

U.S. DEMOCRACY A BLUFF SHOWN IN CAPPER-JOHNSON BILL

"Call It a Dictatorship If You Will," Secretary of War Davis

United States capital invested in this territory is gigantic. Fearful of the safety of their outside holdings and in order to insure the penetration of new capital in foreign countries the American financiers are actually planning increased and efficient armament.

The Capper-Johnson bill now pending before congress is the latest war measure. Not only does this new measure provide for a universal draft in the event of war but also the way for the absolute control of all war needs and materials under the hand, presumably the president, by carrying out of this proposal to establish an absolute dictatorship in the interest of imperialism if war was declared.

Secretary of War Davis is an ardent supporter of the Mussolini law. "Call it a dictatorship if you will," blantly says the swivel chair general, "but the fact remains that it is necessary to lodge vast power in a executive to fight war successfully and with the minimum cost of money and material resources. Sentimental patriots point to the proposed bill as a means of conscription for a post requiring the utmost efficiency and tact." The next day President Coolidge announced the appointment of Pershing's successor, Lt. General Lassiter. Lassiter sailed for Panama on the cruise ship (Cleveland), he is due to arrive at Panama Jan. 19.

Lassiter, the man who ordered the occupation of the city of Panama by U. S. troops a few months ago, is a typical colonial military governor. It is precisely those characteristics that the somewhat careless editorial writer of the Tribune cited against Lt. General Lassiter in his selection for the Tanca-Arica post by President Coolidge. No, he is not a diplomat. General Pershing was not a diplomat either. It is not a diplomat that is needed in the Tanca-Arica area.

From the very beginning the United States government has shown by its actions that it is not "trying to secure a fair plebiscite as between Chile and Peru in the disputed provinces. The method and purpose of the U. S. government is to establish a tradition of American imperialist authority on the Pacific coast of South America—just as this was established in Central America and the islands of the Caribbean. General Pershing arrived at Arica accompanied by a military force; and American cruiser has been at anchor in Arica harbor throughout the past five months. One reason after another has been used by American imperialism to delay the plebiscite. Whether Chile or Peru wins in the vote—if it is ever held—American imperialism aims to be the controlling factor in the situation.

When Pershing was chosen as president Coolidge's representative on the Tanca-Arica commission, there was considerable comment in Latin America as to why a military man should have been selected for what is a diplomatic assignment. The appointment of Lassiter to succeed Pershing signifies that this represents a settled policy on the part of the United States government. It is an insult to both Chile and Peru. And it is a threat to all South America.

congress to exist, which in the judgment of the President demands the immediate increase of the military established, the President be and he hereby is authorized to draft into the service of the United States such members of the unorganized militia as he may deem necessary provided, that all persons drafted into service between the ages of 21 and 30, or such other limits as the President may fix, shall be drafted without exemption on account of industrial occupation.

"Sec. 2. That in case of war, or when the President shall judge the same to be imminent, he is authorized and it shall be his duty when in his opinion such emergency requires it—

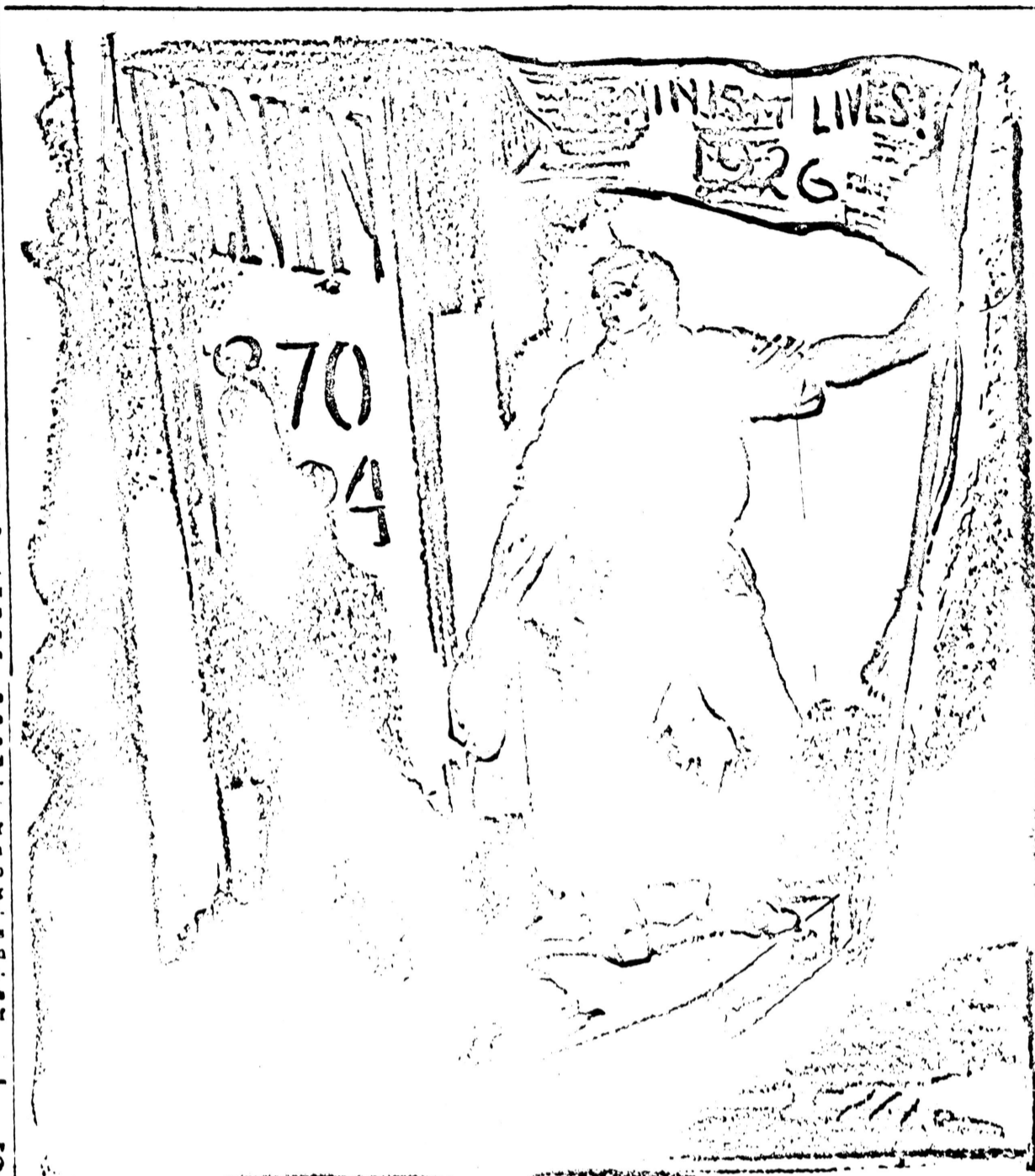
"(A)—To determine and proclaim the material resources, industrial organizations, and services over which government control is necessary to successful determination of such emergency and such control shall be exercised by him through agencies then existing or which he may create for such purposes;

"(B)—To take such steps as may be necessary to stabilize prices of services and of all commodities declared to be essential, whether such services and commodities are required by the government or by the civilian population."

This bill is one of a series of maneuvers conducted by American militarists to plunge the country into war. The United States is becoming a contender for world control of markets and raw material supply sources and is meeting with bitter opposition on the part of the other foremost imperialist nations. War preparations are being made now actually as if war had been declared.

