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Roosevelt Kicks Bill Green Downstairs

CAPITOL NEWS LETTER

Labor Bureaucrats Howl as Roosevelt Disregards Auto Union

By JACK ELDER
WASHINGTON.—For once in their lives, the bureaucrats of the A. F. of L. spoke the plain and simple truth when they howled that the newest version of the automobile code had been "imposed" not on the employers, but on the workers.

Did the President consult with organized labor before extending the code, for the third time, without the formal pretense of a public hearing?

He acted as if the Labor Advisory Board—executive arm of the A. F. of L.—simply did not exist.

Did the President accept the advice and counsel of his National Industrial Recovery Board?

By a vote of 5 to 2 the Board recommended that the code be scrapped rather than renewed on the basis proposed by the Automobile Manufacturers' Association.

Did the President ponder upon the joint report submitted by his two disinterested experts, Messrs. Henderson (Research and Planning) and Lubin (Bureau of Labor Statistics)?

Their report, he blithely informed the press at large, had been "lost" in the shuffle of papers on his desk.

One readily sympathizes with the A. F. of L. leaders in their disillusionment and dismay. But what on earth did Mr. Green and Co. expect? They had their chance to assert the claims of labor in the automobile industry last March when the rank-and-file workers were pressing for a nation-wide strike.

Face to face with the threat of direct mass action, the President was ready to deal with the A. F. of L. He dealt so well, assisted by Green's stupid betrayal, that the workers have been groaning ever since under the burden of works councils, proportional representation, and the inflexible Wolman Board. Rather than drop the class collaboration ideal (that famous partnership among management, government and labor) the A. F. of L. leaders sold out the strike. They entered the agreement of March 25, 1934, with their eyes wide open, fully aware that the President's settlement meant a complete tactical route for the United Automobile Workers.

Thanks to that sell-out by its leaders, the A. F. of L. has lost most of the power which it once commanded among the robots whom General Motors, Chrysler and Ford find it convenient to employ. Today the federal unions in the automobile industry are pitifully weak, low in membership, downcast in morale, torn by internal strife, the theatre of a bureaucratic scramble for offices and emoluments.

The President, after all, is a consummate master of Realpolitik. Why should he pay the least attention to a negligible quantity? Why should he disturb himself for the benefit of a ghost?

We can leave Green and Co. to their agonies. They have the capacity to discover, but not to learn. What is more important, is that the rank and file workers should profit from the lesson. They have nothing to rely on but organization and force. They can acquire what is worth fighting for, only when they are ready and able to fight for it.

There is no hope for them in the New Deal's professions of belief in "social justice", "economic planning" and the "redistribution of wealth and income". There is still less hope for them if they trust to Messrs. Green, Collins, Dillon, etc. And by fooling around with the apparatus of official labor boards, they merely paralyze their ability to strike.

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Business Manager

Fantastic Evidence Used by State in Labor Trial

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 4.—Most of this week's session of the trial of 17 defendants charged with criminal syndicalism has been taken up with testimony and cross examination of 70-year old William Hanks, stool pigeon hired last April by Prosecutor McAllister to frame-up the union.

The prosecution's attempt to make capital out of Hanks' fantastic claims that he had been driven out of Sacramento in September at the point of a gun by persons he believed to be communists was turned into a farce by Hanks' thick-witted remarks.

Hanks declared he "didn't think it was necessary" to notify police that he had been intimidated. Asked why he didn't telegraph local authorities of his plight when he replied: "Well, there's communists there, too." He decided, he said, to stay out of town because there "was a big communist convention in Sacramento September 20, and I didn't know but that I might be hurt."

More Defendants Bailed
Five defendants were bailed out on Thursday by the International Labor Defense. Only one defendant had been previously bailed out by the I.L.D. It was only after the Non-Partisan Labor Defense had bailed out two of the chief defendants, Jack Warnick and Caroline Decker, and was about to bail out Nora Conklin, that the I.L.D. bailed five out, including Conklin. The prisoners had been in jail over six months. Eight others, including tubercular Donald Bingham, are still in jail. The funds loaned to the Non-Partisan Labor Defense for Conklin were earmarked for her and were withdrawn.

George Hedley, director of the Northern California Civil Liberties Committee of the American Civil Liberties Union, has sent a letter to the Western Worker, protesting its lies about the break-up of the united front last Saturday. The C. P. broke up the united front by repudiating the call for a conference signed on January 21 by the Socialist party of California, the Workers party, the Non-Partisan Labor Defense, the Communist party, the I.L.D., with Hedley as chairman. Instead the C.P. laid down as an ultimatum that the only call for the conference must be an earlier one issued by the I.L.D. and signed only by four C.P.-controlled organizations, none of them unions.

All the non-communist organizations are continuing in their efforts to build a campaign of organized labor to save the Sacramento defendants.

MASS MEETINGS BUILD P.A. UNEMPLOYED LEAGUE
PITTSBURGH, Pa.—New locals of the Pennsylvania Unemployed League in Allegheny County are forming rapidly as a result of mass meetings held all over greater Pittsburgh. The P.U.L. is waging war on a relief cut.

This cut was hidden behind a change from the despised commodity relief system to cash relief, for which the P.U.L. has been fighting for three long years. By arbitrarily establishing a lower "budgetary deficiency" standard, the relief administration is now able to send the average family a weekly check of \$8.50.

Want Plenty? Nice, Easy Secret Way--Its Utopian

Would you be able to use about \$15,000 a year? To be got by a secret, mysterious process?

The Utopian Society, Incorporated, can tell you how—almost. The Utopians want to change the economic set-up of the United States and end poverty.

They make it easy. All you do is just realize that plenty is possible and swear allegiance to the Constitution of the United States. You are then given a mystic number to be known by—7 by 133 by 7a—and asked to bring your friends. Everyone raises his right hand to the American flag, tacked on the wall in a room with the blinds down, and swears to support the Constitution. The ritual is respectable. You are even blindfolded by a lady. A Voice speaks from behind a screen. Whispers. Mystery. Awe. It's done! The Utopian movement has jumped forward again by creeps and sounds.

Not Enough Flags
The effort to end poverty the easy way may be retarded, however, for there are not factories to make enough flags. The Chambers of Commerce and the American Legion must have flags. Also the bankers and industrialists are hot for flags. But the cotton industry should boom, and that may help. Serious-

ly, however, it is doubtful whether the Utopians can ever wave flags harder than the bosses. There is some doubt even whether they can uphold the Constitution with as much vigor.

All it costs to belong to the Utopians is \$3. And if you know a thing or two, not even that.

The Easy Method
The beauty of the plan is its easy method of overcoming the enemies, "Want and Fear", and ushering in the ideal state. These terrible enemies are to be vanquished forever by asserting, to the neighbors, that plenty is possible, and dropping small pieces of paper in tin boxes. If you live in a city where there are voting machines, the procedure is simplified, all you do is push a button and pull a lever.

No struggle, no bother, no trouble—It's all Utopian.

But the leaders specialize in making things easy. The secrecy and the old ballot-box and flag illusions would have delighted Houdini. And the teaching of the leaders, that plenty through social revolution, by the might of the masses, is not the way out of capitalism to the new society—this must sound sweet too, like the oaths to the flag and the Constitution, to the ENEMIES OF PLenty.

Judge's Trick Approved by Union Leaders

Stay of Injunction Gains Time for Bosses in Waterfront Fight

The battle of the New York truckmen and longshoremen against the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants Association has just begun. Last week's one day rank and file strike forced Justice Humphrey to postpone decision on the threatened injunction restraining collaboration of the two unions until this Tuesday. The injunction was finally handed down contains a stay until an appeal can be made in March to the Appellate Division.

This stay grants absolutely nothing to the truckmen. It is nothing more than a trick to give the merchants and shippers time to mobilize against the union; to save the face of the union leaders, Cashal and Ryan by giving them a breathing space between now and March, and to postpone action until the attacks of the bosses, by the trickery of the union leaders, and by the long wait, the uncertainty and confusion attendant on an appeal. The stay will not prevent for a moment the wholesale laying off of union truckmen which has been going on for the last month, under the mere promise of an injunction.

A Lousy Plot
The terms under which the stay was granted reveal the whole lousy plot. "It is to be operative," said the New York Times, "only during the good behaviour of the defendants."

Under the terms of a "gentleman's agreement" the plaintiffs agree not to enlarge their non-union personnel and the unions agree not to molest non-union crews already at work.

What a farce! The stay on the injunction remains in force so long as the bosses refrain from firing union men. If they fire union men the stay is inoperative and the injunction comes into force.

What a Victory!
If the merchants try to break the union the court will "punish" them by enforcing the injunction! In other words the court says to the merchants, "You mustn't take that canny, because if you do take it, we will give it to you."

This is what Lyons, secretary of the Joint Council, Joe Ryan, president of the I.L.A., and MacGuire, attorney for the unions all hail as a victory sufficient to warrant calling off the strike.

To quote Joe Ryan—"The most pleasing part of the stay is that while it prevents us from making any demonstration until the appeal is heard, it also guarantees that the practice of discharging union employees will have to be stopped in the interim."

What is Ryan pleased about? He is pleased that the rank and file is prevented from demonstrating. He is pleased that the merchants have "guaranteed" not to discharge union employees, by the "guarantee" of the very injunction they applied for.

The bosses and the union leaders are following exactly the same tactics which broke the auto strike, which broke the steel strike; the tactics of hesitation, compromise and deception. Instead of the usual phony "impartial" board, like the auto board, the "impartial" Appellate Court is the machine used to crush the strike and break the union.

The truckmen and longshoremen's unions are in the greatest danger. Unless a broad rank and file movement, well organized, is started, headed toward a militant strike, regardless of all the legal maneuvers of the bosses and the unions' leaders, a strike set and called to throw the whole question of injunctions, stays, "gentlemen's agreements" out of the window, the unions will be smashed.

Truckmen! Longshoremen! Act now, or you are lost.

The Department of Agriculture, so reports run, has just discovered that the A.A.A. program is diverting thousands of share-croppers from the soil.

