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STALIN IN HISTORIC SPEECH AT 17th C. P. CONGRESS OF U. S. S. R. PROCLAIMS VICTORIOUS SOCIALIST ADVANCE

Lewis Ousts Militant At U.M.W.A Meet

Opposition Leads Fight for Mooney, Scottsboro Boys' Freedom

By DAN DAVIS
(Special to the Daily Worker)
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 28.—In an attempt to smash the growing opposition to the strikebreaking policy of the Lewis machine, leaders of the U.M.W.A. at the fourth session of the 33rd Convention, in session here, ousted the opposition delegate Joe Farnari of Creighton, Ill.

The opposition is preparing to back resolutions to be introduced Monday calling for the freedom of Tom Mooney and the Scottsboro boys, William Green is expected to speak on Monday.

Terror Increases
The terror against all opposition is increasing. A man selling the Progressive Miners of America newspaper outside the convention hall was beaten up. In the visitors' gallery no one was allowed to take notes.

For the first time in the history of the U. M. W. A. was a representative of the coal operators given the floor in a convention. This took place when C. B. Huntress, Executive Secretary of the National Coal Association arose to speak.

"Not Mad," Says Bosses' Man
"We are not mad at each other," Huntress told the miners, while calling on them to boycott firms using gas, oil, or hydro-electric power for fuel instead of coal. He called upon the men to give "the highest degree of efficiency" to meet competition from other fuels.

Huntress, who spoke in the name of all the bituminous operators, cited the recent offer of the A. F. of L. Cigar-makers' Union to give the bosses \$50,000 for advertising tobacco provided the union was recognized. He said it was a good thing and suggested such advertising would help the miners.

"These are new days with new ways," said Huntress, and "we must forget the past." He said the bosses and workers must not fight each other.

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Set Trial Date for Tiala, Jailed Farm Leader in Indiana

Call for Protests Against Framing of UFL Leader

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 28.—The trial of Alfred Tiala, National Secretary of the United Farmers League, his wife, Viola Tiala, and Jesse Haun, Syracuse, Indiana farmer, has been set for February 1 at the Kosciusko County, Indiana Courthouse before Judge Donald Vanderveer. The three, facing charges of resisting an officer, were arrested January 20 when police reserves broke up a crowd of 1,000 farmers who were attempting to block a foreclosure sale at Warsaw, Indiana.

Tiala, who is also president of the Farmers Educational Association, which publishes the Farmers' National Weekly, is widely known all over the Northwest and his imprisonment is arousing a storm of protest on the part of farmers all over the country who, like the Indiana farmers, are faced with the loss of their homes to the land banks, mortgage holders and insurance companies.

The three arrested will be defended by Attorney David Randall, Chicago lawyer representing the International Labor Defense, Erik Bert, editor of the Farmers National Weekly, is also in Indiana where he is speaking at protest meetings and organizing the raising of bail for the defendants. Bail has been set at the outrageous amount of \$30,000 and local politicians have endeavored in every way possible to keep the farmers from giving bail by saying that "Tiala will skip out if you raise bail for him."

A foreclosure is scheduled for Warsaw Saturday, January 27 and they say that they will be on hand again to stop this sale.

The National Office of the United Farmers League from its headquarters at 1817 South Loomis St., Chicago, has called for nationwide protests against the arrests.

Feb. 3 Meet Includes Jobless of 30 States

Local Unions Sending Delegates; Many Send-Off Meets

NEW YORK.—Credentials have been received by the National Committee on Unemployed Councils, from delegates elected in thirty states, to the National Convention Against Unemployment, which takes place in Washington, D. C. on Feb. 3. These credentials include delegates from a number of local unions of the American Federation of Labor, as well as from trade unions affiliated to the Trade Union Unity League and from Unemployed organizations.

The Aeronautical Workers Union of Buffalo, N. Y., is sending a delegate to the convention to represent its 2,300 members. From New Orleans, the independent motion picture operators are sending a delegate. The National Miners Union of Gallup, New Mexico is sending a delegate, as are other miners local unions.

The Concord branch of the Granite Cutters International Association (A. F. of L.) endorsed the National Convention Against Unemployment at its regular monthly meeting, and the members promised financial aid.

A mass send-off meeting for delegates to the National Convention will be held in Chicago on Tuesday evening, Jan. 30, at the People's Auditorium. Delegates will speak from Wisconsin, Oregon, Washington and Minnesota, who will stop over en route to the convention.

In New Jersey, 30 delegates to the National Convention Against Unemployment have been elected. A send-off will be held in Newark Thursday, Feb. 1, at 8 p. m., at Ukrainian Hall, 50 Beacon St. A demonstration will be held on Feb. 3, at 2 p. m. at Military Park.

The states which are so far definitely represented at the convention are: California, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Washington, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin.

WEST NEW YORK, N. J.—The New Jersey C. W. A. workers will hold a meeting tonight at 8 o'clock at Parks Casino 13th and Jefferson Sts., West New York, N. J. At this meeting they will prepare a program of action which will consist of continuation of C. W. A. jobs, against wage cuts, for unemployment insurance, and relief for those who have no C. W. A. jobs.

Miners Hear Borich Expose Strikebreaking Role of Recovery Act

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 28.—Frank Borich, National Secretary of the National Miners' Union, delivered a splendid analysis of the N. R. A. in action against the working class, especially the miners, to more than a hundred Negro and white workers who crowded into the local John Reed Club.

Joe Farnari, delegate unseated by Lewis at the United Mine Workers' Convention today, also spoke in the discussion, as did Tom Myers, Hugh and several other workers.

Convention of F. S. U. Closes After Big Week-End Session

Socialist Locals, A.F. of L. Unions Represented Among 1,100 Delegates from 30 States

NEW YORK.—The first national convention of the Friends of the Soviet Union, which convened here during the week end, adjourned last night after adopting a program of action which will permit all organizations who are friendly to the Soviet Union to participate in the activity of the F. S. U.

Eleven hundred delegates from over thirty states, representing a total membership of two million men and women throughout the country, pledged solidarity with the Soviet Union, and laid the base for a form of organization which will broaden and extend the influence of the F. S. U.

Over one hundred American Federation of Labor unions of all types were represented by delegates who pledged the support of their organizations to the Friends of the Soviet Union.

Especially inspiring was the large presence of Socialist Party members at the convention. Katherine

Delegation to Hit War Plans of U.S. Today

Anti-war Demonstrations in 25 Cities to Back Group in Capitol

Daily Worker Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Twenty anti-war spokesmen will go to the White House tomorrow noon to present a united front protest, on behalf of the American League Against War and Fascism, against the mountainous preparations for war.

They have an appointment and hope to speak personally to President Roosevelt, particularly with reference to the hundreds of millions of dollars of public works funds allotted to military construction.

This and other Washington activities are the spearhead of a nationwide demonstration against war. In twenty-five cities throughout the country, meetings will be held tomorrow under the auspices of the League, a united front movement of about twenty pacifist, student, trade

union, veterans, and political groups. The League grew out of last fall's American Congress Against War, held in New York City, in which 2,700 delegates participated.

The League delegation will go to Roosevelt but two days after the War Department General Staff announced its adoption of a new five-year construction program for the Army Air Corps which, in addition to adding 1,000 long distance war planes for service in the Far East, would give United States imperialism the greatest united aerial combat organization in the world. And a little less than a week after the Navy, Roosevelt's billion dollar imperialist pet, announced that it will ask for 660 more planes.

Hathaway to Speak
Led by J. B. Matthews, chairman of the League and former Executive Secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, the delegation will go from the White House to Farragut Square, where they will hold a demonstration and hear Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily

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Hearing Delayed on Scottsboro Appeal

NEW YORK.—Hearing in Decatur, Ala., before Judge W. W. Callahan, of the motions demanding reversal of the lynch verdicts against Heywood Patterson and Clarence Norris, Scottsboro boys condemned by all-white juries to die in the electric chair, have been postponed until Saturday, February 24, the International Labor Defense announced today.

The hearings had been set for Saturday, Jan. 27, but postponement was forced by the failure of the clerk of the court to have the transcript of the record in the hands of the I. L. D. attorneys in time for them to prepare final motion papers.

The hearing before Judge Callahan is a necessary preliminary to filing of an appeal for reversal in the state supreme court.

The I. L. D. has called on all workers, all sympathizers with the cause of the Scottsboro boys, to intensify their protest activity during the period remaining before the motion hearing, to force reversal of the lynch-verdict.

Fur Bosses Conclude Agreement With AFL

NEW YORK.—The fur manufacturers who recently cancelled their agreement with the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union concluded a new agreement with the defunct A. F. of L. Fur Joint Council Friday. Declaring that 99 per cent of the fur workers are members of the Industrial Union and that these workers did not authorize the Joint Council to negotiate an agreement with the bosses for them, the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, warned every manufacturer today that any attempt to force the workers to register with the Joint Council will be answered by a strike.

The Industrial Union's statement says in part: "It is not the first time that an agreement with the Joint Council remains on paper. The Joint Council is an organization without members. It was organized, sponsored and financed by the fur manufacturers. The Joint Council consists of a small group of racketeers and underworld types working in conjunction with a handful of Lovestones. Everybody in the fur district knows that."

The negotiations between the two associations and the Joint Council were conducted in the greatest secrecy. Both sides were afraid of the fur workers. The furriers do not know what kind of a secret understanding was reached by the racketeers of the Joint Council and the leaders of the bosses' associations at their secret conference.

"As we expected the Joint Council has given up the demand for the 30 hour week, which, because of the widespread unemployment, is of vital importance for the furriers at present. At the code hearing in Washington the Joint Council had to mention 25 hours as one of its 'demands,' but in the agreement with the bosses this vital demand is entirely given up. The fur workers are not surprised at this new betrayal of their interest.

"The Industrial Union will defend to the utmost the basic right of the fur workers to belong to a Union of their own choosing. The Industrial Union will defend the gains of the workers and will see to it that the bosses live up to all the conditions that the furriers have won through their long and heroic struggles."

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"Let Us Work Better to Be Shock-Brigade Of the World Proletariat for the Victory of Socialism in Our Country and in All Lands"

Stalin Given Thunderous Ovarions

High Enthusiasm Marks Opening of 17th Party Congress in U.S.S.R.

By VERN SMITH

(Special to the Daily Worker)
MOSCOW, Jan. 27.—The Seventeenth Congress of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolshevik) opened yesterday, amid an animated, bustling crowd of delegates that filled the spacious, renovated hall in the large Kremlin palace. The Congress hall is now more austere and majestically simple. The clumsy, gilded splendor has been removed. The columns of eschews and retalia has disappeared and the dust of several centuries has been swept from the walls. It has become bright and spacious.

Above the tribune of the presidium, between the sombre lines of the columns, there rests a white bust of Lenin.

At three o'clock the delegates began to take their seats. They were the Moscow, Ukrainian and Leningrad delegations. Bolsheviks from the North Caucasus, Urals, Siberia, Transcaucasia, Kazakhstan, Central Asia and other districts, regions and republics followed.

The best sons of Lenin's Party assembled—Bolshevik organizers, leaders of masses of the great workers' and peasants' country, builders of an industrial fortress created by the first Five-Year Plan.

Watchful Sentries
Militant commanders, watchful sentries of the proletarian organization, leaders of the Kolhoz masses—workers from the political sections, from the machine and tractor stations, fighters for Bolshevik transport, new people who came to the aid in years of industrialization and collectivization.

Separated in groups, the delegates engage in animated conversation, re-

"The Party of Lenin Gathers in General Council," — Pravda

"Giant of the Revolution, Comrade Stalin, Leads to Greater Tasks"

MOSCOW, Jan. 28.—In an editorial devoted to the 17th Congress of the All-Union Communist Party, headed "A Congress of Victors," Pravda, official organ of the Communist Party, writes:

"Lenin's Party is gathering its general council, its supreme organ. Two decades, Lenin's death, and the forthcoming opening of the 17th Congress of the Party, are the best test of the vitality and advantages of the new social system.

"After Lenin's death the bourgeoisie thought that 'the decline of Leninism' had come, that there was no one to head the great proletarian army which revolted against the old social system. History laughed at the bourgeois prophets.

"The Party which headed the greatest movement in the world against eternal oppression and exploitation, which wrote fateful pages of history in the struggle for socialism—such a Party is immortal.

Great Proletarian Leaders
"The proletariat which gave leaders of the greatest genius, Marx, Engels and Lenin, found their worthy follower—the great Stalin, giant of revolutionary thought and actions.

"The 'experiment,' gentlemen of the bourgeoisie, succeeded! Humanity emerged in a decade from crisis, hunger, poverty and capitalism; and the stormy rise of socialist construction is ever accelerating the process of growth and the welfare of the masses here.

"Hundreds of millions of people became convinced of the practice and advantages of the new social system. 'The decade after Lenin's death constitutes an epoch in the world historical victories of Leninism, an epoch when Lenin's plan of the con-

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Joseph Stalin



General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union

Molotov Opens 17th Congress

"Tremendous Victories for Socialism" Since Last Congress, He Says

MOSCOW, Jan. 27.—Comrade Molotov, in his introductory speech at the opening of the 17th Congress of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolshevik) declared:

"Three and a half years have elapsed since the 16th Congress. A comparatively brief period has elapsed since the Congress which placed as its main task the development and carrying to an end the offensive against the capitalist elements.

"Now we may say that these years are filled with strenuous struggle of the working class against the enemies of socialism, years of gigantic growth of our industry and the creating of heavy industry as the basis for technical reconstruction of the entire national economy, years of powerful construction of collective farms and Soviet farms, and desperate resistance to the new regime on the part of the last capitalist class, namely, kulakdom.

"These years are marked by tremendous victories of socialism in our country.

"The Party consolidated the working class and millions of the peasantry under the banner of a broad offensive for socialism and the completion of such an offensive.

"We carried on a struggle for the realization of the first Five-Year Plan under this banner. Despite the croaking of our enemies as to the inevitability of the collapse of the Five-Year Plan, the Party succeeded in bringing the Five-Year Plan triumphantly to a close in four years.

"Now our country has a powerful industry, is equipped with such tech-

Harbin White Guards Demonstrate Again for War on Soviet Union

HARBIN, Jan. 28.—Under the protection of Japanese troops, thousands of White Guards carried out another anti-Soviet demonstration yesterday in front of the offices of Soviet officials of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

The White Guards burned effigies of Soviet officials of the line, and carried banners reading: "Down with Communism! Imprison the Soviet vice-president and manager of the Chinese Eastern Railway!"

The White Guards shouted for war against the Soviet Union and continued their demonstration for six hours without the slightest interference from the Japanese-Manchukuo authorities. Meanwhile Manchukuo police and Japanese troops paraded through another section of the city in intimidation of the anti-Japanese, anti-White Guard masses.

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WARNS IMPERIALISTS TO KEEP "SWINISH SNOOTS OUT OF OUR GARDEN"

(By Wireless to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Jan. 28.—Joseph Stalin, great leader of the Party of Lenin, leader of the world proletariat, reporting for the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolshevik) at the 17th Party Congress, delivered a masterly four-hour speech proclaiming the victorious advance of Socialism in the U.S.S.R., surrounded by a crisis-racked capitalist world, plunging to Fascism and imperialist war in a vain effort to solve its growing contradictions.

The appearance of Stalin was marked by frequently bursting storms of applause, which developed extraordinary intensity and duration as he began his report.

Stalin's report for the Central Committee was the first point of the agenda of the Congress. The text of his speech follows:

I think no period of the last decade has been so rich in events in the economic sphere, as the period from the 16th Congress to the present. These years were years of continuous world economic crisis. The crisis affected not only industry, but also agriculture as a whole. The crisis raged not only in the sphere of production, and trade. It carried over also to the sphere of credit and finance, turning upside down all established currency relations between countries. If, formerly, some argued, whether there is a world economic crisis or not, at present there can be no argument, because the present crisis and its destructive action are too clear. Now the discussion is of another kind—is there a way out of the crisis or not? And if there is a way out, how to accomplish it.

In the sphere of politics, these years saw the further sharpening of the relationships both between capitalist countries and within these countries. The way of Japan with China and its occupation of Manchuria sharpened relationships in the Far East; the victory of fascism in Germany and the triumph of the idea of revenge, sharpens the relationships in Europe; Japan and Germany leaving the League of Nations, giving new impetus to the growth of armaments and imperialist war preparations; the defeat of fascism in Spain once more, indicates the ripening of the revolutionary crisis, and that fascism is not long lived. Such are the most important facts of the period under report. No wonder bourgeois pacifism breathes its last, and disarmament tendencies are openly and directly replaced by tendencies to increasing armament and re-armament.

Among these raging waves of economic upheavals and military political catastrophes, the Soviet Union stands apart like rock, continuing its work of socialist construction and the struggle for the preservation of peace. While in capitalist countries, the economic crisis still rages, the Soviet Union continues its advance both in industry and agriculture. While in capitalist countries there are feverish preparations for a new war, for a new division of the world and spheres of influence, the Soviet Union continues its systematic, stubborn struggle against the threat of war, for peace. Moreover, it cannot be said that the efforts of the Soviet Union in this sphere have been devoid of success.

Such is the general picture of the international situation at the present moment.

The present economic crisis in capitalist countries, different from all analogous crises, among other things, in that it is most drawn out. While formerly crises exhausted themselves in one or two years, the present crisis is already in its fifth year, year after year ruining the economy of capitalist countries, sucking out the fat accumulated in previous years. It is no wonder that this crisis is the most severe of all crises.

This is explained first by the industrial crisis which has affected without exception, all capitalist countries, making difficult any maneuvers of one country at the expense of others.

This is explained, secondly, by the fact that the industrial crisis merges with the agrarian crisis, embracing, without exception, agrarian and semi-agrarian countries, all of which could not but complicate and deepen the industrial crisis.

It is explained thirdly, by the fact that the agrarian crisis, sharpened during this period, seizing all branches of agriculture, including cattle raising, leading to its degradation from the use of machines to hand labor, substituting horses for tractors, in the sharp decrease and sometimes in the complete refusal to apply artificial fertilizers, all of which still further lengthened the industrial crisis.

It is explained, fourthly, by the fact that the dominant monopoly cartels in industry strive to maintain high prices of commodities, making the crisis particularly damaging and

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F.S.U. Convention Closes in New York

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the Soviet Union.

"I am also aware, as are many of my comrades in the S. P., that the leadership of the S. P. has, and is and probably will attack the Soviet Union, as was done by Norman Thomas in the current issue of the New Leader. The leadership of the S. P. has and will probably attack the Soviet Union in a great many ways, but the rank and file of the S. P.—most of them are sincerely interested in the defense of the Soviet Union. I think it is up to the F. S. U. to bring all of these sincere socialists into this organization so that they may learn, by participation in this conference and other conferences, how they may really and actively defend the workers' fatherland.

"I would also like to make an appeal from my local to all rank and file members of the S. P., that whatever stands is taken by the leadership national or local of the S. P.—that all members of the S. P., interested in building Socialism through the defense of the Soviet Union, regardless of the stand taken by the S. P. leadership—join the F. S. U." concluded Kate Lewis.

Saturday's session was opened with a report by Roy Hudson of the Marine Workers Industrial Union on the Progress of Socialist Construction in the Soviet Union, followed by an organization report on the work of the Friends of the Soviet Union Harbert Goldfarb, acting national secretary. Norman Tallentire delivered a talk on Workers' Delegations, and brought forth proposals for the delegates to travel to the Soviet Union this May first. Brief reports on the Soviet Union followed by Professor H. W. L. Dana, Lem Harris of the Farmers National Committee of Action, Susan Woodruff of the International Relations Radio Forum, Donald Henderson, Secretary of the American League Against War and Fascism.

Get Wage Cut, Asked To Give Overtime

NEW YORK.—Six hundred white-collar workers, who were given a 23 per cent wage cut by the recent order of Roosevelt to slash all C.W.A. wages and been in strike off at once, were asked by W. Hodson, Commissioner of Welfare to "volunteer their services and co-operate with the administration on overtime work." The workers started a campaign not to work after hours without pay, and in one office only two out of a staff of 45, remained after 4 p.m. to volunteer their services.

To Protest Torture of the Rueggs on Tuesday

NEW YORK.—A delegation will visit the Chinese consulate on Tuesday to protest the continued brutality of the Nanking government against Paul and Gertrude Ruegg. The two anti-imperialist fighters are again seriously ill as a result of their return from the hospital to prison before they had recuperated from the effects of prison torture and their protest hunger strike.

