

NEW MILITANT

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THE CRIME OF SACRAMENTO

AN EDITORIAL

The conviction of eight leaders and active workers of the Cannery and Agricultural Workers Union, and consequent sentence to the penitentiary, is a crime of the first magnitude, not only against the individual victims but against the entire working class of America, against all forces in the country working for a better and happier future.

A blow has been struck at Sacramento against labor rights painfully acquired in generations of bitter struggle and sacrifice. Reaction, conspiring in the dark to thwart all the aspirations of the oppressed people for a better life, has scored a victory. Eight militants will pay for that reactionary victory with the loss of several years of liberty. The workers everywhere will pay for it in their struggles against exploiters emboldened by the precedent.

Those guilty of the Sacramento crime are, first of all, the industrialists and bankers of California, their cover organization, the Associated Farmers, and their agents, the prosecuting attorneys, the court, the vigilantes and deputies, the police and the hired stool pigeons—the whole state apparatus of repression and oppression.

Accomplices in the crime are the cynical and corrupt leaders of the Communist Party who shamefully subordinated the interests of the defendants to an internal party factional struggle against them, and sacrificed the class interests involved in the case to sectarian considerations in the struggle against another party.

They played down the historic case and robbed it of the national prominence which was its due; they kept the defendants—members of the Communist Party!—in jail for six months before the trial, refusing to provide bail for them; they broke up the united front movement of defense and protest; while the trial was on they slandered one of the defendants, Norman Mini, who is distinguished only by his superior intelligence and integrity; they imposed courtroom tactics on their attorney which worked exclusively to antagonize the jury and jeopardize the chances of the defendants.

Despite all this the jury had to deliberate 66 hours before reaching a verdict. Four jurors held out for acquittal, finally consenting to a horse-trade which convicted eight out of fifteen defendants. A powerful united defense movement, an intelligent courtroom policy and a loyal attitude toward all defendants would undoubtedly have brought a different result at Sacramento. The American working class will do well to probe this tragic experience to the bottom. The day of reckoning will come for the capitalist perpetrators of this crime and also for their accomplices, the perfidious leaders of American Stalinism.

NY Left Wing Leaves YPSL And Joins WP

Resign as a Group in Protest against NC Decision at Buffalo

Twelve young socialists who have constituted the New York left wing group of the Young Peoples Socialist League have joined the Workers Party and Spartacus Youth League in a body. This is the first answer of the revolutionary socialists to the treacherous decision of the N.E.C. meeting at Buffalo declaring the advocacy of revolutionary views to be "incompatible with membership in the Socialist Party."

A public mass meeting to welcome the young socialists into the ranks of the Workers Party and the Spartacus Youth League will be held at Irving Plaza, Sunday, April 14 at 8 P.M. Dave Atkins, Julius Bertman, Manny Garrett, Joseph Carter and James P. Cannon will speak.

The statement of the young socialists clearly explains the reasons or their resignation and their adherence to the Workers Party and the S.Y.L. They record their repeated warnings against the Old Guard, the majority of the National Committee (Hoan-Thomas) and their criticisms of the vacillating, centrist "Militants."

Analyses Confirmed

"Our analyses"—says the statement—"were completely confirmed by the decisions of the Buffalo meeting of the National Committee of the S. P. and the 'victory' reports spread by the leaders of the New York 'Militants'."

"At Buffalo the majority of the national committee retreated from their plan to take immediate decisive action against the Old Guard. They gave them six weeks in which to consider a compromise proposal. At the same time a heavy blow—this time a serious political one!—was directed against the true revolutionary elements, that is, against those who favor the revolutionary overthrow of capitalism. According to the N. C. majority revolutionary socialism has no place in the S. P. and the Y.P.S.L. Or as the suave 'Militants' would have it: revolutionary socialists can remain in the Socialist movement only if they do not propagate a revolutionary program! For what is the essence of revolutionary so-

cialism if not the revolutionary way to power?

"Politically the Hoan-Thomas majority are far closer to Oneal and Lee than to revolutionary Marxism. A split with the latter will not make Thomas and Hoan revolutionary socialists or the Socialist Party a revolutionary organization."

The statement cites the entrance of the Belgian Labor Party into a capitalist coalition government as a warning sign as to the preparations of the Labor and Socialist International for a new war on the side of the national capitalist class. A repetition of the betrayal of 1914 can only be counteracted by the organization of revolutionary parties of the Fourth International. That is why they today, when war may soon be a reality, join the Workers Party and the Spartacus Youth League.