An army of special agents has been sent into the field (Arkansas and other states) to go through the motions of "investigation and adjustment."

Naive as ever, the Department of Agriculture suspects that something has gone wrong with the program to make it bear so heavily on the poorest of the tenant farmers.

Mass Meeting Calls Hearst Labor Enemy

Audience of 2,500 Indicts Millionaire Publisher And Red-Baiter

William Randolph Hearst, multimillionaire publisher, arch-fingerist, and friend of all munitions makers, was indicted as "Labor Enemy No. 1" in a statement unanimously adopted by 2,500 workers, students and friends of labor at an anti-Hearst meeting at the Central Opera House, New York, last Sunday. The meeting was called by the provisional committee for Non-Partisan Labor Defense.

Speakers included labor leaders, college professors, noted liberals and heads of student organizations who had been assailed in the Hearst press for "subversive activities". They denounced the "stool-pigeon" campaign Hearst has been waging against them, made clear the anti-labor, anti-union character and purpose of his attacks, showed clearly his pro-fitter and pro-Musolini sympathies and revealed him as the prime mover and instigator in the prosecution of the 17 labor leaders in the Sacramento criminal syndicalism trial.

Among the speakers were Professor Sidney Hook, chairman of the Department of Philosophy and Professor James Burnham, professor of philosophy, both of New York University. Professor George S. Counts, professor of education, Teachers' College, Columbia University; Luigi Antonini, vice president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; Roger Baldwin, chairman of the American Civil Liberties Union; Heywood Brown, newspaper columnist; Morris Milgram and Monroe Sweetland, organizers of the Student League for Industrial Democracy; Carlo Tresca, anti-Fascist editor of Il Martello; Felix Morrow, secretary of the provisional committee for Non-Partisan Labor Defense. George Novack of the provisional committee was chairman.

Telegrams of greetings were read from two of the Sacramento prisoners, Jack Warnicke and Norman Miln.

The "indictment" passed at the meeting read, in part:

"We, 2,500 workers, students and friends of labor, assembled in mass meeting, accuse William Randolph Hearst of being an enemy of labor and culture. Like his fellow magnates in Europe, Hugenberg of Germany, the late Cely of France, Rothermere of England, he is using the power of his press to make systematic attacks upon all that is progressive in American life. . . . We call upon all members of working class and cultural organizations to bring this indictment to the attention of their fellow members in order to broaden the struggle against Labor Enemy No. 1, William Randolph Hearst."

Father Coughlin Adopts Popes' Fake Liberalism

By DAN EASTMAN
"Father Coughlin," says L. B. Ward, one of his apologetes, "bases his social and economic philosophy on the liberal encyclicals of Pope Pius XI and Pope Leo XIII."

Pope Pius XI, the present incumbent, who gained his knowledge of politics and economics while scaling mountains (he is the author of a textbook on the Climbing of Alps) has done very little but elaborate the basic thesis laid down in the encyclical of Leo XIII, On Social Evils.

On December 28, 1878, seven short years after the "hallowed" heads of the French government had shot down twenty-five thousand men, women and children, Parisian workers, because they dared to abolish night work in bakeries and institute an eight-hour day in the name of socialism—seven short years after the cold-blooded slaughter of the Paris Commune, that kindly shepherd, Leo XIII, produced his famous "liberal" encyclical. Let us quote:

Leo Takes Sides
In short they (the Socialists), spurred on by greedy hankering after things present, 'which is the root of all evil, which some coveting have erred from the faith, they attack the right of property, sanctioned by law of nature (!) and

with signal depravity—seize upon and hold in common all that has been acquired by title of lawful inheritance (Libby Holman) through intellectual (William R. Hearst) or manual (J. P. Morgan) labor, or economy of living (Andrew Mellon)."

"These monstrous views they proclaim in public, uphold in booklets, and broadcast everywhere through the daily press. Hence the hallowed (hallowed in the blood of 25,000 Communards—D.E.) dignity and authority of rulers have occurred such odium on the part of rebellious subjects that evil minded traitors—have boldly raised impious hands against the very heads of states (Hitler, for example?)."

"With such doctrines spread far and wide and such license in thought and action it is no wonder that men of the most lowly condition, of humble home and lowly workshop, should fix eager eyes on the abodes and fortunes of the wealthy."

"They (still the Socialists) in good sooth cease not from asserting that all men are by nature equal, and hence they contend that neither honor nor respect is owed to public authority, nor any obedience to laws, save those sanctioned accord-

'Leaders' in Dilemma Still Cling to F.D.R.

By ARNE SWABECK
Labor widens rift with Roosevelt, announce recent capitalist newspaper headlines. This, of course, refers to the official American Federation of Labor family. It appears that William Green—usually so soft spoken—together with the more belligerent John L. Lewis has made some strong remarks on the action taken by the President in extending the automobile code. Advertised by the Federation officials as "Labor's hope and strength", Roosevelt now turns around and kicks these labor officials in the pants. He feels he can afford to do so. The automobile agreement of March 25 last year put the manufacturers on the offensive while the automobile unions still suffer from the demoralization of the policy pursued by the A. F. of L. Executive Council.

A Dilemma
The Executive Council faces a dilemma. Organization of the unorganized under its leadership has come to a stop. The "perfect" equilibrium of cooperation of labor, industry and government is coming tumbling down over the heads of these labor officials like a house of cards. Instead of striking out boldly like real leaders and utilizing the favorable mass sympathy for organization they stall and sabotage in fear of the consequences of the struggle. Now these craven souls feel that they have been let down. Dangers threaten their position from two directions.

Obviously the government is moving toward some form of compulsory arbitration in labor disputes while the rank and file union membership is showing increasing signs of discontent and restlessness. A most damning indictment of the A. F. of L. officials is contained in the rather frank statements publicly made, that in the inner circles of the administration it is felt that the A. F. of L. cannot organize the basic industries—steel, rubber and automobiles.

Silk Strike Is Voted Pending Referendum

ALLENTOWN, Pa.—Continuance of unbearable conditions in the silk industry led a conference of 80 delegates from 38 locals of the American Federation of Silk Workers in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York to go on record for an industry-wide strike if approved by a referendum of locals. The local unions represented all took part in the 1934 textile strike. The A.F.S.W. is affiliated with the United Textile Workers.

Delegate after delegate at the conference, held Feb. 3, expressed disappointment over the outcome of the 1934 strike and bitterness that the Winant report on wages and hours, due Feb. 1 and one of the reasons for the calling of the conference, has not yet been made. Only realization that the time is not yet ripe prevented an immediate strike call. A regional conference to get further support for strike action will be held in New England shortly.

Strike sentiment is growing and it is evident that in any 1935 silk strike the workers will not abandon the picket lines until explicit wage, hour and stretchout concessions are won—regardless of White House promises.

A telegram was sent to Governor Earle of Pennsylvania demanding the immediate release of organizers indicted in trouble at a mill in Columbia, Pa.

THIRTY DAYS, SAYS BUFFALO JUDGE, INSTEAD OF FOOD
Buffalo, N. Y.—When Mary Janowski was brought before Judge Peter Maul of the Buffalo court on a vagrancy charge, he asked her: "Have you any money? Have you a home?"

"No," she replied. "Where do you sleep?" "In box cars," answered Mary. "That's no place to be sleeping in this weather. Thirty days . . . ordered the honorable judge. And so Mary, who recently came from Toledo was assured regular shelter and food for the next thirty days at the Wende prison.

At this moment the otherwise soft spoken officials are preparing to reinforce their blast against all opposition and against all progressives, whom they label "reds", with a campaign of expulsions, beginning in the very fortress of the basic industries, in steel. All local lodges of the steel workers union that sent delegates to the recent Pittsburgh progressive conference they threaten with outright expulsion. Make no mistake about it; their next step will be outlawing of strikes. This is the most serious feature of the present situation.

The Auto Agreement
In several respects the automobile agreement of last year entered into by the Federation officials became a turning point. It was a blow to the whole trade union movement. It advanced the automobile manufacturers into a position of being the spearheads in the struggle against organization of the unorganized in the basic industries. This agreement provided that any group of workers may be represented in conferences for collective bargaining with the employers. In other words, it legalized the company union and put the trade unions on the defensive. The trade unions, of course, had rich possibilities of embracing the great majority of the workers and becoming the recognized spokesmen of all the workers in the industry. Due, however, to this treacherous agreement these possibilities were frittered away, as the recent elections in the Detroit automobile plants, conducted by the despised Wolman Board, show.

The Result
In these elections conducted in twelve different plants, 60,000 workers were eligible to vote. A total of 53,771 ballots were cast and the voting gave the following results: Voting for unaffiliated representatives, 40,143; for employers'

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Should Revolutionists Build A Labor Party?

By HUGO OEHLER

Leftward-moving workers who have broken or are in the process of breaking with the past are looking for weapons of struggle to the left of the Democratic and Republican parties.

Reform and utopian movements and middle class movements are springing up and taking root in the minds of the discontented masses who know by hard experience that something is wrong.

Every prolonged depression in the past increased the political activity of the working class. Reform and utopian movements sprang up on the heels of economic and social dislocation. These movements were washed away with the first signs of the return to prosperity. But the present crisis continues. Government and private measures to stimulate business fail. The condition of the working class becomes worse and discontent increases. Hoover's promises could not be realized and Roosevelt's "plans" for the forgotten man are more and more seen as plans for the "forgotten" financiers and industrialists.

In this fermentation the slogan of the Labor Party is brought forward again. As yet it has not taken root in any substantial section of the working class nor has a crystallization taken place. However, the new opportunist right turn of the Communist International and its sections and the issuing of the instructions for a Labor Party campaign bring the subject to the fore for clarification.

Labor Parties and Reform
In the period of capitalist development the Labor Party took root in European countries and played its role as the handmaid of reform, as the concession for class peace through the policy of class collaboration with the capitalist overlords. These reformist labor movements took on different forms in various nations all the way from Labor Parties based upon collective membership through trade unions and other workers' organizations to the Social Democratic movements of individual membership. In the pre-war period they constituted the progressive and liberal opposition parties championing the cause of labor, humanity and what not. In the post-war period these parties became the left covering of the capitalist governments for the reorganization of Europe and for the prevention of the extension of the October revolution. They were labor governments in name but

capitalist dictatorships in reality. Since the rise of Hitler and fascism in Europe this has become plain for everyone to see.