The delegation is being organized by the N. Y. district of the International Labor Defense, the Chinese "Vanguard" and the Friends of the Chinese People. It will meet in the district office of the I. L. D. at 870 Broadway, at 10 a. m. Tuesday.

Tortured 10 Days in Bellevue Hospital

By a Worker Correspondent

I would like to tell you about the terrible conditions under which I stayed at Bellevue Hospital. I went there with a terrible cold and severe fever. The doctor examined me and told me I must stay in the hospital for two days.

While I was in the hospital I was shifted from one place to another. I was continually annoyed by doctors, nurses and social workers who tormented me so that they made me believe I was crazy. They gave me all sorts of mental tests and because I answered them "smartly" they shifted me to the observation ward, where I suffered untold misery for 10 days. At the end of that time they let me go.

But I was in a terrible condition. I became constipated in the hospital, I became muscle bound, and I was generally run down. Not until I went to a Russian Bath did I regain my health.

John Lewis Ousts Militant Delegate At UMW Convent'n

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other but "their common enemy," the users of our fuel.

"You don't want chaos, lawlessness, fascism and civil war, which means Communism," said the learned Mr. Huntress.

The formation of a labor party was proposed for the next convention of the A. F. of L. in a resolution introduced by Local 105 of Mt. Carmel, Pa. The president of the local and delegate to the convention, Leo Sitko, spoke for the resolution. Sitko who is a Socialist, succeeded in having the resolution referred to the A. F. of L. convention though he was booted the second time he spoke.

John L. Lewis, president of the union and chairman of the convention, after shaking hands with Huntress at the conclusion of the latter's speech, announced that "in order to expedite matters the chairman in the future would not read the resolutions but merely their numbers." Any one who wished to have a resolution read can have it done by asking, he said.

A delegate immediately took the floor and pointed out that the resolutions were far too important to skim over in that manner. But the Lewis machine turned a few coqs and the resolutions were read thereafter by number.

This will no doubt be the shortest convention in the history of the union, if the machine isn't stopped by the opposition delegates.

Seeking Pacific Bases for War Against Japan, Vinson Admits Openly

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Under the significant banner-headlines, "America Seeks Way Around Japan's Island Forts," the London press today gives wide publicity to a statement that the U. S. Government tentatively had proposed to the other powers that it be given facilities for establishing a chain of harbors and air ports in the South Pacific Island groups at present controlled by Britain and France.

Recent statements in the U. S. Congress were pointed to as supporting the belief that the U. S. wants to acquire these islands, particularly the remark last week by Carl Vinson, Chairman of the House Naval Committee, that:

"It would be a most happy solution if it were possible to acquire Pacific bases strategically located."

The secret conference of British Admirals at Singapore is reported studying the U. S. proposals.

WORKERS—EAT AT THE Parkway Cafeteria

1638 PITKIN AVENUE
Near Hopkinson Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y.

Allerton Avenue Comrades!

The Modern Bakery was first to settle Bread Strike and first to sign with the FOOD WORKERS' INDUSTRIAL UNION

961 ALLESTON AVE.

ARRANGE YOUR DANCES, LECTURES, UNION MEETINGS at the NEW ESTONIAN WORKERS' HOME

27-29 West 115th Street
New York City

RESTAURANT and BEER GARDEN

PATRONIZE SEVERN'S CAFETERIA
7th Avenue at 30th St.
Best Food at Workers Prices

Force Shopkeeper to Serve Negroes

NEW YORK.—When a shopkeeper at 21 Sixth Ave. refused to sell a package of cigarettes to a Negro worker yesterday, white and Negro members of the Needle Trades Industrial Union immediately organized a protest against this Jim-Crow action and forced the stationery store proprietor to serve Negro workers.

The Negro worker who refused service had vigorously protested when the shopkeeper refused to serve him, while selling cigarettes to a white worker who later entered the shop. The proprietor then called a policeman, who upheld the Jim-Crow action, declaring he had a right to decide to whom to sell his wares. But the workers thought otherwise, and forced him to retreat from his discriminatory position.

The shopkeeper, who is reported to be a member of the Socialist Party, later told a member of the Needle Trades Union that he would not have attempted to discriminate against the Negro had he known he was a member of the union. The white worker retorted that the union fights against all cases of discrimination against Negroes.

Delegation To Hit U.S. War Plans Today

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Worker, in addition to other speakers. They will also go to the Capitol to see Vice-President Garner and Henry T. Rainey, Speaker of the House, and to the office of Robert Fechner, Director of the C. C. C. to "call on him."

The delegation will include: Maxwell Stewart, of the Foreign Policy Association; Mary Fox, and Monroe Sweetland, of the League for Industrial Democracy; Ella Reeve Bloor, of the Farmer's National Committee for Action of Omaha, Dr. H. W. L. Dana; Dorothy Detzer, of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; Annie Gray, of the Women's Peace Society; Harold Hickerson, Executive Secretary of the Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League; Francis M. A. Henson, Secretary of the League; Clarence A. Hathaway, Editor of the Daily Worker, representing the Communist Party; Charles Zimmerman, Secretary of Local 22, International Ladies Garment Workers' Union; and delegates from the Bakers Union of the American Federation of Labor of Yonkers; the Yonkers, Baltimore, and Washington Committees of the League, and the Trade Union Unity League.

Speakers at the Farragut Square meeting here will include Hathaway, "Mother" Bloor and Sweetland. Miss Detzer, Matthews and Hickerson will fly to New York late tomorrow afternoon to participate in a mass meeting to be held there for the purpose of receiving a report from the delegates.

Mendieta Threatens to Outlaw Strikes

Plans New Attack on the Cuban Workers

HAVANA, Jan. 28.—Following conferences with U. S. Ambassador Jefferson Caffery, President Mendieta was Saturday reported planning to outlaw the strike struggles of Cuban workers, following failure of the new government and U. S. imperialists to cajole striking workers back to work with a settlement of their demands and grievances.

This new attack on the working-class will take the form, it is reported of a decree banning strikes for 90 days. This would naturally be a try-out, and if successful would be permanent. The government admits, however, that such a law will be difficult to enforce because of the militancy of the strikes which are under the leadership of the Cuban Communist Party and the wide-spread disaffection among the rank and file of the Cuban army, especially of the soldiers in the interior who have been openly fraternizing with the workers.

The men are also vigorously opposing re-instatement of the Machadista army officers who have been released by the Mendieta government in an attempt to strengthen its reactionary base and re-establish iron discipline in the army.

Washington-Wall Street Gov't Aids Mendieta

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The Washington government is loaning \$100,000 to the Wall Street puppet, President Mendieta of Cuba. Made under the guise of humanity—to furnish foodstuffs for the starving toiling of Cuba—the loan is aimed to strengthen the reactionary Mendieta government and to furnish him with funds to pay especially the U. S. troops of the Cuban army, following admission of the Cuban government that it was unable to make the January payments to the army.

The loan was rushed through so hurriedly that no arrangements were negotiated so far for its repayment.

PIE IN THE SKY

WESTIMAR, Germany, Jan. 28.—According to a statement just issued by Walter Darre, secretary of agriculture in the Nazi administration, the peasants of Germany "will be unable to appreciate the great benefit which Hitler is doing them until after 500 or 1,000 years."

NEW YORK.—Teresa Pabon, for many years an active member of the Communist Party and well known as a revolutionary worker in the Steel and Metal Workers' Union, died Saturday as a result of a heart attack. Her body will lie in state today, 10 a.m., at the Workers' Center, 35 East 124th St. The funeral procession will start at 12 noon.

GUTTERS OF NEW YORK



HARMONY TRIO
(Above words from the song by George M. Cohan, in honor of President Roosevelt's birthday celebration.)

'Support the German Revolution' Is Keynote of Feb. 11 Affair

Browder Main Speaker at Concert and Mass Meet for Aid of Brother Party

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"Our enemies shall find that our Fascist revolution has not passed the stage of peaceful evolution." This was the promise of more systematic terror against the German working class embodied in a speech of a leading Nazi banker recently.

In the face of this terror, news comes to the Daily Worker every day of the organization of the German workers, under the leadership of the German Communist Party, steadily heading towards the struggle for power, and the establishment of a proletarian dictatorship by the German workers.

International practical acts of solidarity by the brother Communist Parties are aiding the work of the German Party, and heartening the German working class. The Czech Young Communist League has voted to adopt the German Young Communist League, and help its illegal activities by practical as well as moral support.

In line with the manifesto issued by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the United States, steps are already under way here to give practical aid to the German revolution.

"Support the German Revolution" stamps have been distributed in all units.

A program of unusual talent and significance has been arranged for the "Support the German Revolution" concert and affair that will be held February 11 at the Bronx Coliseum under the auspices of the Central Committee. Earl Browder will be the main speaker. He will speak on aspects of the work of the German Party that have not fully been explained here before. Reserved seats will be \$1.00. Other seats are 40c, in advance. All proceeds go to the printing of illegal literature, etc. Places where tickets will be available will appear elsewhere in the Daily Worker.

De Priest Retreats on Jim Crow Issue in House of Congress

Fails to Take Floor on Discrimination in Gov't Restaurant

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Congressman Oscar DePriest made an agreement with Speaker Rainey yesterday not to raise on the floor of Congress the question of discrimination against Negroes by the government restaurant in the capitol, which is operated by the Negro Committee of Congress.

Five days ago, the millionaire Negro Congressman had threatened to offer a resolution from the floor calling for investigation of the discrimination policy of the Committee. Fearful that even this reformist gesture would dramatize the issue before the Negro and white masses, Speaker Rainey at once summoned DePriest before the House convened. What occurred was kept a closed secret, but Representative DePriest did not ask to take the floor.

Meanwhile, Representative Warren, Democrat of North Carolina, and chairman of the Accounts Committee, announced that discrimination against Negroes will be continued by the restaurant. He declared that Negro employees in Congress must eat in the basement, adding:

"If never came to my attention until Monday that Negroes were eating in the House Restaurant, I would have been the first to say I have been a member, that Negroes would not be served. I ordered that the practice of serving Negroes cease as soon as I discovered that it was being done."

Congressman DePriest today accompanied his secretary to lunch in the public restaurant at the Capitol which several days ago refused to serve his secretary and another Negro companion. Both were served. DePriest's "privilege" to eat in the restaurant as a member of Congress has never been challenged.

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Support the Workers' Revolution in Germany!

COME TO THE CONCERT AND MASS MEETING SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 11th, 1934, at 8 P. M. Bronx Coliseum, 177th Street, and West Farms

EARL BROWDER GENERAL SECRETARY, Communist Party, U.S.A. WILL LECTURE ON THE "Present Situation in Germany"

Musical Program Entertainment Arranged by: Central Committee, Communist Party, U.S.A. Entire Proceeds: Communist Party of Germany Tickets: Reserved Section, \$1.00—Other Seats 40 cents in Advance To be gotten at the following stations:

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HATHAWAY TO SPEAK ON MONETARY POLICY
Clarence Hathaway, Editor of the Daily Worker, will deliver a lecture on Roosevelt's Financial Policy, Wed., Jan. 31, 7:30 P. M., at the Workers' Center, 2nd Fl.

The lecture is being held under the auspices of the Young Communist League for the benefit of the District Training School. Admission—15c.

Has your organization elected a delegate to the National Convention Against Unemployment, in Washington, D. C., Feb. 27

By DEL



HARMONY TRIO
(Above words from the song by George M. Cohan, in honor of President Roosevelt's birthday celebration.)

'Support the German Revolution' Is Keynote of Feb. 11 Affair

Browder Main Speaker at Concert and Mass Meet for Aid of Brother Party

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"Our enemies shall find that our Fascist revolution has not passed the stage of peaceful evolution." This was the promise of more systematic terror against the German working class embodied in a speech of a leading Nazi banker recently.

In the face of this terror, news comes to the Daily Worker every day of the organization of the German workers, under the leadership of the German Communist Party, steadily heading towards the struggle for power, and the establishment of a proletarian dictatorship by the German workers.

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Kentucky Court Frees Four Known Lynchers of Negro

HAZARD, Ky., Jan. 28.—Four known members of the lynch gang which lynched Rex Scott, 20-year-old Negro youth, were released Saturday without bail following their detention for a few hours. Three of the men were charged with murder.

Judge A. M. Gross who ordered their release said that the warrants had not been dismissed, that the known lynchers had merely been permitted to return to their homes on their promise not to leave the county. And in case this extraordinary procedure fails to convince anyone that the lynch courts intend to prosecute the lynchers, he added that the "investigation" was being continued.

P.W.A. to Build Georgia Jails

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 28.—Two Savannah County jails will build new jails with Public Works funds. Effingham County has received a very liberal loan for this purpose, and Brantley County has received \$5,000. Thirty per cent of the money is given as an outright gift, and the remaining 70 per cent is loaned at low rates of interest. County unemployment relief, however, is still very meager, it is reported.

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How AFL Tried to Break Fordham Laundry Strike

(By a Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Recently at a strike at the Fordham Laundry a very peculiar event occurred. The workers were organized by the Workers Industrial Laundry Union and went on strike at 5 o'clock Jan. 17. A little inquiry exposed the fact that those on the job were not strike-breakers, but fellow-workers who had been deluded.

The American Federation of Labor (A. F. of L.) Local 280 at the "Quick Service" laundry, had taken the "Quick Service" workers out on strike over three weeks ago. The bosses closed the laundry and the workers were in a very bad condition. The Industrial Laundry Workers Union had already organized three successful strikes to which the bosses had already signed.

When the A. F. of L. saw the fourth strike of the union nearing success, they decided that, in Mr. Levine, manager of Local 280 to break the strike. The facts of the case are these:

Industrial Laundry Workers Union by breaking this strike at Fordham. They told the starting workers of the "Quick Service" laundry that they had jobs for them and brought them to the Fordham on Jan. 19. The Quick Service workers soon found out the truth from the Industrial Laundry Workers pickets, and walked out themselves. They went back to their local manager (Mr. Levine) and told him a very unpleasant home truths.

This was a good example of the usual tactics of the American Federation of Labor. It only remains to be seen whether the poor deluded members of it will further follow its leadership.

New Income Tax Leaves Big Incomes Same As Before

Slight Reductions on Smaller Middle Get New Burdens

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Revision in the income tax laws that are out limited to bring an additional revenue of \$250,000,000 to the government were voted by the House Ways and Means Committee.

The additional revenue will be necessary to take care of the steadily growing budget deficit resulting from the rising expenditures for interest on bonded debt, War Department, etc.

Despite the exposures made at the recent Senate investigation of the house of J. P. Morgan, Kuhn, Loeb and Dillon Reed, etc., showing that the richest men in America do not pay any income taxes at all, the present revised schedule does not include any heavy levies on large incomes or corporation surpluses.

Instead it provides for a slight reduction in some of the lower brackets, which will be made up by heavier taxes on the middle brackets.

From the changes ostensibly aimed at preventing the repetition of the J. P. Morgan evasions, only \$16,000,000 of the \$250,000,000 will be collected.

The rest will come from the 4 per cent flat rate on all incomes up to \$4,000, and the surtaxes of the middle incomes.

Coney Island Jobless To Hold Open Hearing

NEW YORK.—Coney Island unemployed workers will hold a mass open hearing on relief today, at 2974 W. 27th St., Coney Island, under the auspices of the Unemployed Councils. Workers grievances that are brought to the meeting will be presented to the Borough President with the demands that relief be granted them immediately.

Nine Thousand in Cleveland

CLEVELAND, Jan. 26.—Nine thousand C. W. A. workers on county roads of Cuyahoga County will be laid off this week, it was announced here by Albert Porter, chief deputy county supervisor "if we don't get some more materials."

Two hundred and eighty-eight people signed a telegram to President Roosevelt, each clipping in ten cents for the wire, after a mass meeting in Maple Heights in which they "respectfully petitioned" Roosevelt to continue the C. W. A. projects.

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Success Story--Reverse English

FRANKLY, this is an appeal for financial support. A little group of us have practically decided to launch a supplementary to this column. Supplementaries are expensive. We have already raised 48 cents, but we need approximately a million dollars more. While we cannot actually guarantee you a return on your investment, we can definitely promise that it would be difficult to lose money in a wretched cause. In all modesty we can say that we expect a nation-wide circulation within a reasonable time.

Our supplement will cater to a very large public to which no one else has hitherto thought of catering.

American newsmen are jammed with magazines celebrating the life histories and exploits of athletes who have made good, together with their accounts of how they rose from water-boy to star player, and their waste, unconsciously cribbed from Poland, to those who would be equally successful.

These magazines are read: (1) by the big athletes themselves, who order 300 copies to distribute as Christmas presents among their underlings; (2) by other big athletes who know the real facts and are amused; (3) by earnest water carriers, second string players and sparring partners who want to get on in the sports world, and underline in blue pencil the heroes' advice to be physically fit to play with that extra bit of energy and to drink six glasses of water every day; (4) by a handful of unsuccessful cogs in the great sports machine who throw the magazine away and mutter that of course some guys get all the breaks.

The success magazines have only a handful from this "fourth" class, but as it is almost the largest class of people in the whole country it should be recognized and provided with suitable reading matter—with a medium all its own.

THE name of our magazine will be Sport Failures and its vast public will consist of those who have not made good, and know it, and furthermore are dimly aware that it is too late to do anything about it except unite and fight against those who cause these conditions. The magazine's chief aim will be to bring solace to the disappointed and unsuccessful by showing them that their case is not a unique instance of fate's ill will, but that on the contrary, there are hundreds of thousands of others in the same boat. The supplement's chief piece of resistance will be authentic stories of failure, technically modeled after the "How-it-feels-to-be-a-great-star-at-19" pattern of the success magazines.

Instead of interviews with millionaire athletes there will be interviews with glaring failures and sport misfits. Instead of the pompous optimism of the hero who made millions, there will be the caustic self-analysis of the grayling aspirant who had to make way for younger men.

Trained and sympathetic reporters will be employed by Sports Failure, a magazine for the majority to scour the country for interesting and instructive personal stories of the unprotected, the fired and the super-seeded athlete.

It may sound cruel, but as a matter of fact, thousands will be comforted by realizing that there is a way out—socialization of sports. Some of our material is already on hand, and I think you might be interested in a few samples. Here for instance, is the story of John Smalley, flag raiser at the Yankee Stadium, as told to our Mr. Raymond Fieb.

Last week, after 28 years of faithful service with the Yankees, I was let out. I am forty-five and know no other business. I am a failure. I have always been a failure. I have worked hard hoping to get a position on the

Boys Club Entry Is Ping-Pong Victor

Irving Rosenblatt, youthful entry from the Boys' Club, defeated Alex. Markman of the Prospect Workers' A. C. in annex Eastern District ball tournament (ping-pong) championship on Saturday night at the Manhattan Lyceum. The score was 21-11, 21-18, 19-21, 21-13.

The event was the first of a series of Spartakid preparatory meets arranged by the Eastern District of the Labor Sports Union of America. Rosenblatt becomes eligible to go to the Spartakid to be held next August in Moscow, U. S. S. R. There were 64 entries, representing 16 clubs, including ranking players from the National Table Tennis Association.

One of the early upsets occurred in the first round contest, succumbed to Markman in straight sets by scores of 21-11, 21-11, 21-16, in another upset.

Rosenblatt won the junior state championship in 1932 and again in 1933, while Markman recently came out on top in the Jewish City Club Tournament. Among the clubs entered were Red Sparks A. C., Prospect Workers' A. C., National Student League, Boys' Club, Cii-Grand Y. C., Spartacus A. C., Harlem Prog., Yennock E. C., Royal S. C., International Labor Defense and Zukunft Club.

Brownsville Pharmacist Directory

E. ESCOVER, 647 Stone Avenue.
W.M. GARDEN, Ph.G., 586 Hinesdale St.
WOLF N. WOLFE, Ph.G., 163 Belmont Ave.
FRANK SUSSMAN, Ph.G., 501 Powell St.
J. NOVICK, Ph.G., 408 Howard Ave.

J. J. Goldin, D.C.

Optomist and Optician
1278 STENOGRAPH AVENUE - 1590 LEONARD AVENUE
at 179th ST. N.Y. at 106th ST. N.Y.

BRONSTEIN'S Vegetarian Health Restaurant

558 Claremont Parkway Bronx
Welcome to Our Comrades

NEW HEALTH CENTER CAFETERIA

Fresh Food—Proletarian Prices—50 E. 12th St.—WORKERS' CENTER

An Important Campaign!

