

ANTHRACITE MINE OWNERS HIDE PROFITS

Current Events By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

KANSAS CITY 'YARD' WORKERS' CONDITIONS BAD

Meat Packers Build Labor Caste

By J. E. SNYDER. (Special to The Daily Worker) KANSAS CITY, Kansas, Jan. 19.—The workers at Armour's meat packing plant are allowed only thirty minutes in which to eat their lunch. While this may seem enough to some of the white collared slaves, but to those who work in the fertilizer, the killing, cutting and offal rooms on the "yards," thirty minutes is far from enough to wash off the refuse and the stink that clings to one after a day's work. The workers in these departments must work day in and day out in a stinking, filthy, nauseating atmosphere. The stench goes thru all of the clothes, the nails, hair and skin and if the worker tries to enter a restaurant he is damned by those there as they do not want to sit next to him. Build Labor Caste. When the noon gong rings the worker has little time to wash up and change. All he can do is throw a little water on his hands and face, run to the locker-rooms and eat his meal or else go to the company restaurant where he must stand in long lines waiting his turn to get a badly cooked meal. At the restaurant the Mexican must stand in one line. The Negro must stand in another. The office workers stand in another. In this way thruout the "yards" a labor caste is being built up. The men in the killing, offal and fertilizer departments dare not enter this restaurant as he would immediately be told he was a "nuisance" and shown the way out.

Negro "Jim-Crowded." There are about 10,000 men and women working in the packing plants of Kansas City. Of this number 35% are Negro. These Negroes of course are "jim-crowded" in all social relations but some of the Negroes remember that when they first began to come, and take the jobs, they were told that some day a complete packing house with nothing but Negro help, was soon to be established and that every opportunity would be given that race to "rise." The lure worked and to his associate worker, (Continued on page 3)

"Imperialism is the beginning of the socialist revolution."—Lenin. Pledge yourself against imperialism at the Lenin meetings.

TRAITOR CHANG DENOUNCED AS JAPAN'S AGENT

Chinese Students Fly to Arms Against Him

(Special to The Daily Worker) PEKING, Jan. 19.—Grave events are foretold from the gathering clouds of new hostilities soon to begin if not already begun by the threat of Chang Tso-in to either move to seize Peking or have Manchuria seceded from China. Chinese students to the number of some 200 have arrived at Tientsin from Japan and announce they are taking the field with the army of Kuo Sung-lin against Chang, whom they denounce as a traitor. These students reaffirm the statement, the truth of which has been universally denied and concealed by the capitalist press, that at Chang's invitation Japan invaded Manchuria with an army of 10,000 to 25,000 soldiers who, dressed as Chang's Chinese troops, defeated Kuo's march on Mukden. Kuo's army, the defeated, remains powerful, having been reinforced by portions of the armies of Peng Yunhsiang. The students are due to hold great demonstrations at Tientsin and Peking and then enter Kuo's army to fight against Chang. Many of them are the sons of wealthy Chinese. Wu Pei-fu has issued a statement aimed to cripple the present Peking government, which is trying to raise \$8,000,000 on treasury notes. Wu urges Chinese and foreign bankers not to accept these notes on the ground that the present government is "illegal." This is making the task of government finances very difficult.

Even Fake Laws Are Now in the Way



COOLIDGE REFUSES TO INTERVENE IN STRIKE BUT ASKS LEGAL POWER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.— President Coolidge reiterated to callers at the White House today his belief that no good purpose would be served by either congress or the executive attempting to intervene at this time in the anthracite coal strike. It is notable that this statement is given out just following Lewis' refusal to call out the maintenance men. The Pennsylvania legislature is now considering the situation, it was pointed out, and the president believes it unwise for any federal action to be taken until the state authorities have exhausted every means of "restoring peace" in the anthracite industry. If congress wants to do something, the president told visitors, it might adopt the recommendations of the White House sent up months ago giving the president power to intervene in coal strikes.