Capitalist Decay
But the post-war period revealed another striking fact in regard to the Labor parties and the parties of reform.

Developing capitalism could grant reforms, and such were granted to the degree of the pressure of the working class, and the labor leaders of the reactionary trade union movement and the labor party movement held them up as special concessions these "leaders" had obtained "for" the working class. But the post-war period marked a deepening of the decay and decline of capitalism. Many of the leading capitalist nations were in no position to grant further reforms. Instead the very life of the different capitalist nations after the war period demanded that they reduce and take away concessions from the workers, in order to compete with imperialist powers on the world market for capital investments, commodities and raw materials.

Every concession wrung from the capitalists in this stage rests upon an entirely different basis than the previous reforms. The reforms in the period of capitalist growth were used to bribe a part of the working class to enable the capitalists to have a free hand against the majority of the working class and the colonial people. The most outstanding representative of reform during this period was the Second International.

Reform Base Disappearing
The economic base of reform parties has been wiped out by the conditions of capitalist decline. But it was not a uniform process which accomplished this condition. In America the whole process lagged behind European developments. The permanent miserable conditions confronting the American workers since the beginning of the present crisis were at far deeper levels in Europe even before the first world war.

The elimination of the economic base of reform parties did not mean the immediate liquidation of these parties. The parties had developed into complex systems and definite parts of the superstructure of capitalism whose organizational and ideological structure could not be killed so easily. Even after their economic base was lacking these reformist parties served as the instruments to save European capitalism from the proletarian revolution.

tions. "New" reforms were the price to be paid by the capitalists as the "lesser evil" to maintain power. Developments have shown that such concessions, especially since Hitler seized power, can be wiped out with the stroke of a pen.

The sweep of developing American capitalism enabled her to build a whole network of special means of bribery without the aid of a large layer of labor agents within the workers' ranks. While a relatively small number of skilled workers was placed on a high level, the masses of American workers, the oppressed races and foreign born workers within the country, and the colonial people, paid the hand of robbers super profits. This was not a difficult problem for the American capitalists due to the country's natural resources and high degree of exploitation of labor.

The millions of American workers were unorganized and labor's participation in politics was confined to the two old parties. While social-reformism flourished in Eu-

Credits for Russia-- A Slogan for U. S. Labor

By TESS HUFF

In a newspaper, among the letters to the editor, recently I ran across a letter something like this: "Dear Editor—Why doesn't the United States grant the Soviet Union long term credits, so she can buy American made machinery, which is needed in the Second Five Year Plan? The capital goods industries in the U. S. are at a low ebb and men need work. The Soviets want credit. What is the trouble?"

In a newspaper, last week, was a letter from a business man. The business man complained that the U. S. was getting very little trade from Russia and ended by saying: "At the time diplomatic relations were established between our government and Russia, it was said that Russia would spend 10 billion dollars for American goods. This was absolutely untrue and our government should break off relations with Russia immediately."

A Bit Mixed Up
Well, it appears the matter is a bit mixed up, as you may see. Incidentally, the business man failed to mention credit, and no nation can carry on trade without credits! It is true that the Soviet Union needs machinery and wants credit. Likewise it is true that capital goods factories in this country need orders. It is also a fact that since the day of diplomatic recognition, in November 1933, trade with Russia has steadily declined.

The paradox becomes more and more glaring, the more you consider the case. The fact is that the United States not only needs Russia's business, but that it has credit powers it doesn't know what to do with. At the same time Russia, of all the major nations, is probably the only one which still has a clean credit slate. Since the proletariat took power in 1917, and started out on a grand scale to build up Russian economy, requiring big orders of machinery and goods from any and every corner of the world, every debt contracted has been paid when due. And at the present moment, despite the world depression, Soviet capacity for payment is greater than ever before.

Why the Deadlock?
Why then the deadlock? What has happened since the Roosevelt-Litvinoff talks in Washington, in 1933? Why did credit and trade, much talked of then and badly needed by both countries, not materialize?

The answer has to do of course with politics. The answer is that the Roosevelt-Litvinoff talks, which were apparently so amiable, turned out in a "misunderstanding", a misunderstanding on which both nations are standing pat. Roosevelt, and Wall Street, still insist upon the payment of debts owed by the Czarist and Kerensky regimes. This was the money, much of it, advanced by American capitalists, which was used to finance the various White armies in their unsuccessful attempts to overthrow the young proletarian government in 1919-21.

The Soviet insistence, however, is that the White House talks, those of the U. S. against Russia, and those of Russia against the U. S. (claims which grew out of America's intervention in Russia in 1921, when the U. S. sent expeditionary forces on Russian soil and against the proletarian government) were to be mutually adjusted at a later date. Meanwhile normal trade relations were to go forward.

Since the day of recognition the American government has stood pat, making no attempts either to negotiate a settlement of the claims or to establish a basis for trade and long term credits with Russia. And Russia refuses of course to obligate herself for the payment of the

NOTICE

In last week's New Militant Comrade Louis Breier in the 4th installment of his History of the National Unemployed League dealt with the question of unity. Comrade Breier's article does not represent the position of the Workers Party. The Party's position on unity will be put forth in an article by Comrade Max Shachtman in a forthcoming issue of the New Militant.

rope it was not even budding in America. It bloomed and withered in Europe before its American counterpart had a chance to walk upright.

The radical political movement of American origin was first a land reform movement in the forties of the last century, next an agrarian movement of the eighties, to be followed by a more confused and heterogeneous agrarian movement in the first part of this century. The urban middle class that was beaten back by monopoly capitalism joined forces with it and produced the various hybrid movements such as the Farmer-Labor parties and the La Follette movement.

(This article will be continued in the next issue of the New Militant.)

Food Workers Bare Union's Alliance with Schultz Gang

An Example of the New Trade Union Policy of the Communist Party

(Introductory note by Joseph Zack)

The Food Workers Industrial Union (split off in 1929 by the Communist Party from the Amalgamated Food Workers) started as an "ideal" Red union. With less than 2,000 members it endorsed the Communist party and addressed demands to the bosses that could not possibly be obtained without the widest organization.

This policy brought the union close to liquidation. The food workers wanted a union; by tradition and as a result of their experience with the American Federation of Labor, they were inclined to join an independent union. The writer, then secretary of the Trade Union Unity Council, in 1931 endeavored to reorganize the union to suit the needs of the rank and file. Jack Rubin became secretary.

Today, with the C. P. swinging to the right, Rubin, along with Gold, Potash and others, wants to be in line with the party or perhaps a step or two ahead. In the name of flexibility and practicability, they are introducing class collaboration politics of a kind familiar in the A. F. of L.—a policy as sure to ruin the independent unions as the policy of Red unions did before.

It is very well to be practical and to take advantage of quarrels between bosses and labor fakers—but not at the expense of the workers and the prestige of the union. If the union is to live in the workers' interests, the Stalinist bureaucracy must be halted.

By a Group of Progressive Food Workers

Mystery, telephone conversations in Rubin's office, conferences, maneuvers—only the top fraction of the Communist Party is in on the secrets, and not all of it. Some of these "insiders" think Rubin is clever—delicate politics must be played in secret. Others are dissatisfied. The active rank and file is suspicious—a suspicion that may flare into a hurricane.

On the other side of the alliance, Coulcher and Co. do quite a bit of talking which percolates down to the masses as rumor. To calm the class-conscious element, the mysteries are finally theorized into a "united front" and since there are still some doubts, Stachel, of the C. P. Political Bureau, is brought to the Central Opera House meeting (Dec. 17, 1934) to declare it "kosher".

What is this United Front?

The "united front" that Stachel boasts about is a "gentlemen's understanding" behind closed doors, between Rubin, Stachel, Coulcher, Pincus Goldstein and Co., officials of A. F. of L. Locals 302 and 16 and the Industrial Union. The rank and file know very little about it.

Why? Because it is a shady, unprincipled alliance between the leaders of the Food Workers Industrial Union and one of the racketeering gangs in the food industry in control of Locals 16 and 302, hand in hand with the new Metropolitan bosses' association in the cafeteria and restaurant trade.

This racket into which the Industrial Union got hooked through Rubin and Stachel could not stand daylight because it is not in the interests of the workers.

C. P. "Unity" in 1935
Let us examine a bit the united front allies of Rubin and Stachel. Radek and Coulcher, A. F. of L. leaders of Local number 16, during the general hotel strike in 1933 took out an injunction against the Amalgamated Food Workers. It is naive to suppose that suddenly they have turned honest labor leaders, working for unity!

We also know that J. J. Williams and Pincus H. Goldstein, officials of the Industrial Union, after getting what they wanted three months ago forced their members back to work under old conditions in spite of the fact that the bosses had conceded the majority of the strikers' demands.

Only a year ago these officials expelled 12 opposition members who carried out inside the A. F. of L. the major part of the Industrial Union's program. In short, begin-

ning with 1929 and continuing to a few months ago, Williams and Goldstein acted as open strike breakers for the bosses' association in the cafeteria industry.

Jules Martin who acts as a politician behind the scenes for the new Metropolitan bosses' association, and is the real theoretician and inspirer of this united front, is one of the big capitalists in the trade. Dave Krumholz, organizer for the Metropolitan, is his lieutenant.

These, then, are Rubin's allies.

Every progressive worker in the food industry knows that the organizers of Locals 16 and 302 are connected with the Dutch Schultz mob.

It is also an established fact that in April, 1933, the books of Local 302 showed that \$2,500 was turned over to Jules Martin, who worked hand in hand with Dutch Schultz, after a conference between the gang and Local 302 officials in a midtown hotel. To this day special monthly taxes are collected in Local 302 which go directly to the gang.

