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# Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.  
(Section of the Communist International)

SPECIAL NINTH  
ANNIVERSARY—LENIN  
MEMORIAL EDITION

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1933

CITY EDITION

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## MILITANT UNION CENTER CALLS ALL TO SUPPORT OF ALBANY CONFERENCE

Secretary Zack of Trade Union Unity Council Pledges It To Euthusiastic Support

A.F.L. Trade Union Committee Suggests Type of Bills It Would Like Legislature to Get

NEW YORK.—The Trade Union Unity Council welcomes the call of the New York State A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief for a state wide conference in Albany in February to work out specific bills to present to the legislature on unemployment insurance and other labor legislation," stated Joseph Zack, secretary of the T.U.U.C., yesterday.

## 19.8 P. C. RAISE IN USSR SOCIAL INSURANCE, 1933

Take Measures Against  
Anti-Party Elements;  
Raise Output Figure

NOTE.—Due to a typographical error in yesterday's report of the speech of Molotov, the number of tractor stations in the Soviet Union was given as 2,507. This should have read 13,500.—Editor.

MOSCOW, Jan. 13. (By Radio).—The Moscow press is now publishing the resolutions of the joint plenum (full session) of the Central Committee and Central Control Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which ended yesterday.

The resolution concerning the first Five-Year Plan and the program for 1932, the first year of the second plan, is based on the reports of J. Stalin, general secretary of the Party, Molotov, chairman of the State Planning Commission. It points out the growing improvement of industry and agriculture, the increase in the goods turnover between city and village, the elimination of unemployment and the improvement of the living standards of the toilers, the expansion of the cultural and the growth of technical cadres in the Soviet Union, simultaneous with the development of industry and agriculture in the capitalist countries, the unprecedented growth of unemployment and the lowering of the living standards of the toiling masses.

The resolution states that the (CONTINUED ON PAGE SEVEN)

## TWO NEW YORK LENIN MEETINGS

Browder and Hathaway  
Will Speak

NEW YORK.—The protest of the American workers against the latest attacks of Japanese imperialism on the Chinese people, and the preparations for a concerted attack on the Soviet Union by World Imperialism will be voiced by tens of thousands of workers at the two Lenin Memorial meetings arranged for Saturday, Jan. 21st at 7:30 p. m. at the Bronx Coliseum and Arcadia Hall in Brooklyn. Already dozens of mass organizations and workers clubs have called on their membership to attend these meetings as a body and from all industries these meetings will be even larger than the 15th Anniversary Celebration of the Soviet Union last November when 15,000 were turned away for lack of space.

Browder and Hathaway to Speak  
Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party and Clarence Hathaway, District Organizer of New York, will be the main speakers in Brooklyn and Bronx respectively. Mary Nimoff and Leo Patterson will be the Young Communist speakers at the Arcadia Hall and Bronx Coliseum respectively.

## CITY EVENTS

- BUILDING TRADES WORKERS DEMONSTRATION**  
Mass demonstration and picketing today, at 10:30 a.m., at 143rd Street and Lenox Ave., Harlem Army, to demand back-wages for Building Trades workers and to protest racketeering and discrimination by A. F. of L. and City officials. All workers urged to come.
- GRADUATION AFFAIR FOR Y.C.L. STUDENTS**  
Farewell affair and graduation for Young Communist League National Training School students, tonight, at 8 p.m., 2700 Bronx Park East in Navy Mir Club Rooms.
- LENIN-LIEBKNECHT-LUXEMBURG MEETING.**  
As part of the struggle against imperialist war and in honor of Lenin, Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, the Young Communist League calls all to a meeting Sunday at 2 p.m. at Manhattan Lyceum.
- SCOTTSBORO DEFENSE AFFAIR**  
L.L.D. gives a dance for benefit of the Scottsboro defense, today, Irving Plaza Hall. Program and jazz orchestra for dancing.

## Jailed in Delaware



Ben Gold, leader of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, jailed in Wilmington, Delaware, for his hunger march activities.

## JAIL BEN GOLD IN JOBLESS FIGHT

Du Pont Court Acts  
in Wilmington

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 13.—Ben Gold, Leon Sagmov and Carl Carlson, leaders of the Eastern division of the National Hunger March, were convicted by a jury on the appeal from their sentences in municipal court arising out of the police attack on the marchers here December 2nd.

Gold was sentenced to 40 days in jail and a \$50 fine; Sagmov and Carlson each were sentenced to three months in prison and fined \$100.

The case grew out of the brutal police clubbing and gassing of defenseless men, women and children when the Hunger March stopped overnight in Wilmington—the metropolis of the Du Pont munitions and chemical dynasty. It was a kept judge, a bought and paid for jury of running dogs for the Du Pont war profiteers that convicted the workers' leaders, as part of the attempt to keep the workers of Delaware from organization and fight against the hunger and war program of the Wall Street government at Washington and Du Pont's government in Delaware.

**Energetic Support**  
"The T.U.U.C.," said Zack, "will not only endorse and send delegates to the Albany conference, but it calls on all its affiliated unions to do likewise. On the first day of the call to the conference, Secretary Po'ash of the Needle Workers Industrial Union pledged the full support of that union. All others in the T.U.U.C. will surely do likewise."

"We call not only for formal endorsement, but for active and energetic support of the conference. All unions and workers' organizations should send delegates to the preliminary conference on arrangements for the state conference. The preliminary conference will meet Jan. 22 at 2 p.m. in Irving Plaza Hall. Alexander Hoffman, general organizer of the Needle Trades Workers Unemployed Council, which carries on a continuous demand on the Gibson committee for more jobs and no discrimination against Negroes, has the call for the Albany Conference. "Our struggles have convinced us that through them we can achieve results," he said. But much more can be accomplished by all workers together through such a movement as can be realized through the state conference in Albany. We call on all unemployed workers' organizations, particularly to come to the front in support of this conference, and to take part in the preliminary conference Jan. 21 in New York."

**Gain Promise of New Gibson Jobs**  
Result of Vigorous Demand by Jobless

NEW YORK.—The Gibson Committee office at 23rd St. and Fourth Ave., called Organizer Hoffman of the Needle Trades Unemployed Council yesterday and apologized for and disclaimed responsibility for the police attack on the hundreds of unemployed needle workers before his office the day before. This crowd heroically fought the police, while the committee of the unemployed was inside demanding more jobs, no discrimination against Negroes and other things for the unemployed.

The Gibson Committee agent at 23rd St. and Fourth Ave. invited Hoffman to confer with him yesterday, and at the conference promised more jobs for workers already registered and to take up and give a definite answer soon to Hoffman's demand that food tickets be issued to those not given jobs, and handled through the Unemployed Council.

Negotiations will continue. Yesterday's results prove that thru struggle these demands can be won. The Needle Trades Unemployed Committee urges all jobless needle workers to report their cases to it at 140 West 36th St. or at 131 West 28th St.

Hoffman yesterday issued a statement in the name of the organized unemployed needle workers, enthusiastically endorsing the state conference in February and preliminary New York city conference Jan. 21 for unemployment insurance and labor legislation.

**Getting Relief**  
The Needle Trades Unemployed Council during the last two days has compelled the 125th St. and Second Ave. Home Relief Bureau to grant rent, relief and lunch for the school child of a Negro worker named Williams, and relief for Morris Marcus, Negro worker who has been kept waiting three weeks.

Home Relief Bureau at 149th St. has been made to grant relief to ten families, and the relief for two cases was won in Brooklyn.

## Unemployed Council in Brownsville Wins More Relief Cases

BROOKLYN.—A Negro janitress of 414 Livonia Ave., who was evicted by police and hired gangsters, appealed to the Brownsville Unemployed Council. Immediately a delegation went to the Home Relief Bureau in P. S. 150, Christopher and Belmont Aves., and got her a rent check right away, without a previous application. A delegation of unemployed painters from the Alteration Painters Union went to the Relief Bureau, although brutally attacked by the police, managed to secure relief for several members.

## Central Committee Calls for Support of "Daily"

Statement by the Central Committee, Communist Party of U.S.A.

COMRADES! Have you ever considered what would be the condition of our movement without the Daily Worker? Do you fully realize what the "Daily" means to you? With mass upheavals shaking the capitalist structure to its foundations, with the workers and farmers of the United States showing in action an increased determination to fight against capitalism, the "Daily" is now needed more than ever.

But at this moment of new battles between classes and states, in this period of transition to a new round of wars and revolutions, the Daily Worker faces the danger of suspension. Within the next few weeks there must be raised \$35,000. This campaign is of major importance—it must be made an inseparable part of all our campaigns.

**Bread for the Hungry**  
At this time in the United States there is one great problem that faces the workers, a problem that overshadows all others—bread for the hungry. The capitalists say we shall starve rather than cut down any part of their profits. They refuse unemployment relief, they scorn unemployment insurance demands. But they at the same time fear the increasing upsurge of the mass struggles against hunger that are covering this country from coast to coast and from Canada to the Gulf. They use their capitalist newspapers and their socialist newspaper supporters to sow illusions, to try to dupe the workers into patiently waiting and starving. They use every weapon of publicity to defeat the growing mass struggle against hunger and for jobs and bread. When, under pressure, the bosses and their government talk about unemployment insurance, it is only because they have to use new tricks to fool the workers.

In the same way the boss press tries to cover up the war conspiracies of American imperialism. By talking pacifism they try to make us believe that the actions of the United States in the war-torn zones of the world are dictated by a desire for peace; they try to cover up the fact that these actions are part of the preparations for a more monstrous, a more criminal war than the world has ever seen.

**Only "Daily" Fights for Toilers**  
Against the capitalist attempts to get out of their crisis by putting into effect their hunger and war program, there is only one daily paper in the English language that fights to defend the interests of the toiling masses. The Daily Worker is a fighting, revolutionary paper. Never, in any struggle, has the "Daily" considered the cost of fighting. The thing that determined the action of the "Daily" was never: Can we afford it? If it was necessary to flood a working class section with papers exposing the enemy and rallying workers to struggle, the "Daily" never hesitated. The struggle always comes first.

In the National Hunger March, in the great battles of the Negro share-croppers against their lynch masters in the South, the "Daily" has recently played a powerful part. The "Daily" has rallied masses to struggle. Its message has been one of fight! And only by fighting, only by mass struggle can the bosses be forced to retreat from their attempts to starve us.

In these and all other battles the Daily Worker points the way. Without the "Daily" many workers know they would not be getting even the wages or the relief that they get now. For you to improve your conditions and to be able

Send in your contribution at once and start work among your friends and shopmates with collection lists that you can get from the Daily Worker agent in your city, or directly from the "Daily" office. Organizations meeting this week should take up collections and bring them or send them to the "Daily" office without delay. Take up collections in shops. Make this a Daily Worker week! Workers in New York and vicinity, the Daily Worker district office, 50 E. 13th St., will be open all of today and tomorrow—bring your money there. Those outside of New York, T.S. funds by wire or air-mail!

## Smashing Victory of Charlotte St.; Rent Strikers Gain All Demands

NEW YORK.—A smashing victory has been won in the 3433 Charlotte St. rent strike, one of the bitterest and longest fought of all the more than a dozen strikes now going on in New York.

Yesterday at noon the landlord agreed with the House Committee of the strikers and with the 1490 Boston Road Unemployed Council to the following terms:

1. Recognition of the house committee.
2. Reduction of rent.
3. Landlord pays \$100 for expenses of moving back five families he had evicted during the strike.

The struggle at Charlotte St. involved at times as high as 5,000 pickets, clashes with the police, and roused the whole neighborhood. It is an example of what can be done. Hundreds gathered after the victory was announced yesterday and cheered themselves hoarse in a big open air meeting, then marched through Bronx streets waving strike banners and placards. They went to 1372 Franklin St., where another rent strike is going on, announced their victory and joined the picket line there.

The House Committee and the unemployed council call all workers to meet today at 9:30 at 1400 Boston Road, to go to the court at 161 St. and Brook Ave. where Jack Metz, arrested in the Charlotte St. strike, comes up for trial on an assault charge.

Daily Worker and Freiheit representatives spoke at the mass meeting yesterday. Yesterday afternoon police ordered the mass picket line stopped at 503 11th St. strike.

to defeat capitalism the Daily Worker is indispensable.

If you are still working, you have to strike to improve your conditions. The Daily Worker leads you in your strike struggles. You must resist the attacks of the bosses and their government on your picket lines, in your demonstrations. The Daily Worker helps to organize you into fighting unions and Unemployed Councils. You must fight against Negro discrimination, which is intended to split the ranks of the working class and to crush its struggles by intimidating and breaking one of its parts. The Daily Worker shows you how to unite, Negro and white workers, in every phase of your struggle. You must fight the attempts of the bosses to increase the taxes you are paying when you purchase the necessities of life. The Daily Worker explains to you the meaning of all these "sales-tax" schemes that are being turned out in the legislative mills of capitalism.

**Exposes War Preparations**  
You must fight against the encroachment of the American government against other countries, like the Philippines, Porto Rico, Cuba, the Hawaiian Islands, the Chinese Republic and others. The Daily Worker shows you how the government is preparing for war against other nations, in the first place against the Soviet Union, where the workers rule.

You must fight against discrimination and abuses heaped upon foreign-born workers. The Daily Worker explains to you the meaning of labor unity and helps unite all workers of whatever origin to fight against boss oppression and boss rule.

The farmers of the United States certainly need the Daily Worker in their struggles. It is the Daily Worker which has advanced the slogan, "No payment of rents, no payment of taxes, no foreclosures, no evictions, direct cash relief for the impoverished farmers!" It is the Daily Worker which carries correct and timely information about the mass resistance of the farmers to foreclosures and evictions.

**A Powerful Weapon**  
The Daily Worker is a powerful weapon against the capitalists, their government, their press, their police, courts, and jails. The Daily Worker is leading the workers towards a new life in which they will be the masters of all they have created.

The Daily Worker presents itself in a serious financial crisis. A paper of this kind cannot live on advertisements the way the capitalist and socialist papers do. It must live on its circulation alone, and this does not yet cover the expense of producing the paper. The Daily Worker is therefore compelled to turn to you, the thousands of toilers and friends, to enable it to exist. Only you can save your fighting paper. You are poor yourself, but you are many, and many of you must contribute something to keep the Daily Worker alive.

DON'T DELAY! RUSH AID! SAVE THE DAILY WORKER!  
CENTRAL COMMITTEE,  
COMMUNIST PARTY, U. S. A.

## FORCE RELIEF FOR 22 MORE FAMILIES

Mother Tells Bureau Where to Get Off

In spite of the police terror the Coney Island Unemployed Council, led by Mrs. Bessie Horn, could not be prevented from forcing Mr. Mellow, superintendent of the local Home Relief Bureau at 25th St. and Benson Ave., to immediately take care of 22 neglected cases "pending investigation."

The militant attitude of the demonstrators compelled him to promise to the elected committee of forty to promise to immediately hire 30 additional investigators to take care of the families.

Mrs. Lerner, mother of two children, whose husband, an ex-serviceman, has been unemployed over a year, filled an application Nov. 10, 1932. Patiently she waited for news. Her own husband had warned her against joining the Unemployed Council because Mr. Picceriolos, head of the War Veterans' Bureau of Borough Hall, had made them beautiful promises. At last, desperate, she appealed to the Unemployed Council who immediately took up her case and forced the Relief Bureau to give her a food ticket, pay her rent, electricity, gas and carfare for good measure.

When asked by Mr. Mallow: "Why did you come here with the Unemployed Council?" Mrs. Lerner sharply replied: "For more than seven weeks I've been calling here daily, waiting my feet out. What did I receive as an answer? Nothing but empty promises! But now that I've come with the council you are forced to pay attention to me at once!"

## "DAILY'S" CRITICAL STATE MAKES SUCCESSFUL DRIVE FOR \$35,000 ESSENTIAL

Comes in Midst of New Wave of Struggles of Toilers Throughout World

Workers and Sympathizers Must Rush Aid to Keep Fighting Paper Alive

Immediate action to raise \$35,000 to save the Daily Worker has been made necessary by the critical situation in which the "Daily" finds itself, a situation made worse by the fact that the last two financial drives failed to raise the amounts needed at the time. In the campaign conducted a year ago \$24,000

was raised, while last summer's drive produced only \$17,000—both far short of the goals set.

It is for this reason that the Central Committee has decided to throw all the resources of the Party into the present campaign, and to rally mass support in tens of thousands to prevent the Daily Worker from going under. This campaign cannot and MUST NOT fall short of its goal. At least \$35,000 must be raised if the workers' fighting "Daily" is to live.

**Comes in Midst of Great Struggles.**  
The present campaign is being launched at the moment when the ninth anniversary of the Daily Worker is being celebrated. It comes at a time when a new wave of wars and revolutions, strikes and heroic mass struggles is sweeping over the capitalist world. Imperialist wars rage in the far east and So. America. In Spain, in India, in Argentina the masses are engaged in revolutionary uprisings.