WORLD COURT FILIBUSTER NOW RAGING

Dawes Exposes Hand of Administration

(Special to The Daily Worker) WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The well known stupidity of the bombastic vice-president, Charles S. Dawes, revealed the desperate straits in which the administration finds itself on the world court issue. Taking advantage of what he thought was a parliamentary loophole that would enable him to put the question to a vote while many of the leading opponents of the court were absent from the senate chamber and all the supporters were present, he laid the world court resolution before the body. Many of the democratic ignoramuses from the south who are in favor of the court that the vote was actually to be taken and held up their hands, hoping to railroad it thru. But it was an error and as soon as the opposition realized the crude trick Dawes had attempted they began a filibuster that may last for months. Bleese Starts Talking. Senator Borah had just concluded a powerful speech against the court when the trick failed and then Cole Bleese, a clownish senator from South Carolina, secured the floor and began (Continued on page 2.)

COAL BARONS REFUSED TO SUBMIT BOOKS

Pa. Legislature Talks of New Commissions

(Special to The Daily Worker) NEW YORK CITY, Jan. 19.—The anthracite scale committee which was engaged until the breakdown of the conference with the operators in negotiations for a new contract to end the strike, has announced that when, just before the conference broke down, the union demanded that the operators submit their books to determine their profits, the operators bluntly refused. Commissions Proposed. HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 19.—Two measures have been introduced into the special session of the legislature of Pennsylvania concerning the coal strike. Both are nearly as bad for the union miners as other measures proposed before. One provides for a commission appointed by Coolidge to meet in Scranton or Wilkesbarre and whose findings would be "final." The other proposal is for a state commission of six with three appointed by Governor Pritchard. Its duties are to order the miners back to work at the old wage scale pending the decision in some future date as to what the commission thinks the miners ought to get. It would also invite both sides to new conferences.

SHOE WORKERS STRIKE IS ON IN BROOKLYN

Weissman Shop Fires All Fitters

(Special to The Daily Worker) BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 19.—"I wish you a happy new year—take your tools and go home." This was the greetings with which Mr. Weissman, 91 Orange street, met the fitters in his shop on Dec. 31, as a climax to his big heartedness and kindness that cozed out of his heart during the holidays and has nestled about his carcass for a couple of weeks following. The fat hypocrite added a bit of insult (Continued on page 2)

TALK LENINISM ON EVE OF BIG MEMORIAL MEET

Chicago Sub - Sections Discuss Bolshevization

"Lenin and Leninism" is the subject of addresses, being delivered in a city-wide campaign for the Bolshevization of the Chicago membership of the Workers (Communist) Party in section and sub-section meetings, under the direction of the district agit-prop department. This is part of the plan for intensive education of the members in observance of the second anniversary of Lenin's death, and is accompanied by propaganda among the masses leading up to the great Lenin memorial meeting to be held in the Coliseum Sunday evening. Wicks Leads Discussion. Bolshevization meetings have already been held in Sections 2, 3, and 5. Section 1 has its meeting tomorrow night. The two larger sections, (4 and 6) will meet in sub-sections, sub-section 5 having had its discussion on Monday, with Comrade H. M. Wicks leading the discussion as the (Continued on page 2)

Blanton Talks Against 'Reds' and Introduces Law Against Strikes

WASHINGTON—(FP) — Reaching out in all directions and pulling anarchists, socialists, communists, free trade liberals, conservative trade unionists and various other foes of predatory capitalism into the fire of his rage together, Rep. Blanton of Texas has filled nine solid pages of the Congressional Record with a denunciation of these elements. In the climax of his invective he has brought forward his own anti-strike bill, aimed to prevent a railroad stoppage in this country, and to prevent a coal strike, a meeting of industrial or political protest against governmental acts, or the circulation of literature encouraging such protest.

LAWS TO AID FARMERS NOT EASY TO GET

Who Is to Pay Subsidy, the Hard Question

(Special to The Daily Worker) WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19.—While members of the house agriculture committee accuse the farmers of the country of being "unwilling or unable" to agree on what sort of legislation they want, to relieve the agricultural crisis, Secretary of Agriculture Jardine, far from coming in with any plan acceptable to the farmers, has gone out of his way to attack a bill by Senator Caraway to prohibit gambling in grain by forbidding trading in futures, a practice of speculation the farmers have cursed for time immemorial. Grain Gamblers Protected. Jardine, clearly acting as the protector of grain brokers in the Chicago pit, bitterly opposed the bill in a letter read yesterday before the senate committee on agriculture. In addition, Jardine sent J. W. T. Duvel, chief of the grain futures administration of the department, to appear before the committee to oppose the bill. The measure, as introduced, would prohibit the sending of telegrams or messages by mail concerning transactions in future deliveries of grain, unless affidavit is made that actual delivery is intended, and that the seller really owns the grain he is selling. Recommends Gambling Chance. Duvel tried to defend the position of the Coolidge administration, which of course, favors the big grain gamblers, by making it appear that trading (Continued on page 3)

