

# 250,000 TO FACE FASCISTS AT MAKALE

## 18th Anniversary of the Russian Revolution Points the Only Way Out of War and Fascism



These pictures show Socialism triumphant in the land of the Soviets while fascism bares its fangs in every capitalist country. (Left to right) one: The Red Army guards the fruits of the Revolution. Their pledge: "I promise to direct all my acts and all my thoughts to the great goal of the liberation of all workers"; two: One of the many beautiful entrances to Moscow's new subway; three: One of the thousands of food stores—the only ones in the world—where prices are continually being slashed; four: An unusual view of the Red Army in a celebration in the Red Square in Moscow.

### U. S. DEPUTIES DIRECT SCABS ON GULF DOCKS; TERROR IS RENEWED

#### 2 Negroes Slain in Effort to Break Unity of Negro and White—Boycott of Scab Cargo Is Ordered on Coast—New York Tieup Put Off

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1 (UP)—William J. Lewis, district president of the International Longshoremen's Association, served notice today that longshoremen will be instructed to refuse to work cargo on any ships from Gulf of Mexico ports, the Waterfront Employers' Association announced.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 1.—A new wave of armed terror was launched against striking longshoremen, members of the International Longshoremen's Association, today, as a counter-attack by shipowners on the declaration last week of a national boycott of the I. L. A. beginning Nov. 1, on scabbed ships from Gulf ports. Tear gas attacks, brutal clubbings and arrest of many I. L. A. leaders marked a day of strikebreaking violence along the Gulf.

United States Deputy marshals today openly directed strikebreaking efforts in this port. These federal agents supervised the unloading of the two Luckenbach steamships Mary D. Luckenbach and North Haven. The United States marshals hired the tugs, hired the scab crews and superintended the unloading of the scab freight. The crews of both ships refused to get up steam to work the winches, and stopped all work in sympathy with the strikers.

Meanwhile, in Gulfport, Mississippi, armed and deputized company guards assaulted picket lines with a tear gas attack, and clubbed pickets away from the docks. Sixty armed guards attacked the picket lines. One hundred and seventy-five men were arrested and taken to city hall after Sheriff O. L. Meador refused the use of the county jail for the purpose. Crowds milled around the city hall, including the strikers' families. The

### California Drives Ahead In Campaign

California took the honors yesterday. With the help mainly of Los Angeles, which went over its quota, the West Coast district sent \$242, more than half of the day's entire contributions, and went up from 79 to 95 per cent in the Daily Worker \$50,000 drive.

California is now ahead of Philadelphia, New York, Pittsburgh and Detroit Districts. None of these districts sent any noteworthy contributions yesterday. Philadelphia is still 94 per cent; New York and Pittsburgh have 93 per cent; and Detroit has 92 per cent. Cleveland was the only other district to forward a substantial sum—\$106. But it was not enough to get Cleveland anywhere against its main rivals, Chicago and Detroit. Cleveland is only at 66 per cent. In addition to being 24 per cent behind Detroit, it is 10 per cent behind Chicago.

### Terror Follows Attempt to Kill China Premier

#### Chiang Kai-shek Aide Near Death—Three Others Wounded

NANKING, China, Nov. 1.—Terror against all anti-imperialist groups stalked China today in the wake of an attempted assassination of Wang Ching Wei, pro-Japanese premier of China and aide of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Premier Wang was at death's door today following a mysterious attempt to assassinate him and three other members of the Kuomintang ruling clique.

Gathered in Nanking for a momentary meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang ruling clique, the officials had gathered in a group to be photographed when pistol shots were heard. One photographer of the official Kuomintang news agency, Kuomin, had opened fire at Wang Ching Wei. Other shots felled three more Nanking officials.

Those hit were: Teng Chun-Min, minister of railways and Wang's chief aide; Ching Chi, former head of the Judicial Yuan.

Kan Nai-Kuang, head of Chiang Kai-shek's political bureau; Chiang Kai-shek and other Nanking officials, near the scene of the shooting, were not hit. Cables from Tokyo express Japanese imperialism's regret over the shooting, declaring that the death of Premier Wang would result in serious consequences as Wang was looked to for the establishment of more submissive relations of China to Japan.

It is clear from the reports, according to observers, that a group of the Kuomintang, fearful that Premier Wang was ready to give more territorial concessions to Japan, decided on the desperate path of assassination.

The Sixth World Congress of the Young Communist International will be remembered as the historic congress which planned the complete reconstruction of both the structure and policies of the Young Communist League, placing special emphasis upon the burning necessity for organic unity with the Socialist youth, declared Gil Green, secretary of the Young Communist League of the United States at his first press conference since his arrival from abroad Wednesday.

### Roving Pickets Extend Tieup In Paterson

#### 2 Organizers Jailed at Mass Line—Vigorito Hailed by Strikers

By Louis Budenz  
PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 1.—A fast-moving picket line, from early morning on through the day, practically completed a shutdown of all plain goods shops here, on this second day of the general strike of 5,000 silk workers.

The Doherty Silk Mill in neighboring Clifton, closely guarded by police, remained the sole outstanding challenge to the union. Workers of that concern have assured union officials that they will walk out upon the appearance of a picket line.

Two scout cars, manned by six strikers each, proceeded rapidly all through the day from one section of the city to the other, observing shops which attempted to operate in any way. Reports instantly made at the union headquarters brought picket lines to recalcitrant shops and quickly closed them down.

Police automobiles and patrol wagons followed the moving picket lines in all parts of the city. Two patrol wagons and a squad of 20 police were called at noon to the Park Silk Co., 27 Market Street, and to S. Klein and Sons Silk Co., 53 McBride Street, where picket lines of more than 500 silk workers had assembled. These shops, known to the union as notoriously anti-union shops, were attempting to operate with limited forces.

The demonstration before the Klein concern had proceeded only a few minutes when Louis Valgo and Louis Hajjar, organizers for the silk workers, were placed under arrest.

### New Rochelle WPA Workers Strike; Demand Carfare

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Nov. 1.—Answered at the refusal of Buckley Bryan, Works Progress Administrator of Westchester County, to pay their carfare to the Bear Mountain project, more than 700 workers on that project struck today. The workers had only returned to work Monday after a two-week strike.

A committee representing the workers and officials of the Project Workers Union, formed during the recent strike, presented demands for transportation to Bryan when he arrived at the project this afternoon. When Bryan flatly refused to consider their demands, the men walked off and declared they would not return until their demands were granted.

Hall of the Trade Unions, a former Trust ballroom. Three American delegates, Claude Lightfoot, Helen Porter and Green served on the presidium of the Congress. One of the high-points of the Congress was a speech by Lyons, leader of an official delegation of Socialist youth from Spain, in which the decisions of the Congress were greeted as paving the way for the organic unity of the Young Communist League and the Young Communist League of Spain, Green said. Raymond Guyot, secretary of the Young Communist League of France was elected general secretary of

### Comintern Appeals For a United Fight On Fascism and War

#### Manifesto on Anniversary of Russian Revolution Urges the Formation of The Peoples' Anti-Fascist Front Against Capitalist Offensives

A moving appeal to oppressed humanity throughout the world was sounded yesterday by the Executive Committee of the Communist International on the occasion of the eighteenth anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

Contrasting the victorious march toward Socialism within the Soviet Union with the "fascist darkness" that is gathering throughout the capitalist world, the Communist International, with incisive, ringing phrases, calls for a "Peoples' Anti-Fascist Front against capitalist offensive, fascism and war."

The full text of the message follows:  
**TO ALL PROLETARIANS!  
TO ALL TOILERS!**  
Eighteen years ago when nations were drowning in blood and suffering the unspeakable horrors and misfortunes of war, the revolt of the working class of Russia pointed out a new road to exhausted humanity, the road to PEACE, SOCIALISM AND FREEDOM.

The voice of Lenin uttered the mighty call to all nations: "The Workers' and Peasants' government, created by the revolution of November 6 and 7, and based on the Soviets of workers, soldiers and peasants' deputies, proposes that all warring nations and their governments should start immediate negotiations for a just and democratic peace."

The peoples of Russia took the revolutionary way out of an imperialist war. This victory was won because the proletariat, led by the Party of Bolsheviks, was able to rally the toilers and lead them in the fight for the overthrow of capitalism, in the fight for the proletarian dictatorship. This was a victory for the INTERNATIONAL PROLETARIAT.

The guns that bombarded the Winter Palace of the Russian Tsars where the government of war, where the government of capitalists and landlords had taken refuge, aroused the masses of all countries. The outbreak of the revolutionary struggle of workers, peasants, sailors and soldiers who cursed the war, compelled the imperialist governments to put an end to the world slaughter.

Imperialism mobilized all the forces of reaction against the young proletarian republic. The gaunt hand of famine directed by the international bourgeoisie fastened itself on the throat of the Land of the Soviets. Mustering all their strength, the workers and peasants of the Land of the Soviets beat off the interventionists and White Guard hordes and set about the great work of building the new socialist society.

This was a victory for the INTERNATIONAL PROLETARIAT. The liberation of the workers from exploitation opened the way for the swift, growth of productive forces based on public ownership. Under the leadership of the great Stalin, the Soviet Union was transformed from a weak, backward country into a powerful, industrial socialist power. In the merciless fight against the class enemy who endeavored to frustrate the work of socialist construction, the proletariat of the U.S.S.R. achieved an all-around consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship. It created an invincible and glorious Red Army and armed it with the most modern technical equipment for the defense of the

### Tuesday's Elections

ON Tuesday millions of voters will go to the polls. The New Dealers are trying to use these elections to strengthen their position for 1936. The Republicans, on the other hand, are hoping to cash in on the growing dissatisfaction with the New Deal. The American people have a splendid opportunity to make the Republican and Democratic Humpty-Dumpties take a fall that they'll never forget. It's about time. A vote for any of the Democratic candidates means a vote for those policies which from C. W. A. to W. P. A. have meant a steady reduction in relief, have cut real wages, strengthened company unionism and played into the hands of the most reactionary Wall Street open-shoppers. The record of the Republicans, from Hoover down, likewise holds out no hope for the people. The Republicans are, in fact, taking the lead in moving toward fascism, and it is significant that in New York State William Randolph Hearst, usually a Democrat, is backing the Republican candidates. There is another factor that must be dealt with in this election: the growth of the forces of reaction, led by the Chamber of Commerce, Hearst and the American Liberty League, which are using both the Republican and Democratic Parties, including the New Deal government, which they criticize, in order to push their offensive on

### 3 Big Rallies To Mark Soviet Anniversary

#### Minor, Ford Will Speak Tomorrow—Amter on Monday

The three New York meetings in celebration of the eighteenth anniversary of the Russian Revolution which are to be held tomorrow and Monday, just a few days before election day, will be at the same time the last big rallies of the current election campaign of the Communist Party.

The speakers at the meetings, James W. Ford at St. Nicholas Palace, and Robert Minor at the Bronx Coliseum tomorrow, and I. Amter at Arcadia Hall in Brooklyn on Monday, will discuss the election issues and the program of the Communist Party in the light of the achievements of the Russian workers and farmers who are celebrating the final victory of Socialism in their country.

Minor, when interviewed yesterday on the anniversary of the Russian Revolution, said: "What is new, this year, in the workers' celebration of the anniversary of the Socialist revolution that conquered one-sixth of the earth eighteen years ago? Many things are new—the colossal advance of Socialism—something never before seen in the annals of man; the cause of labor and of the oppressed tremendous thing, that now the peoples of the world has in its possession, the biggest, the strongest imperialist state in all of Europe and in all of Asia. And, since heavy industry is the basis of modern military strength—those imperialist war-makers who are now baiting the U.S.S.R. from the east and the west, will discover that the working class and the oppressed national-

(Continued on Page 2)

### State Court Grants Allen New Trial In 'Rape' Frameup

Clyde Allen, Brooklyn Negro worker who was railroaded to 35 years in prison on a "rape" frame-up, was granted a new trial yesterday by the Appellate Division of the State Supreme Court, as a result of the vigorous mass and legal fight conducted in his behalf by the International Labor Defense. Allen has served over six months of his sentence.

The decision was hailed as a victory for mass pressure by Frank Griffin, Communist candidate for district attorney in Kings County, and a blow against the tactics of the present district attorney, William X. Geoghan, in railroadng workers to prison. Griffin called on Brooklyn voters to vote Geoghan out of office and elect a representative of the working class.

### Radio to Carry Description Of Moscow Nov. 7 Celebration

By Sender Garlin  
Special Correspondent of the Daily Worker  
MOSCOW, Nov. 1.—The Soviet "Graham McNamees" who will describe the Nov. 7th celebration from Red Square to millions of radio fans throughout the U.S.S.R. will include outstanding Soviet writers and poets, including S. Tretyakov, author of "A Chinese Testament" and the Broadway success "Roar China," S. Kiryanov, V. Inber and others. Additional broadcasts will be made from points where the columns of the Metro subway, consisting of young men and women born in the same year as the revolution, com-

### ETHIOPIAN TROOPS TAKE ITALIAN SITE AND GUNS; SANCTIONS BLOCKED

#### Frozen Credits Issue Semi-Official Catholic Press Backs Demand of Mussolini

GENEVA, Nov. 1.—The application of collective economic sanctions against Italy met its first important obstacle today when the Committee of Eighteen became deadlocked on the concrete issue of applying economic penalties without putting in peril the "frozen credits" of League members in Italy which total \$2,950,000.

The Committee heatedly discussed for four hours whether the boycott of Italian goods could be applied without heavy losses under the clearing agreements which many League members have with Italy. Rumania, Yugoslavia and Chile pointed out that under their clearing agreements, Italy owes them large sums which she is bound to pay in goods. Consequently, if they refuse to import Italian goods, they will lose their credit balance in Italy, which will hit the effectiveness of the boycott, because Italy could keep the credits as well as the goods.

It was decided to appoint a sub-committee on the problem.

### Seventeen States Feel Earthquake; Many Leave Helena

Earthquake shocks were felt in 17 American states and Eastern Canada yesterday morning, when a rock shelf slipped on the bed of the Atlantic Ocean or somewhere along the St. Lawrence River. The tremors were isolated but the shocks were severe enough to rout thousands of people from bed in panic.