—JOHN EDWARDS.

SECOND YEAR LENIN MEMORIAL



TWO years ago on the evening of January 21, 1924, the leader of the world proletarian revolution, Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov (Lenin) died. Lenin died but Leninism lives! It is with the banner of the living Leninism that the mass memorial meetings being held from one end of the country to the other.

These meetings are not for the purpose of merely reviewing the life and achievements of the invincible leader of the proletarian revolution in this, the final stage of capitalism—the era of imperialism. His illustrious contribution to working class emancipation looms so large that more demonstrations can add no lustre to it. And as the revolutionary tide rises ever higher the influence of the life and work of Lenin will increase. We commemorate and review the history of Lenin in order that we may learn to apply, in the preparatory struggle for the revolution, his tactics and strategy to every problem that confronts the working class. And in his work and writings are to be found answers to all the problems.

Here in the United States the memorial meetings, while recalling the achievements of Lenin, will be utilized to popularize his contribution to the working class struggle so that we may profit by it in the great conflicts that are now developing.

The long drawn out strike of the anthracite miners, now reaching a crisis, requires the firm direction of workers trained in Leninism. The treacherous role of the reactionary officials can best be forebly brot to the attention of the workers by the application of Marxist-Leninist tactics to the struggle.

The devastating agricultural crisis, causing deep political rumblings in the corn belt of the middle west and extending to the cotton belt of the south, can be utilized to the advantage of the exploited masses if Leninist tactics are applied to link up the farm revolt with the struggle of the industrial proletariat in the cities. In explicitly bound up with this crisis is the struggle for a labor party that will mobilize the impoverished agriculturalists behind the organized political power of the industrial proletariat.

New drives against the trusts for the purpose of revealing and classifying the whole working class must be combatted; the general recognition of Russia as the first magnitude, not merely for workers to whom it has advanced of major significance, but for elements in this country, the struggle against wage cuts, unemployment, class collaboration and for the elemental demands of the working class can only be met on the Leninist.

In every large center of population and in scores of smaller places throughout the United States, from January 22, to February 22, memorial meetings will be held. All workers, young and old, should attend in order that they may become better fighters for the



TANCA-ARICA JUST DIPLOMATIC; BOSSSED BY MANY GENERALS

By MANUEL GOMEZ, Secy.

America Anti-Imperialist League. Less than a week ago the Chicago Tribune printed an editorial entitled "General Lassiter." The editor assured Tribune readers that if Lassiter should be appointed to take General Pershing's place as head of the Tanca-Arica plebiscitary commission it would not be General Lassiter, whose whole character, training and record make him decidedly unsuitable for a post requiring the utmost efficiency and tact." The next day President Coolidge announced the appointment of Pershing's successor, Lt. General Lassiter. Lassiter sailed for Panama on the cruise ship (Cleveland), he is due to arrive at Panama Jan. 19.

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JAPAN USED CHANG AS TOOL FOR GRAB OF MANCHURIA

SHANGHAI, China—In all probability the rule of Chang-Tso-Lin (so-called Manchurian War Lord) is at an end. His flight from Mukden, the capital of Manchuria (north of China) means the loss of that basis upon which he has set up his power.

This was helped along by the fact that the generals whom Chang-Tso-Lin had been able to gather around him during the eight years of his rule in Manchuria became convinced that his policy constitutes a danger to the ruling clique in Mukden. The mutiny of Kuo-Sun-Lin was rendered possible by this situation. He formerly supported Chang and then led his army against him.

During the last twenty years far-reaching changes have taken place in Manchuria. The construction of the East China Railway and the Russo-Japanese war constitute the reasons why this most backward province of China has become one of the most advanced parts from the point of view of economics. The influx of Russian money, which was followed by an influx of masses of people who have to be fed, gave a powerful stimulus to the development of agriculture. In turn the surplus products had to be exported, thus developing commerce and creating the class of commercial bourgeoisie upon whom Chang Tso-Lin relied for support.

Chang Tso-Lin took advantage of the decay of the state apparatus of the Manchu dynasty, ousted the two

military governors of the two northern provinces of Manchuria and united the power in his hands; while during all these years he employed the money obtained from the country in order to develop its commerce and industry.

In his efforts to spread his sphere of influence beyond the Great Wall he was in part carrying out the aspirations of the young commercial bourgeoisie of Manchuria.

The limitation of the powers of Chang Tso-Lin was not so much due to the population as to Japanese imperialism, which secured control of the Southern Manchurian Railway, sent in its troops and started to oust the Russian bourgeoisie during the war. Japan supported Chang Tso-Lin as her tool only because, for fear of America, she could not grab Manchuria openly. Not only that but the growing national revolutionary movement, expressed by the Kuomintang, etc. was a force to be contended with.

The liquidation of the Chang Tso-Lin clique confronts the Japanese government with the all important decision: will its policy be directed towards winning the friendship of "those elements who desire to create an independent China, or will it be directed against China?"

In the latter case it would mean the final defeat of Chang Tso-Lin and the beginning of the complete defeat of Japan in the Far East.

Lenin on Victory of Revolution

First Speech of Comrade Lenin after the Victory of the Proletarian Revolution.

The following speech was delivered by Comrade Lenin before the Petrograd (Leningrad) Soviet on the 8th of Nov. 1917. Unfortunately there exists no stenographic report of this speech. We therefore publish it in the form in which it appeared in the "Petrograd Workers' and Soldiers' Council News" of the 27th of October (9th Nov.) 1917.

COMRADES, the workers and peasants' revolution, regarding the necessity of which the Bolsheviks have continually spoken, has been accomplished.

What is the significance of this workers' and peasants' revolution? The significance of this revolution consists before all in the fact that we shall have a Soviet government, our own organ of power, in which the bourgeoisie will play no part whatsoever. The suppressed masses will themselves constitute the power. The old state apparatus will be shattered from top to bottom and a new administrative apparatus will be created in the shape of the soviet organizations.

A new epoch is commencing in the history of Russia. The present Russian Revolution must finally lead to the victory of Socialism. One of our next tasks is the immediate liquidation of the war. But in order to be able to combat this war, which is closely bound up with the present capitalist order, it is obvious that capital itself must be fought.

In this struggle the international labor movement, which is already beginning to revive in Italy, England and Germany, will hasten to our aid. The just and immediate peace which we have proposed to the international democracy will everywhere find an enthusiastic echo among the international proletarian masses. In

order to strengthen this coalition of the proletariat, all socialist parties must be immediately published. In Russia a great party of the peasantry have added themselves to the workers' side with the workers' confidence of the Russian Revolution must finally lead to the realization that their only hope of alliance with the workers is to introduce a real workers' production. We have now to work untidily in good earnest. This is proved by the fact which has just been announced. We have at our disposal the mass organization which will quish everything and lead the proletariat to the world revolution.

Here in Russia we must engage in building up the socialist state.

Long live the Socialist Revolution!

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France: Two Wars, Financial Crisis Rising Discontent

PARIS. France—This country is passing through a period of very serious crisis. It is suffering from the following severe complaints: firstly, it is carrying on two wars in which a quarter of a million of French soldiers are engaged, which are costing a few millions of francs and the end of which is not yet in sight. In these two wars, the result of the colonial peoples against bourgeoisie France finds expression at the same time.

