

Tardy Acknowledgement

In the Izvestia, official Soviet government organ, of April 10, 1932, Karl Radek wrote an article proposing an alliance with American imperialism against Japan. Two days later, the statement of the Daily Worker, in enthusiastic salute to this Communist paper with a rotten chauvinistic editorial, "This proposal," it said, "means a new step in the peace policy of the Soviet Union." In the Militant of April 16, 1932, we wrote that the editorial, "completely devoid of a breath of proletarian revolutionism, is one of the most disgraceful pieces of cynical flattery with chauvinism that has ever appeared in the Communist movement... The Daily Worker, entirely consistent with the theory of socialism in one country, which means in practice the abandonment of every revolutionary principle in the alleged interests of defending the Soviet Union from military attack, picks up the Radek thread with all its implications elaborated upon even more shamelessly. Taking Radek's cue, the editorial writer proceeds to address himself to the American ruling class in order to show it that its best imperialist interests lie in a break with Japan and an alliance with the Soviets... Now the party's demand for the 'expulsion of all Japanese diplomatic representatives from the U. S.' becomes entirely clear...."

For these sharp but entirely justified strictures upon the Stalinist politicians, we were at that time subjected to the vilest abuse. The ritualistic abjurations—"counter-revolutionists, enemies of the Soviet Union, social-fascists, renegades"—were spattered at us from every party tribune. Even the little Lovestone sect came rushing out of obscurity to give the Stalinists a "theoretical" foundation for their policy, equipped with all the trappings of a few Lenin quotations violently divorced from their context.

Ten months have passed since that dispute and we are now in a position to cast a balance—and what a balance! In the Draft Resolution for the Eighth Convention of the American party (Daily Worker, 2-1-1933) we learn with considerable astonishment and not a little gratification that:

"Extremely grave errors were committed by the Party when the robber attack of the Japanese imperialist armies in Manchuria placed the question of war before the American Party in a sharper and more real form than ever before.... While the Party correctly perceived that the contradictions between rival imperialisms must be utilized to the utmost by the revolutionary party, yet an inexhaustibly incorrect application of the correct principle was made in adopting for a period a conciliatory attitude towards the speculations of the bourgeois correspondents (What do you mean 'bourgeois correspondents'? And Radek?—) about a possible 'alliance' between the U. S. and USSR, against Japan (Daily Worker, April 12), and by failure to distinguish between the correct Leninist utilization of antagonisms by a proletariat in possession of State power and the different forms such

utilization by Communist parties in capitalist countries must take... The incorrect application of the utilization of the contradictions tended to weaken our struggle against American imperialism. The campaign suffered further from a certain narrowing down of the mass movement because the Party mistakenly adopted as Party slogans those which were not the slogans of the conscious vanguard of the proletarian masses, but rather the slogans which express the unripe-revolutionary moods of the masses that are only now growing toward revolutionary consciousness (False! They were and are, right now, the slogans of the military chauvinist wing of the American bourgeoisie...), slogans to which the Party must give conditional support but not put forward in its own name ('Expel the Japanese imperialist representatives,' etc.)."

Confused and unprincipled as is even this piece of "self-criticism" (not the least of its aims is to cover up the traces for the Moscow Stalinists), it is nevertheless a shame-faced acknowledgment that the criticism levelled against the Stalinists by the Militant was more than a little justified. We have no doubt that now, in view of the fact that we have been proved correct beyond dispute, the Stalinists will make up for it by multiplying their violent attacks upon the Left Opposition.—s.

The Jap Attack

(Continued from Page 1)

government that wished to do so (and the munitions makers of all countries are most eager to get going) would be prevented from winking at slight "irregularities" that meant good business. Right now both England and France are supplying munitions to Japan at top speed. Nor do will the American Guggenheims hesitate for one moment in shipping vast quantities of nitrates from Chile—enough for a prolonged war with America if that war breaks out. An arms embargo would be merely another scrap of paper.

Opinions have been freely expressed that Japan will shortly find herself in dire financial straits. This is not true in the immediate, naive sense stated. So long as France has vast hoards of unused gold, Japan will secure all the financing it needs from the great money-lender of Europe. Particularly is this true because France fears as much as does Japan the unification of China which would mean the ultimate ousting of the reactionary French from Annam and South China. The rub will come for Japan when the debts fall due, when its internal shakiness becomes accentuated by desperate efforts at more intense exploitation of its workers and peasants. The cost of living rises to stupendous heights in Japan while real wages fall. The strict Japanese censorship screens out the news of peasant riots and workers' strikes that are surface indications of the seething below. In the end it is the inescapable internal contradictions of Japanese economy that spell the doom of her imperialism.—J. W.