The cities in the area which extended from the Canadian provinces to Washington in the south and Chicago in the west felt three or four distinct tremors which caused big buildings to sway and windows to break. No lives were reported lost as thousands ran into the streets when their furniture slid across floors, furnishings fell from the walls and quite a few old houses started to collapse. In Brooklyn, two houses on Sackett Street had to be shored up to prevent them from collapsing.

Thousands Leave Helena  
HELENA, Mont., Nov. 1.—Earthquakes rocked Helena and the adjacent area yesterday, climaxing hundreds of shocks that have devastated parts of the city in the past two weeks. Snow and sub-zero weather added to the suffering of the population and caused the deaths of two people.

### Sugar Debate Set for Today

(Daily Worker Michigan Bureau)  
DETROIT, Nov. 1.—An overflow meeting is expected tomorrow when Maurice Sugar, Labor candidate for the City Council, debates Upton Sinclair on the Epic Movement versus the Labor Party at the Naval Armory at 2 o'clock. The debate marks the final great rally here for Sugar before the elections on Tuesday. Judge Edward J. Jeffries, prominent progressive supporter of the Labor Party movement, will preside. With support for Sugar rolling up, and his victory becoming more certain, the reactionary interests in this city are obviously worried and are trying to interfere with labor's campaign for Sugar. Followers are reported visiting stores in several districts, demanding the removal of Sugar election campaign posters. Several distributors of Sugar literature have been arrested. The use of the Samson Public School for a Sugar meeting was denied a Negro workers' committee by the Board of Education on the grounds that Dr. O. H. Sweet who made the application for the meeting is a "Red," and that the combination of the words Negro and worker, "proves" that the proposed meeting was to be a Communist



# A. F. of L. Chiefs' Election Plans Hit Snag in Cleveland

## WORKERS' PARTIES URGE PEOPLE NOT TO VOTE FOR BURTON OR MILLER

### Federation Leaders in Quandary as Traditional 'Reward Friends and Punish Enemies' Stand Is Exposed in Mayoralty Balloting

By Sandor Voros  
(Daily Worker Ohio Bureau)

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 1.—The nomination of Harold H. Burton and Ray T. Miller for mayor of the City of Cleveland, left the conservative leaders of the Cleveland Federation of Labor in the unenviable position of trying to chart a course between the devil and the deep blue sea. The disastrous consequences of the traditional policy of the American Federation of Labor leadership have never been so manifest to the workers of Cleveland as in this mayoralty election.

The overwhelming defeat of Mayor Davis, who had been backed openly by more than 100 conservative leaders of organized labor in spite of his unsavory record in office, not only demonstrated the ineffectiveness of the policy of "punish our enemies and reward our friends," but left those very same leaders in a most embarrassing position.

If the backing of Mayor Davis as a "friend of labor" could not be accepted by the majority of workers even with the wildest stretch of imagination, how could they "reward their friend" now, with Burton and Miller left as their only choice?

It is a matter of public record that both Burton and Miller are openly backed by the big interests, the open shoppers, the union busting industrialists, by all elements hostile to the interests of labor and the common people of Cleveland.

Liberty League Blesses Both

The advantages of the two party system to the ruling class have been clearly demonstrated again. The Republican Burton and the Democratic Miller are equally acceptable to Frew Long, manager of the Associated Industries, "Cleveland No. 1 Strikebreaker," and the Chamber of Commerce. They are backing both.

Even more significant is the fact that both candidates are equally favored by the most conscious forces working towards fascism in United States—the American Liberty League.

Al Smith, head of the Liberty League, when in Cleveland, departed from his regular custom of keeping out of local politics by endorsing the candidacy of the deserving son, Ray T. Miller, the Democrat.

On the other hand, Harold H. Burton, the Republican, boasts among his campaign contributors—the list of whom by the way reads like a chapter from "Who's Who" in big finance—Eaton Hoyt II, the gentleman with the distinction of being one of the few members of the American Liberty League from Cleveland.

Record in Office Handicaps Both

To increase the difficulties of those who are trying to navigate with the compass of "reward our friends," both Miller and Burton had held office as Mayor previously and are both equally burdened by their record.

Space wouldn't permit us to go into detail. Let us quote briefly Leo Braverman, of the Electrical Workers' Union, writing in the current Cleveland Citizen, official organ of the Cleveland Federation of Labor under the heading: "Labor Does Not Forget":

"Briefly stated," writes Leo Braverman, "there is Ray T. Miller's labor record; as County Prosecutor his chief hobby was to harass organized labor and to institute lawsuits against them. Mayor he laid off one man. He cut our wages and gave city contracts to strikebreaking employers, giving these employers police protection, which you and I paid for, while our citizens walked the streets looking for a chance to work. With this record in mind, is there a union man or woman who can honestly say, 'I am for Ray T. Miller'?"

Unfortunately, after stating the question so clearly, Mr. Braverman comes to the conclusion that Burton should be supported to defeat Miller.

Let us look now at Burton's record. Limiting ourselves again to the labor record of the candidates, we find that Burton, as a member of the Ohio State Assembly

OPPOSED the transfer of House Bill No. 52, which would make yellow dog contracts illegal, from the Judiciary Committee to the Labor Committee, where it would have been sure of passing.

VOTED AGAINST the motion

College for Workers in OZARKS  
Total cost \$30 for 3 months  
Starts December 30  
Commonwealth College  
Mena, Ark  
DETROIT, Mich.

ABIG DANCE  
SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 3rd  
P. M.  
at 1345 E. Ferry Street  
near Russell  
COME AND HEAR  
SUGAR  
Speak at the door  
BENNETT DAILY WORKER  
Assoc. Section 1 Communist Party

## From California Prison to Nazi Dungeon

### TOM MOONEY (LEFT) SENDS MESSAGE OF SOLIDARITY TO ERNST THAELMANN



TOM MOONEY (LEFT) SENDS MESSAGE OF SOLIDARITY TO ERNST THAELMANN

## Wayne County WPA Workers Act for Strike

### Meeting Friday to Plan Action if Pay Rise Is Not Granted

(Daily Worker Michigan Bureau)

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 1.—A call to W. P. A. project workers in Wayne County to prepare for a strike shortly if demands for higher wages are not granted was issued today by the County Committee of W. P. A. Workers following refusal by H. L. Pierson, W. P. A. director, to grant demands presented yesterday.

Demands included an increase to \$72 a month minimum for all unskilled labor from the present rate of \$55.30 hours a week, prevailing rates for skilled labor, supplementary relief for large families, no discrimination and that there be no unnecessary traveling to jobs. Pierson only conceded that the workers have a right to organize, provided it was on their own time, but said he saw no grounds for an increase. Fifty-five dollars a month, he thought, was adequate for a family up to five, but disclaimed any jurisdiction over supplementary aid to larger families.

Pierson's claim that he is unable to grant increases was countered by the committee of the workers, who pointed to the recent order of Relief Administrator Harry L. Hopkins, providing for adjustments to increase wages. The W. P. A. director finally admitted that he had a right to grant increases up to 10 per cent, but saw no reason for it.

At a conference of representatives from many projects last night, it was pointed out that, as in other parts of the country, notably N. Y. City and Buffalo, N. Y., where strikes won pay raises, increases will be won if stronger organization brings greater pressure. The mass meeting of 600, held last Friday, was regarded as only a beginning and another mass meeting is scheduled for Friday, Nov. 9, when a strike date is likely to be set if increases are not granted by that time.

Meanwhile, workers on each project were asked for a committee of from five to ten to serve on a large Wayne County Committee of W. P. A. workers.

## Mooney Pays Tribute To Thaelmann's Fight

### America's Class War Victim Wishes He Were Free to Aid German Leader in Struggle Against 'Such Terrific Odds'

"There is nothing that I will not do to aid and further your immediate efforts to regain your freedom and restore you to the battle lines of the workers' struggles on the outside of the masters' dungeons," Tom Mooney wrote from his cell in the county jail in San Francisco to Ernst Thaelmann, in a letter made public yesterday.

Mooney's letter, a thrilling solidarity communication from a class-war prisoner in America to a class-war prisoner across the sea in Hitler's dungeon, was sent to Thaelmann in care of Anna Damon, acting national secretary of the International Labor Defense.

As Mooney conducts the latest phase of his battle for freedom in the California courts, supported by the working class of the United States and the world, his message to Thaelmann is:

"I wish that I had my liberty so that I could be of greater service to you in your present struggle against such terrific odds."

The full text of Mooney's letter to Thaelmann follows:

My Dear Comrade Thaelmann:

Your great struggle in behalf of the toilers of Germany and the entire world, has challenged the admiration of working classes of the entire universe. It commands and compels the respect of your class enemies. There is nothing that I might say in a single word that I could utter or a volume that I might write that would begin in any small measure to do you justice for the great sacrifice that you are making to the cause for which you are one of its most outraged victims.

"We Are Proud Brothers"

My heart goes out to you in full measure of devotion and beats in unison with yours. We are co-sufferers for the common cause on two different sides of the world. We are proud brothers in the cause of the proletariat. There is nothing that I will not do to aid and further your immediate efforts to regain your freedom and restore you to the battle lines of

## Armed Guards Face Jobless Tiff Miners

### Guns Meet Unemployed in Missouri March for Adequate Relief

POTOSI, Mo., Nov. 1.—More than 1,000 men, women and children were met here by sheriff's men, armed with shotguns and rifles, when they came to the court house to demand

Joe Morris, leader of the Tiff miners' strike, spoke to the demonstrators, who were denied the right to take their petition to authorities inside the court house. A telegram was sent by the workers to Relief Administrator Crossley demanding that an investigation be made of the relief situation and that all unemployed men and women be given immediate aid.

## Anti-War League Plans Meeting for Ethiopia in Paterson Tomorrow

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 1.—A protest meeting against the attack on Ethiopia will be held here Sunday evening in Oakley Hall, 211 Market Street, under the auspices of the American League Against War and Fascism.

Eleanor D. Brannan, secretary of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; Carlo Tresca, prominent Italian anti-fascist; A. Clayton Powell, minister of the Abyssinian Baptist Church, and Reverend B. C. Roberson, prominent Paterson clergyman, will speak.

measure of devotion and I join the rest of the working class throughout the world in sending you profound heart-felt thankful appreciation for what you have done and are continuing to do in your brave fight against a cold-blooded Master class.

I send you warmest personal regards and firm comradely proletarian greetings from this tomb of the living dead, I am yours with comradely affection.

TOM MOONEY  
31921

## DETROIT LABOR SPURS 'VOTE FOR SUGAR ONLY' ELECTION MOVEMENT

### Many Unions Take up Slogan—Communist Party Urges Electorate to Cast Ballot for Sugar Only in Race for 9 City Council Offices

(Daily Worker Michigan Bureau)

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 1.—A "vote-for-Sugar-only" movement is rapidly gaining momentum here as it becomes clearer that the big business interests of the city are popularizing candidates who they hope will push Sugar out of the nine places open for the Common Council on Nov. 5. Many locals of the building trades have already taken up the slogan for "A Plunker Vote for Sugar."

The Detroit Citizens League, known here as the front bay-window in politics for big business, has given endorsement to several candidates who came below Sugar, obviously, with the idea that many voters who will favor opposition candidates will include them among their nine votes. It is figured that the machine vote should be able to bring certain of them above Sugar.

## Racine Labor Stops All Work To Aid Strike

### One-Minute Stoppage Called in Sympathy with Auto Workers

(By Federated Press)

RACINE, Wis., Nov. 1.—More than 8,000 unionists stopped all work at 2 p.m. Tuesday for a single minute in shops and stores all over Racine to demonstrate sympathy with 500 strikers at the Walker Mfg. Co. plant, makers of auto parts.

Demanding that the boss policy of speedup, wage chiseling and constant maneuvering against the union in the shop must cease, the Walker strikers, organized in United Auto Workers Union No. 19,966, have been out four weeks. They will not return unless the closed shop is granted by the employer.

Recently they held 40 deputy sheriffs and police at bay for more than 36 hours, preventing removal of important patterns and dies until a special meeting of the local had given permission for the sheriff to go ahead. A court order had started the sheriff crashing through the picket lines.

"The banking and business interests of this city are greatly alarmed at the probability that Sugar will be in the Council, and are sparing no effort to defeat him. They are backing several people who they hope could out-bid Sugar's vote. They are slaking their hopes that many pro-Sugar voters will spread their nine votes among some of the demagogues who have been posing as friends of labor."

"EVERY VOTE CAST FOR OTHER CANDIDATES IS A VOTE TO DEFEAT SUGAR!"

"LABOR'S INTEREST NOW DEMANDS THAT ONLY ONE VOTE BE CAST—FOR SUGAR."

"Your ballot is just as valid with one vote for the Common Council as with nine votes. In this case if you work for a living the vote for Sugar will really be the only one that will count for you."

"Workers, professionals, small business people, Negro people, and all of you who suffer at the hands of the bankers and industrialists! Vote only for the candidate of the masses, Maurice Sugar, on November 5."

To Canvas City

A notable example of how big business hopes to trick labor out of a victory, is the endorsement of Robert Ewald, by the Detroit Citizens League. Ewald served on the Council before for a period of eight years and was as "regular" as any that served on it. Ewald is being made a new boy for a "labor candidate." Since the contest chiefly centers for the ninth place on the Council, the incumbents who polled the highest votes are campaigning for Ewald.

## Duluth to Hear Hathaway Talk At Nov. 6 Rally

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 1.—A meeting to celebrate the eighteenth anniversary of the victorious Russian Revolution will be held in Duluth next Wednesday, with Clarence Hathaway as the main speaker. A program of music, singing, recitations and skits has been arranged. A large crowd is expected to turn out to hear Hathaway.

Superior will hold its eighteenth anniversary meeting Nov. 10 at Vassa Temple. Nat Ross, district organizer of the Communist Party, will be the main speaker. A program similar to that shown in Duluth will be given in Superior.

## Newark Tailors Ask for Support Of Strike Demands

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 1.—An urgent appeal for support to the striking tailors of this city was made yesterday by the Journeymen Tailors Union, A. F. of L.