In the United States a new series of mass struggles has started. The heroic struggle of the miners of southern Illinois, the strike of 500 Detroit auto workers against a 20 per cent wage cut, the struggles against wage slashes now being organized by the steel and railroad workers; the fight of the unemployed for relief and unemployment insurance in the various cities of the country; the new awakening of the American farmers, as shown in the struggles against forced sales of their property in Iowa, Wisconsin and Pennsylvania, coming on the heels of the heroic struggle of the Negro share-croppers in Alabama—all these mark the new path of mighty class battles on which the American toilers have entered.

All over the capitalist world: hunger, misery, the workers fighting fiercely for the right to live—and in contrast: the country, covering one-sixth of the earth, where the workers have won not only the right to live, but the right to be masters of their own lives: the Soviet Union. Without the Daily Worker every one of these struggles would suffer and you, readers of the "Daily" would not even know that many of them are going on and would not be able to participate in and support them with full effectiveness. The capitalists rejoice when a financial crisis hits the "Daily"; the "socialists" and A. F. of L. leaders are filled with glee. They are hoping that the workers' great champion and leader will be forced out of existence. You have saved the Daily Worker before; more than ever it is necessary to come to its aid now. What will be your answer?

The New York quota is \$12,000. A case check will be made on the activities in each district and figures will be published twice a week, Wednesday and Saturday. From the amount sent in by each district and the per centage of the quota. Financial success is inevitable. If the \$35,000 needed now is raised, it can be followed by a successful circulation drive that will produce thousands of subs, then the Daily Worker will be put on its feet. On the job, workers, to save your "Daily!"

**U. S. military attaches in North China** hinted yesterday that Nanking's present lukewarm resistance to the Japanese invaders may take on the character of a real resistance should Japan continue to threaten the U. S. spheres of influence and investments in China. The U. S. military attaches in Peking are reporting a military problem of sufficient magnitude to delay indefinitely any possible intention of adventuring in a political or military way between the Yellow River and the Great Wall. The policy of the U. S. imperialists is to divert Japan towards the borders of the Soviet Union and away from Wall Street's loot in China.

**1,248 U. S. Agents in Area.**  
The U. S. Consulate at Peking issued statistics showing that, exclusive of the U. S. armed forces in North China, there are 1,248 agents of U. S. financial interests, including missionaries, in the regions affected, or likely to be affected, by the latest Japanese invasion of China. The proximity of the armed forces of the two imperialist rivals for supremacy in the Pacific and control of China already has created a number of tense situations, with increasing threats of provocative incidents.

**Invaders Capture Yungnapoo.**  
The Japanese are reported to have captured another strategic stronghold on the borders of Jehol Province, in the town of Yungnapoo. The Japanese entrance into the town was preceded by a murderous aerial and artillery bombardment which killed hundreds of civilians and wounded many others. Thirteen troop trains are reported rushing additional Japanese troops from Chinchow where Japanese troops have been concentrating for the past two months in preparation for the attack on Jehol Province.

Meanwhile, the League of Nations is maneuvering to prevent the reopening on Jan. 16 of the debate on the Manchurian question, in order to give Japan a free hand in its invasion of Jehol Province and drive towards the Soviet frontiers. The move to prevent further debate is sponsored by the French and British imperialists, who control the League.

**Koffsky Bros. Fur Dye Strike Helped By Iceland Workers**  
BROOKLYN.—Workers of the Koffsky Bros. fur dye shop at 470 Flushing Ave., are out on strike as a result of the extension of the campaign of the fur section of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union to organize the fur dyeing industry.

Splendid workers' solidarity was shown by the workers of the Iceland fur dye shop who recently won their strike under the leadership of the N.T.W.U., and who now came out to help the Koffsky Bros. strikers on the picket line.

**Church Yards Used by Homeless; Many Sleep in Stations**  
NEW YORK.—Passing a church yard at 88th and 4th Avenue, a woman worker reports, she saw four homeless unemployed trying to snatch some sleep on the cold stones and damp ground.

**BELGIUM WORKERS DEMONSTRATE.**  
BRUSSELS, Jan. 13. Numerous demonstrations throughout Belgium today indicated a fresh surge in the struggle against unemployment relief reductions, higher food taxes and depriving of married women from relief benefits.

## Greetings to "Daily" from Across the Sea

NEW YORK.—The following cables of greetings have been received by the Daily Worker on its Ninth Anniversary:

**MOSCOW, U.S.S.R., Jan. 13.—**We send our greetings on the Ninth Anniversary of the Daily Worker leading to victory the struggle of the American working class. Group of American Readers in Moscow.

**LONDON, Jan. 13.—**Warmest greetings to the Daily Worker on its Ninth Anniversary. The Daily Worker is the standard bearer of the class struggles of the workers and poor farmers, and the struggle of the Negro toilers for emancipation and self-determination, fighting along with the British workers against British and American imperialism. DAILY WORKER (British Communist Daily).

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WHAT'S ON - SATURDAY (Manhattan)

SCOTTSDALE Victory dance tonight at Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 13th St. Grand program. Chow Mein. Black and White Jazz Band. Announcements. H.D. HOUSEWARMING Party and Dance given by Post 101 Workers Ex-Servicemen League at 223 E. 10th St. Negro jazz orchestra. Entertainment. Italian and American food. Admission 25c.

CONCERT-DANCE given by Union Workers Center, 501 Prospect Ave., Bronx, Jan. 14, 8 p.m. at the ARTEF, 8 East 19th St. All invited. Reading of "The Mummy" with Boris Karloff.

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WHAT 'DAILY' READERS CAN DO IN DRIVE FOR \$35,000 TO SAVE PAPER

A program for activities on the part of readers, sympathizers and members of the Communist Party is contained in a statement of the Daily Worker Management Committee on the opening, today, of the campaign for \$35,000. The statement follows in part: "The new financial drive that we are launching today, the goal of which is to raise a minimum of \$35,000, will be successful only in so far as we are able to make the readers and the members of the Party conscious of the necessity and importance of such a campaign. But this is not enough."

MUST ENLIST MEMBERS OF MASS ORGANIZATIONS OF WORKERS. We must also enlist the members of the mass organizations sympathetic to our movement. It is only through the mobilization of all of our forces in this campaign that we will succeed in reaching not only the number of workers that are reached by the Daily itself and by the Party press as a whole, but the steadily growing masses that are reached by the influence of our Party, masses that do not yet come in contact with the Daily Worker but are participating in the daily struggles led by our Party.

Party members and sympathizers taking part in the campaign will stress many phases, for example: the necessity of broadening the circulation; the character of the Daily Worker as the central organ of the Communist Party; its role in mass campaigns (hunger march, local unemployed struggles, Scottsboro, trade union struggles, fight against unemployment, etc.); securing of the existence of the Daily through the increase of subscriptions; the necessity of increasing the steady income of the Daily through continuous donations, the improvements of the Daily through the building of real corps of workers' correspondents.

CITY CONFERENCES ARE ELECTING COMMITTEES. Many districts have called special united front conferences on a city scale. Other conferences are being held. These conferences are electing city committees composed of the representatives of the Party, mass organizations, individual supporters of the Daily Worker. "To assure the effectiveness of this campaign it is essential that the following steps be taken: "Mobilization of the Party thru special unit meetings in which the following tasks during the campaign will be assigned to Party members: "The collection of donations in the territory of the unit or among the workers of their shops. "UNITES SHOULD ARRANGE MEETINGS IN TERRITORIES. "The arrangements of special meetings by the units in their territories for popularizing the Daily Worker and the role of the Revolutionary press. Special meetings of mass organizations that participated in the United Front Conferences, at which members will also pledge themselves to go out for donations among the workers in their neighborhood, among the members of other organizations, will please themselves to call special meetings in their halls or in their neighborhoods; small discussion groups in the neighborhood for the popularization of the Daily Worker and the revolutionary press.

The same procedure applies to the forces of the left wing of the mass organizations led by the revolutionaries, trade unions, language mass organizations, unemployed councils, unemployed block committees, etc. ENTERTAINMENTS MUST BE ORGANIZED IN CAMPAIGN. "Special entertainments must be arranged under the guidance of the city committee during the time of the campaign. In this respect the city committees must spur the initiative of the committees in the mass organizations, etc. "In all the mass meetings, affairs, demonstrations, struggles that will take place during the time of the drive, leading Party comrades, leading members of the mass organizations, sympathetic elements to our movement, including sympathetic intellectuals, shall bring forward the importance of the Daily Worker Drive which must be connected with all the struggles that we are conducting in this period."

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AMUSEMENTS

COMRADES OF 1918 SAME DIRECTOR-PRODUCER-CAST AS "KAMEZADEPT" First Time English Dialogue Titles THE WORKERS Acme Theatre 14th Street and Union Square Cont. from 2 a.m.—Last show 10:30 p.m.

MATTO-GROSSO (GREEN JUNGLE HELL) First Real Sound Picture from Brazil

THE MUMMY with BORIS KARLOFF

THE MATCH KING with WARREN WILLIAM

THE MUMMY with BORIS KARLOFF

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PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTIZERS

N. Y. DAILY WORKER CITY COMMITTEE will meet SATURDAY, JAN. 14th 2 P. M. 50 EAST 13th St.

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WORKERS SCHOOL FORUM

ALBERT MOREAU OF ANTI-IMPERIALIST LEAGUE will lecture on "THE MEANING OF THE WARS IN LATIN AMERICA" SUNDAY, JANUARY 15th, AT 8 P. M. 35 East 12th Street

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ALBERT MOREAU OF ANTI-IMPERIALIST LEAGUE will lecture on "THE MEANING OF THE WARS IN LATIN AMERICA"

BRIGHTON BEACH

Units 6, 9, 11 of the Newly Organized Section 11 will present an AFFAIR JANUARY 15, 1933 3159 CONEY ISLAND AVE. All Proceeds for the "Daily"

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159 WEST 29TH ST. (Near 7th Avenue) 50c Haircut and Shave NO WAITING — 6 BARBERS

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LABOR UNION MEETINGS

HOUSEWRECKERS Independent Houseworkers Union invites all to debate with the AFL houseworkers local on the subject: "Which union protects the interests of the workers?" Debate is at 122 Second Ave., Sunday at 2:30 p.m.

LABOR UNION MEETINGS HOUSEWRECKERS

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GIVEN BY Downtown Branch, F. S. U. at 216 EAST 14th STREET Good Program "Jim Phillips Song Recital" ADMISSION 25c INCLUDING ENTERTAINMENTS

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ICOR Membership Drive

THE ICOR is carrying on an active campaign of registering the whole membership for the year 1933. An extensive campaign is also being carried on to recruit new members. Every friend of the Jewish colonization in the U.S.S.R. should join the ICOR. Membership \$1 per year, which includes subscription to the "Icor Monthly". Join the Icor, help the Jewish Pioneers in Biro-Bidjan and learn all about the situation of the Jews in every country in the world. ICOR, 799 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, ROOM 314

Daily Worker District Office

MOVED from 5TH FLOOR to the GROUND FLOOR (in the store) 35 E. 12th Street The Office Will Be Open SATURDAY to 5 P. M. and SUNDAY to 2 P. M.

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For Mass Meetings, Entertainments, Balls, Weddings and Banquets 66-68 E. 4th St. New York

DR. WILLIAM BELL

OPHTHOMETRIST 106 E. 14th St., near 4th Av.



A worker reading his fighting paper, the Daily Worker, in his home.

# The Socialist Press in Service of Capitalism

By H. M. WICKS.

IN the nine years of its existence the DAILY WORKER has carried on a struggle against the trickery and deceptions of the socialist press. In the course of these nine years there have been times when the anti-working class activity of the socialist press (which reflects the leadership of the Socialist Party) was not clearly exposed. For example, during the Passaic strike of 1926 Norman Thomas and other leaders of the S. P. were regarded as honest, but confused individuals who were actually concerned about defending the interests of the working class.

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# THE DAILY WORKER

SUNDAY, JANUARY 13, 1934

## BANKERS SEEK TO PROP TOTTERING GERMAN OIL TRUST'S OPEN SHOP GUILTY OF DISASTER

Here is "The Daily"! In the first issue of the "Daily Worker," Feb. 3, 1932, we wrote, "This is the first issue of The Worker, in the advance spirit of the Daily Worker."

DEATH FOR 40, INJURE MANY AT PEKIN, ILL. Rockefeller Concern Smashed Workers' Organization

### THREE BANKERS GO TO BERLIN



U. S. AIDS WALL STREET DOLLAR PLOT Great Fear of Labor's Growing Discontent in Europe

Only the monumental developments of the past few years will reveal the tremendous significance of this great historic achievement.

A giant is born! A new voice is raised, battling for the workers and farmers of America, carrying the promise of many more such voices; of many Communist Daily's to come!

Not only in Russia, in Germany, in Italy, in the Scandinavian countries, in Czechoslovakia, in France, in Mexico, and in a host of other lands, but in those countries where the English language dominates so well, the Communist message will now spread daily among the working, militant class of the exploited in the cities and on the land.

The Daily is born! It comes to enlighten and call the many to struggle! The Daily Worker is the voice of the whole working class!

The Daily has already aroused its enemies. The labor leaders of the established order, joined with the big business interests, the bankers, the landlords, the industrial and agricultural magnates, in a declaration of the National Civil Federation, have proclaimed the workers and farmers against it.

But we have no fears. The bankers have declared the Daily the enemy, even before its first issue appeared. They know they have cause to fear The Daily. They know it will give the standards of a real struggle against the foe who will play the many, and leave them in submission. They know The Daily is a challenge to the continuance of their rule and their rule.

We have no fears because we know that the workers and farmers of the United States will rally in support of the Daily to increase its membership.

The Daily appears in Chicago led by the expression of the oppressed workers and farmers of the whole nation. Its appearance is the beginning of a new era in the history of the workers because they will recognize in it their champion. It will be hailed by the agonizing tillers of the soil.

Rockefeller Concern Smashed Workers' Organization

DEATH FOR 40, INJURE MANY AT PEKIN, ILL. Rockefeller Concern Smashed Workers' Organization

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The first page of the first issue of the Daily Worker, Jan. 13, 1934. The cartoon is by Robert Minor.

# Nine Years of the "Daily Worker" in the Struggles of American Labor

How Far Has the 'Daily' Fulfilled Tasks Set by Communist International?

By BILL DUNNE

THE first issue of the Daily Worker, January 13, 1934, published the greetings of the Communist International to the first Communist daily in the English language.

The message from the Communist International gave the perspective and tasks for the Central Organ of our Party (then called the Workers Party) as follows:

"The issues confronting the Workers Party and the American workers and farmers are so great that The Daily Worker must become a power. It must become the expression of all the oppressed workers and the rebellious farmers in the country. It must be the leader in the struggle against American capitalism, which is consolidating its forces for fresh assaults on the working-class.

"The Daily Worker must take up the struggle in the trade unions. It must fight against the open shop drive, which the American employers will soon renew with increased vigor. It must unflinchingly demand the freedom of the speech, speech and assembly. It must fight for the protection of the youth of the country and against the exploitation of child labor, which is a disgrace to the American workers. It must mobilize the women and mothers of the working-class of America against the shameful robbery of their toil and that of their children. It must conduct an unremitting struggle against the capitalist press, which is a powerful weapon in the hands of the employers. It must expose the sham of the church, which is a tremendous force in America. It must unflinchingly raise the flag of the class struggle on the economic and political field and rally the workers and farmers to the struggle for the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of a Workers and Farmers Government in the United States.

"The Daily Worker must mobilize the working-class of America against the new plans of American imperialism. After gaining the hegemony in America by intrigue, plot and military intervention, American imperialism has turned its face to China, which soon will feel the power of American gold and American arms. Europe is to be the next victim. Germany, bleeding and broken, her workers impoverished and enslaved, is to be reduced to a wheel in the big American machine of plunder. The Workers Party and The Daily Worker must call on the American workers and farmers to prevent this savage act. For in the background stands Soviet Russia, which American imperialism once more would attack.

Worker in its first issue emphasized the struggles confronting its Central Organ and the fact that its support would come only from the toilers. The editorial said:

"Tremendous struggles confront the Daily! It will not weaken before them! It will grow in the fight, because with each new struggle new masses of workers and farmers will recognize the Daily as theirs and they will rally behind it."

As the Daily Worker goes into the tenth year of its existence, a tenth year which coincides with the fourth year of the worst economic crisis in the history of both American and world capitalism; a tenth year which coincides with the growing decline and decay of capitalism, putting the greatest responsibilities upon the Communist Party of the United States, and all other sections of the Communist International, it would serve no self-congratulatory merely because we have kept our Central Organ alive for nine years, although this is no mean achievement; that growth in its influence has been great; that it serves the Party and the masses better as the "collective organ"; that there has been improvement in its political content; that from agitation and propaganda it has developed considerably as a paper guiding and directing the work and struggles of the Party and the masses.