Opposition at St. Louis Meet

(Continued from Page 1)

position) and after some negative discussion by one or two Stalinists our program was unanimously adopted for consideration by the conference. In the floor discussion that followed all the points were carried unanimously. Briefly they were as follows:

- 1. Immediate Relief—concretized by the Unemployed Council's suggestions.
- 2. Unemployment Insurance at the expense of the employers and state government.
- 3. For the 6 hour day and the 5 day week with no reduction in pay.
- 4. For trade relations with and the extension of credits to the Soviet Union, as a means of unemployment relief for American workers and for drawing the American and Russian workers into closer relationship. For the recognition of the Soviet Union by the U. S. Government.

The formation of a United Front Unemployment Conference committee consisting of one delegate from each organization which shall carry out the following instructions:

1. To mobilize the membership of all the organizations for a joint demonstration for immediate relief at the Citizens Committee on March 4.
2. To issue a call immediately for the second conference inviting all working class organizations to participate.
3. To organize the sending of speakers to the various organizations to urge the acceptance of the invitation and to explain the aims of the united front movement.
4. To issue a minimum of 20,000 leaflets to popularize the conference and its projected program.
5. To call upon each organization represented to hold a public meeting in support of the conference under its own auspices.
6. To organize a joint mass meeting of all organizations participating in the conference with representative speakers from each tendency.

The fight of the Opposition was completely victorious—and as the worker-delegates went home our

Abern Speaks at Boston

A mass meeting at which the German situation today will be analyzed and the reasons given for the Left Opposition demand for a united front to smash Hitler, is to be held in Boston on Sunday night, March 5, 1933, 8 P. M. at Belmont Hall, 150 Humbolt Ave., Roxbury, Mass. The meeting, under the auspices of the Boston branch of the League, will be addressed by Martin Abern, member of the National Committee of the organization, and by comrade Antoinette F. Konikow. All workers are urgently invited to attend the meeting and hear the standpoint of the Opposition.

Lynch 2 Negroes

(Continued from Page 1)

scattered on isolated plantations of the South; and 1,500,000 in 1920. During all these two centuries charges of rape against Negroes were unknown although there were ample opportunity for commission of such crimes. ("Rope & Faggot" by Walter White)

With the few exceptions of Abolitionists and those Negro slaves who were intelligent and courageous enough to seek freedom through influencing others, lynchings were out of the question, when the victims represented a cash value, when the worker was the property of his master, when chattel slavery was the basis of society, lynching was not an institution. It was only when lynchings could be used to subject Negroes for the purpose of extracting profits for the new masters that lynching became an institution, that is to say, lynching is a capitalist institution used by the capitalists to protect their interests, their profits, their social order.

The aim of Nash, if the lynchings got the man they were after, was to get money. He took the banker to the bank for that purpose. How often the bankers steal thousands and millions of dollars from the workers! George Jeter of Aiken likewise was after appropriating property.—GEO. SAUL.

300 Hear Opposition In Toronto

Toronto.—The great interest of the workers in the position of the Left Opposition in the German crisis was shown in the meeting held in Toronto.

Although no leaflet was issued and only the meagerest form of advertisement appeared less than two days before the meeting due to the difficult conditions that exist about 300 workers packed literally every inch of sitting and standing accommodation; workers stood outside in the hallway to listen while many had to be turned away, so great was the attraction and interest of the workers in the German situation.

A real international spirit pervaded the meeting despite the silly interruptions from a small number of Y. C. Lers who insisted on making a public exhibition of their political bankruptcy. Most of the Y. C. Lers responded sympathetically to our viewpoint by listening attentively to the speakers and after the meeting purchased the Militant and fraternized with our comrades.

Comrades J. MacDonald and M. Spector were the principal speakers. Comrade MacDonald gave the workers an opportunity to compare the position taken by the Comintern in the German revolution when Lenin was alive with the position of the present International under the Stalin leadership. Comrade Spector traced the German events and the revolutionary possibilities which had opened up after the collapse of the monarchy to the present day.