The strike called by the union on Friday, Oct. 12, affects all clothing and department stores. It is led by the workers' strike committee, assisted by Morris Goldkopf, president of Paterson Local 101 of the union, and a representative of the union's national office.

The demands of the strikers include the minimum wage scale of \$28 per week, a 10 per cent increase for those getting above \$28 and a reduction of work hours from 60 and 70 to 44.

More than 300 bushelmen answered the strike call of the union. Among the largest clothing stores paralyzed by the strike are Wallach Brothers, Crawford, Moe Levy, Howard and others.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 1.—Intensive preparations are being made by the striking employes of the American Raincoat Company, 10 South Hanover Street, to put a stop to the reported attempt of the owners to break the strike by sending work out of town.

Employees of the company have been on strike since Wednesday, Oct. 16 and are demanding a closed shop, time and a half for overtime and recognition of the shop committee, according to Miss Angelo Bambace and Mr. Kriender of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, which is leading the strike.

Although the shop is organized 100 per cent, the owners refuse to recognize the union and have refused to come to terms with the strikers.

## Coastwise Longshoremen Fight for Union Dock Stewards

### By PAUL CLINE

The action of Locals 1286 and 1346 of the International Longshoremen's Association in New York in voting for militant action to enforce their demands for a new agreement, and in going on record against handling Gulf "hot cargo" is of tremendous significance.

It shows that masses of New York longshoremen are definitely entering on the road blazed by the West Coast marine workers—the road of militant action and union solidarity.

This decision affects nearly 3,000 longshoremen and checkers working on eight coastwise lines.

Dock Stewards Is Basic Demand

The main demand, raised by the coastwise longshoremen and checkers in the negotiations for a new agreement, is for recognition of union dock stewards on each dock. The shipowners have balked at granting this strategic concession.

The workers have learned from their experiences of the past year that a dock steward system is the backbone of the union and is essential to the maintenance of decent job conditions. Last year the coastwise longshoremen were tricked into accepting an agreement without dock stewards. As a result the companies have been chiseling time on the men (working them before or after hours without pay), have discriminated against men who fought for their rights, and have, in dozens of ways, increased speed-up. The local union dele-

gates are not putting up a real fight against these conditions, and the longshoremen are convinced that a system of working stewards, elected by the men on each dock, would enable them to defend their rights.

No Compromise

It is likely that the shipowners will offer some compromises (especially in the form of wage increases to the checkers) in an effort to split the ranks of the workers, and get around the dock steward issue. It is the special task of the militant and progressive longshoremen to fight any move toward backing down on the demand for dock stewards.

The unanimous vote at the union meeting against any agreement without dock stewards shows that the men know what they want and are ready to fight for it. They know that the fight for dock stewards is basically a fight for decent working conditions, and for a stronger, more effective union.

Support for Gulf Strike

Taking seriously Ryan's promise last week to the Galveston longshoremen that "on Nov. 1 all longshoremen work in New York and other ports will stop on vessels from the Gulf," Locals 1286 and 1346 have voted not to handle "hot cargo."

This decision, if carried through, means a decisive blow against the union-smashing drive of the steamship companies on the Gulf. It means the realization of national

sweeping victory—and that in a period of weeks instead of months.

Seamen Back Up Longshoremen

The West Coast and East Coast longshoremen are not alone in backing up the Gulf strike. The seamen, breaking down past craft divisions and overcoming the resistance of reactionary officials, are also supporting the struggle.

The Pacific Coast District of the International Seamen's Union has voted for a complete boycott of Gulf shipping. In New York and Philadelphia I. S. U. locals have voted against shipment of "hot cargo."

Organize United Fruit

With the coastwise longshoremen moving into action, the time will be most opportune for the I. L. A. to hit out for 100 per cent unionization of the docks on the New York waterfront. This means first and foremost, tackling the organization of the United Fruit Company piers. The 500 longshoremen working on these piers are willing to line up with and fight for the I. L. A. An organization committee of rank and file workers has been active in getting the men to sign up with the I.L.A. and has appealed to the officials of the union, including Ryan, to start a unionization drive. The I. L. A. officials have promised action. The most favorable possible time for such action will be simultaneously with a walkout of the other coastwise men. The organ-

ization of the United Fruit Company, which has always fought unionism tooth and nail, would greatly strengthen the I. L. A. and its bargaining power, and would bring about practically 100 per cent unionization of all longshoremen on the New York waterfront.

Support for Struggle Is Growing

Any action taken by the coastwise longshoremen must be backed up at once by other sections of the maritime workers, and by the New York labor movement as a whole. The active support of the deep water longshoremen, whose agreement is also unsigned as yet, will be especially important. The teamsters and bargemen must swing their support to the fight.

Task of Militants

As this is being written, the decision of Locals 1286 and 1346, for walk-out action unless their demands are granted, still stands. But there is a grave danger of a last minute maneuver by Ryan and the top officials of the I. L. A. to sidetrack action by bureaucratically accepting compromise terms, or by resorting to arbitration.

The task of the progressive and militant longshoremen is to work with the utmost intensity for carrying out the timely decisions of Locals 1286 and 1346, and for involving the largest number of longshoremen through broad committees elected on each dock, in each local, in active leadership of the struggle.

## Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ORGANIZED 1891—INCORPORATED 1892

Main Office: 714-716 Seneca Ave., Ridgewood Sta., Brooklyn, N. Y.

50,000 Members

Total Assets on December 31, 1933: \$3,647,647.51

Benefits paid since existence:  
Sick and Death Benefit: \$18,500,000.00

Workers! Protect Your Families!  
In Case of Sickness, Accident or Death!

Death benefit according to the age at the time of initiation in one or both classes:  
CLASS A: 45 cents per month—Death Benefit \$200 at the age of 18 to \$170 at the age of 44.  
CLASS B: 50 cents per month—Death Benefit \$300 to \$250.

Parents may insure their children in case of death up to the age of 18. Death Benefit according to age \$75 to \$250.

Sick benefit paid from the sixth day of filing doctor's certificate, 99 and 112, respectively, per week for the first 26 weeks, half of the amount for another 26 weeks.  
Sick benefits for women, \$7.50 per week for 26 weeks, and \$4.50 for another 26 weeks.

For further information apply at the Main Office, Paul Stone, National Secretary, or to the Financial Secretaries of the Branches.

# Science in the Soviet Union Opens the Polar Regions to Man



The opening of the Far North by the Soviet Union is equalled only by the opening of the Western part of the United States," said the famous explorer and scientist, Vilhjalmur Stefansson, who is interviewed in the accompanying article. The pictures show some of the renowned Chelyuskin Expedition. Left to right: (1) The expedition celebrates Nov. 7, the anniversary of the Russian Revolution, just as if they were in the Red Square in Moscow. The map shows the new world opened by the Soviet exploration. In this circle is Professor Otto Schmidt, head of the expedition and first explorer to complete the Northern Sea Route in one season. (2) The Soviet flag flies over a new land. (3) Rehearsing for the Nov. 7 celebration at Camp Schmidt. (4) The weather wasn't always as friendly as this.

## Famous Correspondent Finds USSR 'Boiling with Activity'

### Describes Labor Scarcity in Thriving Land of Soviets

"The Soviet Union is on the way to becoming Europe's greatest economic power," writes Louis Fischer in *The Nation*. "The nations of the U.S.S.R. are full of loyalty, optimism, and unbounded confidence in a bright future."

Mr. Fischer had just completed a journey of 5,000 miles from Leningrad to Armenia and back to Moscow.

"The whole country boils with activity," Mr. Fischer continues. "During the last six weeks I visited eleven important cities, several smaller ones, like Nalchik, Dnepropetrovsk, and Yalta, and many villages and resorts. I traveled by train, automobile, steamer and airplane. I talked to hundreds of people in all walks of life and entered many homes, offices, and factories."

"Everywhere there is change and progress; nowhere stagnation or regression," Fischer goes on, contrasting what he saw this time with his observations on a previous journey over the same route. "More construction is going on today than in the pioneer upbuilding period of the first Five-Year Plan. Moreover, innumerable industrial units whose foundations were laid in that period or in 1933 or 1934 are beginning to produce. Among the enterprises which have been finished in 1935 or will be finished in the remaining months of this year are electric power stations with a capacity of 817,000 kilowatts, 41 mines with a capacity of 23,260,000 tons and, an immediate output, in 1935, of 5,770,000 tons (compared to the total Soviet coal production of 82,000,000 tons in 1934), 1,292 oil wells, of which more than half have already come in, 23 mammoth oil refineries and cracking plants, iron and steel mills which will increase the nation's potential output by 1,790,000 tons of pig iron (16,400,000 tons were actually produced in 1934), 2,200,000 tons of steel and 1,796,000 tons of rolled steel, several scores of large copper, zinc, aluminum, lead, nickel and manganese plants, which in some branches double the U.S.S.R.'s production, 3 mills with an output in 1935 of 16,690,000 meters of textiles and many smaller clothing factories, 2 factories producing 8,000,000 square meters of glass a year, 2 cement ovens producing 370,000 tons annually, sugar refineries, meat refrigerators, stock yards, 2 canning factories, already working, with a capacity of 25,300,000 cans and an output in 1935 of 7,000,000 cans, 2 plants opened in June capable of turning out 1,300 tons of dry milk a year, 1,740 kilometers of paved roads, 297 kilometers of new railroads, 1,990 kilometers of double tracking, 4 new railway bridges, 5,000 kilometers of track renewal and 528 kilometers of steam lines to be electrified, one plant at Nizhni Tagil producing 37,000 four-axle freight cars annually, a plant producing 50,000 tons of bridge work annually, a plant at Ufa to make 30,000 motors annually, the Lugansk works now able to produce 470 locomotives annually, dwellings with a floor space of 8,500,000 square meters, and 34 hotels. These are the "giants of 1935."

Fischer found that the most significant change in the cities was the greatly improved management of industrial units. "I collected data in many places on the reduced cost of production. Smooth plant operation is now common, whereas a year or two ago it was the exception."

Culture has entered the village, Fischer found. "Numerous villages now have seven- and even ten-year schools where before the revolution they had none. The village cinema and even theater are becoming customary. A village without a children's nursery is rare. More physicians and a large number of new though primitive hospitals serve rural areas. Expectant peasant mothers receive vacation with pay from the collective before and after childbirth."

In answer to the "famine" fables, Mr. Fischer writes: "This year's crop is excellent in the Ukraine it is twice the 1934 yield—and wheat is already being shipped to England and other nations from Black Sea ports."



"The Soviet Union will soon be the greatest economic power in Europe."—Louis Fischer in *The Nation*.

## Soviet Order Strikes Shackles from Women

By Grace Hutchins  
(Communist Candidate for Alderman, 3rd A. D., Manhattan)

One day in May, 1927 in the Ukraine, U.S.S.R., I listened to an argument between an old Russian peasant and a young woman worker on a collective farm—she maintaining that according to the established principle in the workers' republic, women must receive the same pay as men for the same work. But the old peasant kept on shouting:

"Women are cheaper."  
It developed during the argument that earnings on the collective farm were paid out on a piece-rate basis; women were working faster and better than the men and therefore were earning more. Hence, argued the old peasant, women's rate of pay should be kept down as it was before the Revolution!

It took time to change the habits and ideas of the older generation of men in relation to women. There is often a conflict in the Soviet peasant's family between the desires and ambitions of the girl as she grows up and the deeply embedded prejudices of the man, that woman's place is by the cradle and the kitchen stove. This conflict was frankly expressed in a Soviet film, shown in this country two years ago, entitled *Woman's World*, where the girl fights her way through the men's opposition, to become a tractor driver and a skilled machinist.

It takes time also for an entire generation of women to learn skilled trades, to become physicians, aviators, machinists, engineers. Even the Soviet Union cannot crowd more than a hundred years in ten.

Amazing Record  
But since that incident eight years ago, the curve of women's progress in the Soviet Union has climbed steadily until now it registers in figures that would have seemed incredible then. These figures are of

### WHY DOESN'T HEARST PRINT THIS?



On the beach at Sochi. Every Soviet worker gets at least two weeks' vacation with pay. When an American worker is told to go on a vacation, it means he's dead.

## Conquest of Arctic Hailed by Stefansson

'AN HISTORIC ACHIEVEMENT OF SOVIETS'

By David Ramsey  
"The Opening of the Far North by the Soviet Union is equalled in history only by the opening of the Western part of the United States," Vilhjalmur Stefansson, famous Polar explorer and scientist, declared in an exclusive interview with the *Daily Worker*. This tribute to the work of Soviet science and industry in the North comes from a man who is considered one of the foremost explorers and scientific geographers in the world. He has led many expeditions to the Arctic and published many works on his findings and observations.

**Soviet Science Praised**  
In the spring of 1934, just after the heroic rescue of the Chelyuskin expedition had thrilled the entire world and focussed attention upon the remarkable work being accomplished in the Soviet North, two leaders of the expedition, Professors Schmidt and Ushakov, were given a reception by the Explorers Club in New York. At this reception Mr. Stefansson questioned many leading American scientists. They all agreed, he said, that the collective work of the Soviet scientists and workers in the Arctic was unquestionably superior to the efforts of the rest of the world.

"And if that was true two years ago," Mr. Stefansson continued, "it is certainly far more apparent now. The Soviet work in the Arctic has increased so fast that by comparison the rest of the world is standing still in many respects. For the first time a government and a people have made a planned attack on the Polar Regions."

**Frozen Waste Fable Explored**  
"What about the popular notion that the Far North is merely a frozen waste of no use to mankind?" Mr. Stefansson was asked. The explorer replied: "The wise policies of the Soviet government will eventually enable people to live and utilize the Arctic just as they do more temperate countries," he declared.

To illustrate this point, Mr. Stefansson spoke of the new Soviet government was utilizing the peculiar geographic conditions of the Soviet North. Unlike the northern regions of our own continent where there is but one river flowing from Canada to the Arctic Sea, there are many great rivers like the Lena, the Yenisei, the Ob and others which empty into the Polar Seas.