THIS would not be the correct approach to the question of the role of the Daily Worker today as the "collective organ" of the Party and the masses, as Lenin described the role of the Communist press. Precisely because the capitalist offensive presses ever heavier upon the ranks of the working class and toiling farmers; precisely because millions upon millions of toilers in the imperialist and colonial countries are viewing the sharp contrast between capitalism in its twilight and the onward march of the Soviet Union, and are drawing the revolutionary conclusions from it, precisely because new fresh forces of the working class and its allies are challenging the right of capitalism to live longer at the price of their increasing misery, it is clear that achievements of the Daily Worker which would have been something to be hailed with the greatest satisfaction in 1924 are entirely inadequate today.

THE SITUATION IN 1924

In 1924 American capitalism was overcoming a slight slump and preparing for the mad rush to the peak of 1929 from which it crashed into the present crisis. The leadership of the American Federation of Labor had not yet completed its full circle of treachery. It had just launched its scheme of class collaboration and "worker-management-cooperation"—its program for the period of "prosperity." The leadership still had a long grip on the union membership. Its program of betrayal of the unorganized and its closer linking to the government were only beginning to be understood by the masses. It was the era of great labor banks. The A. F. of L. leadership had as yet no need of the complicated demagogic maneuvers they are now forced to enter into in the attempt to retain their influence.

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THE SITUATION IN 1924

FOR EVERYDAY ECONOMIC INTERESTS OF MASSES

We stand today before the task of winning the masses before the victorious struggle against the ever-increasing danger of a new world imperialist war, of organizing the mass defense of the Soviet Union, of the Chinese revolution.

"The main link which the Communist Parties must seize upon in solving this problem, is the struggle for the everyday economic and political interests of the broad masses, against increasing poverty, against oppression, violence and terror... only by relying on the everyday interests of the masses can the Communist Parties defend and strengthen the position of the working class, and lead it up to ever higher forms of struggle and to decisive battles for the dictatorship of the proletariat."

It is from this detailed estimate of the Communist tasks that we must make our estimate of how far the Daily Worker has succeeded in carrying through its mission to rally the workers and farmers to the struggle for the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of a Workers and Farmers Government in the United States, as set forth in the greeting of the Communist International to the Daily Worker on the occasion of its first issue in 1924.

REALISING the nature of the tasks facing the Party and its Central Organ in this period, the resolution of the Fourth Plenum of the Central Committee in May, 1932, following a detailed examination of the Daily Worker, stated:

"The Daily Worker must be made a Communist mass paper through (Continued on Page 6)



Lenin reading the "Pravda", central organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

# Outstanding Events in the Life of V. I. Lenin

Leader of World's Toilers Devoted Lifetime to Fight for Liberation of Masses

Compiled by ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG

April 2, 1870—V. I. Ulyanov (Lenin) born in Simbirsk, capital city of province of same name. His father, I. N. Ulyanov, was head of the public schools of the province. Simbirsk is now called Ulyanovsk.

August, 1879—Enters High School. May 20, 1887—Execution of Alexander, Lenin's older brother for participation in the attempt on the life of Tsar Alexander III. June 22, 1887—Graduates from High School. Aug. 25, 1887—Matriculates at Law School of Kazan University. Dec. 17, 1887—Arrested with 40 other students of Kazan University for participation at an illegal meeting.

Dec. 19, 1887—Expelled from the university and banished to live in a village with his grandfather. Fall, 1888—Permitted to return to Kazan, though not to the university, joins Marxist circle and studies "Capital". Oct. 5, 1888—Refused permission to go abroad to continue studies. Fall, 1889—Continues his theoretical studies of Marxism and lectures to youth circles of Samara to which his family moved. Petitions Ministry of Education for permission to take law examination, which is refused. The minister marked the petition "to enquire from educational and police authorities. He is a bad man."

Nov. 27, 1891—Receives law degree, having passed with honors special examinations which he was finally allowed to take at St. Petersburg University. 1892—Admitted to the Bar and allowed to practice law before the courts of Samara. Continues his Marxist studies and lectures before Marxist circles. 1893—Writes first work, "New Economic Tendencies in Peasant Life". Comes to live and practice law in St. Petersburg. Delivers lectures in Social-Democratic circles. 1894—Actively participates in Social-Democratic organization. Joins propagandist group. Teaches in workers' circles. Writes first large work "Who are the 'Friends of the People' and 'How they Fight the Social-Democrats', a polemic against the Populists who were attacking Marxism. Reads a paper on "Reflection of Marxism in Bourgeois Literature" before a group of leading Marxists in Petersburg. January, 1895—Leads in preparatory work for the unification of Social-Democratic groups of workers into a central organization.

May-September, 1895—Contributes to collective volume "Materials Characterizing Our Economic Development." Leaves for Switzerland to establish connections with the group "Liberation of Toil" (Plekhanov, Axelrod, etc.). Meets Kautsky in Berlin, Lafargue in Paris, and studies writings in the libraries of those cities. November, 1895—Upon return to Russia, heads central S.-D. organization in Petersburg, leads in the agitation and propaganda among factory workers, writes leaflets, contributes articles and writes pamphlet dealing with fines enforced upon workers. Dec. 20, 1895—Arrested in St. Petersburg. 1896—While in prison keeps in contact with S.-D. organization, writes leaflets and articles which are smuggled out and published. Prepared the outline for an extensive study of the development of capitalism in Russia. Feb. 10, 1897—Exiled by Imperial decree to Siberia for three years. May 20, 1897—Arrived at village Shushenskoye, Yenisey province where he settles to live. Continues contact with S.-D. organizations in Russia and abroad, writes pamphlets, articles and works on "Development of Capitalism in Russia."

1898—While in exile in Siberia, elected editor of official Party organ, "Bobotsheya Gazeta" by First Congress of the Russian Social-Democratic Labor Party. July 22, 1898—N. K. Krupskaya and Lenin are married. Sept.-Oct., 1898—Completes "Development of Capitalism in Russia" and translates the "Theory and Practice of Trade Unionism" by Sidney and Beatrice Webb. 1899—Continues literary activity and corresponds with leading Marxists in exile in Siberia regarding questions of program, building of Party in Russia, and the establishment of a central Party organ abroad. Feb. 11, 1900—Ends exile and returns to European Russia. June 3, 1900—Arrested in Petersburg, but released after ten days. July 29, 1900—Leaves for Germany to begin publication in Munich of the first revolutionary Marxist periodical publication, "The Iskra."

Dec., 1900—Writes "What Is To Be Done?". July to August, 1903—Participates at Second Congress of Social-Democratic Party held in Brussels and London where the split between Bolsheviks and Mensheviks takes place with Lenin as leader of the first. Nov. 20, 1905—Returns to Petersburg during the first Russian Revolution. May 9, 1907—Goes to London to attend the Fifth Congress of the Party and remains abroad. August, 1914—Outbreak of war finds Lenin in Galicia where he had gone to be nearer to Russia. Arrested and deported to Switzerland. Sept. 5-8, 1915—Actively participated at the Zimmerwald Conference of internationalist socialist elements where he leads the left wing. March 15, 1917—News of the overthrow of the Tsar and the establishment of a provisional government in Petrograd reached Lenin in Zurich. March 20-April 8, 1917—Lenin writes "Letters from Afar" giving his position on the nature of the February Revolution and the tasks before the Russian working class. April 16, 1917—Arrives in Petrograd and is received at the station by large delegations of workers and soldiers. April-May, 1917—Attends Bolshevik Conference, at which his program and policies regarding the Russian Revolution are accepted. July-November, 1917—Lives in hiding, moving from place to place, but keeps in constant touch with Bolshevik leaders. Writes for the Party press and to the Central Committee urging preparation for armed uprising. Nov. 6, 1917—Returns disguised to Smolny Institute, headquarters of the Bolshevik Party and assumes direct leadership of final preparations for armed uprising. Nov. 7, 1917—Kerensky government overthrown, and power passes into the hands of the Soviets. Soviet government organized with Lenin as chairman of the Council of People's Commissars. August 30, 1918—Attempt on his life made by member of the Socialist-Revolutionary Party while he was leaving a factory meeting. The wound inflicted by the revolver shot, although serious, healed and Lenin was able to return to work. March 2, 1919—Opens First Congress of Communist International. December 1919—First illness. May 26, 1922—Partial paralytic stroke. November 13, 1922—Recovers sufficiently to be able to address Fourth Congress of the Communist International on "The New Economic Policy and the Perspectives of the World Revolution." Nov. 20, 1922—Speaks at the plenary session of the Moscow Soviet which proves to be his last public appearance. Jan. 21, 1924—V. I. Lenin, the founder of the first Soviet state and the greatest teacher and leader of the world's workers since Marx and Engels, died at Gorki, near Moscow.

\* Based upon material prepared for the Lenin's Collected Works by the Marx-Engels-Lenin Institute.

THE great achievements of socialist construction in the Soviet Union, the completion of the first Five-Year Plan and the launching of the second Five-Year Plan which will lead to the abolition of classes and the building of a classless society, is one of the mightiest revolutionizing forces in the world.

LENIN ON THE INTELLECTUALS

THE most important thing at the present time is to get rid of the prejudice of the bourgeois intellectuals that only special officials, entirely dependent on capital by their whole social position, can carry on the administration of the state."

—From Will the Bolsheviks Remain State Power? by Lenin. Little Lenin Library, Volume 13.

THE Central Committee of our Party speaking through the Daily

THE headquarters in Moscow of the official organ of the Soviet government, "Izvestia". Hundreds of thousands of workers read this paper daily.

# MY FIRST MEETING WITH LENIN IN 1922

## Germanetto, Italian Revolutionary Leader, Writes of Him in Vivid Memoirs

By G. GERMETNETTO

AS soon as I came out of prison I got a letter from the Executive Committee of the Party, telling me that I had been elected one of the delegates to the IV Congress of the Comintern and the II—of the Comintern.

The Party decided that the delegates should endeavor to get legal passports to go abroad. I went to the prefecture of the police. The commissioner was pleasantly surprised.

"So you want to go abroad? I should think that would be quite a good thing, really. Do you intend to stay there?"

"Yes, of course!" I replied.

He beamed at me.

"One less of these," he evidently thought.

"Will it take a long time to get a passport?"

"No, no! come in about three days' time."

In three days' time I called round and strange to say—was handed a foreign passport! It was obvious that the commissioner was in a hurry to get me off. He was extremely polite, and wished me a pleasant journey.

"And your colleagues won't try to play any tricks with me at the frontier?"

"Oh, how could you think of such a thing!"

### MY "CRIME" IS DISCOVERED

For the few days that remained until my departure for Russia I lived in a state of feverish anxiety. I was still afraid that something might happen to prevent me. One morning a policeman attached to the Labor Bureau came to me and said:

"The commissioner wants to speak to you immediately."

My heart seemed to stop beating. "That's my trip knocked on the head!"

It appeared to be as follows: Among the "crime" committed by me as a journalist, was that of *less-majeste* (insulting the king). This was what I was called up for now.

It had happened at the end of August, 1922. The "Stefani," the government telegraph agency, had announced in the most florid language a few days previously that "Our well-beloved monarch will present yesterday at the fire which took place in the hut of a poor mountaineer. Instead of worrying about his own personal safety, His Majesty actually tried to help the unfortunate victims."

The entire Italian press had sentimentalized about this as if it was a tremendously important event. I made some inquiries and wrote a short paragraph for our paper. I remarked that the king had not appeared even one bucket of water on the fire, and that even if he had, he was well rewarded for anything like over-time work, since his pay was 60,000,000 lire per annum. The firemen, who really risk their lives: receive much less than the king, and when they are killed at work—as often happens, "Stefani" does not think it worth while even to mention their names. The article was signed "Copper-beard."

"THE KING WAS OFFENDED"

It appeared now that the king had been offended by this. The commissioner advised me to admit that I was the author. I denied it.

"We know perfectly well that you are 'Copper-beard,'" the commissioner said.

"You don't know anything of the kind!" I protested, frightened for the first time: after all, Russia and the Congress and Lenin were at stake!

"You haven't the courage to admit it!" the commissioner taunted me.

"Oh, I know that trick. 'Don't lose your self-respect and things like that.' You won't catch me with that sign, comrade!" I had already got myself well in hand. "You'd better tell me, if you have read the incriminating article, does it really correspond to the truth? Although I'm not the author, I'm quite ready to be confronted with the offended person!"

"I forbid you to speak in such a tone about His Majesty!" exclaimed the commissioner, and let me go with that.

I could hardly restrain myself from turning somersaults in the street.

In three days' time I went away with three or four comrades.

them! And now I was to see him, to speak to him. . . .

MOSCOW streets were crowded with processions of workers. A forest of banners, greetings, music. Exciting welcomes in the factories, the clubs, the barracks! We were bewildered, shaken!

It was a holiday. Endless processions before the Grand-stand in the Red Square. The human wave flowed past for hours before its leaders, and greeted the foreign guests. Who of us in the thin overcoats made for the mild climate of Rome, Genoa or Naples, felt the cold! Our hearts beat fast, our cheeks burned, our eyes shone!

Then the solemn opening of the congress of the Comintern in the Kremlin, the sounds of an international, sung in 50 different tongues. . . .

We waited impatiently for the day when Lenin was to speak; to see him, to hear him, to shake his hand, and tell him of the feelings that burned in us.

### I MEET LENIN

And I met him. . . . It was one of those countless corridors of the Kremlin. There was so much I wanted to say to him, and I forgot it all, and could only say:

"Good day, Comrade Lenin!"

"Good day, comrade!" he held out his hand. "Are you French?" We had spoken in French. "No, I'm an Italian," I said in Italian. "I speak a little Italian," he went on in that tongue. A crowd of delegates surrounded us.

Later on I went with the other Italian delegates to see Lenin. One of us, a Neapolitan worker, was supposed to make a speech of greeting to the workers of his factory. When he saw Lenin, he got so excited that he could not speak a word. He just gripped Lenin's hand and cried: "Lenin was extremely embarrassed."

When Lenin mounted the platform, the hall shook with applause. All the delegates rose and applauded. Then we sang the "International."

I remember his eyes. He had a peculiarly attentive, sharp glance. I saw him once more in the Kremlin, after a meeting. He spoke in German, slowly, plainly. And I did not know German and waited impatiently for the interpreter to translate for us.

THE IV Congress of the Comintern has a particular importance for our Communist Party. It brought to light Bordiga's differences of opinion with the majority of the Italian delegates. The Italian question was discussed very fully at the commission. I remember the long night meetings, the struggle, the doubts and at last—the voting, when Bordiga, who represented the ultra-left tendency in our Party, proved to be in the minority. This took place in the throne room of the Kremlin. That evening I was chairman. It was no easy thing to keep order at such an important meeting, especially with Italians present. It was then that our Party, only just freed from the ultra-left elements, was beginning the complicated and difficult work of new guidance, of the thorough inculcation of Comintern principles into the Party.

Nearly seven years have passed since then. Now our Party, born out of the struggle, has grown and is tempered in the battle with fascism. It has lost many fighters from its ranks, but new ones have taken their places, and the Party has remained faithful at its post. It is the only party in Italy that has withstood the storm and continues the struggle with the fascists. It owes much of its strength and endurance to the guidance of the Comintern.

Lenin took an active part in the discussion of the Italian problem.

From "The Autobiography of An Italian Barber," by Giovanni Germanetto, published in "International Literature," No. 1.

"Pravda" Satirizes Boss Press Slanders

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT ON THE JOB

LOUD EXPLOSIONS WERE HEARD NEAR MOSCOW THIS MORNING. IT IS FEARED THAT ANOTHER 100 EXECUTIONS HAVE TAKEN PLACE.

"THE CLOTHING SITUATION IS DESPERATE. MANY PEOPLE LIVE THE 'HUNGER' OF STARK NAKED."



Cartoon reproduced from "Pravda," ridiculing the "special correspondence" from Moscow concocted by capitalist press reporters as part of the campaign of slander against the Soviet Union.

## Foremost Leninist



Joseph Stalin, General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, under whose leadership the first Five-Year Plan has been successfully completed.

### DOAK-VICTIM WRITES FROM ELLIS ISLAND; WILL LIVE IN USSR

NEW YORK—From his confinement in Ellis Island, just before his departure to the Soviet Union, Joe Scovio, militant Italian worker who has been persecuted for working-class activities, writes a letter in which he describes his case, and sends greetings to the workers in this country. The letter follows:

"In a few days I must leave this 'land of the free,' a deportee, because I believed, and practiced my belief, that the workers have certain rights which we must not permit the capitalists to deprive us of. I am saying farewell to the comrades with whom I have fought side by side in the struggle for the rights of the workers. I shall bring to the workers of the Soviet Union the greetings of the workers of the U. S.

"On December 28, 1931, the Common Council of the city of North Tonawanda, N. Y., held a special meeting for the purpose of adopting a vicious ordinance forbidding all working-class gatherings, sales of literature, etc. Any property owner renting his property for such purposes was made liable under this measure to a suspension of license for a period of six months and a fine of \$500 to \$1,000.

