

The I. W. W.'s Highest Official--Pro Tem!

By HARRISON GEORGE
It is said, and it is probably true, that "it takes all kinds to make a world." But that appears to be no good reason for the 16th general convention of the I. W. W. having picked out a poor fish to be the general secretary-treasurer pro tem of the organization.

"We, the workers, the unions," "perfectly. And while all that is on the bourgeoisie will doubtless, they will exist, naturally. But they will not cripple, and they will have somebody to deal with them."

"Very good. And who will direct the action against them?"
"The unions, that is clear."

"Perfectly. That is to say that the unions will exercise the power?"
"Just as I said before--All power to the unions! Don't you hear me, when I speak?"

"I hear all I am able. And from as much as I hear, it appears to me that I heard you say that you were against all power..."

"That's a tough head you have, I am against all political power, because I am against all political action, against the trick politicians. But the power of the unions is not political power. Do you begin to understand?"

"That's what you tell me I understand!"
"And what would you do with the bourgeoisie, who will murder your workers and try to hang you up?"

"What a question! We will have them forget the taste of bread."
"And what do you call that? Is that not politics?"

"It is revolution!"
"There is nothing better than to first understand the meaning of those words. And while you will be beating the dirt out of the bourgeoisie, will not your position be--pardon my gall--a dictatorship?"

"Nothing of the kind. That will be direct action!"
"Fine! After all we are... almost agreed. But I am one who yet does not dominate the vocabulary and I don't know the value of words."

"By no means do we agree, because you want a dictatorship of a minority over a majority. While we want the dictatorship between a syndicalist and a sensible worker."

"We are going to see about that shortly."
"It is seen already."
"One moment. How many are there of you syndicalists?"

"Somewhere around 30,000. When we get all the other organized workers to leave their unions and come to us, we would have three or four million. But, naturally, when the proletariat understands better, we will be more numerous. There are twenty millions of wage workers in the country. A day will come when these workers understand their rights better, and that day..."

"Meanwhile, you will not expect that all the workers will be organized in unions in order to make the revolution?"
"Of course not. With a good active minority."

"You admit, then, that for a long time this minority will embrace but a minority of the workers?"
"There are so many ignorant, egoistic, and cowardly workers!"

"Agreed. But, now you are advocating the dictatorship of a minority of organized workers over a majority of unorganized, and over all the unorganizable small farmers, petty bourgeois..."

"It isn't possible to work any other way! These facts are it!"
"Certainly. But you are an advocate of the dictatorship of a minority. However, you were saying just the opposite a minute ago."

"At least that minority is formed of a majority of class conscious proletarians..."
"One minute... Suppose you take the union of one hundred members which has to make an important decision. General assembly. In the forty-nine who are in favor of one motion, there are fifty votes in favor. Which motion has the force of law?"
"That's one of the fifty, naturally."

"And why will those fifty impose their will on the forty-nine?"
"Well, because... there has to be a majority that decides. How would you want it?"

"I want nothing. I am only proving that you are an advocate not only of the dictatorship of a minority, but also of a fraction of that minority."

"But in there any other way?"
"That is consequently you arrive in some cases to dictatorial dictatorship to only one man, whose vote may swing the balance to one side or another, according to them."

"But, what do you propose, then?"
"I propose nothing. I am asking questions. And I am not finished with that, yet. Suppose that among the hundred organized workers, the result of the vote might be as follows: forty in favor, thirty-nine opposed, and twenty-one abstentions. Which makes the effective decision?"

"Naturally, the forty."
"That is to say, the minority of the minority. You see, then, that the dictatorship of the minority of the minority?"

"The twenty-one have no right to abstain. What kind of poor rubbish are those who abstain in the present moment, that is, the moment of decision?"



HERE'S YOUR HAT

AMERICAN LABOR
The cause for this revival is to be seen in the high price of corn, which has turned in to the big harvest in Canada and in Russia. The price of wheat has reached 62 dollars. The rise in the price of wheat has caused a question has been discussed in some newspapers, whether we are now confronted with a temporary overpricing of economic depression or with the commencement of a great financial boom.

A great quantity of the capital accumulated in America is not only going for new markets for the products of American industry, but also for markets for the direct export of capital. In the year 1923 London received securities to the value of 2 million gold rubles; thirty-eight per cent English, forty-one per cent colonial and twenty-one per cent foreign. During the year 1923 the United States exported capital to the value of 1200 million gold rubles. In the first ten months of 1924 London issued securities to the value of 1300 million gold rubles. Of these, 200 million went abroad. During the same period New York issued securities to the value of 5 billion gold rubles, of which more than 2 billion went abroad. In the search for markets for the export of capital American finance capital has already left English capital behind.