Struggle Against Reformism

"We call upon those who do not as yet agree with our views or the step we are taking to give serious consideration to what we have said. For we are convinced that only on the program of revolutionary Marxism, and through the medium of the revolutionary parties of the Fourth International can we defend the immediate interests of the working class and bring about triumphant world socialism. We are no less convinced that those of you who conduct a serious struggle against reformism in all its forms will come to the same conclusion and join the Workers Party and the Spartacus Youth League."

The signatures are: David Atkins, member of the S. P. 7th A.D., Bronx, two years; member of Y.P.S.L., Circle 4 Srs. Bronx, 4 years; Julius Bertman, member of S. P., 7th A.D., Bronx, two years; member of Y.P.S.L., Circle 12 Srs. Bronx, five years; Edward F. Dawley, Circle 6 Manhattan Y.P.S.L., two years; Evelyn Dorum, Circle 6 Manhattan, one and a half years; Frances Levinsky, Circle 13 Srs. Manhattan, seven months; Marion H. Berkowitz, Circle 14 Srs. Bronx, three years; Sam Roth, Circle 13 Srs. Manhattan, one and a half years; Edward Rosen, Circle 1 Srs. Bronx, three years; Alice Falek, Circle 8 Srs. Manhattan, two years; George Fleischman, Circle 3 Srs. Bronx, one year; Freda Lapidas, Circle 4 Srs. Manhattan, two years.

JOBLESS DRIVERS ORGANIZE

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — Unemployed drivers, helpers and inside workers of Local 574 met here recently and planned to form an unemployed organization. A large mass meeting was held. An Action and Organization Committee of 15 was selected to draw up a program, plan of action and list of demands.

Akron Rubber Strike Impends

Modern Strike Strategy

DAILY STRIKE BULLETIN GAS HOUSE WORKER

GAS WORKERS STRIKE 100% EFFECTIVE

LACLEDE COMPANY DISCONTINUING FREE SERVICE

According to their announcement, the Laclede Gas Light Company will discontinue its free service to its customers on April 10, 1935. This means that the company will no longer supply gas to its customers without payment. The company has announced that it will no longer supply gas to its customers without payment. The company has announced that it will no longer supply gas to its customers without payment.

At the main office of the Laclede Gas Light Company, 11th and Olive Streets, office workers were busy and the strike paper was being distributed. The workers are determined to win. They will win.

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Court Convicts 8 in Sacramento Amid Red Scare

Jury Acquits Six in Compromise After Sixty Six Hours

SACRAMENTO, April 3.—The Sacramento trial has come to an end. Eight of the defendants, including Norman Mini, were convicted, and stand to receive sentences of one to fourteen years. Six were acquitted.

The jury deliberated for sixty-six hours, taking one hundred and eighteen ballots before it reached a decision.

The defendants will be sentenced by Judge Lemmon on Thursday. At the same time an appeal for a new trial will be heard.

Those convicted were Norman Mini, Pat Chambers, Caroline Decker, Nora Conklin, Martin Wilson, Albert Houghard, Lorene Norman, and Jack Crane.

Those acquitted were Jack Warnick, Fred Kirkwood, Harry Collett, Lee Hung, Mike Plesh, and W. H. Huffine.

The verdict bears out our statement that the trial was primarily directed toward smashing the Agricultural Workers Union. The eight convicted were the leaders of the union, the men the state was really out to get.

Of the eight convicted, two, Norman Mini and Lorene Norman, received the jury's recommendation for probation.

The jury came to deadlock, the "plants" who were fixed by the banks and farmer capitalists held out for conviction, while the bona fide jurymen held out for acquittal. The final verdict was a compromise.

The whole Sacramento police force was mobilized in and around the court house during the time the jury deliberated. The atmosphere was tense with the "red scare" stirred up by the presence of the police and by the flaming attacks in the capitalist papers.

Two of the jurors, interviewed after the trial, said they held out to the last for acquittals but compromised under pressure. They condemned Gallagher's provocative tactics, saying that there might have been more than four (there were two others) and they could have resisted the pressure. They admitted the convictions were a compromise forced by the anti-red sentiment in the city.

N.U.L. Helps Win Strike

CHARLESTON, W. Va. — After 16 days of battle representatives of the International Association of Machinists (A. F. of L.) called on the local Unemployed League to help them in strike activity. The local responded to a man. The case came before the National Labor Relations Board which upheld the decision of the L.R.B. Contempt continued as the company's attitude. And to top it all they handed the workers the notorious "Employee Representation Plan".

Intimidation, falling, terror, the firing of the oldest employees for membership in the union was begun.