AS ANNOUNCED last Monday, members of the Pen & Hammer Club will be calling at the homes of many regular DAILY WORKER readers in Manhattan, Brooklyn and Bronx to get information which will help "your paper" in its campaign to build advertising revenue.

THE Editorial and Business Departments of the DAILY WORKER urge New York readers to cooperate with the Pen & Hammer membership. Answer the questionnaire which the Pen & Hammer investigator will present. Your answers will be tabulated along with hundreds of others to establish statistics about our readers. IN NO INSTANCE will your name be used! However, the questionnaires must be certified before the tabulations are made. Therefore, we ask that you sign the questionnaire as proof that the information is correct.

DAILY WORKER—50 E. 13th St., New York City

'Lenin's Party in General Council'--Pravda Says

(Continued from Page 1)

peasantry to the struggle for socialism. The transition from one social system in agriculture to another occurred and is occurring with the speed of a revolutionary process.

"The decisive work of eliminating the manifold structure of our economics is already carried out. The gigantic construction in the U.S.S.R. contributed to the powerful growth of our Party. It is absorbing all that is best in the working class. It raised it and is raising its theoretical and political level, being educated in the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin.

"The Party accumulated scores of thousands of first class organizers, tested and hardened in battles.

United Ranks
"The Party in the coming 17th Congress is firmly united in its ranks. Stalin, who together with Lenin, put the whole fire of the Party against the menshevik, kulak ideologists, secured entire and real Leninist unity in the Bolshevik ranks.

"The Party's monolithic, its iron discipline, was forged in the battles against the opportunists and class enemies.

"It is not surprising that the inspirer and organizer of our victories—the steel giant of the revolution, Stalin, enjoys the limitless trust and love of our Party, and the devoted support of the workers and peasants.

The World Listens
"There is no such man now in the world whose utterances people listen to as to those of Stalin.

"Not only the Communists, the workers and toilers of all countries, are compelled to listen to his words, but even our enemies certainly regard his speeches in their own fashion.

"Millions of fighters-conquerors impatiently await the opening of the Congress in order to hear the man who fulfilled Lenin's bequests, whose leadership and genius insured the proletarian world historical victories.

"New instructions are awaited to order fresh forces to finish the enemy and realize the great historical task of the second Five-Year Plan—the building up of the classless socialist society.

"The decisions of the 17th Party Congress open a new page in the history of the international workers' movement. The proletariat and toilers of all countries will meet for the first time in the world for the first time in new conditions.

"Capitalism is decaying at its very root, and enters a new cycle of revolutions and wars, while the great country of the workers and peasants becomes a real and inaccessible fortress of socialism.

"Greetings to the shockworkers and shockpeasants of the U. S. S. R. who in their daily life are showing the proletarians and oppressed peoples of the whole world how to lead towards October!"

"The victory of socialism in the countryside attracts scores of millions of peasants, both men and women, to political and industrial life. The Party raised the mass of

FROM A SOVIET GIRL

(By a Soviet Worker Correspondent)
PETROZAVODSK, Karelia.—As a Komsomolka of Petrozavodsk, Karelia, I send revolutionary greetings to all the Young Communist Leagues in the U.S.A., from the workers' own Fatherland, the U.S.S.R.

As a Udamnik (shock brigadier) of the printing shop of Petrozavodsk, I was a representative in the delegation to Leningrad to spend my vacation during the October Revolution celebration. And so I saw the whole celebration from the tribune (platform) on Nov. 7. This is what I saw:

November 7 dawned crisp and clear. A light snowfall covered the city. The whole city is astir. Trolley cars are jammed with people. Everyone is bound to the Urtskiy Square.

Urtskiy Square. The center of the parade. I stand on the platform and wait. The platform is crowded. Everyone is watching the large chime clock in the square. The clock strikes 10.

In the center of the square is a large memorial monument. Around this monument "otr boys," the buglists of the Red Army stand in attention with bugles ready. The signal is given, like the chime of a bell, and into the air bursts the clear sound of the bugles.

The commanders of the Red Army of Leningrad ride slowly around the square in automobiles and give their revolutionary greetings to the Army and Navy boys, who stand in gigantic columns in attention around the square.

For a moment all is quiet in the square, then over the radio is heard a clear voice, the opening announcement of the great day. The speech is only about 30 minutes long and is heard all over the square from the radios that are set in all the four corners.

The Military Parade.
The band strikes up a lively march and the parade is on. The parade is led by the gigantic columns of the Red Army. Proudly I watch the boys marching in by tremendous columns of 48 in a row, and rows and rows of them.

Next follow the army trucks, carrying armed soldiers. Three-fourths of the soldiers were in the trucks. This just shows us how high is our technique.

In the furthest corner of the square the cavalry comes in view. The horses are white, black, brown and dapple greys, prancing by the tribune.

The artillery follows the cavalry. The square is filled with one large mass of roaring and rumbling. In the artillery are the light machine guns, heavy machine guns, spotlights, cannons of all sizes and tanks, from the smallest caterpillars to the largest destroyer tanks.

The square is cleared for a moment. Then through the Winter Palace march to the square girls and boys dressed in lavender jackets and trousers and white hats. They arrange themselves in perfect rows all over the square. Each has a large balloon in a net which they raise on

calling the years of struggles and victories between the 16th and 17th Congresses. They recall the past experience. Old comrades meet who fought and worked together.

Beneath the tribune a group is engaged in conversation awaiting the opening of the Congress. Among them are Comrades Kaganovich, Orjonikidze, Voroshilov, Kossior, Andreyev, Postishev, Shkryatov, Mikoyan and Gorki.

Kalinin Writes
On the steps leading to the presidium, Kalinin is writing something quickly in his notebook, looking around now and then.

By four o'clock many thousands of delegates and visitors in the packed rows fill all the places in the hall, corridors and the newly built gallery. Several minutes are left before the opening of the Congress.

Molotov appears at the presidium table. He is greeted by stormy applause.

Thunderous Ovation to Stalin
A thunderous ovation greets Stalin as he appears from the side of the Congress. Burning with enthusiasm, the Congress rises to greet the great leader of the Party, who fearlessly and courageously continues Lenin's cause, the great general of the proletariat.

A real whirlwind sweeps the hall, as mighty cheering bursts from thousands of hearts. "Long Live Stalin! Long live the Central Committee—the great staff of Bolshevism!" It is an unforgettable moment.

Lenin's Party Solid
Lenin's Party stands solid and mightier than ever, consolidated around its leaders.

The strength of the Leninist Party, the indestructible power of the proletariat—this sounded in the ovations repeatedly shaking the arches of the tremendous hall.

The ovation bursts out anew. The first words of Molotov's opening speech are delivered in a hushed hall. He speaks about the three years that have elapsed since the 16th Party Congress, about the Party's successes, about enemies and plots, and the determination of the Soviet Union firmly to repulse the violators of peace; about the Second Five-Year Plan, and about Stalin.

Again the Congress greets the leader's name. A heated wave of

Powerful Ovation Given Stalin by Delegates to the 17th Party Congress of the U.S.S.R.

(Continued from Page 1)

applause, becoming a mighty roar, bursts out when Molotov announces the Congress opened.

The floor is given to Comrade Krutchev, secretary of the Moscow city Party Committee, for the proposals on behalf of the conference of delegates from regions and republics; he proposes to elect a presidium of 45, a secretariat of 17, an editorial commission of 11, a mandate commission of 16.

The conference's proposal of the composition of the presidium is read. Each name is greeted with loud applause from the delegates. Stalin's name again brings a loud ovation.

The composition of the presidium and other leading organs of the Congress is approved. Members of the presidium take their places and are again greeted with an ovation from the entire hall.

Agenda Approved
Following this the Congress agenda is unanimously approved: 1) Reports of Central Committee, Communist Party, Soviet Union; Reporter, Stalin; Central Auditing Commission, Reporter Vladimirsky; Central Control Commission—Workers' and Peasants' Inspection, Reporter, Rudzutak; Delegation C.P.S.U. in E.C.C.I., Reporter, Manuilsky; 2) Plan, Second Five-Year Plan; 3) Reporters, Molotov and Kibishov; 4) Organizational questions Party and Soviet Structure, Reporter, Kazanovich; 5) Election of Central Party organs.

Stalin Reports
Chairman Molotov: "We now proceed to the first point on the agenda of the Congress, the report of the Central Committee of the Party Comrade Stalin has the floor.

The Congress, standing, greets the leader of the unconquerable Party of Lenin.

The tremendous ovation is interrupted by cries of the delegates: "Long Live Our Stalin! Hurrah for Stalin!" which lasted many minutes; it stops for a while, only to again burst out under the echoing arches of the hall.

Comrade Stalin's report lasted four hours. It was interrupted by stormy applause when the leader of the working class spoke about the Party's tasks and by deafening laughter which sounded strong and assured every time Stalin spoke about the enemies of the working class and about opportunists and people interfering with the further forward advance.

When Stalin finished his report with the words "Long live the great and unconquerable banner of Marx, Engels and Lenin!" the Congress again burst into thunderous applause.

The ovation of the standing delegates greeting Stalin lasted many minutes.

Then the singing of the International fills the hall. The proletariat battle cry sounded mightily and after that, applause honoring Comrade Stalin, the Party's leader, broke out with new force.

Lenin and His Best Pupil, Stalin



Joseph Stalin with Lenin a few weeks before the death of Lenin

Molotov Opens 17th Party Congress in U. S. S. R.

(Continued from Page 1)

ers welcome the 17th Congress of Lenin's Party with exceptional enthusiasm. Our Congress will be linked up by thousands of ties with the workers in factories, mines, and in the collective and state farms, as a Congress which expresses the striving of millions of workers and collective farmers, and their firm will to fight for complete victory of socialism in our country.

"Our Congress will mobilize and rally the masses more and more closely around the Bolshevik Party, around the leader and organizer of our victories, Comrade Stalin (prolonged applause. All stand and shout 'hurrah!')."

"Our Congress will stand ardent response beyond the borders of the Soviet Union, in the hearts of millions of proletarians and oppressed in the colonies.

"We tell them: 'In our fight for the victory of socialism we indissolubly connect with the revolutionary struggle of the workers of the whole world against capitalism.'"

"While we have many millions of true friends among the workers of other countries, we naturally have sworn enemies in the camp of the imperialist forces.

"Lenin taught us that sooner or later forces will be found in the camp of imperialism which will once more pass on to an open attack against the land of socialism. Many a time in the course of the years which elapsed we had to reckon with the approach of the war danger.

Correct Policies in the Villages
We succeeded in obtaining huge successes in agriculture by correct policy and great organizational work of the Party in the village, by defeat of kulakdom and by struggle for organizational and economic consolidation of collective and Soviet farms.

"The exceptionally good harvest of last year is an indication of these successes. The prospect of well-to-do and cultural life for tens of millions of collective farmers has opened and is already being carried into effect.

"There are still a good many unsolved problems. We still have extremely backward branches of our economy. Our advance in mastering the new technique and new industries recently created is by far inadequate. But one thing is obvious and cannot be disputed: the Land of Soviets is triumphantly overcoming each and every difficulty in its path and unwaveringly proceeds towards the rapid economic and cultural rise, towards ever greater and greater rise of the well-being of the workers and peasant masses.

"Therein lies the fundamental difference between the Land of Soviets which is building socialism and bourgeois states with their capitalist regime.

"While during these years our country proceeded undeviatingly along the path of the rapid economic rise, capitalist countries up to now cannot extricate themselves from the world economic crisis which enormously increased the misery and unemployment for the workers and all toiling masses of these countries.

While the facts of every new day speak about innumerable and growing forces of socialism in our country, on the other hand the world economic crisis and the growing revolutionary struggle of the workers against capitalism and the bourgeois dictatorship provide innumerable proof of the approach of the collapse of the bourgeois capitalist regime.

"That is why in our country, among the working class and among the entire mass of toilers, their faith in their cause is strong, and the enthusiasm of the builders of socialism grows.

"The workers and collective farm-

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"While during these years our country proceeded undeviatingly along the path of the rapid economic rise, capitalist countries up to now cannot extricate themselves from the world economic crisis which enormously increased the misery and unemployment for the workers and all toiling masses of these countries.

While the facts of every new day speak about innumerable and growing forces of socialism in our country, on the other hand the world economic crisis and the growing revolutionary struggle of the workers against capitalism and the bourgeois dictatorship provide innumerable proof of the approach of the collapse of the bourgeois capitalist regime.

"That is why in our country, among the working class and among the entire mass of toilers, their faith in their cause is strong, and the enthusiasm of the builders of socialism grows.

"The workers and collective farm-

ers welcome the 17th Congress of Lenin's Party with exceptional enthusiasm. Our Congress will be linked up by thousands of ties with the workers in factories, mines, and in the collective and state farms, as a Congress which expresses the striving of millions of workers and collective farmers, and their firm will to fight for complete victory of socialism in our country.

"Our Congress will mobilize and rally the masses more and more closely around the Bolshevik Party, around the leader and organizer of our victories, Comrade Stalin (prolonged applause. All stand and shout 'hurrah!')."

"Our Congress will stand ardent response beyond the borders of the Soviet Union, in the hearts of millions of proletarians and oppressed in the colonies.

"We tell them: 'In our fight for the victory of socialism we indissolubly connect with the revolutionary struggle of the workers of the whole world against capitalism.'"

"While we have many millions of true friends among the workers of other countries, we naturally have sworn enemies in the camp of the imperialist forces.

"Lenin taught us that sooner or later forces will be found in the camp of imperialism which will once more pass on to an open attack against the land of socialism. Many a time in the course of the years which elapsed we had to reckon with the approach of the war danger.

Correct Policies in the Villages
We succeeded in obtaining huge successes in agriculture by correct policy and great organizational work of the Party in the village, by defeat of kulakdom and by struggle for organizational and economic consolidation of collective and Soviet farms.

"The exceptionally good harvest of last year is an indication of these successes. The prospect of well-to-do and cultural life for tens of millions of collective farmers has opened and is already being carried into effect.

"There are still a good many unsolved problems. We still have extremely backward branches of our economy. Our advance in mastering the new technique and new industries recently created is by far inadequate. But one thing is obvious and cannot be disputed: the Land of Soviets is triumphantly overcoming each and every difficulty in its path and unwaveringly proceeds towards the rapid economic and cultural rise, towards ever greater and greater rise of the well-being of the workers and peasant masses.

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"The workers and collective farm-

HOW COMMUNISTS IN THE SOVIET UNION RAISE PRODUCTION

By VERN SMITH

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—The First State Ball Bearing Factory in Moscow doesn't produce food, clothing and shelter directly; it turns out 5,000,000 bearings for machinery this year, more next year. But most of these bearings go into trucks, automobiles and tractors. Trucks and tractors especially mean victories on the collective farms and victories on the collective farms mean bread, cotton, wool and most of whatever the worker immediately consumes. So, to raise production of those little metal balls and rings means even more than in most cases to fill the store shelves with leaves of bread, to bring more and more yards of goods for clothing.

Other countries, capitalist countries, including America, would find the market flooded, industrial depression, millions out of work and hungry, and governments frantically trying to find some way to destroy what has been produced. That could not happen in the Soviet Union. It is impossible for the market to be flooded here, and more production means merely a higher standard of living. Every possible scheme is tried to increase production.

Other articles describe some of the general methods of increasing production, now let us look at a few of the direct spectacular drives.

In the factory's own book, "Our Ball Bearings," a secretary of a Young Communist League nucleus writes:

In the beginning of February there was an anniversary of Comrade Stalin's speech about the mastery of technique. The campaign of change of the Comsomol books was also on that day.

"The Central Committee of the Comsomols issued a directive that every Comsomol should take on himself some concrete obligation.

During the dinner hour I organized a meeting (of his own nucleus, presumably) and pushed forward the slogan that we should 'master technique without breakage.'

"We decided in a very short time to prepare the workers for the machines and instead of resolutions, here at the meeting, people took obligations. For instance: 1. Foreman So-and-So, I take upon myself an obligation to teach the workers So-and-so in such and such a time."

"Every day we inspected to see how one or another Comsomol fulfilled his obligations, and the results of their work we put on the bulletin board. Inspection showed that all 24 Comsomols in the five brigades in our department fulfilled their obligations."

This sort of thing was happening all through the year in many departments, but it came to a head along in September when technical examinations for all Young Communist League members began.

The examinations were public. When work stopped in a department at the end of a shift, a table was set up, right on the working floor amidst the machines. As usual here it was a red draped table. Chairs were placed for the examining board and stenographer. The engineers of the department asked the questions. Naturally, all the workers, Party and non-Party, Comsomols or not, grouped around.

Names were called, and nervous young workers, members of the Y.C.L., stepped up and were quizzed on their practical knowledge of the machines they were working on, and also on the theory of the process.

Here and there a young worker showed an excellent knowledge of theory.

An article in the press declares: "Many American specialists are of the opinion that the Russians may become skilled mechanics only after a long period. They would soon change their opinion if they attended the technical examination in our factory."—Samuel Weinberg, Moscow Daily News, Sept. 23.

Then he gives in detail the operation which a youngster in his department went through to assemble a step progressive die, and how this boy was able to calculate quickly the resistance in tons needed by the power press for such and such a stamping operation. "While the average American die-maker makes a guess, the young Soviet die-maker understands the theory of the work he is to do."

There were some more like this, apparently—the best.

The idea for general testing of all young workers originated in the forging department of the ball-bearing plant. On International Youth Day, Sept. 1, the Comsomol apparatus called on all youth to take such tests. First they were to prepare for their examinations. Some inducements were held out by the management. Those who passed well would get a higher rating in the wage scale—more wages. Those who refused to study at all might be demoted, probably would not be promoted so quickly.

The director of the factory issued instructions that the section of Engineers and Technicians should give all assistance in preparing workers for these examinations.

Courses, in addition to the regular "technical minimum" courses of the Department of Technical Propaganda, were organized in 12 subjects. Various engineers and technicians and veteran workers "took patronage" over certain groups of young workers, and challenged each other that their group would make the best showing. The groups themselves issued challenges to each other.

The whole movement for technical examinations roused great interest. Many older workers got into it, though it was originally intended only for youth, and was an outgrowth of the Comsomol examination.

The results were extraordinary. Breakage decreased, speed increased, as the workers learned from their study, and from the examinations, also.

These examinations likewise were public affairs, of course, with everybody watching, to see how his friends made out. The examining commissions did not stop with searching out deficiencies in a worker's training; they lectured on the correct answers, and they assigned study courses to those who showed any weakness.

The press carries a story of a typical case. One Marya Nikovna, 19 years old, came from the village of Gretchino, Moscow province, with recommendations from the village soviet and the collective farm. She started to work in the Ball Bearing plant in May. At the same time, she became a courier for the Young Communist League, and in June was admitted to membership. In October, when she took her examination, she was already considered an experienced hand, and had been promoted to lathe repair work.

"Tell us about your work in the shop," the commission demands. "I always come to work thirty minutes before the whistle blows," Marya explains, "and I always ask the lathe hands how their machines work and when they changed the cutting tools last. I always carry reserve tools in a box, with me."

She demonstrates on the lathe, alongside the table, that she knows her job, as far as the everyday practical aspects are concerned. She can not, however read a blue print, nor understand a technical drawing, and has never read a book on the theory of lathe construction or operation.

The commission assigns her a course in theory.

The idea of public technical examinations spread from factory to factory, and a conference was held here with representatives of the Ball Bearing factory, AMO Automobile factory, and Stalin factory, on the best methods of conducting examinations and making most use of them.

Next was the tremendous campaign now going on, which started only a short time ago, for "the full utilization of the seven hour workday." It began in Leningrad factories, and quickly spread to Moscow, and is now country wide.

Worker correspondence groups began "reading" in various departments and checking up and reporting machines idle for any reason. A big conference was prepared at the Ball Bearing factory on Sept. 25, with representatives from other machinery plants present and reporting. It was preceded by departmental and preparatory conferences. The plan of action was worked out by the Young Communist League, with the Communist Party factory committee supervising, and with the full cooperation of the Radio Bureau (The Ball Bearing plant has its own station), the Factory newspaper, the production and mass work bureaus of the administration and of the union, and the engineers and technical men's section in the factory.

It was discovered that an average of an hour and a half per man per day could be saved in what had been considered necessary stoppages and delays. This, expressed in terms of production, meant 97,000 rubles worth of production per month.

Planning and distribution of parts and material seemed to be the main sources of delay. Workers lost time going to look for the foreman, lost time standing waiting for tools at the tool room. Time was wasted standing in line on pay day to get money, and standing in line at the overcrowded dining room at noon.