Both speakers pointed out the significance of the present German events for the world revolutionary movement and for the Soviet Union. Although Fascism is in power it has not consolidated its position yet; the German proletariat is not yet defeated and the adoption by the Comintern and its German section of the Leninist united front tactics will smash Fascism to smithereens. Rounds of applause greeted the remarks of the speakers. A resolution was then presented from the meeting demanding the repeal of Section 98 and the unconditional release of the eight Communist leaders and all other political prisoners. At this point the aforementioned small group began making interjections. Amidst the applause of the crowd the chairman announced all those in favor of the resolution stand up and the whole audience stood up on their feet.

The question period further exposed the shameful political education of the new Y. C. L. cadres. Every question under the sun except those that dealt with the most significant events in the International today was asked by this "group." When comrade Spector, in replying to the questions, asked why Stalin is silent on the German situation, the Stalinist "spokesman" replied amidst protest and laughter that "the Stalin was too busy building socialism in Russia."

In the discussion only one YCLer took the floor to reiterate the old demagoguery of the Stalinists. In the course of his ten minute speech he mentioned that the Left Opposition was afraid to give them the opportunity to reply to our arguments. The comrades of the Spartacus Youth Club immediately challenged the Y. C. L. "spokesman" to a public debate. This he promptly declined with the worn-out excuse that the question of "Trotskyism" had been liquidated and Y. C. L. was not a discussion circle. The fact of the matter is that at this very moment, under pressure of the Left Opposition, the question of "Trotskyism" has been re-opened in all the Stalinist groups throughout greater Toronto.—Q

Scottsboro Conference Rejects United Front

Boston.—The long-delayed Mooney-Scottsboro conference was held in Boston on Sunday, February 19. The credentials committee reported representation from sixty organizations.

While brief reports were being given on the cases in question, the resolutions committee of nine, including one of the delegates from the Boston branch of the Communist League of America (Opposition), comrade Schechet, was in session. After the "general" resolution was adopted a further resolution for a genuine united front conference is to be called at once was introduced by comrade Schechet. It is noteworthy that although this resolution was defeated, it received the support of four of the nine delegates serving on the committee.

The discussion from the floor revealed how little the Stalinists have learned from the past and despite the many failures through their incorrect position on the uni-

ted front, they are unwilling to make the necessary turn. A party member who is also a member of an A. F. of L. local brought out the point that in the attempt to invite A. F. of L. locals the call of the I.L.D. very often did not even reach the membership. This proved to his mind the correctness of further stressing the "united front from below." The official party representatives had nothing to say. Eva Weiner, pointed out in her report from the Left Opposition, comrade marks the incorrectness of the theory of a united front "from below" and showed that precisely because the call of the I. L. D. in the past did not reach the bulk of the membership under the reformist leadership, we must make a complete turn and invite the central bodies of all workers' organizations, thus putting the leadership to the wall. She showed clearly that the failure of the I. L. D. to organize the broadest united front in the Mooney case resulted in Mooney's latest call for the coming Chicago convention through the Molders' Committee. It was at this point that the party spokesman announced himself and after a typically Stalinist line of denunciation of the "agents interested in uniting with the misleaders of labor," called for an "honest united front from below."

Comrade Schechet then spoke again briefly on the united front, explaining that while it is clear enough to the sixty delegates at this conference that the role of the reformist leadership means betrayal of the workers, we must not overlook the fact that thousands upon thousands of the workers still have confidence in their leaders, together with their following, and prove in action to the masses of workers who it is that sincerely represents their interests. Comrade Schechet thereupon moved that the conference immediately call a second conference inviting the central bodies of all working class organizations, Socialist party, A. F. of L., Workmen's Circle, all Negro organizations, etc., to unite with us in the struggle for freedom of the Scottsboro boys, Mooney and all other class war prisoners. And that leaflets be printed to this effect and widely distributed among the workers in order that mass pressure may be brought to bear on their leaders.

Conveniently enough, a substitute motion was made to proceed with the election of an action committee which shall decide on all further work. It must be said in conclusion that this action committee must set to work most seriously and at once. Realizing that mass pressure is the strongest weapon which will gain freedom from the nine Scottsboro boys and all other class war prisoners, the committee must stop making empty gestures about an "honest" united front "from below." This mass pressure can be brought about only through the broadest united front as outlined by the Left Opposition. In this work the Boston branch of the League pledges its entire and most energetic support.—C. S.