"There are no looms or machines employed in industry which our women have not learned to operate. Soviet women have taken up in good earnest the task of fulfilling Stalin's slogan—'To master technique,' and have during the last few years raised the standard of their industrial qualification."

**A Dream of Centuries**  
This raised the problem of establishing a Northern Sea Route from Murmansk and Archangel in the White Sea to Vladivostok, to connect the towns and settlements on the North flowing rivers and laid the basis for the economic development of the most remote regions of the Soviet North.

Such a route had been the dream of explorers for centuries. It had taken Amundsen three seasons, from 1918 to 1920, to negotiate the northern passage between Europe and Asia. But in 1932 Professor Otto Schmidt, head of the Department of the Northern Sea Route, for the first time completed the passage in one season in the ice-breaker *Sibiriacov*. And this year, for the first time in history, four ordinary freighters carrying commercial cargoes made the journey safely through the Polar Seas, two going from west to east, and the others from east to west.

The Northern Sea Route has great economic possibilities, Mr. Stefansson pointed out. It is the shortest route from Europe to the Far East. Instead of sending ships from Leningrad down the coast of Europe and then through the Suez Canal to Vladivostok, the Soviet Union can now send them through the recently constructed White Sea Canal and then along the Northern Sea Route to the Soviet regions in the Pacific.

**Eases Trans-Siberian Traffic**  
From Igarka, for example, a newly built port on the Yenisei River mouth, lumber is shipped to England and other European countries, and in return the boats bring back machinery, food supplies and the like. It will be possible, Mr. Stefansson believes, to lighten the

## 'I Am Convinced Soviet Shows The Way Out,' Says Mrs. Berger



Construction everywhere in the Soviet Union. Jobs for everyone. And not enough workers to fill all the jobs.

## Oppressed Nationalities See U.S.S.R. as a Beacon

By Cyril Briggs

Two contrasting worlds, two opposing systems! In the Soviet Union, the liberation of the formerly oppressed nationalities. In capitalist America, the innocent Scottsboro Negro defendants for four years in the shadow of the electric chair; heroic Angelo Herndon sent to a virtual death sentence on the Georgia chain gang for

leading a successful demonstration of unemployed Negro and white workers for relief; lynching and Jim-crow oppression on the increase.

In the Soviet Union, the great Russian masses and the members of the emancipated nationalities together building Socialism, overthrowing the age-old enemies of mankind: poverty and hunger. In the capitalist world, the democratic rights of the toilers trampled under foot, race hatred openly propagated by the Nazi rulers of Germany, an economy of hunger and sacrifice (in the interest of saving dying capitalism) impudently preached by Hitler and Mussolini; the desperate resort to Fascist terror and suppression by a decaying and doomed class.

It is no accident that only in the Soviet Union has the national question been solved in the interest of the formerly oppressed nationalities. Under capitalism a small minority of bankers and landlords has the right to plunder and exploit the vast majority of the population. Capitalism must divide its victims in order to survive. This it has done with great success in the past, by fostering race and national hatreds, by spreading shameful slanders against the Negro people, for example. This maneuver it finds increasingly difficult today with the growing radicalization of the toiling masses and the increasing influence of the Communist parties.

The white toilers cannot achieve social emancipation, cannot overthrow their exploiters, without a complete break with capitalism. This is also true of the Negro and colonial peoples. They cannot achieve liberation from national oppression until they recognize in imperialism their relentless enemy and break with all its agents within their own ranks, at the same time allying themselves with the great world-wide anti-imperialist movement.

### The Right to Secede

The teachings of Lenin, leader of the October Revolution and teacher of the world proletariat, of the right of oppressed nationalities to self-determination, even up to the point of secession, has become a living reality in the Land of the Soviets. The belief and hope of the imperialists that extension of this right would lead to the splitting up of the Soviet Union into small, fragmentary and impotent states, easy prey for imperialism, have been shattered by the iron unity achieved by the Russian Communist Party and races of the Soviet Union.

Lenin pointed out that the aim of Socialism was not to promote national divisions among mankind, but rather to knit the various races and nationalities together. This could only be done, however, by first freeing the oppressed nationalities and thereby breaking their natural distrust of the members of the former oppressing nationalities.

### IS THIS A HOLLYWOOD STAR AT HOME?



A Soviet factory worker, needing a rest, has been sent to this beautiful rest house for two weeks—all expenses paid. How many workers in the United States are sent to Florida every year?

## Widow of Noted Socialist Finds a New Faith in Humanity

By META BERGER

(Mrs. Victor Berger, prominent American Socialist and widow of one of the founders of the Socialist Party in the United States, recently returned from an extended visit to the Soviet Union. The following excerpts are from an article that she wrote upon her return for the magazine *'Soviet Russia Today'*. Mrs. Berger is to start soon on a lecture tour, under the auspices of the Socialist Party, on her trip to the Soviet Union.)

I went to Russia hating dictatorships and loving democracy. I went, remembering that my husband's comrades had been put in jail and my husband, himself, had been put on the proscribed list. I went, soft from the luxuries of American civilization—bathrooms, good food, pure water, comfortable dwelling places. I went to Russia a pacifist, believing in disarmament, fearing and hating war as one would who had suffered from opposing it in war-time.

I have come home from Russia hating bloodshed and tyranny and cleanliness still, enjoying comfort and home full of respect and admiration for the Russian system and full of affection and esteem for the Russian people.

I am convinced that the Russians have shown the world the way out. They have paid a big price for their achievements and their hopes. They have suffered hunger and terror and death. But they have won a future such as all other peoples must envy. The Russians are salvaging civilization for their children.

Many of my comrades in America believe that they bought their salvation too dearly. I do not claim to know if there was an easier, softer way to their collective and socialist system. I hope with all my heart that revolution is not the only method of achieving peace and bread and life for the masses of people. But I am humbled by what I have seen in Russia—even though it is not all good and it is far from finished.

There are special privileges in Russia, but they are the rewards of achievement. Those who render distinguished service in the factory, on the farm, in the hospital, are given reserved seats at the opera, honorable mention in the newspapers, slightly higher wages, special travel privileges, sometimes an automobile and its upkeep. Their children do not inherit these privileges—they must earn them. The members of the Communist Party are subject to the severest discipline and the propaganda they give the children of the schools to teach these children how to hold their own strictly to account—a propaganda which will prolong and perpetuate the discipline.

My visit to Russia has renewed my faith in the capacities of human beings, their purposes and their mighty efforts in fine and intelligent projects which they can promote collectively. It has given me faith in the ultimate possibilities of democracy based upon a new education.

Fascism places the toiling farmers in a state of unprecedented servitude to the trusts and the fascist state machinery, and promotes the exploitation of the great masses of the farmers by the big capitalists, the bosses and monopolists.

### Celebration Date Set by New Calendar

The Soviet Revolution is referred to in these pages sometimes as the October and sometimes as the November Revolution. According to the old Russian calendar, no longer in use, our Nov. 7 corresponds to Oct. 25.

# Rising Prosperity in Soviet Union Contrasts Sharply With Growing Misery of American Toilers, Says Browder

## Dnieper Dam vs. Boulder Dam Example Of Differences Between Two Worlds, States Secretary of Communist Party

### LENIN-STALIN PATHLEADS ALL TO BETTER LIFE U.S.S.R. SHOWS WAY

#### Capitalism Is Bringing War and Destruction, Leader Explains

By Earl Browder  
General Secretary of the Communist Party

(From a report on the Seventh World Congress of the Communist International, delivered at Madison Square Garden, New York City, Oct. 3.)

Let us remind ourselves of merely a few features of the rise of Socialism in comparison with the decline of our country.

Since 1928 the number of workers employed in the United States has declined at least ten million and the sum total of wages has dropped by more than half. In the Soviet Union the number of workers has doubled, and the sum total of wages has been multiplied by five. In the United States, where the need is greatest, social insurance is still only a vague aspiration, while in the Soviet Union, where unemployment is unknown, the social insurance funds have been multiplied seven-fold and run into many billions of rubles. In the United States industrial production dropped from 60 to 80 per cent, while in the Soviet Union, it increased five-fold. In the United States the mass of farmers have been thrown into poverty, and a large part of them escape starvation only by the government paying them for destroying their crops, while in the Soviet Union, collectivized agriculture is bringing socialist prosperity and culture to the whole country-side. In the United States, millions of the population are moving from their homes into cellars and shacks. In the Soviet Union, they are moving from cellars and shacks into great, modern apartment houses. In the United States, thousands of schools are being closed and millions of children denied education. In the Soviet Union, thousands of new schools are being opened, the number of pupils has risen to five million, the number of teachers already reached 800,000, while the secondary schools have been multiplied by ten and 1,300,000 workers' children are studying in the colleges and universities. In the United States, more than ten million workers have been thrown out of the factories and denied all employment, while in the Soviet Union one and a half million former workers and workers' children occupy positions as factory managers, judges, lawyers, teachers, scientists, and so on.

Are not these facts alone enough to prove beyond all question that the program of Lenin and Stalin, of socialism alone leads humanity to a new and higher life, while capitalism, even in the country where it accumulates half the wealth of the world, is leading humanity to destruction?

**Boulder Dam vs. Dnieper Dam**

Let us draw a different kind of comparison. A few days ago we read in the newspapers the speech of President Roosevelt at Boulder Dam. The President praised the great technical achievement, the flower of capitalist achievement, which had finally been finished after ten years work. What benefits could he point out which the great Boulder Dam had brought to the people? In spite of his best efforts he could speak only of jobs for four thousand men in building it, a possible influence of forcing some lower prices from the power trust for the consumers of electric current, and the providing of water-control for the Imperial Valley, which would save from destruction by natural forces some of the crops for later destruction by the government itself to avoid over-production. He was silent about the fact that every technical achievement in America, be it Boulder Dam or a new machine in the factory, is swelling the army of the starving unemployed, cutting the wages of the employed workers, and rendering even more inextinguishable the catastrophe in which our country is involved.

Compare this with the Soviet Union. There whole new great, industrial cities are rising up in a few months time around the great Dnieper Dam power station, around Magnitostroy, around Kuznetstroy and so on. Every day great new giant factories are opening and begin to pour their stream of commodities out to an eagerly awaiting Socialist market. There every new technical and constructional achievement is immediately reflected in better wages, more and better food, more schools, more universities, more newspapers, more theatres, more libraries, for the whole of the toiling mass of the people. There can be no doubt that in the United States we have a much higher development of technical efficiency, that in the Soviet Union they are still relatively backward in a technical sense compared to us, and yet over there they are rising out of poverty to a general well-being for all, while here we are sinking into a swamp of misery that seems to be created by the very wealth of the country.

The cause of this enormous difference in the direction of development between these two countries is simple. It is merely that in the U. S. all our great productive forces, all our gigantic accumulations of wealth, are the private property of a little handful of monopolist capitalists, who are the masters of the country and its government, while in the Soviet Union, relatively poor as they are, the country and all its productive forces are the common property of the people, the workers and the peasants, the toilers of the country. In the United States we have capitalism. In the Soviet Union they have established Socialism.

### "SOCIALISM IN THE U.S.S.R.—BARBARISM UNDER FASCISM"



Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party, driving home his points in a stirring report on the Seventh World Congress, before an audience that packs Madison Square Garden to the doors.

## Workers Have a Land SOVIET UNION IS CITADEL IN THEIR FIGHT Unite in Its Defense!

By A. B. Magli

"The workingmen have no country," said Karl Marx and Frederick Engels in the Communist Manifesto which they wrote in 1847.

In these simple words they expressed the international character of the working class struggle. The workingmen have no country because their native lands have been stolen from them, usurped by the capitalist rulers. Their country lies in the future—in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Socialist society. The struggle for this aim is international; in place of the national conflicts and wars which capitalism creates, there is the international solidarity of the workers and all the oppressed in the common fight for the common goal.

Today the slogan of Marx and Engels is no longer entirely true. Today the international character of the working class struggle finds expression in the fact that the workers and oppressed masses of the world do have a country, the land where Socialism has already conquered, the Soviet Union. In this country there are being realized the common aims of the working class in all countries; and in struggle in all countries; and in turn, the Soviet Union, by its very existence and activities, is helping to achieve these aims in all other lands.

### Reliance of USSR On Working Class, Cited by Stalin

What the United States of Washington and Jefferson and the France of Danton and Robespierre were for the bourgeois revolution, the Soviet Union is today for the proletarian revolution. In an article in 1927 on "The International Character of the October Revolution" J. Stalin, general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, wrote:

"Just as at one time Paris was the place of refuge and school for the revolutionary representatives of the rising bourgeoisie, so today Moscow is the refuge and the school for the revolutionary representatives of the rising proletariat. Hatred against the Jacobins did not save feudalism from disaster. There cannot be the least doubt that hatred against the Bolsheviks will not save capitalism from its inevitable ruin."

And just as the patriots of '78 were denounced by the Tories as traitors and preachers of "anarchy," so the Tory Hearsts of today shriek "treason" and "Bolshevism" at all those who stand for progress.

**American Roots**

Internationalism, far from being a contraption of Moscow, as the Hearsts and Father Coughlins insist, has sturdy American roots. Ten years before Marx and Engels wrote their Communist Manifesto, William Lloyd Garrison, one of the greatest and most courageous fighters against slavery, selected as the motto for his magazine, The Liberator: "Our country is the world, our countrymen all mankind."

The internationalism of early revolutionary America also manifested itself in the warm support which the French Revolution received in this country. In fact, the term Jacobin (the name of the French revolutionary party) came to be used by the reactionaries in this country, led by Alexander Hamilton, precisely in the same way as Bolshevik and Red are today.

And Thomas Jefferson and his followers—the same Jefferson whom Hearst hypocritically embraces—were denounced by one American Tory for spreading "the atheistical, anarchical, and in other respects, innumerable principles of the French Revolution."

Thus, just as the most progressive

## No Uncertainty Haunts People In Soviet Union

### Toilers Are Protected in All Emergencies by Social Insurance

By Harry Raymond

Life, liberty and pursuit of happiness flourishes today in the Union of Socialist Republics. Like a varicolored flower the new life ushered in by the Bolshevik revolution eighteen years ago blooms vivaciously and free.