"A mass delegation, under the leadership of the Unemployed Council, packed the town hall in protest against this measure. The entire police force was mobilized against the workers by the Mayor and the Chief of Police.

"These thugs in uniform viciously attacked the workers, with the result that two workers were sent to the hospital and six, including two women, were arrested. All were convicted and given sentences ranging from 90 days for the women to one year for another worker and myself.

"After serving the year in the Monroe County Pen, I was not released but held for deportation. Thanks to the fight put up by the workers, under the leadership of the International Labor Defense, Doak was forced to give me voluntary leave instead of deporting me to the murderous Fascists in Italy.

"I am being deported in spite of the fact that I entered the country legally, have lived in the city of Buffalo for twenty years, and my wife and three children were all born here, now being left destitute.

"I am sorry to go knowing that I leave so much work undone. My wish is that those of you remaining behind redouble your efforts, increase the struggles, and draw in new workers. Through your efforts, before very long, I hope to be able to rejoin my family in Buffalo under the regime of a Soviet Union of America."

Joe Scovio.

## The Same Everywhere for Me

(A Negro Worker Speaks.)  
By LANGSTON HUGHES

It is the same everywhere for me: On the docks at Sierra Leone, In the cotton fields of Alabama, In the diamond mines of Kimberly, On the coffee-hills of Haiti, The banana lands of Central America, The streets of Harlem, And the cities of Morocco and Tripoli.

BLACK:  
Exploited, beaten and robbed,  
Shot and killed,  
Blood running into  
Dollars,  
Pounds  
Francs  
Pesetas  
Lire

For the wealth of the exploiters—  
Blood that never comes back to me again.  
Better that my blood  
Runs into the deep channels of Revolution,  
Runs into the strong hands of Revolution,  
Stains all flags red,  
Drives away from  
Sierra Leone  
Kimberley  
Alabama  
Haiti  
Central America  
Morocco  
Tripoli.

AND all the black lands everywhere  
The force that kills,  
The power that robs  
And the greed that does not care.

BETTER that my blood makes one with the blood  
Of all the struggling workers of the world—  
Till every land is free of  
Dollar robbers  
Pound robbers  
Franc robbers  
Peseta robbers  
Lire robbers  
Life robbers

Until the Red Armies of the International proletariat,  
Their faces black, white, olive, yellow, brown,  
Tie to raise the blood-red flag that  
Never will come down!

## Mother Mooney in England

(William Taylor, the author of this article, a young Negro organizer of the I. L. D. in Connecticut, accompanied Mrs. Mooney to England, where they presented the Mooney and Scottsboro cases to the English workers in four meetings held in London. He returned to the U. S. with her. Both were delegates to the I. L. D. 4th World Conference against the International Aid in Moscow Nov. 10 to 25.—Editor's Note.)

IN London and Paris, the workers greeted us with tremendous enthusiasm. The issues of Scottsboro and Tom Mooney are well known to the workers of England and France. They have repeatedly expressed their solidarity with the Negro and white workers of the United States in huge meetings of protest against these two monstrous frame-ups.

While we were in Paris, word came to us that the Home Office of the English government, under the tremendous pressure of the workers of England, had rescinded its previous decision to refuse Mother Mooney a visa to visit that country. The workers of Paris hailed this tremendous victory, which obtained wide publicity in the English and continental press.

WARMLY RECEIVED IN LONDON

London greeted us with great meetings, arranged by the Friends of the Soviet Union, the English Anti-War Committee, the International Labor Defense and the Communist Party. At each of these meetings, Mother Mooney spoke, telling the workers of the struggles of her brothers in America against imperialist oppression of the Negro and white workers of the United States, as symbolized by the imprisonment of her son, Tom, and the attempt to legally lynch the Scottsboro boys. At each of these meetings, also, I spoke, telling of the background of the Scottsboro case, and the national oppression of the Negroes in this country.

## Comrades



Lenin talking with a worker on the street in Moscow. Photo was taken in 1919.

### SOVIET AMBASSADOR TO ITALY IS DEAD; WAS OLD BOLSHEVIK

MOSCOW.—The former Ambassador of the Soviet Union to Italy, Comrade Kursky, has died in Moscow of blood poisoning. Everything possible was done to save his life, but his constitution had already been undermined by diabetes and the efforts of the doctors were unsuccessful.

Comrade Kursky spent his whole life in the service of the revolutionary proletariat. In 1895 as a 19 year old youth he was arrested by the Czarist police in connection with student activities. After the completion of his studies he continued his underground party work and in 1905 he was in the ranks of the armed insurrectionaries. During the February revolution he was the chairman of the Council of Soldiers Deputies of the Fourth Army. During the October revolution he was a member of the Revolutionary Committee of Odessa. Later on he became People's Commissar for Justice and organized the first People's Courts in Moscow. He devoted considerable study to the questions of law and legal procedure and was Director of the Institute for the Codification of Soviet Law and editor and contributor of numerous journals and other scientific publications.

### GUARDING INTERESTS OF THE MASSES

ONCE power has passed to the Soviets, the resistance of the bourgeoisie will result in scores and hundreds of workers and peasants "watching," supervising, controlling and testing every single capitalist for the interests of the workers and peasants will demand struggle against the capitalists' deception of the people."

—From The Threatening Catastrophe and How to Fight It, by V. I. Lenin. Little Lenin Library, Vol. 11.

"Practice without theory is blind—Theory without practice is barren."  
—STALIN.

# MEMOIRS OF LENIN TOLD BY KRUPSKAYA

## Personal Reminiscences of the Leader of the World Proletarian Revolution

By NADEZHDA K. KRUPSKAYA

The following are excerpts from Volume II of "Memoirs of Lenin," by his widow and co-worker. The book will be made available soon by International Publishers.

AFTER our arrival in Petrograd, I saw little of Ilyich (Lenin). He was working at the Central Committee and in Pravda, and attending meetings.

On April 18 (May 1) Ilyich took part in the May Day demonstration and spoke both on the Okhta and on the field of Mars. I did not hear him as I was so ill that day I could not get up. When Ilyich returned was surprised at his excited appearance. When we lived abroad we generally paraded on May Day, but May Day by police permission is one thing, and the May Day of the revolutionary masses, the masses of the workers who were crowding on the sidewalk greeted the demonstration. "Let us go," called one young working woman to another. "Let us go, we will march all night!" Another crowd wearing hats and bowlers towards the workers' demonstration; they were greeted by other people with the same headgear on the sidewalk. The workers predominated nearer the Nevsky Gate, but nearer to Morskaya Street and Poitevsky Bridge the bowlers and hats were more numerous. The story was passing from mouth to mouth of how Lenin had bribed the workers with German gold and now all were following him. "We must beat Lenin!" shouted a stylishly dressed girl. "Kill all these scoundrels," someone in a bowler roared. Class against class! The working class stood for Lenin.

THE APRIL CONFERENCE

From April 24th to the 29th the All-Russian Conference, known as the April Conference, which finally united the Bolsheviks, took place. A hundred and fifty delegates attended. A new Central Committee was elected. The questions that were discussed were of extraordinary importance, viz., the political situation, the war, preparation for organizing the anti-Imperialist front, the national question, the agrarian question, and the Party program.

I REMEMBER particularly Ilyich's speech on the political situation. The most outstanding thing in this speech was the way it clearly revealed Ilyich's attitude to the class struggle. Thereafter we observed how the masses lived and what they thought: "There is no doubt that, as a class, the proletariat and semi-proletariat are not interested in the war. They are influenced by tradition and deception. They still have political illusions. Therefore our task is that of patiently explaining. Our principles remain intact, we do not make the slightest compromise; yet we cannot approach these masses as we approach the social-chauvinists. These latter have deceived the masses. We never been socialists, they have not the slightest conception of socialism, they are just awakening to political life. But their class consciousness is growing and broadening with extraordinary rapidity. One must explain to the masses them with explanations, and this is now the most difficult task, particularly for a party that yesterday was underground."

"Many of us, myself included," said Ilyich in his speech, "have had occasion to address the masses, particularly the soldiers, and it seems to me that even when everything is explained to them from the point of view of class interests, there is still one thing in our posi-

tion that they cannot fully grasp, namely, in what way we intend to finish the war. In what way we think it possible to bring the war to an end. The masses are in a maze of misapprehension, there is an absolute lack of understanding as to our stand; that is why we must be particularly clear in this case."

In approaching the masses, we must give concrete answers to all questions.

"We must be able to carry on the work of explanation," said Ilyich, "not only among the proletariat, but also among wide sections of the petty bourgeoisie. . . ."

"Speaking of control, Vladimir Ilyich said: 'To control, one must have power. If the broad masses of the petty-bourgeois bloc do not understand this, we must have the patience to explain it to them, but under no circumstances must we tell them an untruth.' Ilyich did not resort to demagoguery, and this was felt by the soldiers and peasants who spoke to him. But confidence cannot be won at once. Even in such a time of excitement, Ilyich retained his sober and clear thought: 'So far we are in the minority; the masses do not trust us yet. We can wait; they will side with us when the government reveals its true nature.' Ilyich had many talks with soldiers and peasants, and even at those times when he had little evidence of trust, but he had no illusions: 'The proletarian party would be guilty of the most grievous error if it shaped its policy on the basis of subjective desires where organization is required. We cannot assert that the masses will side with us in this case our motto should be: caution, caution, caution. To base our proletarian policy on over-confidence means to condemn it to failure.'"

IN CONCLUDING his speech on the political situation Ilyich said: "The Russian Revolution has created the Soviets. No bourgeois country has or can have such state institutions. No Socialist revolution can function with any other state power. The Soviets of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies must seize power not for the purpose of building an ordinary, bourgeois republic, nor for the purpose of introducing Socialism immediately. The latter could not be accomplished. What, then is the purpose? They are the Soviets who must take the first concrete steps toward introducing Socialism, steps that can and should be taken. In this case fear is the greatest enemy. The masses should be convinced that these steps must be taken immediately, that otherwise the power will fall into the hands of the Soldiers' Deputies would be devoid of meaning, and would offer nothing to the people."

And further, Ilyich spoke of the immediate tasks before the Soviets. Private ownership of land must be abolished. There must be no power locally means. "I shall conclude by referring to the speech that made the strongest impression on me. I heard a coal-miner deliver a remarkable speech. Without using a single bookish word, he told how the question as to whether or not they should have a president. They seized the mine, and the important question to them was how to keep the cables intact so that production might not be interrupted. There came the question of bread, of which there was a scarcity. Now this is a real program of the revolution, not derived from books. This is a real seizure of power locally."

## WORKERS GREET THE "DAILY" ON ITS NINTH ANNIVERSARY

PHILADELPHIA		GREETINGS FROM INDIVIDUALS		Educational Workers League, N Y C		Unit 11, Section 8, Brooklyn, N Y	
Strawberry Mansion Leonard Bieri	2.00	Mike Almaz, Canton, O., List 50	2.00	Local 8, Painters Local 261	3.00	Unit 8, Section 6, Brooklyn, N Y	2.50
Womens League Kate Gross	1.00	I. Grudnichov, Cleveland, O., List 179	2.00	Local 8, LGVW (Opposition), NYC	3.00	Unit 10, Section 8, Brooklyn, N Y	1.50
S. Shapiro Nathan Gross	1.00	J. C. Phillips, Sioux City, Ia.	1.00	Branch 21, Alutcher, Secy, Bronx, N Y	3.00	Unit 19, Section 1, N Y C	1.50
R. Greenwald Al Grossman	1.00	H. Helms, Chicago, Ill.	1.00	Branch 11, R Berger, Secy, Bronx, N Y	3.00	Unit 13, Section 1, N Y	1.00
Womens League No. 6 Rose Sacl	1.00	J. Keri, Racine, Wis.	1.00	Branch 12, R Berger, Secy, Bronx, N Y	3.00	Unit 1, Section 1, N Y	1.00
M. Reshail Ruben Zelds	1.00	J. Keri, Racine, Wis.	1.00	Branch 13, R Berger, Secy, Bronx, N Y	3.00	Unit 15, Section 1, N Y	2.00
S. Black Jack Lichits	1.00	J. Keri, Racine, Wis.	1.00	Branch 14, R Berger, Secy, Bronx, N Y	3.00	Unit 17, Section 1, N Y	1.00
O. Brisnik Mr. Maldafor	1.00	J. Keri, Racine, Wis.	1.00	Branch 15, R Berger, Secy, Bronx, N Y	3.00	Unit 22, Section 15, Bronx, N Y	2.00
M. Hyman Mr. Goodman	1.00	J. Keri, Racine, Wis.	1.00	Branch 16, R Berger, Secy, Bronx, N Y	3.00	Unit 4, Section 1, N Y	1.00
E. Kaynes Mr. Horowitz	1.00	J. Keri, Racine, Wis.	1.00	Branch 17, R Berger, Secy, Bronx, N Y	3.00	Unit 5, Section 1, N Y	1.00
R. Eberhardt Greek Workers Club	1.00	J. Keri, Racine, Wis.	1.00	Branch 18, R Berger, Secy, Bronx, N Y	3.00	Unit 6, Section 1, N Y	1.00
S. Krieger M. Gerber	1.00	J. Keri, Racine, Wis.	1.00	Branch 19, R Berger, Secy, Bronx, N Y	3.00	Unit 7, Section 1, N Y	1.00
J. Fotes Mrs. Campbell	1.00	J. Keri, Racine, Wis.	1.00	Branch 20, R Berger, Secy, Bronx, N Y	3.00	Unit 8, Section 1, N Y	1.00
A. Tyshchenberg G. Freedman	1.00	J. Keri, Racine, Wis.	1.00	Branch 21, R Berger, Secy, Bronx, N Y	3.00	Unit 9, Section 1, N Y	1.00
S. and R. Jurin Verben	1.00	J. Keri, Racine, Wis.	1.00	Branch 22, R Berger, Secy, Bronx, N Y	3.00	Unit 10, Section 1, N Y	1.00
I. Elson J. M. Paula	1.00	J. Keri, Racine, Wis.	1.00	Branch 23, R Berger, Secy, Bronx, N Y	3.00	Unit 11, Section 1, N Y	1.00
W. Bordin Helen Riff	1.00	J. Keri, Racine, Wis.	1.00	Branch 24, R Berger, Secy, Bronx, N Y	3.00	Unit 12, Section 1, N Y	1.00
J. Freedman P. Kurian	1.00	J. Keri, Racine, Wis.	1.00	Branch 25, R Berger, Secy, Bronx, N Y	3.00	Unit 13, Section 1, N Y	1.00
E. Dikore M. Rubin	1.00	J. Keri, Racine, Wis.	1.00	Branch 26, R Berger, Secy, Bronx, N Y	3.00	Unit 14, Section 1, N Y	1.00
L. Radkowsky Rose Jacobs	1.00	J. Keri, Racine, Wis.	1.00	Branch 27, R Berger, Secy, Bronx, N Y	3.00	Unit 15, Section 1, N Y	1.00
D. Yaros Rose Jacobs	1.00	J. Keri, Racine, Wis.	1.00	Branch 28, R Berger, Secy, Bronx, N Y	3.00	Unit 16, Section 1, N Y	1.00
S. Dikore Isadore Bersenson	1.00	J. Keri, Racine, Wis.	1.00	Branch 29, R Berger, Secy, Bronx, N Y	3.00	Unit 17, Section 1, N Y	1.00
A. Matkitt I. Altman	1.00	J. Keri, Racine, Wis.	1.00	Branch 30, R Berger, Secy, Bronx, N Y	3.00	Unit 18, Section 1, N Y	1.00
F. Fatizso George Kippis	1.00	J. Keri, Racine, Wis.	1.00	Branch 31, R Berger, Secy, Bronx, N Y	3.00	Unit 19, Section 1, N Y	1.00
S. Dikore Louis Rosenberg	1.00	J. Keri, Racine, Wis.	1.00	Branch 32, R Berger, Secy, Bronx, N Y	3.00	Unit 20, Section 1, N Y	1.00
N. Summa J. Rosenberg	1.00	J. Keri, Racine, Wis.	1.00	Branch 33, R Berger, Secy, Bronx, N Y	3.00	Unit 21, Section 1, N Y	1.00
G. Bontio A. Worker	1.00	J. Keri, Racine, Wis.	1.00	Branch 34, R Berger, Secy, Bronx, N Y	3.00	Unit 22, Section 1, N Y	1.00
G. Chementie A. Friend	1.00	J. Keri, Racine, Wis.	1.00	Branch 35, R Berger, Secy, Bronx, N Y	3.00	Unit 23, Section 1, N Y	1.00
F. Sidrak Benny Kapulowich	1.00	J. Keri, Racine, Wis.	1.00	Branch 36, R Berger, Secy, Bronx, N Y	3.00	Unit 24, Section 1, N Y	1.00
H. Mikhuan D. Goldenberg	1.00	J. Keri, Racine, Wis.	1.00	Branch 37, R Berger, Secy, Bronx, N Y	3.00	Unit 25, Section 1, N Y	1.00
F. Sidrak A. Dranoff	1.00	J. Keri, Racine, Wis.	1.00	Branch 38, R Berger, Secy, Bronx, N Y	3.00	Unit 26, Section 1, N Y	1.00
D. Weinberg S. Kusner	1.00	J. Keri, Racine, Wis.	1.00	Branch 39, R Berger, Secy, Bronx, N Y	3.00	Unit 27, Section 1, N Y	1.00
J. Okonik M. Fomberg	1.00	J. Keri, Racine, Wis.	1.00	Branch 40, R Berger, Secy, Bronx, N Y	3.00	Unit 28, Section 1, N Y	1.00
L.W.O. No. 48 S. Kusner	1.00	J. Keri, Racine, Wis.	1.00	Branch 41, R Berger, Secy, Bronx, N Y	3.00	Unit 29, Section 1, N Y	1.00
Branch 105, E. Tyher, Secy, Chas. tanogva, Tenn.	2.00	J. Keri, Racine, Wis.	1.00	Branch 42, R Berger, Secy, Bronx, N Y	3.00	Unit 30, Section 1, N Y	1.00
S. Mikonoff L. Don	1.00	J. Keri, Racine, Wis.	1.00	Branch 43, R Berger, Secy, Bronx, N Y	3.00	Unit 31, Section 1, N Y	1.00
Freiheit Chorus E. Swartz	1.00	J. Keri, Racine, Wis.	1.00	Branch 44, R Berger, Secy, Bronx, N Y	3.00	Unit 32, Section 1, N Y	1.00
Strawberry Mansion J. Kovner	1.00	J. Keri, Racine, Wis.	1.00	Branch 45, R Berger, Secy, Bronx, N Y	3.00	Unit 33, Section 1, N Y	1.00
Workers Club J. Pollin	1.00	J. Keri, Racine, Wis.	1.00	Branch 46, R Berger, Secy, Bronx, N Y	3.00	Unit 34, Section 1, N Y	1.00
2026 N. 32nd St. H. Sack	1.00	J. Keri, Racine, Wis.	1.00	Branch 47, R Berger, Secy, Bronx, N Y	3.00	Unit 35, Section 1, N Y	1.00
F. Formanion H. Sack	1.00	J. Keri, Racine, Wis.	1.00	Branch 48, R Berger, Secy, Bronx, N Y	3.00	Unit 36, Section 1, N Y	1.00
Workers Club E. Patlan	1.00	J. Keri, Racine, Wis.	1.00	Branch 49, R Berger, Secy, Bronx, N Y	3.00	Unit 37, Section 1, N Y	1.00
M. Ortol A. Popazan	1.00	J. Keri, Racine, Wis.	1.00	Branch 50, R Berger, Secy, Bronx, N Y	3.00	Unit 38, Section 1, N Y	1.00
A. Palmho K. Motlan	1.00	J. Keri, Racine, Wis.	1.00	Branch 51, R Berger, Secy, Bronx, N Y	3.00	Unit 39, Section 1, N Y	1.00
F. Bellaspica M. Mandiglan	1.00	J. Keri, Racine, Wis.	1.00	Branch 52, R Berger, Secy, Bronx, N Y	3.00	Unit 40, Section 1, N Y	1.00
O. Fedella H. Kongofony	1.00	J. Keri, Racine, Wis.	1.00	Branch 53, R Berger, Secy, Bronx, N Y	3.00	Unit 41, Section 1, N Y	1.00
S. Franceschin Ukr. Womens League	1.00	J. Keri, Racine, Wis.	1.00	Branch 54, R Berger, Secy, Bronx, N Y	3.00	Unit 42, Section 1, N Y	1.00
Karpur Beer Max Pincus	1.00	J. Keri, Racine, Wis.	1.00	Branch 55, R Berger, Secy, Bronx, N Y	3.00	Unit 43, Section 1, N Y	1.00
GREETINGS FROM BRANCHES OF THE INTERNATIONAL WORKERS ORDER	5.00	J. Keri, Racine, Wis.	1.00	Branch 56, R Berger, Secy, Bronx, N Y	3.00	Unit 44, Section 1, N Y	