Secondly, France is passing thru an extremely severe financial crisis. This is the most fashionable disease thru which most governments now-a-days pass. There is no unemployment in France, on the contrary, France is at present employing 2,500,000 of foreign workers. The basis of this industrial boom however is so unstable that it is comparable with the most alarming financial crisis. This places before the government the alternative of either carrying out serious confiscations of the profits of the larger financial magnates, or of enduring an interminable financial crisis.

The French bourgeoisie is ruminating and cannot make up its mind to anything. The third crisis is that the petty-bourgeois strata of the population is beginning to kick. The pres-

sure of taxation is increasing and consequently the peasantry and the petty bourgeoisie of the towns are rising and the discontent is growing among these strata of the population. By these means the way for the proletarian revolution is being paved in that country.

WORKERS REJECT FASCIST DOLLAR CAMPAIGN

MILAN, Italy—The "Dollar Campaign" which was carried on by the bosses' newspapers here came to a close. According to the first official statement about 80,000,000 lire, i. e. more than 3,000,000 dollars has been collected. This will serve the purpose of paying the first instalment of Italy's debt to the U. S.

Thru this campaign the fascist regime tried to prove that the workers are "on the side of fascism," by calling upon all industrialists to get all their workers to subscribe one dollar.

Great masses of workers refused to line up in this drive even tho they were threatened with loss of work and violence on the part of the armed black shirts who attended many of the factories to enforce the signing for the dollar campaign. From various factories—especially in large centers—the workers have unanimously refused to sign.

Zivar Dictatorship Shakes in Egypt

JERUSALEM—After the expulsion of the Liberal-Constitutional Party in Egypt which altho by no means revolutionary still had a little regard for the masses, the dictatorship of Zivar Pasha became unbearable. A coalition law was issued according to which only those parties confirmed by the king have a legal right to existence.

Formally, Egypt is a constitutional monarchy. The constitution was drawn up by the Zagulist parliament. It is an excellent mask behind which the English the real rulers of the country remain hidden.

Now the Zivar government, in response to "wishes from above" violated the constitution when it dissolved the parliament last March. Since then Zagul Pasha, nationalist leader, has been able under the perfectly loyal slogan of "for parliament," "for the constitution" to rally all sections of the Egyptian people against the Zivar government.

Since Zivar did not call for new elections, and the parliament was supposed to open on the 21st of November, an open challenge was hurled at the government, when Zagul called for the reconvening of the old parliament on this day.

Altho Zivar Pasha promised the king that the session would not take place, and concentrated all its troops in Cairo, the session took place as scheduled. The representatives of the Liberal-Constitutionals and also of the extremist "Nationalist Party" who for years had bitterly opposed Zagul declared their complete solidarity with the latter in the struggle for the removal of the "anti-constitutional" government.

The masses are being set into motion. Demonstrations attended by thousands are held. Zagul, altho he has made many mistakes, is a popular leader among the masses. The English bosses' newspapers are quite nervous because of these developments. Cruisers have already been dispatched to the Egyptian waters.

THE trade union movement also is very much indebted to Lenin. First of all because he has determined the correct place to be occupied by the trade unions in the class struggle. He fought very bitterly all those in the trade unions of Europe that favored the existence of the trade unions as perfectly independent organizations from the political party of the proletariat. He proved in a number of cases that this idea of independence of the unions from the political movement of the proletariat in reality means independence from revolutionary class politics, that the anarchists and reformists by preaching the idea of independence of the trade unions are merely serving the interests of the bourgeoisie.

Lenin looked upon the trade unions as the elementary units of the working class organization, "as the place where the masses are trained in organization, in collective management, and in Communism." He was at one and the same time opposed to over-estimating as well as under-estimating the importance of the trade unions. He always insisted upon the necessity of taking part in these mass organizations, irrespective of the nature of their leadership. In his book "The Infantile Sicknesses of Communism" in the chapter entitled, "Shall revolutionaries participate in

Lenin and the Trade Unions

By A. LOSOVSKY.

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reactionary trade unions" he criticized very energetically those Communist elements which at the first onslaught of the reactionary bureaucracy become pessimistic and throw out the slogan: "Out of the trade unions, an immediate split!" Such tactics he designates as: "Unpardonable stupidity which is equivalent to offering the greatest service to the bourgeoisie." He says: "We must work wherever the masses are, criticize mercilessly the labor aristocracy which is dominated by reformism, narrow craft egotism, and the ideas of bourgeois imperialism." Lenin would emphasize time and again that without the trade unions the Soviet government could not have maintained itself in power for more than two weeks. The trade unions are the connecting link between the masses and the proletarian vanguard. It is only by our daily activities that we can convince the masses that it is only we who are capable of leading them from capitalism to Communism.

The development of the revolutionary trade union movement followed that of the Communist movement. The Russian trade union movement was to the Red International of Labor Unions of the same importance as the Communist Party of Russia was to the Communist International. The Russian trade union movement had been developing with particular intensity after the October Revolution and

der the ideological and leadership of Lenin.

Lenin followed the development of the trade union movement with the same interest with which he followed that of the Communist movement. He would always explain the importance of the international trade union congress and because of this was interested in the R. I. L. U. he seen from his own experience at the First Congress of the R. I. L. U. (July 1921) where Lenin said:

"It is hard to express the importance of this international union congress. Everywhere in the whole world the Communist Party has ever more followers among the membership of the trade unions. The progress of Communism depends on a straight line! It is not that it has got to overcome these obstacles, but it moves forward the same. This international union congress will hasten the progress of Communism, which is victorious in the trade union movement. There is no power on earth that is able to prevent the development of Communism and the victory of the working class over the bourgeoisie."

From this it can be seen that Lenin attached to the national unification of the primary trade union movement the struggle of the working class

MINERS DEMAND WALK-OUT OF MAINTENANCE MEN AS ANSWER TO LEWIS BETRAYAL

After more than a week of daily conferences, between Lewis and the operators, behind closed doors in the Union League Club of New York, all negotiations have come to a standstill and the conferences adjourned.



"The Socialist Soviet Republic in Russia will stand as a living example before the people of all countries, and the propagandist revolutionary influence of this example, will be gigantic." - LENIN.

Ohio Responds to Call for Youth Conference

BELLAIRE, Ohio.—The call for the Young Workers Conference is being received by the young workers of East Ohio enthusiastically. The secretary of the arrangements committee, George Papcun, is touring the entire district and reports local arrangements committees being formed in each town.

Thousands of Young Workers, as well as other language papers such as Radnik and Holobitnica Trybuna are being distributed through the district. Copies of the "Call" in leaflet form are soon to be scattered widely. The mine disaster at Shady-side and the young glass workers strike in Bellaire are bringing home to the young workers the necessity of such a conference. 300 copies of a special issue of the Daily Worker youth column were distributed among the glass workers. All young workers, and especially the young miners must rally to the Young Workers Conference to be held in Bellaire, Sunday, Feb. 28th.

"The power of the working class organization. Without organization of the masses, the proletariat is nothing. Organized—it is all. Organization is unanimity of action, unanimity of practical activities." - LENIN.

No Child Labor Abolition in Ohio

By Young Worker Correspondent. YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio.—When I received my two weeks vacation from school, I went looking for a job. Just in that time the Christmas rush had started, so I thought I'd get a job easily. I found out later however, that I was very much mistaken. There were vacant jobs but I could not get them, because they tried to pay me the wages of a small child. My little sister found a job and I couldn't, because my sister was satisfied with \$10 wages for 8 long days. If I worked on the same job they would have to pay me more.