Another very important factor in this respect is that not only the hands of a few bankers or financiers, but that the masses of subscribers among the ranks of the petty and middle bourgeoisie. The American loan, amounting to 2 billion gold rubles, found 9,000 subscribers. The Japanese loan, amounting to 200 million gold rubles, had 45,000 subscribers. The low rate of discount of the American banks has overcome the fear of the unknown and has encouraged the middle and petty bourgeoisie; the latter are investing larger sums of money than ever before.

It is interesting to cast even a fleeting glance at the places to where American capital is being exported. During the first ten months of 1924 the United States lent (reckoned in gold rubles): 50 million to Argentina, 200 million to Japan, 65 million to Switzerland, 80 million to Holland, to Czechoslovakia about 20 million to Hungary 18 million, to Norway 50 million, to Belgium 40 million, to Canada 200 million, to Germany 220 million, to France 200 million, besides a whole number of municipal and private loans. It is not surprising, therefore, that Coolidge, after his reelection, declared: "We cannot hope that we shall always remain an island of the most which will live apart from the rest of humanity. We were unable to avoid participation in the heavy burden of the economically increased national debts, with the result that the budget has to be increased. In consequence of this, the United States, who in the year 1907, was able to devote about twenty-four per cent of her national income for the extension of the influence of her capital at home and abroad, is now only able to employ about ten per cent for this purpose."

As English capital is not in a position to compete with America as regards the export of capital for the purpose of capturing markets, and as it does not possess such a big home market as America as would permit it to reduce the cost of production and in addition is suffering from the industrialization of its own colonies, English capitalism is faced with far more serious difficulties than is American imperialism. The above mentioned Mr. Crammond calculates that the share of England in the trade of the world increased in the period from 1912 to 1922 from 18.8 to 23.2 per cent. This increase in the share of England in the world's trade in the first part of the '20's was 55 per cent lower than in 1912. The necessity for creating the preconditions for normal trade was the driving force which caused England to participate in the attempt to solve the reparations question. It is also obvious that in causing England to restore a firm regime in all colonies her colonies, to "parity"

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American imperialism is striving to conquer the world; English imperialism is striving to maintain its colonies. A collision between these two will take place in the future. Today, however, they both require all sorts of extension of the world market. These efforts of the two imperial powers constitute the most characteristic feature of the international situation at the opening of the new year.

From a Fellow Worker.
My dear Comrades: I am not a subscriber of the DAILY WORKER, but I read it every day. The Industrial Fellow Workers got him out, K. H.

5 Day Week Not Yet.
CLEVELAND, Ohio--The strikers and laborers voted in favor of the five day week a majority of the unions in the Cleveland district will maintain the 44-hour week for another year.

"The idea becomes power when it penetrates the masses."
—Karl Marx.

THE election victory of the republican party in America was the result of the improvement in the economic situation which took place last summer and autumn. This victory in turn came a further improvement in the economic situation. An American Journalist who belongs to the democratic, that is to the defeated party, writes: "Our generation knows no other president in whose the financial circles had such great confidence as they have in Coolidge."

"The capitalist world is assured of a government which will be its blind tool."
In order to gain an idea as to the industrial situation in America, we will quote the most important statistical figures. About 2 million shares of 125 industrial and commercial corporations change hands every day on the stock exchange. These are the highest figures since 1836. The clearing house figures in October reached 50 billion dollars. This again is the highest sum since March 1920 when the whole line a reduction in the number of bankruptcies and an increased trade turnover. The steel industry, which on the last of July was working forty per cent under its normal capacity, has reduced this figure to fourteen per cent of the capacity of the steel industry.

High Price of Corn a Factor
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As English capital is not in a position to compete with America as regards the export of capital for the purpose of capturing markets, and as it does not possess such a big home market as America as would permit it to reduce the cost of production and in addition is suffering from the industrialization of its own colonies, English capitalism is faced with far more serious difficulties than is American imperialism. The above mentioned Mr. Crammond calculates that the share of England in the trade of the world increased in the period from 1912 to 1922 from 18.8 to 23.2 per cent. This increase in the share of England in the world's trade in the first part of the '20's was 55 per cent lower than in 1912. The necessity for creating the preconditions for normal trade was the driving force which caused England to participate in the attempt to solve the reparations question. It is also obvious that in causing England to restore a firm regime in all colonies her colonies, to "parity"

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SPECIAL MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT THE DAILY WORKER

The World Situation at the Opening of the New Year

EVERY IMPERIALISM HAS ITS OWN PUPPET

China and to one on the Russian markets. And as the consolidation of the capitalist order in the whole world is equally necessary for the export of capital as for the export of goods, the whole of the year 1924 was characterized by the co-operation of England and America.

Competition Between Both Countries
The relative weakness of England in the sphere of capital export, in close relations with the European market, is arousing great uneasiness among the English capitalists with a view to the difficulties which English capitalism will encounter in the event of the strengthening of German industry. Hence a number of vital questions regarding the reconstruction of capitalism assume another form in the United States than to England. These include the varying degree of interest which England and America have in the colonial expansion. The extension of the influence of her capital at home and abroad, is now only able to employ about ten per cent for this purpose.