# Leninism and the Mass Struggle Against Imperialist War

## His Teachings Only Reliable Guide in the Anti-War Fight

### Show Necessity for Defeat of 'Own' Country, Expose "Socialist" Betrayers

By EARL BROWDER

THE smouldering ruins of the city of Shanhai-kwan, amidst which lie the shattered bodies of several thousand Chinese men, women and children, give the tone to the opening of the year 1933. Simultaneously the wars in Latin-America proceed with a ferocity revealing the depth of the antagonisms which urge them on, primarily the rivalry between Great Britain and the United States. The world is moving inexorably into a general imperialist war, which will be fought in the first place against the Soviet Union.

More than ever before, the workers must prepare themselves for the struggle against imperialist war, and for the task, when the war is upon us, to transform it into a revolutionary struggle for socialism.

**LENIN'S TEACHINGS ARE GUIDES**

Lenin's teachings constitute the only reliable guide in this struggle. Under Lenin's leadership, the Bolsheviks conducted the struggle against the imperialist war of 1914-1918, which actually transformed it into a civil war that overthrew imperialism in one-sixth of the world.

All too seriously think of action against imperialist war must, therefore, master the lessons of history, contained in the teaching of Lenin. There are a few central principles of Leninist theory, which necessarily guide all phases of the struggle against imperialist war.

"It must be the task of the Social-Democracy (for today, read Communist Parties—E.R.) of every country first of all to struggle against the chauvinism of that country."

Thus wrote Lenin in October, 1914, in a manifesto of the Central Committee of the Russian Social-Democratic Labor Party (the Bolsheviks, now the Communist Party). The enemy is at home; it is the capitalist class, and its exploiting allies, long as capitalism rules, the working class has no fatherland to defend.

It was the violation of this principle that brought about the collapse of the Second International, when in 1914 "the majority of the Social-Democratic Parties and first of all the German Party, the greatest and most influential in the Second International, have joined their general staffs, their governments, their bourgeoisies, thus taking a stand against the proletariat." (Lenin, "Collapse of the Second International," summer 1915). In the midst of imperialist war, the revolutionary working class must put forward the slogan, "Defeat of our own imperialism."

To repeat the defeat slogan means to reduce one's revolutionary actions to an empty phrase or sheer hypocrisy." (Lenin, "Defeat of our Government," July, 1915).

This was the issue which split the Socialist Parties of the world, the Second International, and in 1919 gave birth to the Communist International, which gathered to itself all that was revolutionary, all that was sound and healthy, and which restored revolutionary Marxism, which had been revised and prostituted by the leaders of the Second International. This was the issue, upon which the treacherous revisionist leaders (represented in America by Hilquit & Co.) pushed openly over to the side of the capitalists, and proceeded step by step to integrate themselves more thoroughly into capitalist society, culminating today in their role of path-clearers for fascism (support of Hindenburg in Germany, MacDonald "labor" government in Ireland), which we call social-fascism.

## BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS BY AND ABOUT LENIN

THE writings of Lenin provide an indispensable arsenal for revolutionary workers. A reading and studying of his writings will cast an illuminating light upon the problems facing the American workers and equip them for the many day-to-day tasks as well as for the understanding of the broader aims of the movement.

Many of his writings have been published by International Publishers. Lenin's shorter writings as well as some of his principal works have been published in inexpensive pamphlet form in the Little Lenin Library. These are: 1. The Teachings of Karl Marx; 2. The War and the Second International; 3. Socialism and War; 4. What is to be Done? (taking up many organizational problems); 5. The Paris Commune; 6. The Revolution of 1905; 7. Religion.

The following take up the problems of the Russian Revolution from March to November, 1917: 8. Letters From Afar; 9. The Tasks of the Proletariat in Our Revolution; 10. The April Conference; 11. The Threatening Catastrophe and How to Fight It; 12. Will the Bolsheviks Retain State Power? 13. On the Eve of October; and 14—State and Revolution.

In addition to these pamphlets International Publishers is also issuing the *Collected Works of Lenin*, which when finished will comprise 30 volumes. Thus far the volumes published cover the Revolution of 1917, in two volumes and four books, which *Toward the Seizure of Power* covering the period during the four months pre-

Already then Lenin clearly defined the tasks of struggle against war even under the most difficult conditions. Referring to the situation in Belgium, he says:

"What should the Belgian socialists have done? Since they could not accomplish a social revolution together with the French, etc., they had to submit to the majority of the nation at the present moment and go to war. But in submitting to the will of the slave-holding class, they should have put the responsibility on the latter, they should have refrained from voting for appropriations, they should have sent Vandervelde not on ministerial journeys to the exploiters, but to organize (together with the revolutionary Social-Democrats of ALL countries) illegal revolutionary propaganda in favor of a 'socialist revolution' and civil war; they should have conducted the same work in the army, experience having shown that even in the trenches of the fighting armies 'fraternization' of soldier-workers is possible. To prattle about dialectics and Marxism, at the same time being unable to combine the temporary necessity of submission to the majority with revolutionary work under all conditions means to mock the workers, to leer at Socialism." (Lenin, February, 1915).

The workers must fight against all imperialism, beginning with "their own." But "it is foolish to renounce participation in war forever and as a matter of principle." For there is not only imperialist war, but there is also the war of an oppressed nation for its independence, for its national existence. Such wars are today a part of the struggle to overthrow imperialism, and must be supported by the workers of all lands. Lenin said in 1914:

"Thus, of all the belligerent countries only the Serbs are fighting for their national existence. Similarly, the class-conscious proletarians in India and China cannot follow any but the national road, as their countries have not been formed as yet into national states. If China had to wage an aggressive war for this purpose, we could only sympathize with it, since objectively this would be a progressive war."

STILL less is it possible for the workers to fight against war by empty slogans of "peace," or by pacifist means. Exposing pacifist maneuvers in 1915, Lenin wrote this historic paragraph:

"This is a lesson for those phrase-lovers who, like Trotsky, defend, in opposition to the peace slogan, alleging among other things that 'all the Left Wingers' have united for the purpose of 'action' under this very slogan! The government of the Junkers has now demonstrated the correctness of our Berne resolution, which said that peace propaganda, not accompanied by a call to revolutionary mass actions, is only capable of spreading illusions and of making the proletariat a plaything in the hands of the secret diplomacy of the belligerent countries." (Collected Works, p. 262, Vol. XVIII).

These are the central, guiding principles of Marxism-Leninism in the struggle against imperialist war. They are simple and clear; every worker is able to understand them. Amid the confusion and clamor of contemporary events, and the poison-gas of chauvinism, pacifism, and social fascism, they furnish the dependable compass which will guide the revolutionary workers of America also through the period of testing-by-fire which is approaching.

## The Young Lenin Organizes Struggle Against Czarism, Capitalism



A group of leaders of the St. Petersburg League for the Liberation of the Working Class, in which Lenin was the outstanding figure. Back row: A. L. Molehen ko, P. K. Zaporonitz, A. A. Tsapkov; front row: G. I. Krjanovsky, V. I. Ulianov (Lenin—at the table), U. M. artov. The picture was taken in 1895, when Lenin was only 25.

# LENIN AND NEGRO QUESTION IN THE UNITED STATES

By HARRY HAYWOOD

AS on all other phases of the class struggle, Leninism on the national question represents a consistent development of revolutionary Marxism in the epoch of imperialism and proletarian revolution.

Leninism broadens out the national question, linking it up with the colonial question, making it a general international question of the liberation of the oppressed and subject nations from the yoke of imperialism—a struggle for the right of self-determination. Therefore the national-colonial question is "part of the proletarian revolution, a part of the question of the dictatorship of the proletariat." (Leninism, by Stalin).

The proletarian revolution as well as the liberation of the oppressed nations can only be accomplished through the formation of a revolutionary alliance of the proletariat of the advanced nations and the peoples of the subject nations and colonies. This consistent revolutionary position on the national question was developed only on the basis of the sharpest struggle against the social-chauvinist leaders of the Second International. These leaders denied the right of self-determination to the oppressed peoples, thus acting in support of the plunder policy of the imperialist robbers in regard to the subject nations and colonies.

The direct application of this Marxist-Leninist conception of the national question is contained in the line of the Communist Party and Communist International on the Negro question in the United States.

### LENIN'S CONTRIBUTION TO NEGRO QUESTION IN U. S.

Already in his brochure, "Capitalism and Agriculture in America," written in 1913, Lenin, in defending the Marxist position on the agrarian question against the theorists of the Narodnik and Socialist-Revolutionaries, laid bare the Agrarian essence of the Negro question and also indicated its national-revolutionary character. In reply to the petty-bourgeois economist Himmer, who contended that "the United States is a country which never knew feudalism and is foreign to economic survivals of the latter," Lenin stated: "This statement is in direct opposition to the truth, for the survivals of slavery do not differ in any respect from those of feudalism, and the survivals of slavery are very strongly felt up to the present time in the slave-owning south." In this same pamphlet, Lenin compared the position of the Negroes to the position of the former serfs in Russia, stating that "the similarity in the economic position of the Negroes in America with that of the former serfs in the agrarian centers in Russia is remarkable."

Lenin continued: "The South is a hemmed-in prison with absence of fresh air for the 'liberated' Negroes."

Precisely on the basis of this analysis, the thesis of the Second Congress of the Communist International on the National and Colonial Question, which was devel-

## "Marxist-Leninist Application of National Question Is Line of C. I. and C. P."

oped under the leadership of Lenin, placed the Negro question as a question of an oppressed nation. In this thesis, the Communist Parties are committed "to support the revolutionary movement among the subject nations (for example, Ireland, American Negroes) and in the colonies." (Emphasis mine—H. H.)

THIS line was further developed and elaborated in the resolutions of the C. I. of 1928 and 1930 on the Negro question. The resolution of 1930 states that the Negro question is "the question of an oppressed nation, which is in a peculiar and extraordinarily distressing situation of national oppression, not only in view of pro-imperialist 'distinctions' (marked

## Liebknecht and Luxemburg—Foes of Imperialist War

By IRVING HERMAN

JANUARY 15th, marks the anniversary of the murder of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg. Their names will forever be cherished by the proletariat, particularly the militant youth. They stood out in the struggle against the imperialist war of 1914, in the fight to establish a Soviet Germany. They met death at the hands of the traitorous leaders of the German Social-Democratic Party, who throttled the German Revolution and paved the way for the counter-revolution.

Today the masses everywhere are moving to the left. The masses are more and more beginning to follow the leadership of the Communist Party. In Germany the small Spartacus Bund of Liebknecht has grown into a mighty Communist Party, with millions of followers. The German Social-Democracy today is one of the arch-supporters of crumbling German capitalism. The tide of revolution in Germany is reaching higher levels and is repulsing the onslaughts of fascism and social-fascism. The last written statements of Liebknecht and Luxemburg, a day before their murder, on the occasion of the defeat of the Spartacus Uprising, are being read. Defiantly, Liebknecht wrote:

"Today, only the underground mutterings of the volcano. Tomorrow it will burst and bury them all in a torrent of glowing ashes and streams of lava."

Luxemburg wrote on that memorable occasion as follows:

"Order is established in Berlin! You fools—Your order is built on sand! Tomorrow the revolution will arise again majestic and to your terror announce with a voice of thunder: 'I was, I am, I will be!'"

Liebknecht was a leading figure in the building of a militant youth movement. He saw in the youth a challenge to the corrupt Social-Democratic leadership. He clearly defined the role of capitalist militarism in the system of imperialism and showed the need for carrying on consistent anti-militarist work. With the outbreak of the war, Liebknecht and Luxemburg carried on a relentless struggle against the war, exposing in the sharpest terms the national chauvinist position of the Social-Democratic leaders, who were calling on the masses to "defend the fatherland."

The spirit of Liebknecht prevailed in the calling of the Berne Conference of militant Socialist youth

## "Main Falsity In Literature on the War"

"REPEAT once more: in order to reach the uneducated masses, in order to introduce this question to the uninitiated we need intermediate links in the logical development of our idea. The main fallacy and falsity of popular literature on war lies in the fact that this question is being evaded, it is being passed over in silence, that the matter is represented as if there were no class struggles, as if two countries had lived peacefully, but one attacked the other, and the attacked defended itself. This is a vulgar reasoning in which there is not a shadow of objective truth, it is the way in which educated people deliberately deceive the masses. If approached properly, any representative of the masses would be able to grasp the essential point; for the interests of the ruling classes are one thing, and the interests of the oppressed are another."

—From "The April Conference," Lenin, Little Lenin Library, Volume 10.

"HISTORY WILL NOT FORGIVE DELAY . . ."

"History will not forgive delay by revolutionists who could be victorious today (and will surely be victorious tomorrow), while they risk losing much tomorrow, they risk losing it all today."