On the first day of my vacation I visited about ten places and everywhere I was refused. On the second day I went to my old working place that is in the mill, but there was I met with a still greater disappointment. The whole waiting room was filled up with unemployed workers, who like myself, were looking for jobs. When I started to talk with them as to how long they were waiting and whether I would be able to get a job, they started to laugh and told me that they were waiting there every day and still there was no hope.

It was a pity to look at them how they wanted to give away their bodies and hands to be exploited and yet they could not even get that. From there I went to a few stores and there I could see the real picture. On those jobs where the older workers were supposed to be working there was now employed child labor.

That's how the Ohio state is abolishing child labor. This also goes to prove what a lie the speech of Coolidge about prosperity was. From the bosses papers it is observed that the year will be a prosperous one and promises for work are plenty. Yet there still are masses of the working class suffering unemployment and rotten conditions while the bosses roll in wealth.

—Nate.
"The task of the revolutionary party of the proletariat, through all compromises, so far as they are inevitable, to remain true to your principles, to your class, to your revolutionary task to the task of the preparation of the revolution and the education of the masses to revolution and victory." - LENIN.

Why Not Become a Worker Correspondent?

Organize the League in the shops and mines: there is where it COUNTS!



The Life of the Young Workers

200 Young Workers Strike in Bellaire

Show Need for Youth Conference
BELLAIRE, Ohio.—A strike of 200 glass workers is now on in Bellaire, the center of the district where the Young Workers Conference will be held on Feb. 28th. The company gave the young workers a Christmas present by posting a notice on Dec. 26th, cutting the wages approximately 10 per cent. All the young workers, including the carrying boys, snappers and vase swingers are affected by the cut. The reduction would work as follows: Carrying boys from \$4.00 a day to \$3.50; snappers from \$4.80 per day to \$4.30; vase swingers from \$5.50 a day to \$4.90.

The young workers affected spontaneously called a meeting and decided to call a strike. The demands of the young strikers are, "We demand our former wages and the right to organize."

They are carrying on their struggle energetically. The picket line is intact although the local police have been called upon to disperse them. The local newspapers in conjunction with the bosses, the Imperial Glass Co., is filled with calumny against the young strikers and large ads are appearing daily advertising for scabs.

The strike committee has issued a statement in reply to these attempts of the local newspaper, declaring in part: "We demand our former wages and the right to organize. We call upon all workers, young and old, to line up with us in our struggle. Young workers! Do not answer the scab ads of the Imperial Glass company. Do not ask for employment there until the strike is over. Let there be a solid front of all the young and adult workers in Bellaire and vicinity behind the fighting demands of the Imperial Glass Co. young strikers!"

We call upon you to recognize that the local newspapers are no the side of the Imperial glass company and the bosses in general. They do not support us, the workers who are 100 per cent right in our struggle against the company's wage cut. Do not believe this lying local press. It speaks in the name of the "paid ad" and dollar sign subsidies and not in the name of the workers' interests. Stand solid in the strike!

"All revolutionary parties which have thus far collapsed, collapsed because they were concealed and were unable to see where their strength lay, they were afraid to speak about their shortcomings. And we will not collapse because we are not afraid to speak about our defeats, and therefore we will learn to overcome them." - LENIN.

ERRAND GIRL CAN'T GET RAISE

(By Young Worker Correspondent) WAUWATOSA, Wis.—I am a girl of 15 years and, being big for my age, am employed in the office at Allis Chalmers' company.

Our hours are from 8:15 till 5 o'clock and have 45 minutes for lunch. My boss is in charge of only two girls, myself and a girl of 19 named Helen. She has been employed by the company for 4 years and is very loyal to the bosses. When she sees me stalling she goes to the boss and whispers to him and they both turn and look at me until I resume my work again.

Helen works like a horse all the time and when I ask her why she slaves so hard she gave a quick turn on her heel and walked away and whispers something in the ear of the boss.

Sometimes I have no work to do for about an hour and sit around doing nothing? Then when I do get work I have so much to do that I have to run around like a wild person (I forgot to mention that my work was filling blue prints and running errands). Sometimes when I get home I have absolutely no ambition for anything and go to bed without supper because I am even too tired to eat.

The other day I asked my boss for a raise. (My present salary being only \$11 per week) and he laughed at me.

Why don't the young workers organize. Let us not be satisfied with our present miserable conditions. Let us unite and don't let the bosses trample over us!

CAMPBELL LAUNDRY WORKERS NEED ORGANIZATION

By Young Worker Correspondent. MILWAUKEE, Wis.—I am writing to let you know about the conditions in the Campbell Laundry here. I was finishing shirts. Every person had to count how many shirts they ironed in a day. The boss seeing that some ironed more than others got a kind of a machine, which can run from the shirt pressers to the finishers in a circle past the finishers. It was run so that there was a shirt for each one. Those who could not keep up with the machine were laid off.

Another miserable thing about this place is the toilets which are very unclean. There are papers laying all over and the floors are scrubbed about once in two months. The air is choking. "White Collar Slaves."

I was working for awhile in the collar department and here you are in dampness nearly all day. It is so hot and stuffy during the summer time. Yet the windows are not allowed to be opened because the least bit of dirt that blows in shows on the white collars. If anybody tries to open the windows they get bawled out.

In this sort of place the young workers have to slave for scarcely a living wage. Besides that they work nine hours a day. Many of them get rheumatism from working in water and starch. Every Saturday we all have to get together and mop the floors and clean the sinks and also shine the boilers.

Organization Needed. But still the workers don't try to better their conditions. When you speak of organizing they say, yes, it ought to be done, but how can we do it ourselves. Once we can line up a few militants then will be shown how the workers can organize themselves.

Although the job is pretty hard I am always trying to get members for the Young Workers (Communist) League. P. H. use organized and capitalized the radio industry so quickly that the workers, comprised mostly of youth and child labor, had hardly a chance to organize. This sudden process has created a very large reserve army and we find in no less than eighty percent of the industry the workers are working under intolerable conditions and are receiving practically slave wages. An immediate movement for a "Federation of Radio Workers" ought to have the support of every class conscious Radio worker in the country. Radio workers: organize, fight those inhuman conditions, join the Young Workers (Communist) League, tell of the conditions in your shop in the "Young Worker" and the "Daily Worker," fight for the abolition of Child Labor.

LOCARNO

"Locarno is a further link, a further development of the chain which was originally forged in Versailles. It is a new tangle of contradiction, a new preparation for war, in any case an attempt to create a united front against the Soviet Union. And if we add the fact of the partial stabilization of capitalism, it becomes evident that we cannot dismiss Locarno with a wave of the hand. We regard Locarno as a factor which threatens peace. Perhaps Locarno means no immediate threat to our Union. Chamberlain appealed to Japan, France, America and to the smaller states and tried to get them to mobilize against us." - Zinoviev.

Youth Labor in W. F. Hall

By Young Worker Correspondent. CHICAGO, Ill.—The W. F. Hall Company has two big plants here. Both are operated under open shop conditions. The plant on Diversey Ave. employs about 2,000 young workers, boys and girls. They just employ a few pressmen, adult workers, as instructors.