Mine Situation Told In Davenport

Davenport, Iowa.—A lecture was held Feb. 18, at Hibbard Hall, where about seventy-five workers attended to hear Gerry Allard, the leader of the coal miners in southern Illinois, describe the conditions of the miners and the reason for their fight against the Peabody Coal Company and the betrayers of the coal miners, John L. Lewis and his henchmen.

Allard gave a very enthusiastic picture of the heroic fight that the miners are putting up in southern Illinois. Comrade Allard showed conclusively that the miners knew what they had to face in the struggle. A discussion took place at which the leader of the local Stalinists made an attack on comrade Allard and his co-workers in southern Illinois. But comrade Allard in a very few words was able to annihilate the slanderous attacks of the present party leadership amidst the enthusiastic applause of the audience.

Seventy-five workers attended this lecture despite the fact that there was three other big meetings in the city. The A. F. of L. particularly gave a special blow-out with free entertainment at the Grand Theater, though they knew that comrade Allard was to speak in the city.

After the meeting a party was held by our branch of the Left Opposition for comrade Allard with twenty to twenty-five workers present who stayed until after midnight. Everybody was enthusiastic about comrade Allard's visit.

The enthusiasm of comrade Allard was catching by the workers in spite of the small crowd. Many of the workers expressed their desire to form a relief committee to help the striking miners in spite of the unemployment here.

Greeks Rallied On German Crisis

On February 7 and 19 our Greek Workers Club "Protomagia" gave two lectures at the hall of the Amalgamated Food Workers Union 687-8th Ave., on the united front and the Fascist danger in Germany by comrades Pappas and Caidis.

At the first lecture the managing editor of the Empros attempted with the assistance of 15-20 other Stalinists to stop the workers from entering the hall. Seeing that their efforts were fruitless they decided to come in and listen themselves to the speaker. The hall was packed with more than 75 workers present. When the floor was thrown open for discussion comrade Caidis as chairman suggested that the floor be taken primarily by the opponents. The editor was forced to get up and speak for at least 10 minutes while our comrades appealed to the chair to extend his time for half an hour. This the chairman accepted and remarked that even half an hour is not enough for the presentation of the opponents' views and suggested to the Stalinists present to accept our challenge and debate with us any day and at any time. Many workers appealed for the unification of the clubs, "Spartacus" and "Protomagia," and they stated that a debate will be very useful for their enlightenment on the views of the Opposition and those of the Stalinists. The Stalinists preferred silence to an answer as to the debate. Following the 35 minutes of poor and unconvincing talk of the editor, other Stalinists spoke for an hour to prove to the workers their nakedness and their degeneration by making fun of comrade Cornilius who after all did not suffer while in prison for 19 months but "came out of jail quite fat." Comrade Pappas answered to the point the weak arguments of the Stalinists, and concluded by also appealing for a debate. While the chairman was adjourning the meeting the Stalinist editor asked the floor to answer the demands of the workers for a debate, and when he took it instead of accepting or refusing it he hurled some epithets and run down to the street.

February 12th

The following Sunday we postponed our next lecture on Germany on account of the call for a united front by the party for the unemployed. Protomagia participated with 3 delegates, comrades Cornilius, James Gordon and Caidis. Comrade Gordon was unable to attend the conference because he was meeting at the same time with the Central Strike Committee of Foltis-Fischer's. The Conference conducted its business in the same steam-rolling fashion as the other Stalinist conferences. Our delegates protested against this procedure and demanded that at least a minimum time be given to the delegates to discuss the resolutions that were submitted for ratification prior to their voting. They went ahead and passed it any way. Finally the floor was given for only five minutes to comrade Caidis who protested against the steam-rolling and pointed out that the six-hour and five-day week must be included in the resolutions and also the long term credits to the Soviet Union and explained the necessity for the agitation of these demands. The chairman did not allow him to proceed any further.