—From On the Eve of October, by V. I. Lenin, Little Lenin Library, Volume 13.

## Mobilizing Workers of U.S. for Defense of Soviet Union

### Building of F. S. U. Into Real Mass Organization Is Vital Task

By CYRIL LAMBKIN (National Secretary, Friends of the Soviet Union)

THE workers of the Soviet Union have successfully completed the first Five Year Plan. Because the workers of the Soviet Union were successfully completing their plan, all their enemies began new and more extensive attacks on the Soviet Union. They took advantage of the difficulties which naturally arose because of the need for strengthening the defense of the country to charge that the Five Year Plan had collapsed.

In the United States, Isaac Den Levine, Will Durant and others of the same stripe are doing their share in the campaign of lies and slanders. Durant went so far as to state in one of his articles in the Saturday Evening Post that the automobile plant at Gorki (Nizhni Novgorod) had been abandoned. That is a pure fabrication. The writer spent two days there only about a month ago and found the plant in complete operation. According to the statement of the American workers and foremen there, and there are more than 300 of them, the plant is now progressing very rapidly and will very soon turn out 100 trucks and cars a day.

The situation in the Far East is again dangerous. American imperialism will not long remain inactive while its aims in the Far East are thwarted by Japanese imperialism. A conflict between American and Japanese imperialism may rapidly result in a new world war if it has not already begun in the fighting in Manchuria and China.

of the workers with the Soviet workers and peasants has been and is an important factor in delaying the actual invasion of Soviet borders.

THERE are hundreds of thousands, if not millions of workers, farmers and others in the United States who to a greater or less extent sympathize with the Soviet Union. Many of these are losing faith in the capitalist system and are sympathetically looking to the Soviet Union for an answer to their vital question of how to earn their livelihood. The F. S. U. must reach these hundreds of thousands of workers and others and organize them in opposition to intervention and in support of Socialist Construction in the Soviet Union.

The F. S. U. is now launching the most important campaign in its history, a campaign which will center around the issue of recognition of the Soviet government. In this campaign it will popularize the achievements of the Russian workers and peasants under the Soviet government. It will bring to the knowledge of the workers everywhere the contrast between the steady improvement in the material and cultural conditions of the workers of the Soviet Union and the steady decline of the American workers. It will show the genuine peace policy of the Soviet government as opposed to the insincere peace proposals of the capitalist governments.

In this campaign, it will collect hundreds of resolutions in favor of recognition from workers organizations and finally, at least one million signatures to a recognition petition.

In the course of the campaign the most important task is the building of the F. S. U. itself so that it becomes a real mass organization as rapidly as possible. When it has become such, it will really be a wall of defense of the Soviet Union.

## The Soviet View of the Geneva Conferences



SOVIET UNION—"Will you sign this non-aggression pact?" IMPERIALIST COUNTRIES—"No, our arms are full." (From "Pravda," Moscow.)

## JAIL TERMS FOR LEADERS OF BRITISH UNEMPLOYED

LONDON—The prosecution of Comrades Thomas Mann and Emrys Llewellyn under an Act 115 years old based on Statutes going back to the 14th century marks a further dropping of democratic pretense on the part of the British ruling class. Our comrades were charged with being responsible for a demonstration to Parliament. The magistrate admitted that there was no criminal charge.

Comrade Tom Mann declared: "If I am to be tied, if my mouth is to be closed, if I am not to participate in ventilating the grievances of those who are suffering while the incompetency of those responsible cannot find work for them and is knocking down their miserable standard lower—then whatever the consequences may be—if I am to be shot in the next five minutes—I would not consent to any undertaking."

Obviously it is a new weapon that the bourgeoisie propose to add to their armory—a new weapon forged from old laws that had been tacitly dropped as being barbarous relics of long ago. Combined with the very heavy sentences that are now the order of the day they show the savage repression that British capitalism is going to resort to more and more as the crisis deepens. These things eloquently refute the "optimistic" press balderdash about the crisis being past, confidence being restored, etc., and are indicative of the panic in which the bourgeoisie of Britain, in common with that of all other countries, finds itself today.

Comrade Tom Mann is a veteran fighter. He is 76 years of age. He was the first secretary of the Independent Labor Party, which body he soon left when he discerned its reformist tendencies. He was, just after the war, General Secretary of the Amalgamated Engineering Union and has been the National Chairman of the Minority Movement since its formation. He has been a member of the C. P. G. B. also since its formation. In 1906 during the big dock strikes he was sent to prison for a leaflet he issued to the troops, calling on them to refuse to obey orders to shoot down strikers and recently he was expelled from Belfast by the Ulster authorities. Tom Mann has a long, fine and consistent record of honorable struggle in the class war.



ROSA LUXEMBURG



# Social Insurance Gains in U. S. S. R. Won By Leninism

## Tampa Prisoners Hail Ninth Year of Daily Worker

WE, the Tampa political prisoners in Ralford Penitentiary have received from our comrades of the International Labor Defense which is leading a gigantic mass defense for our case, the amount of \$3.00 for each one of us. The smallness of this amount, our comrades say, is due to the fact of the growing millions of unemployed workers and to the deepening economic crisis.

We wish to thank the International Labor Defense for sending us this amount, which in our opinion is not small. It is big. Because it does not merely mean money for us, class war prisoners, but working class solidarity.

We are sending you herewith one dollar. Please accept it as a greeting from us to our Daily Worker on its 9th anniversary. The Daily is our best defender when we workers are in jail, when we suffer from unemployment and wage cuts. It helps us to fight for our bread.

Long live the 9th anniversary of the Daily, our defender.

Long live the International Labor Defense, who fights for the freedom of all class war prisoners!

Long live the working class solidarity of the toiling masses!

JIM NINE, Ralford Penitentiary, Tampa, Fla.

## HOMELESS MEN DEMAND SHELTER

Win Hospital Admission for Member

NEW YORK.—A delegation from the West Side Homeless Men on the Hudson River banks went to Commissioner Taylor demanding that the city owned building be turned over to them for shelter and that the buildings were promised once before by the Board of Estimate and Commissioner Taylor. The delegation also demanded that there be no discrimination between Negro and white against young and single workers.

They had a worker in the delegation, Frank Smith, who had been put out of the Municipal Lodging House, also thrown out of the hospital without being given medical care when he was sick. The delegation demanded that the city take steps to return this worker immediately to the hospital. This point was won—the worker was taken to the hospital.

This delegation was led by the West Side Unemployed Council. Later these men sent a delegate to the meeting that took place at 10 east 17th St. to rally all the homeless men of the West Side to fight side by side with members of the Unemployed Council.

## Honor Mertz Today, 70 Years a Militant

NEW YORK.—An interesting celebration will take place in the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th St., today. The class conscious German workers of New York will celebrate the 80th birthday and 70th anniversary of revolutionary activity of Henry Mertz, one of the oldest in the American labor movement.

Henry Mertz came to this country 55 years ago, exiled from Germany by Bismarck, for his revolutionary activity there. He has been a member of the Communist Party since its formation and is still an active member.

Admission is 25 cents. The celebration will start at 8:30 p.m. sharp at the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th St. N

## To Spread Fight for Relief in Brooklyn for Single Workers

BROOKLYN.—The Bay Ridge Unemployed Council at 316 57th St., and the newly formed Unemployed Council of 136 15th St., Brooklyn, jointly organized yesterday a march of all single and married unemployed workers to the Home Relief Bureau at Sixth Ave. and 6th St.

## TRIAL TODAY OF PAINTERS' HEADS FOR SELL OUT

It's a Mock Trial But Forced Council to Send Committee

NEW YORK.—An uproar broke out at the regular meeting of the Brotherhood of Painters District Council 9 last Thursday, when Secretary Shapiro read the letter and enclosed leaflet issued by rank-and-file Committees of eight locals, challenging the officers and the Gen. Executive Board to come to the Mock Trial today at Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 15th St., at 1 P.M.

Faced with charges of corruption and strike betrayals, to be exposed at the public trial, officials of the Council found themselves compelled to elect a committee of ten, one from each local, which is supposed to attend the trial. The challenge of the rank-and-file was entered in the minutes.

The Challenge "The sell-out in our last strike in the signing of the agreement by the Vice-President Ackery and Secretary Shapiro, depriving the rank-and-file of the Constitutional right of a referendum so they can accept or reject the agreement, also the Brindley and Kelly affairs... prove to us that our officials are not out to protect the interests of the membership," declares in part the challenge which has been printed and distributed in thousands of leaflets.

The officials are further accused of supplying cash in the form of strikes, and expelling thousands of unemployed workers for non-payment of dues.

Invite Rank-And-File All rank and file workers are urged to attend this trial in mass to make sure that their interests will be properly represented and defended at this trial.

## MEET PROTESTS BOSSES' WARS

Pledge to Aid Congress in Montevideo

NEW YORK.—At the meeting to protest against the imperialist wars being carried on by the bosses in South America and the Far East held Thursday night at Irving Plaza, Robert W. Dunn of the Labor Research Association, showed how the wars between Bolivia and Paraguay, Colombia and Peru are but disguised wars between American and British imperialism, and warned of the probable actions of Japan, which is now trying to organize an army of 300,000 Russian White Guards to attack the Soviet Union.

Nicolas Gutarra, Peruvian labor leader, described the abject misery of the toiling masses in Peru, and their growing revolutionary consciousness, and showed how the ruling class seeks through wars to escape its internal difficulties.

Errors Explained The errors of Dmitri Ivanovich, Colombian journalist, who declared that the local government in Colombia and American countries are the ones responsible for war, and of Rambu, who stated that war was caused not by imperialism but by "wrong notions" about national dignity and national honor, were shown by William Simons, national secretary of the Anti-Imperialist League, who stated that the American Committee for the Struggle Against War was seeking to unite all sincere elements against war on the basis of the Amsterdam Manifesto.

Robert Minor, representative of the Communist Party then clearly exposed the economic basis of imperialist war, and outlined the revolutionary program of transforming imperialist war into a civil war against the ruling class.

The audience unanimously approved a resolution protesting vehemently against bloody imperialist wars, condemning Japanese aggression against the Chinese workers and peasants and its planned attack against the Soviet Union, and pledged to fully support the Latin American Anti-War Congress to be held in Montevideo, Uruguay, Feb. 28, 1933. A telegram was sent to the Chinese Legation protesting against the arrest and intended murder of Huang-Ping.

## Negro Nationalism Denounced by Ford at Harlem Debate

James W. Ford, former vice-presidential candidate of the Communist Party, vigorously denounced the Nationalist Negro movement as an illusion, showing that Negro and white workers must unite and fight under the Communist banner against the common enemy—the boss.

Ford brought this out in the summary of a debate with a Suffrage nationalist, at the Harlem Workers Center at 850 Lenox Ave. He took the negative side of "resolved that the Negro can solve his problem alone."

The debate was held under the auspices of the Young Communist League and the Unemployed Both House Group, a Tammany controlled Negro club.

## Daily Worker City Committee, Others, Meet Today, 2 P. M.

NEW YORK.—A joint meeting of the Daily Worker City Committee, Press Committees of the mass organizations and Section Daily Worker Committee, will be held today at 2 p.m. at 35 East 12th St., Twelfth St. entrance, Fifth floor.

## YOKINEN PROTEST AT SHIP DOCK

Held for Deportation; Fought for Negro Rights

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—Several hundred Finnish and American workers gathered yesterday in front of the Hamburg-American line pier, West 44th Street, to protest against Comrade Yokinen's deportation. The demonstrators were not permitted to go to the pier, but the meeting was held outside, on 12th Avenue and 44th Street.

Speeches were made in English and Finnish, explaining that the United States government is deporting Comrade Yokinen because he has fought for the international solidarity of the working class and against national oppression of the Negro people. It was pointed out that the capitalist class is attempting to use deportation terror against the foreign born workers especially to crush their militancy and to divide the working class into many parts. We can best fight against the deportation and other terror of the capitalist class through the workers' class struggle organizations, workers' class struggle organizations. After the speeches, the "International" was sung.

Comrade Yokinen has waged an uncompromising struggle for the revolutionary principles. The bourgeoisie has tried to make him give up his opinions for equal rights for Negroes by promises and threats, but in vain. Representatives from the U. S. M. C. A. and churches and other organizations, approached Comrade Yokinen, promising that the order of deportation would be revoked and he would be given a well-paid job if he only renounces his opinions. But these lures could not make Comrade Yokinen give up his ideas.

Comrade Yokinen was to have been deported Wednesday at midnight. All was ready for the deportation, the tickets, etc., but the deportation was still not put into effect, and Comrade Yokinen is still at Ellis Island. Let us demand even more vigorously the revoking of the order of deportation.

## NO PAY CUTS IS WEINSTOCK PLAN

AFL Members Group Amends Black Bill

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 13.—Amendment to the Black Bill were submitted to the Senate Judiciary Committee by Louis Weinstock on behalf of the A. F. of L. rank-and-file Committee for Unemployment Insurance.

The amendment submitted by Louis Weinstock would put an immediate stop to any further wage cuts and would prohibit interstate or foreign commerce delivery of any good produced by any worker receiving less than \$15 a week.

TUUL Delegate Speaks WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 13.—The treacherous content of the Black Bill in its unamended form was exposed by Bill Dunne who representing the Trade Union Unity League who made it clear that any bill for a shorter day and week which did not carry a minimum wage provision and did not provide against reduction in workers' income, would be nothing else but a "legalized extension of the vicious share-the-work system."

For Workers' Government. Earlier in his statement Dunne ridiculed planned economy under the system of capitalist anarchy, and read the statement made by Norris in 1930 exposing graft, corruption and bribery of officials by the power trust.

## PARTY PLENUM ALSO SETS WAGE RAISES FOR 1933

Hit at the Anti-Party Elements; Two Expelled

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE) Soviet Union has defeated the capitalist elements in city and country, has built the foundation of socialist economy and the triumph of socialism in the U.S.S.R. has been assured.

Regarding the second Five-Year Plan, the resolution emphasizes that this plan, in contrast to the first, which was carried on under the slogan of new construction, will develop under the slogan of mastering the new enterprises and the new technology. The results of the first Five-Year Plan, the resolution declares, have created the full possibility of the further considerable development of national economy in 1933, the first year of the second Plan. As a basis for this, the plenum resolved to establish the increased output of industry during 1933 as 165 per cent. Furthermore, the plenum established the following industrial tasks in the most essential branches of industry that must be carried out: electric power output—16,300,000 kilowatt hours; ferrous metallurgy—9,000,000 tons cast iron and 6,200,000 tons pig iron; coal—84,000,000 tons; oil—24,400,000 tons; machine-building—6,500,000,000 rubles (on the basis of the price levels of 1928-27); chemical industry—1,830,000,000 rubles; light industry—8,800,000,000 rubles; food industry—7,700,000,000 rubles.

In agriculture the sowing area is to be increased by 247,000 hectares (a hectare is 2.47 acres). The number of heads of cattle is to be increased on both collective and state farms. The expenditures for the social insurance needs of the toilers in 1933 is to be 11,616,000,000 rubles, an increase of 19.3 per cent over 1932. The resolution also decided that wages throughout the whole of national economy are to be increased 6.7 per cent, and the increase of 9 per cent in industrial wages over the 1932 figures).

Further Advance Emphasizing the fact that the program for the first year of the second Five-Year Plan represents a further advance in the task of socialist construction and the building of a new socialist society in the Soviet Union, the resolution states in conclusion: "The successful fulfillment of the plan for 1933 makes it necessary for all Party organizations to wage a ruthless struggle against all manifestations of the resistance of the class enemy, the Party policy of 'heaping the dirt on its ranks.' The Party is resolute in the determination to purge its ranks. The resolute rebuffing of all anti-Party moods and the purging of all the regenerated right-wing elements will eliminate all those who have been alienated from the Party. The joint plenary session of the Central Committee and the Central Control Committee appeals to all Party, Soviet and trade union organizations of the workingclass and the peasants on the collective farms to mobilize their forces for the total fulfillment of the national economic plan for 1933, the first year of the second Five-Year Plan.

Approve of Purging of Party A resolution adopted Jan. 12 by the joint plenum declares: "1. The joint plenary session of the Central Committee and the Central Control Committee approves the decision of the Political Bureau concerning the purging of the Party during 1933 and the suspension of the acceptance of new members pending the purging.

"2. The joint plenary session of the Central Committee and the Central Control Committee instructs the Political Bureau of the Central Committee and the Presidium of the Central Control Committee to organize the purging of the Party in such a manner as to secure for the Party iron, proletarian discipline and to clear the ranks of the Party of all unreliable, unstable and alien elements.