The plant has a day and night shift, which is 9 and 10 hours respectively. The workers are forced to slave under the degrading piece work system. If you work fast enough, the girls get from \$12 to \$15 a week and the boys from \$17 to \$20.

Very little is done to protect the health of the young workers employed here. Very often the young workers do not show up to work, because they complain a cold, which is really caused by an infection in their throats or from too much dust from the ink and the paper getting into their lungs. Then when they do not come to work for a few times the young workers are fired.

Hire New Gangs Daily. It is very common thing there to hire new gangs every day.

The company helps this process by firing all gangs who are scheming to be rebellious, i. e., those who do not want to be so slave driven. They do this also in order to be able to cut the prices of piece work. A favorite scheme is to fire workers of the day shift so that when they come back to ask for work, they put them on the night shift or on the cheaper priced piece work.

Girls Suffer. The girls in the bindery are suffering a lot from the foreman, especially those who are on the night shift. Many suffer just because they happen to be of the female sex. A good looking girl has always got a better chance to get a job there than others.

Indirectly the bosses carry on a campaign to bring out hatred among the different nationalities, so that the workers will not organize themselves. In the Cafeteria and all over the place you can hear: "Shinley, Dago, Pollock," etc.

Workers' Sport Column

WORLD LABOR SPORTS UNITY. MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—The approaches which the Red Sports International has made to the Lucerne Sports International in behalf of a setting up a united world labor sports movement seems to have made some head on Lucerne. The Paris Conference of the body decided: The Red Sports International unification with the Red Sports International impossible for the time being. In the event of unification becoming subsequently possible as a result of sporting collaboration, this can only be decided upon by another congress of the Lucerne International.

Comrade Reussner, representative of the R. S. I. at this Congress stated: "The R. S. I. has repeatedly shown its will to unity and everyone can see that the unity policy is not merely a "tactical slogan" or a "maneuver."

WORKERS SPORTS GAIN MEMBERS.

DETROIT, Mich.—The local Workers Sports Alliance has recruited a great number of German young workers who recently came over from the old country. The Sports Alliance is succeeding in winning away quite a few young workers from the influence of bourgeois sports.

GOVERNMENT STRIKE-BREAKER. When Coolidge in his opening speech read before Congress condemned strikes he was only carrying out his natural role as the strike-breaker-president of a bosses government.

AMALGAMATION AND ORGANIZATION UNORGANIZED PROBLEMS OF TEXTILE CONFERENCE

Big Child Labor Exploitation

BOSTON, Mass.—We are witnessing in the textile industry today, a concentrated effort of the mill operators to reduce the wages of the textile workers throughout the country. This will be their campaign in the spring, although sporadic efforts of some of the textile operators to reduce wages 10 and 20 per cent are being met with sporadic strikes in some of the textile centers in the United States.

In addition to the drive to cut down the wages efforts will be made by the bosses to lengthen the working day. Probably the most dastardly attack upon the workers that the bosses are planning is to further the already existing speed-up system.

In the past struggles, despite the resistance of the textile workers, the bosses have been generally successful to carry thru their program of exploitation. The reason for these successes in the past by the employers is due to both the weakened position of the workers, namely no centralized organization, and the unorganized workers lacking leadership and also due to the fact that the bosses have by far a much more superior and stronger organization.

Action Against Wage Cuts. However, the contemplated spring campaign of the bosses will not go on unchecked. Heretofore the workers have never had centralized leadership nor a strong organization before a strike or before a campaign of onslaught of the textile operators.

There exists in the textile industry many small and weak union organizations. The United Textile Workers, affiliated to the A. F. of L. and the American Federation of Textile Operatives are the leading unions. While on a national scale these unions do not cooperate with each other in their struggles we nevertheless see that a number of locals of both these unions working hand in hand in their struggle.

Another organization known as the Federated Textile Council endeavors to bring all groups together in an effort to get concerted action in case of strikes. The whole organization of the A. F. of L. is a part of the F. T. C. and the progressive locals of the U. T. W. also have attached themselves to the F. T. C. The units attached to the F. T. C. in times when other units affiliated to it are on strike collect and distribute strike funds to the striking unions.

The F. T. C. is also endeavoring to become a part of the A. F. of L. by becoming affiliated to it, although retaining their autonomy. Other workers' organizations in the textile industry are comparatively weak. Organizations sprung up at

of unorganized young workers

name is true of the bindery work-union.

This is where the Young Workers (Communist) League comes in making big efforts to destroy the youth discriminatory tactics of the unions and do see to it that a general campaign for the organization of the young workers is undertaken.

The W. F. Hall Group. The W. F. Hall, has a contingent group functioning around the W. F. Hall Co. We call upon all young workers of our company to line up with us in a struggle for the bettering of our conditions. Together we can form the nucleus of the Young Workers (Communist) League in the plant. If you want to help fight for a 6 day, 5 day week, against the pigskins and other bad conditions, W. F. Hall, send your name and address to the Young Workers (Communist) League, 19 So. Lincoln St. (Chicago). It will be kept strictly confidential and will help us get in touch with you.

Developed Spying System. The spying goes on in the highest measure and nobody is sure if his fellow worker working right besides him is not a spy for the company. Especially the foreman and the others who feel themselves superior are the spies of the company.

A group of the young workers have already tried to organize a strike in this establishment. It would have been successful, if the group which had undertaken this move had been more tactful. They did not have any experience in a move of this kind and thus most of the older workers, the pressmen, helped to betray the move. They did this by joking about the young workers move in the cafeteria and the information reached the boss. This resulted in the militant group of young workers getting fired.

Unity, Young and Old. As can be seen from the above, it is necessary to strive for a unity action between the young and adult workers. This also brings up the question of the union. The union of the industry is neglecting to organize the masses

Bowling Pin Setters Need a Union

By Young Worker Correspondent. DULUTH, Minn.—One of the most contemptible slave pens employing young workers in this city, is the DeLuxe Bowling Alley, located in the basement of the Union Bus depot.

There are eight alleys and twelve young workers from fifteen to twenty years of age employed as pin setters. The boss is a typical slave driver who uses the weapon of poor wages as the cause of the rotten conditions. When crowded this place is laden with smoke and stinky air.

Poor Wages, Long Hours. The setters receive ten cents per game. Report at 12 P. M. and stay to 12 A. M. If necessary, in case there is no work done they get nothing and

spend their time on narrow, old wood benches. They receive an average of from \$150 to \$1 per day. The ones that loose the most are given preference as they are expected to satisfy. Conversations around the place are about women, crime, boys and sports.

No Union.

Two of the workers are forced to school. Three are under age and to quit on account of economic conditions. There is no union. Some of the dope, pin setters, demand being wages. At surroundings and recognition as human beings. Organize to insure your rights. You have nothing to lose.

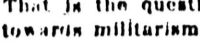
"The best safeguard of unanimity of action is unanimity of organization on the basis of a unified program." - LENIN.

Lenin and the Young Communist International

By Richard Seligson

(Extracts from article by Schueller in International of Youth).

It is great Illych has taken a greater part in the creation of the Communist International than one generally thinks. Thanks to him the decisive problem, the problem which the international socialist youth movement had been fighting for years to solve, was at last solved.



That is the question of our attitude towards militarism.

