

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

"The only paper with guts!" writes Joe Galene, of Newark, N. J., of the Daily Worker. Speed up collections and contributions, to enable the Daily to continue to lead and fight courageously the great class battles of the American workers!

"The campaign of the Daily Worker for circulation and for sustaining funds, which is one of the major tasks of the Party, is a task in which we must succeed or we are not going to have a Daily Worker."

EARL BROWDER, in speech at Chicago Shop Conference.

Vol. X, No. 29

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1933

Price 3 Cents

MARCH TODAY TO PROTEST HITLER RULE

Demonstration Starts 8 P. M. From Meets on 86th Street

SHOW SOLIDARITY!

In Germany A General Strike Is Declared

NEW YORK.—Demonstrate today against the bloody fascism in Germany! Assemble at open air meetings on 86th Street between Lexington and Third Ave., and march at 8 p. m. to the Hitler headquarters on 92nd St.

BERLIN, Feb. 2 (By Cable). Mass raids and searches of all workers' organizations in the big towns of Prussia were carried out today by fascists and police.

There were also many similar raids in the mining areas. Liebknecht House, headquarters of the Communist Party, was occupied by armed forces. Many arrests have taken place throughout Germany.

24-Hour General Strike in Luebeck In Luebeck a twenty-four hour general strike has developed out of the protest strikes which broke out after conflicts between Fascist and Socialist workers of the Reichsbanner defense corps.

Protest factory strikes are reported from Mannheim, Constance, Stuttgart, Tuebingen and in Berlin factories. Suppress Communist Papers and Demonstrations.

The Fascist Prussian Commissioner Goering has prohibited all Communist outdoor demonstrations and meetings and ordered close control of all indoor meetings. The police are instructed to arrest Communist leaders whenever they think it necessary.

The Rote Fahne, Communist Party Central Organ, has been suppressed for eight days. All Communist papers in the Ruhr district (coal and steel) have been suppressed for four weeks. The Hamburger Volkzeitung (Communist) has been confiscated by the Socialist Police President Schoenfelder. The Stuttgart Communist Arbeiterzeitung has been suppressed for eight days.

The Socialist Lustgarten demonstration called for Sunday here has

STRIKE WON ON BRYANT AVENUE

Landlord Gives in on Demands

NEW YORK.—The rent strike at 1045 Bryant Avenue has been won! The stubborn resistance of the tenants to the continued brutality of the "blue coated guardians"—of Tammany, and the mass picketing and fiery mass demonstrations led by the Unemployed Council forced landlord Harrison to call a halt to the militant rent that has been raging in his house for the past two weeks. During this time Harrison has been breaking promises right and left, and succeeded in evicting two tenants.

King and Rosen, leaders of the House Committee, reported that the landlord had accepted all the conditions that the tenants had put before him. They are:

- 1. Recognition of the House Committee.
2. Reduction of 10 per cent in rents.
3. No evictions of unemployed tenants.
4. Expenses for expression of the evicted tenants to be paid by him.
This important and timely victory should serve as a concrete example of what mass struggle and organization can do, especially to the striking tenants of 1484 Hoe Avenue, which house is owned by this same landlord Harrison.

Evicted Tenant Beaten Rent Strike Continues at 2027 Monterey Ave.

A Fighting Fund for ALL Class Battles!

The AUTO WORKERS STRIKE IN DETROIT gives reason enough for mass support of the DAILY WORKER.

First, do not forget that the workers at the Briggs Vernon Highway plant and the Motor Products Corp. had already defeated wage cuts and only the Daily Worker had told the workers of this important fact.

Then, spurred on by the confidence gained in the victory, the workers in other plants, showed determination to resist the brutal offensive of the bosses. And now a great class conflict is taking place in Detroit—the decisive center of the automobile industry—the paradise, until 1929, of the "mass production and high wages" scheme which was supposed to "bring the millennium" to America—under capitalism.

Class forces are sharply aligned around the heroic strike struggle of the Briggs Plant workers. On one side are the masses of hungry strikers, led by the Auto Workers Union, supported by the Unemployed Councils and the Communist Party.

On the other side are the federal government, represented at the moment by Pilkington, department of labor "conciliator," the powerful employers of the auto industry, the banks which finance them, the Michigan state government, the Murphy government of Detroit and the camp followers of this array of reaction—the leaders of the Socialist Party, represented by Norman Thomas, who comes to Detroit to act as a "socialist" cover for bosses' agents like Frank X. Martel, head of the Detroit Federation of Labor. Yes, these are all on the side of the bosses.

The ragtag and bobtail of misleaders of the I.W.W. and the Proletarian Party have also been recruited to add their mite to the task of confusing and disrupting the strike. Yes, these too!

State and City Police, Department of Justice agents, spies of the Department of Labor and Immigration, gangsters from the underworld—all have been mobilized against the strike and its militant leadership!

The Daily Worker as the central organ of the Communist Party, is the only daily paper that replies to the enemies of the working class and their press. Only in the Daily Worker is to be found the truth about the heroic struggles of the Detroit auto workers and the call for support of them.

It is the only daily paper which exposes the lies of the enemy press

and its efforts to demoralize and strangle the struggles of the working class for their daily needs.

It is for these reasons that the Daily Worker must in turn be supported by the working class. The Daily Worker must be made more capable of fulfilling the tremendous demands made upon it by the starvation and war drive of the bankers, bosses and their government and the entry of huge new battalions of the working class into the class struggle. The Daily Worker has as its most urgent task the reaching of these new contingents of workers, working farmers and Negro masses.

The Daily Worker is needed as never before. A whole new series of militant class battles is beginning. The strike of the Briggs Company Auto workers, led by the Auto Workers Union and an elected Rank and File Strike Committee, is of historic importance. Previously unorganized, and robbed and beaten down in every way, betrayed by the A. F. of L. leaders, these workers have revolted against further wage cuts in their starvation rates. They are supported by great masses of unemployed and employed workers. There have already been as many as 15,000 men, women and children on the Briggs picket line.

There is the greatest sympathy for the strike among the Ford workers, 40,000 of whom have been led and by Ford in an attempt to turn them against the Briggs strikers. But this sympathy is not enough.

The Briggs workers and the masses now in struggle must be strengthened in order to deliver a decisive defeat to the capitalist offensive in its drive for a new series of wage cuts in the auto industry, in steel, on the railroads. The decisive reserves of Ford workers must be won for the struggle in support of the Briggs strikers and for their own demands.

The Briggs strike can and must be won. The victory in the Motor Products Corporation plants, where the wage cut was defeated, must be repeated. It can be done only by smashing the circle of strikebreaking forces which the employers and their government are trying to draw around the workers. The sell-out policy of the American Federation of Labor leaders can be carried through today only if it cannot be exposed by the Daily Worker and the press of the militant unions. These bureaucrats work hand in hand with the capitalist press.

Here is an example: In Detroit, just after the strike of the Motor Products workers had defeated a wage cut, Mr. Mahon, president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees

union, put over another 10-cent an hour cut on his members. There were 300 street car men at the meeting where this sell-out took place. We quote from a Detroit dispatch of Feb. 1 published in the Daily Worker:

"But hardly a man of the 300 had heard of this great victory due to the fact that at that time the capitalist press here was keeping the lid shut tight on all news of the struggles in the auto industry. No such news is printed without the sanction of the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants and Manufacturers Association and Frank X. Martel."

The "labor and socialist" cover for such vicious measures is furnished by the leaders of the Socialist Party and the American Federation of Labor.

No working class struggle of any kind can be won in the United States today without the exposing and defeating, first of all, these "socialist" and "labor" vultures who hover over every class battle, picking at the eyes of the workers as the employers, their government and their police and spies attack them.

The Daily Worker stands in the forefront of the class battles. It is the voice of the Communist Party advance guard and the weapon of the entire working class.