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SECOND SECTION
This magazine supplement will appear every Saturday in The Daily Worker.

January 31, 1925.

England Exports Goods
If the question of capital export at present occupies the forefront position in America, in England it is the question of the export of goods which is engaging the greatest attention. The statistician Edgar Crammond calculates in his recent work that, as a result of the war, the national income of England has become considerably reduced and that from 1913 to the present day--if we take into consideration the reduced purchasing power of money--it has fallen from 24 to 21 milliards (reckoned in pounds). This is the heaviest burden of the economically increased national debts, with the result that the budget has to be increased. In consequence of this, the United States, who in the year 1907, was able to devote about twenty-four per cent of her national income for the extension of the influence of her capital at home and abroad, is now only able to employ about ten per cent for this purpose.

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Communist Work Among Women

By MARGARET UNDIUS

THERE are many comrades who cannot conceive of special work among women by a Communist Party. Many women comrades do not take part in this special work, and they fear that they will be considered feminists. Comrades would not take this attitude, if they realize that this is what this kind of work means for the party. It is true that our knowledge and experience in Communist work among women here in America is very limited and we must look toward our comrades abroad with their mature knowledge in this kind of work.

The reasons which compelled the Communist International to give special attention to work among women are easy to find. The contrasted experience of the two revolutions in Russia and Hungary of the same period, in Russia the active support of the women helped to save the revolution. In Hungary their passive resistance helped to save the revolution. Capitalism has perfected its machinery so, as to make it difficult in the mass a link of conservatism and reaction.

Situation Among Women.
First, the women are mentally and emotionally separated from the men. Their isolation by the economic superstructure which they share with the men; their inferior position in the home; their attitude toward the men; their separation as a result of the economic superstructure; their separation as a result of the economic superstructure; their separation as a result of the economic superstructure.

Do We Need a Separate Women's Organization?
Some of us believe that the Communist message applies to women in a very peculiar way. The message will not enter a woman's mind unless she is free and more easily submit to exploitation. The thought of doing good hunting for a Communist mother to accept low wages. Adds to this the feeling of competition with each other for marriage mates—instead of from their sex competition with each other for marriage mates—instead of from their sex competition with each other for marriage mates.

Women are very susceptible to influence by the bourgeois organizations. These feminist organizations are a machine for manufacturing a counter-revolutionary psychology which the women in turn impose upon their children and men folk. The bourgeoisie see the importance of special work among women. Women are exerting much effort to divert the proletarian women from their organizations. We, the Workers (Communist) Party are only now waking up to the realization of this situation. The working class possesses in its women powerful forces which are not yet mobilized. They are capable of exercising a decisive influence on the issue of the Communist Party. It is the duty of our party to start this work.

Destroy Feminist Ideas.
The constant worsening of the position of the working women creates favorable conditions for the rise of feminism. The task of the party is to give Communist direction to the discontent among women. It is to attack the prejudices and traditions that will shackle her, bring her home to her. We must make alliances which will appeal to the working women. We must destroy the feminist ideology and win them over to the side of the Communist Party. Special means must be devised to win the attention of the women to the significance of the Communist message to them. We must get the women to understand the experience of the revolutionary struggle of the working class shows

the night's form of organization to be the centralized organization close bound with the working masses and to be active in production, thus breaking the isolation of the workers from the preservation of the bourgeois social system. The Workers (Communist) Party must do its utmost to overcome the superstitions, the individualistic psychology and the sense of isolation and to awaken feelings of class solidarity among them. Because of the peculiar conditions of women, because of their political backwardness, a special means of approach must be used. We have the support of youth (in W. L. I.) because we know that in this way our workers' committees may be organized in the shops and factories. Where women must be organized into special committees and no separate committee must be organized in collaboration with the general party women's departments having jurisdiction over the women in the shops and factories must be equal work for women; abolition of piece work; employment of women in all branches of industry except those of night work and overtime; protection for women workers, mothers and infants; working wages to be paid in full during absence because of confinement; dismissal during pregnancy and nursing; against the dismissal of married women, etc.

Women will take the initiative in pressing for action on questions relating to Communist work among women.

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formed when the situation demands. (Such as the central committee in Germany during the revolution.) We must establish united fronts by calling local conferences with delegates from various organizations, trade unions, local committees, Workers' Party, etc. We are beginning to reorganize the party on the shop model because the starting for mass work among women should also be in the factory and shop. Our job should be to get the women into the left wing of the party for work among women. We must always have a comrade lead in the shops and factories. Where women must be organized into special committees and no separate committee must be organized in collaboration with the general party women's departments having jurisdiction over the women in the shops and factories must be equal work for women; abolition of piece work; employment of women in all branches of industry except those of night work and overtime; protection for women workers, mothers and infants; working wages to be paid in full during absence because of confinement; dismissal during pregnancy and nursing; against the dismissal of married women, etc.

