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Roosevelt's Speech Goes On Forever

Has Made It Many Times and Conditions Go from Bad to Worse

By DAN DIAMAT

The President's speech to Congress was his Christmas gift to the American workers. Like a good many Christmas gifts the President feels that he has done his duty for the year, and can afford to forget the workers until the next Christmas comes around.

"We assert," he said, "that the ambition to attain proper security, a reasonable leisure, and a decent living is an ambition to be preferred to great wealth and power."

Like most politicians, it finally appears, President Roosevelt has exactly one speech to make; he made it at his inauguration, he made it over the radio, he made it last Christmas, he repeated it through 1934, and now he takes it out of the closet, dusts it off, and makes it for 1935.

From Bad to Worse

The depression goes from bad to worse. Unemployment increases, wages fall, the cost of living increases, unionism staggers, while great fortunes grow. Capitalism develops along its ruthless course. But one thing remains true and firm—no matter how awful the chaos, President Roosevelt goes on, smirking complacently, and delivering that speech, the same soft soap he has been handing out for two years.

"The ambition to obtain proper security" remains no more than an ambition. The government does the absolute minimum by providing relief. With the New Year the President, doubtless wishing to increase security, shifts some 16,000,000 from home to work relief "at low wages", and condemns some 4,000,000 more to the "security" of state and private charity.

That Reasonable Leisure

"A reasonable leisure" encompasses the same 19,000,000 unemployed on forced leisure, and the other thirty-five million wage earners who are driven half insane by stretchouts, overtime, and efficiency methods. Ask the textile workers running extra looms, the steel workers on double shifts, or the auto workers on the assembly line, about "reasonable leisure".

"A decent living," says the President, is a noble ambition. During the last year, while the "living" of corporations increased a very decent amount, the wages of workers increased a measly few per cent. (At that, not a real increase for the workers, when the rise in prices, which enabled the corporations to make their profit, is discounted against wages.)

Better Than Wealth

These ambitions, says the President, are to be preferred to "great wealth and great power".

The President's preference and expression in the 38 new million dollar a year incomes under the New Deal, and in the increasing power of corporations, which have been unified and strengthened in NRA associations until they become monopolies.

"There is no ground," says our great orator, "for apprehension that our relations with any nation will be otherwise than peaceful."

Three days later, on January 7, we read in the World Telegram: "President Roosevelt today presented to Congress one of the largest peace time national defense budget estimates in history, about one billion dollars. Estimates for next year (1935) represent an increase of \$179,698,500 over last year (1934)."

Farmers Not Forgotten

The President goes on, "We have already begun to feel the bracing effect upon our economic system of a restored agriculture."

In 1928, an average year, the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture reported 10,289 million dollars as the gross income of farmers. In 1933 the figure was 4,868 million, less than half the prosperity level. In 1934, the Department estimates a gross income of 5,950 million, an estimate which includes 500 millions of direct benefit payments from the government.

"Where is this 'restored agriculture'?" Can it be just another Christmas story?

We look forward with dismay to hearing this speech delivered several times this year over the radio, in those intimate fireside chats with the President that turn the stomach, several more times on momentous occasions such as the opening of new Civilian Concentration Camp systems, and finally we are dimly sure to hear it again only slightly altered, on January 4, 1936.

Times may come and times may go, but that speech goes on forever.

Warnick Is Released on \$3,200 Bail

Sacramento Labor Prisoners Helped by Non-Partisan Labor Defense

(NPLD Press Service)

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 9.—Jack Warnick, one of the leaders of the agricultural workers of the Sacramento and Imperial valleys, on trial with eighteen others here under the anti-labor Criminal Syndicalism Act, was today released on \$3,200 bail provided by the Provisional Committee for Non-Partisan Labor Defense. The trial has been postponed until January 16. The jury has already been selected.

"I expect to prosecute the Communists vigorously."

With this proclamation, Otis D. Babcock, newly-elected District Attorney of Sacramento County, yesterday took over the task set by the California capitalist class of railroad to San Quentin 18 workers "guilty" of the crime of organizing the exploited agricultural workers of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys into a union to defend their elementary economic interests. During the election campaign Babcock repeatedly criticized the then District Attorney, McAllister, as an enemy of labor, but is now proceeding with the prosecutions which McAllister began.

Albert Goldman Enters Case

A feature of yesterday's brief court session was the entrance into the case of Albert Goldman, noted labor attorney and Socialist Party member, retained by the Non-Partisan Labor Defense.

The little courtroom was jammed, many workers being present. Newspapers from San Francisco, Los Angeles and New York crowded the press table. Cameramen shot magnesium flares to picture the participants in the country's greatest political prosecution since the famous Bridgman cases. Everybody was keyed for the calling of the first witness when the District Attorney arose to ask for a week's adjournment.

Over the objections of Leo Gallagher, I.L.D. attorney representing ten of the defendants, Judge Dal M. Lemmon granted the District Attorney the delay "to acquaint himself with the evidence." The judge denied the defense counsel's motion that the jury be dismissed and a new panel called, and also denied a motion to examine the jurors as to whether they are acquainted with the new District Attorney. The jury had been chosen under McAllister.

Various complaints were laid before the judge by the prisoners, who complained about food and medical conditions in the jail. The judge washed his hands of the problem.

Defendants Hold Conference

Immediately after adjournment, a conference was held by the defendants, their attorneys and advisers. Sam Darcy, District Organizer of the Communist Party, to which a number of defendants belong, and Barney Moss, representing the Workers Party of the U. S., of which one defendant is a member, participated. Also present was Herbert Solow of the Non-Partisan Labor Defense, which has charge

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A. J. MUSTE

JAMES P. CANNON



Workers Party Leaders Off on Speaking Tour

The first national tour of the Workers Party which opens January 13 in Buffalo will take the party leaders, A. J. Muste, national secretary, and James P. Cannon, editor of the New Militant, to 21 cities and industrial centers. The circuit swings north by way of Chicago, as far west as Davenport, Iowa, south to Charleston, W. Va., and back to New York on Feb. 10.

(See schedule of dates and halls where the speakers will appear, together with the subjects they will discuss elsewhere in this issue.)

The tour was mapped at the merger convention of the former American Workers Party and the Communist League of America who joined forces early in December in launching the Workers Party. Since the launching of the new party communications from many sections of the country to the Na-

tional Office have requested speakers.

What is the program of the new party? What does it aim to do? What are its principles?

Interest has been aroused in almost every state. The unity of the two groups marked the turn of the tide against splits and the beginning of effective revolutionary work in America.

Party branches and sympathizers are making arrangements and advertising the meetings. Thousands of workers will hear the message of the new party for the first time. Muste and Cannon are two of the most forceful speakers for the working class in America. They will analyze the national and international scene and give the program of the Workers Party.

The speaking tour of the six months organizing and party building program decided upon at the founding convention.

AFSW Plans Constitution

By FELIX GIORDANO

PATERSON, N. J.—On Saturday, January 12, the first Constitution Convention of the American Federation of Silk Workers, Paterson District, will be held in order to go over the proposed draft submitted by a subcommittee of the Joint Board.

The proposed draft is far from satisfactory, containing provision after provision intended to strip the membership of its democratic rights. The power it intends to delegate to the Joint Board makes the latter a body with final authority. The Joint Board, which this proposed draft would have elected on the basis of "equal representation" would not only be non-representative of the entire membership, but also would have the power to veto any and all decisions of the District Convention.

Moreover, the "equal representation" on the Joint Board is in reality an unequal representation, since a Department of some 300 (like the Ribbon & Hatband) would have the same representation as the Plain Goods Department, numbering some 7,000. Such "equality" is obviously a blow aimed at the largest section of our union. The Joint Board must be elected on the basis of proportional representation.

Equally objectionable is the pro-

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Militant Wins PMA Election

(Special to New Militant)

GILLESPIE, Ill., Jan. 5.—The hopes of the rank and file miners of Illinois sprang high this week as John Battuello, militant young mine leader and pioneer of the Left Wing Miners of Illinois, was elected president of local union 1, Progressive Miners of America, probably the largest single local of mine workers in the United States.

Crushing formidable opposition, which varied from strong coal corporations, powerful business political interests, down to the use of petty religious prejudices, the major left wing candidates emerged triumphant in an avalanche of votes. About 1,700 of the local's 2,300 members participated in the election.

Much interest was centered on this local's election. It is commonly known as the Progressive Miners' bulwark of power. Politically, it is to the Progressives what Maine is to Republicans and Democrats.

Pearcy Losing

Equally significant was the fact that Claude E. Percy, red baiting president of the union, was decisively defeated in this local union (Percy holds his membership in this local). S. L. Jones, erstwhile Socialist and politically no better than Percy, defeated the union president by 179 votes.

Incomplete reports indicate that Percy may be defeated in the state-wide run-off election. The Left Wing miners worked overtime to defeat Percy, as a reply to his Jew baiting, red hunting campaign against all sincere unionists. Percy's defeat will be a blow from which the right wing may never recover.

New Officers

The new officers for the year 1935 are:

President, John Battuello; Vice-President, Alex Frame; Recording Secretary, Joe Vidmar; Financial Secretary, John Griva; Roster Keeper, Thomas Finnegan; Trades Council Delegate, James Allen; Door Keeper, Albert Keiser; Trustees and Auditors, Merle Gibbons, Peter Braldo and Craig Easton; Trial Board, Frank Rose, Robert Donaldson, Jeremia Taigo, Stanley Meyers and Marvin Hughes; Funeral Home Delegates, for Gillespie: Alex Harris and Tom Foster; for Bend: Adolph Bartolino and Andy Gaydas.