The mass struggle against starvation wages and for the right to organize in Detroit is a decisive struggle, yet it marks only the beginning of the mass struggles of 1933, the fourth year of the worst crisis in the history of American capitalism, the period of the most sweeping and ruthless attack on the living standards of the masses ever witnessed.

Enable the Daily Worker to extend its already powerful influence; enable it to reach the new section of the working class wheeling into battle array. Enable it to establish itself so firmly in the ranks of the working class that no assault of its enemies can uproot it. Enable the Daily Worker to pursue the enemy agents in the ranks of the working class and bring their perfidies into the light of day.

Support every struggle of the American workers by supporting and building the Daily Worker! Mobilize mass financial support for the \$35,000 fighting fund of the Daily Worker!

Tomorrow we will discuss with you some further reasons why the working class must, in its own interest, support the Daily Worker.

BEGIN TO UNITE BAKERS' LOCALS

Rank and Filers Put in Local Office

NEW YORK.—At meetings last week of Local 509 (Manhattan and Brooklyn, but not Brownsville) of the Bakery and Confectionary Workers International Union of America, the members elected a committee of ten to go to the executive committee of Local 508 (Brownsville) and demand the merging of the two locals into one.

The rank and file administration of Local 505 greeted the delegates and decided to recommend to the membership meeting today the election of a committee of ten from 505 to work out the details of making one union of the two locals. The local meets at 1 p. m. at 315 Grand St.

The newly elected rank and file administration of 505 is as follows: Joe Horreick, financial secretary; Sam Friedman, recording secretary; Marous Simon, treasurer, and the following business agents: Meyer Weinstein, Alex Weiss, J. Fleigelman, Charles Sherlock and Sam Keiner.

An enthusiastic installation meeting was held with Tribush as chairman, where the workers faithfully promised to rally behind the administration and help to carry through the fight against the proposed wage cut of the bosses.

The Executive Committee is also recommending to the membership meeting Meyer Pollack as manager of the local union.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—A gigantic protest of unemployed against the British government's "economy policy" is scheduled to take place in Hyde Park

Health Improving

Wm. Z. Foster, chairman of the Central Committee, Communist Party, U.S.A., who is definitely improving in his health. He was stricken by a heart attack in the beginning of September.



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Cleaners and Dyers Strike in Brooklyn

NEW YORK.—Members of the Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers Union declared a strike yesterday at the Prospect Dye Works, on Chauncey St., Brooklyn.

The workers began picketing in answer to the boss lockout which has lasted several days. The Prospect Dye Works have a few stores operating under the name "Terminal Cleaners."

The union calls upon all workers and sympathizers to help in the strike. Union headquarters are at 151 Clinton St.

Greetings to Comrade W.Z. Foster

From the Sixteenth Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPUSA.

AT THE SIXTEENTH PLENUM of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the U.S.A., which has just completed its work, the absence of the foremost leader of the Party, Comrade Wm. Z. Foster was keenly felt.

Comrade Foster's health was broken down under the strain of the election campaign in which he bore the standard of the working class as candidate for president on the Communist Party ticket.

Comrade Earl Browder, during the opening session, reported on the condition of the health of Comrade Foster and moved that the Plenum send its greetings to him. Comrade Browder said:

"Comrades, this is the first plenum of the Central Committee in many years that has not had the participation of Comrade Foster, the outstanding leader of our Party.

"I am sure everybody here is very much interested in hearing of the conditions of health of Comrade Foster. And I want to report to you in this respect. I spent the day with him just a few days ago, on Wednesday, and I was very much pleased to find that Comrade Foster is definitely improving in his health. This is the first time that we have been able to speak so positively of his health since he suffered the first severe attack on his heart in the beginning of September.

"I think it is necessary to speak quite frankly and to tell you that Comrade Foster was in very serious danger of his life, and he has had a very severe period to go through before we could say he was on the road to recovery. It is also quite clear that for several more months Comrade Foster will have to be out of active participation in the work. But his condition is now such that his steady progress in that direction seems to quite definitely assured.

"I want to propose now that this Plenum shall send a message of greetings to Comrade Foster expressing our regret that for the first time in many years the Central Committee has to conduct their work without his collaboration, and express our hopes for a speedy, complete recovery and his return to our midst in the practical everyday work."

The motion was adopted unanimously. At the close of the Plenum Comrade Foster was elected as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, U.S.A., and Comrade Browder was elected Secretary.

2,000 March; Protest Brutality of Police

NEW YORK.—Two thousand singing, slogan-shouting demonstrators marched yesterday from Seventh St. and Avenue A to Union Square led by a band playing revolutionary marching songs. The march was in protest against police brutality in rent strikes, eviction laws and inadequate relief.

From Union Square they went to Manhattan Lyceum where they were addressed by Fred Biedenkapp for the International Labor Defense; I. Amter, for the National Committee of Unemployed Councils; by Carl Winter for the Unemployed Councils of Greater New York and by evicted tenants, including Frank Bard.

JAPANESE GROUP CALL TO MARCH ON WALL STREET

Huge Demonstration Saturday Against Imperialist War

NEW YORK.—Israel Amter, James W. Ford, Fred Biedenkapp, Japanese and Chinese speakers and others will address the mass meeting Sunday at 2 p. m. in Manhattan Lyceum against the arrest of 3,000 workers and peasants in Japan.

NEW YORK.—In response to the call for a mass anti-war protest to be held this Saturday, the American Committee for Struggle Against War received the following resolution from a group of Japanese workers:

"Fellow workers: Brutal war upon workers and peasants by Japanese imperialism rages in North China and Manchuria, while millions of Chinese and Japanese workers and peasants are in the horrible plight of death from starvation. It is clearly being shown by the heroic leaders of Chinese and Japanese working class that this invasion is for the interests of Japanese, American and other imperialist powers.

"Thousands of Japanese soldiers, workers and peasants are sent to North China to massacre their Chinese brothers, while their own people at home face starvation.

"At this moment the American imperialists are maneuvering their fleet on Pacific waters in preparation for a new world war. At the same time American munitions interests are shipping huge quantities of war supplies to Japan.

"Fellow workers: Japanese workers, peasants and intellectuals have been struggling against war, under the brutal suppression of white terrorism and lay-off policies of the Romano-American Oil Co., a subsidiary of the U. S. Standard Oil Co. The government is mobilizing troops.

at 154 W. 20th St. notified the American Committee that "our membership will participate in the anti-war demonstration."

The plan for Saturday is to assemble at South and Wall Sts. at 12 noon, march through Wall St. to Broad St. then down to Whitehall and Broad. Here the marchers headed by prominent intellectuals and representatives of trade unions and other organizations will be addressed by the speakers, Malcolm Cowley, chairman of the American Committee, and Earl Browder.

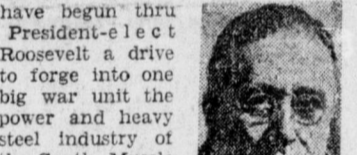
"Down with the American imperialists!" "Down with the Japanese imperialists!" "Defend Soviet China!" "Defend the Soviet Union!"

(Signed) "New York Japanese Group of American Anti-Imperialist League." The Youth Anti-War Conference in Harlem last night pledged full support and participation in the parade and demonstration called for 12 noon Saturday at South and Wall Sts. by the American Committee for Struggle Against War. The Youth organizations represented the Latin American Youth Sports Club, Mexican Mutualists, Harlem Progressive Youth Club, Young Communist League, Puerto Rican Anti-Imperialist League, National Students League.

Vets Will Be There Post No. 1 of the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League with headquarters

Roosevelt Has Super War Plans

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., Feb. 2.—Industrialists, super-power electric magnates, public utility barons and the steel trust—with the biggest Wall Street direction have begun thru President-elect Roosevelt a drive to forge into one big war unit the power and heavy steel industry of the South. Muscle Shoals is the central project in the plan and is estimated that there will be developed between two and three million horse power. A whole series of power and nitrate and other chemical projects are to be developed along the Tennessee River.