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Purce Replies to Abramovich

By MAX BEMDACH.
RAPHAEL ABRAMOVICH, the men-berik envoy, who is at about Soviet Russia in order to look at the dangers of American recognition of Soviet Russia, has as one of his pre-conditions the "Bolshevik contract" committed in Georgia.

In pictures the Georgian workers and peasants are ardent adherents of the menberik brand of socialism, for which the Georgian masses are kept in the hands of the Bolshevik authorities. A regime of blood and iron alone can maintain the order in Georgia, and the throwing the Bolsheviks out and embracing the Bolshevism of menberik rule for English oil capital.

Also these lies have been dealt with repeatedly we take them up again and again. The paid scribbles had socialist necessities of capitalism, such as Abramovich, insist on rehabilitating the hope of reaching a new audience that has not yet been made known to the workers.

To meet these campaigns we have no choice but must repeat again and again that the "Bolshevik contract" is a poisoned arrow directed against the fraternal feelings of the English proletariat and said:

It is our task to annihilate that abominable campaign of the English proletariat and said:

At the session of the Enlarged Trade Union Council of Georgia, held on Dec. 2 last year, Comrade A. A. Purce, on behalf of the English proletariat in Georgia, conveyed the fraternal greetings of the English proletariat and said:

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membership contribution to the Second International. In 1914 Zerebell and two other menberiki were elected as representatives to the Second International. In the first year of their mandate have long since expired. Jorjania was only sent to the league of nations by a small group of members of the central committee.

The English comrades still showed the delegates of the English workers a profound impression upon the delegates of the English workers. How to your course. You have perceived your errors and have acquiesced in the change of power to the side of the working class.

After his departure from Georgia, Purce sent me the following letter in the title paper, Baris Wostok (The Dawn of the East):

"We are tremendously sorry to have to leave Georgia, but at the same time we are greatly rejoiced that we are able to express our exceedingly great and genuine satisfaction over the Soviet discipline and the great devotion of the population to Korjet which we have witnessed. The efforts of Soviet Georgia for economic reconstruction testify to a profound belief in the final victory of the Soviet system. The result of these efforts also proves the great capacity of the working class to administer its own affairs when it has succeeded in capturing state power."

"With fraternal greetings in the name of the English proletariat,"

"A. A. Purce, Chairman of the Delegation." As against the "Bolshevik contract" of the Abramovichs, concocted in Paris, London and Berlin, here is the testimony of a man who has been in the midst of the conditions in Georgia and in London, but in the Soviet Republic system. Their testimony belies statements of Abramovich. The American workers and the English workers will think of him and the likes of him.

In this way the movement is already capturing international positions. The experience of a whole year before all, fully and completely unified the attitude of the first generation of workers and peasants. The non-binding character of the decision, the fact that the corresponding must not be elected or appointed, the non-recognition of the corresponding, the peculiarity of the organizational form as the best guarantee against officialism and bureaucracy—all these principles have stood the worst test of practice.

The conference has now continued the line laid down: organizational connection with the newspapers, leadership of the workers' correspondents movement by the party newspaper and by the editors. Meanwhile, after party political education (history of the party, program and statutes, tactics, Leninism, etc.), started the work of the party in the political work, and of the work by the newspapers, detailing of the organizational matters, the direction indicated by the first conference.

The situation is different with the party correspondents. Here the first steps have yet to be taken. All participants in the conference, all workers and workers in their leisure hours. The conference of the workers and village correspondents which was convened by the Pravda correspondents which have been lovingly followed by the workers in the villages and workers in their leisure hours.

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British Trade Unionists in Russia

How We Live and Work

Editor's Note—This paper is printed for the workers, poor farmers and the unemployed. We want to reach every one of the workers and farmers all over the country to reach the English workers. In order to make it more interesting and to protect the life of the whole movement, we want to make it more interesting and to protect the life of the whole movement, we want to make it more interesting and to protect the life of the whole movement.

THE NEW BIG INITIATIVE.

The Second Conference of the Workers' Correspondents of the "Pravda" delegates had come to the conference from all parts of Russia; from the farthest corners of the country, from the east and the west, from the north and the south, from the mountains and the valleys, from the cities and the villages, from the workers and the peasants, from the workers and the peasants, from the workers and the peasants.

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The Anarchists and the Left Militants

By ROSA LUX

THE first session of the Jewish Federated Anarchist Convention took place at the Forward building, with Yanovsky as the first speaker, who announced that he was not interested in an anarchist activities, do not read our literature and do not come to our conventions. This was well known to the delegates and Yanovsky could safely have omitted this part of the program. The convention was held as follows: "Anarchism" was not to oppose order and leadership, but to achieve order. The anarchist is the leader of the capable and trustworthiness. But he added, it is not the rank and file that assume leadership, for that must come from laborers and not from "labor."