Then the Stalinists (they were the only ones present besides us) that took the floor forgot all about the united front for the unemployed Greek workers and began their usual standers against the Opposition. The floor was refused to comrade Cornilius who was anxious to refute the Stalinists about the composition of our club Protomagia. Anyway, when the collection was taken, they didn't refuse the donation of Protomagia and the wild applause of the delegates considerably annoyed the Stalinists. They were forced to accept in the committee a member of Protomagia. But at the last meeting seeing that our club members began to penetrate the ranks of the unemployed, especially at the soup kitchen of St. Barbara where three of our comrades were elected as their delegates, decided to appeal to the Central Committee of the Unemployed Councils for their approval to removing our club from the united front.

Many misguided workers begin to see clearly that our warnings about the danger of the Right wing policies of the Stalinists were correct, because they are already serving to strengthen the prestige of the bankrupt clergy.

All these activities of Protomagia and those of the Greek Opposition annoy considerably the nerves of the Stalinists. For the last three weeks the Empros carries a campaign of lies and slanders in a fashion that far exceeds that of the tabloids. But all these instead of serving their purposes reveal on the contrary to every thinking worker the depth of their degeneration. They especially complain about the wide distribution among the Greek workers of New York, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh, of Militants, Fall for Taxson, and Communists, because they realize that once a large numbers of misinformed workers get a hold of our publications, it will open their eyes and will impose upon the Stalinists the discontinuation of their petty-bourgeois opportunism which they themselves, when forced to the wall, from time to time try to present to the workers as insignificant errors on their part.—A. C.

Report Shows Fate of Germany Hangs In Balance; United Front Is Urgent

(Continued from last issue)

There need be no doubt that the millions of German workers who have definitely expressed their sympathy and support either for the Communist party or for the Socialist party instinctively feel that Fascism represents the Sword of Damocles hanging over their heads, threatening their organizations with destruction, threatening their even now miserable standard of living and threatening their very lives. There are examples every day of such an instinctive feeling. But compared to the immensity of the needs of the situation there is passivity. A dead hand of paralysis still holds the working class in its grasp. Its organizations are either unable or their leaders unwilling to act. At times it seems as if the paralysis and the passivity is breaking. Last Sunday the social-democrats called a demonstration at the Lustgardener in Berlin. It became a monster turnout. Otto Wels, after many radical phrases declared for a "non-aggression pact" with the Communists. It was only a further step to sabotage the genuine united front; but that declaration alone nevertheless expresses the increasing pressure for unity of action which these leaders feel upon them from their own mass following. Again yesterday afternoon, February 10, a gigantic funeral procession wended its way through Berlin to the cemetery of Friederichsfelde in honor of the three class victims Berner, Kollath and Schultz, who were murdered by the brown shirted handits. Despite the police prohibition over 100,000 workers marched through the streets. Without a united front being formally established the S. P., the Y. S. L., the Reichsbanner and the C. P. officials participated. The Reichsbanner spokesman appealed to the workers of his columns for common struggle with the Communist workers and for a united front of action. The Y. S. L. spokesman admonished his followers to make all possible sacrifice for the establishment of a fighting united front. Comrade Pieck, in the name of the C. P., called upon all the workers to join the united front. Yet the party fails to act, fails to organize the united front.

There are radiant rays of hope when one feels the throbs of such mighty marching columns. The broad shoulders of these husky German proletarians, within each row, almost touched one another. Their faces were solemn but showed distinct determination. What a splendid picture of class solidarity. Power is expressed in these heavy footsteps.

Why Are the Strong Hands Paralyzed?

But the defeat of Fascism in Germany is an enormous task. Even such powerful demonstrations can only be the small beginnings. Why then are these strong hands paralyzed? That is the question of the position of the parties, of policy and of leadership. Never before has the treasonable role of the Socialist party bureaucracy been so clearly revealed as at this moment. Since their betrayal of the revolution in 1918 and their murder of the best working class fighters they have made a parliamentary sham-

bles even out of their own party's social democratic aims in order to fully re-establish capitalism. Thus they prepared the road for Fascism. And in the development of this brown shirted menace they deliberately fostered the illusions that this would be only another affair to be conquered by ballots and to be conquered by the forces of the "iron front" including all the supporters of Hindenburg. They still speak in the name of this "iron front." As a matter of fact the social democrats are now all that is left of it. But, and that is important, millions of workers still follow these traitors, who only out of fear for their own hides simultaneously give lip service to the slogans of struggle against Fascism. Yet that is precisely the reason why the formation of the united front of the entire working class becomes the key to the situation which the Communist forces must take hold of. It is the means to defeat Fascism, it is the means to finally unmask the traitors. This the Left Opposition has demanded since the beginning of the Fascist menace. In this our small forces have attempted to show the way.