Driven to exasperation the union took the only means to avoid the abject slavery: struggle. In this encounter the union can rightfully expect the support of the entire public in St. Louis which has been suffering from exorbitant gas rates for years.

That the record of the company is perfect to date is indicated in its summoning of the dark forces of reaction to smash the strike. Al Ahner, notorious scab agency, is now in negotiation with the company for the purpose of furnishing strike-breakers. Labor organizations in St. Louis are preparing to scatter this outfit to winds.

It is under police protection that this scab agency is operating. The police chief has ordered all fur-longs suspended and increased the period of active duty of the entire force from eight to twelve hours.

On the other hand, labor is lining up behind the embattled gas house workers as can be seen in the assistance given them by the Filling Station Operators and the Automobile Workers. Two unemployed organizations and members of the Workers Party are also co-operating.

Guilty of Organizing



NORMAN MINI

Scottsboro Boys Granted New Trial

Is Victory for Negro Rights; Struggle Must Be Continued

After four years of almost uninterrupted mass pressure from workers and working class organizations all over the world, the United States Supreme Court has granted a new trial to Clarence Norris and Haywood Patterson, Scottsboro defendants.

The verdict was based on the legal fact that in the court where the defendants were tried Negroes were barred from jury duty. The exact legal point upon which the decision is apparently motivated is the following:

"Whenever by any action of a State, whether through its legislature, through its courts, or through its executive or administrative officers, all persons of the African race are excluded, solely because of their race or color, from serving as grand jurors in the criminal prosecution of a person of the African race, the equal protection of the law is denied to him, contrary to the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States."

Victory for Negro Rights

Unquestionably this decision is of tremendous importance insofar as it is the most unequivocal statement yet made with regard to the right of Negroes to serve on juries where members of their race are on trial. As such the victory cannot be too much emphasized for it represents a milestone in the struggle for Negro rights in America.

The decision will also apply to the five other boys who are still in the cell.

(Continued on Page 4)

CITY TENSE

Goodyear Vote Overwhelming For A Walkout

By JACK WILSON

AKRON, Ohio, April 11.—While Akron, seat of the rubber industry, became more of a war camp daily this week as Goodyear, Goodrich and Firestone tire companies prepared a huge force of deputies to smash any strike, the rubberworkers were gaining strength but were in danger of making fatal errors in their battle against the rubber barons.

A strike vote at the Goodyear local was overwhelmingly for a walkout, according to a survey, and labor was heartened by the large number of workers who voted. Although the local seldom had over 1,000 at the largest rallies, nearly three thousand cast ballots.

The Goodrich and Firestone locals, always considered much stronger than the Goodyear union, are expected to show greater strength in their strike vote this Sunday and should pull out more than half the plants, which have nearly 20,000 workers.

Danger in Strike Delay

The first danger that confronts the Akron workers is the possibility that they will be induced by William Green, president of the A. F. of L., to accept a compromise agreement like the auto-code agreement. Tactics of the national A. F. of L. chiefs so far have been purely those of trying to club Congress into passing the unsatisfactory Wagner bill through strike threats.

Waiting too long before actually striking in order to fulfill all A. F. of L. constitutional requirements has already seen one important week pass by and more delay will tend to cause a downswing in the rising strike sentiment. Meanwhile the companies ship carloads of tires out and stock all their warehouses in event of a shutdown.

The company tactics continue to be that of provoking labor. Firestone, ordered by the National Labor Relations board to drop the company union, instead orders a strike vote to be taken by the company union.

Company Maneuvers

This follows on the heels of similar moves by the two other companies whose company unions voted "overwhelmingly" against a strike. This was done for propaganda purposes as full page newspaper advertisements claim that only a minority of workers want to strike, according to their ballots!

Two citizens committees have been publicly formed for the purpose of averting a strike. Of course, alleged liberal ministers, and prominent business men head the list of potential strike-breakers.

Union leaders refuse to give any date for the actual walkout on the theory that it would harm labor's chances, although it could hardly be before April 8. There is danger, though, that this is but a camouflage and no official strike will be called.

Rank and File Restless

In that event, even the rubber companies think that a spontaneous rank and file movement will carry out the plans. In fact, the companies have taken every possible precaution to prevent a spontaneous walkout being effective this week, so restless is the mood of the rubber workers.

The most serious defect of the rubber workers is the lack of experienced strike leaders as time and again good strategy was not used to swing all labor behind the pending struggle. This seems to be overcome by the aggressiveness of the workers.

