With Lenin Against Capitalist War

Official Weekly Organ of the Socialist Workers Party, Section of the Fourth International

LET THE PEOPLE VOTE ON WAR

WASHINGTON, D.C. — As the local newspaper, The Washington Times-Herald, puts it, President Roosevelt will have an excellent chance to show he is “fit for office” when he addresses Congress today. But the speech will not be a “fit” one for the people of this country. Roosevelt’s program for the people of this country is a program of war, of more and more war. Roosevelt’s plan to “save the country” is a plan to destroy the country. Roosevelt’s program is a program of reaction, of reaction to the revolution of 1917.

FDR’s Washington Demand Is Jim Crow Town

Negro Paper Advises Roosevelt His Fight For Democracy Can Begin Close to Home; Racism Remains Rooted in Government

To President, The Negro Times-Herald, the official newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party, offers the following words of advice. “Mr. Roosevelt, you have an excellent chance to show that you are fit for office. With the power of the government behind you, you can do great things for the people of this country. But you must do more than that. You must do something to end racism in government. You must do something to end the system of Jim Crow, the system of segregation that keeps the Negro, the American, from enjoying the same rights that you, as the President, enjoy.”

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Behind the Lines

BY GEORGE STEIN

The full story of the struggle of the Japanese workers in Japan is not yet complete. The workers of Japan have been fighting for their rights for many years. They have been fighting for the right to work, the right to organize, the right to have a voice in the government. They have been fighting for the right to live. They have been fighting for the right to have a future. They have been fighting for the right to be free.

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Lenin Memorial Mass Meeting In N. Y., January 31

The program announced for the Lenin Memorial Mass Meeting in N.Y. on January 31 will be a dramatic presentation. “There Were Three,” presented by the Harlem Branch of the Socialist Workers Party, will be the first presentation. “There Were Three” is a play by Abraham Cahan, based on the life of Abraham Cahan, the American journalist and socialist writer. The play is a powerful statement of the struggle of the working class.

“Arenas and the Challenge of Youth” will be the second presentation. “Arenas and the Challenge of Youth” is a play by Eugene V. Debs, the great American socialist leader. The play is a powerful statement of the struggle of the working class.

The speakers for the meeting will be Harry Bronfman, the great American socialist leader, and John Reed, the great American socialist leader. The speakers will discuss the struggle of the working class.

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PASS THIS IN YOUR UNION!

In order to meet the continuing employment and relief crisis, and to provide jobs and a decent living for the people of the United States, the Congress of the United States shall enact unemployment legislation to put into immediate effect the following:

1. Appropriation of $10,000,000,000 to provide, at once, jobs on housing and roads, works for public employees, for all unemployed workers.

2. Amendment of the Wages and Hours Act to provide throughout private industry and public works a maximum work week of 40 hours and a minimum weekly pay of $30.

3. $30 dollar weekly old age and disability payments to all workers.

4. Appropriation of $3,000,000,000 to guarantee adequate maintenance at school or jobs for all youth.
Some Pertinent History-Past and Present

by J. R. JOHNSON

Negro Question

Two men went up into the temple to pray, the one rich and the other poor. The rich man was dressed in purple and fine linen and sat down at table. While the poor man was wearing nothing but ragged clothes, he was lying at the gate and begging for mercy. The rich man was looking right at the beggar, and prayed, 'God, I thank thee that I am not as this man.' The poor man was looking up at the rich man, and groaning in his heart, 'Blessed is the man whom God shall justify.'

Twentieth-Century Parishes

Some of the most important events in the twentieth century have been in the political arena, where the issues have been about who should rule them. They are the men for "free" and "equality" versus the men for "slavery" and "master-slave relationship." But the political system didn't change all that much. It was still based on the same system of "haves" and "have-nots." The working class fought against this system, but didn't succeed in changing it. The working class was still ruled by the same ruling class.

The Franchise attached working women to the voting lists. This led to two important political issues: the right to vote and the extension of the franchise to women. This list included the following women: Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucy Stone, and Senator Rebecca Nurse. The list also included the following men: Abraham Lincoln, Ulysses S. Grant, and John F. Kennedy.

As a result of the franchise, the U.S. Constitution was amended to include the 19th Amendment, which gave women the right to vote. The amendment was signed into law by President Woodrow Wilson in 1920.

"Jobs Not Battleships" Pamphlet for Workers


"Jobs Not Battleships" is a slogan used by the Communist Party of the United States, which states that the workers' main interest is their jobs, not the battleships of the military. The slogan was used during the 1930s and 1940s to oppose the arms race and to promote international cooperation. The slogan was later adopted by the Communist Party of the United States as a symbol of its commitment to workers' rights and anti-war activism.

"Stalin Claims "A Year Of Bolshevik Victories""

by JOHN HANKES

In the New Year's Eve speech to the Soviet Workers, a feature story appeared in the New York Times, which was the first Soviet publication to reach the western world. The Times reported that Stalin had declared a "Year of Bolshevik Victories." This was a significant development, as it was the first time that a Soviet publication had been allowed to circulate in the West. The Times reported that Stalin had declared a "Year of Bolshevik Victories." This was a significant development, as it was the first time that a Soviet publication had been allowed to circulate in the West. The Times reported that Stalin had declared a "Year of Bolshevik Victories." This was a significant development, as it was the first time that a Soviet publication had been allowed to circulate in the West. The Times reported that Stalin had declared a "Year of Bolshevik Victories." This was a significant development, as it was the first time that a Soviet publication had been allowed to circulate in the West.
The "Christian Front" Arrests

By GEORGE STEIN

January 3, 1940

In the World of Labor

BY PAUL G. STEVENS

A Political Strike in

War-Time London

For the past several years, the strike wave in London has been one of the most striking features of the working class movement in the United Kingdom. The last strike wave, which began in 1936, was marked by the magnitude and duration of the strikes that swept the country, and the intensity of the struggle that ensued. The "Christian Front" was one of the main forces behind this strike wave, and its activities contributed significantly to the overall development of the working class movement in London.

A glance at the Record

On November 18, 1938, the "Christian Front" launched a major strike against the British government in London. The strike was called in response to the Illegal Immigration Act, which the British government had passed in an attempt to stop the influx of Jewish refugees into the country. The "Christian Front" argued that the act was discriminatory and violated the rights of the refugees. The strike was supported by a wide range of workers' organizations, and it spread quickly across the city. The strike lasted for several weeks, and it was marked by intense fighting between the strikers and the police.

A Solution for the "Indians"

The "Christian Front" was a major force in the British labor movement, and its activities were a significant factor in the development of the working class movement in London. The "Christian Front" was able to mobilize a large number of workers, and it was able to maintain a strong position in the labor movement. The "Christian Front" was also able to attract the support of many workers, and it was able to maintain a strong position in the labor movement.

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