To mention all his empty and high-sounding phrases is useless; the essence of his speech was that it is the labor movement which is the most important and the delegates did not understand what he was driving at. Some were innocent, others were naive and therefore could not read between the lines of the treacherous speech delivered by Yanovsky. Especially the flock of anarchist idealism who tried to wrap himself was misleading, but as Yanovsky was not so apt and clever as he seemed, he showed himself to be not otherwise, showed themselves in their true color which is yellow.

Some of the delegates felt they were misled and after listening for three days to hollow phrases of the kind began to protest vigorously against all this "speeching." One for example asked: "Will this con-

vention concern itself with the problem of working class conditions? It does not seem so to me for no one has mentioned a word about the miserable lot of the workers." He pointed out, "The labor leaders are no more interested in the workers' lot than I am." He was not interested in an anarchist activities, do not read our literature and do not come to our conventions. This was well known to the delegates and Yanovsky could safely have omitted this part of the program. The convention was held as follows: "Anarchism" was not to oppose order and leadership, but to achieve order. The anarchist is the leader of the capable and trustworthiness. But he added, it is not the rank and file that assume leadership, for that must come from laborers and not from "labor."

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What a Negro Says of Russia

WE print a full letter from a Negro Communist in the Workers Weekly, a London Communist Paper.—Ed. Note.

Dear Comrade Campbell: With the greatest pleasure I have read your letters, I am writing to you these few lines to say that there are many folks like me who stand by the Russian Revolution. I wish to express my wishes and desires fully and boldly, but I am not such a great talker, I can only say as the lines go by, I might be able to address a few gatherings in our Communist fashion in some odd corner in the East End of Manchester.

I am a regular reader of the Workers Weekly, which reaches us in our independent libraries, in all Russia, and everywhere I eagerly wishing you great success in your endeavors to bring the working classes of all nationalities in the heart of the British Empire to learn who are their common enemies.

I am a born Communist, a Negro from British Guiana. I was born in a lonely forest, but the English explorers forced me to leave my home and country. Others who my home and country, they were driven out of their native woods to run away mad die in the bush or to be killed by the white rubber collectors, gold grabbers, and all sorts of foreign exploiters.

In the 1914 war, I refused to go to sea, and was sentenced to a jail in Manchester, where I was held in conspiracy to the army where I thought my career was ended, but I was back again in the jail. When I went in, I was posed for a week or so. I could not get an old man's job, and I was sent to a camp in England, from the lodging houses to the Poplar Farm Colony, teaching the workhouse for a year.

I was then promoted to Briton prison, and when released, went to the colonial office for the quicker refused me one, and we had a fight, I was recommended to the Bromley prison office. I was sent to the prison for not paying for my weeks in Oxford (the prison not two

To the Teachers of the World!

Comrades, Colleagues!

The Congress of the Teachers' International which was held at Brussels is now over. We have organized our organization and have become clear as regards the way which lies before us.

At last, Heart's Desire. Join your national Teachers' Trade Union organizations. We are now sending out to you the appeal: Join your national Teachers' Trade Union organizations. We are now sending out to you the appeal: Join your national Teachers' Trade Union organizations.

In all countries we teachers are suffering more and more the pressure upon us, upon the youth and upon the school, of international combined capital, which rules—the world according to its will and is now endeavouring, by means of the Dawes Plan and of the League of Nations, to force the world into a gigantic trust for the exploitation of all workers.

Against this international power, we must set up an international organization for the maintenance and improvement of our material and social position.

We are an autonomous organization, independent of the two trade union centres of Amsterdam and Moscow. We are autonomous because the conditions of the international labor movement still compel us to be so. We are fighting better—and we will fight for it, not only by our own strength but also by the strength of the international labor movement.

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Our Party's Press and Literature

By N. LENIN.

The socialist proletariat has got to consider the basic principles of the literature of the workers' party, in order to develop these principles and spread them in their most complete form. These principles are in contrast with bourgeois customs, with the petty-bourgeois press, with the individualism of the ambitious adventurers of bourgeois literature and their republicanism, and with the scramble for profits.

What do these principles consist of? Not only that the party press, the proletarian should no longer be a means of enriching groups or individual characters nor an instrument of proletarian control. No more "non party" writers; no more literature, no more literary activity.

Literary activity should be a part of the whole work of the proletariat. It should be a part of the whole work of the proletariat. It should be a part of the whole work of the proletariat.

"All comparisons limp," says a German proverb. It is so of my party, it is so of my party, it is so of my party.

Obviously, literature is the last thing to be treated mechanistically. It cannot easily be graded by, or submitted to, the decisions of the majority.

In this matter, one ought, undoubtedly, to allow a great deal of scope for individual initiative, for personal inspiration, for imagination, for imagination, for imagination.

This is all indisputable, but it proves one thing: that the work of the party cannot be mechanically identified with the other sides of proletarian activity.