Part of the funds raised by the International Labor Defense at its Annual Bazaar in February will be devoted to the defense of the Haitian workers, it was announced yesterday by the New York District.

An open letter inviting Consul Vincent of Haiti, brother of Steno Vincent, president of the Haitian republic, to attend the meeting to be held in St. Luke's Hall, 125 W. 130th St. here, tonight (Friday), has been sent by the International Labor Defense, which, with the Anti-Imperialist League, the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, and the TUUL, is sponsoring the affair.

The letter was sent to the consul at his office at 116 Broad St. It challenges him to come to the meeting and answer the charges of the workers of the United States.

"F & R" Mattress Co. Strike Is Won; Other Furniture Strikes on

NEW YORK.—The workers of the "F. & R." Mattress Co. after a two day strike forced the boss to withdraw the wage cut and are back at work.

The Model Upholstering Co. workers are continuing their strike. The bosses called for a conference, but the workers are solid for a Union shop and refused to meet the bosses' demands.

At the Gluck Bros. Table Co. the bosses are sending detectives of the industrial squad to try to scare them from the picket line. Two detectives raided the strike headquarters, searched every striker and sympathizer and told him to stay away. In spite of this the picket line is solid and the workers are determined to win the strike and force the boss to take back the wage cut.

Help Paint Signs! The Anti-Imperialist League sends out an urgent appeal to all who can help with the painting of signs for the Feb. 4th demonstration, to come up immediately to its office, Room 656, 789 Broadway, N. Y. C.

MEET TODAY IN DRIVE TO FREE HAITI WORKERS

8 Men, 3 Women Held in Prison by Wall Street Empire

NEW YORK.—An intensive drive for the release of 11 Negro and white workers, among them three women, held in jail by the Haitian government in its attempt to crush all effort to organize the Haitian workers, will be initiated by the N. Y. District, International Labor Defense, the Anti-Imperialist League, the League of Struggle for Negro Rights and by the Trade Union Unity League with a mass protest meeting today at 3 p. m. in St. Luke's Hall, 125 W. 130th St.

James W. Ford, John Baillam and Robert Dunn will be the main speakers, with E. Glassford acting as the chairman.

At least four open air meetings will be held in Harlem previous to the main mass meeting.

Framing Up Facing heavy sentences on framed up charges, the jailing of the 11 Negro and white workers has aroused a deep indignation among cultured and labor organizations in the United States. The 11 are being held in jail in practically starving condition. Protests, demanding the immediate and unconditional release of the imprisoned workers will be called to the president of Haiti, a lackey of Wall Street, immediately after the mass meeting Friday night in St. Luke's Hall.

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Expose Enemies of Vets. Levin exposed the National Economy League, the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and the three capitalist parties, republican, democratic and socialist, as enemies of the veterans.

He declared that the Veterans National Liaison Committee of Five, elected by the last bonus marchers, would actively defend the interests of the ex-servicemen, and announced the united veterans would be in Washington and present a petition at the special session of the new congress.

When Levin concluded his statement, he became the target for attacks by General Frank T. Hines, chief of the veterans' bureau, and Senator Walsh.

Protest Attacks. George D. Brady, chairman of the Veterans' Liaison Committee and one of the leaders of the Bonus Expeditionary Forces, protested against this, as did another member of the Liaison Committee, Williams, leader of the New Jersey Khaki Shirts. Williams declared he spoke in the name of 6,000 New Jersey vets.

The committee that appeared with Levin included, besides Brady and Williams, Harold Hickerson and Sel-

AUTO STRIKE FIRM DESPITE NEW ATTACK

Call Mack Ave. Plant to Elect New Strike Committee

MISLEADERS AID BOSSES

Jailed Leader Freed; Picketing Continues

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 2.—With hundreds of police, state troopers and company detectives mobilized to smash their strike, with the leaders of the American Federation of Labor and the Socialist Party, including Norman Thomas, actively aiding the bosses, the 10,000 workers at the four Briggs Body plants who have been on strike for about ten days today continued their heroic struggle.

The strikers are fighting for increased wages, the elimination of "dead time" (unpaid time, the abolition of piece work, of the "instru-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

VETS ATTACK BENEFIT CUTS

Levin Speaks Before Congress Body

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Emanuel Levin, national chairman of the Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League and one of the leaders of the Veterans' Central Rank and File Committee, appeared today before the joint congressional committee on veterans' affairs and exposed the so-called economy schemes to slash \$450,000,000 off the appropriations for veterans' benefits.

Levin showed that this program, which is backed by Wall Street, part of the attempt to throw the burdens of the crisis on the veterans, the workers, employed and unemployed, and the poor farmers. The reduction in veterans' appropriations, Levin said, will deprive tens of thousands of ex-servicemen of their disability allowances, of hospitalization and other benefits. "State relief has been set aside," Levin declared, "the veterans have been deprived of the right to petition and have been subjected to police terror."

Presents Demands. Levin brought forth the following demands of the rank and file vets: 1. Not a cent off the disability allowances; 2. that congress authorize immediate payment of the bonus; 3. all Jim-Crow laws to cease and Negro veterans to be admitted to all hospitals; 4. that the Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League have a liaison officer in the government Veterans' Bureau; 5. all interest charges on money borrowed on bonus certificates to cease and the interest already deducted to be added to the certificates; 6. that congress adopt a resolution condemning the use of troops against the first bonus marchers, which resulted in the killing of two veterans, Hushka and Carlson; 7. the housing and feeding of all unemployed unmarried vets at federal government expense; 8. unemployment insurance for all unemployed.

Levin proposed that the funds for all this come from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, by using the millions now being spent on war preparations, by a sur-tax on industries and an inheritance tax.

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WHAT'S ON-

FRIDAY (Manhattan)

LECTURE-RECITAL at 8:15 p.m. tonight by Margaret Larkin, contralto, author of "Singing Cowboys, an American Labor Song." Contralto Larkin will sing a group of workers songs. Pierre Degeyter Club, (revolutionary musicians) 55 W. 19th St. Admission 15c.

LECTURE on "Youth in the Soviet Union" at the Harlem Progressive Youth Club, 1538 Madison Ave. at 8 p.m. tonight.

LECTURE by Edwin Seager tonight at 8 a.m. at Workers Zukunft Club, 12 Second Ave. Subject: "Beginning of American Culture."

LECTURE by Dr. M. Liber tonight at 8:30 p.m. at American Youth Federation, 122 Second Ave. Subject: "Sex Hygiene and the Class Struggle." Adm. 15c.

OPEN FORUM at Midtown Social Center, 101 W. 41st St., corner Sixth Ave. one flight up every afternoon from one to five p.m. Lectures, debates, discussions, entertainment. Open meetings also. All workers welcome. Free admission.

EXHIBITION—"The Social Viewpoint in Art" at the John Reed Club, 450 Sixth Ave. More than 200 paintings, drawings and sculptures by leading revolutionary and sympathetic artists. Open week-days from 9 to 6 Sundays from 2 to 10 p.m. Admission 10 cents.

CELEBRATION of WIR Chorale every Friday at 8 p.m. sharp at 122 Second Ave. Chorus, songs, dances. Wanted: Sopranos, alto, tenors, basses. Free admission.

MEMBERSHIP MEETING of Tom Mooney Branch, I.L.D. tonight at 8 p.m. at 518 Broadway. Interesting discussion of membership work. Admission 10c.

LECTURE by Geo. Powers tonight at 8:30 p.m. at 238 E. 11th St. Subject: "Protection of Foreign Born." Admission free.

LECTURE by Charles Alexander tonight at Prospect Workers Center, 1107 Southern Blvd. Subject: "The New War."

DEBATE tonight at 8:30 p.m. at 261 Prospect Ave. Topic: "American Law: Pro-American Workers." Yes—Seymour Lieberman. No—J. Tauber. Both prominent attorneys. Arranged by City Bar Committee and Anti-Union Council.