The new Metropolitan Cafeteria and Restaurant Association is the offspring of this alliance between A. F. of L. officials and gangsters. It was the old United bosses' association which inspired the creation of Local 302 in 1929 in order to break the cafeteria strike led by the Amalgamated Food Workers. The unions created by the old association are now used by the Dutch Schultz crowd to terrorize the bosses into joining the new Metropolitan association, with an initiation fee of \$500 up. Into this unholy alliance, the leaders of the Industrial Union have entered.

How the "Unity" Works in Practice

The old United bosses' association, which was working with the officials of the International Union of H. R. H. D. A. is being broken up by the manipulations of the Dutch Schultz gang and Jules Martin, who want to get the real gravy for themselves and keep the International union out. By getting control of labor, and through it, of the bosses' association, they expect to work the racket both ways, at the expense chiefly of the workers.

What can you workers think of the united front policy of the C. P. if it can so easily become a cover for these maneuvers? Some will say, Real among them, what do we care as long as we get something out of it? Now Real, a leader of the top fraction, darling of the mobsters who was repeatedly brought up on charges of corrupt practices, and whitewashed—Real gets something out of it. But how about the workers?

Some Pertinent Questions

Is it not a fact that in the Sherman Cafeteria settlement, the exact terms of which are not known to the rank and file, the following conditions exist:

1. The wages of the workers earning \$14 to \$16 per week have not been increased in spite of the fact that they are far below standard?
2. Those who worked during the strike and were accepted into the union afterward are keeping their jobs while the militants among the strikers are being weeded out one by one? Thus far the union has done nothing about it.
3. The company hires and fires

practically at will, and gradually all companies "protected" by the Metropolitan association are being allowed this privilege?

4. As soon as the Sherman Cafeteria broke with the old United association and joined the Metropolitan, the strike was called off by the union with a 90-day period for negotiations?

Considering the past of Coulcher and Co., would it not be fair to allow the rank and file to decide whether it wants this kind of a united front?

What about the recent Silver Cafeteria settlement, whereby the shops are being divided 50-50 between the Industrial Union and its allies? Is this a policy of uniting the workers into one union, or is it a process of systematic division into two unions with the bosses playing one against the other and the bureaucrats maneuvering the workers, each group blaming its sins on the other?

If these are the methods, have we not a right to suspect the purpose for which the special monthly taxes are being collected in the Industrial Union? Is it not for the same purpose for which the A. F. of L. Local 302 collected a \$2 monthly work tax? Why don't we get a regular and aboveboard accounting?

The strangling of inner democracy goes hand in hand with such politics. Food workers, be on guard!

WHAT TO ATTEND

Philadelphia

Feb. 10, Sunday, 8 P.M.—Grand Fraternity Building—Open Forum: "Will Fascism come to the U. S.?" Speaker: Sol Feinstein.

Allentown

Feb. 23, Saturday, 8 P.M.—Card Party, Anspecks Workers Party. At 9th Ward Unemployed League Hall, 14 No. 4th Street.

New York City

Feb. 9, Saturday, 8 P.M.—Housewarming Party, Harlem branch, 29 West 120th St., cor. Lenox Ave.

Feb. 10, Sunday, 3 P.M.—"Coming Strike Struggles in Steel, Auto and Rubber." Speaker: A. J. Muste, recently returned from a national tour.

Feb. 15, Friday evening, Labor Temple, 14th St. and 2nd Avenue. Forum, Auspices, Branch No. 1.

Feb. 15, Friday, 8 P.M.—John S. Wright Co. "Do the Workers Need a Labor Party?" Boro Park Br., 1281 49th Street, Brooklyn.

Feb. 16, Saturday night, Germania Hall, Red Cabaret and Dance. An interesting program has been arranged. Get your tickets in advance and save 25 cents. See ad in this issue.

Feb. 17, Sunday, 2:30 P.M., Irving Plaza—Debate on "Which Program for American Labor?" Speakers: A. J. Muste and Jay Lovestone.

PHILADELPHIA

WORKMEN'S SICK & DEATH BENEFIT FUND, Inc.

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St. Louis Socialist Finds Workers Party Is Realistic

SP is Hopeless, He Says--In N. Y., E. Martin Leaves Weisbord Group To Join W. P.

"I am resigning from the Socialist Party and joining the Workers Party of the U. S., the only party which at the present time offers the working class effective and realistic leadership on the basis of a correct program," writes John Burfeindt of St. Louis.

Another comrade, E. Martin, formerly of the Weisbord group, joins the Workers Party because it is the only party working effectively for a new international of labor.

Their letters follow in full:

St. Louis, Mo.
January 29, 1935

Comrades:

The experience of the world labor movement since the war convinced me that social-democracy and reformism can only lead the workers to defeat and fascism. My experience in the Socialist Party has convinced me that the S. P. has not abandoned reformism; that, both locally and nationally, it compromises continually with reformists and reactionaries on the political and trade union fields and in its own ranks; and that it is hopeless as an instrument of revolution, due to its unbroken tradition of compromise and the weak-kneed character of its so-called left wing.

I am therefore resigning from the Socialist Party and joining the Workers Party of the U. S., the only party which at the present time offers the working class effective and realistic leadership on the basis of a correct program.

—JOHN BURFEINDT

January 5, 1935

Comrades:

As a member of the Communist League of Struggle, I worked towards the creation of a new revolutionary party and a new (4th) International.

Weisbord is incorrect in saying that the fusion of the C.L.A. and the A.W.P. is similar to the entry of the Communist League of France into the S.F.I.O. In the United States a Fourth Internationalist party has been founded by the merger of two independent groups on a Marxist basis.

The "leadership" of the C.L.S. with its sectarian attitude and bureaucratic domination, tried to squelch criticism of Weisbord's interpretation of many principle questions, by saying that at this

time the C.L.S. could not tolerate any "negations" concerning them. In other words if you didn't agree with the leader your criticism was negative.

Having abandoned the position that the C.L.S. was the "one and only truly 'Trotskyist' group" and that "Trotskyism is the Leninism of today" (see pamphlet "What is Trotskyism," by V. Bush) Weisbord now counterposes Trotskyism to Leninism, in the same way that the Stalinists do.

Only a few months ago Weisbord ran to the conference called by Gitlow for the formation of a new party. Today Gitlow is in the Socialist Party and the C.L.S. having split, Weisbord remains with his family of nine, the fruit of three and a half years of independent "mass work".

Although many comrades were in favor of sending a delegation to the 'Unity' convention, no discussion was held on this subject and not even an observer was sent.

These are my reasons for leaving the C.L.S.

I accept the Declaration of Principles adopted by the new party convention, and apply for membership in the Workers Party. Whatever shortcomings exist in the new party can be ironed out within the bounds of party democracy. Everyone claiming to work towards the creation of the Fourth International must realize that only by joining the Workers Party and becoming active in it can they contribute towards this goal.

—E. MARTIN

WORKERS' SECURITY?

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5.—Anthony Ramuglia, president of the National Unemployed League, in a talk on "The Roosevelt Security Program" Sunday evening, pointed out the effects of the "Program" on the unemployed and employed workers of the country. He showed how in each instance every step in the program meant another lowering of the American standard of living.

Ramuglia explained that where the National Unemployed League was strongest as in Ohio and Pennsylvania, the relief authorities found it impossible to put over their schemes for pauperizing the workers.

INTERNATIONAL WORKERS SCHOOL

First Year—Winter 1935. Beginning Feb. 18, 1935

MONDAY, 7-8:30 P.M.—Workers Party Fundamentals—B. Borkeson

MONDAY, 7-8:30 P.M.—Organizational Principles—M. Abner.

MONDAY, 8:40-10:00 P.M.—Elementary English—F. Becker

MONDAY, 8:40-10:10 P.M.—American History—Felix Morrow.

WEDNESDAY, 7-8:30 P.M.—Marxian Economics (vol. 1)—H. Oehler

WEDNESDAY, 7-8:30 P.M.—American Labor History—A. J. Muste.

WEDNESDAY, 8:40-10:10 P.M.—History of the Three Internationalisms—M. Shachtman.

THURSDAY, 7-8:30 P.M.—Trade Union Strategy and Tactics—A. Swaback.

THURSDAY, 7-8:30 P.M.—Philosophy of Marxism—Grote.

FRIDAY, 7-8:30 P.M.—History and Problems of the Youth Movement—N. Gould.

FRIDAY, 8:40-10:10 P.M.—A B C of Marxism—Jack Weber.

FRIDAY, 8:40-10:10 P.M.—History of the Russian Revolution—Wm. Duncan.

Ten sessions for each course; one evening a week.

Fees: \$2.00 per course, payable in three installments: \$1 at time of registration, and two 50c installments within 3 weeks.

The International Workers School is ready to give any additional classes if a minimum of fifteen workers request it. For further information regarding the school, get in touch with Joseph Carter, School Administrator, at 2 West 15th Street, New York City.

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Late Episodes in Kirov Assassination Analyzed by Trotsky

A TRIAL BALANCE OF THE STALIN AMALGAM

By LEON TROTSKY

Conditions now permit us to elucidate briefly the latest episodes of the investigation relating to the assassination of Kirov as well as the amalgams (or more exactly, series of amalgams) interwoven with this affair.

1. The mysterious consul has now turned out to be a Latvian consul: our supposition that a petty consul of a tiny nation would be chosen for the amalgam has been fully confirmed. However, it became necessary to name the consul—obviously because of diplomatic pressure—and this necessity threatened to blast the amalgam: for, who would believe that a consul of Latvia is the organizer of world

intervention against the U.S.S.R. A new version had to be found: the Latvian consul was, as a matter of fact, the agent of Hitler. Quite possible. But how then to connect Trotsky with Hitler? Stalin did not even attempt to provide an explanation. He left his hirelings abroad to extricate themselves as best they could. But the hirelings are incapable of giving more than nature has endowed them with.

WHY WAS ZINOVIEV ARRESTED?

2. The Zinoviev group was arrested in connection with the Kirov assassination. Yet the indictment does not so much as let out a peep concerning a single one of the Zinovievists arrested in Moscow. But

why then are they arrested? The foreign lackeys now besmirch Zinoviev with mud as shamelessly as in 1923-25 they crawled on their bellies before him.