During the imperialist war this problem became a question of life and death, demanding the clearest and quickest solution for the Socialist International of Youth. The maintenance of the old pacifist point of view and the slogan of disarmament would have led the youth organization, despite the revolutionary fire of the youth, as a matter of course, into the camp of the pacifists around Kautsky, i. e., they would have made their aim the end of the war in a pacifist centrist sense. Only a ruthless and complete transformation to a revolutionary Marxist Communism could give the answer to the question and save the Socialist International of Youth as a revolutionary youth organization of the class struggle. This meant the end of the struggle for a peaceful end of the war and the transformation of the imperialist war into a revolutionary civil war, the destruction of the bourgeois army, the formation of the Red Army and the armed struggle for power. This road led straight to Communism. Here was the fundamental

and decisive question for the fate of the whole labor movement and the youth, who from the first day of the outbreak of the war, had raised the red standard of revolt, struggled strongly to its correct solution.

Even at the Bern Conference of 1915, from which dates the history of the Young Communist International, the old pacifist point of view of disarmament was still maintained and defended with particular energy by the Scandinavian comrades. As late as 1915 and 1916 the "International of Youth," the militant organ of the international revolutionary youth movement, maintained this attitude.

In an article in the "International of Youth," No. 3 of March 1st, 1916, thus at a time when the revolutionary course of the socialist youth movement was already beyond doubt, and when the revolutionary youth was fighting heroically in all countries, it was written:

"We are Opposed to Every War." "Not only because every war means a great amount of misery, suffering, injustice, and an ocean of blood and tears."

"Not only because every war increases the millions of slaughtered and killed, the millions of widows and orphans and the millions of cripples and sick."

"Not only because every war transforms innumerable villages and towns and even whole countries, into deserts, annihilates peoples or leads them into the abyss, stamps culture and customs into the dirt and destroys everything that raises man above the animal.—No! We are mainly against war because—and this has been excellently pointed out by our friend Amstel in No. 2 of the 'International of Youth'—every war in the imperialist stage of capitalism first of all wors-

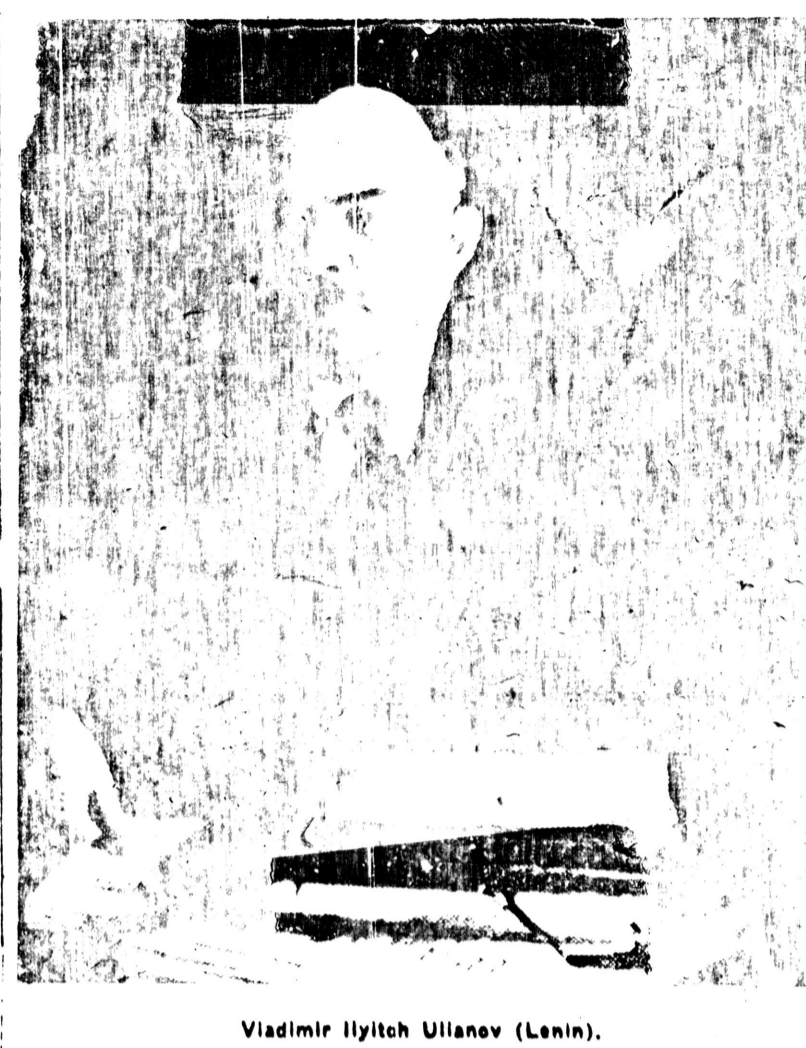
ens to an intolerable degree the situation of the working class; no serious social reform is possible; everything is sacrificed on the altar of the Moloch, 'Policy of Expansion' and his tools, militarism and preparation for war. The value of workers' lives in the eyes of his capitalist profiteers sinks to nothing. The soldiers, already affected in the schools with militarism by compulsory military youth training, have become mentally dead, brutal and bestial by years of war and allow themselves to be misused for the breaking of strikes and the suppression of revolutionary propaganda.

"In face of these facts, we demand the fight against all wars, the refusal of all material for war and all preparations for war, the abolition of all armies, the abolition of everything military, we demand disarmament!"

Yes, we had to work ourselves away from the mistakes of the past.

Lenin and Military Questions.

BUT more and more clearly the change of view developed in the Socialist International of Youth, and for this we must thank the permanent and decisive influence of the small group of Bolsheviks in Switzerland with which the Youth International maintained a close contact. And it was Lenin who with his clear and penetrating Communist mind and strong hand helped us swing the Socialist International of Youth into the correct path. In 1917 appeared his famous article "The Military Program of the Proletarian Revolution" in the "International of Youth" as a reply to the article quoted above. His reply took on a programmatic character for the whole international socialist youth movement. In this article Lenin stated clearly and consistently: "Socialists cannot be against every



Vladimir Ilyich Ulianov (Lenin).

war without ceasing to be socialists." For in the time of imperialism there still remains the war of the peoples who are nationally enslaved by imperialism, and this war is justified from the socialist point of view. "What we Europeans, the oppressors of the greatest part of the world, call with the mean European chauvinism that is characteristic of us, 'col-

onial wars.'" Further "civil wars are also wars" and there are the defensive wars of those countries in which the proletariat has been victorious against the bourgeoisie of other countries. Lenin, the leader of the Russian Revolution, wrote the iron words: "An oppressed class which does not strive for the knowledge of arms, for the practice of arms, for the possession of arms, such an oppressed class is only worthy to be oppressed, maltreated and regarded as a slave class." The coming revolution will be armed. We must transform the imperialist war into the revolutionary civil war. "And if the present war makes reactionary priests and sentimental petty bourgeois terror-stricken and fearful, and disgusted with arms, blood and death, we say capitalist society and its terror without and if this reactionary of all wars is preparing an end with terror to this society then we have no reason to despair. To preach the 'disarmament' or better, the dream of 'disarmament' at the present time, when obviously and clearly before the eyes of all of us the only legitimate and revolutionary war, the civil war against the imperialist bourgeoisie is preparing in the hands of the bourgeoisie itself, is but the expression of despair!" Yes, we must fight against the bourgeois army, but we must destroy it only in order to form the proletarian militia, the Red Army. "If one has not prepared such a propaganda in connection with the present war, one should cease to mouth the great phrases about the revolutionary international social democracy. About the war against war." From that time on it was clear that the youth would follow Lenin to the last. From that time on the road of the Socialist International of Youth to Communism was clear!