(Brooklyn) LECTURE by Israel Amiel, Nat. Secy. Unemployed Councils tonight at 8:30 p.m. at 173rd St. Subject: "Crisis in the Unemployed Movement."

LECTURE by C. Komorosky tonight at 8:30 p.m. at Tremont Workers Club, 2073 Clinton Ave. Subject: "Literature and Class Struggle."

LECTURE by Oakley Johnson tonight at 8:30 p.m. at Concourse Workers Club, 1849 Jerome Ave. Subject: "Literature and the Class Struggle." Admission 10 cents.

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LECTURE by Charles Alexander tonight at Prospect Workers Center, 1107 Southern Blvd. Subject: "The New War."

DEBATE tonight at 8:30 p.m. at 261 Prospect Ave. Topic: "American Law: Pro-American Workers." Yes—Seymour Lieberman. No—J. Tauber. Both prominent attorneys. Arranged by City Bar Committee and Anti-Union Council.

(Brooklyn) LECTURE by Israel Amiel, Nat. Secy. Unemployed Councils tonight at 8:30 p.m. at 173rd St. Subject: "Crisis in the Unemployed Movement."

Unemployed Activities in the Unions

NEW YORK.—On the extremely important task of the militant union work among the unemployed organization of the unemployed and leadership of their struggles by militant unions and opposition groups in other unions, the bureau of the Trade Union Unity Council has submitted this resolution as a guiding line.

Our trade unions and opposition groups have made progress in the last six months in the development of programs and demands in the interests of the unemployed in the different industries, as well as the development of active movements amongst the masses in behalf of the workers in the different industries. Outstanding in this respect have been the activities of the Needle Trades

Stage and Screen

HOPKINS NEW PLAY 'CONQUEST' COMING TO PLAYHOUSE FEB. 18

Word comes from Arthur Hopkins office that his new play, titled "Conquest," is now in rehearsal with Judith Anderson in the chief role. The play is set for the Plymouth Theatre, opening on Saturday, February 18.

"American Dream," the George O'Neil play which the Theatre Guild has in rehearsal will have Claude Rains, Helen Westley, Josephine Hull, Lee Baker and Gale Sondergaard in the cast.

Walker C. Kelly, well known in vaudeville, will have an important role in Maxwell Anderson's "Both Your Houses," which the Theatre Guild will stage shortly.

"When Ladies Meet," Rachel Crothers' comedy at the Royale Theatre, celebrated its 150th performance last night.

Crane Wilbur's "The Monster" will open next Tuesday evening at the Waldorf Theatre. "Whistling in the Dark," now current at the Waldorf, will close on Saturday and reopen on Monday at Philadelphia.

"IVAN" TO BE GIVEN AT MIDNIGHT PERFORMANCE SAT.

Dovzhenko, one of the big three among Soviet directors, has produced his first sound picture, the first Ukrainian talking picture, "Ivan," which will have its American premiere at a special midnight performance this Saturday at the Cameo Theatre.

"Maedchen in Uniform," the current film at the Cameo Theatre, is being held over for a third week. Hertha Thiele and Dorothea Wieck head the cast.

The Mayfair, beginning today will present "Hot Pepper," with Edmund Lowe and Victor MacGlaglin.

Cecil B. DeMille's spectacle of ancient Rome, "The Sign of the Cross," is the screen feature at Radio City Music Hall. "State Fair," was moved from the Music Hall to the RKO Roxy where it will continue a second week.

L.I.W.O. SCHOOL No. 3 TO GIVE A MIDNIGHT BENEFIT TOMORROW

There will be a special midnight benefit performance tomorrow night given by IWO School No. 3, at the Acme Theatre. The program will include "Mensch Ohne Namen" ("The Man Without a Name), with Werner Krauss and Hertha Thiele and the Soviet newscast, the 15th Anniversary Celebration in Moscow.

RECITAL AND LECTURE FOR POLITICAL PRISONERS

NEW YORK.—A musical recital by the Compinsky Trio, and a lecture by Professor Charles Kuntz, recently back from the Soviet Union, on the "Psychological Treatment of Criminals in the U.S.S.R." will be held by the N. Y. District, I.L.D., Friday, Feb. 3, 8:30 p.m. in the New School, 66 W. 12th St.

Proceeds from this event will be used for the relief of political prisoners, especially for their families who are in destitute circumstances.

The Compinsky Trio, violin, cello and piano, played recently before a packed audience in Carnegie Hall.

15TH ANNIVERSARY FILM IN LAST DAY AT THE EMBASSY

NEW YORK.—Today is the last day to see the exclusive showing of the complete fifteenth anniversary of the Russian Revolution, featured at the Embassy Theatre, Broadway between 46th and 47th St.

This is the great Amkino sound film which shows, with an impressiveness that no movie has ever implanted, the tremendous enthusiasm with which the Russian people have embraced the new regime.

On Saturday, Feb. 4, the picture "Whither Germany?" concerned with the tremendous question involving all Europe, the tremendous struggle between the forces of Communism and the capitalist terrors of fascism, will open at the Embassy. This film, starting in its exposition, is one of the most timely pictorial releases that lovers of the realistic in pictures will have the opportunity of witnessing.

ORGANIZATION METHODS

We have stressed on various occasions the necessity of in every union and league having a committee that will occupy itself especially with organizing and agitating the unemployed. Thus far even these elementary methods of beginning to organize this work has been fulfilled only in the organizations mentioned above. Only in a few has there been the development of mass Unemployed Councils or branches in the industry.

It is necessary that this beginning of organization be carried out everywhere without exception. These committees should develop systematically activity to register the unemployed members of their unions, as well as non-union members, and find forms to activate them to obtain relief for those in need of it. Whenever necessary to get in touch with the neighborhood council in the territory where the worker lives, this should be done for common action.

It is important in each case, however, to bring into this activity the greatest number of workers of the industry itself. The same procedure can be adopted especially in connection with the activities for rent strikes. In order to carry on the Unions unemployed activity effectively, it may be necessary to make arrangements for the feeding of a certain number of those active which can be done through the activity itself and with the aid of the union.

United Front

The Committee set up by the initiative of the Union for unemployed work should from the very beginning pursue a united front tactic, that is, recruit into the Unemployed Council or branch in that particular trade all workers irrespective of affiliation, organized or unorganized. Although working closely with the leadership of the union or opposition it shall appear before the workers as an independent organization, fighting for the interests of the unemployed, irrespective of any political grouping or affiliation. When this committee work reaches the stage in its activity of having considerable masses, it should form an Unemployed Council.

While conducting the activities among the unemployed, we must not lose sight of the fact that the trade unions are the basic organizations of the workers and systematically recruit workers that are drawn into the Unemployed Councils and Oppositions.

Those members of the unions or oppositions who became active in the neighborhood struggles, shall be organized into the Red Trade Union Fractions inside the Unemployed Council. The same in the Unemployed Councils in the different industries as these become mass organizations, thus guaranteeing the unity of the organized and unorganized workers and the leading role of the Red Trade Unions and Oppositions in the struggle of the employed and unemployed workers.

Activities in the A. F. of L. Unions

In the reactionary unions the purpose of this activity is in the first place to get immediate relief and to free the unemployed of all financial obligations to the union as far as dues payments, assessments, etc., are concerned, and to combat the treacherous policies of the A.F.L. officialdom. For this purpose it is essential

The central point to be pressed at this time, however, is the struggle for immediate relief for those who cannot get by any longer and must help right now. This can be done through mass pressure against the Home Relief Bureaus, the Gibson Committee, the City Welfare Commissioner, Taylor, etc.

Rent Strikes

Of extraordinary importance at this time is the struggle against high rents, which is already being taken up by the masses in a spreading movement, as is manifested by the size of the rent strikes. The struggle against the high rents is a platform on which the unemployed, part time employed and employed workers, white collar employees and even petty-bourgeoisie can be united better than on any other issue. It is essential that we popularize this weapon of reducing what the landlord takes of the workers' pay to the very utmost and teach the workers the elementary methods as to how to organize rent strikes in the houses that they live in so that an ever larger number of rank and file organizers come forward in this movement and activate themselves to organize struggles in their houses and on their blocks.