The dining room space was immediately increased. The envelope system at the machines was suggested. Better distribution of tools was promised. Electrical devices to call the foreman and repair man were called for. Sections were organized at the conference to work further on all these problems.

Wall newspapers carry names of those who deliberately waste time. A system of co-operative planning by department heads was worked out to avoid failure of supplies for any department.

Hundreds of suggestions were received. The collection of workers' suggestions for improvement of production is a regular normal process at a Soviet factory, but for this campaign special questionnaires were issued.

Among the suggestions was one for improving internal mill transport. A demand was raised for twenty new small electric cars for transport between departments.

It was suggested that all foreman and brigade leaders should come 30 minutes earlier to the factory to line up the material for each shift.

One fellow wanted foremen and instructors forbidden to leave the work rooms for more than 15 minutes during working hours. Another demanded that not only should the names of time wasters be published, but that the names of those who save time by good planning should be placed on an honor roll. There was general, intense interest by all in the factory.

The conference was a body of several hundred delegates, but 12,000 workers took part in the preliminary conferences which elected the delegates and instructed them, and which thoroughly discussed everything.

Inventors got busy. Shortly after these conferences, the press carried news of an electrical device which reports continually to the main office of the mill and to each departmental office, whether a machine is working, and if stopped, why it stopped. A permanent record can be kept for each machine, automatically.

The device has not been installed anywhere yet, but preparations are being made to manufacture it wholesale. It will aid in raising production. Higher production here means a higher standard of living.

Has your organization made a donation to the fund to finance the National Convention Against Unemployment, Feb. 3, in Washington, D. C.? Send funds to National Committee, Unemployed Council, 80 E. 11th St., New York City.

Have your friends, fellow-workers subscribe to the Daily Worker. Trial subscription for one month daily, or for four months of the Saturday edition, only 5

Soviet Union Maintains Its Firm Peace Policy, Stalin Declares

(Continued from Page 1)

preventing the diminishing of commodity reserves.

Finally, and most important, the industrial crisis takes place under conditions of the general crisis of capitalism, when capitalism has not and cannot have, in leading states, in colonies, and dependent countries, those forces and stability, which it had in the pre-war period, and before the October Revolution, when industry of capitalist countries received, as heritage of the imperialist war, chronically under-utilized enterprises and an army of millions of unemployed, from which it no longer has the strength to free itself.

Such are the circumstances determining the deep, prolonged character of the present industrial crisis.

These circumstances also explain the fact that the crisis is not limited to the sphere of production and trade, but is embracing also the credit system, currency, the sphere of debts, etc., breaking down the traditional relationships between separate countries, and between social groups within separate countries. The fall of the prices of commodities plays here a great role. Despite the resistance of monopolist cartels, the price fall grew spontaneously; the prices, before all, of commodities of unorganized producers, peasantry, handicraftsmen, petty capitalists, and only gradually and in a lesser degree, the commodities of organized capitalists united in cartels.

The fall of prices made the situation of debtors, (industrialists, handicraftsmen, peasants, etc.) unbearable, and, on the other hand, increased the privileged situation of creditors to hitherto unheard of degrees. Such a situation should result and actually did result in the colossal bankruptcy of firms and individual capitalists. During the last three years, because of this, tens of thousands of corporations were destroyed in the United States, German, England and France.

Following the bankruptcy of these companies came the depreciation of the currency, somewhat lightening the situation of the debtors. Following the depreciation of the currency came the legalized state refusal to pay debts, external as well as internal. The crash of such banks as Darmstadt and Dresden in Germany, the Credit Anstalt in Austria, concerns such as Krueger of Sweden, Insull in the United States, etc., are well known.

CRISIS IN TRADE

It is understood that after these happenings, shaking the basis of the credit system, there would come, and actually did come the curtailment of payments in credits, foreign loans, curtailment of payments of interrelated debts, curtailment of export capital. The new decrease in foreign trade, the new decrease in the export of commodities sharpened the struggle for foreign markets, and trade war between countries and "dumping." Yes, comrades, dumping. I speak not of Soviet so-called "dumping," about which some esteemed members of the parliaments of Europe and America,

were recently shouting, I speak about the actual dumping practiced at present by nearly all "civilized" states, about which these brave and esteemed deputies have sensibly maintained silence.

It is also understandable that these factors accompanying industrial crises, and operating beyond the sphere of production, could not in turn but influence the course of the industrial crisis in the sense of its deepening and complicating.

Such is a general picture of the movement of the industrial crisis.

SOVIET INDUSTRIAL GROWTH

Here are a few figures from official sources, illustrating the movement of the industrial crisis for the period under report: The extent of industrial production in 1933 compared to 1929: U.S.S.R., 20.1 per cent; United States, 64.9 per cent; Britain, 86.1 per cent; Germany, 66.8 per cent; France, 77.4 per cent.

Thus, during the period when basic industry of capitalist countries showed an average decrease in the extent of their production by the end of 1933, in comparison with the 1929 level, amounting to 25 per cent or more, the industry of the Soviet Union grew during the same period by more than

twice, that is, by more than 100 per cent. (Applause).

It may seem, according to this table, that of the four capitalist countries, Britain is in the most favorable situation. This is not altogether correct. If we take the industries of these countries and compare them with the pre-war level, the picture received will be somewhat different. Here, the corresponding table headed "The Extent of Industrial Production in 1933 in Percentages of Pre-War Level" follows:

Soviet Union	1933	1229	1931	1929	1925
United States	100	170.2	115.9	91.4	110.2
Britain	100	99.1	83	82.5	85.2
Germany	100	119	81	67.1	107.8
France	100	139	134	96.1	107.8

U.S.S.R. 290 PER CENT ADVANCE

Industry in England and Germany has not yet reached the pre-war level, while in the United States and France it is higher than the pre-war level by some percentage, while the Soviet Union has increased its industrial production during this period, in comparison to the pre-war level by more than two hundred ninety per cent. (Applause)

From this table we can make this further conclusion that during the time when basic industry in capitalist countries continued to fall, beginning 1930, and especially from 1931, reaching in 1932 the lowest point of the

decline, in 1933 it began to increase somewhat. Taking the monthly figures for 1932 and 1933, they show still more the correctness of this conclusion because they show that industry in these countries, in spite of wavering during 1933, does not show a tendency to fall to the level of the greatest decline of Summer 1932.

What does this mean? Seemingly it means that industry in leading capitalist countries has already reached a point of greatest decline, to which it did not return during 1933.

MILITARY INFLATION; FACTORS IN CRISIS

Some are inclined to ascribe this phenomenon to the influence of exclusively artificial factors, such as the military-inflationist conjuncture. There can be no doubt that military, inflationist factors play here no small role. This is especially true in relation to Japan, where this artificial factor is the chief and decisive force in some of the revival of some chiefly military branches of industry. But it would be a great mistake to explain all of this by military-inflationist conjuncture. Such explanation is incorrect, if only because the increase in industry which I have characterized is observed not in separate and acci-

dental districts, but in all, or nearly all industrial countries, including countries with fixed currencies. It is evident that along with military, inflationist conjuncture, there also has taken place here the action of the internal economic forces of capitalism. Capitalism has been able somewhat to better its position in industry at the expense of the workers through a policy of utmost low prices for labor, on food products, and partially on raw material, at the expense of the peasantry of the colonies and economically weak countries by still further decreasing the prices paid for the products of their labor, chiefly on raw material and then on food products,

which occurs the economic crisis, about chronic under-utilization of industrial enterprises, about chronic mass unemployment, interweaving the industrial crisis with the agricultural crisis, the absence of any tendencies for any serious renewal of basic capital foretelling the usual beginning of an advance, etc. This clearly shows that we are dealing with the transference from the lowest point in the decline of industry, from the point of deepest industrial crisis to depression, but to depression of special type, which does not lead to a new advance and blossoming of industry, but also does not lead it back to the lowest point of decline

NOT END OF CRISIS

Does this mean that we are confronted with transition from crisis to unusual depression bringing with it new advance and blossoming industry? No, it does not.

At all events at present, there do not exist such data, direct or indirect, which would indicate an approaching advance in industry in capitalist countries. Further judging by all such data, there cannot be, at least in the near future; it cannot, because all those unfavorable conditions continue to exist which do not give industry of the capitalist countries the possibility of rise to any serious extent. We speak about the continuation of the general crisis of capitalism under conditions of

the advance into Northern China have sharpened the situation still more. The accentuation of the struggle for the Pacific and the growth of military naval armaments in Japan, the U. S. A., England and France represent the result of this sharpening situation.

Germany's exit from the League and the spectre of revenge gave new impetus to the sharpening situation and the growth of armaments in Europe. No wonder the bourgeois pacifism maintains its pitiable existence, and bubbles of "disarmament" while it is replaced by "business" talks regarding increased armaments.

Again, as in 1914, the parties of militant imperialism, the parties of war and revenge, now advance to the first place.

TRADE FIGHT SPEEDS WAR

The result of the drawn out economic crisis was an unprecedented sharpening of the political situation in capitalist countries, both within these countries as well as between them.

The strengthening of the struggle for foreign markets has resulted in the abolition of the last remnants of free trade. Prohibitive tariffs, trade war, currency war, dumping and many other analogous measures demonstrate that the extreme nationalism in economic policies has sharpened to the extreme the relations between countries, and has created the basis for military clashes and has put war on the agenda as a means for a new redistribution of the world and spheres of influence in favor of the stronger powers.

The war of Japan in China, the occupation of Manchuria, Japan's exit from the League of Nations and

the advance into Northern China have sharpened the situation still more. The accentuation of the struggle for the Pacific and the growth of military naval armaments in Japan, the U. S. A., England and France represent the result of this sharpening situation.

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Things obviously move toward a new war.

FIFTH CRISIS YEAR DEEPENS MISERY

Owing to the action of the same factors, the internal situation of capitalist countries is sharpening to a still greater extent, four years of industrial crisis have exhausted and brought anguish to the working class.

Four years of industrial crisis have utterly ruined the poor strata of the peasantry, not only in the main capitalist countries, but also, and especially, in dependent and colonial countries. It is a fact that notwithstanding all kinds of statistical manipulations aiming at underestimation of the number of unemployed, the number unemployed, according to official data of bourgeois institutions, reaches 3,000,000 in Britain, 5,000,000 in Germany, 10,000,000 in the U.S.A., not to speak of other countries in Europe.

Add to this the partially unemployed, the number of which exceeds 10,000,000, add millions of ruined peasants, and you have an approximate picture of the want and despair of the toiling masses.

REVOLUTIONARY CONSCIOUSNESS DEVELOPING

The masses of people have not yet arrived at the point of storming capitalism, but the idea of storming capitalism, and the consciousness of the masses, is no longer a mere idea, but a reality. The masses are no longer in doubt of that. Eloquent proof of that is furnished by such events as the Spanish revolution, overthrowing a regime of fascism, and the growth of Soviet districts of China, which the united forces of the counter-revolution Chinese and foreign bourgeoisie is unable to crush.

It is this that explains the fact that the ruling classes of the capitalist countries patningly destroy or annuls the last remnants of parliamentarism and bourgeois democracy

which might be utilized by the working class in the struggle against their oppressors, drive Communist Parties underground and pass to open terrorist methods maintaining their dictatorship.

Chauvinism and preparation for war are the main elements of foreign policy, repressing the working class and terror in the sphere of internal policy, as indispensable means for strengthening the rear of future military fronts—that is what particularly engages at present contemporary imperialist politicians.

FASCISM, DESPERATE STAND OF CAPITALISM

No wonder fascism now becomes the most stylish commodity among militant bourgeois politicians. I speak not only of fascism in general, but first of all of the German type, which incorrectly calls itself National Socialism, which the most minute investigation finds it impossible to discover in it even an atom of socialism.

In this connection the victory of fascism in Germany should be considered not only as an indication of the weakness of the working class and a result of the betrayal of the working class by social democracy which cleared the path for fascism; it must also be considered as an indication of the weakness of the bourgeoisie as an indication that the bourgeoisie is no longer able to rule by the old methods of parliamentarism and bourgeois democracy, owing to which it is compelled to resort in

its internal policies to terrorist methods of ruling; as an indication that it is no longer able to find a way out of present conditions on the basis of a peaceful foreign policy, owing to which it is compelled to resort to a policy of war.

Of course, there is no ground to suppose that war could bring an actual way out. In the contrary, it must tangle the situation still more. Moreover, it will unleash revolution and will challenge the very existence of capitalism in a number of countries, as happened in the course of the first imperialist war. And if, notwithstanding the experience of the first imperialist war, the bourgeois politicians, nevertheless seize at war as one who is drowning seizes at a straw, that means that they have become definitely tangled, have reached a blind alley, and are ready to fly headlong into the abyss.

CAPITALISM PREPARES FOR WORLD WAR

It therefore is not amiss to examine in brief those plans of organization for war which are at present being nurtured in the circles of bourgeois politicians.

Some think that war should be organized against one of the great powers. They think of administering an annihilating defeat and improve their own business at the expense of one of these powers. Suppose they organize such a war. What may come out of it? It is known that during the first imperialist war they also wanted to annihilate one of the great powers—Germany—and profit at its expense. But what came out of this? They did not annihilate Germany but sowed in Germany such hatred towards conquerors and created such fertile soil for revenge, that to date they still cannot, and we might say, will not, be able soon to get rid of the hatred brewed. But it did result in the smashing of capitalism in Russia, victory of the proletarian revolution in Russia, and—in the Soviet Union. Where is the guarantee that the second imperialist war will give them a better result than the first? Would it not be more correct to suppose the opposite?

Others think that war should be organized against one of the militarily weak countries, but large as a market, for instance against China, which it appears cannot, in addition, even be called a state in the proper sense of the word, but represents only "unorganized territory," which may be seized by strong powers. They apparently want to divide her finally and improve their business at her expense.

Suppose they organize such a war. What may be the result of this? It is known that in the beginning of the 19th century, Italy and Germany were regarded in the same way as China is regarded at present, i.e., they were considered "unorganized territories" and not states, and they were enslaved. What was the result of this? The result was as is known, the war of Germany and Italy for independence, and the uniting of these countries into independent states. The result was the strengthening of the hate towards their oppressors in the hearts of the peoples of these countries, results of which have not been eliminated to date, and we might say, will not be eliminated.

The question arises: Where is the guarantee that the same will not happen as a result of an imperialist war against China? The third group thinks that war should be organized by the "higher race," say the German "race," against the "lower race," in the first place,

against Slavs, that only such a war might furnish an outlet for the situation, because the "higher race" is destined to fertilize the "lower" and rule it. Suppose this strange theory which is as far from science as heaven from earth, suppose this strange theory has been realized in practice. What may result from this?

It is known that ancient Rome looked upon the ancestors of contemporary Germans and French as representatives of the "higher race" look now upon Slavic tribes. It is known that ancient Rome treated them as a "lower race," "barbarians," destined to be in eternal subjection to "higher race" to "Great Rome," and let it be said among us that ancient Rome had some ground for this, which cannot be said of representatives of the contemporary "higher race." (Thunderous applause.)

But what was the result of this? The result was that non-Romans, that is, all "barbarians," united against the common enemy and overturned Rome with a crash. The question arises: Where is the guarantee that the claims of the representative contemporary "higher race" will not bring about the same results? Where is the guarantee that the fascist literary politicians in Berlin will have more luck than the old experienced conquerors in Rome? Is it not more correct to suppose the opposite? Finally, a third group thinks that war should be organized against the U.S.S.R. They think that they will smash the U.S.S.R., divide its territory, and profit at its expense. It would be a mistake to suppose only certain military circles in Japan think so. We know that similar plans are nurtured in the circles of political leaders in some European powers. Suppose these gentlemen pass from words to deeds. What might be the result?

It is hardly possible to doubt that this war will be a war most dangerous for the bourgeoisie. It will be most dangerous not only because the Peoples' U. S. S. R. will fight to a finish for the conquest of the revolution. It will be most dangerous for the bourgeoisie also because this war will take place not only on fronts, but also in the rear of the enemy. The bourgeoisie may not doubt that numerous friends of the working class of the U. S. S. R. in Europe and Asia will strive to hit at the rear of their oppressors, who undertook a criminal war against the Fatherland of the working class of all countries. And let not the bourgeois gentlemen blame us if on the day following such a war they will miss some of their own governments which at present happily rule by

Grace of God." (Thunderous applause.)

There has already been one such war against the U. S. S. R. you will remember, fifteen years ago. As is known, universally honored Churchill, at that time, put this war in a poetical formula, "Invasion of fourteen powers." You, of course, remember that this war consolidated all the toilers of our country in a unified camp of self-sacrificing fighters defending their workers, and peasants' fatherland against foreign enemies. You know how it ended. It ended with the routing of interventionists from our country and the creation of revolutionary "committees of action" in Europe. It is hardly to be doubted that a second war against the U. S. S. R. will bring a complete defeat of the aggressors, revolutions in a number of countries in Europe and Asia, and the smashing of bourgeois landlord governments in these countries.

Such are the war plans of embroiled bourgeois politicians.

As you see, they don't sparkle with wit or valor (Applause).

But if the bourgeoisie selects the path of war, the working class of capitalist countries, brought to desperation by four years of crisis and unemployment, will enter the road of revolution. This means that the revolutionary crisis ripens and will continue to ripen. And as the revolutionary crisis will ripen, the faster, the more the bourgeoisie will become emphasizing four years of crisis and unemployment, the oftener it will resort to terrorist methods of struggle against working class and the toiling peasants.

Some comrades think since there is

U.S.S.R. MAINTAINS ITS PEACE POLICY

In circumstances of this pre-war witches dance, which has seized a number of countries, the Soviet Union continued during these years firm, unshaken its peace position, fighting war menace, fighting for the preservation of peace, meeting half way those countries which in one way or another are for preservation of peace, exposing and unmasking those who prepare, who provoke war.

What did the Soviet Union count on in this difficult and complicated fight for peace? First, its growing economic and political strength. Second, on moral support of vast

a revolutionary crisis, the bourgeoisie must get into a hopeless situation, that its end accordingly is already pre-determined, that victory of revolution is thus already assured, and that all that is left for them is only wait for the downfall of the bourgeoisie and to write victorious resolutions. This is a profound error. Victory of revolution never comes by itself. It must be prepared and attained. And only a strong revolutionary party can prepare and attain it. There are moments when the situation is revolutionary when the power of the bourgeoisie totters to the very foundation, but victory of revolution still does not come because there is no revolutionary party or proletariat sufficiently strong and authoritative to lead masses and take power into its hands. It would be unreasonable to think that such "accidents" cannot take place.

Stalin then reminds his hearers of Lenin's words at the Second Congress of the Comintern, on the question of the revolutionary crisis as a basis for revolutionary action that "prove a priori, any 'absolutely' hopeless situation of the bourgeoisie would be an empty pedantry or play on conceptions and words. Real 'prolet' in such and similar questions can only be the practice of revolutionary parties, their sufficient consciousness, organization, contact with exploited masses, determination, ability to utilize the crisis for successful, for victorious revolution.

"It is easy to understand how difficult it is for the Soviet Union to carry out its peace policy in the atmosphere poisoned by miasmas of war combinations.

IMPERIALIST CLIQUES PROVOKE INTERVENTION VICTORIES OF U.S.S.R. PEACE POLICY

Stalin then dwells on a number of facts reflecting the successes of the peace policy of the Soviet Union, and the victory of the most important significance.

"The first recent improvement in relations between the Soviet Union and the policy between the Soviet Union and Poland, and between the Soviet Union and France took place recently. This does not mean, of course, that indicated process of rapprochement be considered as sufficient firm as assuring final success. Surprising and zigzags in policy, for instance of Poland, where anti-Soviet sentiment is still strong, cannot by far be considered excluded. But a change towards the improvement in our relations, irrespective of results in the future, is a fact deserving to be noted and put to force as a factor in proving the cause of peace.

What has caused this change, what is its stimulus?

Victories of U. S. S. R. Peace Policy

First of all the growth in the strength might of the U. S. S. R. in our times, it is not customary to take into consideration the weak; only the strong are considered, and then some changes in the policies of Germany, reflecting the growth of revenge and imperialist sentiment in Germany.

Some German politicians say, in this connection, that the Soviet Union at present orientates itself towards France and Poland, that from an opponent of Versailles treaty it became an adherent, that this change is explained by the establishment of the fascist regime in Germany. This is not correct. Of course, we are far from being delighted with fascist regime in Germany. But that is not the point. The Soviet Union never had an orientation towards Germany just as we have no orientation towards Poland and France.