Mine Committee: Mine No. 1, Frank Lonerotto, Howard Skeldon and Andy Gressvich; Mine No. 2, Martin Steed, Sidney Dickson and Mallin Donaldson; Mine No. 3, William Orr, Joe Carney and John McDonald; Mine No. 4, Mile Pomatto, Martin Tira and Peter Fassero.

Compensation Committee: No. 1, Tom Fisher; No. 2, John Homak; No. 3, Alex Russell; No. 4, Joseph Fassero.

Strike Shuts Garages in Twin Cities

2,000 Mechanics Out; Get Help from Drivers Union 574

(By Special Correspondent)

MINNEAPOLIS.—With strike headquarters in both cities functioning like clockwork, with commissaries set up and serving hot food, with mobile picket lines cruising the streets in good old style reminiscent of General Drivers Union Local 574's last summer, the striking workers in Garage Mechanics Unions No. 382 in Minneapolis and No. 459 in St. Paul have got the Twin City garages tied up tight. Today (Tuesday) the first strike bulletin will make its appearance on the streets of the two cities. If events demand it, the bulletin will appear daily until the struggle is terminated.

Beaten back in their attempt to take on a big league union like the General Drivers Local 574, the Citizens Alliance is now going to try its luck in the minor leagues. The General Mechanics Unions in Minneapolis and St. Paul have in their ranks about two thousand workers, with scores more flocking in daily from adjacent territory. These two unions, now functioning under a Twin City Joint Advisory Board, were forced out on strike last Thursday, January 3 at midnight. Their demands include:

Union recognition; a minimum of 30 hours work a week; a minimum of 90 cents an hour for mechanics and 65 cents for greasers and washers; seniority listing; and no discrimination for union activity.

Bosses Stall

On November 15 an election was held to determine the right of the two above-named Mechanists and Mechanics Lodges to represent the auto workers in Minneapolis and St. Paul. In the face of an attempted frame-up on Herman Husman, business agent of the Minneapolis Lodge by the Citizens Alliance, the garage employees voted to have the union represent them.

After weeks of the old stalling tactics, the employers finally met with the union representatives—this only after the threat of an earlier strike. Several conferences resulted, but the bosses sabotaged any collective bargaining proposal. Finally, a few weeks ago, the bosses stated: "The sole point at issue now appears to be the question of union recognition."

But this question was supposed to have been settled weeks ago by the Labor Board elections. Such insincerity was too much for the patient and long-suffering garage workers.

V. R. Dunne on Job

At a mass meeting in St. Paul that night, General Drivers No. 574, through Bill Brown and Farrell Dobbs, offered to place several experienced leaders and picketers at the disposal of the strikers. 574's offer was enthusiastically accepted, and V. R. Dunne was delegated to assist the St. Paul workers.

Under F. Lutz, business agent of Local 459, Dunne has been directing the strike activities from the St. Paul strike headquarters. Other active leaders in that city are Jack Niles and Falke Lindholm. Since the beginning of the strike, St. Paul garages have been sewed up tight.

FDR Advocates Low Wage, Protects Private Industry, In Dealing with Unemployed

150 League Men Storm Town Hall in Michigan

TEMPERANCE, Mich.—One hundred jobless workers under the banner of the newly organized Monroe County Unemployed League stormed the town hall in Bedford Township and forced the relief authorities to grant immediate coal, clothing, bedding, and increased food orders to the unemployed of Bedford and Erie Townships.

When Dusseau, the case worker in Bedford Township, refused to grant a coal order to Homer Allen, member of the Temperance League, and told him openly that if he wanted coal he should go out and steal it, the U. L. committee of 11, headed by Jack Miller of the Erie U. L., proceeded to put Dusseau on the spot.

The doors of the townhall were closed, and Dusseau was informed that he would have to stay in the hall until the demands of the unemployed were met. He tried a number of tricks to get out of the hall, but to no avail.

After a two hour dead-lock, Russell Clark, the new county relief head, made his appearance on the scene with the county sheriff, deputies and state police. The unemployed refused to budge, and finally compelled the relief head to make out immediate orders.

Clark was even compelled to call up the J. C. Penny Co., in Monroe, and have them remain open for a half hour after their closing time in order to output one particularly destitute family with clothing.

Lay Plans for Akron Strike

AKRON, Ohio, Jan. 9.—Aroused to a fever pitch by the lay-off of 325 union members from the Firestone battery plant, nucleus and backbone of the union, a rank and file union leadership is breaking through the shackles of the American Federation of Labor bureaucracy and meeting this week to secretly plan a long overdue and expected strike which will send 7,000 Firestone workers on the picket line.

Failure of the Cleveland Regional Labor Board to reinstate the workers following a hearing last week climaxed the bitter resentment of rubberworkers have against the tactics of the rubber baron, H. S. Firestone Sr., and sent strike feeling sky high.

A special meeting of the executive council of the Firestone Local was to be held Wednesday night to determine the course of strategy and action. The United Rubberworkers council, ruling power over all rubber unions, has called a meeting for Saturday to pledge aid and support to any action the local takes.

The refusal of the company to permit a National Labor Board election ordered recently to take place and the throwing of it into a federal court for an anti-election injunction indicates the weakness of the company union and also forced labor into realizing that NRA boards etc. were not on their side.

Labor's Share Less in 1935, While Profits Rose, NRA Figures Show

Just before the close of the old year, the capitalist papers started up a loud jabbering about increased production, higher earnings, greater consumption of all goods, the putting to work of unemployed, and so on. But at the end of one of these stories an index was attached—figures computed by the NRA—which show the following:

Employment declined from 78.8 in May of 1934, to 75.9 in August and to 75.1 in October (latest figures given). The level of October, 1934 was therefore 75.1 as compared with 76.1 in October, 1933. Wages dropped from 61.5 in May, 1934 to 57 in August and then to 55.6 in October. As against a one point rise in wages between October 1933 and October 1934, the cost of living increased 3.1 points.

The index of production dropped from 64.7 in October 1933 to 61.4 in October 1934, and the latter figure also represents a drop of 14 points below production levels of the Spring.

This same release from the publicity department of the NRA reveals that the profits of industrial corporations for the first 9 months of 1934 show an increase

of 76.1 percent over the total for the first 9 months of 1933, and also states that the "annual rate of return on net worth has increased from 2.8 percent to 5.1 percent."

While the value of retail sales increased in 1934 by four and a half billion over 1933, due to increased prices, reports from the Kresge stores, the market of the poor, indicate that there was a drop of 4 percent in the volume of goods sold during the first 10 months of last year as compared with 1933, and similarly the amount of goods handled by Woolworth dropped 6 percent.

As we progress further along the report, we find that the Christmas season was the only factor that saved the year of 1934 from being a complete disaster. All these figures quoted by the publicity offices of the NRA show a decided slump as they affect labor in the year and a half since the inception of the NRA.

FOLLOW THE NEWS IN THE NEW MILITANT.

Federal Relief Must Stop He Tells Congress—What Does It Mean?

"The Federal Government," said President Roosevelt in his speech to Congress, "must and shall quit this business of relief." This remark is in direct response, not to the needs of the jobless, but to the demands for a balanced budget and no dote by the conference of manufacturers and bankers at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. about a month ago.

But what to do with the unemployed, of whom Roosevelt admits there are still "five million on the relief rolls"? First he arbitrarily rules out 1,500,000 as "unemployables" and turns them over to the tender mercies of local relief agencies. The other 3,500,000 are to be put to labor at public works projects.

The Real Questions

Above all else the unemployed want work. Roosevelt knows this and is playing upon this sentiment. But the real questions are: How many will get jobs? For how long? At what wages? On what projects?

The answer to these questions is already given. In his budgetary message Roosevelt requests an appropriation of a lump sum of \$4,000,000,000 for relief purposes to cover the needs of the fiscal year 1935. It looks big, doesn't it? But don't be deceived.

Is Four Billion Enough?

According to the computations of Professor J. M. Clark of Columbia University it requires a \$3,000 expenditure for each man directly employed for one year at public works.

The Congress outlay for public works will undoubtedly be what Roosevelt asks for—four billion dollars. This would mean that out of the administration's estimate of 3,500,000 unemployed only 1,333,333 (approximately one-third) would get jobs for an entire year. The entire number would get jobs lasting but four months. How will they keep the wolf from the door the remaining eight months of the year?

Once having been employed on public works they will be unable to return to local relief rolls as "unemployables". No provision is made for this eventuality.

What About Wages?

And the wages? The amount of compensation, says Roosevelt, should be larger than the amount now received on the relief dote.

The average cost of direct relief per month for an unemployed family was recently estimated at \$25 a month or about \$6 a week. The unemployed would certainly welcome an increase over this miserable handout. How high shall the wages be? "... not so large" continues Roosevelt, "as to encourage the rejection of opportunities for private employment to engage in government work."

In other words wages must be lower than the \$12 minimum provided in the President's blanket code. Moreover they must be lower than the wages paid by the tens of thousands of bosses chiselling under this minimum. Public Works wages must be less than the \$10 code minimum in the rubber tire industry, less than \$8.60 for the textile bag industry and less than \$5.60 paid for 40 hours work in the laundry code in the South—they must be lower if the unemployed are not "to reject private employment... to engage in government work."

Roosevelt's "American Plan" Thus, with one blow Roosevelt slams three and one half million jobless workers below the border line of mere subsistence and provides the bosses with a mighty bludgeon to keep the wages of those in their employ at rock-bottom levels. This, boasts Mr. Roosevelt, "constitutes an American plan for the American people."

The wages may be low and the work may last only a few months of the year but perhaps homes will be built for the destitute and slum-inhabiting working class. Let's see.

"The projects undertaken," warns the President, "should be selected and planned so as to compete as little as possible with private enterprise."