3. What charge, politically, may be brought against Zinoviev, Kamenev and their friends? Their capitulation. By this act of political cowardice, they drove the revolutionary youth into a blind alley. The youth has been left without perspectives. At the same time, under the ponderous lid of bureaucraticism the youth is not permitted to think, live, or breathe. Under precisely such conditions are terrorist moods bred. Only the growth of genuine Bolshevism, on a world scale, can instill new hopes into the Soviet revolutionary youth and safeguard it from taking the road of despair and adventurism.

1926 PLATFORM OF RUSSIAN OPPOSITION CITED

4. The gap between the terrorist group and Zinoviev and his friends was to be bridged by the "platform of the Left Opposition" of the year 1926. Citing one of the accused, who obviously mouths the formula of the G.P.U. examining magistrate, the indictment proclaims the "ideological" succession from the "new opposition" of 1926 (the Zinoviev faction) to the Nicolaiev group. But how to link this up with the consul, intervention and the terrorist act?

The "platform" of 1926 has been published in every language. The attitude towards the U.S.S.R. was there set forth with exhaustive clarity. The lackeys, it is true, do not have to bother pondering over this. But class conscious workers, even at this date, can profit much by acquainting themselves with the 1926 document. Upon acquainting themselves with it, they will draw the specific conclusion that while the bureaucracy did appropriate the most progressive measures from the program it had vilified, the Leningrad terrorists could never derive from this Marxist document any justification for senseless adventurism.

5. There is a specific historical stretch to this attempt at connecting the Left Opposition with the idea of intervention. In 1917, Milinkov, Kerensky and Co. accused Lenin, Trotsky and other Bolsheviks of being agents of the German General staff, and serving the interventionist plans of the Hohenzollern. In its time, this moronic calumny made a tour of the entire world. Stalin has been unable to think up a single new word. He slavishly repeats the hoary calumny about the leaders of Bolshevism. He is only the pupil of Milinkov and Kerensky.

6. When, in March 1917, I was arrested by the British naval authorities and incarcerated in a concentration camp in Canada, Lenin wrote in Pravda (No. 34, April 1917):

"Can one for a moment believe in the veracity of the dispatch which the British government has received, and which purports that TROTSKY, the former chairman of the Petersburg Soviet of Workers' Deputies, in 1905, a revolutionist, who has unselfishly devoted himself for decades to the service of the revolution—that this man is involved in a plan subsidized by the German government? This is indeed a deliberate, and unheard-of, and unconscionable vilification of a revolutionist!"

These words were written before I joined with Lenin, prior to my election as chairman of the Bolshevik Soviet in 1917, prior to the October revolution, the civil war, the creation of the Third International, and the founding of the Soviet state. Today, after a lapse of eighteen years no agents of British counter-espionage, but Stalinists are repeating this very same "deliberate, and unheard-of, and unconscionable vilification of a revolutionist!" This simple juxtaposition reveals best of all the poison of lies, vilification and fraud which the Stalinist bureaucracy is pouring into the world working class movement!

"WE DO NOT BELIEVE THE INDICTMENT"

7. The fourteen who were accused in connection with the Kirov assassination were all shot. Did they all participate in the terrorist act? The indictment answers this question in the affirmative, but does not adduce even the semblance of proof. **We do not believe the indictment.** We have seen with what brazen and cowardly tendentiousness it has injected the name of Trotsky into its text; and how deliberately it passes in silence over what happened to the consul's pro-vocation regarding the "letter".

It is much easier to implicate in the affair a dozen or so Leningrad Y.C.L.s than to implicate Trotsky. Who are these Y.C.L.s? We do not know. There is not much difficulty in executing unknown Y.C.L.s. Among the number there must have also been G.P.U. agents: the very ones who had arranged to bring Nicolaiev together with the "consul" and who had prepared the amalgam, but who, at the last moment, proved negligent, and allowed Nicolaiev to fire the fatal shot. The physical elimination of these agents became necessary in order to remove embarrassing participants in, and witnesses of the amalgam. But among those shot there may also

have been Y.C.L.s who were simply critically minded. The task of the amalgam was: to terrorize completely the youth, which was thirsting for independence, by showing it that the slightest doubt about the divine blessings which flow from Stalin, or about the immaculate conception of Kaganovich would meet, hereafter, with the same penalty as terrorist acts.

8. The foreign agents of the G.P.U., who often pass themselves off for friends of the U.S.S.R., and who compromise the real friends of the U.S.S.R., accuse everyone of being in sympathy with (!) the terrorists, who has a critical attitude towards the repressions which have taken place. A revolutionist can feel nothing but contempt for these roading methods. It is indubitable that the enemies and stealthy opponents of the October revolution utilize to the utmost, for their own aims, the confused and contradictory statements, as well as the summary measures of repression. But this circumstance should not at all impel us to blind ourselves to the dual role of the Soviet bureaucracy, which, on the one hand, guards (in its own fashion) the conquests of the October revolution against the class enemies; and which, on the other hand, tigerishly defends its own economic and political privileges against criticisms and protests by the advanced workers.

G.P.U. IS TOOL OF BUREAUCRACY

As a tool of the bureaucracy, the G.P.U. directs the weapon of terror both against the counter-revolutionists, who threaten the workers' state, and against the Y.C.L.s who are dissatisfied with the absolutism of the uncontrolled bureaucracy. Identifying itself with the workers' state—in accordance with the ancient formula, "I am the state!"—the bureaucratic upper crust portrays the terror against the party and the Y.C.L. as terror against the counter-revolution. This is the very goal that the venomous amalgams are intended to achieve.

9. What is here involved is not so much the struggle of the Soviet bureaucracy against Trotsky and the "Trotskyists"; but the question of the moral atmosphere of the world working class movement. The vile amalgam constructed around the "consul" who, apparently, was in the simultaneous employ of three governments, stands today as one of a number of ordinary and normal measures utilized by the Stalinist bureaucracy in the struggle for its caste positions. In 1921, warning his most intimate comrades against electing Stalin as general secretary, Lenin said, "This cook will prepare only peppery dishes." At that time there could, of course, be no reference as yet to the poisoned dishes of the amalgams. To whom are they being offered today? To the workers. The Stalinists are systematically poisoning the proletarian vanguard with lies. Can the interests of the workers' state possibly demand this? Never! But this is demanded by the rapacious interests of the uncontrolled bureaucracy, which seeks to guard at all costs its prestige, its power, and its privileges, by means of terror against everyone in the ranks of the proletariat who thinks and criticizes.

REAL DEVOTION TO SOVIET UNION MEANS STRUGGLE AGAINST BUREAUCRACY

10. However passionate may be one's devotion to the Soviet Union, it must not be blind; or else it is worthless. The development of the workers' state proceeds through contradictions, internal and external. The forms and the methods of the workers' state have already changed several times, and they will continue to change in the future. The bureaucratic stage, for which there were objective causes, is exhausted.

The absolutism of the bureaucracy has become the greatest brake upon the further cultural and economic growth of the Soviets. The lackeys of the bureaucracy who identify its regime play a reactionary role. The Marxists—revolutionists—set as their task to free the world

THE PLUNDERING OF CHINA GERMANY—REARMED

The Plundering of China

The sequence of events in the East makes perfectly clear that the denunciation of the Washington naval truce by Japan was merely a way of serving notice to the imperialists that the militarists of Japan intended to go forward more rapidly in their plundering of China. The attack on Chahar is a further step in the encirclement of China and advances the Japanese army closer to Inner Mongolia and the caravan route along which China might secure help from the Soviet Union. Following the brazen assault on Chahar, there come the "conversations" in Nanking between Japanese Minister Ariyoshi and Chiang Kai-Shek. The demands made on the Chinese hangeron of the proletariat are exact repetitions of some of the notorious twenty-one demands made in 1915 with the purpose of reducing China to the status of a Japanese colony. China must withdraw from the League of Nations (so that it cannot appeal for help to the other powers), she must substitute Japanese advisers in place of the American and European military, economic and engineering advisers, the Chinese army must be "remodeled" and all military equipment bought from Japan. Manchukuo must be recognized, and the Chinese must accept a new railroad loan from Japan. These are the demands made public.

In addition it is required that

proletarian vanguard from the fatal influence of the uncontrolled bureaucratic clique, in order subsequently to aid the workers in the U.S.S.R. to regenerate the party and the Soviets, not by means of terrorist adventures which are doomed beforehand, but by means of the class conscious mass movement against bureaucratic absolutism.

January 12, 1935.

China see "eye to eye" with the Japanese militarists in regard to the international situation in the Far East. The coming war against the Soviet Union is too close at hand for the Nippon generals not to seek in advance to guarantee themselves against attack from the rear. Every move made in China thus takes on the character of preparation for the war against the workers' state.

A Victory for Hitler

It was a foregone conclusion that with the coming to power of Hitler in Germany, the fascists would commence a program of rearmament in violation of the Versailles Treaty. For fascism, the outright and most violent form of the dictatorship of finance capital, can only retain power nationally by waging war internationally so as to expand its markets and thereby preserve the decaying national capitalism.

The protests of the powers victorious in the last war fell on deaf ears while Hitler proceeded with the program of militarism in Germany. At first quite hidden, the war preparations became more and more an open diplomatic "secret" that created consternation in the chancelleries of France and Britain. The meeting in London between the premiers of these two countries has resulted in a substantial victory for Hitler. Flandin has agreed with the British to abrogate the arms clauses of the Versailles Treaty, except that which calls for the demilitarization of the left bank of the Rhine. Germany will have to rejoin the League for this forced concession, a meaningless gesture which Hitler will not find difficult to make. Hitler can now devote his sole attention to the preparations for the attack on the Soviet Union.

What effect all this will have on the relations between Soviet Russia and imperialist France remains to be seen. All the great diplomatic victories of Litvinov—at the expense of the world proletariat—may soon crumble to ashes.

Open Letter

To All Members, Friends and Sympathizers:

Two months ago the Workers Party of the U. S. was launched through a merger of the American Workers Party and the Communist League of America. This launching was greeted with great enthusiasm in New York by a mass meeting of more than one thousand. Subsequently the same expression of enthusiasm was reported at the Muste-Cannon meetings throughout the country.