We have orientated ourselves in the past, and are orientating ourselves at present on U. S. S. R. only on U. S. S. R. (Thunderous applause)

And if interests of U. S. S. R. demand rapprochement with some countries or others which are not interested in violating peace, we do not hesitate in agreeing to that. The fact of the matter is, that even before the advent to power of the present German politicians, and particularly after their advent, a struggle began in Germany between two political lines, between the old policy which was reflected in the treaty between the U. S. S. R. and Germany and the "new" policy which fundamentally reminds one of the policy of the former German Kaiser, who at one time had occupied the Ukraine and undertook an offensive against Leningrad, turning the Baltic countries into a place d'armes for such offensive.

Moreover, the "new" policy quite obviously has the upper hand over the old policy. It should not be considered an accident that the men of the "new" policy are getting the upper hand in everything, while the adherents of the old policy are in disfavour. Neither is the famous declaration of Hugenburg in London accidental, just as the less known declarations of Rosenberg, who directs the foreign policies of the ruling party in Germany are not accidental. That, comrades, is the fact of the matter.

I also have in mind the resumption of normal relations between U. S. S. R. and U. S. A. there can be no doubt that this act is of the most serious significance in whole system of international relations. It is not only that it raises chances of the

masses of the working class in all countries, which were deeply concerned with preservation of peace. Third, on sameness of those countries not interested, owing to one reason or another, in violating peace and which were desirous of developing trade relations with such punctual clients as the U. S. S. R.

Finally, on our glorious Red Army which is ready to defend the country from foreign attacks.

On this basis came about our successful campaign for non-aggression pacts and the pact defining the aggressor with the neighboring countries.

cause of preserving peace, strengthens trade relations; it is that it marks a turn from the past when the U. S. A. was considered in various countries as bulwark for all kinds of anti-Soviet tendencies and which when this bulwark is voluntarily removed from the path towards mutual profit of both countries.

Such are two main facts reflecting successes Soviet peace policy. However, it would be incorrect to think that during the period under report everything went smoothly with us. We may recall the pressure on the part of Great Britain, embargo against our export, and attempts to interfere in our internal affairs, and to feel us out in order to try the force of our resistance. To be sure nothing came of this attempt, the embargo was lifted afterwards, but an unpleasant residue of these attacks still makes itself felt in everything that concerns the relations between Great Britain and the Soviet Union, also in the negotiations for a trade treaty. And these attacks against U. S. S. R. cannot be considered accidental. It is known that a certain part of the British conservatives cannot live without such attacks. Just because they are not accidental, will the attack on the Soviet Union in the future create the menaces of every kind and harm, etc.

We cannot also but have in view the relation between the U. S. S. R. and Japan which are in need of serious improvement. The refusal of Japan to sign a non-aggression pact, of which Japan is no less in need than the U. S. S. R., once more emphasizes that in the sphere of our international relations not everything is well. The same must be said regarding the break of negotiations concerning the Chinese Eastern Railway which came about not through fault of the Soviet Union, and also regarding the fact Japanese agents perpetrate imperialist acts, we are the Chinese Eastern Railway, lawlessly arresting Soviet officials on Chinese Eastern Railway, etc., not to mention the fact that one section of military persons in Japan openly propagates in the press the necessity of war against U. S. S. R. and the seizure of its Maritime Provinces with apparent approval of other sections of military, while the Government of Japan instead of calling to order these war incendiaries, pretends that this does not concern it.

It is not difficult to understand that such circumstances cannot but create an atmosphere of disquietude and uncertainty. Of course, we will continue resolutely to carry on our peace policy and strive to improve our relations with Japan, because we want to improve these relations. But not all is dependent on us in this case. Therefore, we must, at the same time, adopt all measures to protect our country against surprises, and be prepared to defend it against attacks (thunderous applause).

Our foreign policy is clear. It is a policy of preservation of peace by strengthening trade relations with all countries. The U.S.S.R. has no mind of attacking anybody, whoever it may be. We are for peace, and maintaining the cause of peace. But we are not afraid of these acts, we are prepared to answer blow for blow the incendiaries of war (thunderous applause). Whoever wants peace and strives towards business relations with us, will always find support from us. But those who should attempt to attack our country will meet with crushing resistance, that in the future they will not take it into their heads to shove their swinish snouts into our Soviet garden (thunderous applause). That is our foreign policy (thunderous applause).

WELL-BEING, CULTURE IN STEADY ADVANCE

The task is to continue carrying out this policy with all firmness and consistency. From the point of view of the internal situation in the U. S. S. R., the period under report presents a picture of constantly developing advance, both in the sphere of national economy, as well as in the sphere of culture.

This advance was not only a mere qualitative accumulation of strength. This advance is significant in that it brought about basic changes in the structure of the U.S.S.R. and radically changed the face of the country.

From an agrarian country, it became an industrial country. From a country of small scale individual farming, it became a country of collective, large-scale, mechanized farming. From a country that was dark, illiterate and backward, it became—more correctly, it is becoming—a country literate and cultured, covered with an immense network of higher secondary and elementary schools in the languages of the nationalities of the U.S.S.R.

New branches of industry have been created; machine construction, automobile industry, tractor industry, chemical industry, engineering industry, aviation, construction of harvesters combines, production of power turbines and generators, special steel, ferric alloys, synthetic rubber, nitrogen, artificial fibres, etc., (prolonged applause).

During this period, thousands of new modern industrial enterprises have been built and started. Such as Dnieprostroy, Magnitostroy, Kuznestroy, Chelkinstroy, Dobriks, Uralmashstroy, Kramashstroy, have been built.

Thousands of old enterprises have been reconstructed on the basis of new technique. New enterprises have

been built, and centres of industry have been created, in the national Republics and the outlying districts of the U.S.S.R.: in White Russia, Ukraine, Northern Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Central Asia, Kazakhstan, Buryat, Mongolia, Tataria, Bashkiria, the Urals, in Eastern and Western Siberia in the Far East, etc.

More than 200,000 Kolkhozes (collective farms) and 500 State farms were created, with new district centres, and industrial points for them. On almost empty ground, new large cities have grown up with great populations. Old cities and industrial centres have grown immensely.

The foundations for the Ural-Kuznetz combine has been laid—linking Ural Kuznetz ooking coal with Ural iron ore. Thus, we may consider the new metallurgical base in the East as turned from dream into reality. The foundations have been laid for a new powerful oil industry in the Districts of the Western and Southern slopes of the Ural range—in the Ural region, Bashkiria, Kazakhstan.

It is obvious that immense capital cities and industrial centres, branches of national economy, amounting during the period under report, to more than sixty billion rubles, have not been in vain and already being to show results. As the proportion of industrial production in total production grew from 99.40 per cent in 1929 to 99.93 per cent in 1933, while the proportion of private industry correspondingly fell from .6 to .07 per cent.

This shows that we have already finished with capitalist elements in industry and the socialist system of economy is at present the only system in our industry (applause).

But of all the achievements gained by industry during the period under report, the most important achievement should be considered the fact that it succeeded during this time in training and educating thousands of new people and new leaders of industry, whole strata of new engineers and technicians, hundreds of thousands of young skilled workers who have mastered new technique and who moved our socialist industry forward. There can be no doubt that without these people industry could not have had those successes which it has at present and of which it is justified in being proud.

SUCCESSES DUE TO SUPERIORITY OF SOCIALISM

How could these immense changes come about during some three-four years on the territory of an enormous State with its backward technical and cultural conditions? Is not this a miracle? It would have been a miracle, had the development taken place on the basis of capitalism and individual small-scale economy. But it cannot be called a miracle if it is considered that the development took place on the basis of unfolding socialist construction.

It is evident that this gigantic advance could unfold only on the basis of the successful socialist construction, on the basis of the social labor of tens of millions of people, on the basis of the advantages of the socialist system of economy, of the capitalist and individual peasant system.

No wonder, therefore, that the tremendous advance in the economy and culture of the U.S.S.R. during the period under report at the same time signified the liquidation of capitalist elements and the showing of individual peasant economy into the background.

When Socialist economy was first introduced, Lenin said that in our country there are elements of five social economic systems: one, patriarchal economy; two, small scale commodity production; three, private capitalism; four, state capitalism; five, socialism. Lenin considered that of all these systems, socialism will gain an upper hand in the long run, that in the future, first, third and fourth social economic systems will exist no more, and the second social-economic system has been showed to be a secondary position, and that the fifth social-economic system—Socialist system—is the undivided ruling element which is the driving force in our entire national economy (thunderous prolonged applause).

In this sum total is the basis for the firmness of internal situation of the U.S.S.R., the basis for strength of its advance in circumstances of capitalist encirclement. Of decisive significance in the cause of industrialization is the growth of production of means of production, in the general volume of the development of industry. The proportion of this item in the general advance of industry became preponderant. It grew during the period under report from 48.5 per cent to 59 per cent. In the general advance of industry machine construction has been gaining a leading role. The proportion of machine construction in the general total of heavy industry already exceeds 26 per cent.

This means that our industry is developing on a sound basis, and the key period of rapid growth and powerful running start, as a period of pre-requisites for such growth and such a running start in the near future.

Data concerning growth of cultivated areas during the period under report reflects two basic lines in agriculture: One line, towards increasing every way cultivated areas during the period when reorganization of agriculture was at its height; when Kolkhozes (collective farms) were organized by tens of thousands; when they drove the Kulaks (rich landlord farmers) off the land; when they seized vacated land and took it into their own hands.

Second line, towards passing from general extension of cultivated areas, to improving land cultivation; to installing correct crop rotations and plowing to raising the yield, and if it should be necessitated by practice, to temporary curtailment of existing cultivation areas.

As is known, the second line—the

towards construction on the soundest basis—machine construction—is entirely in our hands. It is only necessary that it should be utilized skillfully, rationally.

The proportion of socialized industry in total production grew from 99.40 per cent in 1929 to 99.93 per cent in 1933, while the proportion of private industry correspondingly fell from .6 to .07 per cent.

This shows that we have already finished with capitalist elements in industry and the socialist system of economy is at present the only system in our industry (applause).

But of all the achievements gained by industry during the period under report, the most important achievement should be considered the fact that it succeeded during this time in training and educating thousands of new people and new leaders of industry, whole strata of new engineers and technicians, hundreds of thousands of young skilled workers who have mastered new technique and who moved our socialist industry forward. There can be no doubt that

Time of Communist Party of the Soviet Union Has Triumpher, Stalin Says

(Continued from Page Four)

only correct line in agriculture—was proclaimed in 1932 when the reorganization period in agriculture reached its end and the question of raising yield became one of the fundamental questions confronting agriculture.

Stalin read a table showing development of gross production of grain and technical cultures and drew the following conclusions: The years when reorganization of agriculture was at its height—1931 and 1932—were years of largest decrease in production of grain crops.

Flax and cotton in regions where reorganization of agriculture proceeded with lesser tempo suffered almost not at all and advanced more or less evenly and steadily maintaining a high level of development.

1933, first year after the reorganization period was concluded, marked the turning point in the development of grain and the technical crops.

First of all, grain crops and then technical crops will from now on proceed towards a mighty advance firmly and confidently.

ground, with its half-ruined shacks of peasants in the background, begins to disappear. Its place is being taken by a new village, with public construction,

SOVIET SYSTEM BRINGS ADVANCE IN WELL-BEING

The old distinguished figures, Kulak exploiter, bloodsucking money lender, merchant speculator, priest and police sergeant, have disappeared. At present the distinguished persons are the workers, Kolkhoz collective farmers and Sovkhozes, Soviet farmers, schools and club members, better tractor drivers and combine operators, brigadiers in field of cultivation and stock breeding, best Udarniks (Shock brigadiers) in Kolkhoz fields.

The difference between the city and countryside is disappearing. The city, in the eyes of the peasants, ceases to be the center of their exploitation. Threads of economic and cultural union between the city and country are becoming stronger all the time. From the city industry, the countryside receives at present aid in the form of tractors, agricultural machinery, automobiles and other means of production. Moreover the village itself at present has its own industry from machine tractor stations, repair shops and all kinds of industrial enterprises of kolkhozes, to small electric stations, etc. The cultural abyss between the city and village is being filled out.

Such are the basic achievements of the toilers in the field of improving the material situation, the living situation, and culture.

On the basis of these achievements, we have in the period under report:

1.—The growth of National income from 35 billion rubles in 1930, to 50 billion in 1933. Since the share of capitalist elements including concessionaires in national income at present less than one-half of one per cent, almost the whole national income is distributed among workers and employees, toiling peasants, cooperatives and state.

2.—The growth of the population of the Soviet Union from 160.5 million people at the end of 1930, to 168 million at the end of 1933.

3.—The growth of the number of workers employed, from 14,500,000 in 1930, to 21,883,000 in 1933, the number of physical workers rising during this period from 9,489,000 to 13,797,000; the number of workers in large-scale industry, including transportation, rising from 5,079,000 to 6,882,000; the number of agricultural workers from 1,426,000 to 2,590,000, and the number of workers employed in trade from 849,000 to 1,497,000.

4.—The growth of total wages of the workers employed from 13,597,000,000 rubles in 1930, to 34,280,000,000 rubles in 1933.

5.—The growth of the average yearly wages of the workers in industry from 991 rubles in 1930 to 1,519 rubles in 1933.

6.—The growth of funds for social insurance for workers employed from 1,810,000,000 rubles in 1930, to 4,610,000,000 rubles in 1933.

7.—Putting all industrial workers, except those working underground, on the 7 hour working day.

8.—State assistance to peasants by organizing 2,860 machine tractor stations in which 2 billion rubles were invested.

9.—State assistance to peasants in the form of credit to Kolkhozes to amount to 1 billion six hundred million rubles.

10.—State assistance to peasants in the form of seed and food loans in the course of the period under report to amount to 262 million poods of grain.

11.—State assistance to poor peasants in the form of tax privileges and insurance, to amount to 375 billion rubles.

As for the cultural development

of the country, we have for the period under report:

1.—Introduction of universal obligatory elementary education all over the Soviet Union and the rising percentage of literacy from 67 at the end of 1930, to 90 at the end of 1933.

2.—The growth of the number of pupils in schools in all grades from 14,358,000 in 1929, to 26,490,000 in 1933, including elementary schools from 2,453,000 to 6,674,000, in higher schools from 207,000 to 491,000.

3.—The growth in the number of children in pre-school educational institutions from 838,000 in 1929, to 5,917,000 in 1933.

4.—The growth in the number of higher educational institutions, general and special, from 91 in 1914, to 600 in 1933.

5.—The growth in the number of scientific research institutes from 400 in 1929, to 849 in 1933.

6.—The growth in the number of institutions of the type of clubs, from 32,000 in 1929, to 54,000 in 1933.

7.—The growth in the number of cinemas, cinema installation in clubs and travelling cinemas from 9,800 units in 1929, to 19,200 units in 1933.

8.—The growth in newspaper circulation from 12,500,000 in 1929, to 36,500,000 in 1933.

It may perhaps not be amiss to point out that the proportion of workers among students in higher educational institutions comprises 51 per cent and the proportion of toiling peasants 16.5 per cent, while in Germany for instance, the proportion of workers among students in higher educational institutions in the 1932-33 school year comprised no more than 3.2 per cent, and the proportion of small peasants only 2.4 per cent.

It should be pointed out as a pleasing fact and the indication of the growth of culture in villages, the growth of participation of Kolkhoz women in the sphere of social organizational activity. It is known, for instance, that there are at present about 6,000 women who are chairwomen of Kolkhozes, more than 60,000 members of the boards of Kolkhozes, 28,000 brigadiers, 100,000 link organizers, 9,000 managers of Kolkhoz commodity farm, 7,000 tractorists. Needless to say that this data is not complete.

But even that little which we have, speaks sufficiently clearly of the great growth of the toiling women and their importance, because the women comprise half of the population of the country, comprise a great army of labor, and are called upon to bring up our children, our future. That is why we could welcome the growing social activity of toiling women and their advance to leading positions as an indubitable indication of the growth of our culture. (Prolonged applause.)

Comrade Stalin further dwelt at length on the problems, raising commodities, circulation in the country as a result of the measures taken by the Central Committee during the period under report, for the development of Soviet trade we have a great growth in the network of stores, growth of network of public dining rooms, embracing at present 19,800,000 consumers. The growth in commodity circulation through State and Cooperative network, including public dining rooms, from 18,900,000 rubles in 1930, to 49,000,000,000 rubles in 1933. However, Comrade Stalin points out, present conditions of commodity circulation cannot satisfy our requirements. The task is to further develop Soviet trade and get new decisive successes in this sphere.

"The development of Soviet trade depends on the development of our transportation means, both railways and waterways and automobiles.

To be sure, railway transportation increases its freight turnover from 133 billion ton kilometers in 1930, to 172,000,000 ton kilometers in 1933. Water transport increases its freight turnover from 45.5 billion ton kilometers in 1930, to 59.5 billion ton kilometers in 1933. But this is too little, far too little for our economy."

Stalin devoted the last part of his report to the Party question. He said that the Congress is taking place under the banner of a complete victory of Leninism, liquidation of the remnants of anti-Leninist groups.

"Anti-Leninist, Trotskyist group has been broken and dispersed. Their organizers are now lounging about in the backyards of the bourgeois parties abroad. The anti-Leninist, right deviationists broken and dispersed organizers have long dissociated themselves from their former views, striving in every way to expiate their sins before the Party.

National deviationist groups, broken and dispersed organizers, have either completely merged with interventionist emigres, or recognize their guilt.

Policy industrialization triumphed; policy liquidation of kulaks compact collectivization triumphed; experience proved the victory of socialism in one country entirely possible. Obviously these successes, especially the victory of the Piateletka completely demoralized, smashed and ruined anti-Leninist groups. The Party is solidly united as never before (stormy prolonged applause.)

Does this mean that the struggle is finished and further offensive of socialism is unnecessary? Does this mean that everything is all right, that there won't be further deviations in the Party. No. It doesn't mean that the Party enemies and the opportunists of all variations and all kinds of national deviationists are broken. But survivors of their ideology still remain in the minds of

individual members of the Party and often make themselves known. We must not consider the Party like something separate from the surrounding people. It lives and works within surroundings. It is not surprising that outside, unhealthy sentiments still penetrate the Party.

Undoubtedly there is still soil for such sentiments in our country, because there still exists some intermediate sections of the population in towns and villages furnishing fertile soil for such moods.

The Seventeenth Party Conference said one of our basic political tasks is to fulfill the second Piateletka consists in "overcoming survivals of capitalism in economy and consciousness of the people." This is an absolutely correct idea. But can we say already that we have overcome all survivals of capitalism in economy? No. Still more, we can't say that we have overcome the survivals of capitalism in economy and consciousness of the people, but because there are capitalist surroundings striving to revive and uphold survivals of capitalism in economy and consciousness of the people of the U. S. S. R. and against which we Bolshevists must always keep the powder dry."

With a number of examples, Stalin indicates that among individual members of the Party confusion still exists on a number of questions on Leninism, for instance, questions on building classless society.

"Obviously a classless society cannot be established spontaneously. It is necessary to fight and build the

efforts of all toilers by strengthening the organs of the dictatorship of the proletariat, developing the class struggle, abolishing classes, liquidating remnants of capitalist classes, battling enemies within and without. The matter seems clear, however, that some members of the Party understood the thesis about the advance towards a classless society as a spontaneous process. They think it is already possible to weaken the class struggle and weaken the proletarian dictatorship altogether and end the

state which is supposed to die out anyway in the near future.

This confusion, like two drops of water, resembles well-known views of the right deviationists, according to which the old by itself grows into new and, one fine day we should unnoticeably find ourselves in a socialist society.

Obviously, if these confused views and unbolshvist sentiments dominated a majority of our Party we would be demobilized and disarmed.

MARXISM DOES NOT MEAN EQUALITARISM

On the question of agriculture ariels and communes. Under the present conditions, the ariel is the only correct form of Kolkhoz (collective) movement. This is fully understandable: One ariel, correctly combines personal with social interests of the Kolkhozniks (collective farmers); two, the ariel successfully adapts personal interests to social interests simultaneously facilitating the education of the former individual peasant in the spirit of collectivism.