In fact, everything militates against a real housing program under the Roosevelt plan. First the fear to compete with the realty operators. Second the record. The NRA has cooperated in increasing the price of building materials some 23 percent, and, on the other hand, the government has been charging municipalities 4 per cent on the housing loans it has made. Out of \$3,700,000,000 allotted to the

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FROM THE FIRING LINE

League in Airport Strike Bares Huge Graft; Hits at Forced Labor

WOOD COUNTY, Ohio.—Attempts to work scabs on the Wood County airport project, where for the past three weeks, members of the Wood County Unemployed League have been striking, were crushed by a militant mass picket line which was formed on the morning of January 2 in zero weather by members of the Ross-Tord, East Rossford, Lake Township and Perryburg Unemployed Leagues.

The strike was called when it was learned that the airport on which federal funds and relief labor were being used is the private property of a corporation, the Trans-American Airway Corp.

As a result of an Unemployed League investigation, it was discovered that in December 1933, E. B. Richardson, receiver for this corporation, had leased the property to the city of Toledo for \$1.00, the lease to extend from that date until November 30, 1938. In the same transaction, also for a consideration of \$1.00, the city of Toledo appointed and designated Richardson as sole operator, with the proceeds from the airport to go to the operator and his company.

Even prior to the time of this transaction, former mayor Thatcher of Toledo had permitted the use of Community Welfare House inmates as laborers on the private property of this corporation without pay.

PMA "Wild Cat" In Springfield

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Springfield miners have a contract with coal operators, but that doesn't stop them from using direct action when they need it as a weapon to gain immediate demands. The members of the Progressive Miners Union at Jefferson mine here struck last week against the Brewerton Coal Co.

Pickets were on hand Friday and the mine closed tight. The miners charged that they were being compelled to accept pay by buying coal from the company at fabulous prices.

The Brewerton Coal Co., notorious for its robberies, functions under the camouflage of a Federal receivership. For many years one couldn't even whisper condemnation of the company for fear of being brought before the court for contempt. Now, however, the miners have taken the only logical action—strike.

The Party at Work

RAPID GROWTH IN NEW YORK

New members are being assigned to the various New York City branches at the rate of ten to twelve a week. One of the significant features of this drift towards the new party is that most of the new members are former members of political parties, such as the Communist Party, the Industrial Union Party, the I.W.W., the Workers' Party, and so on. No systematic membership drive has been started yet, but plans are now being laid for an intensive propaganda campaign on a city wide scale.

The attendance at the Sunday night forums has far exceeded all expectations, and more than doubled at the former C.L. and A.V.P. forums. Preparations are now under way for a meeting of the Workers Party at the Spartacus Youth League to commemorate the death of Karl Liebknecht, Rosa Luxemburg and Bobzien, to be held on Sunday evening, Jan. 13, at Irving Plaza.

Another event for which preparations are being made is the Lenin Memorial meeting to be held on Wednesday evening, Jan. 23, at the Irving Plaza. The Cultural Committee has arranged an interesting program of dances and music.

The Cultural Committee is a newly formed group organized to bring color and drama into the movement and to form a nucleus of dance groups, dramatic groups and musical groups. This committee meets every Friday evening at 7 P.M. at 144 Second Ave. All friends and sympathizers who are capable of contributing to this work are urged to be present at these meetings.

ALLENTOWN MAPS ACTIVITY
ALLENTOWN, Pa.—The Allentown Branch at its last meeting elected an executive committee consisting of Lester Heckman, Ed Moser, John Gardner, Bill Reich and Frank Collins. Other officers of the branch are Ed Moser, secretary; Frank Collins, treasurer; John Beisel, literature agent; Grant Munro, branch organizer; Bill Reich, industrial organizer. The following fraction chairmen have been elected: Unemployed League, Andy Budhas; Silk, Corn-

elius O'Donnell; United Front, Bill Reich; American Federation of Teachers, Frank Collins; Clothing Workers, Larry Heimbach.

The trial of two members, Bill Reich and John Beisel, who were arrested in the mass violation of Mayor Lewis' anti-picketing proclamation will be held on Jan. 12.

A card party will be given on Jan. 22 to raise money for the Branch quota of the Party Foundation Fund. An open meeting for launching the new party will be held the following week. The Branch meets every Friday at the Ninth Ward Unemployed League Hall but hopes to have its own headquarters soon.

Cornelius O'Donnell was recently elected vice-chairman of the Allentown local of the American Federation of Silk Workers.

TWO MONTH ACTION PROGRAM OF YOUNGSTOWN BRANCH

1. Double membership of Branch by March 1, 1935.

2. Forty dollars from Youngstown for Party Foundation Fund.

3. Fifteen new subscribers to the New Militant and a weekly bundle sale of 25 copies by March 1.

4. Ten new subscribers for the New International and a monthly bundle sale of 25 copies by March 1.

5. Distribute 1,000 leaflets, sell 100 tickets before meeting, and advertise with announcement on auto in order to get attendance of at least 150 for Cannon's meeting here.

6. Organize trade union contacts as basis for local section of Progressive Trade Union movement.

7. Organize an advanced study class by February 1 in addition to regular classes in fundamentals of Marxism.

8. Sell at least 300 copies of the Declaration of Principles and Constitution of the Workers Party by March 1.

9. Help local Spartacus Youth League to organize one additional branch by March 1.

10. Lay basis in unemployed movement for state organizer to come in and organize local Unemployed Leagues with help of branch by March 1.

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country relief czar, but the unemployed will be "permitted" to work out their budgetary relief allowance for the equivalent in cash, which makes no allowance for transportation to the job, protective clothing, rent, coal, etc. . . . Those assigned to these projects under the new "plan" were sent "yellow-dog" cards which they were supposed to sign, designating whether they accepted the offer—and if they did not accept, informing them that they would be cut off the relief rolls.

The locals of the Wood County Unemployed Union have already adopted resolutions charging the new relief program as constituting a cut in relief and forced labor, and demanding a minimum of \$15 per week for work to be increased proportionally with price rises, which the resolutions add should not be considered as in any way altering the demand of the National Unemployed Union for \$30 per week and a 30-hour week.

A huge mass meeting has been called for Bowling Green, and the Wood County Unemployed League is planning to extend the airport strike to a county-wide strike against the entire new forced labor program.

Meeting on Work Projects Called by Allentown League

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Jan. 7.—Under this plan a maximum budget is drawn up for each family. The budget provides for food, clothing, rent, fuel, light and gas. From the budget is subtracted any income the family might have; the remainder is called the "budgetary deficiency." One individual from each family is given work at the rate of 50c an hour to earn the amount of the budgetary deficiency. The main objections to this plan are:

Budgets are set too low for human decency; no provision is made for medical and dental care or for paying insurance and debts; skilled workers are forced to work at rates for unskilled labor; since only one member of a family can be given a job, many able bodied men and women are excluded from work; political preference is being shown in allotting foremen, timekeepers and supervisors' jobs.

A mass meeting for all unemployed and employed workers will be held at the Harrison-Morton High School Auditorium on Friday, Jan. 11. At this meeting relief grievances will be aired and plans for forming committees on every project will be presented. This will be the first of a series of monthly mass rallies held by the Lehigh County Unemployed League. Workers songs and dramatics will form an integral part of each meeting.

A new uniform state plan is being enforced for distributing relief.

Party Lists 6 Pamphlets

The first six pamphlets to be published for the Workers Party of the U. S. by the Pioneer Publishers have been tentatively outlined to include the following subjects:

1. The Goal of the Workers Party.
2. Trade Union Tactics and Strategy.
3. Unemployment.
4. The Recent Events in the Soviet Union.
5. Short History of the Internationals.
6. The Workers Party and its Program.

Subscription for the six pamphlets, which will be published at the rate of one a month, are now being accepted. The price for the series is 50c, and may be secured by writing to the Pioneer Publishers, 102 East 11th Street, New York City. All friends and sympathizers are urged to subscribe immediately as this is the only method of financing the publication program.

Injunction Seen As Lewis Move

(Special to the New Militant)
SPRINGFIELD, Ill. Dec. 24.—Federal Judge Wham of the East St. Louis district court, denied the United Electric Coal Co. an injunction to prevent mass picketing by the members of the Progressive Miners of America. The Red Bird mine, operated at Freeburg in the Belleville coal field, has been shut down since April 1, 1934, excepting for a few days when the miners permitted operation under tentative plans.

The efforts to get the injunction were avowedly the plans of John L. Lewis, tyrant of the United Mine Workers, who is attempting to break the Progressive Union in the Belleville territory.

YOU SAID IT, FRANKLIN!
In spite of our efforts and in spite of our talk we have not weeded out the overprivileged and we have not effectively lifted up the underprivileged.—Pres. Roosevelt in his message to congress Jan. 4.

Gotham's 1,200,000 Unemployed Face '35

CITY JUGGLES WITH RELIEF

Councils Dormant - Socialist Unions With Cap In Hand - Attitude of Jobless Changing

By AL DASCH
The beginning of the New Year finds the unemployed in New York City in a more precarious position than at any time in the past five years. The city flop houses are filled to capacity with homeless men and women; and if the lengthy breadlines no longer arouse comment, it is only because the sight has become an all too common occurrence. 1,200,000 people in the city are totally unemployed, while more than 300,000 families depend for existence on the starvation budgets allotted to them by the Emergency Relief Administration. Due to the lack of organization on the part of the jobless, the city administration has been able to direct a whole series of attacks against the unemployed in the past few weeks.

Over six thousand families were dropped completely from the relief rolls lately. The favorite excuse was that a close relative (who in many cases had a family of his own and did not even live together with those on relief) had an income exceeding the budget of the relief bureau for that number in a family. At present no more applications of single workers are being accepted. All clothing vouchers have been stopped. This leaves the unemployed without even a minimum of clothing with which to face the winter.