The Balance Sheet of Stalinism In Germany

The Communist workers, however, were not unprepared. They were lulled into a false underestimation of the sinister menace, into the false security that "We come after the Fascists." They were misdirected by the slogans of "national liberation" and of a "people's revolution." They were sharply divided from their class brothers by the false concepts of "social Fascism." They were split away in small sections from the mass organizations by the criminal policy of independent revolutionary trade unions. The position of the party leadership to date has represented a criminal capitulation in face of the existing menace. When Hitler received his nomination, it threw out the slogan of the general strike in a sort of hit or miss fashion and naturally the response was almost nil. The party leadership set up phantom united front organs. For example in Berlin on the fateful night of Jan. 30, a conference attended by more than 2,000 delegates convened to take measures against the Fascist danger. It listened to much oratory, decided to meet the next day to organize the general strike and collapsed. It represented in reality nobody outside of the party. The general strategy of these Stalinist leaders has since sunk to the level of isolated demonstrations, mass meetings, demonstrative strikes of one hour or two hours, one day in one smaller factory or small town, another day in another and in some places merely economic strikes against certain special measures. This strategy, or lack of strategy to be more exact, could only demonstrate the frightful weakness of the party position and particularly its separation from the workers in the industries. The party's own membership composition is about 80 percent unemployed. The party's inability to lead and to mobilize masses became sadly revealed. Such is the balance sheet to date of the party Stalinist leadership. —ALINE SWABECK.

Dark Prospect Under Hitler Rule

(Continued from Page 1)

fore will attempt to carry through a third alternative: the still further forcing down of German wages to produce still lower costs and prices on its exported goods, which will make possible larger export surpluses. But the workers have already begun to resist in spite of the handicap of reformist domination. Wages cannot be cut materially further without smashing both social democratic and Communist organizations, political, trade union, and other; and only Fascism can do this job. On the other hand, effective resistance even on the economic arena means the unification of the trade union organizations with the least possible delay; the revolutionary Red Trade Union Organization must merge with the reformist General German Trade Union Federation and the "free" organizations.

The Fascist-Bonapartist alliance showing its results in the new tariff legislation, which means that practically no wheat or corn, hard to meet products, can enter the country. For the first time since the present crisis began, prices of farm products have advanced steeply, and have forced the general index of prices up. This means the alliance between the agrarian and the industrial capitalists.

The later have been able, in the face of the crisis, to put through an increase of 22 percent in the price of export steel during the past month, in the expectation of closing arrangements for an international cartel including France, Belgium and Luxemburg as well as Germany. In this way the industrialists of the Rhine, Ruhr and Silesia expect, in collusion with "bated foreigner", to be able to carve out a bigger slice of the export market on the one hand, while striking down the resistance of the German worker to wage-cuts with the other, and enforcing a regime of super-exploitation based on political domination by naked brute force through Hitler's hands and the army, the police, and the Steel Helmet nationalist troops.

The German bourgeoisie is betting on its supporters. Stocks of iron, steel and coal companies have been making new high prices lately

on the Berlin Stock Exchange. These companies will be among the first to benefit not only from a war, but also from the re-armament of Germany which both Nazis and nationalists have inscribed on their program.

The fact that a boom is taking place in German stocks while the major world security markets are declining proves that what the speculators are betting on is not a general recovery in world economy, in which German because of its financial weakness would not be among the first to share. Their calculations are rather based on a special development within Germany, and that is the coming into power of Hitler.

Torn between fear, as the accumulated contradictions of the crisis continue to crash down upon it and the spectacular economic gamble of Pappas's program collapses, and hope, that the still bigger gamble on Hitler will after all succeed, the German bourgeoisie has reached a point where only desperate measures will suffice it. It is willing to extend an unlimited credit in confidence and in resources to Hitler and his murderous rabble.

Only one thing can stop them—the closing-up of the ranks of labor and its steady march forward from immediate demands toward ultimate goal. No petty considerations of factional prestige must be permitted to interfere with the adoption of the sound and tested line which the Left Opposition has been advocating for years; and least of all at a time when the immediate economic situation, as well as the political regrouping of forces, show that Germany is balancing on the edge of the knife.

—B. J. FIELD.

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