In contrast to the ariel, where only the means of production are socialized, in communes until recently socialist, not only the means of production, but all belongings of each member of the commune are socialized; that is, the members of the commune, in contrast to the members of the ariel, didn't personally own domestic poultry, small cattle, swine, grain garden and the like. In the commune, the personal interests, belongings of the members are not so much taken into account and combined with social interests, as they are suppressed in the interests of the petty-bourgeois equalization. Obviously, this is the weakest side of the commune. This explains why communes are not widespread and exist only singly and in clusters. That naturally does not mean that communes are generally unnecessary, that they are not a higher form of the kolkhoz (collective) movement. No, communes are necessary and are naturally a higher form of movement. But not present communes, appearing on the basis of undeveloped technique, insufficiency of products, but future communes which will appear as the basis of the more developed technique, and an abundance of products. The future commune grows out of developed, prosperous ariel. The process of growth of the ariel and the commune is not gradual, according to the extent that all Kolkhozniks (collective farmers) are convinced of the necessity of such growth. This would seem a matter clear, almost elementary; however, among a section of the Party members there is considerable confusion.

It is not necessary to be alarmed by proclaiming the ariel as the basic form of collective movement, the Party separated itself from Socialism and retreated from the higher form of the Kolkhoz movement to the lower. Why? Because in ariel there seems no equality, as differences are preserved between the members. They demand the personal life of members to be in equality, because both the needs and personal living of the conditions of members are equalized.

But firstly, there are no more communes where there exists the equalization of the needs and personal living conditions, and secondly, every Leninist knows that equalization of needs and the personal living conditions is a reactionary, petty-bourgeois absurdity, worthy of a primitive sect of ascetics, and not of a social society organized on Marxist lines, because we can't demand that everyone have similar needs and tastes, and equal personal life life according to one model.

Such presentation of the question has nothing in common with Marxism-Leninism. By equality, Marxism understands, not equalization of personal needs, habits, but abolition of classes, meaning one equal liberation of all toilers from exploitation, after which the toilers will be equalized and expropriated. Two equal abolition of all private property of the means of production, transferred into the property of the whole society. Three, equal obligation of everyone to work according to the ability and equal right of all toilers to receive according to their work (Socialist principle of equal remuneration for everyone work according to the ability and equal right of all toilers to receive for their work according to their needs (Communist Society). In this, Marxism process from the consideration that the tastes and needs of the people are not, and cannot be similar, and that equal qualitatively or quantitatively, cannot be either in periods of socialism or Communism.

Marxism never recognized and does not recognize any other equality. In the Communist Manifesto, Marx and Engels laid primitive Utopian socialism, calling it reactionary for propagating universal asceticism and crud equality. Anti-Leninist, Trotskyist, Engels devoted a whole chapter, lasting criticism of "radical equalizing socialism" propagated by Duhring as a contrast to Marxism socialism.

Bourgeois writers willingly pictured Marxism socialism like old Czarist barracks, where all were subordinated to the "principle" of equalization.

But Marxists are not responsible for bourgeois writers' stupidity. Obviously, if such views triumphed in our Party, it would cease being Marxist, and the Kolkhoz, the collective movement, would have been dispersed.

Or for example, the "make all Kolkhozniks well-to-do" slogan. This concerns not only the Kolkhozniks. It concerns workers even more, because we want to make all workers have a well-to-do prosperous, cultural life. Socialism means, not poverty and privation, but their abolition. And the organization of a well-to-do cultured life for all members of society.

This clear, essentially elementary slogan, however, caused great confusion and chaos among certain Party members. Isn't that slogan a reversion to the old "enrich yourself" slogan, rejected by the Party, they say. If it becomes well-to-do, they continue, and the poor peasant ceases to exist, who will be the Bolshevist support, how will Bolshevism work among the poor? Perhaps this sounds ridiculous, but the existence of such naive anti-Leninist views

propaganda comprise? They demand the dissolution of the state farms as unprofitable, dissolution of the most collective farms as fictitious, abandonment of the kulak liquidation policy, reversion to the concession policy, as they claim many enterprises are unprofitable. This is the contemptible, coward's and capitulator's program, the counter-revolutionary program of capitalist restoration in the U. S. S. R. How does it differ from the extreme Right program? Clearly, in no way. This shows the "Lefts" had openly adopted the counter-revolutionary right program to form a bloc for joint anti-party struggle.

Our task in ideological political work is: (1) Duty of the party to raise the theoretical level; (2) intensify ideological work in all party links; (3) ceaseless Leninist propaganda among the party ranks; (4) train party organizations and surrounding active non-party elements in Leninist Internationalism.

Five, not to gloss over, but boldly to criticize comrades' deviations from Marxism-Leninism; Six, systematically to expose the ideologies and remnants of anti-Leninist tendencies.

Stalin discussed detailedly questions of organizational work. He spoke of our successes. He spoke of the victory of the Party line in national economy, and culture and in combating anti-Leninist groups. He spoke of our victories in a world historical significance.

"But how was victory achieved? With what struggle and effort? Our successes and victories haven't come of themselves, but through our struggle for the Party line. Victory never comes alone. It must be brought. Good resolutions and declarations for the general Party line are a mere beginning. They merely show the desire for victory, but not victory. When the correct line is given, when the program is solved, success depends on organizational work, on organization of struggle for the materialization of the Party line, on the proper selection of people, on checking up, fulfillment of the leading body's decisions. Additionally, when the correct political line is given, organizational work decides, including the materialization of the political line itself, its fulfillment or its failure.

Victory has been achieved through a systematic and fierce struggle against many difficulties, through surmounting difficulties, through mobilization of the Party and the working class, through overcoming obstacles through organized struggle, for overcoming difficulties through the removal of unsuitable people and the selection of suitable ones more capable of combating hardships.

These hardships lie in our organizational leadership. They nestle in our long struggle for work organizations, our Party apparatus, Soviet, economic, trade union and all sorts of other organizations. The strength and authority of our Party, government, economic and other organizations, and their leaders have grown tremendously. Therefore, everything, or nearly everything, depends on the fact that the Party line's correctness is confirmed by many year's experience and the workers' and peasants' willingness to support that line is undoubted, the rule of the so-called objective conditions are reduced to a minimum, while the role of organization, of the Party apparatus, becomes decisive and exclusive. This means that responsibility for failures and shortcomings hereafter falls 9-10 on objective conditions, but on ourselves, and ourselves only.

Bureaucracy and armchair methods of administration, babbling about "living in general" instead of "living in concrete" functional structure of organizations and absence of personal responsibility, irresponsibility on the job and equalization tendencies in wage rates, absence of systematic verification of decisions' fulfillment, fear of self-criticism, there are sources of our difficulties, therein nestle our difficulties.

It would be naive to believe that these difficulties can be combated through resolutions and decisions. To combat these difficulties it is necessary to raise the level of organizational leadership in all spheres of national economy to level of political leadership; it is necessary that organizational work guarantees practical materialization of political slogans and Party decisions.

To combat these difficulties and be successful, it is necessary to organize struggle for overcoming them. It is necessary to mobilize workers and peasant masses into it. It is necessary to mobilize the Party itself to purge the Party and economic organizations of unreliable, vacillating, demoralized elements.

You know our Central Committee conducted organizational work precisely in the fashion, that Lenin's brilliant idea that the main thing in organizational work is the choice of people and verification of fulfillment.

The proper organization of check-up is of decisive importance in the struggle against bureaucracy. Proper organization of check-up of the fulfillment of decisions is of the greatest importance for the central leading institutions. Workers and peasants' inspection as an organizational form could not satisfy the demands of a well-organized check-up. Now that economic work has expanded and become more complete, when it is no longer necessary or possible to inspect it from one center, workers must mean inspection means reorganization. Now we need no inspection, but a check up of the manner of fulfillment of the central decisions. We need control over fulfillment of the central decisions. Such an organization can be only the Soviet Central Commission of the Council of People's Commissars of the U. S. S. R. working under instruction of the latter and having local agents independent of local organs! To have sufficient authority and to be able when necessary to call any responsible man to account, it is necessary that candidates for membership of the Soviet Control Commissions be nominated at Party Congresses and confirmed by the Council of People's Commissars and the Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R.

As to the Central Control Commission, as you know, it was created

primarily and chiefly to prevent a Party split. You know that the danger of a split really existed once. You know that the Central Control Commission and its organizations succeeded in preventing a split. But the danger is over now. We need, however, an organization to concentrate its chief attention to checking up the fulfillment of the Party and Central Committee decisions. Only the Party Control Commission of the Central Committee can be such an organization, working under instructions of the Party and the Central Committee; and having local agents independent of local organizations.

To have sufficient authority and to be able to call to account any responsible worker, including Central Committee members, it is necessary that members of the Party Control Commission be elected or removed only by the supreme Party organ, the Party Congress.

Winding up his report, Comrade Stalin said, "everybody admits now our successes are great and extraordinary. In a comparatively short time the country has been written up to industrialization and collectivization. The First Five Year Plan was successfully concluded. That generates a feeling of pride and strengthens the belief in our workers. That is good and well. But successes at times have a cloudy side. They generate a feeling of danger which, if allowed to develop, may upset everything. There is a danger, for instance, that some comrades may become dizzy with success. As you know, we have had such experience. There is a danger that some comrades drunk with success, become overconfident and sing praises to themselves as if nothing is too big for them, as if they have nothing they could not do. Nothing is more dangerous than such sentiment, as it disarms the Party and demobilizes its ranks. The Second Five Year Plan is before us, which has to be successfully accomplished. Hence the Party need not be lulled, but must remain on vigilance, to be in fighting readiness, not to demobilize, but to arm, not to demobilize, but to mobilize for the realization of the Second Five Year Plan.

The first conclusion, therefore, is not to be carried away by achieved successes. We have been successful because we had the correct Party line and were able to organize the masses for its realization. Without that we should not have scored such successes as we now have and of which we are rightfully proud.

But having the correct line and being able to materialize it, is not in ruling Parties. See the surrounding Parties are there with a correct line carried into effect? No such Parties exist in the world. All exist without perspectives. All are entangled in a chaos of crisis and see no outlet. Our Party knows wither to lead and leads successfully. This is its prerogative of our Party due to? It is due to its being Marxist-Leninist; it is due to its being aided by the teachings of Marx, Engels and Lenin. Undoubtedly, as long as we remain true to these teachings, as long as we possess this compass, we shall be successful in our work.

It is said that Marxism is destroyed by some Western States allegedly by the bourgeois nationalist trend, so-called fascism. That is nonsense. Only people ignorant of history can make such claims. Marxism is the scientific expression of the cardinal interests of the working masses. To destroy Marxism, the masses of the working class must be destroyed. But that's impossible! For years has elapsed since Marxism entered the arena. Tens and hundreds of bourgeois governments endeavored to destroy it since, but with what results? Bourgeois governments come and go, but Marxism remains. (Stormy applause.) Moreover, Marxism triumphed in one-sixth of the globe, triumphed in a country precisely where Marxism was deemed totally destroyed (stormy applause). It is no accident that the country in which Marxism had complete victory is now the only communist country in the world which knows no crisis, no unemployment, while in all other countries, including the capitalist lands, crisis and unemployment reign supreme for four years. No, comrades, it is no accident!

We comrades owe our successes to work and struggle under the banner of Marx and Lenin.

Another conclusion necessary is to be loyal to the end to the great banner of Marx, Engels and Lenin (applause). The Soviet working class is strong only because it has a Leninist Party tested in battles. It is strong not only because of the support of millions of toiling peasants. It is strong also because it has the support and aid of the world proletariat in the working class is part of the world proletariat, its advanced detachment and our republic is the offspring of the world proletariat. No doubt if it had not the support of the working class of capitalist countries it would be unable to maintain power, to assure conditions of socialist construction. That is, it would have no successes such as we now recorded.

The international ties of the Soviet working class with workers in capitalist countries, fraternal alliance of the Soviet workers with the workers of other lands, is one of the cornerstones of might and strength of the Soviet proletariat. Western workers say that the Soviet working class is the world proletariat's shock brigade. That is very well. It means that the world proletariat is prepared to continue its support to the Soviet working class with all its might. This imposes a serious obligation on us. It means we must justify by work the honor of being called the shock brigade of workers of all countries. That obliges us to work better and fight better for the final victory of socialism in our country, for the victory of socialism in all countries.

The third conclusion to be drawn is to be true to the end to the cause of the proletarian internationalism, to the cause of the fraternal union of workers of all countries.

Long Live the Great and Invincible Banner of Marx, Engels and Lenin! (Stormy and prolonged applause.)

The Congress gives Stalin an ovation, singing the Internationale.

SOCIALIST AGRICULTURE HAS DEFINITELY CONQUERED

Most painful was the reorganization period for the stock breeding branch of agriculture. Statistical data on the number of heads of cattle show that during the period under report, we had no advance, but an unabated decline as compared with pre-war level. Obviously, the fact that the stock breeding branches of agriculture were mostly in the hands of large-scale kulak elements on the one hand, and the intensified kulak agitation for the killing off of cattle, which found favorable soil in the years of reorganization on the other, are reflected in these data.

The decline in the number of heads of cattle began from the very first year of reorganization, 1930, and continued into 1933; the decline reached its highest dimensions during the first three years; but in 1933, the first year after the reorganization period has been completed, when grain crops made an advance, the dimensions of decline in the number of heads of cattle came down to a minimum.

In hog raising, an opposite process already began, and in 1933 signs of direct advance had already been indicated.

This means that 1934 should and must become a year of turn towards an advance in all stock breeding.

Further, Stalin cites data on the collectivization during the period under report. The percentage of collectivized households, which was 3.9 in 1932, and in 1930 had grown to 23.6, reached 52.7 in 1931, 61.5 in 1932 and 63.9 in 1933, when 15,200,000 peasant households were united in 324,500 Kolkhozes. These figures show that the reorganization period of agriculture, when the number of Kolkhozes and the number of their members had grown at a stormy pace, has already been completed.

The further process of collectivization represents the process of gradual drawing in and re-education of remnants of individual peasant households by kolkhozes.

This means that the kolkhozes have conquered definitely and irrevocably. (Thunderous prolonged applause.)

Sovkhozes and kolkhozes together cultivate their own 84.5 per cent of all cultivated area in the U.S.S.R.

This means that kolkhozes and sovkhozes together became such a force which decides the fate of all agriculture and all its branches.

If we add the fact that the kolkhozes in 1933 delivered to the state more than a billion poods of grain and individual peasants who had fulfilled the plan all a 100 per cent delivered only about 132,000 poods, while in 1929-1930 individual peasants delivered to the state around 708,000,000 poods and kolkhozes no more than 120,000,000 poods, then it becomes clear as clear could be that kolkhozes and individual peasants have completely changed places during the period under report, kolkhozes becoming during this period the dominating force in agriculture and individual peasants second force, compelled to submit and adopt itself to kolkhoz system.

It is necessary to recognize that the toiling peasantry, our Soviet peasantry has fully and irrevocably taken its place under the Red banner of Socialism (prolonged applause).

Let social revolutionists, menshevists and bourgeois Trotskyists gossip and babble of the peasantry being by nature counter-revolutionary, of being called upon to restore capitalism, that it cannot be the ally of the working class in the cause of building socialism, that in the U. S. S. R. it is impossible to build socialism. The facts tell us that these gentlemen slander both U.S.S.R. and Soviet peasantry. The facts tell that our Soviet peasantry has definitely sailed away from the shores of capitalism and advances in union with the working class, towards Socialism. The facts tell that we have already built up the foundation for socialist society in the U.S.S.R. and that it only remains for us to crown it with superstructure—undoubtedly a work much easier than construction of the foundation of socialist society.

The strength of kolkhozes (collective farms) sovkhozes (state farms), however, is not only in the growth of their cultivated areas and production; it is also reflected in the growth of their tractor supply, in the growth of their mechanization. Undoubtedly, in this respect our Sovkhozes and Kolkhozes advanced far ahead, from 34,900 tractors representing 391,000 H. P. in 1929 to 2,041,000 tractors representing 3,100,000 H.P. in 1933. Not at all a small power. It is capable of rearing off and sundry roots of capitalism in the countryside. A power double the number of tractors of which Lenin spoke in his time as of a distant perspective. The number of agriculture machines in machine tractor stations and sovkhozes has also grown tremendously.

Of no small significance for the advance of agriculture was also the creation of political departments in the machine tractor stations and sovkhozes and the supply of agriculture machines with qualified workers during the period under report. The Central Committee of the Party sent to villages in order to strengthen forces in agriculture more than 23,000 communists. The same must be said regarding supplying kolkhozes and sovkhozes with new engineering technical and agronomic forces during the period under report. More than 111,000 workers in this group were sent into agriculture.

More than 1,900,000 tractor-combine operators and drivers were trained during the period under report and sent through the organizations of the Peoples' Commissariat for Agriculture. The State has done everything possible in order to lighten the work of organizations of the peoples' commissariat for agriculture and the peoples' commissariat in the sovkhozes and in the kolkhozes and in the sphere of construction.

Unfortunately, it cannot be said that these possibilities have been properly utilized by these organizations.

Pointing out most important shortcomings in the work of these organizations, Comrade Stalin dwelt in detail on a series of problems of agricultural production, including problems of preserving and repairing tractors and machines, introducing correct crop rotation and improving seed selection, introducing fertilizer, fighting droughts in the Volga region, etc., and also again on the question of stock breeding.

"Undoubtedly, our agricultural organizations do not raise alarm in connection with the difficult situation in stock breeding. On the contrary, they try to gloss over the problem, which is absolutely impermissible for Bolsheviks. The whole Party should take in hand the cause of stock breeding, keeping in view that this is a problem of primary importance, just as the already successfully solved problem of grain was only yesterday.

There is no need to prove that the Soviet people, who have overcome not only one obstacle on their way toward their goal, will succeed in overcoming this obstacle as well. (Thunderous applause.)

Comrade Stalin further dwelt on the question of improving the material conditions and culture of the toiling masses as a result of the development of our industry and agriculture. He said: "We have: (1) a mighty advance in production both in the sphere of industry, as well as in the sphere of basic branches of agriculture; (2) the final victory, on the basis of this advance, of the socialist system of economy over the capitalist system, both in industry, as well as agriculture, turning the socialist system into the only system of the whole national economy, crowding out the capitalist elements from all spheres of national economy; (3) the final victory of the tremendous majority of individual peasants from major scale, individual farming, consolidation into collective farms on the basis of collective labor, and collective ownership of the means of production, the complete victory of collective farming over small-scale individual farming; (4) the growing process of the further extension of kolkhozes at the expense of the individual peasant holdings, the number of which is thus being reduced from month to month.

BEGIN BETTER LIFE WITH END OF CAPITALIST EXPLOITATION

It is obvious that this historical victory over the exploiters could not but bring about a fundamental improvement in the material situation and living conditions of the toiling masses.

The elimination of parasitic classes, the elimination of unemployment in cities, the elimination of poverty in the countryside—such are the historical achievements in the material situation of the toiling masses, of which the workers and peasants in the most democratic bourgeois countries cannot even dream.

The face of our large cities and industrial centers has changed. An inevitable attribute of large cities in bourgeois countries are slums, so-called workers' districts in the outskirts of cities representing heaps of dark, damp, half-ruined quarters, mostly cellars, where usually poor people live, wallowing in mud and cursing their fate. The revolution in the U. S. S. R. brought about the disappearance of these slums in our country. They have been replaced by newly-built, good and light workers' districts, in many cases workers' districts having a better appearance than the centers of the cities.

The face of the village has changed still more. The old village, with the church at a most prominent place, with its best houses for police sergeant, priest, kulaks in the fore-

ground, with its half-ruined shacks of peasants in the background, begins to disappear. Its place is being taken by a new village, with public construction, libraries, clubs, radio, cinema, schools, libraries, creches, with its tractors, harvester-combines, motorcycles and automobiles.

efforts of all toilers by strengthening the organs of the dictatorship of the proletariat, developing the class struggle, abolishing classes, liquidating remnants of capitalist classes, battling enemies within and without. The matter seems clear, however, that some members of the Party understood the thesis about the advance towards a classless society as a spontaneous process. They think it is already possible to weaken the class struggle and weaken the proletarian dictatorship altogether and end the

Drunken Bosses, Tired Food Workers Greet the New Year

While Parasites Celebrate Orgies, Workers Are Driven at Unbearable Speed

By a Hotel Worker Correspondent
NEW YORK CITY.—The capitalist press is playing up strong the big hotel and restaurant business done on New Year's Eve. They did a big business all right but as usual the workers did all the extra sweating, while the bosses stood around with greasy smiles for the customers and cursed for the help, while they watched the profits roll in.