The organized socialist proletariat ought to supervise and control all the work of the party, in its spirit, in its spirit, in its spirit.

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Politics

It is a most interesting game... and labor politics is more so... You will learn many angles of...

"A Conference of Progressives..." by Alexander Bittelmann... in the February issue of the Workers Monthly.

How many children and women add... how many children and women add... how many children and women add...

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Czarists in Chicago Rape Truth

By M. A. SKROMNY.

The local Russian counter-revolutionary sheet pretends not to understand why Communists are so militant in the capitalist countries and at the same time in favor of armaments for the workers of the United States. An editorial attacking the DAILY WORKER and the Communists in general, the editor writes: "We are also against militarism, but why not protest against militarism in Russia and everywhere?"

Boris Ruzin, belated only to the Communist Party, and goes on to tell the readers that the DAILY WORKER is killing the bourgeoisie in the United States. Communists are desecrating the graves of the bourgeoisie. In the issue of last Monday, Comrade Ruzin, in an editorial entitled "The capitalist journals," stated: "The ruling power today in Russia is not lodged with any individual, or even group of individuals. The dominant power in Soviet Russia today is the Russian Communist Party. It rules through its hundreds of thousands of members directly affiliated with it. . . . Whether Trotsky or any other individual, at any time, ruled the Red Army. It was ruled at all times by the Communist Party; especially

through the Communists who were the leading and most self-sacrificing spirits in the Red Army. . . . Industry thru its members in the shops, the mills, the mines and the factories. That was the strength of the Russian Communists, even before the revolution; that they were able everywhere they were called to create their nuclei, and keep in the closest touch with the everyday workers and peasants, and in their work places, leading them to victory."

Just as the kept press picture Trotsky as usurping power without the aid of the Communist Party, so it claims that the Communist Party maintains a dictatorship over the workers and peasants in spite of their opposition. This is also a phantasmic dream. The Communist Party rules thru the dictatorship of the workers and peasants, and it maintains its ruling position because the masses of workers and peasants support its policies.

By deliberately misquoting them and caricaturing them in such a manner as to suit the purpose of the counter-revolutionists, the editor of the white guard sheet tries to create hatred against the Soviet government and the Communists in general.

But again the czarist editor knows perfectly well that he is lying. It is not only a habit, it is in the nature of things. These backlogs of journalism to him. When we caught him with the rods in connection with the "quoting" of a non-existing editorial from the Oleska (invests the editor retained giving himself with another bit), he claims that we promised to send him the copy of the Oleska. Indeed, but we did not do this. How is he not able to convince himself that he was lying. The thousands of readers of the DAILY WORKER know that there is not a word of truth in this statement. We never promised to send him this copy of the Oleska. We only intend to provide anything to him or his kind. One may attempt to provide something or convince one who is just not mistaken. But to try to prove anything to an editor who is covered with lies as a soldier in the trenches with cooties, is an utter waste of time.

Those Terrible Bolsheuks!



Under the smoke-screen of attacking Bolshevism the British imperialists are crushing the subject nations of Africa and Asia.

(By Boris Eshnov, in Moscow. Investia.)

A Letter from an Egyptian Worker in Moscow.

When I had to go to the factory, it is early, and the witness of the streets is seldom broken by the rattling of a tramcar carrying the workers to their work.

When I get into the tramcar, which is already crowded with workpeople hurrying to their work, I look out of the window. The tramcar runs its usual course thru the old familiar streets with the same old houses and its numerous Moscow churches, which I pass on my way to work every day. Yet this picture morning my thoughts are somehow carried far away from these sights that have become so familiar to me. My mind wanders back to faraway Egypt, and my mind should the night of the Egyptian buildings and mosques, and instead of the Moscow women going to the market, I dream of seeing Egyptian women with veiled faces.

From my lips bubbles forth the words except: Leo Stalin, ultimatum . . . Zaghul Paasha . . . Sudan . . . Revolt. My neighbor stares at me in surprise. I repeat the words that I am raving mad. At last I arrive at the factory. The "Dux", which employs fifteen hundred workers. It is a factory of the kind that has been built in the last few years. Here I am met by the friendly welcome of my mates who are already gathered in groups, and the clatter of hundreds of workers being working here already for some time, and have become so skilled in my work. Here I am met by the friendly welcome of my mates who are already gathered in groups, and the clatter of hundreds of workers being working here already for some time, and have become so skilled in my work.

In the adjoining rooms one could hear an amateur play on the piano, and the clatter of hundreds of workers enjoying their meal. A light touch on my arm called me to the dining room. I turned round and saw Volodya, a general favorite of the work. He asked me: "What is the matter with you today?" In reply I showed him the paper containing the news which had disturbed me. At first he looked quite curiously through

the news, but after a while his face flushed and assumed an angry expression.