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COMPINSKY TRIO

ASSISTED BY LEAH HORNE

SPEAKER: Prof. Chas. Kuntz

BENEFIT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS AND THEIR FAMILIES

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Workers Club Will Give Costume Ball in Membership Drive

NEW YORK.—The Workers Clubs have proven by their participation in all campaigns that they are part of the revolutionary movement, and that they develop their members in the spirit of the revolutionary class struggles.

The Clubs are at present conducting a drive for 1,500 new members and have already recruited 800 new members.

On Saturday, Feb. 4, the Workers Clubs will celebrate this accomplishment with a Costume Ball and Concert at the Star Casino, 107th Street and Park Avenue. A program of choruses, drama groups, Red Front orchestra and Mass Group, will be carried through between the dances in a new and novel manner. A double ball will play until morning.

All workers are urged to support this affair, to join the Workers Clubs and help build up these proletarian organizations.

played committees of the unions to be held under the leadership of the T. U. U. C. The various committees in each trade and industry to be coordinated on trade and industrial lines. At the same time the unemployed committees of the union shall connect through delegation with the unemployed councils in the neighborhood of their location and have representation wherever there is sufficient mass organization on the city body of the unemployed councils of Greater New York.

Wherever in the activities among the unemployed, in the A. F. L. and amongst the workers in certain basic industries it is not advisable for tactical reasons to immediately affiliate with the Unemployed Council, the coordination of the work of these committees should be done through unofficial representation.

CONCRETIZATION

On the basis of this resolution there shall be a discussion in all the trade bureaus, leading committees of opposition groups. Together with the Unemployed Committees at which the struggle against unemployment through the unemployed organs and the unions should be concentrated and a copy of the concrete plan of each group submitted to the T.U.U.C. Where necessary a representative of the T.U.U.C. will be sent to such meetings.

AMUSEMENTS

LAST DAY AMKINO presents

"Victory March of the Soviets"

SEE INTIMATE VIEWS OF STALIN, MOLOTOFF, YORSHILOFF, GORKI, YENKIDZE, KALENIN, BUDENNY

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"IVAN" 1st Sound Film Directed by DOVZHENKO, Creator of "GULAG" and "ARSENAL"

—Now Playing— "MAEDCHEN IN UNIFORM"

RKO CAMEO THEATRE, 42nd St. & Broadway

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"CONGO"

with WALTER HUSTON and LUPE VELEZ

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STANDING OF METROPOLITAN WORKERS' BASKETBALL LEAGUE (UP TO JAN. 30)

Table with columns: Team, Won, Lost

SCHEDULE Week of Feb. 6

Table with columns: Team, Won, Lost

SCHEDULE Week of Feb. 13

Table with columns: Team, Won, Lost

EASTERN DISTRICT WRESTLING MEET

A district wrestling meet will be held Saturday, Feb. 25, at the Labor Temple, 15 W. 126th St.

The meet is under the auspices of the Labor Sports Union, Eastern District, at 813 Broadway, or call the L. S. U. Phone STUYvesant 9-0686.

WORKERS' TABLE TENNIS MEET

The unusual interest in table tennis among workers is reflected in the number of entries for the annual Labor Sports Union table tennis (ping-pong) tourney, to be held at the Prospect Workers' Center, 1157 Southern Boulevard, Bronx, Feb. 8 and 9.

Feb. 11 there will be a sports program, followed by the finals of the ping-pong tournament. A dance will wind up the affair. Players wanting more information can get same from the L. S. U. office. Entries close Feb. 6.

A crime against the working class to permit the Daily Worker to suspend. Rush funds today.

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Daily Worker

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Mass Struggles Only Bring Victory

The move initiated early this week by the Prudential Life Insurance Company to suspend foreclosure activities on farm mortgages now embraces practically all leading insurance concerns.

This is of great significance and is certainly a partial victory of considerable proportions for the farmers. Most important for the moment is to drive home the fact that this partial victory did not come because of those blow-hards of the "farm bloc" in congress who use all sorts of deceptive talk to keep the farmers tied to the capitalist parties.

But this will not stop the farm revolt. There are still billions of dollars in mortgages held by small banks—55 per cent of the total farm mortgages in the country. These must be set aside by continuing and intensifying the mass struggle against forced sales and evictions.

From slowing up the growing revolt of the farming masses, this partial victory will spur the farmers on to more determined struggles. Not only must there be established the right to stay on the land, but the capitalist bandits of their government must be compelled to grant the demands of the farmers put forth in the program of the Communist Party which calls for immediate emergency relief for the impoverished farmers without restrictions by government or banks.

Such a struggle must embrace vast sections of the farming population and unite against the common enemy, the revolt of the farmers in the wheat and corn regions of the Middle West and the upsurge of the Negro and white sharecroppers and tenant farmers in the cotton belt of the South.

This development in the farm struggle, and the whole series of partial victories of workers fighting against wage cuts (steel workers of Warren, O., Briggs Body, Detroit, etc.) and the struggles of the unemployed workers, which have wrested concessions from the capitalists and their local and state governments, give the lie to those Socialist Party, Musteite and A. F. of L. leaders who traduce and betray the toiling masses by saying they will not fight and if they do fight, cannot win, in periods of economic crises. These reactionary leaders try to blame the masses for their own policy of servile crawling before their capitalist masters.

Another Seamy Chapter in Labor Bank History

CLEVELAND, Ohio. — The last chapter in the unsavory history of "labor banking" has yet to be written. The Standard Trust Bank, one of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' ventures into the banking field, failed in December, 1931. But only now are some of the facts behind the failure beginning to leak out. They reveal what the Cleveland press describes as "the looting of the Standard Trust Bank by insiders."

These "insiders" are a little clique of Brotherhood officials, lawyers, bankers, open shop employers and leading politicians of the Democratic and Republican Parties. Some 37,000 small depositors lost about \$13,000,000 in the bank crash. They are mostly Brotherhood members and workers belonging to Cleveland trade unions who were induced to leave their money in a "labor bank."

"INSIDERS" TAKEN CARE OF. While these workers have not received a cent of their savings since the Standard Trust closed, and have little chance of ever receiving more than a few cents on the dollar, the "insiders" have been well looked after. The little group of capitalists and labor officials who controlled the bank borrowed millions of dollars from it on questionable security while they had the chance. And now they have been permitted to offset their deposits against their indebtedness.

COMPARE the case of Joseph Kodrich, union carpenter who put his life savings of \$6,500 in the Standard Trust, with that of Judge Newcomb, legal adviser of the B. of L. E. Grand Officers, and the rest of his firm. Kodrich put all his money in the bank because "the union men all said the bank was alright."

Since it closed he has not received a cent. With his wife and three children he is facing actual destitution. Short of food and coal he has several times applied to the Charities but has been refused relief.

The firm of Newcomb, Newcomb and Nord, on the other hand, has already been given a credit of 100 cents on the dollar for its deposits, by virtue of a settlement which wipes off its indebtedness, pays in full for "legal services" and relieves it of stockholders' liabilities. The settlement was made last October, but has only just been made public.

MORE DIRT IS OUT. Judge A. G. Newcomb of this firm was the alleged financial "savior" of the B. of L. E. at the 1927 convention. After the "high finance" of Warren Stone, Prenter, Daugherty and the rest had almost smashed the Brotherhood, Judge Newcomb was made an honorary member of the B. of L. E. for helping the present grand officers to wipe off their career of "low finance." He was chief adviser in the maneuvers whereby only Prenter and three other officers were thrown out (Stone was already dead), while the rest of their official family were retained under the leadership of Alvanley Johnston to carry on the same game in a more underground manner.