In order to thoroughly understand the majestic human meaning of the great upheaval of 1917, which made the Russian toiler master of his own life, knowledge of many phases of the revolution is necessary. But one fact alone proves the superiority of the Soviet system: the U. S. S. R. is a country where every worker is protected by adequate social insurance.

Immediately after the Soviet Government took power it tackled the task of ending unemployment. The eight-hour day was decreed in every branch of industry. In the mines and dangerous industries the six-hour day was established. This was quite a contrast to the nine and twelve-hour day which existed during the rule of the Czar. And today, following a decree of 1927, seven hours is the maximum working day in the Soviet Union. All these reductions in hours have been accompanied by increases in wages.

**More Rest Days**

The policy of cutting hours without reductions put a definite end to unemployment in 1929. Today the Soviet worker has a rest day after each five working days.

Since unemployment was abolished, expenditures for social insurance turned more sharply in the direction of medical aid, old age pensions, health resorts, sanatoria, medical diet kitchens and children's institutions.

The social insurance budget of the U. S. S. R., which was 1,327,100,000 rubles in 1929, was increased in 1934 to 5,700,000,000 rubles, and the dues for the insurance are paid exclusively by the industries employing the workers.

Working men reaching the age of 60 and women reaching the age of 15 are entitled to old age pensions for life regardless of their conditions of health.

**Heroes of Labor**

Special pensions have been established for heroes of labor, those who have rendered special productive, scientific, cultural and revolutionary services.

"Work in the U. S. S. R. is being transformed from the dishonoring, heavy burden it was considered formerly into a matter of honor, of glory, of prowess and pride," said Stalin.

And this principle applies especially to the woman's place in the Soviet Union.

**The Old Code**

Under the Czar the woman was placed in a defenseless position of downright slavery and degradation. "A wife is bound to obey her husband in all things and in no wise to be insubordinate to his authority," said section 107 of the Czar's civil code.

Nekrasov, the poet, said of the Russian peasant woman:

"Oh, thou Russian fate,  
Oh, the fate of woman!  
Can a harder be found?  
Small wonder that thou fadest  
untimely."

But today new poems are being written about the woman emancipated, about the wife who enjoys the same rights as her husband does.

"We have literally razed to the ground all the foul laws regarding the inequality of women, the obstacles of divorce, the odious formalities connected with it, the refusal to recognize children born out of wedlock, and so on, these laws the survival of which is still often to be found in all civilized countries," declared Lenin. "We have a right a thousand times over to be proud of our achievements in this field."

As a member of the socialist society, with equal rights to those of a man, the woman not only receives equal pay for equal work, but is given an equal opportunity to participate in collective production by the following measures:

1. Laws for protection of women workers.
2. Adoption of women's labor to the requirements of the female constitution.
3. Extension of institutions for the care and protection of children.

## Firm Soviet Peace Policy Dates Back to First Days Of the Russian Revolution

### U.S.S.R. BANNED IMPERIALIST CLAIMS FOR DISARMAMENT Never Coveted Inch of Foreign Soil—Ready to Defend Own Land

By Theodore Repard

The Soviet Union has since its very birth fought for peace, sacrificed for peace and organized for peace.



KLEMENTAI VOROSHILOV

## Anna Damon, I.L.D. Leader, Hails Soviets

### A Shining Example to Rest of the World, She Declares

By Anna Damon  
Acting National Secretary, I.L.D.

Eighteen years ago, when the Russian workers and peasants overthrew the Tsar and his whole blood-stained regime, one of their first acts was the liberation of tens of thousands of political prisoners and exiles.

The news was flashed to the frozen wastelands of Siberia, to the dark dungeons throughout the land—that by a single act of class justice—working class justice—tens of thousands of fighters for freedom were free once more to take their places in the ranks of the toiling masses building their own future.

This aspect of the victorious revolution is of special significance to the friends of labor defense today. Rapidly advancing fascism in the United States, is sweeping in its wake an ever increasing number of political prisoners. In October, 1935, there are 80 per cent more long-term political prisoners in the jails and penitentiaries of the United States than there were at the same time last year. Sentences are more savage. Treatment behind the bars is more oppressive and cruel. Political prisoners are not recognized. No special privileges are granted them, only special persecution.

**Dungeons of Fascism**

In Germany, Italy, Cuba, Spain, China the dungeons of oppression are filled with thousands of antifascists and other class fighters, who depend on those outside to fight for their freedom, to help make life in prison more bearable for them.

The International Labor Defense halls the 18th anniversary of the Soviet Union, as the glorious victory of the Russian workers and farmers, and as a shining example to the rest of the world—of the true meaning of justice and freedom.

There are no Tom Mooneys, Angelo Herndons, Scottaboro Boys, Gallup miners, Thaelmanns in the Soviet Union—because the forces that in the capitalist countries meet with bloodshed and terror the demand of the toilers for the right to organize, the right to demand bread, the right to live, the right to freedom of thought, have been swept out of power in Russia, now the Land of the Soviets.

And more than that. There are no courts presided over by corrupted grafters, willing tools in the hands of capitalist masters. Courts in the Soviet Union are composed of workers and farmers—men and women elected by their fellow workers to sit in judgment on their fellow men. Class justice—openly and clearly working class justice—administered by the people, of the people and for the people of the Soviet Union.

The I. L. D. on this historic occasion pledges intensified activity, developing broad united action of all the toilers against fascism and war and in behalf of the victims of class justice in America—greater and more powerful efforts than ever before to free Mooney, Billings, McNamara, Angelo Herndon, the Scottaboro Boys, the Gallup miners, Sacramento prisoners, Ernest Thaelmann, the Rueggs, and all class war prisoners.

### U.S.S.R. BANNED IMPERIALIST CLAIMS FOR DISARMAMENT

Never Coveted Inch of Foreign Soil—Ready to Defend Own Land

By Theodore Repard

The Soviet Union has since its very birth fought for peace, sacrificed for peace and organized for peace.

Just one day after the Bolsheviks came into power, after three years of savage, systematic slaughter, it issued its first proclamation to the people of the whole world—a proclamation calling for a just and democratic peace. It was Lenin himself who wrote these historic words, broadcast on November 8, 1917:

"The Workers' and Peasants' Government, created by the revolution of November 8th and 9th and basing itself on the Soviets of workers', soldiers' and peasants' deputies, proposes to all belligerent nations and their governments to start immediate negotiations for a just and democratic peace."

**Deaf Ears**

That was plain enough. But the proclamation fell on deaf ears. The world catastrophe continued for a little more than a year after November 8, 1917. And when the "peace" was finally concluded at Versailles it was far from a just and democratic peace. It was a robber peace which set the stage for new wars, for Hitler and Mussolini.

In 1917, the young Soviet regime had to fight its way to peace. Old Russia's allies, England, France and the United States, gave financial and military assistance to the "interventionists," to counter-revolution. Even Germany, which had the most to gain from a separate peace with the Soviets at the time, treated the new regime shamefully. When the Soviet ministers came to talk peace terms, they were forced to enter the German trenches—blindfolded!

**Brest-Litovsk**

Thus started the peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk. The Germans dealt only in ultimatums. At that time, they still considered themselves conquerors. Their terms were very harsh, demanding the Ukraine as a peace with the Central Powers in 1917 meant to sacrifice one of the richest regions of all Russia.

Lenin knew that the Soviets need peace above everything. He was ready to pay the price for the chance of building socialism in Dark Russia. As a matter of fact, there were three viewpoints. Lenin was for peace at the price set down by the Germans. Trotsky raised the slogan of "No war but no peace."

A third group, led by Bukharin, was for brazenly ending negotiations and declaring a "revolutionary war" against Germany.

Lenin finally prevailed, but not until a serious crisis had been reached. He realized that the realities of the situation, the weakness of the young Soviets, the impoverishment of the country after three disastrous years of war, demanded peace if the Bolsheviks were to get the opportunity of rescuing the country. Under the circumstances, the empty "revolutionary" phrasemongering of the opposition was more than dangerous—it was almost suicidal.

That was the first and the greatest sacrifice made by the Soviet Union for peace.

Sometimes it is skeptically asked why it is that the Soviet Union fights for peace, with the added suggestion that its words can be no more trusted than those of imperialist diplomats.

**Not Limited to Words**

Friends of the Soviet Union need not limit themselves to verbal explanations to prove their point. The Soviet Union has never limited itself to words.

On June 26, 1919, Leo M. Karakhan communicated with the Persian government—without any negotiations or demands for compensation—the following decisions:

1. All Persian debts to the Czarist Government were annulled;
2. Russian interference in Persian income from customs, post and telegraph was at an end;
3. All Russian official and private concessions in Persia were void;

4. The Russian Bank in Persia with all its inventory, branches, land, etc. was declared the property of the Persian people;

5. All roads, electric stations, port equipment, railway lines, etc. built and owned by Russia, were transferred to the Persian nation;

6. Special privileges for Russia declared outlawed.

No bargaining! No hypocrisy! And this was voluntarily proposed by the Bolshevik successors of a regime which had for years used Persia as a helpless pawn in its eastern imperialist ventures!

**Collective Peace**

Since that first historic "Peace Proclamation" of November 8, 1917, the Soviet Union has tried to maintain world peace by practical measures, summarized in the phrase, "the collective organization of peace."

These measures have taken four forms: (1) disarmament, (2) neutrality pacts, (3) non-aggression pacts, and (4) mutual assistance pacts.

Maxim Litvinoff has written that between 1918 and 1921—when Lenin still lived—the Soviet Union made no less than twenty disarmament proposals to different powers. After that, another attempt was made at the Genoa Conference in April 1922.

**Shocking the Diplomats**

On November 30, 1927, Litvinoff literally rocked the League of Nations to its foundations by proposing complete and immediate disarmament. The diplomats of imperialism considered him very thoughtless and uncouth. In making his proposal, Litvinoff stated that "the Soviet Government demonstrates before the whole world its will to peace among nations and makes clear the real aspirations and true desires of the capitalist states in regard to disarmament." Again it was rejected. Litvinoff had certainly achieved his aim!

The neutrality treaties, since the first signed with Turkey in 1925, provide that, if either of the two countries is attacked, "despite its peaceful attitude," then the other "shall observe neutrality for the whole duration of the conflict."

A step further was taken in the non-aggression pacts, which have been signed by nine nations to date, providing for the signatories "to refrain from any act of aggression against each other."

Finally in May, 1935, the Soviet Union signed two mutual assistance pacts—with France and Czechoslovakia—which provide that in case either country suffers unprovoked attack, the other will render assistance and support. By this means the Soviet succeeded in uniting countries which support peace—even if temporarily—in a defensive pact against the instigators of war.

The Soviet Union has fought all attempts to dismember Ethiopia or to surrender her to Italian fascism. Long before the question came up, Litvinoff charged Italy with being the aggressor. In this way, he forced the other delegates to take a stand on the matter under the pressure of "their own" masses. This is what he said on September 5:

"We are faced by the direct threat of impending military operations between two members of the League, by a threat of aggression, which is not only not denied, but, on the contrary, confirmed by the representative of Italy himself."

Secondly, he exposed Italy's attempt to get the League powers to take the same hands-off attitude to the fascist aggression as was done when Japan invaded Manchuria. Litvinoff stated:

"It is true that he [Baron Pompeo Aloisi, Italian spokesman] has no proposals, but the purpose of his statement amounts to an invitation to the Council to declare its disinterestedness in the conflict, its indifference, and to pass it by, sanctioning the freedom of action which he requires for his government. . . ."

**Defends Ethiopia**

Thirdly, Litvinoff squarely announced that the Soviet Union would fight all maneuvers to partition Ethiopia. He stated on September 14th:

"The Soviet Union is in principle opposed to the system of colonies, to the politics of spheres of influence, to anything pertaining to imperialist aims."

The Soviet peace policy is clear. As Ambassador Trotsky once declared in Chicago on June 24, 1933: "We are for peace, but we are not pacifists at any price."

## DNEIPEIRSTROY, LARGEST POWER STATION IN EUROPE AND GREATEST OF THE FIVE-YEAR PLAN GIANTS

# Henri Barbusse Describes Stalin as 'The Lenin of Today'

## Steadfast as Steel, And Yet as Flexible, He Says of Leader

### 'Terrible Patience' Deemed Greatest Power of 'Lenin's Best Disciple' by Famous French Writer in Hist Last Work

(This is a part of the final chapter of "Stalin—A New World Seen Through One Man," the last book by the great French writer and anti-fascist, Henri Barbusse, completed just before his death. The book is being issued by International Publishers on Nov. 6, at 50c a copy. It is the November selection of the Book Union.)

By HENRI BARBUSSE  
Let us look at the figure of that man who is always standing between what has been done and what is to be done (indeed, his most common remark, when one speaks to him about the work, is: "It is nothing compared with what we are going to do"). He is the target of our enemies,

and they are quite right to make him so," says Knorin. "He is the name of our Party," says Subhoff. "He is the best of the old iron cohort," says Manulak. "One respects the old Bolsheviks," says Mikoyan, "not because they are old, but because they never grow any older."

#### History of Victories

His history is a series of victories over a series of tremendous difficulties. Since 1917, not a single year of his career has passed without his having done something which would have made any other man famous. He is a man of iron. The name by which he is known describes it: the world Stalin means "steel" in Russian. He is as strong and yet as flexible as steel. His power lies in his formidable intelligence, the breadth of his knowledge, the amazing orderliness of his mind, his passion for precision, his inexorable spirit of progress, the rapidity, sureness and intensity of his decisions, and his constant care to choose the right men.

The dead do not survive except upon earth. Wherever there are revolutionaries, there is Lenin. But one may also say that it is in Stalin more than anyone else that the thoughts and words of Lenin are to be found. He is the Lenin of today.

#### How They Differ

In many ways, as we have seen, he is extraordinarily like Vladimir Lenin: he has the same knowledge of theory, the same practical common sense, the same firmness. In what way do they differ? Here are two opinions of Soviet workers: "Lenin was the leader, Stalin is the master." And also: "Lenin is a greater man, Stalin is a stronger." We will not, however, pursue these parallels too much, for they might lead us to form a wrong idea of these two exceptionally great men, one of whom formed the other.