Waiting for Snow
Some time ago the city realized that the budget of the Emergency Relief Administration could not take care of all the needs of its "clients." An elaborate snow removal plan was worked out by which 25,000 heads of families would receive work at fifty cents per hour. The Department of Public Welfare stated that the money made on this job would go fully to supplement the relief the men received and nothing would be deducted from their monthly vouchers.

Last week the Department of Public Welfare sent out letters to the men enrolled informing them that half of what they made would have to be deducted from their budget. In view of the fact that clothing vouchers had been stopped it advised them that every twenty-five cents made on the job would be wisely invested if clothes were purchased with it.

Another trick is to transfer those on CWA projects who have no children to home relief, where the amount received by a family of two is less than the small wages paid on work relief. This works both ways, as now only the heads of large families are being placed on work projects. Those placed as laborers received \$48 a month for two weeks work. This is less than many of them received before and in that case their "earnings" are supposed to be supplemented by a check from the home relief bureau making up the difference. Most of the men however are unaware of this and do not apply for the additional amount. The result is their families have to get along as best they can on the miserable wages they make.

Work Relief
Since the mass lay-offs last summer for "loafing" the men are, as they put it, "leery." A host of Fusion and Tammany favorites in the positions of foremen harass the men with the threat of "knocking them off." The result is that those on work relief are driven to work extremely hard for what amounts to \$12 a week. The speed-up plus the small wages have caused a great deal of dissatisfaction. The work bureau, however, has hit upon a happy scheme with which to elude protest. Together with the threat of being fired for freshness a constant rumor is circulated that with the beginning of the new year those employed are going to receive steady work at the rate of five dollars a day.

Lack of Organization
The only reason that one blow after another can be aimed at the unemployed of New York City without resistance on their part is the lack of an unemployed organization capable of championing the jobless. While cities throughout the country have had their unemployed band together and force concessions from the relief administrations, New York is the only one that has not.

ATTENTION!
Newark Workers
The Workers Party of the U. S. will open its new headquarters at 85 Springfield Avenue, on FRIDAY, JAN. 18, at 8 P.M.

Max Shachtman
will speak on
"ALARM SIGNALS IN THE SOVIET UNION"

Admission 10 Cents
FOLLOW THE NEWS IN THE NEW MILITANT.

IN THE UNIONS

By KARL LORE

Saving John L. Lewis Storm on the Horizon

Hot Oil Compulsory Arbitration

The National Industrial Recovery Act saved the skin of John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers. He had worn the once-powerful union to a frazzle, had expelled the militant elements who opposed his corrupt and bureaucratic rule and did nothing to halt the steady disintegration of the organization.

NRA changed all that. John L. saw his opportunity, worked himself rapidly into the highest councils of the administration and sent his organizers into the coal fields with the story that he, Lewis, had breakfast every morning with the President and that F.D.R. had asked him to organize the coal miners. In less than a year the U.M.W. of A. had practically swept the field.

Oil Unionism

The International Association of Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers was in somewhat the same fix. No conventions had been held since 1926 because of the steady decrease in membership. It took a new lease on life and a membership of 75,000—an increase of 25 percent—was reported to the 1934 gathering. The steady growth has continued since then. Some 15,000 workers are covered by an agreement negotiated by the union with the large Sinclair Oil Company. A few strikes were called against small companies, a number of Labor Board elections resulted in decisive victories for the International as against company unions and special organizing drives enrolled thousands of new recruits.

Thunder Ahead.

In both of these great fuel extraction industries, therefore, almost entire dependence was placed on NRA maneuvering. National headquarters of the U.M.W. were moved from Indianapolis to Washington while Harvey Freming, president of the I.O.P., moved to New York.

WHAT TO ATTEND

(The New Militant will be glad to publish all notices of lectures, mass meetings or social events if sent in by Branches and District Offices, sufficiently in advance and marked, "Attention, What to Attend Column.")

In Allentown, Pa.
Jan. 22—Card Party benefit for Party Foundation Fund

In Buffalo
Jan. 14, Monday, 8 P.M.—Star Hall, cor. Broadway and Pratt. Subject: The Workers Party of the United States. Speakers: A. J. Muste and James P. Cannon.

In Youngstown, Ohio
Jan. 15, Tuesday, 8 P.M.—Central Auditorium, 225 Boardman St. Subject: The Workers Party of the U. S. Speaker: James P. Cannon.

In Cleveland, Ohio
Jan. 16—Painters' Hall, 2030 Euclid Ave. Speakers: A. J. Muste and James P. Cannon. Subject: Does America Need a Revolutionary Party?

In Detroit
Jan. 18, Friday, 8 P.M.—Jericho Temple, 2705 Joy Road. Admission Free. Subject: The Workers Party and the 4th International. Speakers: A. J. Muste and J. P. Cannon.

In Waukegan, Ill.
January 22, Tuesday evening—Speaker: James P. Cannon.

In Minneapolis, Minn.
Jan. 23, Wednesday evening—Pythian Hall 434 S. 4th St. Subject: "Program of the Workers Party of the U. S." Speakers: A. J. Muste and James P. Cannon.

In Kansas City, Mo.
Jan. 29, Tuesday evening—Workers' Library. Speaker: James P. Cannon. Subject: Workers Party of U.S.—Its Program and Purposes.

In St. Louis
Jan. 31, Thursday, 8 P.M.—Hibernian Hall, 3619 Finney Avenue. Subject: The Message of the Workers Party—Its Program and Purpose. Speakers: A. J. Muste and James P. Cannon.

In New York City
Jan. 13, Sunday evening—Liebknecht-Luxemburg Meeting, Irving Plaza.

Jan. 23, Wednesday evening—Lenin Memorial Meeting, Irving Plaza.

Weekly Friday Night Forums at all the following Branches:
Branch No. 1—144 Second Ave.
Branch No. 2—Grand Palace, 90 Clinton Street, corner Delancey.
Branch No. 4—143 East 103rd St.
Branch No. 5—Bronx Branch—A Forum with Comrade Zack as speaker is being arranged.

Branch No. 6—1776 Pitkin Ave. near Stone Ave., Brooklyn.
Branch No. 7—1281 49th Street, Brooklyn.

Jan. 18, Wednesday, 8 P.M.—Boro Park Labor Lyceum, 42nd St. and 14th Ave., Brooklyn. Joseph Zack on "Why I Resigned from the Communist Party"

Feb. 7, Thursday evening—Theatre Party, "Sailors of Cattaro" Frances Drake Chairman.

ident of the Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers, deserted his old offices in Fort Worth, Texas for the superior attractions of the nation's capitol. The increased distance from the coal tipples and oil derricks was more than compensated for by the proximity of code authorities. It is true that Freming threatened general strike action in his industry in March and again in August 1934, but no one ever took it seriously.

Speaking relatively, therefore, everything has been smooth sailing. No real crisis arose to disturb the tranquillity of the union chiefs, such as faced the officialdom of the textile, steel and auto unions. But the events of the past week show that the day of reckoning is approaching and that the coming months are almost certain to produce serious and unavoidable issues in coal and oil.

Price Control

The stumbling block in both industries is the breakdown of the price control system set up to end suicidal competition. Lewis has recently complained that bituminous coal mine operators, after more than a year of successful operation under fair trade provisions of the NRA code have, within the last ten days, started "cutting each others' throats again." The entire minimum price structure of the coal code is threatened with collapse. This must lead to wage cuts as the old competitive fight begins all over again. In a letter to the NRA Lewis hinted at a nation-wide walkout of coal diggers to check that tendency. An even graver situation has been created by the recent decision of the Supreme Court which declared the production and price control features of the oil code unconstitutional. The flood of "hot oil" especially from the East Texas fields in defiance of NRA provisions had already nullified any benefits which the oil workers might have gained from the code for their industry. Now that all the bars are down, price cutting will go on at an ever increasing rate. And the brunt of the battle will, of course, be born by the workers. What this will mean in some sections where even today a state of virtual peacocks exists, may be imagined.

The union is trying to get revisions of the code to provide for a 30-hour week and wage increases. Freming stated at a hearing recently that the "reabsorption of unemployed by the industry has been practically nil and its increased wage bill has been a sad disappointment."

Fight—The Only Way
One after the other the unions are finding out that the old rules still apply. Labor must fight for what it gets. In certain industries special circumstances may delay the final showdown. That has been the case in coal and oil. But increasingly the workers in these two industries will have to face the cruel facts. To prepare the organizations of labor for the fight, to sweep aside those who sabotage or who preach the identity of the interests of the exploited and the exploiter—that is the job for the progressive unionists of America.

Arbitration
It is certain that efforts will be made at this session of Congress to put over a bill for the compulsory arbitration of labor disputes. It is an open secret that certain government officials in high places favor such legislation. Every reactionary interest in the country is busy pushing the idea.

And why not? If organized labor can subscribe to the following paragraph from the American Federation of Labor, what serious objection can it have to forced arbitration?
"We hold," says this editorial, "that Labor and employers are properly partners in industry, with separate functions but with interdependent interests which can best be furthered by genuine cooperation (or production) and for that control of industry that will bring balance in distribution of income and stability in production."

Compulsory arbitration goes as logically with that kind of bunk as ham with eggs.

LETTER CARRIERS PROTEST EXTENSION OF WAGE CUT

WASHINGTON.—Extension of the federal employees' 5 percent wage cut for another six months was called for by Pres. Roosevelt in an executive order signed Jan. 4, as bills sponsored by the unions were being introduced in Congress demanding immediate restoration of the cut.

Charges that the government "encouraged general wage-cutting" and set "the worst possible example to private employers" are made in a memorial for repeal of salary reduction addressed to members of the House and Senate by the National Association of Letter Carriers.