Lenin and the Youth. THUS Comrade Lenin, an immense service to the proletarian youth movement of this, its most important year. Thus he has participated in the Young Communist International, showed himself there as actually was and for what before us gigantic teacher of the working class. From that time on we continually interested in the Young Communist International took part in its building when the Young Communist International of Russia was formed, newly elected National Committee to him and on the revolutionary work of the West and Eastern material and instructions in contact with the Western League of the Young Communist International of the Young Communist League, E. C. of the Young Communist International of Russia was about the spring of 1919 for the contact with the Western League movement, Lenin was requested in his mission and the tasks with our comrades him advice for the Young Communist International to the time of his death. Lenin has observed with all the activities of the Communist League and the Communist International. Yes, Illych, the present youth will work for this aim. It will be split into the millions of the class youth and win them to Communism.

THE HISTORIC ROOTS OF LENINISM

(Extract from the article: The Fundamentals of Leninism by Stalin, Ed.)

LENINISM developed and formed itself under the conditions of imperialism, as the contradictions of capitalism had sharpened themselves to their utmost pitch, the proletarian revolution had become a question of immediate practice. Leninism developed and formed itself as the old period of the preparation of the working class for the revolution turned into the new period of the direct assault on capitalism.

Lenin called imperialism, "the dying capitalism." Why? Because imperialism carries the contradictions of capitalism to the farthest extent, to the last border at which the revolution begins. The most important of these contradictions are the following three:

The First Contradiction. This is the contradiction between labor and capital. Imperialism is the "all-powerful" of the monopolistic trusts and syndicates, of the banks and the small group of the finance capitalists in the industrial countries. The methods used by the working class in their struggle with this all-powerful enemy are unions and co-operatives, parliamentary parties, and parliamentary struggles have proved themselves to be completely insufficient. That means, either to submit to the mercy of capital, to vegetate more or less passively, or to strike still more deeply, or to take up new weapons. That is the question of imperialism for the masses of the proletariat. Imperialism leads the working class to the Revolution.

The Second Contradiction. This is the contradiction between the various financial groups and imperial powers in their struggle for the sources of raw material, in their struggle for foreign territory. Imperialism is the export of capital to the sources of raw material, the financial struggle with the utmost ferocity by new financial groups and powers, which seek for "a place in the sun" against the old groups and powers which hold their booty firmly in the hand. This fierce struggle between the various particular groups is remarkable as it bears within the unavoidable element of imperialist war, the war for the conquest of foreign territory. This fact is of great importance, for it leads to the mutual weakening of the imperialist powers, to the weakening of the situation of capitalism generally, to the approach of the proletarian Revolution, to the practical inevitability of this Revolution.

The Third Contradiction.

This is the contradiction between the handful of dominant "civilized" nations on the one hand and the hundreds of millions of colonial and independent peoples of the world, Imperialism is the naked exploitation and inhuman slavery of the hundreds of millions of the people in the widespread colonies and dependent countries. The aim of this exploitation and slavery is the extortion of the highest possible profit, but in order to exploit these countries, imperialism is compelled to build railways and factories, to create industrial and commercial centers, etc. The unavoidable results of this policy are: the existence of a proletariat class and the strengthening of the movement for freedom. The present progressive strengthening of the revolutionary movement in the colonial countries, without exception, is excellent proof of this. This situation is, therefore, valuable to the proletariat because it undermines the situation of capitalism at its roots and because it transforms the reserves of imperialism in the colonies and dependent countries into reserves of the Proletarian Revolution.

Broadly speaking, these are the chief contradictions of imperialism which turn flourishing capitalism into dying capitalism. The significance of the imperialist war which began ten years ago consists above all in the fact that it bound all these contradictions into one knot and flung them into the scales and so increased and assisted the revolutionary struggle of the proletariat.

We can, therefore, say that imperialism has not merely made the Revolution a practical and unavoidable necessity, but it has also created the conditions favorable for the direct storming of the fortress of capitalism. This international situation gave birth to Leninism.

That is all very fine, we are told, but why just in Russia, which was certainly not, nor could it be the classical land of imperialism? Why just Lenin who worked practically only in Russia and for Russia? Why was just Russia the birthplace of Leninism, the theory and tactics of the proletarian Revolution?

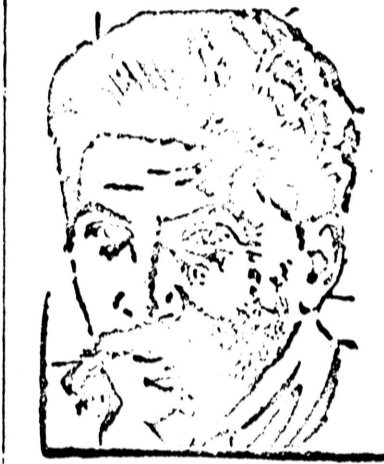
Just because Russia was the point at which all these contradictions of imperialism were knotted.

Because Russia, to a greater degree than any other country, was preoccupied with revolution, and only Russia was in a situation in which those contradictions opened the way to the Revolution. At first, Czarist Russia was the home of all manner of oppression—capitalist, colonial and militarist—in their most inhuman and barbaric forms. Who does not know that in Russia, all powerful capital was allied with the despotism of Czarism, with the aggressiveness of Russian nationalism, with the hangmen of Czarism against the non-Russian people, with the exploitation of whole stretches of Turkey, Persia and China. With the conquest of these districts for Czarism, and with the robber war? Lenin was right when he said that Czarism was a "militaristic-feudal imperialism." Czarism was the burning point of all the negative sides of imperialism.

Further, Czarist Russia, was the giant reserve of the imperialism of the West, not only in the sense that it gave to foreign capitalists free entry for their capital and that already decisive branches of the people's economy of Russia, such as the mining and metal industries, were in the hands, but also in the sense that Russia could place millions of soldiers at the service of Russian imperialism. Remember the Russian army of 12,000,000 which poured out its blood on the imperialist fronts to secure the ignominious profits of the English and French capitalists.

Further, Czarism was not merely the watchdog of imperialism in Eastern Europe, but it was also the agent of Western imperialism in extorting from the people hundreds of millions in interest on the loans which were advanced for it in London, Paris, Berlin and Brussels.

Finally, Czarism was the trust ally of Western imperialism in the suppression of Turkey, Persia, China and other states. Who does not know that Czarism carried on the imperialist war in alliance with the imperialists of the Entente, and the Czarism was a vital element in this war?



I. STALIN.

For these reasons, the interests of Czarism and those of imperialism were finally united into a firm bond of united interests. Can, therefore, the imperialists of the West calm themselves after the loss of this powerful support in the East the rich reservoir of means and forces represented by the old Czarist bourgeois Russia, without exerting all their forces to carry on a war of destruction against the Revolution in Russia for the maintenance of Czarism and as a horrible example for other countries? Naturally, they can not.

Therefore, Russia was not merely the knot of the contradictions of imperialism in the sense that these contradictions exposed themselves in their specially hated and unbearable character much more easily than anywhere else, and not only because Russia was the chief support of Western imperialism, the bridge for the finance capital of the West to the colonies of the East, but also because only in Russia did an actual power exist which was able to solve these contradictions of imperialism in a revolutionary manner.