We have caught a glimpse of some of the secrets of his greatness. Among all the sources of his genius, which is the principal one? Bela Kun said, in a fine phrase: "He knows how not to go too quickly. He knows how to weigh the masses." And Bela Kun considers Lenin to be the chief characteristic of Stalin, the one which belongs to him in particular, much more than any other; to wait, to temporize, to resist alluring temptations and to be possessed of terrible patience. Is it not this power that has made Stalin, of all the revolutionaries of history, the man who has most practically enriched the spirit of Revolution, and who has committed the fewest faults? He weighs the pros and cons and re-weighs the great deal before proposing anything (a great deal does not mean a long time). He is extremely circumspect and does not easily give his confidence. He said to one of his close associates, who distrusted a third party: "A reasonable amount of distrust is a good basis for collective work." He is as prudent as a lion.

#### He Always Wins

This frank and brilliant man is, we have already seen, a simple man. He is only difficult to meet because he is always working. When one goes to see him in a room in this Kremlin, one never meets more than three or four people altogether at the foot of a staircase or in the ante-rooms. This inherent simplicity has nothing in common with the affected simplicity of a certain Scandinavian monarch who deigns to walk about the streets on foot, or with that of a man like Hitler, who has trumpeted abroad his propagandists that he neither smokes nor drinks. Stalin goes to bed regularly at four in the morning. He does not employ thirty-two secretaries, like Mr. Lloyd George; he has only one, Comrade Prokhorov. He does not sign what other people write. He is supplied with the material and does everything else himself. Everything passes through his hands. And that does not prevent him from replying or having replies sent to every letter he receives. When one meets him, he is cordial and unrestrained. His "frank cordiality," says Serafima Gopner. "His kindness, his delicacy," says Barbara Djaparidze, who fought beside him in Georgia. "His gaiety," said Orakheishvili. He laughs like a child.

At the ceremony which opened Gorky's jubilee, at the Grand Opera House at Moscow, during the intervals, some of the official persons met in the rooms which he behind a former imperial or grand-ducal box. The noise was deafening and everyone was laughing uproariously. Among others there were Stalin, Ordjonikidze, Rykov, Subhoff, Molotov, Voroshilov, Kaganovitch and Piatnitsky. They were recounting anecdotes of the Civil War, and recalling amusing incidents: "Do you remember when you fell off your horse?" "Yes, the falling horse, with me, it was the horse that followed me." "I followed him," said a younger man, a thunder of youth, who about the old tsarist walls, a short, sweet recital from the grim

## Builders of Socialism Hail Their Leaders in Moscow



Above: The reviewing stand in the Red Square, Moscow, on the Seventeenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution. Left to Right: L. M. Kaganovitch, secretary of the Moscow District of the Communist Party and Commissar of Railroad Transport; Henri Barbusse, world famous French writer and anti-fascist, who died recently; George Dimitroff, hero of the Nazi Reichstag trial and leader of the Communist International; A. Zdanov at the microphone; Emilian Yaroslavski, historian and publicist; Klemental E. Voroshilov, People's Commissar for Naval and Military Affairs; Michael Kallinin, president of the Soviet Union; and Joseph Stalin, general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Below, in the center, is an intimate picture of Stalin. On either side are the crowds celebrating in the Red Square.

## The October Revolution and the American Working People

By LOUIS F. BUDENZ

#### By Louis F. Budenz

Russia's October Revolution, under the leadership of Lenin and the Bolsheviks, did not change Russia only. It had a profound effect on the whole international system. Since that time, the world has not been the same.

As Martin Andersen-Nexo says in the current issue of *Soviet Russia Today*: "A new world, a new make of man looms on the horizon. It sheds a light so dazzling that many must screen their eyes."

He speaks here of the U. S. S. R. today, as it continues the October Revolution under the directing genius of Joseph Stalin and the Communist Party.

That cry of the Bolsheviks, "All Power to the Soviets!" was a world cry. It was not content with tearing out the last root of the rotten Tsaristic system. It went much further and much deeper. It meant to build a workers' world.

The New World in Birth

In the U. S. S. R. today that new world is in birth. One of the greatest messages of the Seventh Congress of the Communist International was the news that Socialism had triumphed definitely in the Soviet Union. That which the capitalist world-mongers had said could not be accomplished, had been done.

While capitalism continues to get down at the heel, the Soviet Union presses harder and harder upon the mass of the people, the U. S. S. R. expands the good life for the working class.

That is why, in this year 1935, the Soviet Union is such a challenge to the imperialist world. The fate of the working class is linked up with the October Revolution and with its final success in that great land which comprises one-sixth of the earth.

The enemies of the workers everywhere—including the enemies of the American working people—are quick to see in the victory of Socialism in the U. S. S. R. a sign of their own doom. Is it of much wonder, then, that Hearst pours forth the venom of his impotent wrath and the poison of his pen on the achievements in the workers' republic? Is it any surprise that those of his ilk follow the same trend?

Mad Dog Will Be Wiped Out

Rightly does that great Danish proletarian writer, whom I have quoted, say: "The Soviet Union is a living optimistic fact, transcending all others."

Capitalism in its madness, may seek to save itself through fascism. With the working people welded to a realization of what the Soviet Union means, fascism will be destroyed. The mad dog will be wiped out. The calm building of Socialist construction, under the banner of "Workers of the World, Unite!" throws down the gauntlet to the chaotic capitalist rulerships.

When the guns rattling in the streets of Petersburg in those October days proclaimed the workers' revolution, what actually took place? We will put it simply. That is the better way.

First, the genius of Lenin had declared: "All Power to the Soviets!" All power, that is, to the working people, organized in the Soviets. Within those bodies were men and women of all sorts of beliefs and ideas. They were not of one mind. They were the working class as it was, not made to order for this great event. It was this united agency of all the workers of Russia whom Lenin declared should take the power.

#### Communist Leadership

Second, the leadership of the Communist Party (the Bolsheviks) enabled the Soviets to triumph in October. The genius of the revolutionary party, schooled in the correct tactics and correct knowledge of the goal, pushed the Soviets forward to the victory.

Third, those in the leadership of the workers who hesitated, who cast their eyes back at the "revolution" that had gone before, they were thrust aside in the course of the struggle. They were men of talents, men who apparently knew what to do when no crisis was at hand. They failed in the great day of test. It was the Communist revolutionary leadership which understood the correct road to victory.

Fourth, in the days that preceded the final triumph of the workers, it was the "patient explaining" which Lenin emphasized that cleared the way for the things that were done. The mass of the people, no matter what their pre-conceived notions and prejudices, were won by this "patient explaining" to confidence in the Bolsheviks and in the Bolshevik program.

#### The Task of American Workers

American workers! Today, the Communist International carries forward into our living life the tactics of Lenin in the October Revolution. That is why it proclaims the urgent necessity for the united front. It is the united power of the workers and their allies which can destroy the ugly menace of fascism.

The dangers which confront us as capitalism in America threatens to enter into the mad dog stage, should stir us to renewed zeal to speed the formation of a Farmer-Labor Party. That long list of victims of fascism in Germany, Austria and Italy is enough to make us push forward to action. Beyond that, however, there is the greater thing that can be done—the era of the good life that could come from the possession of the machine by the united workers in a Soviet America.

#### Working Class Unity

Further, it is clear that the welfare of the American workers, as those of other countries, is bound up with the development of the Communist Party. Where the Communist Party is crushed, the martyrdom of the entire working class and of its allies follows in short order. The united front of the worker and of the common people in general can only be secured if it be a united front in which the Communist Party plays a role.

Our lives, American workers, are endangered. Our homes are threatened. Our organizations, which are our protection, are menaced. The United Front—the Farmer-Labor Party—in which Socialists, Communists, and all others of the common people join, is our hope and our weapon. The fact that through unity we can achieve great things, the October Revolution constantly hammers into our remembrance.

#### Today's Lexington

The concept of "revolution" is not strange in America. When the kingship was overthrown, it was the revolutionary weapon that resounded at Lexington and Concord, and beyond. When counter-revolution raised its head over Chattel Slavery, the great Civil War struck out against it.

American workers can easily understand that a common front, in which the revolutionary party of their class plays a leading role, is the rope for them. The American Revolution of 1776 proclaimed that "all men" should be "free and equal." The October Revolution in Russia in 1917 declared that the means by which freedom for all will be won is solely through the triumph of the working class.

Thus, the October Revolution, bringing in a new world, is of the deepest meaning to the American working people. It is a living symbol of the triumph of their hopes and aspirations.

## Soyiet Crime Detection a Science

MOSCOW.—An incident showing how the Soviet Secret Service use scientific methods, not to prove a case against some one, but to find the accurate solution to a crime, was related recently to the Moscow Daily News by E. Vladimirov, chief of the Scientific Research Bureau of the Moscow Criminal Investigation Department.

In one of the villages of Odessa Province was found the corpse of a 15-year-old boy, with a deep wound on his forehead. Not far from the body lay a shovel. No doubts, were held but that the wound was inflicted by a blow from the shovel, the size of the wound corresponding as it did with the shovel.

Obvious Guilt

Due to such obvious evidence, the body was buried without an autopsy. The owner of the shovel was found and arrested. It was established that not long before the discovery of the body, he had been accused by the boy of stealing grain from his father. All the evidence was against the accused, but he stubbornly denied his guilt.

The case went to Krivitski, senior inspector, Odessa Province. He carefully acquainted himself with all the material pertaining to the case, discovered gaps and carelessness in the inquest and ordered the body dug up for an autopsy. The autopsy discovered finely ground glass in the stomach of the child and established that death had been due not to a blow from the shovel, which was delivered after death, but from the ground glass. This indicated the possibility of suicide.

Through clever collaboration of the evidence from the autopsy and clues found by the investigator, the circumstances of the event were established. Telling the arrested person that he was not implicated in the crime, the investigator finally got to the truth of the affair.

Further investigation established that the child tended a flock of sheep, and one of them got lost. Fearing the results of his carelessness, he committed suicide by swallowing ground glass. The suspect, who was running after a mad dog, threw a shovel at it but missed. The shovel hit the dead boy, who was lying on the ground in some bushes, in the head. The suspect thought that he had accidentally killed the sleeping boy. His stubborn denial, the fact that the shovel belonged to him, the existence of a motive for the crime, all threatened him with severe punishment for intentional murder from base motives. But a careful autopsy, based on scientific data, prevented a legal mistake.

## The Red Army Is Real Army Of the People

### Soviet Defender's Life a Sharp Contrast to U. S. Soldier's

By Al Richmond

It is Nov. 7 in Moscow. The historic Red Square is filled with great throngs celebrating the anniversary of the revolution—the birthday of the Soviet State. Red Army battalions enter in a mighty display of the military power of the workers' republic. There are airplanes overhead, tanks rumbling over the pavement—all the mechanized implements of a modern army.

A halt is called. Voroshilov, People's Commissar for Naval and Military Affairs, gives a signal and thousands of lusty voices solemnly declare:

"I, the son of the toiling people . . . before the working class of the U.S.S.R. and of the whole world . . . promise to direct all my acts and all my thoughts to the great goal of the liberation of all workers. . . . In the struggle of the U.S.S.R. for socialism and for the brotherhood of all nations, I promise to spare neither my strength nor my life itself."

This is the pledge of the Red Army!

#### Two Armies

But four days later in all the major cities of our own land there are also military displays. Perhaps, not quite on such a large scale. Here another day is marked—Armistice Day, the anniversary of the declaration of armistice at the conclusion of the World War.

The two armies that march are as different as the two occasions they celebrate. And the difference in both instances springs from the same source.

Over there, in the Red Capital, they march to perpetuate the Soviet Power whose birth they honor. Here they march as a symbol of the efforts to destroy the temporary truce among the capitalist nations declared in 1919.

Even in their origin the two armies strike a strange contrast. The Soviet army was born to defend and perpetuate the revolution. The Federal army in this country was founded to limit the revolution after the adoption of the constitution, to drown Shays' Rebellion in blood, to subdue the discontent that was rife among the demobilized sections of the revolutionary army and among all sections of the poor people.

The Red Army, therefore, became an army of the toilers, an army of the great mass of people. The American army became the army of the rulers, the exploiters as opposed to the interests of the great mass of people.

#### Fort Clayton

A short while ago some shocking details as to conditions existing in the Fort Clayton army post in Panama were brought to light by Louis Waldman, the lawyer. Twenty-five insanity cases in eight months among 2,000 soldiers were cited in his report. Eight suicide attempts were reported—four of them successful. These are but the outward results of the hell that is a soldier's life not only in Panama but in all the "foreign" army stations, and to a lesser degree in army posts within the states proper. Waldman further reported that the men in the service were forced to be on the go 11 1/2 hours a day, a good deal of that time being spent in forced labor in construction, etc. All this for the basic pay rate of \$27 a month.

Between the Red Army and the people there exist the closest fraternal ties. Nowhere in the Soviet Union are soldiers greeted with the warning, familiar in this country, "Men in uniform are not welcome here." The Red Army takes part in the life of the civilian population. It helps in gathering the harvests on the collectives. Trade unions and factory groups patronize various regiments of the army and help minister to their cultural and social needs.

#### Red Army Officers

A contrast is also offered by the officer-private relationship. An understanding of the world is gained by the fact that in 1933 42.3 per cent of the officers came from working class stock. The rest either came from the peasantry—by that time primarily collectivized peasantry, or had been office workers. Because of the similarity in composition of the enlisted man and the officer, because of their common devotion to the cause of socialism—the class distinctions that exist in all other armies are absent.

In the United States, for example, practically all the commissioned officers come from West Point. It is easier for the proverbial "can" to get through the eye of a needle than it is for a son of the working class to crash West Point. The privates are recruited among the workers and to a greater extent among the poor farmers.