Recently Ira Weiborn, an investigator for the Cleveland Press, has been looking over the records of the closed bank. The facts which he has brought out about the "insiders" have passed among the "insiders" have led to the Cleveland milk strike of some years ago and insisted on operating non-union. These open-shop employers were able to "get together" very happily with the remaining Brotherhood officials on the board. They were able to show even the labor fakers a thing or two about handling the money of union members.

When the Standard Trust closed its doors, Governor White appointed Maurice Bernon as liquidator, at the request of Grand Chief Johnston of the B. of L. E. and other bank directors. Bernon is one of the leading bosses of the local Democratic Party machine. He and his brother had benefited by a \$26,000 loan from the bank, according to the records.

Alex Bernstein, Republican Party boss, also figures in the records, two relatives of his getting unsecured loans, according to the Press. Bernon borrowed as much as \$109,973.33 in three loans, putting up collateral worth at most \$23,369. Many other relatives of Pres. Smith also figure largely. Altogether his relatives got loans totalling \$300,000 in return for security of little value. Smith, incidentally, was also made an honorary member of the B. of L. E.—a distinction accorded to only a handful in the Brotherhood's history.

BROTHERHOOD leaders who "got theirs" from the bank include Grand Chief Johnston, who borrowed \$36,510 (he is also down for a \$15,510 mortgage on property assessed at \$17,000); T. J. Bissett, First Assistant Grand Chief, who borrowed \$41,895 less than 90 days before the bank closed; Secretary-Treasurer J. H. Cassell, who took out a cash loan of \$6,750 on collateral which is estimated to be worth \$400; and W. E. Durnigan, Assistant Treasurer, who got three loans totalling \$11,865. These figures are probably incomplete.

The open-shop employer, W. E. Telling, and his close relatives got \$167,700 in loans. His business associate, J. H. Schindler, got loans totalling \$163,401.

This another chapter revealed in the great "labor" bank swindle.

'Every Factory Our Fortress'

Establish Intimate, Permanent Contacts With the Workers.

"The successful accomplishment of this task (winning the majority of the working class) requires that every Communist Party shall establish, extend and strengthen permanent and intimate contacts with the majority of the workers, wherever workers may be found."—From the 12th Plenum Resolution, E. C. C. I.

SOME EXPERIENCES IN A RAILROAD CENTER

By G. R. (Conclusion)

ANOTHER example. We made contact with a worker, an engineer, who was interested in our paper and movement. Now after four months, when I am a personal friend of his, he tells me "you know how I came into this movement. I thought it was pretty good. I wrote to a friend of mine in Chicago. He told me he thought it was O. K., so I came in". Before he came into the movement he wanted to find out who we were and he never came to us but wrote to a friend of his to find out. This fellow was "against the reds and Foster in particular." But after doing a little bit of work there he came and told me that one of the fellows he had lined up as a Red, who reads the Daily Worker. He had subscribed to the Daily Worker for one or two years. I went to see him a few weeks ago and found out that he had three railroad workers reading the "Daily." One of these fellows, I think, still belongs to the Knights of Columbus. He likes the "Daily" and I think if we do real work, we could get them into the Party. This fellow who is "against the reds" has changed since he is working among them.

The next question is, after you have the groups, what do you do with them? When the workers start work with us, they are very soon found out by the company—let's not fool ourselves—if we really do work, they are going to find out very soon. If we permit these workers to become isolated, they are picked out, fired, terrorized and the group breaks up.

This brings me to the problem of leading the work in the shops in such a way that the small groups we have are merged in actions and are not picked out by the boss. If we do this we can build strong and solid organization everywhere. And I don't mean we need 30 or 40 workers before we can start. When I speak of struggle, I don't mean only strikes; even if a leaflet wins a demand for a worker, that is a form of struggle. I want to illustrate with a concrete experience.

We got connected with a certain worker who has a lot of influence in his shop. After a talk with him, he felt that the question of the speed-up was a burning question, and we felt that if we got a large group around this issue, we would not need a strong union organization. This worker began to approach the workers to discuss ways and means of stopping the speed-up two months ago. We got seven workers together and we used to meet right after work on the street corner around midnight—we had no other place to meet in, no hall, etc., because of the late hour. These fellows began to spread the word that we should stop the speed-up and slow up a little. This began to take effect, to an extent. All the workers began to slow up. The company soon became aware of this slowing up, and they also knew we had an organization. For a period of a month and a half they were able to stop the speed-up and the workers were pretty much stumped and couldn't get very far, because we had a solid bloc.

Well, we still have seven or eight workers who meet at midnight, outside the place, but because we were able to develop a movement which didn't involve only a small group, we were able to win the sympathy of these workers and show them that we can get somewhere.

ART EXHIBITION AT THE JOHN REED CLUB

NEW YORK.—When Ralph Pearson, lecturer, artist and critic, the first speaker at the John Reed Club Revolutionary Art Exhibit, which opened Jan. 26, said "This is one of the best and most significant art exhibits I have ever seen" a burst of applause from the 300 listeners showed that they fully agreed with him.

This exhibit, which marks a definite departure from the usual "art for art's sake" show, is a collection of prints, drawings, pictures and sculpture which depicts the class conscious artist's reaction to the contemporary social scene. More and more, artists are coming to feel that social art speaks a language, that social art is the most important art, and this exhibit shows this change in thought which is daily growing greater.

Jacob Burck, cartoonist for the Daily Worker, spoke at the future revolutionary art exhibit. He said "This art is only in an embryonic state. It will become more living, then it will become really great. Then will come a new, a true renaissance in art. There can come no such renaissance as long as art is based on a moneyed class which supports it."

DON'T JOIN UNIONS SAYS RELIEF BUDD

NEW YORK, N. Y.—I went to the emergency work bureau with a letter from a social worker. I thought in this way I would be able to get special attention. My kids were hungry and I was determined to get work by hook or crook.

I got a surprise at the desk. She told me I couldn't get any special attention and that the unions were getting all the jobs. She said the workers were using mass pressure and forcing them to give jobs. I said maybe I ought to join the union and then she said for me not to and she would try to help me. I saw through her thought and I know that the only way to get anything is by joining a workers' unemployed council.

THE general crisis of capitalism and the deepening of inter-imperialist rivalries which increase tremendously the oppression and exploitation of colonial and semi-colonial peoples, are becoming sharper each day in the Negro Republic of the Caribbean, Haiti.

The intervention of the United States through the armed force of American Marines (June 14, 1918), and the rapid penetration of Yankee commercial enterprises and of the National City Bank, bear witness to the increasing exploitation of the masses; to the growth of the plantation system and the theft of the soil from the poor and middle farmers by imperialist enterprisers. Agriculture in Haiti—the mainstay of the colony's economy—has dropped very much since 1929.

SEVERE EFFECTS OF CRISIS The sharp drop in the price of coffee, cotton and other principal products of the country, has resulted in deficit after deficit in the budget. An exceptionally sudden decline in customs receipts has brought the total national income, from all sources, to a figure considerably below the corresponding figure of 1930-31.

IMPERIALIST REPRISALS In April, 1932, there was an enormous drop in exports, which was the chief factor in the drop in income, directly traceable to the fact that France, Italy and England have ceased buying from Haiti as an act of reprisal against the policy of American imperialism, which raised the Haitian tariff sky-high in order to maintain its position as complete master of the domestic market.

YANKEE PLUNDER Besides the \$1,539,755 paid to the National City Bank during the first seven months of 1931 as amortization and interest on a \$15,000,000 loan forced on the Haitian government with the connivance of ex-President Borno, Haiti pays monthly the sum of \$4,702.38 (a round sum equivalent to 20 cents in American currency) for the upkeep of the General Financial Receiver, an American, and also pays numerous Yankee officials.