WASHINGTON.—Railroads have received more than half a billion dollars in R.F.C. loans, according to the annual report of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

MARCH OF EVENTS

By JACK WEBER

State of the Union

No More Cash Relief

Imperialism and the Farmer

Roosevelt has sent his message to Congress on the state of the union. And a sad state it is. Had there been in the past year a sharp upturn, a rapid rise in production, reemployment of many more millions of workers, Roosevelt would have taken credit for all this as the result of the New Deal. As it turns out all the hollowness of the demagoguery and ballyhoo of the NRA stand nakedly revealed. True, there has been some recovery of business; employment is above the lowest levels of the crisis; but the illusions created in the minds of many workers that the government would see to the return of prosperity and send them back to the factories in short order have evaporated into thin air. It must be clear to all by now that Roosevelt gambled on the ending of the depression and on the recovery of business in the normal course of things, and that his whole "program" so far as the working class was concerned, was intended to lull the masses into passivity during the worst phase of the crisis.

In his message of last year Roosevelt expressed the hope that the budget could be balanced in the next fiscal year—the year beginning in June 1935. That hope, too, goes by the board with the indication that a deficit of four billions of dollars will be piled up in the coming year, thereby bringing the total federal debt to a record high. With the failure of business to pick up sufficiently to permit balancing of the budget, with the government embarking on a new program of public spending to be financed by government borrowing, further inflation looms in the future as almost a certainty. Of course it is not Roosevelt's real intention to spend the entire appropriations supposedly made for relief through public works. But if he follows along the course outlined in his message, the treasury will be forced by the need for refunding previous loans (for example the Liberty Loans that fall due), and the demands for cash relief for public works and other "emergency" measures, to borrow some eleven and a half billions of dollars. Such huge government borrowings will exert the most disturbing influence on the entire financial structure of the nation. That is why the government may be compelled to take over greater and greater control of the banking and credit system.

What is of the utmost importance to both the employed and the unemployed alike, is that part of Roosevelt's message dealing with relief. He intends to drop as much as possible cash relief and substitute what comes close to being

forced labor at low wages, lower than for similar work in private employment. And this is to be applied particularly in the field of construction. Thus the pre-arranged propaganda extending back for months now, blaming the failure of recovery in the building trades and the field of heavy construction on the refusal of the skilled workers to give up the wage levels and the conditions to which they were heretofore accustomed, is now bearing fruit. The government is stepping in to help beat down the standards of living of the building trades workers. Recovery of heavy industry is to take place by loading all the sacrifices on the backs of the working class. It can be said in advance that the workers will not submit to this program without the sharpest struggles and resistance. The government will find it necessary to use the methods of repression more and more.

Secretary Wallace Gives the Key

To understand the real meaning of the moves being made by the government one must see them in their entirety as in accord with the historic aims and needs of the American finance capitalists. Such a view is given most clearly in the apparently "liberal" writings of Secretary of Agriculture Wallace. To him it is perfectly clear that America cannot turn to any scheme of autarky, of a self-enclosed economy. Rather it must rearrange its entire internal economy so as to enable the closest economic ties to be made with the backward agricultural countries of South America and Asia. America, in short, must become more and more imperialistic. It must capture the major world markets for manufactured goods by its mass production methods in the factories. Competition with the other imperialists requires that the costs of production must be extremely low. Hence the drive on workers' living standards. At the same time, if these other countries are to buy in "our" market, they must be permitted to sell their agricultural products. Hence the program of crop control here, to eliminate those American farmers in competition with the potential buyers. Naturally with this vast program of imperialism goes a complete revision of the tariff system.

BIG PROFITS IN TEXTILES

WASHINGTON—Big profits were made by the textile industry from Jan. 1, 1933, to Aug. 31, 1934, according to the first installment of the Federal Trade Commission's reports. Altogether the 765 companies studied made nearly \$100,000,000 profits in the whole period, so that the claimed loss of the companies of \$4,667,578 for the 2-month period just before the great textile strike had been well covered by the tremendous gains.

Dew of Death Rained From Sky
Capitalist Weapon for Next War

By RUTH WILSON

In Japan school children are taught to use gas masks. In Paris, bomb-proof cellars are built for the civilian population. In Italy, boys of eight are given military training.

In the United States, the government talks of taking the "excess" profits out of war—and continues to build battle ships and to carry on secret experiments with poison gases.

All over the world, the next war is in preparation. For the time being American capitalists, like the English, and all others for that matter, are talking peace—and preparing for the inevitable war.

Chemical warfare is a thing of such horror that the mind reels at the thought of it. Propagandists, lulling us into a feeling of safety, declare that no country would dare use the chemicals and gases they have prepared in their laboratories, because of the fear of reprisals by its enemy.

No Limits

Lest we forget—gas warfare was "outlawed" before the World War; but both sides used it just the same.

In the next war, with a pre-knowledge of the possibilities of demoralizing civilian populations by a quick paralyzing stroke, and with the new horrors made available by the laboratories of the world since the World War, there will and can be no rules and no limits.

What are these horrors of chemical warfare? We don't hear much about them, mostly rumors. There is good reason for that: If the workers of the world could learn what is actually being prepared for them by the governments of Europe and America, then they might rise in protest.

A little book, prepared by the Chemical Workers' Union of England, gives some idea of what the next war will mean. These chemists know what they are talking about.

Mustard Gas

They tell of Mustard Gas, whose victims in the World War suffered and died for years after 1918. This gas, which can be prepared more easily now than at the time of the last war, vaporizes slowly at ordinary temperatures. Thus it may be carried on clothing into a warm room, where it becomes effective. It contaminates anything with which it comes in contact—food, clothing, ground. It has the added horror that it takes some time for it to show its results, so that the victim may not know he has been affected until hours later.

Then, with increasing intensity, the gas causes smarting of the eyes, nausea and vomiting, a rash that develops into blisters and festering sores, and blindness. This agony may last for several days, ending in death.

But workers, knowing that to paralyze industry will be one of the chief points of attack in the next war, will remember that 31 nations signed the Geneva Protocol forbidding the use of poison gas in the World War—and will not put their faith in the politeness of nations at war.

Equally soothing, a chemist for the Imperial Chemical Industries Company in England made the statement that all that was necessary to protect oneself in a poison gas attack was to get into a hot bath and smile. That will surely be a comfort to those families with enough baths for every member—though the millions of workers without even one bath may find it harder to smile.

Another expert, an authority on air warfare, said, "People must get used to the idea that the next war cannot be fought in the trenches." His statement, designed to prepare the civilians for their part in the war, must serve as a warning. The next war will be fought, as all wars are fought, by workers, and by their families. Nor can American workers feel secure in their isolation; no one can foretell the quick development of tomorrow's horrors that can span an ocean. There is little comfort in that thought that the United States, in its secret laboratories, is preparing weapons to use against the workers of other nations.

There is only one way to put an end to war and the danger of war. That is by overthrowing the capitalist system which breeds it. The only road to peace is through the revolutionary war against capitalism.

Those who have seen gas victims of the last war know that even a non-fatal "dose" of Mustard Gas leaves the victim weakened for life. Perhaps most potent of all gases is Lewisite—discovered by the United States Chemical Warfare Service. To this gas is given the poetic name of "Dew of Death," and it has an odor not unlike that of geraniums. It is one of the most deadly gases ever discovered.

There are many others—Chlorine, which causes death by water-logging the lungs; Phosgene, which kills 81 percent of its victims within 24 hours, after the most horrible agony; and the "irritants", which are not fatal in themselves but are designed to cause their victims to tear off their gas masks and thus expose themselves to the deadlier gases.

"Civilized" Weapons
These are a few of the weapons that experts are preparing for the next war. And not only the experts of Europe. The English Chemical Workers' booklet tells of a huge poison gas plant at "Edgewood in the United States", built at a cost of \$45,000,000, with 218 manufacturing buildings, 1,400 tons of poison gases in stock, and a plant capacity said to be 800 tons of poison gas per day. This would mean that in two months this plant could produce more poison gas than the Germans used throughout the last war.

There is no adequate defense against chemical warfare—the experts agree to that. It would take years to make enough gas masks to protect civilians—even if little children and old people could be trained to keep on these uncomfortable masks. Shelters deep underground may be built to comfort people and prepare them for the idea of war; but to build enough shelters for even one large city—even if they could be built deep enough to keep the gases from seeping down—is a virtual impossibility.

The governments know this. So they devote their propaganda to soothing the people. Sir Samuel Hoare, in a speech in the British Parliament, discussed the possibility of a pre-war treaty under which the centers of cities would not be bombed until the workers had gone home!

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WORLD IN REVIEW

Letter From Spain

New International

Cuban Volcano

SPANISH SOCIALIST YOUTH

CALLS FOR NEW INTERNA-

(Ed. Note: An expression of the tremendous ferment in the ranks of the Young Socialists of Europe is to be seen in the call issued by the Socialist Youth of Spain for unity with the Young Communist League and the Communist Left Youth ("Trotskyites") and the formation of a new revolutionary youth International and he "return to Marx and Lenin". The call issued by the Spanish Socialist Youth is reprinted herewith.)

Call of Spanish Socialist Youth To the Socialist and Communist Youth:

To the working Youth: Comrades:

Following the revolutionary movement and because of the need for strengthening the proletarian defense against the fascist offensive the Executive Committee of the Socialist Youth considers that

How NUL Convention Nipped Fascist Attack

Part Three of the history of the National Unemployed League.

By LOUIS BREIER

The first session of the national convention in Columbus was called to order on July 3, 1933. Eight hundred delegates were present from thirteen states. The largest delegation to the convention was from the Ohio Unemployed League which had met in convention only a few days previously. This was an important factor in the events that followed. The O.U.L. was by far the largest league in the country and a good portion of its territory had been newly organized. There had been little time for that weeding-out process that follows the establishment of a new league and eventually eliminates the shady elements and the wardhealers. They were present in force.