The Red Army stands not only as a guardian of the Soviet people, but also as a guardian of the world's toilers. It is in this that its chief power lies. As Comrade Stalin says:

"The strength of our Red Army lies in the fact that from the first day of its existence it has been educated in the spirit of internationalism, in the spirit of respect for other peoples, in the spirit of respect for the workers of all countries, in the spirit of preserving and consolidating peace between nations. And for the very reason that our army is trained in the spirit of internationalism, in the spirit of the unity of the interests of the workers of all countries, in the spirit of the army of the world revolution, the army of the workers of all countries."

# What Do the Names of Lenin and Stalin Mean to You?

## Men Who Led The Revolution Hailed by Olgin

### Traces Epochal Activity of Soviet Leaders

#### DEFINES LENINISM

#### Terms U.S.S.R. a Land Which Belongs to the Disinherited

By M. J. Olgin

Hang out your flag, you disinherited of the world! Declare a holiday on this memorable day—the Seventh of November. For on this day eighteen years ago the disinherited of one great country, the Russian Empire, threw off the yoke of their exploiters, dismantled the government that crushed them on behalf of their exploiters, established their own government after defeating in pitched battles the armed forces of the old system—and became free. As freemen in possession of state power, they proceeded to wrest from their landlords and masters the fruit of their own labor: the factories and plants, the railroads and banks, the land and the buildings, and declared them to be the property of the people. When this was accomplished and the enemies from within and without vanquished, they proceeded to build a new happy life for all—the life of Socialism.

Today former Russia is no more. Today we have the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. In the entire vast land all means of production belong to the entire nation which is a nation of toilers only—tillers by hand and brain. All land belongs in common to those who work on it as collective farmers. Every new improvement in industrial or agricultural work is used for the benefit of the workers and collective farmers. Every new school, every new building, every new road, every new invention, every new piece of land made arable by human labor increases the well-being of those who work.

#### No Bosses, No Sharks

Here is one great country where there are no bosses, no industrial barons, no bankers, no financiers, no stock exchange sharks, no stock exchange speculators, no private property in the means of production at all, which means that no man can hire another man to make him work for the benefit of himself. Here is one country where the disinherited have come into their own. The workers and collective farmers—they are the government, they are the judges, they are the supreme court, they are the army, they are the officers of the army, they are the professors, they are the diplomats, they are the private navigators and the great fliers. They are all. And their country is increasing in prosperity by leaps and bounds. Where yesterday there was a desert today springs up a beautiful cotton plantation. Where yesterday there was waste land today blossoms up a new park. Where yesterday small shacks swayed on shaky foundations today big cities are built up with a variety of theatres and schools, moving picture houses and squares, art fields and libraries and parks of culture.

And it all is only a beginning. The genius of a liberated people will create still greater wonders. Within ten years the U.S.S.R. will be able to look upon its present in the same way as we in America look upon the epoch of the spinning wheel and the horse and buggy.

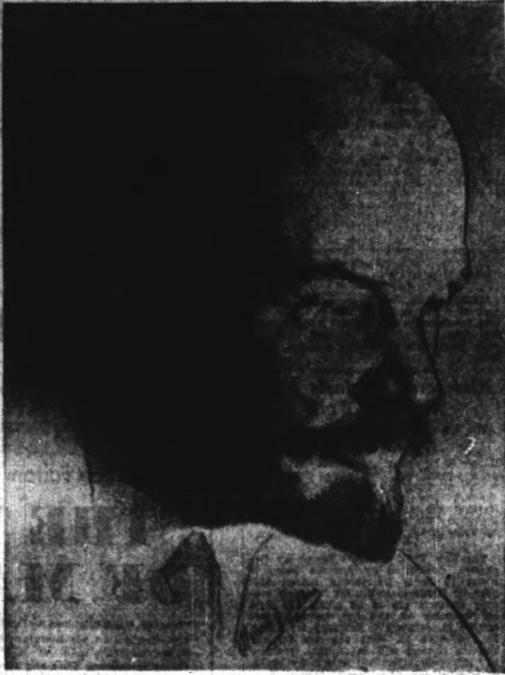
The anniversary of the seizure of power by the Russian workers and peasants, which is the beginning of a great new era in your own day, you disinherited of the world. For this great country shows us in capitalist captivity how we can make ourselves free. It shows us the road. It makes clear to us what possibilities are latent in our millions of workers and farmers if once they become free. November Seventh is our holiday because at least one country there is on the surface of the earth where our own people are building their own life, where there is no overlord-millionaire ruling their destinies, where people live themselves as actually enjoying the knowledge that they are enjoying it. There is only one land which belongs to all of us, even if we are thousands of miles away from it. This is why we call it the Fatherland of all the workers and all the exploited of the entire world.

#### Lenin Before 1917

And when you hang out your flag, hang out also the pictures of Lenin and Stalin. Decorate those pictures with red. Pay homage to the two men, for it is they who planned and ushered in and led and executed and brought to completion the great Russian Revolution at the head of millions of workers and millions of peasants. . . . It was twenty-five years before 1917 when Lenin, then a young man of 32, conceived the idea that a revolution was approaching. He did not create the idea out of whole cloth. He was a follower of the great teachers Marx and Engels who made a thorough study of capitalist society and discovered that a revolution of the exploited was inevitable. The young Lenin, Lenin, applied the theory of Marx and Engels to the Russian situation and found that Russia, too, was destined to go through a revolution. He realized that two things were necessary to make the revolution successful in the interests of the exploited—one: a sound theory; two: a strong political party of the workers.

He proceeded to develop both. He worked with gigantic energy to sur-

## LEADER OF THE REVOLUTION



V. I. LENIN Drawing by M. J. Kalten

vey the whole world in the light of Marxism. He spent years and years in elaborating particularly the theory of the Russian Revolution. At the same time he devoted no mean part of his tremendous powers to the hammering out of a true revolutionary party, a Bolshevik Party.

#### Fought False Socialists

He fought against all sorts of enemies of the working class whether pretending to be friends or appearing as open foes. There was no more bitter and pointed opponent of the policies of the Comintern than Lenin. But he also fought against those false Socialists who worked among the workers but never believed in the ability of the workers to turn the revolution to their own benefit. These Socialists, known as Mensheviks, believed that the revolution to come should create a system similar to the "democracies" of France or the United States, democracies by name but plutocracies in essence. Lenin said: "We must not allow the Revolution to place power into the hands of the capitalists at all. We must establish a government of workers and peasants even when the country is not yet ready for Socialism. Once a government of this kind is in power, it will make it possible for the workers and peasants to develop rapidly and soon to take over the factories and all other means of production from the capitalists and establish Socialism."

This parting of the roads began in the middle 'Nineties, but it became particularly sharp around 1903. When the Revolution of 1905 came, it was Lenin who advocated the Revolutionary-Democratic Dictatorship of the Proletariat and the Peasantry, which meant a real democratic government of workers and peasants with no power to the exploiters and with Socialism held as a prospect when the country is ripe for it.

The workers of Russia fought valiantly in that great year 1905. But the revolution was crushed. Czarism triumphed. Reaction brandished its whip all over Russia. Scaffolds were erected by the thousand to hang revolutionists, workers and peasants before dawn. The Mensheviks became downhearted. The Mensheviks gave up hope for a new revolution. Lenin went about organizing the workers, encouraging his comrades, building up the Bolshevik organization, publishing papers and magazines, developing the theory under new conditions, making it clear that a new revolution was inevitable and was not far off.

#### Theory of Imperialism as Decaying Capitalism

It was during those years between the first and the second Russian Revolution that Lenin wrote his great book on Imperialism (1916). In this book he makes a new analysis of capitalism of the twentieth century. He finds it in many ways different from the capitalism analyzed by Marx and Engels. Modern capitalism, he says, has entered a new stage, it is monopoly capitalism. Large syndicates and trusts, which combine bank capital and industrial

#### Lenin, Leader of the Bolshevik Uprising

He not only preached it, but he acted according to his theory. There came the second Russian Revolution of March 1917, Russia became a democracy with the Soviet (Councils) of Workers and Peasants having a great deal of power. The Mensheviks wanted all power to belong to the government which contained a majority of capitalists. They wanted the war to continue "to a victorious end" for the sake of the manufacturers and bankers' profits. Lenin advanced the slogan: "All Power to the Soviets." When the workers and peasants, organized in Soviets, would seize power, he said,

(Continued on Page 8)

## Soviet Trade Unions All on Industrial Plan

### 163 Huge Organizations with 20,000,000 Members Enforce Labor Laws, Administer Social Insurance—Membership Voluntary

By Al Steele

A large section of the American Federation of Labor, faced with such vital issues as industrial unionism and the fight against fascism, are becoming more and more interested in the Soviet Union.

At the same time, the old, reactionary leadership of the A. F. of L., which managed to stay in the middle of the last convention, display considerable anxiety over this interest of the membership in the workers' government that came into power eighteen years ago. Consequently, they lose no opportunity to distort the facts that show the unprecedented progress made by the workers of the U. S. S. R.

Undisputed facts, however, show that there is no unemployment in the Soviet Union while millions of people are jobless and starving in this country of plenty.

Fascism, which has destroyed the labor movement, murdered its leaders and has thrown thousands of workers into concentration camps, wherever it rules, hasn't a ghost of a chance in the Workers' Republic.

Fully aware of the fact that the most complete and extensive industrial unionism existed in the Soviet Union for the last eighteen years some of the reactionaries claim that reorganization of the Soviet trade unions a few years ago was a return to the craft principle in union structure. Commenting on this unfounded slander by leaders of some reformist unions, N. M. Shvernik, general secretary of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, declared:

One Factory One Union "Is this accusation correct? I categorically declare that the accusation leveled against the Soviet Trade Unions, that they are sliding towards the craft principle in reorganizing the trade union movement, is below criticism, for the fundamental principle which determines the reorganization of the work of the Soviet Trade Unions is, first and last, the industrial principle, 'One factory, one union'."

What are the facts in the case? The Soviet trade unions are built on a production basis and not according to trade and professions. This means that all workers and employees working in a given enterprise are united in one union. The colossal growth of Soviet industry equipped with complex modern, technical and the numerical growth of the working class and trade unions, complicated to a considerable degree, the tasks facing the unions in further drawing of workers into union membership, of serving the ever growing needs of the workers and of campaigning for the mastery of technic and the raising of qualifications.

During the four years, between 1931 and 1934, the number of toilers employed in the various branches of the country's national economy, increased by 8,000,000 and the number of trade union members increased from 12,000,000 to 19,026,000. As a result of the unprecedented growth of Soviet industry brought about by the successful Five-Year plan a large number of new industries have been established and a greater differentiation of industries took place. Large numbers of workers were employed in the plants and the membership of the unions grew to the point where the conduct of the affairs of the union was hampered by exceptionally large unions with a great variety of industries involved.

It was after this that the forty-seven unions were reorganized and divided into 163 unions with better than 20,000,000 members. These unions remained industrial unions in the full sense of the word in as much as they embraced every worker in the factory as well as in a given industry.

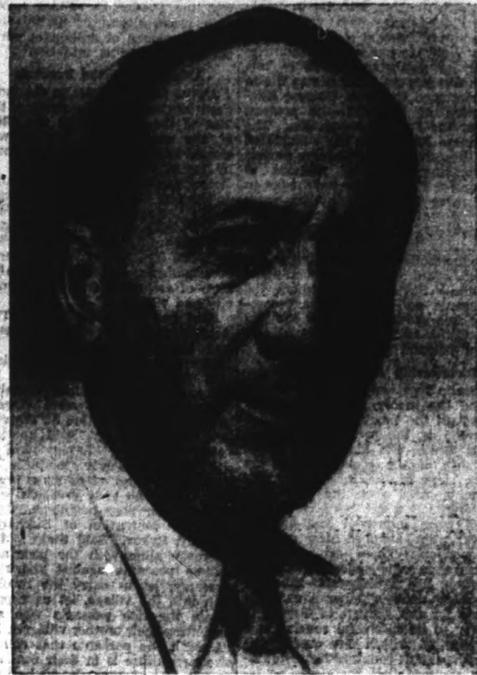
#### Answering Frey

It is worth at this time to recall the position taken, at the A. F. of L. convention, by the Metal Trades Department head, John Frey, the arch theoretician of the craft group in the Federation. Enraged by the effective arguments for industrial unionism presented by his opponents, Mr. Frey labelled industrial unionism as being a Communist idea. He also charged that in the Soviet Union membership in the unions is compulsory.

Mr. Frey is either ignorant of the facts or is deliberately falsifying them in an effort to build up a case against industrial unionism out of thin air.

Official figures, revealed in a report by Mr. Shvernik on the "re-organization of the work of trade unions," clearly, give the lie to Mr. Frey's claim. These figures prove

## REVERED COMMUNIST LEADER



WILLIAM Z. FOSTER Drawing by M. J. Kalten

## Moscow Slum Clearance Sets Pace for New York

### Soviet Capital Rebuilds Workers' Quarters While Straus Admits 'Puny Efforts' in This Direction in U. S. Metropolis

By S. W. Gerson

Without going too deeply into the underlying theory of the matter, it is pretty clear that you can tell a society from the way it houses its people. Look at how its people dwell and you get a fair indication of which direction that society is taking. Frederick Engels in his classic work "Conditions of the English Working Class in 1844" pointed out that English capitalism, then in its youth, had created great slum areas. Everywhere that capitalism existed it developed slum areas. They were—and are—logically part of the capitalist system which places the holy trinity of rent, profit and interest before humanity.

This is not to say that there is no talk today, even under capitalism, about slum clearance and low-cost housing. Even representatives of the wealthy are not above nice words about slum clearance. Careful investigations have been made, well-documented reports issued, conditions deplored. . . . but the slums remain, a constant source of disease, crime and—profit, or more properly, rent.

#### 'Puny Efforts'

This is admitted by people who politically are bitter enemies of Communism. Nathan Straus, Special Housing Commissioner, in a report submitted to Mayor LaGuardia last month wrote:

"Without overlooking the difficulties involved and with no attempt to find fault with any agency or individual, the fact remains that the sum total of our efforts toward combating one of the most serious of all social and economic evils seems puny in comparison with what has been achieved abroad."