A few minutes later an improvised meeting was organized by Volodya. With the newspaper in his hand, he told the audience about the stirring events in Egypt. As soon as he finished his speech I got up on the platform where I was met by a storm of applause, which bestowed every body's sympathy for the Egyptian workers. I broken Russian. I described the untold sufferings of the Egyptian brothers, the terrible oppression of the hard working folk (the agricultural laborers) the severe distress of the Egyptian working class, the brutal oppression by British imperialism, the mockery of the so-called "independence of Egypt," the importance of the Suez Canal, the Nile and the Sudan to the British imperialism and so on.

The meeting ended in loud cheers and cries: Down with British imperialism! Hands off Egypt! Long live the Egyptian workers and folk!

In a happy mood I leave the place. I feel that the whole of my fellow workers here are in hearty sympathy with the cause of the people of Egypt, which has just been freed from the yoke of the British imperialists. In the world, not even in the so-called League of Nations. And I turn to the workers of western Europe, particularly of England, with the question: "What was your response to the news of the latest events in Egypt?"

Hilal Mahmud, Moscow, December 11, 1924.

Subscriber, for "Your Daily," for the DAILY WORKER.

TECHNICAL AID TO HOLD MOCK TRIAL FEB. 8

Counter - Revolution in Prisoners' Dock

The mock trial held last winter in the Soviet School where Prostitution was the defendant aroused much talk and interest in the Russian colony. It was an interesting and useful discussion. At present the society for Technical Aid to Soviet Russia is arranging another such trial on the more interesting subject: The Counter-revolution in Prisoners' Dock. The mock trial will be held at the Soviet School, 192 W. Division St., Sunday, Feb. 8, at 5:30 p. m. There will be ten defendants representing various phases and parties of the counter-revolution. There will be many witnesses for the defense and the prosecution. Many documents will be read. The prosecutor will be the Peter Lazanov. The defense will be represented by the members of the society and another person who does not care to reveal his name at present.

The hall will be packed. The mock trial will be held at the Soviet School, 192 W. Division St., Sunday, Feb. 8, at 5:30 p. m.

Bolshevism or Trotskyism? By G. Zinoviev

(Continued from last Saturday.)

Whether the Present Development of Trotskyism is a step forward or backward, is an obvious individual, has of course many features characteristic for him personally. Communist platform that only one person can stand on it. Only Trotsky is himself, as upon the platform there is no room for anybody else. It would be a mistake to believe only the standpoint of Trotsky only the individual. There is no doubt that he represents a fairly considerable section of the factor of our situation.

Since 1922, but even more since 1923, there has been an indisputable increase in the prosperity of the country, an indisputable improvement in the material situation and the mood of the workers. At the same time we see from all the expressions of Comrade Trotsky that precisely during these years his political mood has been the mood of the broad masses of the workers of our country in an upward direction, the political mood of Comrade Trotsky is a downward direction.

Comrade Trotsky is beginning to see the decline of the country on the eve of an indisputable improvement in the economic situation. He makes false diagnoses and proposes wrong remedies. He loses confidence in his followers, etc. Let us call to mind that Comrade Trotsky, at the time of his first encounter with Comrade Lenin and the Leninist C. C., at the time of the dispute over the first peace, still had a general impression of the party on his side. At the time of the second encounter with Lenin, in 1921 (trade union discussion), Comrade Trotsky still had a general impression of the party on his side, and this in the presence of Lenin. During his earlier discussion, Trotsky's following was already much smaller, but nevertheless, he was still surrounded by comrades who were prepared to defend his platform. In the last attack of Comrade Trotsky against the C. C., the comrades defended the platform of Comrade Trotsky, and this is not only in the nature of things, but can be counted on the fingers. And this is the most important feature of the situation.

This fact alone shows that Comrade Trotsky in recent years, of course without wanting it himself, has given expression, not to the mood of the proletarian masses, but to the mood of other sections of the population.

If we pursue the line of development of Comrade Trotsky, if we test his latest political resolution in all its details during the last two or three years, it is not difficult to encounter apparent contradictions, and sometimes it may seem as if Comrade Trotsky were criticizing the C. C., not from the right but from the left. Was it not Comrade Trotsky who accused the C. C. and its representatives if the Comintern that they had "missed" the German revolution? It is that which he is criticizing. It is that which he is criticizing. It is that which he is criticizing.

It is not a "left" criticism. It is that which he is criticizing. It is that which he is criticizing. It is that which he is criticizing.

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that Comrade Trotsky's political development is not yet ended, and that it is taking place in a time of transition. In the period of the new economic policy, through all the improvements of Comrade Trotsky there comes to light one definite tendency.

Let us imagine for a moment what would be the state of our country if by the party, instead of energetically resisting the proposals of Comrade Trotsky, had accepted the proposals since 1921. This would have meant:

1. The trade unions would have become state institutions, there would have taken place the nationalization of the trade unions with official state and economic organs. The trade unions, which today constitute our broadest basis and embrace 8 million workers and employees, would have been converted into a bureaucratic appendage of the official machine. In other words, we would have created a basis for menialism and underlined with our own hands the development of the proletariat.