The session opened peacefully enough. Bill Truax, president of the Ohio league, made the initial speech in which he welcomed the delegates and pointed to the main task—building the N.U.L. During the course of his speech Truax made several characteristic statements on the condition of the country in which the government and the interests that control it were roundly and hilariously spanked. This was the cue for the spies and provocateurs. They scurried about the vast fairground show-ring that served as the meeting-hall—and the whispering began. This increased during succeeding speeches and when Arnold Johnson, secretary of the Ohio league and subsequently of the N.U.L., arose to outline the tasks facing the unemployed, the whispering had grown to a sort of subterranean roaring. The outburst came at the conclusion of Johnson's speech. What he said has been lost to the theoreticians, but whatever it was a number of the delegates promptly construed it as an insult to the flag and a handful of picked men made a dash to the speakers' stand—ostensibly to avenge the insult on Johnson's person. A cordon of unemployed workers and C.P.L.A. members, however, swiftly formed around Johnson and the attack dissipated in a cloud of challenges and oratory. This continued for the greater part of the day—speaker after speaker coming forward to reiterate his abiding faith in the noble system that somehow, in spite of its nobility, made it necessary for them to join unemployed leagues in order to fight for a scrap of bread.

The Workers Guard
When a committee of the Ohio league attempted to procure the Columbus state fairgrounds for the convention they were told that they might have it only if a detachment of the National Guard could "guard" the place. The committee refused and made a counter-offer. They would create a guard of their own—workers from the leagues.

This was accepted and the guard was chosen from among the members of the Franklin County unit. It was empowered to choose its own captains and leader. But before the election the fascists had been busy—and when the election came their men were chosen as captains and Joe Gershner, police spy, professional strike-breaker and railroad detective was appointed leader. He promptly armed the guard with clubs and was himself fitted out with a cartridge belt and a huge pistol. When the delegates poured into the convention, each one was carefully scrutinized by Gershner and his men, who took up posts at the entrances. When the hysteria broke out Gershner and his Lieutenant Bragg led their guard into the convention hall.

The July 3 session closed with the singing of the "Star-spangled banner" and a warning to all Reds

to stay away from the fairgrounds on the next day, July 4. Nothing had been accomplished. There was not even a chairman, and the large presidium could find no one with temerity enough to accept the ungrateful task. There was good reason to believe that the July 4 session would see an increase in the jingoism.

At this point the C.P.L.A. began to take matters into its own hands. To begin with Anthony Ramaglia, a delegate from the California Co-operative Relief Association was chosen chairman. Wise in the handling of masses, deliberate and shrewd, it was felt that he could thread his way through all the shouting and disruption. This he proceeded to do the next morning, exhibiting a wonderful capacity for not hearing the inconvenient questions fired at him from the fascists, and an ability for unravelling knotty problems in a few words. Within an hour, the convention had begun to settle down somewhat and the stage was being cleared for the counter-attack.

Role of the Socialists
There were a good number of Socialists present, mainly from Ohio and Pittsburgh. In the face of the fascist attack it might have been expected that these "Marxists" would immediately unite with all the left elements in the counter-attack. But they were too deeply concerned with destroying the influence of the C.P.L.A. within the leagues. Far from opposing the fascists, leading Socialists, such as Lieberman of Pittsburgh, joined in their attack and distributed a pamphlet vilifying the C.P.L.A. and charging it with "being sold out to Moscow" etc. When the jingo tide was at its height several of these "working-class" leaders grew panic-stricken and approached the C.P.L.A. with a bid for unity. But by that time the C.P.L.A. had acted and the fascist attack was suddenly and decisively crushed.

The Counter-Attack
Bill Truax had started the trouble; now Bill Truax ended it. Shortly after the second session got under way, he took the platform and in short, electric phrases exposed the entire machinery of this "popular" defense of the fatherland, gave a complete and devastating genesis of Joe Gershner and his lieutenants and threw a sweeping challenge into the teeth of the fascists. They did not care to answer. Gershner disappeared from the scene as if he had fallen through a trap-door. The workers who had formed the guard now disbanded, shame-faced and enlightened. Before Johnson, who took the stage after Truax, had finished his attack, the spies and provocateurs had begun their hurried exodus. The convention preserved an awe-inspiring quiet. You could hear those misled minds unfolding, matching facts, reaching realization and clarity.

It was the turn now of the "Reds" to send speaker after speaker to the platform. This the C.P.L.A. did—and answered jingoism and fascism with unadorned Marxism and rebellion. Seldom are lines drawn more clearly in a situation short of revolutionary. And victory was complete. The convention settled down to business. Delegates came forward with reports on their local situations, reports full of defiance and determination. Committees were chosen for the drafting of the constitution, the program, resolutions, a Declaration of Workers and Farmers Rights. And before the convention closed on the next day, the victory of the "Reds" was doubly confirmed by the unanimous adoption of a program and a series of resolutions as militant and radical as any ever adopted "Build the N.U.L." was the cry on every hand. The singing of "Solidarity"

the unity of the youth forces can no longer be postponed. The proletarian youth is faced with the problem of organic unity. Realizing this to be so, we have addressed the following proposal to the Y.C.L., the Communist Left Youth (International Communists) and the youth organizations of the Iberian Communist Party (Maurin group):

"The Socialist Youth of Spain feel the unpostponable need of achieving the organic unity of the revolutionary proletarian youth which has already been united in struggle. During the October revolution we have struggled together against fascism in a single block and for a common purpose. Why should this not continue to be so? Why continue separately if our line is the same? The Socialist Youth have broken definitely with the Social-Democratic reformism and intend, together with the Socialist Youth of France, Belgium, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, England, and Austria, to initiate the reconstruction of the youth movement on the purest basis of revolutionary Marxism. The international leadership necessary to reach victory is non-existent. The Second and Third Internationals have lost this leading position. Following Hitler's victory, a new movement has gotten under way. We believe it necessary, urgent, to push this movement to its destination.

"Let us return to Marx and Lenin. Let us unite the proletarian youth in an International that has broken with the errors of the past.

"Therefore, we invite the Y.C.L., the Communist Left Youth, and the Youth of the Iberian Communist Party, to enter, as such, en masse into the Socialist Youth of Spain. We invite the revolutionary proletarian youth to rally under our banner for the reconstruction of the international proletarian movement.

"For the organic unity of the proletarian youth! For a Marxist International! For the banner of Marx and Lenin!"

Concerning this proposal, discussions have been held with the Y.C.L. which has refused our proposal in a sectarian manner. We have not, however, lost confidence.

Young Communists: bring pressure on your leadership to achieve organic unity.

Young workers: The Socialist Youth of Spain calls on you to unite.

Long live the October revolution! Long live organic unity! —Socialist Youth of Spain.

Situation Tense in Cuba

Once again, Cuba finds itself on the brink of a volcano. The fate of the Mendieta-Batista regime, puppet of American imperialism, hangs in the balance. Opposition groups of both the right and the left are organizing the struggle for its overthrow.

The mass base of the present government has been progressively shrinking for many months to the point where it now rests almost entirely on the army with the support of Wall Street interests. The development of the strike movement and the tremendous wave of terrorism—bombings and assassinations—have shown the impotence of the government to dominate the situation. Serious disaffection is evident in the army, a number of officers having been detained for subversive activities, and others "retired from the service". Numerous arrests of Communists, ABC members, and alleged terrorists, have been made in the last few days.

There can be no doubt that the Cuban revolution is entering a new phase. Both of the working class parties — Bolshevik-Leninist and Stalinist, all of the petty bourgeois revolutionary groups—Cuban Revolutionary Party, Young Cuba, National Agrarian Party—as well as the would-be Fascist ABC, openly proclaim the renewal of hostilities. Upon the events of the next few weeks may depend the future of the Cuban revolution for many years to come. Organized labor of the United States should be prepared to forcefully demand that American imperialists keep their hands off of Cuba in the struggles that are approaching.

7,400,000 CHILDREN

WASHINGTON—Some 7,400,000 children under 16 are on the country's relief rolls, says Assistant Administrator Aubrey Williams of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

shook the walls.

The N.U.L. was launched. The spies and fascists were decisively beaten—how decisively was apparent at the meetings following the convention and at the second national convention which showed clearly the tremendous progress in political understanding and class-consciousness that these workers, who only a year before waved the flag and dangled the club, had made under the tutelage and leadership of the C.P.L.A. Ramaglia and Johnson, elected president and secretary without opposition, could prepare their plan for extended organization.

(To be continued)

The Party Fund

A circular letter, addressed to all our readers, friends and sympathizers, and containing the PROGRAM OF ACTION, is going into the mails today.

This Program consists of eleven definite tasks the Workers Party set itself for immediate achievement. Six of these points are already in process of fulfillment.

To start work AT ONCE on the remaining points in the Program of Action and to successfully accomplish it in full, FUNDS ARE URGENT.

For this purpose, the PARTY FOUNDATION CAMPAIGN was initiated by our National Committee.

GIVE YOUR PROMPT ANSWER TO THIS CALL. SEND YOUR CONTRIBUTION. COLLECT FROM FRIENDS AND SHOPMATES. PAY YOUR MEMBERSHIP TAX. DON'T DELAY!

Forward to a powerful mass Workers Party of the U. S.

BRANCH REPORTS

New York City: Hard at work fulfilling the \$1,500 quota. Planning a special city-wide affair, the proceeds of which will go for the Foundation Fund.</

Huey Is Tammany Hall Rising From the South

Second Installment on Life of Louisiana Kingfish

(Continued from last issue)
By DAN EASTMAN

Huey's career from 1928 to the present day is a history of complicated political maneuvering, whereby he worked himself up from an ordinary governor to monarch of Louisiana.