Issuance of a proclamation forbidding mass picketing, deputizing of hundreds of unemployed including National Guardsmen, erecting of barbed wire fences and other military precautions shows that the struggle will be a bloody one as workers refuse to allow any scabs to work while companies are determined to break the picket lines.

Regional SYL Conference

REGIONAL CONFERENCE of the Spartacus Youth League To Be Held April 13-14 District No. One: New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts and Pa. Contributions should be sent to Bill Streeter, c/o S. Y. L.

Fargo — A Labor Struggle That Rocked the Northwest

Since the following article was written, several new developments have taken place. The sixteen defendants have at last been released on bail after the most fantastic obstructionist tactics on the part of Judge Paulson. An investigation committee from the N. D. State Legislature surprised no one by bringing in a report unfavorable to the Union. The special strike bulletin has been succeeded by a new tabloid weekly, the Gate City Labor Review, official organ of Local 173. A Fargo Defense movement has been initiated in Minneapolis along non-partisan lines under the guidance of mighty Local 574, and has already succeeded in mobilizing public opinion for the Fargo strikers—and what is more important, has raised some cash to finance the appeal which the union defendants will make to the State supreme court.

To understand what is going on today in Fargo, it is necessary to paint in a sketchy background.

Since the I.W.W. days the labor movement in Fargo has been dormant. But the strikes of General Drivers Local 574, Minneapolis, had their repercussions in this city. In September 1934 Miles Dunne of the Minneapolis union was loaned to General Drivers Local 173, Fargo, to act as business agent at the latter's request.

Immediately things began to hum.

On November 3 a milk strike was called for Fargo and Moorhead. A day of hard picketing ensued, followed by a ten-day truce. Local 173 came out of the strike victorious, with a settlement setting forth a minimum wage of twenty dollars weekly plus commissions, an agreement for collective bargaining, seniority rights and no discrimination.

The union switched its energies toward organizing the coal and transfer workers. Inside of a few months, the workers in these industries had signed up almost 100 per cent. The union approached the employers and asked for a contract. This was coldly refused, and on January 22 the Fargo coal and transfer drivers went out on strike. The union laid down three principal demands: union recognition, no discrimination, and a uniform scale of wages.

Vigilante Trouble-Shooting

Following is a calendar of events since the strike was called. Early Sunday afternoon, January 27, a group of pickets went down to a nearby river to persuade an ice-cutting crew to come off the job. This was the signal for which the em-

ployers had been waiting. A siren was blowing, and three hundred deputized vigilantes, armed with clubs and ax handles, quickly assembled at the sheriff's office. Under the direction of States Attorney Bergeson, they were directed to the river. Approaching, they waved their clubs and yelled provokingly, "Why don't you — start something?" to the pickets. The vigilantes closed in and arrested 18 of the strikers. On 4th Street South were 14 more pickets walking towards the river. These were also arrested and carted off to jail, charged with "riot", an ancient charge dealing with "an act in the direction of a riot", which was taken out and dusted off for the occasion.

Tear Gas for Children

The body of special police then marched on the union hall, located on the second floor of a building on First Avenue. It was learned later that the owner of the building, a local business man, had taken out riot insurance the previous Friday. Inside the hall were a score of women and children, plus about 75 men. An FERA class in labor history was in progress, taught by a seventy-year old man, Mr. Aasgaard. Without warning, the hall was tear-bombed. This was accomplished by shooting aluminum bombs through the windows. A second bombardment was made and then "officers" formed a gauntlet from the hall entrance to the street. The prisoners were assembled as they came staggering from the stairs, eyes streaming from the effect of the gas. Several of the men from the hall were beaten by the vigilantes. Altogether, about 70 were arrested here, including three boys (one of them Towell Cruden, son of the Union's president), marshalled into line and marched to jail. This last batch was charged with "obstructing an officer". The books and records of the union together with the office furniture were seized by the vigilantes and turned over to Bergeson. The union hall was padlocked.

Thus 95 strikers were arrested that day. When General Drivers 574 in Minneapolis learned of the arrest, it offered to replenish the Fargo picket lines. Governor Moodie of North Dakota promptly stated he would "meet outsiders sent into the Fargo strike three to one".

The prisoners were held for bonds totalling \$47,000. By the end of the week only 46 remained in custody of the court, and picketing was again proceeding. In the meantime, the State legislature which was in session in Bismarck, passed a reso-

lution referring to the Fargo vigilantes as "hired thugs", demanding that the strikers be accorded their lawful rights, that all arrested be released from jail. A movement to circulate petitions demanding the recall of Bergeson got under way.

