

# GARVEY MOVEMENT COLLAPSES; BANKRUPT TO WORKING CLASS

By **CYRIL BRIGGS**

Arising out of the terrific mass suffering and ruthless slaughter of millions of workers in the imperialist war, the close of the World War saw a world-wide revolutionary ferment among the disinherited workers and colonial peoples. The successful proletarian revolution in Russia served to fan the flames of this mass discontent by affording inspiration and guidance to the oppressed masses.

Among the Negro masses there de-

## BABIES DIE OF HUNGER IN U. S.

### New York Times Lies About Soviets

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cally states the cause of death to be "indigestion," and the contributory cause "lack of food!"

And what about conditions in the Soviet Union? There are crowds of witnesses to show that nobody, nobody who works, is starving in the Soviet Union. But we prefer to use the N. Y. Times to show you that the N. Y. Times is an infernal liar. The day before the editorial lie appeared, on Monday, March 9, on page 8 of the Times, an article by a capitalist newspaper man, Henry Wales, cabled from Moscow said:

"Careful observation of the crowds on the streets fails to show any indication of starvation or even undernourishment. Everyone seems to be warmly clad. Thus far I have only seen two beggars."

Workers! Understand why the N. Y. Times lied! First, it wants you to be contented and quietly suffer the miseries capitalism inflicts on you. Second, it wants to make you believe that things in Soviet Russia are so bad that revolution "doesn't pay." But you see that it is a lie!

You see that only under capitalism are babies of the workers dying of starvation. You see that only after the workers by revolution, overthrow capitalism, is there food, shelter and clothing for those who toil!

Use your Red Shock Troop List every day on your job. The worker next to you will help save the Daily Worker.

veloped a deep conviction of the necessity of a militant struggle against the brutal oppression and murderous terrorism to which they are subjected under the capitalist system. Slogans such as "the right of self-determination," "Africa for the Africans," "Full equality of the Negro masses of the world," were avidly seized upon by the Negro masses. The eyes of thousands of the most militant of the Negro workers and farm laborers were eagerly turned toward the revolutionary movement. Mass support was easily secured for militant publications like *The Crusader*, *The Voice*, *The Emancipator*, *The Messenger* (whose editors had not yet betrayed the Negro Liberation Struggles). In Harlem and other Negro centers huge crowds nightly listened to revolutionary speeches by Richard B. Moore, W. A. Domingo, Otto Huiswoud, and Herbert Harrison. (Harrison had not then launched on his opportunistic career which so marred his revolutionary record in the years preceding his death.) Negroes throughout the country were meeting with armed defense the terrorist attacks of the bosses. On every hand were unmistakable signs of a militant determination to resist the attacks of the bosses and wage the liberation struggle. At this moment Marcus Garvey appeared on the scene.

With the appearance of Garvey and the spread of his pernicious influence the struggle of the Negro masses was diverted into reformist channels and away from the revolutionary movement. This, of course, did not occur at once. It was some time before Garvey developed those schemes and eloquence which were to so seriously deceive the Negro masses with illusions of escape from the hell of capitalist oppression by surrendering the struggle in the United States to return to an Africa still groaning under the lash of the imperialist slave drivers or, (a later development of the Garvey philosophy) of helping their own bourgeoisie wrest from the white bourgeoisie the right to a greater share in the exploitation of the Negro masses.

From the very start, Marcus Garvey was adept in covering up his betrayal of the liberation struggle of the Negro masses by fake struggle phrases of "throwing the white man out of Africa," "seizing Africa for the Negro," of "seizing Africa for the Negro," etc., etc.

Under cover of these struggle phrases, Garvey deliberately sought alliances with the imperialist enemies of the Negro masses, with the notorious Ku Klux Klan, with the southern slave drivers.

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