Unfortunately however, this enthusiasm has not as yet expressed itself concretely in material assistance.

At its first meeting after the merger, the National Committee outlined a Program of Action consisting of 11 points, some of which have been partially executed as follows:

PROGRAM OF ACTION

Tasks:

1. Double the Party membership in six months.

Achievements:

Gains made in New York City, Minneapolis and Boston almost doubled. Philadelphia increased by ten; also Chicago and Los Angeles. Reports from other branches not in yet.

2. Raise \$5,000 in sixty days.

Only about 35 percent raised thus far.

- 3 and 4. Build the circulation of the New Militant and the New International.

A six-months campaign for each of the publications is now in progress. Lack of funds greatly hampering the promotion work.

5. Organize two coast to coast tours and two as far west as Minneapolis and Kansas City.

Muste and Cannon just completed a short tour. Response very good but financial returns only sufficient to cover their expenses. As soon as sufficient funds are on hand, another national tour will be organized.

6. Establish Party concentration district organizers in New York, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Detroit, the Anthracite and textile area of New Jersey and Eastern Pa. and the South.

Two organizers were sent to Detroit and have been maintained on a minimum basis until they could get work in automobile shops so as to become rooted in the industry and therefore more effective in their work. One organizer is being maintained in the silk area of N. J. and Eastern Pa. Chicago is getting a full time organizer and one is maintained in the steel section.

7. Organize a national Party educational system—including the first semester of a resident school in New York.

The New York resident school begins February 18, with twelve courses scheduled. Plans for a national training school for workers to begin May 1 if the funds permit, have been completed. The term is to be eight weeks with scholarships to 20 different units of the Party. Maintenance per student will cost about \$5 a week. Anyone particularly interested in this phase of our work, can contribute for it and the funds will be kept for that specific purpose.

8. Publication of at least one popular agitational pamphlet per month, elaborating some point in the Declaration of Principles or dealing with some urgent political question of the day.

The first of this series in preparation is a pamphlet by Leon Trotsky, on the Kirov assassination. Lack of funds has made it impossible to get out others dealing with American problems, such as the trade union and the unemployed questions. Send your contribution for this fund, and the Party promises at least three pamphlets to follow in quick succession.

9. Build and consolidate a National Youth Organization.

The Party has appropriated a subsidy for this work and the Youth reports progress—slow but sure.

10. Help to launch an organization of the Left-progressive wing in the trade unions.

Progress made, but public information cannot be given at this time. In Minneapolis however, definite steps have been taken for the constitution of a "national organization of militant and progressive union forces", as indicated in a resolution adopted at a conference of the Northwest Unity Conference, consisting of 50 delegates representing 10,000 workers. The conference met at the headquarters of Drivers Local 574. There are other possibilities for this work in other parts of the country. But without the necessary funds, even this point of our Program will remain on paper only.

11. Extend and strengthen the National Unemployed League—and work toward united action by the unemployed and final unification in one solid organization.

On this, the final point of our Program we can report that the NUL has decided to issue a weekly paper which will probably be called FREEDOM'S CALL within two weeks. A number of our comrades are the leading force in this organization, and are giving good account of their activities in Ohio, Pennsylvania, the south-western states from Kansas to Texas and in the deep South. Imagine what could be done with a few more dollars!

Every Party member who is employed is pledged to pay two days' pay toward the Party Foundation Fund and every unemployed member a minimum of twenty-five cents.

How much can we expect from every sympathizer?

The Program of Action, good as it is, will remain on paper only, unless we raise the full \$5,000.

If you have not yet made your contribution, or if you can make an additional one, won't you do it TODAY? Help realize the program in full. You may make your contribution for any special point and the funds will be used according to your wishes.

OUR NEEDS—CONCRETELY

We need at least \$300 in the treasury before we can begin to organize a coast to coast tour; \$40 per student before we can offer any scholarships; \$100 for the next pamphlet; \$200 for the maintenance of five field organizers for the next two months; and a few hundred dollars to execute the other points in the Program. We will however feel content if our sympathizers contribute these immediate sums. The rest of the money will come from our own members.

We plead with you—help us NOW. Don't delay. Fill in blank below.

(Space does not permit a report of the receipts this week. A full report will appear next week.)

Workers Party of the U. S. 2 West 15th Street New York City	EVERY FRIEND,
Enclosed find \$..... to help fulfill the Program of Action, especially point No.....	EVERY SYMPATHIZER
Name	AN ACTIVE PARTICIPANT
Address	
City	That Is Our Aim.

The League Against War and Fascism

By JOHN WEST
(Ed. Note: This is the third in Comrade West's series of four articles on war. The last, "The United Front and War", will appear in the next issue of the New Militant.)

During the past year and a half, the American League Against War and Fascism (which is the counterpart of Leagues organized in many other countries) has been presented to the American public as the means for fighting against and preventing war and fascism. Its success in enlisting popular support has not been conspicuous. Nevertheless, in a number of cities the League has made progress. After a temporary lapse in its activities, it has re-opened a vigorous campaign. What attitude are Marxists to take toward the League? It is essential to be clear on this, not merely so far as the League itself is concerned, but with further reference to any organization of this type.

There are two different kinds of argument advanced in support of the League. The first, which is the position of the League itself and of its sponsor, the Communist Party, is that the League actually constitutes the most effective means for fighting war (in these articles I am not concerned with the fight against fascism). The second argument is put forward by those who maintain that the League, while not in the final analysis an effective means for fighting war, should be supported because through it an "approach to the middle classes" is possible. On the anti-war issue, it is maintained, revolutionists can unite with members of the middle class and can, through this means of approach, gradually win them to alliance with the revolutionary movement.

Both of these arguments are profoundly and disastrously mistaken. The argument usually heard against the League is that the League is dominated in a mechanical and sectarian manner by the Communist Party. Though this argument has some force, it is far from the root of the matter. Even if mechanically dominated by the Communist Party, Marxists would have to support and build the League if it actually were an effective instrument against war. We must analyze further.

THE FALLACIES OF THE LEAGUE

To begin with, certain organizational features of the League must be kept in mind: (1) It is a permanent organization; (2) It permits and encourages individual membership; (3) It not merely advocates certain actions to be taken against war, but puts forward a program against war; (4) This program is in part political—e.g. it advocates, in a confused way, the abolition of "the profit system".

A book would be needed to make clear all of the errors in the conception of the League. However, with these organizational features

in mind, I shall outline certain of the chief fallacies.

1. The League, in spite of the pretentious language of its publications, is a pacifist organization.

Its fundamentally pacifist character can be seen at once in the fact that the League attempts to isolate the struggle against war, to treat it as a "special" or "independent" struggle, apart from the revolutionary struggle for the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of a workers' state. While it is true that in certain circumstances, united actions against war, involving various social groups, are possible, it is not and cannot be true that Marxists can under any circumstances unite in program against war with any other groups or individuals. We have already seen that there is only one program for the struggle against war—the revolutionary program for the overthrow of capitalism; and to this program only Marxists can subscribe.

In addition to theory, the agitation and activities of the League make perfectly clear its pacifist nature. We find the same old pacifist hokum—loud yelps for "disarmament", support of the "munitions inquiries", "anti-war pledges", calls for "congressional investigations", and the rest. Broken down ministers and fake liberals find themselves immediately at home in the League, and are pushed as its most prominent members and speakers. Fight, the magazine of the League, publishes just the kind of pictures and articles that get across with the Women's Club Peace Societies.

And like all pacifist organizations, the League is actually aiding the development toward war. It obscures the analysis of the real causes of war, diverts the real struggle against war into harmless channels, provides a safe for middle class consciences troubled by the horrors of war, and prepares to leave the working class helpless—both ideologically and organizationally—when a war situation arises.

At that time, the League, built upon the sands of vague pacifist sentiment instead of class organization, will be blown away by one puff from the capitalist state. Its preachers and liberals will take the stump for the government, recruiting the masses to the new war "to end all wars" or "defend the shores of our sacred land" or whatever it may be.

2. The League is a horrible parody of the united front as Marxists understand the united front.

The united front, properly understood, is a tactic whereby working class and at times certain middle class organizations, differing in program, nevertheless unite on certain specific actions upon which all are agreed, while retaining their full organizational and programmatic independence. There is no such thing as a permanent united front, nor a "united front in program". How could there be? There is nothing in common between the Marxist program against war or on any other important issue, and the

program of any other group or individual. The one possibility of "union" is on specific actions. Nor can a Marxist party join in a permanent united front, which would necessarily mean giving up organizational independence.

3. The League involves a complete misunderstanding of the relation of the working class to the middle class.

It does not represent a united front with middle class groups and individuals, but a capitulation to the middle class. The program, activities, and agitation of the League are precisely the program, activities, and agitation of middle class pacifism, and at a vast political distance from Marxism. In any correct united front with middle class individuals and groups, the working class goes ahead on the basis of specific actions immediately acceptable to both, but keeping its program intact, and demonstrating through the united front—not that an amalgamation, i.e. a compromise, can be reached between a middle class and a working class program, but that only the working class program, the revolutionary program, is able to solve also the middle class problems. In the League, the working class program against war surrenders to the middle class program. And, in addition, working class members are subordinated to middle class members.

4. The League, because of the kind of activities it engages in, and because of the political implications of its program, becomes a substitute for the revolutionary political party.

The political jargon of its program is the usual reformist twaddle, exactly in line with paragraphs from the platforms of Progressive Parties, Utopian Societies, Labor Parties, etc. Becoming an individual member of the League and building it is just like building any kind of reformist political organization.

REVOLUTIONARY PARTY IS FIRST TASK

War will be defeated only by the revolutionary struggle of the workers; and this struggle will succeed only under the leadership of the revolutionary political party. The business of a Marxist is certainly not to build up a reformist group—whose historical role, we ought to know by now, is to make smooth the road to war and reaction—but to build the revolutionary party. This is the only political organization a Marxist has any right to join or support. And to build the revolutionary party is his first and greatest task.