The resolution of the plenary session on the report of Comrade Rudzutak concerning the anti-Party activity of the group around Nicolai B. Eismont, Commissar for Supplies of the Russian Socialist Federated Republic (the largest of the republics in the U.S.S.R.), P. Tolmachev, Commissar for Municipalities in the same republic, P. Smirnov and others, adopted Jan. 12, declares: "Anti-Party Deeds "1. (a)—The joint plenary session of the Central Committee and the Central Control Committee of the All-Union Communist Party states that Eismont, Tolmachev, Smirnov and others, declaring in words their agreement with the Party line, were conducting in deeds anti-Party work against the policy of the Party. For this purpose they created an underground factional group, Eismont and Tolmachev, recruiting followers among decayed elements who were split from the working masses, and among bourgeois degenerates.

(b) At the moment when the Party was totaling the results of the greatest achievement of the Five-Year Plan, this group, which is similar to the Rutinko-Slepokovskiy anti-Party group, made it its object essentially to renounce the policy of industrialization of the country and adopted the policy of the restoration of capitalism, particularly the kulaks (rich peasants).

(c) On the basis of the above, the joint plenary session of the Central Committee and the Central Control Committee hereby decrees: 1. To approve the decision of the Presidium of the Central Control Committee concerning the expulsion from the Party of Eismont and Tolmachev as decayed anti-Soviet

## Material For Lenin Edition Left Out Here, Appears Soon

A whole page of Lenin edition material, left out of this issue because of lack of space, will be printed in a later edition. This will include articles on New York neckwear workers, women workers, marine, and Filipino workers, Pioneers and Party work in New York, and other articles.

Watch for announcement in the Daily Worker of the date when these articles will appear.

## ILGWU Local Asks Stagger System and Quotes Jesus for It

NEW YORK.—An appeal for the stagger system, backed up by quotations from Jesus, was sent to the covered button manufacturers recently by Irving Kagan, manager of Local 132 of the International Ladies Garment Workers.

The appeal, a long letter addressed to all the bosses, slops over with class collaboration and promises of "reciprocity on our part", and assurance that "We are commonly interested in elevating the button trade to a point where both employer and employee may lawfully and peacefully enjoy their labors."

Kagan does not propose the boss establish an unemployment insurance fund to be maintained by the workers, instead he says: "We hope that you will divide the available work between all your union workers equally," which is the stagger system. The reason for the boss to do this, says Kagan, is because "doing it will help your men as you would have him do unto you, you will keep your heart warm and kind to your workmen during the dull season."

Tired of Promises, 12 Families Appeal to Council, Aided They were sick and tired of starting. They were sick and tired of waiting for sweet promises to be fulfilled. They couldn't go on living on hopes. And they were desperate.

Time and time again they had seen workers granted relief through the aid of the Navy St., Brooklyn, Unemployed Council. They wanted to appeal to the Council, too, but they had been warned against doing so. Finally they brought the cases before the Council—12 cases of neglected starving families.

Sure enough, they were GRANTED relief only a half hour after the Navy St. Unemployed Council militantly insisted that the Home Relief Bureau at 69 Schermerhorn St., take care of the cases. All but one, Mrs. Smith, a Negro widow of 193 Willowhough St., was given attention. But they are going to fight until Mrs. Smith is granted just as much relief as themselves. They're not going to stand by while she is being discriminated against. As one worker put it: "Can we help it that we are unemployed? Can we help it that we are widows? Workers, we must organize more Block Committees and fight for our rights!"

## DRESSMAKERS PREPARE AGAINST BOSS AND INTERNATIONAL PLOT AND FOR THEIR OWN MASS STRIKE

NEW YORK.—A well attended meeting of dressmakers called by Bryant Hall Thursday by the Dressmakers Unity Committee endorsed the statement of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union on the Metropolitan Dress Contractors "stoppage" slated for next Wednesday.

The N.T.W.I.U. statement points out that the Metropolitan is backed by a crowd of racketeers who are connected with the International Ladies Garment Workers Union. These racketeers want to take advantage of the dissatisfaction among the dressmakers to collect dues and taxes, was exposed in The Freiheit.

## PENSION ATTACK ON CITY WORKERS

Landlord Wants More Taken from Employees

NEW YORK.—The wage cuts suffered by the teachers, firemen and other city employees are not enough for the bankers and landlords. Yesterday the group of the real estate interests, the Citizens' Budget Committee, came forward with new schemes to make the city employees pay more money and get less benefit from the city pension fund.

This time the attack is on the pension fund, despite the fact that the employees themselves already contribute \$17,000,000 a year to this fund. The "Citizens' Budget Committee" now wants, among other things, to require the firemen to pay 5 per cent of their reduced pay into the fund, to increase the amount, the members of the Street Cleaning and Health Department from 1 per cent to 5 per cent and to repeal the clause setting the retirement age at 55.

## Vets Expose Kelly's Lie: Demands Law for Relief Be Fulfilled

NEW YORK.—A committee of veterans visited the Office of Commissioner of Welfare Taylor yesterday to repeat their demand that the law for giving cash relief to needy veterans be fulfilled by the city authorities. The committee met Taylor's assistant Kelly, who, the committee pointed out, had told them a brazen lie when he said that Corporation Counsel Hilly had ruled the law illegal. The committee pointed out to Kelly that Hilly, who visited them, denied he had ever made such a statement.

Kelly tried twisting around legal phrases, but the veterans declared that they would continue the fight and would start at once to organize a giant relief march to force the city officials to carry out the law, according to which the City Welfare, which is required to administer relief for veterans of New York, must provide shelter and cash relief for the vets.

All vets on the East Side are urged to join Post 191 of the Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League, which is being built up to fight for the relief provided by this law.

Tonight a housewarming party and dance will be given by Post 191 in its headquarters at 233 East 10th St. All veterans and their friends are invited.

## 500 Seamen Force Consul to Retreat

men demonstrating in front of the Finnish consulate here Wednesday forced that official to make a partial retreat and decide to give relief to unemployed Finnish marine workers. There is a labor law in Finland which is only for bona fide seamen. He will try to exclude those long unemployed, tow boatmen and harbor workers. The Waterfront Unemployed Council will follow up the case if he doesn't give relief.

## TUUL Proposes Action to Support Anti-War Congress on Feb. 28th

"Vigilance Committee on Docks, Ships to Stop Munitions"

"Anti-War Shop Committees and Delegates to Congress

NEW YORK.—The Trade Union Unity League, (TUUL), through its National Bureau has issued the following statement on the Latin-American Anti-War Congress, to be held in Montevideo, Uruguay, Feb. 28th: "Following the close of the 5th World Congress of the Red International of Labor Unions, a Pact of Solidarity and Revolutionary Comradeship between the Latin American Confederation of Labor was entered into between the TUUL and LACL. This Pact was signed by W. Z. Foster, James W. Ford, Bill Dunne, as well as comrades of the LACL. We, the TUUL, solemnly agreed to carry on in the U.S.A. concrete struggles and actions, both in support of the Latin American workers in Latin America as well as organizing the Latin American workers residing in the U.S.A. into unions of the TUUL and to defend their interests. So far, however, comrades, we must admit that the TUUL has not fully responded to the obligations which the Solidarity Pact committed us to. We have supported movements in minor ways, such as the adoption of resolutions, etc., but have failed to mobilize concrete mass support, demonstrations, actions to impede munitions shipments, etc. These shortcomings can be made good on the occasion of the Latin American Anti-War Congress campaign.

The following tasks are proposed by the Trade Union Unity League for its supporters, and all sincere anti-war elements in the ranks of the American working class, regardless of working class organizations, political faith, race, creed or color. "1.—Organize Vigilance Committees on docks, in ships, to stop shipment of war materials and munitions, ships or recruits to the warring countries.

"2.—Organize anti-war committees in shops and factories, especially in munition factories and industries, to inform the workers and mobilize them in the struggle against war.

"3.—Organize shop gate meetings to inform the workers and mobilize them in the struggle against war.

"4.—Organize meetings of local unions to take up war agitation.

"5.—Cooperate with the Anti-War Committee by inviting their speakers to speak in the local unions.

"6.—Raise anti-war discussions in the A.F.L. unions.

"7.—Mobilize unemployed workers in the anti-war struggle.

"8.—Local unions are to adopt anti-war resolutions.

"9.—National Unions and Leagues and TUUL's to issue statements in support of the Anti-War Congress and print them in their organs and in the local daily and labor press.

"10.—TUUL's to send speakers to a selected list of unions to secure their participation in the city wide anti-war committees.

"11.—All unions to secure contributions from all organizations towards sending American worker delegates to the Anti-War Congress.

"12.—Two delegates to be elected, one from the marine industry and one at large, a fund of \$800 to be raised for this purpose.

"13.—Marine Workers' Union to conduct a campaign to elect a delegate, each port to hold meetings and nominate a candidate and the names to be submitted to the National Bureau for final election.

"14.—The various national unions, leagues, and TUUL's shall secure nominations from mass meetings and membership meetings, and submit nominations to the TUUL, Nat'l Bureau for final election.

"15.—A.F.L. Opposition Groups shall make nomination of delegates in the local membership meetings of these unions.

"16.—The collection lists also are to be circulated for the purpose of raising funds to send the delegates.

"17.—Definite financial quotas to be made by each National Union, League, TUUL and local union.

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# Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

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## Leninist Tasks for the Tenth Year

IT was the painful task of the DAILY WORKER, shortly after its launching nine years ago, to record the death of Lenin, the foremost revolutionary leader of this century. In the last days of his life Lenin, who always emphasized the necessity of building and maintaining the revolutionary press, took an active interest in the efforts of the American Communist Party to launch its daily. In the nine years of its existence the "Daily" has always tried to follow the path of Leninism. Today, as we stand on the threshold of the tenth year of our existence the necessity for making our paper a vastly more powerful weapon is more pressing than ever.

It was in the first round of imperialist wars and revolutions that the toiling masses of the Empire of the former years, under the leadership of the Party of Lenin, wrested one-sixth of the earth's surface from the capitalist world. This was possible because Lenin, in his long struggle against every departure from the theory and practice of the proletarian revolutionary movement, as first enunciated by Marx and Engels, forged the mighty weapon of Leninism that cut like a sword through everything that stood in the path of the victorious advance of the proletariat. Especially today are the Leninist teachings on the struggle against imperialist tyranny more needed than ever.

Consider, for a moment, the world in which we live:

New revolutionary upsurge in Spain, a new campaign of mass murder and pillage carried out by Japan against China, the rebellion in Argentine provinces, the flames of war devouring workers and peasants in the armies of Latin-America, new streaks in the dawn that heralds the break of the day of reckoning for British imperialism in India as tribesmen revolt against the puppet state of Alwar, the rapid growth of the Chinese Soviets despite the imperialist terror; the Irish masses threatening British rule, sharp class conflicts in Germany, Poland and a score of other countries; the exhaustion of charity funds and additional masses facing starvation in the United States, strikes among auto workers and coal miners, rent strikes, new rise of farmers' struggles in the Middle West, police suppression, wage cuts in the steel and R. R. industries, eviction struggles, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union reviews the First Five-Year Plan and prepares a guide to action for the second Five-Year Plan—such are the highlights in one day's news. It is a picture of a world in ferment, a capitalist world torn by fierce struggles and shaken to its very foundations. This adds new confirmation to the Communist analysis of the world situation as one in which capitalist stabilization has come to an end: a world where, in varying stages, the conflicting forces of the working class and the colonial and semi-colonial masses are closing their ranks for battle against their imperialist oppressors—it is, as the Twelfth Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International declared—the transition to a new round of mighty clashes between classes and states, a new round of wars and revolutions.

In the midst of all this we still see the capitalist apologetes grinning like devils at every "prophecy" of the so-called business forecasters; captains of industry and others who speak of the overcoming of the capitalist economic crisis. From the armed forces of the state to their deceptive social fascist agents in the leadership of the Socialist Party all the capitalist lackeys are mobilized to try to stem the struggles of the hungry masses against the starvation and war program of the capitalist class. These myths about the overcoming of the crisis are put forward to try to make the starving masses believe that capitalism is indestructible, to try to refute the Communist analysis of the end of the period of capitalist stabilization.

Where economic facts from every part of the world give the lie to all the talk about returning prosperity, the increasingly violent political conflicts batter into atoms further pillars of the capitalist edifice.

The capitalist class tries, with increasing violence against the working class of their own countries and in the international arena, to tear its way out of these difficulties that more and more threaten their very existence.

Today, the powerful weapon forged by Lenin and the Bolshevik Party, in the first round of imperialist wars and revolutions must be used with telling effect on an international scale. In the Soviet Union, the Communist Party, under the leadership of Comrade Stalin, the best disciple and exponent of Leninism, is building socialism, the best example of advancing toward a classless society. This is, itself, one of the mightiest revolutionizing forces in the world.

Today, in the midst of the increasing difficulties facing the capitalist world, the imperialist powers strive to solve their contradictions at the expense of the Soviet Union. The fury of the decaying capitalist world at the unprecedented rise of production which carries with it higher living standards and raises the cultural level of the Soviet masses finds expression in a new campaign of calumny, new conspiracies against the Soviet Union.

Against these conspiracies for armed intervention the Soviet Union and the proletariat of the world carries on a relentless struggle. This fact was clearly set forth in the thesis of the Twelfth Plenum (full meeting) of the Executive Committee of the Communist International:

"It is only the firm peace policy pursued by the U. S. S. R. and the fears the bourgeois entertain of the prospects of imperialist war being converted into civil war and of colonial uprisings, that restrain them from slipping into war and intervention."

Under these conditions of rapidly approaching world war, Leninism stands out as a beacon light guiding the toiling masses in all the struggles.

This tenth year of the Daily, wherein one day's news can record a world in upheaval, is yet in its infancy. The accumulation of explosive forces may at any moment burst forth into an unprecedented conflagration. There is not a moment to be lost in applying Leninist teachings and Leninist tactics to every phase of the struggle.

Especially is it necessary at this time to recall to every Party member the necessity of energetically and without a moment's waste, preparing for any emergency that may arise, for any shock that we may be forced to withstand. Capitalism in its desperation resorts to excesses of violence to maintain itself which means a real turn towards mass work, the overcoming of sectarianism and the improvement of the inner life of the Party. Not the least of these tasks, in the light of Leninism, is the fundamental task of making our DAILY WORKER a real mass paper that will reach and impel to decisive action thousands of workers and farmers and impoverished masses in all parts of the country. There is not one moment to be lost in the Bolshevization of our Party so that we can fulfill our revolutionary role as the vanguard of the working class.

## Day-to-Day Activity on Block

By RUBIN SHULMAN

Many comrades think that the forming a Block Committee is a final goal in itself. The difficulty of organizing a committee blinds them to the fact that the work of the committee is still ahead of them. Without constant day to day activity the Block Committee will fall apart.

How is this day-to-day activity of the Block Committee to be kept up? First, by constant canvassing, regular meetings, and open hearings. We keep in touch every day with the actual demands of the workers. Of these demands, we select the most pressing.

The workers' children need milk. We organize demonstrations for a city milk station, but we can also organize workers' committees to demand free milk from the milk companies that throw thousands of gallons of milk into the river. Milk committees can then distribute the milk. In the same way the 13th St. Block Committee distributes bread won from the bakeries, through a Bread Committee.

At the same time we point out to the workers, and they see quite readily, that a few bits of bread made from a few drops of milk, or the winning of a rent reduction, or the winning of a coal, or gas, or electricity, is but temporary, and will be lost again the minute they stop their day to day struggle, and will never solve their problems until their own local struggle is tied up

with the struggles of the workers throughout the nation, for Federal Unemployment Insurance.

Street papers, supported by lists to which small storekeepers can contribute by advertisements, are another method of keeping the Block Committee permanently before the eyes of the workers.

The Block Committee cannot remain static. Block supporters must be increased, the best of them to be elected to the committee, while the best members of the committee grow into the Party. The Communist Party has already gained 15 members from the East 13th St. Block Committee.

The question of the Communist Party should not be made a subject of general discussion in the Block Committee meeting. Neither should active members of the committee who are Communists and who are popular with the workers conceal the fact that they are Communists. By their example they teach the workers what the Communist Party is.

Through the winning of immediate day to day demands, through constant canvassing for block supporters, through prominent participation of as many members of the Party unit as possible in the daily struggles on the block, a Block Committee will be saved from stagnation, and will, instead, grow into organization recognized as their real representatives by the majority of the workers of the block.

## "THE ONLY WAY OUT!"

—By Burck



## Japanese Imperialism Launches New Attacks Upon China

### Meanwhile Strengthens Preparations for Attack on USSR

By J. R. THE policy outlined in the Tanaka Memorial is again being extended. After well-planned and prepared military arrangements, Japanese forces attacked and took Shanhaikwan. Five thousand Japanese troops, three war ships and seven bombing planes took part in the attack. Shanhaikwan was destroyed by shell-fire and flames. Over 1,000 Chinese, mostly civilians, were killed in the attack. The attack by the Japanese militarists has only begun in this sector. More troops and military planes are being rushed there. Ten warships are already in the waters between Chinwangtao and Shanhaikwan. All warships at the Sasebo naval base are ordered to be in readiness for immediate action.