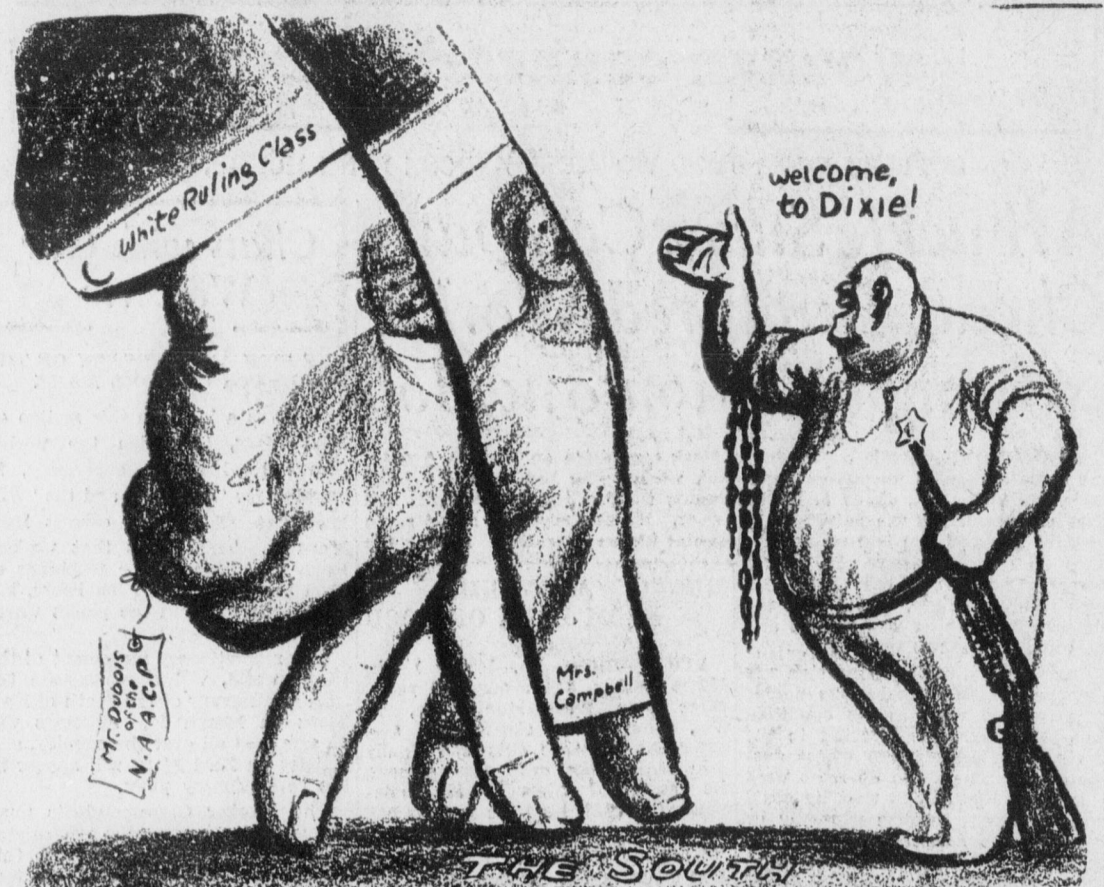
IN order to assure the principal and interest on loans by the National City Bank, the Yankee imperialists, using as a mouthpiece their Financial Adviser and General Customs Receiver of Haiti, Sidney D. Larue, continue to raise taxes, thus putting greater burdens on the masses.

This policy of banditry by Yankee imperialism, which throws all the weight of the crisis on the exploited masses, is not only supported but carried out by the bourgeois-landlord government of Steno Vincent, who has served as President of Haiti since November 18, 1930.

Vincent rose to power in Haiti with the direct help of Yankee imperialism acting through the Forbes Senatorial Commission and the reformist leaders who, headed by Morton, visited Haiti. This Morton Commission was supported by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the League for Industrial Democracy and other organizations of a similar character.

IN view of the fact that the treaty signed between Haiti and the United States in 1915 was to expire in 1936, the imperialists presented to the Vincent government another agreement known as the "New Treaty." In it, Washington promised to withdraw its marines in December 1934 on condition that peace be maintained and that regular payments be made to the National City Bank. But another article of the New Treaty provides, despite the promised retirement of the U. S. Marines, that they may be shipped to Haiti at any time up to 1932 if the stipulations of the treaty are not fulfilled.

"WELL, HERE WE ARE!"



U.S. Imperialism Seeks to Stifle Organization of Haitian Toilers

By P. L.

The exploitation of the masses, in its extreme and most barbarous form, has been systematic and uninterrupted throughout the history of Haiti; but Yankee imperialism has brought it to the limit of human endurance. For example, the workers in the only sugar central of any importance, the property of the Yankee Haiti-American Sugar Co. (HASC), slave under horrible conditions.

This enterprise employs close to 3,000 workers, of whom 500 are industrial workers and the others agricultural. A skilled machinist works 18 hours consecutively, earning 13.4 cents an hour.

Other workers also toiling 18 hours a day, getting 7 or 8 cents an hour. Workers in the refining plant start at six in the evening, and work till six the next morning. During this period they are not permitted recess nor time off to eat. For this long, hard day's work, they get 60 cents a day.

Agricultural workers are even more miserably paid. A cane cutter working 11 hours a day collects 16 cents for her entire day's work. The job of building a loading cane on carts is done by women who earn a total of twelve cents for twelve hours work. The other Haitian toilers suffer from similar or even worse conditions.

LAUNCH TERROR AGAINST WORKERS The government of Steno Vincent and R. P. Williams, Yankee head of the Garde d'Haiti (Haitian Guard), immediately unleashed a wave of ruthless terror against the leaders of the militant workers' organizations.

Whole families have been imprisoned and during the past thirty days they have been held incommunicado and with no other food than corn meal.

Among the prisoners are three women workers and three children (2, 4 and 5 years old). Other workers are being held for deportation to Santo Domingo, where they were born, facing death at the hands of the assassin government of Trujillo, another lackey of Yankee imperialism.

DEMAND THEIR LIBERATION! The working class of the United States, particularly the revolutionary organizations, must demand the immediate liberation of the Haitian and Dominican workers imprisoned for defending the interests of their class against the native exploiters and imperialists.

Help secure the freedom of these workers. Come to the protest meeting, this Friday night, Feb. 3, at 8 p. m., at St. Luke's Hall, 125 W. 130th St., New York City. Robert W. Dunn of the Anti-Imperialist League, James W. Ford and John Ballan with special E. Glassford is chairman. There will also be speakers in French and Spanish.

The struggle of the peasants has also grown; in the north of

the treaty are not fulfilled. The exploitation of the masses, in its extreme and most barbarous form, has been systematic and uninterrupted throughout the history of Haiti; but Yankee imperialism has brought it to the limit of human endurance.

For example, the workers in the only sugar central of any importance, the property of the Yankee Haiti-American Sugar Co. (HASC), slave under horrible conditions.

This enterprise employs close to 3,000 workers, of whom 500 are industrial workers and the others agricultural. A skilled machinist works 18 hours consecutively, earning 13.4 cents an hour.

Other workers also toiling 18 hours a day, getting 7 or 8 cents an hour. Workers in the refining plant start at six in the evening, and work till six the next morning.

During this period they are not permitted recess nor time off to eat. For this long, hard day's work, they get 60 cents a day.

Agricultural workers are even more miserably paid. A cane cutter working 11 hours a day collects 16 cents for her entire day's work.

The job of building a loading cane on carts is done by women who earn a total of twelve cents for twelve hours work. The other Haitian toilers suffer from similar or even worse conditions.

LAUNCH TERROR AGAINST WORKERS The government of Steno Vincent and R. P. Williams, Yankee head of the Garde d'Haiti (Haitian Guard), immediately unleashed a wave of ruthless terror against the leaders of the militant workers' organizations.

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the working class must travel. However, it does not travel this road mechanically and spontaneously. It must be led along this road. The task to lead them along this road is the task of the Communist Party. Revolutionary leadership does not begin at the end of this road, exercised only over the revolutionary workers, it begins at the start of this road, exercised upon the broadest possible working masses, irrespective of their degree of revolutionary development.