5. The League encourages a crowning confusion by linking automatically together "war and fascism".

While it is true in a sense that "fascism means war", it is a complete illusion to suppose that fascism is the cause of war. By emphasizing the relation between fascism and war, as the League does, it suggests that the war danger from non-fascist nations is remote. But it is capitalism that causes war. Fascism means war only in the sense that the triumph of fas-

cism marks a deepening of capitalist contradictions which likewise indicates the nearer approach of war as an attempted solution. By linking fascism and war, the League plays into the hands of the bourgeois propaganda that declares Hitler and Mussolini to be the warmakers, and "democratic" England, France, and the United States the defenders of peace. Thus is prepared the sell-out of the workers of England, France and the United States to the next war of their peaceful democratic governments.

Furthermore, this association of fascism and war fails to distinguish the great differences between the tactics of the struggle against war and the struggle against fascism. This it is not the business of these articles to elaborate, but it is sufficiently indicated by the fact that fascism is incompatible with and involves the destruction of not only the revolutionary party but of all reformist parties, all independent trade unions, etc.; whereas war, as the last war proved conclusively is entirely compatible with the continued existence of reformist parties and the trade unions.

Much more could be said about the confusions, errors, and deceptions of the League. There is space now only to ask and briefly answer one final question: Where and why did an organization of this kind arise?

THE POLICY OF STALINISM

The answer is not a matter of conjecture. We know the record. The Leagues (here and in other countries) are the conception of the foreign office of the Soviet Union. The American League was first proposed in this country by the representative of the Communist International, to a group of non-party individuals—even before it had been presented to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the U. S. Browder himself, when he was first told about it, before he had had a little chat with the C. I. representative, rejected it as "pacifist". The League follows directly from the whole policy of Stalinism. The building of socialism in one country demands peace; peace will be secured by treaties and deals with capitalist governments, by joining the League of Nations, and, quite naturally, by pacifist propaganda.

Squarely opposed is the Marxist conception: The Workers' State will be defended by the strengthening of the revolutionary movement in the capitalist countries. This will prevent intervention in the Soviet Union, because the capitalist states will not be able to risk intervention if a strong revolutionary movement can, with the aid of the Red Army, turn the war of intervention into a class war for the overthrow of the capitalist state. And, when the revolutionary movement is sufficiently developed, it will take the offensive.

The Soviet Union is finally defended by attacking The real building of socialism will be accomplished in the only way it can be accomplished—by the extension of the revolution. This is the only mode of "defense". In any other direction lies disaster, and the world-wide triumph of reaction.

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Vol. 1 SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1935 No. 9

Danger in Sacramento

DANGERS threaten the Sacramento defense. We must be on guard.

The Non-Partisan Labor Defense, since its entry into the case, in support of all the defendants has pursued a clear, principled and straight-forward policy. This policy has been based on the following platform:

1. Win acquittal for the defendants. 2. Fight out the case on its real issue—the right of labor to organize—and prevent the State from hiding the real issue by turning the trial into a Red hunt. 3. Thereby draw in the support of the trade unions and the working class generally. 4. Maintain a solid working class front before the capitalist court.

As a result of the vigorous efforts of the Non-Partisan Labor Defense, the case was raised from the dump where the International Labor Defense had left it, bail was secured for defendants who had been lying in jail for six months, and the case itself was brought publicly before the working class. A united front agreement, embodying the N.P.L.D. position, with the Workers Party, the Socialist Party and the Communist Party all participating, was formally entered into, and had an excellent prospect of broadening rapidly.

In the midst of the trial, the Stalinists broke the united front agreement, and are now carrying on a slanderous and vicious attack against the N.P.L.D. and the Workers Party. Nevertheless, the N.P.L.D. refused to allow the solidity of the defense to be broken.

In this trial, all the machinery of the capitalist class—from the blare of Hearst's publicity to intimidation of the jury to organization of vigilantes to testimony of the most contemptible stool pigeons—is being used to convict the defendants. The provocation is extreme, and it takes firm political judgment to stand up against it. The provocation of the State, in and out of court, must be met by a principled working class defense. If the defense attorneys allow themselves to play into the hands of the State in their conduct of the trial, they will jeopardize the fate of the defendants, prevent the real issues from being made clear, and antagonize mass support on the Pacific Coast.

Let the I.L.D., and the Communist Party, take warning. We will fight with all our strength to preserve the unity of the Sacramento defense. But we are not going to stand idly by while Stalinism leads the working class to another in the long series of Stalinist-led defeats.

For the acquittal of the Sacramento defendants!
For labor's right to organize!
For a united defense!

"Planned Economy" in the U.S.

SOON we will enter the third year of the New Deal policies pompously heralded again and again as a method of planned economy. With every step taken in this whole scheme one note is repeatedly dinned into our ears: Business is on the road to recovery. What do actual facts reveal?

Following upon the heels of the N.R.A. came the A.A.A., the P.W.A., the C.C.C. and all the lesser ventures. In the main they were all part of a general scheme designed to strengthen monopoly capital at the expense of the working class.

It is true there have been certain signs of what is called an upward trend in business. Most impressive is the record of net profit gains made by the monopoly corporations. The Analyst of January 11 informs us that for 190 companies representing the basic and key industries in the country, the net profits were \$320,635,000 for the first nine months of 1934. This compares with \$182,096,000 for the same period in 1933 for the same companies. Profits were almost doubled in 1934.

But what happened to the unemployed? The statistics of the A. F. of L. which cannot at all be said to exaggerate, presents the following picture, according to its own finally revised figures: It gives a total number of unemployed in November 1934 of 11,459,000 which is 429,000 higher than its figures given for the same month in 1933. Net profits are rising and unemployment is increasing. Such are the results of the business recovery under the New Deal.

Of course, this has nothing in common with planned economy. It is capitalist production for profit without out of the surplus value produced by the workers—those who are employed. Any expansion that takes place is on the basis only of capital investments where the rate of profit is the biggest regardless of

the need of employment and regardless of the need of food, clothing and shelter for the masses.

Planned economy means the exact opposite. It means first of all the total elimination of unemployment. But that is possible only under Socialism, only after capitalism is overthrown and the working class has taken power.

That is our goal.

A Watchdog of Capitalism

JOHN L. Lewis barks again. This time he barks for William Randolph Hearst. Hearst wants to head up the reactionary forces in the country and hog-tie labor.

Mr. Lewis' yappings in behalf of the Hearst campaign appeared in Hearst's New York American, on February 9.

Nothing could reveal more clearly the true nature and worth of the President of the United Mine Workers of America.

Mr. Lewis fears the rank and file coal diggers. They are becoming more militant, and they are apt to get him in bad with the big business boys—the coal operators. They might even dump him overboard, should the opportunity arise! This explains why the "great leader" accepts money from Hearst and lets loose a broadside in the Hearst campaign—against militant coal miners, whom he labels agitators and Reds.

In some coalfields, particularly in West Virginia and Kentucky, sheriffs and company gunmen make a practice of hustling agitators out of the county and giving them "grim warnings." Lewis recounts this with satisfaction. But to suit Hearst, Lewis lies. He tells the Hearst readers that the coal miners, not the company gunmen, are responsible for this! Less than two months ago deputy sheriffs in Harlan, Kentucky, entered a hotel and beat up two U.M.W.A. organizers who were holding a conference.

In identifying himself with the Hearst campaign John L. Lewis reveals himself again as an enemy of labor. He is, indeed, one of the well-paid watchdogs of capitalism.

On the Flying Trapeze

THE resolution adopted at the Central Committee meeting of the Communist Party held Jan. 15 to 18 is an interesting, yes amazing document. It deals with three points—the trade union question, the united front and the labor party. On each of them the C. P. is executing a right about face. The "man on the flying trapeze" has nothing on the Stalinists when it comes to flying "through the air with the greatest of ease."

For years the C.P. has asserted that the A. F. of L. unions are company unions, that they must be smashed and that independent "revolutionary" unions must be built all along the line. Anybody who objected was a counter-revolutionist, social fascist, etc. Now everybody must go into the A. F. of L. and the "revolutionary" unions must be liquidated.

For years "the united front from below" was the C. P. policy and with it went the great "theory of social-fascism." But in the latest pronouncement there is not a word about this dominant tactic and leading theory of the last decade. Tossed overboard! In dealing with the Social Democrats, the comrades are now instructed to avoid "the replacement of argument by abuse."

Just last year an Independent Federation of Labor had to be built in the U. S. Anyone opposed was an enemy of the Soviet Union and conspiring to assassinate Stalin. Now "it is inadvisable to put the question of forming an Independent Federation of Labor"—delicately put at that!

For years anyone who talked of a Labor Party was a counter-revolutionist, etc. He was preventing the workers from rushing into the C. P. Now the C. P. proposes to take the initiative in forming a Labor Party, though it is hard to tell through the fog of words they use just what the concrete program is to be.

Does this amazing resolution of the C. P. in which every single one of the leading policies of the party in recent years is thrown overboard, in which, therefore, the utter failure of the party is implied, does it contain any straightforward Leninist admission of this failure? Does it have anything to say about the havoc wrought in the American labor movement, in one union after another, in the unemployed work, in the defense work, by the insane disruptionist and adventurous tactics of the C. P.?

On the contrary. On the basis of the reputation of its entire past program, the C. P. comes forward claiming to be the revolutionary vanguard and leader of the American working class! "Everything we have done is wrong; the American workers have repudiated it, even we have to toss it all overboard now; therefore we are the only safe guides, the only revolutionary party. And anyone who now dares to stand for what we stood for yesterday is a counter-revolutionary assassin of Kirov!" That is the C. P. argument today.

In thinking that the American masses will "fall" for such an amazing performance, they once again insult those masses. The workers will not forget what destruction has been wrought these many years by the so-called Communist party. They recognize the leopard despite the tawdry power he has sprinkled on his spots. Everywhere they are flocking to the banner of those who long since pointed out the destructive and ruinous role played by the C. P. They are flocking to the banner of the Workers Party of the U. S., the revolutionary vanguard of the American masses.

difficultly to the above "liberal" encyclopedia, "wherein Father Coughlin found the nucleus for his sermons on social evils."