2. The party would have been excluded from the immediate leadership of the economic and state organs. The Soviet apparatus would have become more independent. The emancipation of the Soviet from the party would have been complete.

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No comrades will be able to say that we have invented the above six points. Every serious Bolshevik will have to admit that the struggle between the Leninist C. C. and Comrade Trotsky turns precisely upon these points, and upon the question "personal prestige," as the phrasian title. Why there would be the state of our country if, in these six questions, we had not followed the road which Comrade Trotsky has chosen for Russia of the N. P., in the sense and in the extent which the ideology of the new bourgeoisie reckoned upon. And the prospects of the transformation of Russia into a socialist Russia would have been very remote, and would even have entirely vanished.

If we add to all this the opportunities of Comrade Trotsky in the questions of international politics, over-estimation of the democratic pacifist era, over-estimation of the miraculous peace-making quality of the American imperialism, under-estimation of the counter-revolutionary nature of social democracy, over-estimation of the duration of fascism and the fact that he supposed that the social democratic elements in the various sections of the Comintern, then it is clear in what direction Comrade Trotsky is drawing our party.

In this heading up of one error upon another, Comrade Trotsky has seen that he is in a quite a dangerous position: As a whole, the system is: right deviation.

The new bourgeoisie of our country is precisely a new and not the old bourgeoisie. It has seen a variety of things and has also learned something from the "Lessons of October." It saw the mass in action. It saw the mass handling of the bourgeoisie by the Bolsheviks in the first period of the October revolution, and in the first period of the Bolsheviks to the bourgeoisie in 1921. When these same bourgeois Bolsheviks were compelled to introduce the new economic policy, it saw how the value of the national forces which, among other things, consists in the international bourgeoisie, the environment of the Soviet country. It has its own intelligence, it has its own political and economic calculations. It has learned to penetrate into the struggle for leadership within our own party. It has learned to take advantage of the mistakes of the party.

It is a bourgeoisie which has passed through the fire of the greatest revolution; bourgeoisie which understands how to stand how to bring about its alliance with the leadership of the international proletariat. In one word, it is a bourgeoisie with a keen class consciousness, an adaptable bourgeoisie, which has become more clever through the experiences of the revolution and better understands the importance and the currents with its party.

Of course it is absolutely necessary that we attract honest specialists into our work, and that we create such a useful service for our cause. However, the question of specialists has been solved, not according to Lenin but according to Trotsky. It is not a "left" criticism. It is that which he is criticizing. It is that which he is criticizing.

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when Comrade Trotsky was an open opponent of Bolshevism. He must cease from stirring up periodical crises" with the result that the exactness of a calendar, every year, not upon the question "personal prestige," as the phrasian title. Why there would be the state of our country if, in these six questions, we had not followed the road which Comrade Trotsky has chosen for Russia of the N. P., in the sense and in the extent which the ideology of the new bourgeoisie reckoned upon. And the prospects of the transformation of Russia into a socialist Russia would have been very remote, and would even have entirely vanished.

If we add to all this the opportunities of Comrade Trotsky in the questions of international politics, over-estimation of the democratic pacifist era, over-estimation of the miraculous peace-making quality of the American imperialism, under-estimation of the counter-revolutionary nature of social democracy, over-estimation of the duration of fascism and the fact that he supposed that the social democratic elements in the various sections of the Comintern, then it is clear in what direction Comrade Trotsky is drawing our party.

In this heading up of one error upon another, Comrade Trotsky has seen that he is in a quite a dangerous position: As a whole, the system is: right deviation.

The new bourgeoisie of our country is precisely a new and not the old bourgeoisie. It has seen a variety of things and has also learned something from the "Lessons of October." It saw the mass in action. It saw the mass handling of the bourgeoisie by the Bolsheviks in the first period of the October revolution, and in the first period of the Bolsheviks to the bourgeoisie in 1921. When these same bourgeois Bolsheviks were compelled to introduce the new economic policy, it saw how the value of the national forces which, among other things, consists in the international bourgeoisie, the environment of the Soviet country. It has its own intelligence, it has its own political and economic calculations. It has learned to penetrate into the struggle for leadership within our own party. It has learned to take advantage of the mistakes of the party.

It is a bourgeoisie which has passed through the fire of the greatest revolution; bourgeoisie which understands how to stand how to bring about its alliance with the leadership of the international proletariat. In one word, it is a bourgeoisie with a keen class consciousness, an adaptable bourgeoisie, which has become more clever through the experiences of the revolution and better understands the importance and the currents with its party.

Of course it is absolutely necessary that we attract honest specialists into our work, and that we create such a useful service for our cause. However, the question of specialists has been solved, not according to Lenin but according to Trotsky. It is not a "left" criticism. It is that which he is criticizing. It is that which he is criticizing.

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Your Policy Must Be a Policy