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DAVIS SENDS NEW AIR BILL TO CONGRESS

Morgan's Scheme for Stronger Army

(Special to The Daily Worker) WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—A new army air bill, providing changes in the composition and administration of the air service was submitted to congress today by Secretary of War Davis. The bill in general follows closely the recommendations of the aircraft board, under the chairmanship of Dwight L. Morrow, of the House of Morgan and indicates the frantic war preparations going on in Washington. The Morrow report also recommended a five-year building program for the army air service. Concerning this, Davis said the proposition was now being studied and the department was not yet ready to submit its recommendations. Other recommendations in the Morrow report, he thought, could be met by administrative change.

'DYNAMITE PLOT' HITS HARD SNAG

Frame-up on Unionists Exposed in Court

By HERBERT BENJAMIN (Special to The Daily Worker) BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 19.—George Galloway, the star witness for the prosecution in the case against officials of the street railway men's union in which the defendants are charged with conspiracy to dynamite, told a fantastic story in court today of midnight rides and high explosives. Forced to Admit He Lied. Upon cross-examination Galloway was confronted by his own testimony at previous hearings and forced to admit that today's testimony was false. This was a crushing blow to the prosecution. In addition the defense showed that Galloway pleaded guilty to the charge of burglary two years ago yet was never compelled to give bail or appear for sentence, the clear inference being that he is testifying against the union officials on trial as a price of continued liberty. I. L. D. to Hold Protest. The cross examination is continuing at this writing and promises to expose all verifications of a despicable frame-up, with agents provocateur and spies by the dozen. It appears certain that the defendant will be released. The International Labor Defense of this city is planning a protest demonstration against the frame-up and the use of labor spies. The trial may continue all this week. Steamships Sold. WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Sale of the Pacific-Brazil-Argentine line, composed of six steamers regularly plying between the Pacific coast and the east coast of South America, to Charles McCormick of San Francisco, was recommended to the shipping board today by President Crowley of the Emergency Fleet corporation. McCormick bid \$49,000 for each of the six ships.

TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA WORKER CORRESPONDENT JAILED IN LOGAN COUNTY FOR HIS UNION AGITATION

By B. K. GEBERT, Editor Trybuna Robotnicza. Comrade Tadeusz Kurowski, who is well known among Polish workers for his fearless exposure of conditions in the non-union mines of Logan county, West Virginia, has been arrested, beaten and thrown into a jail in this barony of the coal operators. Exposes Unbearable Conditions. Comrade Kurowski exposed the unbearable conditions under which the miners were forced to work in the non-union field. His articles to Trybuna (Continued on page 5)

Miners, Organize Logan County! ISLAND CREEK COAL COMPANY HOLDEN, W. VA., 12-26 GENT. SUPT.— Please settle account of J. C. Kurowski No. 1026 Discharged for union work writing news into union papers. Time due 4 days today. Deduct \$ for APPROVED FOREMAN.

FOR THE UNITY OF THE CITY AND LAND

LAWS TO AID FARMERS NOT EASY TO GET

Who Is to Pay Subsidy, the Hard Question

(Continued from page 1) in future deliveries (which are never delivered) was "an insurance for the grower." He added that if the grower lost on one transaction, he could "make it up on another."

Under questioning by Caraway, Duvel admitted that the grain exchange dealings in futures would "control a runaway market." This led the senator to declare that if it could control a "runaway" market it could control any sort of market, and that the exchanges were "fixing prices" and to the detriment of the farmers who grow the grain gambled with.

Jardine's letter, since he was unwilling to face questioning, was read. He defended the grain and cotton exchanges gambling in futures as "a hedging function" of "real necessity in the present day development of our markets for cotton and grains."

No Cure Under Capitalism. The hopelessness of finding any real cure for agriculture within the framework of capitalist economy, is mirrored by the variety of cure-alls recommended.