Father Coughlin was born Charles Edward Coughlin, of Irish parents, at Hamilton, Ontario, in 1891. He was educated in parochial schools, and later under the Basilian order of monks. During the course of his education he showed great interest in social and political problems, and doubtless regaled his mind with the above and other even more entertaining papal dictums.

It might be noted that while Father Coughlin never ceases to inveigh against "international socialism," "internationalism" and on this very date (Jan. 21) against entrance into the world court as an instrument of "international bankers," he is not himself an American citizen by birth, nor, so far as I can find by naturalization. He was born in Canada and remains a Canadian.

Father Coughlin's career begins properly with his installment as pastor of the parish of Royal Oak, a little town some twenty miles outside the industrial city of Detroit. After wandering from city

to city for a number of years he was appointed, in 1928, to the position which he still holds, by Bishop Gallagher of the Detroit Diocese.

Debate

on
**WHICH PROGRAM FOR
AMERICAN LABOR**

Jay Lovestone

For Communist Party (Opposition)

A. J. Muste

For Workers Party of U.S.

HEYWOOD BROWN, Chairman

SUNDAY, FEB. 17th, 1935, 2:30 p.m.

IRVING PLAZA AUDITORIUM, 15th St. & Irving Place

Tickets can be purchased in advance of this date at:
WORKERS PARTY OF THE U.S., 2 West 15th St., New York City

Admission 35 Cents

Hearst Calls the Tune ...



NPLD Statement on Sacramento Case

The following statement on the part it has played in the defense of the 17 workers being tried in Sacramento under the criminal syndicalism laws of California has been issued by the Non-Partisan Labor Defense—Ed. Note.

The Non-Partisan Labor Defense, hitherto active in the New York labor movement, was called into the Sacramento case by Norman Mini, one of the defendants now facing a long term in San Quentin, who was not in accord with the policies and practices of the Communist Party and the International Labor Defense.

We responded by bringing from Chicago the experienced labor attorney, Albert Goldman, to defend Mini and to cooperate in the defense as a whole. We raised \$6,200 and liberated Jack Warnick and Caroline Decker after they had spent six months in the wretched Sacramento jail. We began a press campaign which has brought the Sacramento trial to public attention in other states and stimulated trade unions and other organizations to voice opposition to the persecution of workers "guilty" of organizing a union. We have arranged a mass meeting in New York at which prominent union leaders, writers and

educators will speak. In many other ways we have aided the general defense cause.

On the suggestion of American Civil Liberties Union officials, conferences began several weeks ago in San Francisco, resulting in the setting up of unified defense machinery, including our organization, the I.L.D., several labor unions, the Socialist Party, the Workers Party of the U. S. (to which Mini belongs), and the Communist Party. An agreement was reached covering plans for a mass meeting, a publicity campaign, fund-raising, the barring from court of factional issues, the calling of a broad supporting conference, etc.

The defendants were gratified to learn that they were to have the support, not merely of the usual C.P.-ruled set-up of "innocent clubs" and paper organizations, but of a genuine and broad united defense which might appeal for aid to the whole labor movement and all progressive elements. Our organization carried out its obligations to this united defense in every respect.

The Communist Party-controlled delegates, however, after repeated breaches of faith, and despite many concessions made by other groups for the sake of unity, deliberately smashed the unified defense. At a committee meeting on January 28, acting apparently on orders from New York, they violated every agreement previously made with the other delegates. This they did despite the unity appeals of Dr. George P. Hedley of the Civil Liberties Union and two of the I.L.D.'s defendants who were present. A policy frankly designed to bar the cooperation of any delegate unwilling to accept Communist Party orders, was laid down as an ultimatum. Thereupon C.P.-controlled delegates called for "a united front under the leadership of the C.P. and I.L.D." They thus drove all non-C.P. delegates out, including the Socialist Party, Workers Party, Non-Partisan Labor Defense, and A. F. of L. union observers present and prepared to participate in a genuine united front defense.

The Communist Party and the Western Worker, seeking to shift responsibility for this unfortunate break-up, have completely misrepresented what happened on January 28. The real truth can be testified to, not only by delegates present and free of Communist Party control, but also by three members of the Civil Liberties Union and Mr. Clark of the Oakland Labor Council, all of whom were present as observers.

ZACK TOUR

Comrade Joseph Zack, who was expelled recently from the Communist Party and joined the Workers Party is about to start a national tour. The schedule of his visits is as follows:

Thurs. Fri. Feb. 7-8—Buffalo, N.Y.
Sat., Sun., Mon., Feb. 9-10-11—Detroit, Mich.

Tues., Wed., Thurs., Feb. 12-13-14—Chicago, Ill.

Fri., Sat., Feb. 15-16—Toledo, O.
Sun. Monday, Tues., Feb. 17-18-19—Cleveland, Ohio

Wednesday, Feb. 20—Akron, Ohio
Thurs., Feb. 21—Columbus, Ohio

Fri., Sat., Feb. 22-23—Youngstown, Ohio

Sun., Mon., Feb. 24-25—Pittsburg, Pa.

N.Y. MEMBERSHIP MEETING
TUESDAY, FEB. 12th AT 8 P.M.

A joint membership meeting of all the New York branches of the W. P. will take place this Tuesday evening, 8 P.M., Feb. 12 at Irving Plaza Hall. The National Secretary, A. J. Muste will give an intimate report on his recent national tour. Admission to this meeting will be by membership book only.

REVIEWING THE NEWS

By BILL SHERMAN

A New Militant Sub for the Best Title

Feb. 15 is the deadline for titles. Two fearful titles by Taylor: "Read 'em and Weep" and "The Weekly Weep". Among others, Ratsbane for Brisbane, By the Way, Now that You Mention It, High Spots and Otherwise, Side-lights on the Class Struggle, Covered Wagon, False Alarms, Low-down on Highspots, Life Detector, Unexpurgated, and the following letter:

"Dear Comrade Sherman: A hot vapor of unreality has always hung over America. Added to this obnoxious condition was the practically free distribution of 'American Haloney'—the daily news. Today American workmen are becoming fed up with it; and the vapor is fast condensing to cold water. The atmosphere is really stimulating. Your column, a catalyst to the vapor, must have a fitting name. No I take the liberty to suggest a few names; here goes: 1. Real World. 2. World as Is. 3. America the Real. 4. True News. That's all, Comrade. N. Bronx N.Y.L."

Tommy Malloy, Labor Leader

It was the largest banquet ever held in the Stevens Hotel, Chicago. Judges, police captains, and a representative of the U. S. Dept. of Labor, a representative of Tammany Hall, politicians, labor leaders, business men, gangsters, all were well represented. Tom Malloy, head of the Chicago Moving Picture Operators Union, was leaving to attend the 1930 British Trades Union Congress as representative of the A. F. of L. and his "friends and admirers" had gathered to say bon voyage and also to present him with \$26,000 for his expenses. A judge hailed Tommy Malloy as "an ambassador from the best citizens of America to the people of Europe". A special song, "Bon Voyage Tommy Malloy" was written and sung for this occasion. The Chicago "FEDERATIONIST" grew lyrical in describing the event. Tommy went to Europe, came back to denounce "reds" and to face an indictment for "conspiracy to murder". He could always beat the "legal rap" but two of his erstwhile gangster "friends and admirers" presented him yesterday with slugs from a sawed-off shot gun, and Tommy Malloy is dead. He was one of the "sneaky" labor leaders, a typical representative of the gangster racketeer that dominated the A. F. of L. and still dominates a large section of it. So, Bon voyage, Tommy Malloy. May your fellow parasitical labor fakers soon join you.

Well! Well!

"We know that the A. F. of L. is a workers' union and not the bosses' union" writes a steel worker in the Daily Worker. Evidently this worker doesn't believe what he reads in the Daily Worker, which for five years has repeated over and over again the "A. F. of L. is a bosses' organization with Fascist leadership and not a workers' union."

NATIONAL JIG SAW

Bill Haley

BABIES: Christopher Reynolds, three year old son of Libby Holman and suicide Smith Reynolds, tobacco heir, was granted \$6,000,000 or an income of \$360,000 annually by court decree. . . . **JUST BABIES:** "I'll send you the Labor Department's booklets on child care," was the answer of Edward McGrady, Asst. Secretary of Labor, to the plea of a West Virginia miner's wife who described the appalling conditions of hunger, starvation and death in the feudal company towns of that state.

FASHION NOTES: "I don't spend more than \$20,000 a year on clothes," said Mrs. Harrison Williams, recently voted America's best dressed woman. . . . Sears Roebuck advertises discarded flour sacks, excellent for making underwear, children's shirts, etc. . . . Arkansas children wear shoes made of discarded auto tires.

TOY WORKERS STRIKE IN SECOND WEEK: GAINS WON

NEW YORK, Feb. 8. The stuffed-toy workers have now entered the second week of their strike. The picket line is still unbroken and the flying squads are functioning with the same effectiveness as at the beginning of the strike.

Two of the largest shops, in the union before the strike, have returned to work with all their demands granted. The rest of the workers are still out, demanding: union recognition, increase in wages and a forty hour week.

The bosses' association has at last come out into the open and agreed to deal with the union.

The Association has been meeting continuously for the past few days. A few of the shops have already signed up with the union. The bosses are beginning to crack. All that is needed now is one last concerted effort to smash the bosses and make them recognize the union's demands.

JOIN THE WORKERS PARTY.

Father Coughlin Re-echoes Popes

(Continued from Page 1)

ing to their own good pleasure. . . . "The Socialists wrongly assume the right of property to be of mere human invention (!) repugnant to the natural equality between men; and, preaching the community of goods, declare no one should endure poverty meekly, and that all may with impunity seize upon the possessions and usurp the rights of the wealthy.

It's More Profitable

"More wisely and more profitably (!) the church recognizes the existence of inequality amongst men, who are by nature unlike in mental endowment and strength of body, and even in amount of fortune (even!) and she enjoins that the right of property and of its disposal, derived from nature, should be in the case of every individual remain intact and inviolate."

"Therein," says R. Muggelbee, another sycophant biographer of the Radio Descon, referring spe-