From all this it is clear (and this is the opinion coming from all sources) that Japanese imperialism is preparing to invade Jehol (General Ma's Japanese military dictator of Manchuria stated that Jehol province "is destined to become an important province of the new state of Manchukuo"), and go further into North China, including the cities of Peiping and Tientsin. From Jehol they intend to conquer all of Inner Mongolia and also take Kalgan which is the gateway to Outer Mongolia, the seizing of which is also part of their immediate objective. Observers say that the present military operations are the biggest yet attempted by Japan.

### WAR PREPARATIONS ARE SPEEDING

The Japanese imperialists are at the same time speeding up all their war preparations (demand at Geneva for larger navy, mobilization of more and more troops, working of the munitions factories day and night, advancing from October to August of the naval maneuvers, and increasing the expenditures for the same by 50 per cent, the largest budget in its history, etc.) All these because they know that their plans will meet with much opposition and resistance—not from the League of Nations which by its actions shows that it supports Japan's imperialist aims, nor from the Kuomintang betrayers who again and again appeal to the League of Nations knowing, as every thinking person does, that this so-called peace machinery is nothing more than a smoke-screen behind which imperialist wars are prepared. The Kuomintang clique have again shown that they are imperialist agents by giving no help to the insurgents in north west Manchuria, and likewise to properly prepare for the attack they knew must come in North China. No, they only attack the Chinese masses who are fighting all imperialists as well as the Chinese capitalists and landlords. In this connection, Wellington Koo at Geneva called on all imperialists to help crush the Soviets of China. All the so-called peace treaties, between the imperialists, are already known to be mere scraps of paper to be torn up the minute they interfere with the aims of one of the imperialist powers.

The opposition comes from American imperialism (which is preparing large-scale naval and air-plant maneuvers to take place soon in the Pacific), and its supporters all of whom see their interests violated by Japan's actions. But the main opposition and resistance comes from the toiling masses of China and Manchuria as well as of the entire world. Mass actions are taking place the world over against the invasion of Manchuria and for the defense of the Chinese people. In China and Manchuria the masses carry on a relentless struggle against the imperialists, and particularly against the Japanese. The Chinese Soviets and their heroic Red Armies are gaining ever new victories. The masses in Kuomintang China are tremendously increasing their struggles.

### MANCHURIA MASSES INCREASE RESISTANCE

In Manchuria, notwithstanding the merciless attacks of Japanese troops, the workers and peasants are increasing their resistance to the invaders and their 'Manchukuo' puppets. The insurgents have not

been crushed in the northwest and east of Manchuria, but only dispersed. They are rising again. Soviet districts with Red Armies already exist and are growing day by day in Eastern Manchuria. Partisan troops exist in all parts of Manchuria. Press dispatches prove that the Manchurian masses are in revolt, as shown among other things, that in South Manchuria 36 out of 138 and in North Manchuria 200 out of 240 post offices are in the hands of the rebel forces. The Japanese military clique is sending many new forces to Manchuria to try and crush the masses who are fighting the invasion and for the purpose of strengthening the preparation to attack the USSR. The latter purpose is supported by all imperialists.

Japanese troops are now at several points of the borders of the U.S.S.R. In western Manchuria they are at Manchull and in eastern Manchuria they are at Pogranichnaya. They are also advancing to the northernmost boundaries of Manchuria. The entire Eastern Chinese Railway (jointly controlled by China and the U.S.S.R.) is now in the hands of the Japanese troops, which also shows how unfavorable the "Manchukuo" troops are for Japanese imperialism, otherwise they would be guarding the stations. At the same time, preparations for attacking the U.S.S.R. are increasing in Europe.

The Japanese imperialists are increasing their threats against the Soviet Union. This is being done by all the imperialists, including American. The Japanese demanded that the Soviet Union turn over the Chinese insurgent leaders, Su Ping-wei and others to the Japanese, notwithstanding the fact that the U.S.S.R. is a neutral country. They stormed about the re-establishment of relations between the Soviet Union and China although these relations are in line with the Soviet Union's policy of peace with all countries. A Japanese foreign office spokesman said: "The elements most disturbing to the peace of the world now have joined hands

and Japan stands squarely against these forces." A Japanese war office spokesman said: "Although Soviet Russia's attitude toward Japan is at present entirely friendly, it is impossible to forecast the future. Therefore, we must bring our forces in Manchuria to a state of efficiency, modernization and re-organization equal to that of the Red Army." Plain talk, is it not?

The Soviet Union has shown time and again that she stands for real peace. This is because it is the only country where the workers and peasants rule, where capitalism does not exist, and because the U.S.S.R. has no imperialist aims. It is the only power that has made genuine disarmament proposals at Geneva (every one of which were rejected by the imperialists). The U.S.S.R. has proposed non-aggression pacts with all the countries, including Japan, and signed same with most of them (France, Poland, etc.). When the Japanese imperialists raised their storm about the re-establishment of relations between the U.S.S.R. and China the Soviet representative replied in effect, "We have offered to sign a non-aggression pact with Japan, and the offer still stands. But the Japanese imperialists, according to latest press dispatches, have now formally refused to sign such a pact with the U.S.S.R."

THE attack against the Chinese people is increasing tremendously. The preparations for attack on the U.S.S.R. are going ahead at a rapid pace. The imperialist war now on in the Far East threatens to become a world imperialist slaughter. We, the workers, will be the cannon fodder, as in the last world imperialist war. We must increase our anti-imperialist work a hundredfold. Demand the withdrawal of all military forces from China, Manchuria and the Soviet border! Stop the manufacture of munitions and war supplies! Stop the transportation of troops and munitions! Defend the Chinese people! Defend the Soviet Union!

## Women Workers and "Daily"

By FANNIE BLACKER

THE United Council of Working Class Women thru the years of its existence has grown from a small group of comrades scattered through New York and vicinity into a militant organization with over fifty councils and about 3,000 members. Until a few years ago the organization was mainly involved in raising funds and giving relief to strikers, etc. In the last two years our organization has proven that it can be active in struggles.

The recent bread strikes, rent strikes, demonstrations at the Home Relief Bureaus, fighting eviction cases, etc., are outstanding examples.

The program adopted by the organization suits the requirements of the proletarian housewives. Our task is to reach and organize Negro and white, foreign and native born workers' wives for the class struggle.

In addition to every-day activities our organization offers various opportunities to its members. Discussions and lectures held in the local councils train the members to become class-conscious. There are classes, wall-papers and circulating libraries.

OUR organization is actively engaged in the fight for unemployment insurance. The Councils were mobilized very effectively in preparation for the Hunger March, funds were raised, food and clothing collected, and eight delegates were elected at mass meetings held on a section scale in various parts of the city. These delegates joined the other 3,000 representatives of the interests of the unemployed in the march to Washington.

The role of the Daily Worker cannot be overestimated. It serves both as an organizer and a stimulus to carry on the every-day

struggles. Through its columns we get the truth about the American struggles and the achievements in the Soviet Union. The "Daily" constantly exposes the labor misleaders; it exposes the war preparations of the imperialists.

MORE than ever before we must rally to the support of our "Daily." With its help we will be able to broaden our activities, and draw vast masses of working class women into our ranks.



## 'Every Factory Our Fortress'

Establish Intimate, Permanent Contacts With the Workers.

## How Negro and White Dining Car Employees Were Organized

The Twelfth Plenum Resolution of the Communist International emphasize that the main link to win the American workers for decisive class battles, is the development of struggles around their elementary needs. The recent Shop Conference in New York in Chicago should be utilized by every member of the Party and trade unions to improve the contents and methods of our work in the factories. We urge all comrades to send in articles on the basis of their own experiences, as well as questions and problems which present themselves—which will be answered in this column.

I WANT to deal principally with the experience we have had in organizing at the New York Central yard here. In the past few months we have been able to draw into what we call the Joint Organization Movement of Dining Car Stewards, Walters and Cooks, some 160 workers who have already signed up applications, of which 140 have already paid dues.

This is important because it is the first real success we have had in organizing any number of Negro workers. In the railroad league we have had a number of Negro workers in different sections of the country but they would come and go. We would make little successes at certain places which would last two or three months and finally disappear.

### ORGANIZED BY WORKERS ON JOB

This movement, however, has been organized principally by workers on the job. We are able through one or two Party members on the N. Y. Central to make contacts with some key workers in this particular department, and practically all of these workers have been organized right on the job. The contacts we made of Negro workers as well as some white workers were, with cooperation from the outside, able to build up this group around actual conditions on the jobs. We made the same mistake here, as elsewhere, by putting up general demands that must be reported. But this was corrected. We took the old agreement of the Dining Car Employees, and with the cooperation of these workers were able to re-draft it to include a number of new demands—to include special demands for the Negro workers.

AROUND these demands we are organizing the workers on a united front basis. Attempts have been made in the past to organize all dining room workers without any success. Now because of the situation in the industry—where the conditions of all workers are being undermined, where Negro workers at lower wages are replacing in many cases white dining car stewards who received \$175 a month—the struggle for better conditions is uniting both Negro and white workers.

I will not go into the detail of the agreement. But, instead of going to these workers with leaflets and with our 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 general and abstract demands, we took this agreement and went over it with individual workers and formulated the tentative or proposed agreement, taking up the question of wages and working conditions in detail. We had this mimeographed and circulated in the cars. We got some 47 Negroes and white workers in the organization. This was about a month ago. Today we have two-thirds of the workers in the organization.

### FINANCE ORGANIZATION WORK

Fifty cents a month is being contributed by the workers to what we call the "Organization and Negotiation Fund." We have set the goal that we organize on the basis of the grievances and for a fight to enforce the proposed agreement that was drawn up. We are calling upon the workers not to pay dues, but to contribute 50 cents a month to finance the organization work and the negotiations of this agreement.

THERE have been a number of difficulties in the work. The workers are constantly on the go. They are not in one place like shop workers. There is never a time when we can get more than a half of them together. We have opened a headquarters and we are attempting to draw in these workers when the yome off the trains, so that we can be constantly in touch with them. We are organizing on the basis of car committees. We set up a committee of three on each car, developing little meetings as they go over the road. This is sometimes a very difficult problem, because one-third of the workers are on the job while one-third are sleeping and the others available for meetings.

Editorial Note:—The method used here in formulating the demands on the basis of an old agreement is of special importance. In this manner the comrades were able to deal, in the most concrete manner, with the conditions of the workers, with special emphasis on the needs of the Negro dining car employees. It is precisely because they put forth special demands for the Negro workers that they were able to make this headway in establishing the organization. But it is essential in connection with the demands for the Negro dining car employees to raise the demand of the right of the Negroes to hold any job without discrimination or lower wages.

# THE BOLSHEVIKS ON TRIAL

Dramatic Incidents in the Struggle Against Russian Tsarism.

By T. TCHERNOMORNIK

### UNDER ARREST.

THE Russian Bolsheviks learned much from the many rich experiences gained by the previous revolutionary generation in the struggle with Tsarism. While in the realm of theory, program and tactics the Bolsheviks rejected the ideological inheritance left by the movement of the Narodniki (populists) and of the Narodnaya Volya (People's Will) of the 70's, and took up their position entirely on the basis of proletarian revolutionary Socialism, based on the teachings of Marx and Engels, they utilized the experiences of their predecessors, especially those of the members of the People's Will, however, in the field of underground activities, and in their conduct during trial. For several decades preceding the October Revolution, the conditions for underground work for the revolutionary parties in Russia remained almost unchanged. The methods employed by the organs of Tsarism in its struggle with the revolutionary movement were, in general, the same, varying only in accordance with local conditions and with the ideas of particular heads of the Secret Police.

We know from the evidence of the Tsarist Secret Service (Okhrana), and the Police Administration, at present in our possession, that there was scarcely a single Bolshevik, engaged in underground work, who had not been systematically shadowed by the agents of the Okhrana. The reports of these agents go into such great detail that we are convinced that the agent of the Okhrana followed his victim's every step.

However, "outside observation" did not play the chief role in the Okhrana's activities. Commencing with the end of the 70's, the Tsarist government commenced to employ agent-provocateurs in its fight against the revolutionary movement. As the proletarian revolutionary movement grew the Police Department began to apply these methods on a large scale. For the "internal observation" of the organization, and the discovery of its most active members, the Okhrana began to introduce its members into the directing organs of the Party or terrorist members of the Party into becoming spies.

### THE AGENTS-PROVOCATEURS

The archives of the Tsarist Okhrana indicate that these agents-provocateurs, who appear in the records under pseudonyms (most of them, after careful investigation, have been identified) gave fairly complete information as to the ac-

the barbarian and bloody regime of the Tsarist autocracy, provide grounds for prosecution, or if they did, give them the possibility of formulating charges involving long terms of imprisonment or exile. The laws governing the Okhrana (which were in force up to the February Revolution) gave the latter power to arrest all active members of the organization at sight, to keep them in prison without trial for long periods, and to deport them; but they could not place revolutionists on trial or sentence them to penal servitude or death. That was the function of the court.

A REVOLUTIONIST of the seventies, Mishkin, once said that "A Tsarist court" was no better than a brothel" (Mishkin's speech at his trial). Nevertheless, even the Tsarist court was obliged to have some legal basis for passing the sentence that the government desired. The reports of the detectives and agents-provocateurs were not treated as legal evidence. Firstly, because the reports were not direct evidence, and to see could be easily refuted at the trial; and secondly, because the agents-provocateurs could not be produced at the trial, since the Okhrana was interested in concealing their identity. Again, neither the detectives nor the agents-provocateurs could give a complete picture of the activities of the organization, since the system under which the Party organized its secret activists only enabled them to become familiar with single episodes and aspects of the work.

For this reason the Department of State Defense (Okhrana) and the Police Administration could only begin to collect materials that could be produced at the trial after the arrests, after the organizations had been raised. They tried to get information about the whole organization on the basis of evidence obtained by questioning the prisoners. If they failed to get that information they kept the prisoners under preliminary arrest or deported them to other districts. Sometimes they were obliged to liberate the prisoners owing to lack of evidence. This latter course was very distasteful to the authorities, because they felt that all their efforts had been wasted.

That is why the authorities relied so much on the preliminary investigations which sometimes dragged on for years. The police officers and the examining magistrates did everything they could, during the examination of the prisoners, to in-



"A revolutionist under arrest and examination had a great responsibility thrust upon him."

—By QUIRT

activities of the organization. Moreover, in order to safeguard the secrecy of the Okhrana's work, they reported on their own work and activities within the organization, under their Party pseudonyms. This mass provocation was a powerful weapon in the hands of Tsarism in its fight against the revolutionary movement. It complicated our struggle, in that we suffered many defeats, and it made it difficult for us to carry on mass work. It compelled us to work in an extremely conspiratorial fashion, and to withdraw into the narrow shell of a secret organization.

However, neither the information gathered by the outside agents of the Okhrana, nor the information obtained by the agents-provocateurs could provide sufficient material for the complete discovery of the organization, or, even under

duce them to give evidence that would help to betray the organization completely and provide material for the trial.

A revolutionist under arrest and examination, had a great responsibility thrust upon him. It was not an easy matter to fight against the unseen forces of the secret police, and now, under arrest, the revolutionist was faced to face with the cunning, experienced agent of the Okhrana for the first time, who strove in every conceivable way to trap his victim. It must be said that, owing to lack of experience of the revolutionist, or because he failed to understand the full consequences of his conduct under examination for the organization, the Okhrana sometimes succeeded in procuring the material they sought.

(To Be Continued.)

### THOSE WHO TRY TO "CONSOLE" MASSES

TRAUTSKY has degraded Marxism to unheard of prostitution; he has become a veritable priest. Kautsky the priest persuaded the capitalists to start an era of peaceful democracy, and this he calls dialectics. If, originally he says there was free trade, and then came monopolies and imperialism, why shouldn't there be ultra-imperialism and free trade again? The priest consoles the oppressed masses by painting the blessings of this ultra-imperialism, although he does not even undertake to prove that it can be "introduced!" Feuerbach was right when in reply to those who defended religion on the ground that it consoles the people, he pointed out the reactionary meaning of consolation: "Whoever consoles the slave instead of arousing him to revolt against slavery aids the slaveholder."

—From "The War and the Second International," by Lenin. Little Lenin Library Vol. 2.

## Important Article on Student Anti-War Meet, Tues.

"STUDENTS Join Revolutionary Struggle Against War," is the subject of an article by Gil Green, National Secretary of the Young Communist League which will appear on this page in Tuesday's issue of the Daily Worker.

The article is a careful analysis of the recent National Student Congress Against War held in Chicago. Young workers especially—and workingclass students will find this article of extreme importance and interest.

In Tuesday's "Daily!" NOTICE! "History of American Working Class," by Anthony Timba—Comrades having copies of this book who would either contribute volume or sell for nominal price, please write to S. G. Workers School, 35 E. 12th Street, New York.