New Year's Day was put on by a small hotel which was having seven hundred people in from the country club for a party. I had a station midway between the kitchen and the ballroom, so I had a good chance to watch both those having the good time and those who were doing the work. The kitchen staff and the extras were kept down to a minimum although we should have had at least a half dozen more people in the back of the house. The kitchen force had been on since noon at full speed and about 7 p.m. we started on the finishing touches before the party began.

We made hundreds of sandwiches and no belt line system ever was speeded up more. Of course, in handling the food, also the dishes, cups, etc. in a speed up like this no attempt at cleanliness is made.

When this work was finished, we were ordered to our regular posts, and then the real evenings' work began. Waiters and waitresses staggered in and out with loads too heavy for any one person to carry, the chief and his people and also the bartenders were going like mad, and the dishwashers had to run the dishes through so fast they only could make a pass at cleaning them.

In my room, with bottled goods, I had to hand out the bottles, and handle the cash register, also at top speed, and any errors were out of my own pocket.

In the ballroom the crowd became drunker and drunker and also more abusive to us, who were straining every nerve to serve them.

The 12 o'clock whistle was the

Letters from Readers

SOUND CRITICISM
New York City.
Comrade Editor:
I am very proud of our Daily Worker. But the press reports on the Far Eastern question are not written in a correct Communist line. The capitalist press have already begun their propaganda for another war, Japan and the U. S. A. are two beasts snarling at each other. At this moment, when the capitalist press are printing tons of paper which teach the workers that war with Japan is not only inevitable but necessary and would be beneficial to the masses of American workers, it is dangerous for the revolutionary press to merely repeat the capitalist press reports. In doing so we become a part of the capitalist press hysteria. This is not in line with our task of preventing war by educating the working class to change the imperialist war into civil war.

To offset the capitalist propaganda, I think the Daily Worker should run a series of articles showing what our bourgeoisie really mean by the benefits of war.

What's up, W. I. Remember what Comrade Lenin said, that it is too late to fight war when it happens. Now is the time to fight.

HERMAN ROBINSON.

After the gorgeous panning Mike gave Gretta Palmer in last Friday's 'Daily,' another tract about her today in our cozy corner must necessarily come as literary anti-climax. Historically, however, it is no anti-climax since the battle for equality for women, through Communism, is not yet won here, and this Scripps-Howard hireling has perpetrated another vile article called "Women Elsewhere Get Soviet Freedom", which all proletarian women are entitled to hear about.

Each packing-house has a goat called Judas, whose business it is to lead the sheep to slaughter. He goes up at the head of the line and comes back alone. The bourgeois newspapers each have a female garbage-writer whose business it is to persuade women to like their slaves.

It doesn't matter whether this well-groomed two-legged Judas-goat is called Gretta Palmer or Dorothy Dix or Mrs. Maxwell: they are all willing, for a few lace-trimmed rags and hairy hides of dead animals and a plover on a finely chased old Sheffield to sell all female humanity into bondage.

"The astonishing thing about the Russian woman is less the life she lives than the fact that it is all eyed benevolently by an up-to-date and approving government." I repeat Gretta, who doesn't remotely suspect that this same "government" is the creation, the will, of the Russian woman and of her brother workers. Russia has recognized the existence of the modern woman and assured her that the sky is the limit.

There are plenty of life, except that here it is the Russian, except that this same "government" is the creation, the will, of the Russian woman and of her brother workers. Russia has recognized the existence of the modern woman and assured her that the sky is the limit.

Briefly, the whole purpose of the article is to forestall revolt on the part of women by deluding them into thinking that here they have the same freedom as in Russia, except that here it is illegal and unconventional. Women here can't send their children to the government creches, but they can send them to the progressive school.

Waiter at Park Central Hotel Describes How Industrial Union Gives Leadership

Food Workers at Statler's Fed on Left-Over Scraps

(By a Worker Correspondent)
DETROIT, Mich.—Mr. and Mrs. Guest of the Statler Hotel: We dine by the Detroit Free Press you see on lamb chop that cost the hotel \$8.20 per lb. This succulent lamb was bought by the manager of the Detroit Statler Hotel, from Newton Packing Co., Detroit, after winning a grand prize at a live stock show, held in Detroit. This prize lamb sold for \$572, "nothing cheap for one sheep."

Prosperity is here? (As Uncle Henry Ford says) For you: Mr. and Mrs. Guest. Did you ever stop to think how often slave on sweatshop wages to supply you with every service, to make it possible for you (after putting over your racket to get your un-

earned money) to pay for lamb at \$5.20 the lb.?

Come with me just one moment to the top of this great hotel. Fire hazard? Yes! The help, in case of fire, likely would never get down.

Just in time to eat with them, if you care to! These chamber maids, laundry girls, pantry and waitresses live here on the comebacks from your leavings, scrap bread, scrap meat, all scraps, scraps you refuse to eat.

These chamber maids get 70 cents per day, \$4.90 per week. All help, male and female, pay back to the Statler Hotel \$2.50 per week for their room. This is taken out whether you live in the hotel or not.

What, you ask, are those small bugs on the ceiling? Just plain common bed bugs.

But here is a secret, Mr. Guest. It cost good money to renovate rooms of the help. Therefore your rooms are renovated three times while the hotel help's rooms are renovated once.

And this room, Mr. and Mrs. Guest, should have great interest to you, as in Number eight one of your fellow guests blew his brains and hair of his head, all over the ceiling, on Dec. 7, 1933.

He, like you, Mr. and Mrs. Guest, was always right. But it seems he had not been very successful playing your game called Business. He lost turned yellow, took a shotgun and blew his brains and hair all over the room. He left a note saying "I am sorry! Who to, the chamber maid or painter that had to clean up room No. 8? Oh no! His heartfelt sorrow went to the manager."

Now, Mr. and Mrs. Worker of the Statler Hotel, From a man on the street, speaking to you, Mr. and Mrs. Guest will always be right until you organize into a rank and file union.

And make them more open to our call for solidarity action, as part of the entire working class, to do their share in the struggle against imperialist war preparations.

Above all, we must bring forward the specific united front organizational instrument, which the Communist Party supports: The American League Against War and Fascism.

In any case, the question of imperialist war should be handled in some phase or other in every single issue of this paper, for we have very little time left, before war breaks out, to prepare for working-class action.

In an early issue of the unfolding of the anti-war campaign, the question of the coming attack on the Soviet Union should be dealt with by a strong appeal for the defense of the Soviet Union. This can be developed by showing the conditions of Soviet longshoremen, and why such good conditions are possible. This "why" will also explain why every capitalist government is ready to fly at the throat of the Soviet Union, and why the attack on it is so imminent.

As part of the concrete war mobilization on the docks, we have the infamous "Decasualization Plan." This is, not only a further drive on the workers in the form of forcing great numbers of them out of the industry and making still worse the conditions of those allowed to remain; it is a direct war move for registering longshoremen. This is handled in a very concrete manner in the paper. In place of the long, dreary, abstract analysis which issue No. 1 gave, we have explained in three different articles, from various angles, all based on the conditions on the dock. This makes clear, on the basis of the longshoremen's own experiences while at work, what the significance of the vicious "Decasualization Plan" is.

The make-up of the paper is good. Spacing is good, pictures are excellent, and there are plenty of them, and the general lay-out is attractive. A full-page "strip," on the dock speed-up, is a feature of the back page which every shop paper could emulate. But again the editors have failed to get the right quality of paper, and this excellent technical work is again spoiled by paper so thin that the printing on one side shows through on the other, blurring the entire appearance of the paper.

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Helped Workers Win Wages, After Amalgamated Officials Told Them to Delay Action

(By a Food Worker Correspondent)
NEW YORK.—The waiters of the Park Central Hotel, who fully realize the benefits which may be derived from organization, for the first time have been promised wages, as a result of the action taken by the workers themselves, under the leadership of the Food Workers Industrial Union, three weeks ago.

At that time the waiters, although organized by the Amalgamated Food Workers Union 100 per cent, were told by this union to wait before taking any action. Most probably we still would be waiting and working for no wages at all if we had listened to their hypocritical advice, which in essence is no different from the bosses' desire to make us work and wait in silence.

Luckily, however, we realized at that time the purpose of the A.F.W. and decided to wait no longer and went over to the Food Workers Industrial Union, under whose leadership, as stated above, we gained more favorable conditions and wages.

Three weeks have passed since then, and during that time the A. F. W. has used all means to discredit the Food Workers Industrial Union. Already their poisonous influence is putting the A.F.W. do? Absolutely nothing to improve these conditions.

All the waiters are paying dues to this union, with what purpose? Brother Vincent was fired two weeks ago for union activity. When he requested the A.F.W. officials to take action for his reinstatement, he was told that nothing could be done. They refused even to send a committee up to the boss, although Vincent paid his initiation fee and his

dues regularly. Now the F.W.I.U. has proven itself to be different, because as soon as this worker got fired, a meeting was called and it was decided to send a committee. We are, however, still in the minority, and being that the A.F.W. refused to do anything, the boss felt secure in refusing the demand for his reinstatement.

Here it should be clear to us that the policy of the A.F.W. prevented us from reinstating this fired worker, actually splitting us up on an issue as important as bread and butter to the workers.

The conditions in the Park Central Hotel are still rotten. The food which we get is uneatable. Many do not even eat there because they can't stand the smell of it, while last week three workers had to vomit their insides out after eating the hash they gave us. All this could be improved if all workers, regardless of their union affiliation would stand together.

In the past, we found that it could be done. We must not slacken now, but must work on for better conditions and decide on the basis of our own experience to which union we will belong.

Worked 16 Hours a Day But Got Paid for Eight

(By a Worker Correspondent)
LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Here are some of the things that are going on in the Metropolitan Water District. I was working for a contractor, Shea & Co. I was discharged because I wouldn't put in 16 hours a day and take 8 hours pay. He has been working several men 16 hours per day and paying them for eight. He said that according to his contract with the politicians he didn't have to make any change.

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Twice the slogan of Unemployment Insurance is put forward. But there is no explanation of this demand, and it is not tied up with the problems of these workers. This paper shares this weakness with many other shop papers mechanically putting forth this basic slogan without any mobilization around it in the form of explanation and struggle.

"In Other Ports" is an excellent feature, giving news of struggles of marine workers in San Francisco, Baltimore and Norfolk. It would have been more effective had the name of the city in each case led off the article.

Solidarity of the various divisions in the working class should also be one part of the campaigns led by the Action Committee. Particularly must the question of discriminating against the Negroes be taken up very seriously. This is an important issue on these docks, and no organization setting out seriously to organize the workers for struggle can allow itself to side-step or overlook such a burning issue.

The paper was issued on time, as promised. It was sold on the docks, and grabbed up by the men like hotcakes. It has achieved for itself a prestige and popularity which will make it possible for it to take up earnestly these important organizational and political issues.

Someone Who Depends on You.—You failed to give us your address. We should be glad to examine you free of charge, if you call at our office.

Continuing the Debate
"Dear Dr. Luttinger,
"In your column of November 23, you published a letter by David Hollander on the subject of birth control. Comrade Hollander stated that 'under a system analogous to that in the Soviet Union' birth control will eventually become obsolete."

"I wish to take sharp exception to this. Under any system the interests of the workers is furthered by the intelligent use of birth control.

"Does Comrade Hollander expect that after our American revolution we shall make women breeding-machines and have a baby a year? Granted that we may be confident

that at that time the problem of supporting training children will be incomparably easier, but no one can expect that this will result in inconsiderate and promiscuous breeding without regard to the considerations of health and sanity.

"Proper spacing of births and consideration for women of the working-class have little encouragement under capitalism, but under a Soviet government they will be considerations of considerable importance.

"GEORGE WRIGHT."
Dizzy Spooks
Anna Schwartz, Brooklyn.—We wrote you a private letter which came marked "Unknown at Address." If you will communicate with us again, giving us your correct address, we should be glad to advise you accordingly.

Vaginal Discharge
R. L. S.—You failed to enclose your address and a stamped envelope. Please communicate with us again. A. R.—Try one tablespoonful each of borax acid, bicarbonate of soda, and alum to a douche-bag of hot water. If you obtain no relief, communicate with us again.

Jam Dells Tablets
Irving G. Brooklyn.—These tablets are a snare and a delusion. We know a number of little Jimmies and babies running around, owing to the misplaced confidence of their parents in the above tablets.

PARTY LIFE

What Four Communists Did In A St. Paul Steel Shop

Shop Unit in Guffen Wheel Local of Steel, Metal Union Led Drive for Organization

I wish to inform you of the activities of the Guffen Wheel Local of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union. There were only four of us Communists working in this shop, and we started to organize the union about a year ago, but up until the N.R.A. came into effect we were able to secure only ten members but could get no cooperation or activities from them.

When the N.R.A. came into the shop, we understood there was to be a 10 per cent raise for all workers; but those on piece work, and they were in the majority, did not receive the raise. Then the workers began to talk to us, and we explained the A. F. of L. and its methods of craft unionism and their policy of selling out workers. And then we explained the industrial union and its militant policy, and we told them that we already had a nucleus of this union in the shop, and the workers asked us to call a meeting for the purpose of organizing in this union. We did, and the first meeting we signed up around thirty; the second meeting we signed up about thirty more, giving us about sixty out of 120, or about 50 per cent, before the company became wise that we were organizing. They then got busy with the "red scare" telling the workers that the Bronsons, Larsons, and Ossia Anderson were Bolsheviks, and we were unable to make any further progress, notwithstanding the fact the union had already won a demand for a 10 per cent raise for the piece workers.

Then came the Armour strike in South St. Paul, led by the Packing House Workers Industrial Union. When this strike was broken by the South St. Paul police, N.R.A. and A. F. of L., all but a few of our members lost faith in our union and dropped out or failed to attend meetings. We tried many things but were unable to revive the interest of the workers.

Two weeks ago the shop closed down indefinitely. Two days before the shop closed we called a mass meeting of the union and succeeded in having a committee elected to demand C.W.A. jobs for all workers of the shop, both the union and non-union members. A committee of eight was elected, consisting of three of the Party members and the rest non-Party members. The committee went to the county surveyor, who sent us to C.W.A. officials. They told us they had nothing to do with the giving out of C.W.A. jobs, but were just taking care of the financial end of it. They then sent us to see an official by the name of Stall. When we got there we found about 150 men and women already lined up to see this Mr. Stall, and a big fat policeman sitting by the door to keep the workers from going in.

The committee, led by Ossian Anderson, who is running for Councilman on the Communist ticket, went around the line up to the door where the "law" was, and attempted to enter. He told us we could not go in.

He immediately called Dr. Lindquist and told him to take care of every member of the shop. All but two cases have been taken care of, and we believe they will be, as they have been granted relief, but not fully.

After leaving the State building the whole union went to the City Election Bureau and signed for our 7 candidates, and since then we have been elected to a total of 85 per cent and some of the men are applying for membership in the Communist Party.

(Signed) Shop Unit No. 4
Griffith Wheel Local S.M.W.I.U.,
St. Paul, Minn., 855 Payne Ave.

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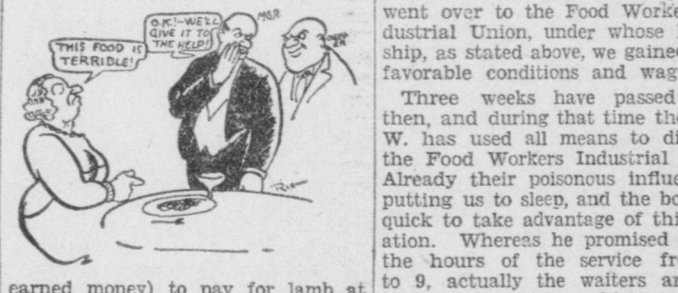
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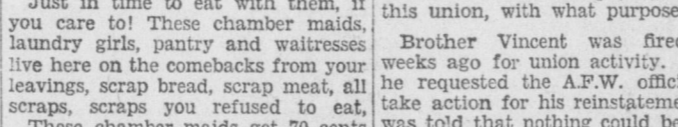
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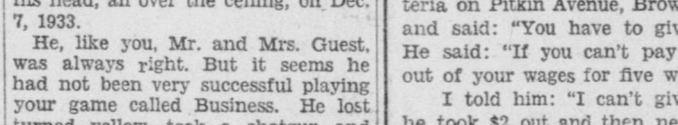
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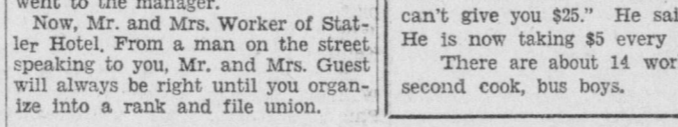
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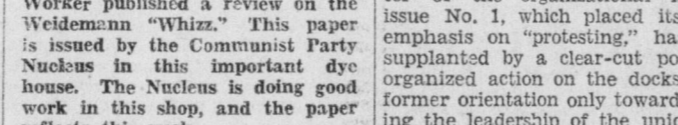
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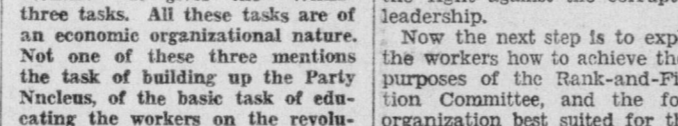
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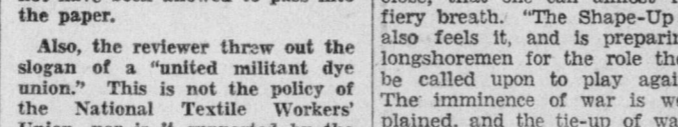
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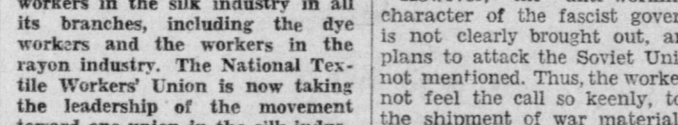
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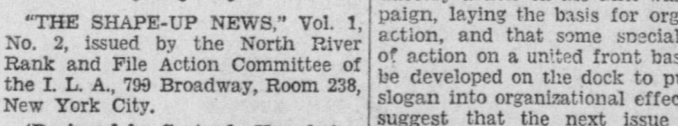
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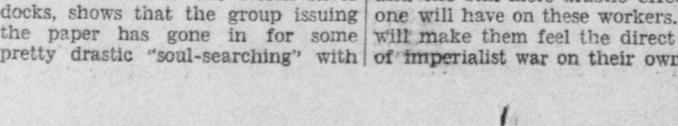
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Food Boss Works His Own Kick-Back Graft

(By a Food Worker Correspondent)
NEW YORK.—I worked for about five weeks for the Parkway Cafeteria on Pitkin Avenue, Brownsville, as a bus boy. The boss came to me and said: "You have to give me \$10 out of your wages for charity." He said: "If you can't pay the \$10 at once, you can pay \$2 a week out of your wages for five weeks."

I told him: "I can give you \$10. \$2 is all I can give you." So he took \$2 out and then next week he took \$2 out without asking me. I went to him and I said: "Don't take any more. I can't afford it. He says: 'All right.' The next week he paid me out and fired me.

Afterward he called the cook. She makes \$28 a week. He said to her: "You have to give \$25 for charity. You are working here a long time. You will have a hard time finding another job." She said: "No, I can't give you \$25." He said: "If you don't pay you'll lose your job."

He is now taking \$5 every week out of her wages.

There are about 14 workers in this place, three countermen, cook, second cook, bus boys.

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MONDAY, JANUARY 29, 1934

Wagner Bill Will Block Social Insurance

THE demand of the masses of unemployed workers for the enactment of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill is growing in greater and greater volume. Within the week the city councils of Minneapolis, Minn., and Berwyn, Ill., have endorsed the bill. More than 1,400 local unions have endorsed the Workers Bill.

In the face of the mass demand for workers unemployment and social insurance, the attempt of the employers to sidetrack favorable action at the present session of Congress, is converging behind the Bill proposed by Senator Wagner.

It is now announced that Frances Perkins, Roosevelt's secretary of Labor, is "co-operating" with Senator Wagner in presenting this bill to Congress. Wagner himself is the right hand man of Roosevelt in putting over the N.R.A. As chairman of the N.R.A. National Labor Board, Wagner has played the chief role for Roosevelt in breaking strikes. The Roosevelt government it seems, is attempting to sidetrack the demand for the enactment of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill by concentrating on the Wagner Bill.

THIS bill were a real unemployment insurance measure, it would still not satisfy the demands of the unemployed, because it does not propose to take effect for a year and a half, that is, until July, 1935. The proposal is to do nothing for the unemployed for a year and a half.