Who Will Finance Subsidy? He stated that the Farm Paper Editorial Association had given the matter consideration, but had made no recommendation how the "adequate finances" were to be raised, even if the ideal "complete co-operation" could be arranged under the present system.

"LONG LIVE THE FARMERS' SECTION OF THE DAILY WORKER"—KNUTSON

Am very glad to know that The DAILY WORKER is to have a special section devoted to the interests of the farmers. This shows progress for the revolutionary movement in the United States.

The farmers need a frank elucidation of their problems and how to solve them and no paper in the United States can do this better than The DAILY WORKER because it is a revolutionary organ and farmers will learn more and more that they can only free themselves from the yoke of capitalism by the revolutionary method.

On the other hand, the workers in the industries should know more about the farmers' struggles. While it is true that the leadership in the major struggles against the capitalists and the government must be taken by the city industrial workers, guided by the most class conscious of these, they cannot hope to win against the capitalists unless they make an alliance with the farmers who produce the food that the city worker must have in order to live.

At the present time the farmers are loaded down with high taxes, interest, high freight rates, mortgages, receiving less than cost of production for their products and being rapidly dispossessed of their land. The wheat farmer is not as rich as Coolidge says he is and the corn farmer faces ruin.

A farmers' section of The DAILY WORKER will serve the great purpose of telling the facts about the farming situation and also show the relationship between the farmers and workers and point out the revolutionary goal of both these classes of workers.

Long live the farmers' section of The DAILY WORKER! ALFRED KNUTSON.

KANSAS CITY 'YARD' WORKERS' CONDITIONS BAD

Meat Packers Build Labor Caste

(Continued from page 1). he is "nigger," just transplanted from southern race hatred to a new field. The white "nigger" little realizing that, he is but a menial, along with his fellow black worker and that the hatred is allowed to exist in order to keep them divided to the profit and security of the company.

Women Displace Men. Woman labor is displacing man labor. Fifteen per cent are already women employes at the Kansas City packing plants. Mostly foreign women. They work cheaper than the men at the same work.

Minute Late; Docked Half-Hour. Altho the men are not prohibited from going from one department to another, during off time, still the boss usually wants to know where they have been.

Yes We Have Inspectors. Oh yes, they have inspectors. They are not there to keep the men in health so much as to keep the meat looking clean when it reaches the public for consumption.

Maintain Police System. The men are well protected—from each other. Big fear-invoking policemen stride about the packing houses in full uniform at all hours.

Cyclone Sweeps City in Mexico. MEXICO CITY, Jan. 19.—A cyclone has swept Monterey doing great damage to property and leaving many homeless, according to reports received here.

No Landlords for Him



By Deni, in Moscow Pravda. "Why in hell do we need rich landowners when we can live better without them under the Soviets?" says the Russian peasant.

JUDGE ENGLISH'S LAWYER SAYS HE IS HONEST MAN

Money Transaction Only "Gentlemen's" Deal

(Special to The Daily Worker) WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The closest examination of all banks with which federal judge, George W. English, eastern district of Illinois, did business in a personal or official character fail to disclose dishonest transactions, Bruce Campbell, counsel for Judge English, asserted today before the house judiciary committee in defending the judge against impeachment charges.

"These accounts would show whether there was anything crooked," said Campbell, "the only thing they evidence is that Judge English is 'broke,' that he has made the money he had when he became judge."

Campbell denounced as untrue the story of Grace Thayer, an employe in the office of C. B. Thomas, referee of Judge English's court, that she saw Thomas divide a large sum of money with Judge English.

"That story is denied by other employes in the same offices including Nora Montgomery and D. H. Thayer, husband of Grace," he declared.

Campbell offered an explanation of an alleged advance by Thomas to Judge English of \$1,435 to pay for an automobile. He said this was an arrangement between friends and the judge repaid the money in full to Thomas.

Banker-Farmer Head of Farm Federation Denounces U. S. Budget

The Chicago headquarters of the American Farm Bureau Federation yesterday announced that the recommended budget for the U. S. department of agriculture was a "mostrosity" and declared that agricultural aides to the director of the budget were "playing politics."