Huey Long is absolute dictator; not only does he control the legislature, the governor, and the supreme court; but also the Commissioner of Taxes, Alice Grace Jean (one time Secretary of State in La.) who holds a bludgeon of taxes over business; the Commissioner of Levees, Abe Shushan, who raised a \$377,000 campaign fund by an extra legal tax on state employees; the Commissioner of Docks, Seymour Weiss, who has favors for steamship companies; the Commissioner of Conservation, Bob Maestri, who has jobs to hand out.

Long even has the power of appointing the appointment of lawyers to the bar; and in many cities of appointing police, fire chiefs, sewer and water commissioners, etc. Since the last primary, Long has captured the New Orleans municipal government.

Controls 13,500 Jobs

Politicians calculate five votes for every job. Huey controls some 13,500 jobs, and so he can be sure of 67,000 votes out of 300,000 no matter which way the wind blows.

In the end, however, his real strength lies in his ability to get the support of the masses. Huey Long has actually accomplished reforms, by piling up a tremendous debt which will ultimately have to be paid by the workers.

The fulcrum of Long's political lever is the state highway system. He has built hundreds of miles of fine concrete, bringing tourists and trade to the impoverished countryside. His highway system, however, is a patchwork. Only the Parishes, or counties, that vote for Long get roads; so that one may travel fifty miles of fine concrete to cross in a moment into a mire of ruts, an anti-Long county.

Rich Get Richer

His reforms are attractive, make a fine show, and satisfy some of the smaller needs of the voters. But the rich are still rich and the poor get poorer in Louisiana, no matter how Huey may talk.

Huey knows that he can't go on forever in his home state. His reforms, small as they are, have been accomplished at an expense which is almost prohibitive. In the year 1928 the bonded indebtedness of Louisiana was \$11,000,000. In 1934, after six years of Huey Long, it was \$140,000,000, 41 percent as large as the debt of New York, the richest and most populous state in the union.

Huey and the Banks

Huey will soon reach a critical point in his career. He must have money to go on with his "popular" government. He can't get money from the poor voters who elect him. There is only one source large enough for the sort of campaign Huey conducts, that is the banks. If money continues to flow in Louisiana, or in Long's national campaign, it can only be by virtue of a behind-the-scenes agreement between Huey and the very big business he flays.

Huey and the Government

The most pressing of Long's opponents is the federal government. Through relief agencies, through the PWA, through the FEPA, through all the federal activities the government controls a great many jobs in Louisiana, and these jobs, at the rate of five votes to the job, are going to anti-Long men. Further, the government can withhold PWA funds, as it is threatening, and thus bring Long to his knees.

At present the government is engaged in an investigation of the incomes of Long's followers. Several of his right hand men have already been caught in the net; indeed so close a companion as Abe Shushan, the Commissioner of Levees, is being investigated for the \$377,000 he raised for Long's political campaigns.

Huey's Program

Before we try to predict anything of Long's future, let us look at the

Bill White Dead

William J. White, a member of the C. P. O. (Lovestone group), and a fighter in the trades union and political movement since 1889, died in New York, Jan. 7. He had been ailing for some months but carried on as a field organizer in Fort Wayne, Ind. and Ohio. A few weeks ago he returned to New York. Comrade White was born in Pennsylvania in 1871, of Irish parentage. At an early age he went to work in the steel mills, joining the S.L.P. and the Amalgamated Association of Steel Workers at the age of 18. From then on to his death, Bill was engaged in every political or industrial struggle that took place in the steel towns of Pennsylvania and Ohio.

NEW MILITANT

with which is merged
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SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1935
Vol. 1 No. 5

a bad thing. It makes for efficiency and cheapness of production.

It is the ownership of capital, in the form of factories, by private persons that is the real difficulty. The factories become continually more and more efficient, but at the same time, by the very concentration of ownership by which the efficiency is obtained, it is continually less and less profitable for the owners to operate them. Thus we arrive at the stage where the most efficient and progressive industrial nation in the world is forced to leave millions unemployed, to operate its factories at one quarter capacity, to deprive and starve one half the population, and drive the other half to death.

Solution in Ownership

This state of affairs is not the result of the efficiency of our industry, but of the ownership. The solution lies not in subdividing industry and going back from the U. S. Steel corporation to the blacksmith shop, but in taking the ownership away from the U. S. Steel and giving it to the workers.

Huey Long's program contemplates the subdivision of capital by limiting fortunes to some reasonable figure such as \$50,000,000. (It should be clear that fortunes are not in cash, that in fact, Henry Ford could never get all his wealth in cash, for there isn't that much currency in the country. Henry Ford's fortune consists in the ownership of factories, mines, offices, etc. Thus when Huey Long speaks of dividing up the wealth of the country he is only clowning.)

Huey Long may be clever enough to know that his plan is nonsense. Certainly he knows how to appeal to his voters. Huey's program reflects the emotional, unreasoned, desire of the small bourgeoisie, the owners of little, inefficient factories, the owners of small stores, the owners, in effect of blacksmith shops, the desire to go back. The desire, not to turn the great potential power of the U. S. Steel to the use of the workers, but the desire to destroy the U. S. Steel corporation, so that the workers may be exploited by outdated blacksmith shops once more.

(To be concluded in next issue)

FOLLOW THE NEWS IN THE
NEW MILITANT.

INTERNATIONAL WORKERS SCHOOL

NEW YORK CITY.—The third week of February will mark the opening of the first semester of the New York District Workers Party school, to be called the International Workers School. Final plans for its organization will be completed in the next few days.

Enthusiastic response is expected to the school arrangements. Overflow audiences at recent mass meetings and open forums of the Workers Party clearly indicate the great interest in the program and policies of the Workers Party. Both new and old members in the district organization have made requests for the early commencement of classes.

To satisfy these needs and desires, a list of competent instructors and lecturers has been compiled. They are being assigned to take charge of those courses in which they are most experienced.

The policy of the school will be to concentrate on the more elementary subjects to educate the militant workers and train them for more effective participation in the class struggle. Only by sound theoretical understanding of the problems of the class struggle can the workers conduct intelligent and victorious action. Courses included are:

Workers Party fundamentals, Marxian Economics, History of the American Labor Movement, Trade Union Strategy and Tactics, History of the Three Internationals, History and Problems of the Youth Movement. In addition there will be lecture courses on cultural problems.

As part of the School a library is to be organized. This will contain the Marxian classics and literature of the social sciences, as well as current periodicals. Readers of the New Militant are invited to contribute suitable books or pamphlets: Joseph Carter, Administrator, International Workers School, 112 East 19th Street, Room 702, New York City.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!
For List Write to
PIONEER BOOKSHOP
102 East 11th St., N. Y. C.

Memorial Meeting

KARL LIEBKNECHT
ROSA LUXEMBURG

WORKERS, HONOR THE MEMORY OF OUR HEROES DEAD
PLEDGE SOLIDARITY WITH THE GERMAN MASSES

SPEAKERS:

ARNE SWABECK
of the Workers Party

REVA CRAINE
Nat'l. Educational Dir. S.Y.L.

NATHAN GOULD
National Secretary S.Y.L.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 13, 8 P.M.

IRVING PLAZA HALL
Irving Place & 15th Street

Auspices: Workers Party N. Y. District and Spartacus Youth League

Cult of Leadership, Zig-Zags And Turns Mark C.I. Policy

By JOSEPH ZACK

An analysis of the Comintern and its national sections would not be complete without mentioning the peculiar leadership cult introduced by Stalin. First it was, "Comrade Stalin, secretary of Central Committee." Then it became, "our Central Committee led by Comrade Stalin." Now already for some time it is, "the Central Committee under the leadership of Comrade Stalin."

The same practice has been introduced in the other parties. In Germany it reads "the C. P. of Germany under the leadership of Comrade Thaelmann." Perhaps it is better to say it that way, for the Central Committees have long ago been reduced to a consultative capacity; under Stalin's regime they become assistants to the secretary.

This runs to such extremes that even when the bulk of the party is in jail in Germany the demand is made for "the release of Comrade Thaelmann" as if the others did not matter. Stalin's idea of centralism is the one man principle. The rest must be subordinated, chosen by the One under the camouflage of nominating committees and "ratified" by the body having formal jurisdiction. Each new leadership glorifies itself through articles, pictures, folders, anniversaries, etc. The whole system is so arranged that it is exceedingly difficult to have any of these people ever "promoted" out of office through pressure from below, let alone removed. Thus firm leadership is established in the Communist parties.

Naturally, such a leadership, freed from any control by the party masses, are at liberty to change the policy at will without consulting the membership. The policy swings from one extreme to another. The party membership learns about the

latest "turn" after it is already in effect.

Right-Left Turns

Between 1923 and 1928, a period of high prosperity in this country, we had two basic changes in policy. First, in line with the Kuomintang experiment in China and similar policies in India, we in this country were organizing the Farmer-Labor Party and seeking alliance with LaFollette.

This outright opportunist policy reduced the Communists to the function of organizers of reformist parties. Lenin untiringly preached against such policies.

At the same time we echoed the theory of the A. F. of L. bureaucrats on the trade union field, namely, "No Dual Unionism." This slogan was originated by Samuel Gompers, late president of the A. F. of L. It meant that the workers had no right to organize outside the A. F. of L.

This opportunist policy created a sharp division into right and left in the Communist parties. The Comintern leadership (Stalin) got panicky, made a sudden, sharp turn to the left and got from under by unloading the whole thing on Bucharin and denouncing the Right as the main danger.