But even if effective immediately, this bill would not do a particle of good to the unemployed workers. First of all, it is not an unemployment insurance bill at all. It simply proposes to impose a tax on payrolls "to pay unemployment awards to industrial employees." Those paying relief funds to States are exempt from federal tax. That is, it does not apply in any way to those seventeen millions who are totally unemployed, but applies only to those who have jobs, that is "industrial employees." It applies only to those now at work in industry.

The Wagner Bill, secondly, applies only in small measure and only indirectly even to those who now have jobs. It is admitted by Perkins and Wagner that the main aim of the bill is to force the States to pass bills to give insurance to those now in industry. In other words, it means that the Roosevelt government itself refuses to do anything for the unemployed—refuses to enact a federal unemployment insurance bill.

The Bill provides that employers who contribute to any State relief project are exempt from the provisions of the Wagner Bill.

The Wagner Bill proposes to exert pressure on States, by means of a tax on those employers not contributing to State relief funds, to set up State "employment reserve funds." These "employment reserve" projects have nothing in common with unemployment insurance. They carry anti-strike clauses, which give no benefits to those who go on strike.

Car-Club Raises Cultural Level of Large Soviet Area

(Editor's Note: The following is the second part of a letter written by a brigade of Soviet railroad workers that works on the station of Koldenevo, along the South-eastern Railroad. The first part of the letter was published some time ago.)

SOUTHEASTERN RAILROAD, U.S.S.R.—The role of the car-club is great as an agitator and organizer of the working masses. It is confronted with the important task of bringing up the workers in a Communist spirit and realizing the slogan of the cultural revolution. The car-club shows the most distant corners of our railway sections and vividly shows the aspiration of the union to raise the cultural and political level of the scores of thousands of railwaymen lined up in its ranks and collective-farmers of the neighboring villages.

We still have too few car-clubs among our South-Eastern R.R., only five. However, we are fighting to make our country cultured, to make it economically powerful and independent, and the question of increasing the number of cultural institutions, and consequently also, the number of car-clubs, is a question that will soon be solved.

Already in 1933, we obtained for our railroad a technical car, specially built by the car-construction plant, called after Comrade Thaelmann. We have another car—sanitation and hygienic. There is a whole train along our railroad, which shows plays and has large numbers of actors and actresses. These are all of our cultural forces, but we hope in the near future to have even more.

Now let us tell you briefly about our meeting. Our meeting is devoted to the finest shock-brigades. In this way we show that we care for them. We heard a report of the chief of the brigade concerning the results of the work of the third quarter of 1933; simultaneously, he raised before us the plan of work for the month of September. The plan provided for repairing during the third quarter, 20 kilometers of roads—by Sept. 1st, 24 kilometers were repaired, i.e., the plan was fulfilled one month earlier and was outstripped by four kilometers.

For September we were charged with the additional tasks of repairing nine kilometers (petty repairs) and nine kilometers (middle repairs). After this the workers came out and spoke. Comrade Voronin said: "Our brigade consists chiefly of women; we had to move the rails backwards along 375 metres; our women undertook to cover 550 metres, but finally covered 500 metres, i.e., 125 metres more than originally planned." Afterwards the best shock-brigades were rewarded, were given 200 rubles each and special certificates of shock-brigades. Then supper was served in the hall of the car, where the workers and their families spent a pleasant evening, with musical instruments, etc.

Soviet Fishermen in Murmansk Area Ahead of the Quota

By a Soviet Worker Correspondent
MURMANSK, U. S. S. R.—The first six months of the first year of our second five-year plan are over. The whole Soviet Union summarizes the results of the last half-year.

Results of gigantic work realized during the first half-year of the Murmansk and Murmansk-harbor and collective-farmers of the Kola-Peninsula, under the guidance of Bolshevik Party organizations, have fulfilled the half-year plan with great success. The industry of the districts has filled 103.2 per cent of the half-year plan.

The leading fish industry has shown an example of Bolshevik work, having fulfilled the plan 123 per cent. The amount of fish caught at Murmansk in 1933 was 350,000 centners and during this half year it amounted to 765,000 centners, i.e. more than the amount of the whole previous year.

You see the result of our free labor by means of socialistic competition and shock-work.

I should like to emphasize the success of the biggest organizations—Soviet workers, which is the evidence of the deepest reorganization of work. Through shock-work and technical progress the best seamen and workers overcame the lagging in tempos. There is fulfilled for the first half year 383,000 centners or 51.6 per cent of the year program.

Now, comrades, I have read your letter to all my fellow-workers and published it in our wall-newspaper. I hope to maintain regular connection with you in the future.

With Bolshevik greeting to all workers of our country we assure that we are ready to help in your struggle against the capitalist yoke.

With comrade greetings,
N. E. GOUBINSKY.

Support the National Convention Against Unemployment, Feb. 3, in Washington, D. C.

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They provide that anyone whom the boss fires does not get benefits. While they bar all those millions now totally unemployed from any benefits, they hold a club over those still at work. Those who organize and fight in any way for better conditions, are fired and get no "insurance." It is a strikebreaking proposal, which at the same time dodges the responsibility of the federal government for giving any insurance to the unemployed, and at the same time is an anti-union club used over those affected by the bill.

The Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill, which will be presented to Congress on Feb. 5 by the delegates to the National Convention Against Unemployment, is the only bill affecting all of the unemployed. It is the only bill which grants the average wage in the industry to all unemployed, with a minimum of ten dollars a week, and three dollars additional every dependent. It is the only bill which proposes that the workers themselves administer the funds and that the funds come from taxation on the rich and from the governments war chest.

The proposal of the Roosevelt government to sidetrack the payment by the federal government of any unemployment insurance, must be met by doubling our efforts for the passage of the WORKERS UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BILL. Support the National Convention Against Unemployment!

DEMONSTRATE FEB. 5, FOR THE WORKERS UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BILL!

A Nazi Reminder

FROM the Nazi publicity bureaus comes another press release regarding Torgler and Dimitroff. After almost a week of silence, this press release is wrung from the Nazis, as millions of workers all over the world still await the release of the Communists acquitted of the arson charges framed up against them.

In the latest press release Torgler is quoted again as denying that he had become a Nazi. The absurdity and venality of this original rumor, deliberately spread by the Nazis to disorganize the world fight for Torgler and Dimitroff's release, needs no discussion or refutation. The four defendants at the Reichstag trial are Communists, men of the working class, inveterate haters and fighters of fascism.

Today, it is necessary to remember that it was the Socialist Jewish Daily "Forward" that splashed this Nazi poison propaganda all over its pages.

The Nazis only befool themselves with even more of the filth of fascist perjury when they think to keep this slander alive by "reports of Torgler's denials," denials of something that never existed.

But what these latest reports should remind us is that our heroic comrades are still in the hands of the Nazi jailers, in isolation, and subject to who knows what torture and mistreatment!

The fascist murderers have been temporarily stopped in their murder plans by the power of world protest. But this by no means signifies that they have given up these plans! The grim determination of the fascist police not to release the acquitted Dimitroff, despite his acquittal, his express desire to go to Bulgaria, and the offer of safe admission made by the Soviet Government, should serve to indicate that Goering's threat of torture and death against Dimitroff still hangs gruesomely over all the defendants.

The vigilance of the toiling masses and sympathizers all over the world must not relax for one moment! This is what the Fascist murderers are waiting for!

All the United Front Committees against fascism and for the release of Dimitroff, Torgler, Popoff and Taneff, should see to it that all mass gatherings of workers pass resolutions to be sent to the German Consuls. In the unions, A. F. of L. and Socialist Party locals, the question of protest for the safe release of the defendants should be raised. Telegrams should pour down on the German Consulates, on the German Ambassador at Washington, and on the German fascist Minister of Justice, demanding the safe release of Dimitroff, Torgler, Popoff and Taneff!

Watch the Nazi jailers of our heroic comrades! For their immediate and safe release! For the release of Thaelmann and all class war prisoners in the concentration camps!

C.W.A. WORKER SENTENCED

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 28.—Wilson Nelson, who struck on his C.W.A. job in order to join a hunger march here, has been sentenced to six months in jail. Nelson was accused of striking a policeman. The International Labor Defense, which defended Nelson, has served notice of an appeal.

Alabama Workers Answer Terror

TARRANT CITY, Ala., Jan. 28.—Despite police and Ku Klux terror, the Negro and white unemployed workers of the Unemployed Council here have been holding meetings and electing delegates to the National Convention Against Unemployment to be held in Washington on Feb. 3, 4 and 5. Most members of the councils are members of the A. F. of L. unions.

Japan Changes War Ministers But Not War Plans

of the new Japanese War Minister. But the fact is clear that no dissatisfaction is heard on this appointment among military circles previously supporting General Araki.

"Evidently the change of the Japanese War Minister does not signify a change of course. This is shown also in the speech at the opening session of the Japanese parliament by Foreign Minister Hirota."

Ivestia then analyzes this speech saying: "Stabilization of peace in the Far East about which Hirota speaks means for Japanese imperialism the establishment in the Far East of such order which answers their interests. All interfering in this, in the opinion of Minister Hirota, evidently contradicts the cause of peace, as he understands it. In other words, Hirota declares, in Eastern Asia peace can only be established when it is in the hands of Japanese imperialism."

"The rest of the world, except Japan will hardly agree with Hirota's viewpoint."

In a paragraph analyzing further parts of Hirota's speech regarding China, Ivestia writes: "If one translates Hirota's words from high-flown Japanese diplomatic language to ordinary languages it means a threat of Japanese action in Northern and Central China in the event the Chinese government disagrees on 'mutual support and cooperation with Japan.' And less indicative declaration of Hirota about Japan is his observation regarding the relationship between the Soviet Union and Japan were completely normal until the seizure of Manchuria. He even allows that after the seizure of Manchuria 'there was complete understanding of the mutual position

between both governments.' There is no doubt whatever that the U.S.S.R. excellently understood Japan's position. But there is room for doubt whether Japan understood the position of the U. S. S. R. to the same extent, otherwise we cannot understand what Hirota's complaint means that 'recently the position of the Soviet Union appears to have changed regarding Japan.'

"What does this change consist of in Hirota's opinion? He complains that the Soviet press and radio allegedly carry information containing unfounded criticism directed against Japan."

"With all respect due the minister of a great power, we cannot take this complaint about the U.S.S.R. seriously. In Japan articles are printed daily under the press censorship about war with the U.S.S.R., and novels are published devoted to the preparations of this war."

"Discussion regarding war with the U.S.S.R. is printed in the journal 'Hirota,' participated in by Lieutenant General Sato Kiokatzu, Major General Saito, Major Horig, Major Siminara, former military attaché in Russia. Major Hayashi Natsuki, studying Japanese, Soviet questions and the military writer, Hirota Senzaki."

Araki Not Backward
General Araki, former war minister is not backward for a moment in commanding open, anti-Soviet propaganda. In the light of such facts, Hirota complains that the Soviet press does not express admiration for the Japanese policy; on the contrary, that it periodically criticizes it.

"The Japanese minister of foreign affairs cannot give other proofs of

Anti-War Meet Tonight at St. Nicholas Arena

Work of F.S.U. Only Begun, Lamont Tells Nat'l Convention

Calls for New Members in Speech Broadcast Over Nation

NEW YORK—Corliss Lamont, speaking to the delegates at the New Star Casino during the Sunday session of the First National Convention of the Friends of the Soviet Union, declared that despite the fact that recognition has been won, the work of the Friends of the Soviet Union has only begun.

His 20-minute address was broadcast over a nationwide hook-up, reaching more than 20 cities over the country, by the National Broadcasting Company. He pointed out that recognition was a victory for the Soviet Union, but that the Friends of the Soviet Union must work harder than ever to see that the American people are educated about what is going on in Russia.

Calls for New Members
"The Friends of the Soviet Union is looking for cooperation and for members, far beyond the confines of this hall. It has no Party affiliation, and you are eligible for membership whether you are a Democrat, Republican, Socialist or Communist, or nothing at all. All are welcome to join us who feel sincere friendship for the people of Russia and want to know the truth about these people and their achievements, and who feel that these people should be allowed to work out their own problems and their own destiny without any interference from the outside world. This is the minimum basis for being a Friend of the Soviet Union."

"I want to suggest that while the Soviet Union is first and foremost a Workers Republic, it is bringing into actuality certain universal ideals that should appeal to every intelligent and humane person. You will remember that the Declaration of Independence states that every person has the right to 'life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.' Well, that happens to be in general, the ideal of the founders of the Soviet Union. But the Russians have decided that unemployment, the mass misery of depressions, and the mass misery of war, are not consistent with 'life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.' They have abolished unemployment and depression. They have abolished any desire or need for war on the part of their country. They have proceeded to win the verdict of history."

Japanese To Build Still More Warships

TOKYO, Jan. 28.—The Japanese government will push its naval construction program for equality with the U. S. regardless of supposed treaty limitations, it was revealed yesterday in the Diet when a third naval budget was presented.

Naval construction, called for under the first budget of \$109,368,000, has been more than half completed, it was said, and would be finished simultaneously with the second program, which calls for an appropriation of \$143,178,000. This means that work on new warships is being feverishly rushed. The amount to be expended under the third budget was not revealed.

To a question whether naval expenditures would continue on the same scale, the Navy Minister, Admiral Osumi, replied that he planned to continue, but I cannot make a detailed explanation publicly. The Navy Minister hinted that Japan would drop all pretense of keeping within the treaty limits in any race now raging between Japan, the United States, Britain and other imperialist powers.

30 Killed in Colombia; Civil War Threatening

BOGOTA, Colombia, Jan. 28.—Thirty persons are dead in numerous armed clashes in Arboledas and Santander between government forces and Conservatives receiving arms from Venezuela, it was reported yesterday. The dead include political assassinations.

Local newspapers hinted at a civil war between the Conservatives and Liberal parties, as the Liberal government threatened to adopt drastic measures against the Conservatives.

Fearing, however, that such a civil war would give impetus to the rising struggles of the impoverished workers and peasants against both bourgeois-landlord camps, leaders of both parties are attempting to secure a compromise agreement for division of the spoils.

Has your organization made a donation to the fund to finance the National Convention Against Unemployment, Feb. 3, in Washington, D. C.? Send funds to National Committee, Unemployed Council, 80 E. 11th St., New York City.

"SIGN IT!"



German General to Head Drive on Chinese Soviets

NANKING, Jan. 28.—Gen. Hans von Seeckt, former chief of the German General Staff, is to succeed Gen. Wetzel, another German army officer, as chief adviser to Chiang Kai-shek in the Sixth offensive against the Chinese Soviet Republic, it was reported here today. Resumption of the shattered offensive was the main objective of the plenary session (just ended) of the Central Committee of the Kuomintang, which completely ignored the preceding dismemberment of China by world imperialism, with Japanese imperialism acting as the spearhead.

Efforts of the plenary session to effect unity between Nanking and Canton and other Kuomintang factions ended in utter failure as Chiang rejected all demands for curtailment of his dictatorship authority. Nanking troops in Fukien province are still pushing toward the Kanungpu Province borders of the Canton regime, threatening a further extension of the General's Civil War. Fighting continues in Northwest China between the various factions, some of whom are in the pay of Japanese imperialism.

Despite the brutal suppression carried out by Japanese imperialism in Manchuria, the Red partisan troops are receiving increasing support from the toiling population in the struggle against the Japanese army of occupation.

Hill Fights Felonious Assault Charge Today

NEW YORK.—Arrested on charges of felonious assault after he had defended himself from a brutal police clubbing by fighting back during the breaking-up of a mass picket line at Pier 60, North River, on Dec. 22, 1933, Oscar Hill, militant member of the Marine Workers Industrial Union, goes on trial today at the Court of General Sessions, Part 6, White and Lafayette Sts., Manhattan, at 10 a.m.

The International Labor Defense has assigned one of its attorneys, David Schriftman, to defend Hill, and urges workers to come to the trial and pack the courtroom.

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Sheffield, England.—William Ward, Communist candidate, has been elected chairman of the Sheffield district committee of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, winning over two other candidates on the first ballot.

Sheffield is one of the principal steel manufacturing centers of Great Britain.

Germany, Poland Sign Peace Pact Against U.S.S.R. French Press Praises Japan's Aims for War on Soviet Union

PARIS, Jan. 28.—A ten-year "non-aggression" pact was signed on Saturday between Nazi Germany and Fascist Poland. The pact calls for direct negotiations on the bitter disputes between the two powers, but makes no reference to the frontier questions over which the two powers have been on the point of war more than once. The proposals for direct negotiations between the two governments eliminates the League of Nations and is another slap in the face of that almost defunct body.

The pact guarantees the signatory governments freedom of action against other powers. Both Poland and Germany agree not to press each other in event one or the other is involved in a quarrel with another power. At the same time the pact does not abrogate Poland's military alliance with France and the Little Entente vassals of French imperialism. This was made clear today by both the Polish and French governments. Since Poland's commitments with France will stand in the event of war between France and Germany, the pact is seen here as directed against Italy and, particularly, against the Soviet Union.

BRITISH ENGINEERS UNION ELECTS COMMUNIST HEAD
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PARIS, Jan. 28.—Seventy persons were wounded and 400 arrested today as street fighting continued between police and angry workers protesting proposals to name former premier Herriot to succeed Chautemps, whose downfall followed furious mass demonstrations in Paris and the provinces. So deep is the unrest and disgust with the bourgeois state that the government hesitates to call out the army, fearing this would only aggravate the anger of the masses.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—The Chautemps Cabinet resigned Saturday night under the hammer blows of furious mass demonstrations, led by the French Communist Party, against the government's cuts in wages and unemployment relief and the colossal Stavisky swindle which aroused the greatest disgust and anger of the masses against the rotting capitalist system and the wholesale corruption of the whole state apparatus of French bourgeois democracy.

While the Cabinet hesitated throughout Saturday afternoon, the masses helped it make up its mind by pouring into the streets in the most determined and militant demonstration of a week. Furious manifestations against the graft-ridden government. The streets of Paris were converted into a giant battle ground between the classes, as thousands of indignant workers battled royalists and the army and police. The workers smashed through the police lines and by a up barricades of police buses and patrol wagons, setting many on fire. Magnesium flares were thrown among the mounted Garde Republicaine, forcing them to dismount and effecting the dismounting of many of the troops.

Continued support by the Socialist Party of the Chautemps Cabinet drew the fire of the angry masses whose shouts of "Down With Chautemps" were frequently mingled with shouts against the Social deputies who, in a vote of confidence in the Chamber last week, backed the Chautemps Ministry. The central organ of the French Socialist Party was leader in its defense of Chautemps than any other paper. The reformist "Peuple" declared "It may dispense the reactionary mob, but there does not appear to be the slightest reason to believe that the affair has proved the incorrectness of any State principle."

Delegates to Fly Back for Meet Tonight

Will Report on Demands For Use of War Funds for Unemployed

NEW YORK.—To enable them to report at tonight's mass meeting at St. Nicholas Arena, 66th Street near Sixth Ave., members of the delegation calling on President Roosevelt and other administration officers today demand a stoppage of war appropriations and the utilization of these funds for the unemployed and for a system of social insurance, will return to New York by plane this afternoon.

"While the Chambers of Commerce, and other capitalist grouping are presenting and lining up their memberships on behalf of the Administration's huge war program," read the statement issued this morning by Donald Henderson and Francis A. Henson, secretaries of the American League Against War and Fascism, "workers, farmers, professionals and their organizations must be ready with their mass demonstrations and meetings to back the United Front Committee going to Washington today, to demand of President Roosevelt a stoppage of war appropriations and in its stead the utilization of these funds for the unemployed and for a system of social insurance."

Withdrawal of Armed Forces Demanded
The statement issued by the League added to the United Front Committee going to Washington the names of Dorothy Detzer, Executive Secretary, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom and Professor H. W. Dana of Boston. The committee going before President Roosevelt and Secretaries of the Army and Navy will lay four definite demands before the Administration which will include the "immediate withdrawal of all armed forces from all foreign lands and waters and the immediate cancellation of all war contracts."

The main speakers at the St. Nicholas Arena meeting will be Earl Browder, General Secretary, Communist Party; J. B. Matthews, Chairman of the American League; Lewis Bowman, member Executive Board A. F. of L. Teachers' Union and Vice President of the Y. Urban League, and Harold Hickerson of the Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League. Dr. Addison T. Cutler of Columbia University will act as chairman.

Chautemps Gov't Falls Under Roar of Angry Workers

Mass Fights Continue Under Leadership of French Communists

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