dictatorship of the Proletariat

THE dictatorship of the proletariat is a special form of class alliance between the proletariat, the vanguard of the toilers, and the numerous non-proletarian strata of toilers (petty-bourgeoisie, the small masters, the peasantry, the intelligentsia, etc.) or the majority of these; it is an alliance against capital, an alliance aiming at the complete overthrow of capital, at the complete suppression of the resistance of the bourgeoisie and of any attempt on their part at restoration, an alliance aiming at the final establishment and consolidation of socialism.

Lenin's Collected Works, Vol. XXIV.