While "prosperity" was still at its height (1928) a totally new set of theories were promulgated without any connection with objective conditions. The new theories rested on the conception that everyone else except the followers of Stalinism are direct or potential enemies. These enemies were divided into categories such as "Social Fascists," or "Left Social Fascists." The panic found its most profound expression however in the excommunication of the genuine left wing of the Comintern as "counter-revolutionists." In this characteriza-

tion, incidentally, Stalin revealed the true character of his own policy and the tremendous falsification perpetrated on the international proletariat by the pseudo-left policy of the "Third Period."

Naturally with such a policy there could be no united front, not only with other classes as before but not even with groupings and organizations of the working class. The workers were simply invited to support the C. P. and this was called "the united front from below." If, before that, the Communist Party was hidden under the bloc of classes, farmer-labor parties, etc., now everything was to be subordinated to the C. P.

Red Unions Period

A corresponding change was affected on the trade union field. No more of Gompers' slogan of "No Dual Unionism." Now there was to be not only new unions everywhere, whether they had a base for existence or not, but they were to be "red" unions, unions that must acknowledge the C.P. as their official leader and endorse its program. As to the left and progressive minorities in the reformist unions, they were to be called upon to leave those unions double quick and go into "red" unions.

The evil fruits of the theory of "Social Fascism," "Red Unions," the "United Front from Below," and the rest of the "Third Period" rigamarole, are well known. Thanks to them, when the day came in Germany Hitler was able to shove aside the best organized working class and the strongest Communist Party in any capitalist country. Defeats and isolation everywhere resulted from the "Third Period" of "left" adventurism in the Comintern. A new "prescription" was needed. It came, eventually, in full force. Without any discussion of the past errors, to say nothing of a recognition of them, a new swing to the Right is now under way.

No more is heard of "Social Fascism." This theory is sunk without a trace. The conflict with Social Democracy is now softened down to a dispute with "class brothers" and proposals are made to end the dispute altogether. The first step in the direction is the signing—or proposals to sign—"non-aggression pacts." Under these pacts the two parties—C.P. and S.P.—agree not to criticize each other inside or outside party meetings (France).

On the trade union field there are to be no more "Red" unions. More, there are to be no new unions generally. Stachel, trade union expert of the C. P. now declares that "we never believed in dual unionism" (November issue of Communist). This new swing to the right is only in its inception. Resistance to it inside and outside the Soviet Union has retarded its rate of development, but the swing to opportunism is well under way. If Brandler and Lovestone have not yet returned to the fold it is not any more because of serious differences of policy but out of the difficulties of face-saving on both sides.

Why the Zig-Zags?

Thus we have seen three basic changes in policy back and forth within ten years. Did these swings have anything to do with the objective situation? Not at all! They were the results of defeat after defeat. What we strove to do one year we had to undo the next year. Did these policies have anything to do with Marxism or Leninism? Nothing whatever! Exactly the contrary, as Trotsky shows with crystal clearness in his numerous pamphlets. Did the movement grow stronger at each turn? Just the contrary. The desire to overthrow capitalism on the part of the workers is undoubtedly stronger than ever before, but Communism as an organized force was never as shattered as now.

Stalinism has not only disorganized the international movement of the workers' vanguard. It has also weakened and undermined the position of the Soviet Union. The task of the international proletariat now is to reorganize its ranks, prepare for revolutionary struggles and thereby, also, provide the necessary defense—the only real defense—of the Soviet Union. In order to accomplish this historic task the vanguard of the international proletariat must free itself from the blighting influence of Stalinism. The Workers' Party and the movement for the Fourth International are leading the way to the revival of the revolutionary movement on the basis of Marx and Lenin.

OPEN FORUM

WEST SIDE BRANCH

Speakers:

HUGO OEHLE and
ALFRED TERRY

"Can Roosevelt Give the Workers Security?"

FRIDAY, JAN. 18, 8 P.M.

Masonic Hall, 3rd St. & 9th Ave.

REVIEWING THE NEWS

By BILL SHERMAN

"A More Abundant Life"

That's how Roosevelt speaks, but here is how the National Guard acted in Rossville, Ga. "In two rushes, National Guardsmen patrolling the Richman Hosiery Mill, where a strike is in progress, today rounded up 33 persons, including five women. . . they will be placed in a military detention camp. . . The walk-out came when the mill posted a notice of a 10 percent reduction in pay." (A. P. dispatch)

Democracy and Communist Party

"Communists are prepared to join the Labor Party movement." So Earl Browder announced at the Unemployment Insurance Conference in Washington, and that announcement was the first information given to the Communist Party members and supporters on such an important change in policy. Nodiscussion pro or con, just the papal bull from Browder. Is there any wonder that the entire audience laughed loud and long when a C. P. member, speaking from the floor at the New York Zack meeting, said: "We have democracy in the C.P."?

"The Slums We Give Them"

"The poor are always with us and the slums we give them (give them!) are usually better than the hovels they lived in on the other side. In many cases they are not Americanized enough to know what cleanliness means." So spoke Joseph P. Day, real estate magnate, before the National Housing Conference, and in so speaking, he voiced the real opinion of his class. The fear of the "dirty poor" keeps many from speaking so openly but every action taken by "the powers that be" to meet the unemployment crisis shows that they consider the working class to be dishonest, lazy, incompetent, dirty, and drunkards. Beef that is not considered good enough for the animals in the Zoo is canned and fed to the unemployed. "Made work" is prescribed for them. Snoopers are sent into their homes to make sure that they are not getting drunk on the miserable dole. A man whose ancestors may have come over with George Washington's father is looked on as an "alien" if unemployed. Joseph Day merely expresses the unchanging attitude of a parasitic ruling class to those who do the so-called dirty work.

Pastors, Preachers, Messiahs and Crooks

The Reverend Elbert Brown, Pastor of the Herbert Harrison Memorial Church, New York City, in a sermon last Sunday denounced "religious crooks who call themselves Messiahs and who sell charms to cure illness in Harlem." This attack, which apparently was directed against one of Earl Browder's favorite "united-fronters," is a dangerous thing for a preacher to start. Beginning with an attack on the "rank and file God" where is such a fight against "religious crooks" to end? A very important and respectable organization, the Holy Catholic Church, gets quite a bit of its income by selling passes through Purgatory, and where is the preacher who is not ready to raise his paws to Heaven in a prayer for the ailing—for a price? When "religious crooks" are to be attacked, all dope peddlers from Holy Jumpers to the Vicar of Christ should remember the old saying about those who live in glass houses.

"Free Workers" in Auto Paradise

The statement issued by Alfred Sloan, president of General Motors, in which he attacked the tyranny of trade unions and spoke in favor of "free workers," was further illuminated by the testimony given before the Joint Commission on Stabilization of Employment in the Auto Industry. This Commission got an earful on just what Sloan's "freedom" and "high wages" mean to auto workers. One witness said the workers were so speeded up that it was next to impossible to get away "even for a few moments for hygienic purposes." A tinsmith testified for workers who knew they would be fired if they appeared to testify. That in itself is a touching tribute to "the freedom of workers not under union domination."—Men working under bonus systems, so complicated that they never knew what they were supposed to get and had no way of checking up—wages so low that workers were better off under relief—guards to prevent workers from speaking to each other on the bridge entering into the Ford plant—these are a few of the benefits enjoyed by "free workers" in the auto paradise of Detroit, where there is no "union domination" . . .

Chicago Mass Meeting

Speakers:

A.J. Muste J. P. Cannon

on
"THE WORKERS PARTY, ITS
PROGRAM AND AIMS"
SUNDAY, JAN. 20

8 P.M.
CAPITOL BUILDING
150 North State Street

F. D. R. Deals With Relief

(Continued from Page 1)

PWA for the last eighteen months only \$146,000,000 has gone for housing, out of which only a few millions have been used. Almost three times the amount went to the army and navy to build its machine of destruction.

Now that we have seen what will happen to three and one-half million of the unemployed what about the other 1,500,000. These, Roosevelt calls "unemployables." How he arrived at this figure is not disclosed but it looks very suspicious. It is more than one-fourth of the total under consideration, which means that in the eventuality that Roosevelt has underestimated the number of unemployed—and he certainly has—this one-fourth will be turned over to local relief.

And how will the cities carry on this relief when most of them are flat broke? New York City has a deficit of \$4,000,000. Chicago \$125,240,000. Philadelphia \$9,000,000. All these cities have cut the salaries of city employees during the last year. Some have restored the cuts but most of them have not. Many of these cities have introduced sales taxes. Now consider the situation of the smaller cities, towns and counties if such a deplorable situation prevails in the metropolitan centers.

After a short burst of enthusiasm the local agencies will turn their backs on these 5,000,000 men, women and children and claim that they are financially unable to assist them. Furniture of evicted families will clutter the streets. The million bread line will return. Roosevelt towns instead of Hoovervilles will become standing institutions. Into this breach Roosevelt will step and through his "own personal efforts and the influence of the office" that he holds, the "unemployables" will be taken care of. Hoover did the identical thing. He made radio speeches and his heart bled for the destitute. Then the hat was passed. Result: starvation and suffering everywhere.

After laying out this black to-morrow Roosevelt turns to God: "In the face of these spiritual impulses," he prays in conclusion, "we are sensible of the Divine Providence to which nations turn now, as always, for guidance and fostering care."

Yes! Roosevelt may turn to God for consolation after damning the unemployed. But the jobless worker will have to take care of himself.

Sacramento Case

(Continued from Page 1)

of Norman Mini's case.

At this conference the prisoners unanimously adopted a resolution calling on all workers and sympathetic organizations to send deputation action for the defense of the gates to a conference to establish 18 prisoners and the repeal of the Criminal Syndicalism Law. The prisoners emphasized their desire to see a serious, militant, broad movement on their behalf. They included in the resolution a general appeal for bail funds.

On behalf of the Non-Partisan Labor Defense all contributions for bail or incidental expenses should be sent at once to James Rorty, 1,200 Washington St., San Francisco, California.