The head of the "farmers' federation, who is a banker of Quincy, Illinois, Sam H. Thompson, denounced the budget as "seriously curtailing the work of helping farmers" by limiting the employment of county agents, upon which county farm bureaus depend. Thompson is particularly aroused by the fact that the budget of the department as a whole was larger than last year, the sum for agricultural items is lower.

Thompson's statement, coming in the midst of a crisis and just prior to the annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association at Champaign, is expected to create a sensation.

Reserve March 19th for International Labor Defense.

To All Friendly Chicago Organizations: The week of March 18th (Paris Commune Day), to March 25th is set aside thruout the U. S., and all over the world, for International Labor Defense. The Chicago local of I. L. D. will hold a mass commemoration meeting on Friday evening, March 19th at the Ashland Auditorium.

State Commerce Predominates in Union of Soviet Republics

EDITOR'S NOTE:—In this installment of his address to the fourteenth congress of the Russian Communist Party, Secretary Stalin shows the predominance of state commerce over private capitalist commerce. He then takes up the class relations in the country. He spoke as follows:

(International Press Correspondence) MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Dec. 18.—(By Mail)—Proceeding to the question of commerce, Com. Stalin proved by statistical material—the predominance of state commerce in comparison with private capitalist commerce. The total internal commerce in 1923-24 was 51 per cent of the pre-war level, and in the year 1924-25 71 per cent. The growth of internal commerce is without any doubt. The share of the state in the year 1923-24 of the internal commerce was 45 per cent, the share of the co-operatives 19 per cent and the share of private capital 35 per cent. In 1924-25 the share of the state was 50 per cent, the share of the co-operatives 24.7 per cent and the share of private capital 24.9 per cent.

THE amount of the share of the state in the provision of cereals is not growing so quickly as last year. This comes from the mistake which has been made upon this field. Not only the state organs, but also the party central committee have miscalculated, for the latter is completely responsible. The miscalculation consisted in the fact that the plan did not take into consideration the special market conditions and the new conditions of provision. This year for the first time the Soviet state adopted a measure other than that of administrative pressure. The peasants and the representatives of the government appeared on the market for the first time as equal factors. The land organs intended to provide 70 per cent of the whole cereals to be provided up to January 1, 1926. They did not, however, consider that the peasant also maneuvers, that he holds back wheat for the future in expectation of a further rise in prices, and that he prefers in the meantime to bring less valuable cereals to the market. In this connection the plan for the provision of cereals was reconsidered, the plan for the export of cereals limited and similarly the imports plan. The new export and import plan must close with an active balance of

at least a hundred millions. THE speaker then proceeded to a discussion of the class relations in the country and of the class activities. The development of the people's economy in the country produced a betterment in the material situation, in particular in that of the whole proletariat. The first dissolution of the working class has been overcome and the re-establishment and growth of the working class is proceeding rapidly. This is illustrated by the following figures: On April 1, 1924, the total number of all workers, including the agricultural workers, was 5,500,000. Of this number one million were land-workers and 760,000 unemployed. On October 1, 1925, the number of wage workers was seven millions, 1,000,000 landworkers and 715,000 unemployed. This proves the unobscured growth of the working class. The average monthly wages of the industrial worker in commodity rubles were: April 1925, 35 rubles, that is to say, 62 per cent of his pre-war wages. In September 1925, 50 rubles, that is, 95 per cent of his pre-war wages. In some branches of industry the pre-war standard of wages was overtaken. Together with the growth of wages the growth of the productivity of labor can also be observed. The speaker further dealt with the formation of a wages fund and a fund for social insurance. In 1924, the total number of insured was 6,700,000. In 1925-26, the number is calculated at seven millions. The assistance rendered by the trade unions to the poor in the village in 1924-25 amounted to 105 million rubles, including tax privileges, contributions to the struggle against the results of the bad harvest