#### Needless to say, Mr. Straus did not go into the reasons for the situation. He maintained a discreet silence about the ownership of vast New York City properties and land by people like the Rockefeller, Vincent Astor, Joseph P. Day, and others of that stripe. He steered clear of the fundamental fact that private ownership of the land is basic to the capitalist system and that this essential fact stands in the way of a far-reaching and low-cost housing program.

Had Mr. Straus wanted to discuss how to go about the creation of low-cost housing his best example would have been the Soviet Union, a country which, significantly enough, he failed to visit while

## Soviet Regime Gave New Life To Agriculture

### Farmers of U. S. S. R. Are Increasingly Prosperous

## BACK BOLSHEVIKS

### Soviet Power Seen as Only Way Out for Masses on Land

By Howard Boldt

A picture of the collective farms of the Soviet Union must necessarily be examined side by side with one of the Old Russia before the workers and farmers took power. For a correct picture, one must also look at the conditions of the farmers under capitalism.

What are busy Soviet collective farms like today? What of the Old Russia? In the Old Russia, the peasant was somewhat similar to the poor of the Rhon and Spessart districts in Nazi Germany or of Sicily in fascist Italy today—the poorest of the poor. He had a tiny plot of poor land cultivated in the most primitive manner with a wooden plow, a mangle harrow, a wooden plow, without fertilizer, with a handful of seed from the last year's harvest. After the revolution this was changed. Land to the land-hungry peasants went far to help. But this was not enough.

#### Lenin's Plan Today

Lenin said then: "The middle peasant in a Communist society will come over to our side only when we improve his standard of living. If tomorrow we could procure 100,000 first-class tractors, supply them with gasoline and mechanics (and, as you know, that at present is a sheer fantasy), the middle peasant would cry, 'I am for the communists' (i. e. Communism). But to do that we must beat the international bourgeoisie and force them to give us the tractors; or we must so raise our own level of production as to be able to produce them ourselves."—Stalin: Leninism II, page 251.

What was a fantasy a few years ago, the great Russian people have established today. In 1930, 60,000 tractors were in the field. In the year 1934, 92,000 tractors were built; 78,000 the years before—the age continues upward.

In those early days Lenin wrote a pamphlet called "The Food Tax." A food tax was necessary then, just as now taxes of one sort or another are collected to furnish the Russian people with great health resorts, social insurance, libraries and universities.

It was, as Lenin said, a question of either catching up with the rest of the world or perishing.

#### Socialism in the Countryside

So wages were increased every year. Schools were opened and the illiterate were taught to write. Giant plants and power stations were built. Industrial production leaped—tripled in the six years from 1928 to 1934 while in the rest of the world it dropped. Production was planned, and every worker felt and feels responsible for output. Every available force was used. Into all this change, the farmer was taken. He shared every advance made. A revolution took place in agriculture—collectivization. The basis for exploitation was done away with while at the same time work was made easier and more productive.

After completing a 5,000 mile trip through Soviet Russia on Sept. 15, Louis Fischer, Moscow correspondent for the Nation, wrote:

"It would be difficult to exaggerate the metamorphosis which the Soviet village has undergone since collectivization began in 1929. The peasantry is talking and thinking in Bolshevik terms. . . . This year's crop is excellent—in the Ukraine it is twice the 1934 yield—and wheat availability has increased to England and other nations from Black Sea ports."

But when we look at farming in the Soviet Union, we must glance at the plight of agriculture in the rest of the world.

Here we have the utter collapse of agriculture brought on by a crisis within a crisis. The whole industrial crisis ran its course interwoven with the agrarian crisis existing since the World War.

#### The Crisis in Agriculture

This farm crisis, lasting as it does through several industrial crises, is partly the result of the very slight mechanization of agriculture. But conversely, were it mechanized, the machines would be in the hands of a few wealthy landowners or capitalists, and the individual farmer would not benefit.

Rents too (and by rents we also mean mortgages) play an important part, since they are fixed at too high a level. Here the farmer finds that the fixed charges (rents or mortgages) remain pegged at a high level while prices fall.

Rather than increased use of machines, the small farmer uses the horse-drawn plow since fuel is available, oats are cheap and available, and gasoline high.

That is why the only "solution" for the farmers' plight today, the only "solution" conceivable to the ruling class is to drive the farmers off the land, destroy the crops, restrict acreage.

Well, the Communists think differently. They have a different idea of solving such issues. There is the path taken by the Russian workers and farmers eighteen years ago when they threw off the yoke of tyranny and began to build themselves a better life in a liberated country—a country of all the toilers—a country of Soviet Power.

## THIS WAY TO THE SUBWAY



No, "Metro" does not mean Metropolitan Opera House. It's the name of Moscow's new subway. If this is how they build subway entrances, imagine how the entire city will look when rebuilt during the next few years.

## Lenin and Stalin Cited On October Revolution

"Those who, forgetting the international character of the October Revolution, declare the victory of socialism in one country to be purely national, and only a national phenomenon, are wrong. And those too, who, although bearing in mind the international character of the October Revolution, are inclined to regard this revolution as something passive, merely destined to accept help from without, are equally wrong. As a matter of fact, not only does the October Revolution need support from the revolutionary movement of other countries, but revolution in those countries needs the support of the October Revolution in order to accelerate and advance the cause of overthrowing world imperialism."—Stalin: "The October Revolution and Today."

## UNDERGROUND PALACE IN MOSCOW



This is a corridor in the Metro, Moscow's new subway—acclaimed everywhere as "the only beautiful subway in the world." Constructed entirely by Soviet engineers and workers.

# What Do the Names of Lenin and Stalin Mean to You?

## Men Who Led The Revolution Hailed by Olgin

(Continued from Page 1)

They would put an end to the predatory war. Then they would proceed to build socialism.

It was a hard struggle that Lenin had to fight, not only against the Mensheviks, not only against the capitalist government which also called itself "revolutionary," but also against the capitalists of the whole world who were backing the Russian capitalist government.

Everything had to be tried anew. There were no precedents. The workers became the government.

Peace was declared with Germany at a heavy price. The Civil War was fought for three years against the invading armies of England, U. S. A., Japan and Poland, and against the white generals who were financed by the Allies. The invaders were expelled.

Peace was finally established. The oppressed nationalities that groined under the Czar-Tatars and Georgians, Armenians and Uzbeks, Calmucks and Jews—all were freed and made equal in the family of nations known as the U.S.S.R.

The closest follower of Lenin

During these titanic historical labors Lenin fought against all those deviating from the correct line dictated by the interests of the revolution. Zinoviev and Kamenev, two of his closest disciples, floundered during the November Revolution, because they did not believe in the power of the working class in its ability to carry the revolution to a victorious end.

The existing labors undermined Lenin's health. A bullet fired by a counter-revolutionist, trapped his vitality still more. Lenin died in the spring of 1924. The country felt bereaved. Millions mourned his death more than they would mourn the death of their own flesh and blood.

Stalin is the man who not only developed, together with Lenin, the theory of self-determination of nationalities, which means freedom for every nationality to determine for itself whether it is independent or join in a union with other nationalities, but who carried this program through in the Russian Revolution.

of them collaborating for the benefit of their various peoples. This is one of the great achievements of Stalin.

Stalin together with Lenin developed the theory and guided the practice of colonial revolutions, that is to say revolutions in countries fully or partly subjugated by imperialist powers. But it was Stalin who guided the great Chinese Revolution of 1911-1949—the greatest since the French Revolution.

Stalin together with Lenin developed the theory and helped carry through the practice of the dictatorship of the proletariat. But it was Stalin who guided the dictatorship of the proletariat on the new stage of the Russian Revolution, namely when the process of reconstruction was being carried on and when industrial and agricultural work assumed new gigantic proportions.

Stalin built up the Dictatorship of the Proletariat, perfected and raised to higher levels the Communist (Bolshevik) Party which is heading the Dictatorship of the Proletariat. He developed among the workers the consciousness of their power.

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the conscious and circumspect guidance of the Communist Party under Stalin.

The Five-Year Plans

This completion of the Revolution in the countryside of the various republics comprising the U. S. S. R. was made possible by the great progress of industrialization.

U. S. S. R. and We

Thus Stalin has proved in terms that are convincing to every open-minded person that Socialism can be built in a single country.

Stalin's theory stands vindicated by history. Today the Soviet Union is the beacon light for the rest of the world.

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leaders of their country and the builders of a new life. The peasant masses of all countries see in it an example of how agriculture can be raised to a new level and the life of the countryside made abundant and cultured.

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## SCREEN NOTES

### "Youth of Maxim" Opens at Brooklyn Trans-Lux

The Soviet prize film, "Youth of Maxim," will begin an engagement today at the Brooklyn Trans-Lux International Theatre.

The special double feature program beginning today at the Acme includes Sergei Eisenstein's "Alexander Nevsky" at the Music Hall; "The Youth of Maxim" at the Capitol; "Hands Across the Table," with Carol Lombard and Fred MacMurray at the Paramount; "I Found Stella Parish," now being shown at the Strand; "A Midsummer Night's Dream," at the Hollywood; "Way Down East," at the Center Theatre.

Wallace Ford has been added to the cast of "Two O'Clock Courage," now being shown at the REG Radio studio, featuring Walter Abel, Margot Graham, Alan Hale, Eric Blore and Addison Randall.

### Klemperer Conducts New American Work

The New York Women's Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Antonia Branca is about to begin its second season this evening at Carnegie Hall.

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## AMUSEMENTS

### Workers Greet Comrade Gulliver!

"I say, miss everything else in sight, but don't let anything keep you away from 'New Gulliver'."

### The New GULLIVER

"A superbly satirical offering, waxing of propaganda... immensely amusing... a fantastic gem—a masterpiece."

"Bubbling with enthusiasm... a motion picture which may easily start a new cycle."

"One of U.S.S.R.'s best."—DAILY NEWS

"Nothing put in our literature has approached this achievement. It is unforgettable."—DAILY WORKER

"More interesting than any film seen in New York this season... a beautiful and memorable picture."—THE NATION

"All the brilliant qualities of the Soviet screen at its best."—N. Y. TIMES

"A notable contribution to the cinema."—N. Y. HERALD TRIBUNE

## Saturday

### Daily Worker Affairs

VEITCHERINKA and Concert to celebrate the achievement of two hundred members in our Branch.

MUSICAL in celebration of Red Wedding for active comrades, 2188 Ogden Ave., Apt. 50, 8:30 p.m.

REFUND of old members. Dance and entertainment. You can't afford to miss it.

PERLSTEIN, violinist and entertainer in an interesting program.

HALLOWEEN PARTY. Entertainment, refreshments and good time.

CONCERT and Dance for Shock Brigade. Refreshments and good time.

DANCE and ENTERTAINMENT arranged by the Building Unit 189, C. P.

## Saturday Manhattan

WILSON UNION Dance. Frank Smithson, Master of ceremonies.

HALLOWEEN Party. Dress, undressed, appropriate program.

REFUND of old members. Dance and entertainment.

PERLSTEIN, violinist and entertainer in an interesting program.

HALLOWEEN PARTY. Entertainment, refreshments and good time.

CONCERT and Dance for Shock Brigade. Refreshments and good time.

DANCE and ENTERTAINMENT arranged by the Building Unit 189, C. P.

## WHAT'S ON

RECEPTION: Rally Dance, Dancing, entertainment, refreshments.

GRAND OPENING. Concert and dance. Musical, singing, concert, violinist.

JOIN US at the Italian Y. C. I. Party. 501 East 140th St., Apt. 12, 8:30 p.m.

ALLEGEDLY. Three prizes for best mark. Best costumes and best dancers.

CONCERT and DANCE. For All in group dances. A. Lusk, pop improvise.

WALLY Against War. Kurt Rosenfeld, Ruddy McNeill, Julia Kolar.

ENTERTAINMENT. Musicale and Dancing. Checkers, ping pong and chess.

INTERESTING Show and Dance. 543 18th Ave., 4:30 p.m.

DANCE for Strikers of May's Dept. Greek Workers Club, 301 Fulton St.

INTERESTING Show and Dance. 543 18th Ave., 4:30 p.m.

FRANCE DANCE and Entertainment given by Hotel Employees Club.

FRANCE DANCE and Entertainment given by Hotel Employees Club.

MIRAGE is a science asserts: a vision seen clear but not right.

MIRAGE is a science asserts: a vision seen clear but not right.

Atlantic City. on "Upheaval in the A. P. of L."

ESLIER Course on "First Steps in the Understanding of Music."

STUDIO PARTY and Dance, 94 Fifth Ave., near 14th St.

LECTURE. James Waterman. Topic: "The Jews in Soviet Russia."

HERE'S the place to go this Sunday. Musical, Easthove, etc.

BRIDGE Party. Dancing, entertainment, checkers, ping pong.

BRIDGE Party. Dancing, entertainment, checkers, ping pong.

Let Freedom Ring

That's the new play about the southern textile workers—dramatized from Grace Lumpkin's novel, "To Make My Bread"

Broadhurst Theatre

ELECTION RETURNS BETWEEN ACTS

Labor Challenge

Lively new paper of the unemployed and project workers

Get Tickets

"MULATTO"

Offers the combination of Rose McCleod and a playwright who is flaming with sincerity.

"SQUARING the CIRCLE"

"Remember the Day"

NEW DANCE LEAGUE—NEW THEATRE MAGAZINE

DANCE RECITAL TAMIRIS

Knit Goods Unity RALLY and DANCE

ANNOUNCING

The Children's Hour

"10 Days that Shook the World"

Philharmonic-Symphony

Whether or Not

WISE

CONCERT

## Celebrate the 18th Anniversary of the RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

In Manhattan and Bronx Sunday, November 3rd, at 8 P. M.

N. Y. COLISEUM ST. NICHOLAS PALACE

East 177th Street 69 West 66th Street

Speaker: ROBERT MINOR JAMES W. FORD

FREIHIT GERANGS FAREIN I. W. O. BAND I. W. O. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

Brooklyn Monday, November 4th, 8:30 P. M.

ARCADIA HALL ISRAEL AMTER

918 Halsey Street (near Broadway) ITALIAN WORKERS' CHORUS

Ample: Communist Party, District No. 2, 35 E. 12th Street, New York City.—ADMISSION: 35 Cents