The strength of the revolutionary movement, therefore, depends on the success the Communists have in organizing and leading mass struggles of the workers for concrete immediate issues and on the ability of the Communists to transform the experience of these struggles into greater class consciousness of the workers.

It is clear from this that the question is not at all who prefer revolution to immediate achievements of the workers. The Communists, rather, develop and lead struggles for immediate achievements because they are concerned with creating a revolution. The Socialists, on the other hand, want to save capitalism from a proletarian revolution and therefore try with all their might to prevent workers' struggles for immediate improvements.

Communist theory and practice are workers' struggles; Socialist theory and practice are workers' paralysis. The Communists stimulate the action of the masses; the Socialists prevent where they can or paralyze where they cannot prevent, the action of the masses. The Communists start from the premise that the emancipation of the working class can only be achieved by the struggles of the workers themselves; the Socialists, on the other hand, teach that the emancipation of the workers will be achieved by parliamentary representatives. The Communists organize mass economic strikes by the workers themselves, mass picketing by the workers themselves, mass demonstrations by the workers themselves, mass defense by the workers themselves, mass political action by the workers themselves; the Socialists preach action of the parliamentarians in the name of the workers and condemn workers' mass action as interfering with the plans of the bourgeoisie.

From this we can conclude, that the more serious the Communists take the immediate struggles of the workers, the more successful will be their revolutionary leadership, the more effective will be the Communist challenge of the influence of social democracy over the workers.

THE immediate issue on which the I.W.O. is being built is the economic insecurity of the workers. To meet this issue the I.W.O. organizes mutual insurance and fights for social insurance. In the course of struggle for social insurance to replace the, at best inadequate, mutual insurance, effective revolutionary leadership can teach the members of the International Workers Order the political character of their problems. It can teach them the need of political struggle. It can show them the need and the meaning and the functions of a revolutionary party as the organizer and leader of the masses in their political struggle for emancipation.

Within these boundary lines, the International Workers Order, although really only a mutual benefit society, can develop tremendous class struggle activities with a revolutionizing effect on its membership. There is practically no limit to the degree of class consciousness which the I.W.O. can develop among its membership without, even for a moment, abandoning the premise that its members joined only for the purpose of securing aid in case of sickness, disability or death, and the premise that the membership can be activated only around this purpose.

Such activities will not estrange the backward workers from the Order. On the contrary, they learn to understand that the individual problem of help in case of need, the individual problem that made them join the Order to secure benefits, is really a class problem and requires political action for a final solution. They become class conscious. The backward workers develop into advanced workers.

The International Workers Order is a most important link in the chain of militant workers' organizations in America. It has a right to demand from all Communists energetic efforts to build it into a broad mass organization. Its very immediate purpose makes it possible to bring to it even the most backward workers. It is an organization that allows Communist leadership to drive its roots into the uncharted depths of the American working masses, where class consciousness has not yet penetrated. The building of the I.W.O. is, therefore, one of the most important tasks of the mass work of the Communist Party.

THE International Workers Order serves the workers as a proletarian mutual benefit society. It serves them as a mutual insurance organization. Since social help is withheld from the American worker, we ask him to help himself through collective efforts. The I.W.O. is our contribution to such a collective effort. It represents our effort to solve, by means of mutual insurance, the problems for the American worker by the non-existence of social insurance. That is really in itself a service to the whole working class, not only to the individual members of the Order. But it is not enough of a service. While we organize the workers within the I.W.O. to insure each other we still emphasize the right of the workers for social insurance. That is why the International Workers Order not only pays benefits to its members but it also organizes them, and, as far as possible, the workers as a whole, to fight for social insurance. This struggle for social insurance is directly connected with the purposes of the International Workers Order as a mutual insurance society. The struggle for social insurance, therefore, is not an extraneous issue for the members of the Order. We do not deceive the workers when we tell them that mutual insurance is the purpose of the Order. By leading our members into the struggle for social insurance we merely extend the conception of mutual help to the individual worker, to a conception of help to the whole working class.

Too often, our comrades in the non-party mass organizations are complaining of the hesitancy with which non-class conscious members in these organizations approach participation in the struggles of the workers. Much of this hesitancy is of our own making. It is caused by our not making any efforts to connect up the struggles into which we desire to lead the workers with the purposes for which these workers joined our organization. We desire to win the masses for membership in the International Workers Order because such membership supplies the economic security which is not supplied by society itself. In all activities, therefore, the Order must prove that this (to supply some measure of economic security to its members) and in the main, this only, is its concern. The Order must therefore lead its members in class struggles that develop directly out of the reasons that made the workers join the Order. The further development of such political activities beyond the scope of the Order must be the result of good leadership. For instance, when members of the Order because of well directed struggles for social insurance become Communists, it would be wrong for the Order itself to take on the functions of the Communist Party; such revolutionized members of the Order will then join the Communist Party. Or if members of the Order, because of well directed struggles for social insurance become convinced of the necessity of economic struggles, the I.W.O. surely cannot take on the functions of a militant labor union for the sake of such members; these members will be directed to join the revolutionary union.

The International Workers Order remains true to its original premise, an active proletarian mutual benefit society. The development of its members into militant trade unionists or into Communists thus becomes a natural result of a correct functioning of the I.W.O. as an active workers' mutual benefit society. It is necessary, for example, to show the members of the Order how working conditions and wages are determining factors in their health, in their continuous ability or disability to work and to earn a living, are factors in the soundness and efficiency of their proletarian mutual aid society. From this, revolutionary leadership can encourage the members of the Order to develop in these members an understanding of the need of improving wages and working conditions. From this it is easy to lead these workers to an understanding of the need of militant unions as instruments of struggle to achieve such improvements.

Many comrades have the idea—and through their consequent tactics have created in the masses the belief—that the Communists differ from the Socialists in that the Communists are primarily concerned with creating the revolution and consider unimportant the immediate improvement of the workers' conditions, while the Socialists are primarily concerned with the immediate improvement of the workers' conditions and consider unimportant the revolution.

This idea is false in theory and fatal in practice. Without a struggle for immediate improvements of the workers' conditions there can be no revolutionary struggle for power. The workers learn the necessity of struggle because of their immediate needs; and they learn the necessity and methods of revolutionary struggle in the struggles for their immediate needs. His immediate needs teach the worker the need of fight; the need of fight teaches him the need of organization; the use of the state power against the workers' organizations in their struggle for bread, for wages, for decent working conditions, teaches the workers the need of political struggles; the experience of these political struggles teach the workers that, after all, the problem is not how to keep the state power out of these struggles, but who controls the state power and on which side is that power used in the class struggle.

THIS, in the main, is the road of revolutionary development

The Place of the I.W.O. in the Revolutionary Movement

By MAX BEDACHT Mutual Help and the Role of International Workers Orders in the U. S.

THE International Workers Order serves the workers as a proletarian mutual benefit society. It serves them as a mutual insurance organization. Since social help is withheld from the American worker, we ask him to help himself through collective efforts. The I.W.O. is our contribution to such a collective effort. It represents our effort to solve, by means of mutual insurance, the problems for the American worker by the non-existence of social insurance. That is really in itself a service to the whole working class, not only to the individual members of the Order. But it is not enough of a service. While we organize the workers within the I.W.O. to insure each other we still emphasize the right of the workers for social insurance. That is why the International Workers Order not only pays benefits to its members but it also organizes them, and, as far as possible, the workers as a whole, to fight for social insurance. This struggle for social insurance is directly connected with the purposes of the International Workers Order as a mutual insurance society. The struggle for social insurance, therefore, is not an extraneous issue for the members of the Order. We do not deceive the workers when we tell them that mutual insurance is the purpose of the Order. By leading our members into the struggle for social insurance we merely extend the conception of mutual help to the individual worker, to a conception of help to the whole working class.

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