in 1924. For this purpose the state budget contributed a sum of 71 millions, and apart from this, a further sum of 77 millions for the struggle against drought. The conditions for the improvement of the material situation of the workers and the peasants are present. And parallel with them increases the political activity of the workers and peasants. They began to judge the mistakes of the state organs critically. We are entering a period of the enlightenment of all classes and social groups. This enlightenment is also present with the new bourgeoisie and their agents the rich peasants and the intellectuals. And upon this basis the decisions of the fourteen party conference upon the activation of the Soviets, upon the concessions to the peasantry, upon the concretisation of the rent question, the question of wage labor, the material assistance for the poor in the village, the policy of the firm alliance with the middle peasantry and upon the liquidation of the remnants of war Communism, were passed. ALL these decisions had as their object the regulation of the relations in the village, the lifting of the authority of the proletariat and the party and the safeguarding of the firm alliance of the proletariat with the poor in the villages and with the middle peasantry. This policy has proved to be completely correct. With regard to the middle peasantry, it will be recalled that the second congress of the Comintern (Communist International) adopted a resolution according to which the only ally of the proletariat in the period of

struggle can be the poor in the village, the middle peasantry can in the best case be neutralized. This is applicable, Lenin wrote this for the parties approaching power. We are however, a party which has obtained power. And in this consists the tremendous difference in the question of the peasantry. Leninism knew three basic slogans according to the three periods of the revolution. It is decisive that each slogan should fit into the correct period. When we advanced towards the bourgeois revolution, Lenin said, alliance with the whole peasantry against the czar and the large landowners, neutralization of the liberal bourgeoisie. And with this slogan we won. In the second stage, in October, Lenin gave the new slogan out: alliance of the proletariat with the poor of the villages against the whole bourgeoisie and the neutralization of the middle peasantry. This is the slogan of parties which stand before the seizure of power. In the third period, after the beating back of the imperialist attacks, and at the beginning of the work of socialist reconstruction, Lenin issued the third slogan: Firm alliance of the proletariat with the poor of the village and the middle peasantry, and this is the only correct slogan for the period of broad reconstruction, for socialism does not merely embrace the town. Socialism is an economic organization uniting industry and agriculture upon the basis of the socialization of the means of production. Lenin pointed this out as early as the eighth party congress. Those who wish to oppose this theoretical attitude by call-

ing upon the resolution of the second congress of the Comintern should say this outright. Leninism is not to be understood in isolated pieces, but as a whole. PRACTICALLY, the peasant question appears as follows: After the October revolution a process took place involving a section of the village poor into the middle peasantry. The middle peasantry makes up at the moment the majority in the villages. The differentiation exists in the village, nevertheless, it proceeds slowly. The speaker made a polemic against the idea that the village poor and the rich peasants had grown numerically and the middle peasants strongly decreased. Just as absurd is the idea that 61 per cent of the cereal surplus is in the hands of the rich peasants, nothing in the hands of the village poor and the rest in the hands of the middle peasantry. After the middle peasantry, despite the differentiation, made up the majority in the village, and after the reconstruction and co-operative plans of Lenin demanded the drawing in of the masses of the peasantry, the policy of the alliance with the middle peasantry in the N. E. P. (New Economic Policy) is the only correct policy. The October plenum of the central committee passed decisions with the purpose of corroborating still more the policy laid down by the fourteenth party congress. It was the task of the October plenum to prevent a disorganization of the policy of the fourteenth party conference, as voices were loud in the party according to which the firm alliance with the middle peasantry was incorrect, unacceptable. Some declared that this policy of

alliance with the middle peasantry meant to ignore the poor of the village. That is stupid. The question of the village poor is not new, and for this reason the October plenum did not discuss it. The question of the village poor appeared solely in connection with the activation of the Soviets. The Soviet democracy means the leadership of the working class. The Soviet democracy under the leadership of the proletariat means that the proletariat must have its representatives in the village, these are the representatives of the village poor. In order to liquidate the voices mentioned, the fourteenth party conference had the task (1) to determine the means, the amount and the conditions of the material assistance for the village poor, (2) the slogan for the organization of special groups and fractions of the village poor to be used in a political struggle to draw over the middle peasantry and to isolate the rich peasant. Both of these tasks was carried out by Molotov thru the village commissions. The village poor is still permeated with the spirit of war Communism and the result of this is passivity. We must point out to the village poor that it is necessary to act independently with the help of the Communist Party and the state to organize groups in the Soviets, in the co-operatives and peasant committees and to work there, and fight against the rich peasants. Nevertheless, not thru administrative pressure, but thru a political struggle. NOTE—The speaker then proceeds in concluding to enumerate the various digressions with regard to the question of the peasantry.