From this follows, that the Russian Revolution could only be a Proletarian Revolution, that in the very first days of its existence it had to take on an international character, and that in consequence it must necessarily shake the ground basis of world imperialism.

In this situation was it possible for the Russian Communists to allow their work to be confined in the close national boundaries of the Russian Revolution? Under no circumstances! On the contrary, the whole situation, both internal (severe revolutionary crisis) and external (war) forced them to break these boundaries in their work, and to carry the struggle into

the international arena, to lance the abscess of imperialism, to point out the inevitability of the crash of capitalism, to hurl social chauvinism and social patriotism to the ground, finally to crush capitalism in their own country, and to forge new weapons for the working class, the theory and tactics of the Proletarian Revolution, and with this to make the overthrow of capitalism more easy for the proletarians of all countries. The Russian Communists could do nothing else, only in this way, taking the known instability of the international situation into the reckoning, could Russia be protected from a re-establishment of the bourgeois order.

For these reasons Russia became the birthplace of Leninism, and the leader of the Russian Communists, Lenin, its creator.

The same thing happened to Russia and Lenin approximately, as happened to Germany and Marx and Engels in the forties of the previous century. Germany was then the recipient of the mother-love of the bourgeois revolution, as was Russia in the beginning of the twentieth century. Marx wrote in the "Communist Manifesto":

"The Communists turn their attention chiefly to Germany because this country is on the eve of a bourgeois revolution that is bound to be carried out under more advanced conditions of European civilization, and with a much more developed proletariat, than that of England was in the seventeenth, and of France in the eighteenth century, and because the bourgeois revolution in Germany may be but the prelude to an immediately following proletarian revolution."

One cannot doubt that just this objective situation which Marx stated in the situation set out above, was probably the reason why Germany was the home of scientific socialism, and the leaders of the German proletariat, Marx and Engels, its creators.

The same applies in a still higher degree to Russia at the beginning of the twentieth century. At this time, Russia found itself upon the eve of a bourgeois revolution, which had to take place under more advanced con-

ditions than in Europe, and more developed proletariat (Germany that to speak of and France) and all signs of this Revolution would be bound to a Proletarian Revolution cannot be considered as such that Lenin already in the Russian Revolution was beginning, wrote in a pamphlet is to be done."

"History has given to the Marxists of their next task, to take all the other tasks of the proletarian in any country. This task, the overthrow of capitalism, not only of the but also of the Asiatic reaction, make the Russian proletariat vanguard of the international proletarian revolution."

In other words: the center of the revolutionary movement had to be in Russia. It is well known, that the Revolution in Russia corroborated Lenin's prediction. Is it so wonderful, that which brought about such a situation, and which possessed such a proletariat, should contribute theory and tactics of the Revolution?

Is it so wonderful that the leader of this proletarian Revolution at the same time the originator of this theory and tactics of the international proletarian Revolution?

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LENINISM AND THE EAST

THE significance of Lenin in correct appreciation of revolutionary liberation movements in the East and colonial peoples generally, working out the line and tactics of the Communist toward them, and perspective of transition to socialist society, is incalculable.

In his speech at the second congress, Lenin gave a general picture of the world. From 1-13 billion population of the earth's surface, about 600 million live in the oppressed colonies (India, Philippines, etc.) About 400 million in the semi-colonies (China, Persia, etc.) After the great war 200,000,000 fell under the yoke of imperialism, equal to colonial oppression. And so we have 1 1/2 billion population in oppressed countries, 1 1/2 billion in countries, the condition of which did not change and 1/2 billion in the countries which were benefited by the war.

These figures alone show us how important for the fight of the proletariat is the struggle of the oppressed people against imperialism against the masses. Lenin persistently called the attention of the workers to the

struggle of the colonies. In 1913 he wrote, "What enthusiasm this world movement instills in the hearts of all conscious workers. . . . with what sympathy for the young Asia are filled all honest workers and democrats."

THE bourgeoisie because of their extreme exploitation of the colonies, with the crumbs from their tremendous profits, to spoil the working class. "The broad colonial policy brought to this, that the European proletariat partly fell into such a position that not with his toll the whole society is supported, but thru the labor of the nearly enslaved colonial toiling masses. The English bourgeoisie for example get more income from the tens and hundreds of millions of the Indian population and other colonies than from the English workers (Lenin, World Socialist Congress in Stuttgart).

Since that time the conditions in many European countries changed. New competitors, United States, the growth of industries in the colonies, etc. brought about that all incomes decreased and the bourgeoisie cannot

buy off any more a part of the proletariat with their super profits—and hence colonial chauvinism and reformism of the majority of proletariat began to disappear. The tremendous exploitation by the very small minority of the world, of the majority of the population of the world, gave the possibility to the bourgeoisie to "buy off" a part of the working class, to lead it thru the policy of class collaboration and to darken the antagonism of class interests.

Therefore every honest worker recognizing his class interests must entirely support the struggle of the oppressed colonies against imperialism. The honest, class consciousness of the worker cannot replace the temporary gains, for the fundamental basis, interests of the proletariat—socialism.

The imperialist bourgeoisie is compelled to make temporary concessions: the negotiations in China, concessions in India, etc. but this will not stop this movement and therefore every comrade must seriously consider the following words of Comrade Lenin, "In the coming decisive strug-

gles of the world revolution the movement of the majority of population of the world firstly directed to the national liberation, will turn against capitalism and imperialism and perhaps will play a much greater revolutionary role than all of us expect. Especially important it is to emphasize that in this revolutionary struggle the proletariat of the colonies began to play a more and more leading role. When in India for example we can put forward the slogan of the hegemony of the proletariat in the revolutionary liberation movement."

The slogan of the Bolsheviks of the alliance of the working class and the peasantry has great significance not only for separate countries. (Germany, United States, etc.) but is very important for all the countries. Lenin emphasized very strongly, the closest alliance of the West European Communist proletariat with the revolutionary movement of the peasantry in the East, and colonies in other countries in general." In his last article Comrade Lenin spoke again, that because the toiling masses of India, China and other backward

countries are continuously involved in the struggle, therefore "The victory of socialism is unquestionably assured." Lenin gave the answer to the following basic question on the perspective of the struggle for Socialism in the backward countries, "With the help of the proletariat of the most developed countries, other countries can as over to the Soviet system and after certain stages of development—to Communism, without going thru the capitalist stage of development."

THIS in short is the answer, the achievement and contribution of Comrade Lenin to this question. Here, as in all other countries, Comrade Lenin stands on the ground of the theory of Marx which he defends so strongly against opportunistic deviations and which he applied and developed further, basing it on the study of economics and the changes in class relations. Lenin understood the significance of the struggle of the oppressed people; Lenin connected the international struggle of the proletariat with the national struggle of the oppressed people; Lenin gave the perspective of Socialist development in the colonies. This is the most

valuable contribution of Comrade Lenin to the national question, which he made it possible for Communist parties to correctly understand the strategy of the international proletariat in its struggle with Italian.

Fraternization of Horthy and Mussolini. IHA.—Apart from the fascist and the Horthy government recently proclaimed in Hungary with a high Hungarian Parliament added to this a series of greetings in which it glorified Comrade Lenin as leader and that which pretended to be sent on behalf of the Hungarian nation."

Come Ahead Into Young Workers League

By Richard Seligson

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