One of the arrested pickets, Ernest Falconer, shot and killed himself on his release from jail. Unable to comprehend the forces which held him in their grip, herded into jail like a common felon, he became despondent and took his life.

Packed Jury

On Wednesday, February 13, the strike trials began. By the following Tuesday the case went to the jury, hand-picked by the "law and order" machinery. A verdict of guilty was brought in, and on Feb. 23, William Cruden and Austin Swalde, president and secretary of the union, were sentenced to six months at hard labor, as was one other picket. The other thirteen were given two months. In the case of the leaders, bail bond was set at \$1,000 each, as the union's attorneys prepared to appeal the case.

As these lines are written, those jailed have not yet been released. Bail bonds have been offered by numb-less sympathizers, only to be cynically refused by States Attorney Bergeson. That the latter is beginning to feel a bit nervous, however, is shown by the fact that he has moved to dismiss the cases of the 65 charged with obstructing an officer and the 14 charged with riot. Despite five weeks of this legal

S. Y. L. Maps National Tour

The Spartacus Youth League is initiating a national tour. The representative of its National Committee, comrade Nathan Gould, will cover every city where we have S.Y.L. and W.P. branches in a coast-to-coast tour across the country. Branches are urged to make immediate preparations for meetings, affairs, etc. as outlined in the circular letters sent out by the national office.

The following is the route of the tour:

- APRIL:
New York—13, 14 (Regional Conference)
Newark, N. J.—15, 16
Dickson City, Pa.—19
Philadelphia—20, 21, 22
State College—23
Pittsburgh—24, 25
Youngstown, Ohio—26, 27, 28, 29

terror plus the most vicious editorial barrage laid down by the local press at the beginning of the strike, one paper approvingly quoted a religious old woman as saying, "Miles Dunne should be taken out on the prairies, stripped to his underwear and made to walk bare-footed back to Minneapolis."

Just a word as to the Fargo employers. They have recently organized themselves as the "Associated Industries of Fargo and Moorhead" and documentary evidence is available proving that they have received no little help from the Minneapolis Citizens Alliance in carrying on their fight against the union.

One incident will show their temper. One of the unionists had the misfortune to lose a child a few weeks ago. The undertaker refused to bury the child without a cash payment. For ten days the dead child lay on a slab in the mortuary. Finally an emissary from the employers approached the man and told him credit would be advanced for the burial if he would quit the union and return to work. A friend then stepped in and paid for the burial. The man is still out on strike.

Local 173 is by no means beaten. A special daily strike bulletin (shades of 574) still appears. A troupe of union wrestlers and boxers is scheduled to perform nightly in nearby communities to raise money for the strike fund. All the roads leading into Fargo are picketed with immense signs, reading "16 Fargo Strikers Have Been Sentenced for 44 Months. Don't Trade in a Scab Town!" and "Industrial Pestilence Stalks the Streets of Fargo!" Trade in Your Home Town! The American Civil Liberties Union and the Non-Partisan Labor Defense have stepped into the case to assist in carrying the appeal to the State supreme court.

1500 'Bootleg' Coal Miners Organize

MT. CARMEL, Pa., March 24.—About 1,500 "bootleg" coal miners jammed a hall in this city to lay the foundation for a permanent organization and in preparation for a mass demonstration of 15,000 independent miners at Harrisburg on April 1.

"Bootleg" coal mining has become an extensive industry in these parts, involving hundreds of thousands of unemployed coal diggers and doing an annual business that runs into millions of dollars. This form of individual appropriation, by which the jobless miners eke out a miserable existence picking coal on land owned by the companies, has become a dire threat to the profits of the coal barons.

The "Liberal" Governor George H. Earle gave these thousands of otherwise jobless miners the cold shoulder in arranging and extending invitations to various interests affected by this lusty "depression industry" for a conference to formulate a policy on coal "bootlegging".

The angered miners cheered to the echo a plan to swoop down on the State capital in hundreds of coal trucks. There the thousands of assembled miners will demonstrate that they are ready for a finish fight should the state and coal company interests interfere with their only source of livelihood.

Thomas Kennedy, Secretary of the U.M.W. of A. and now Lieutenant Governor and Michael Heartneady, President of District 7 and now Secretary of Mines in Earle's cabinet were accused of "selling out the miners" and working in the interests of the coal companies.

The most significant feature of the meeting, however, was the number of hitherto unknown leaders who have sprung from the rank and file in the battle to preserve their means of existence.

Mike Demchak acted as chairman of the meeting and was elected temporary president of the organization.

Organizations of the Independent Coal Producers Association have 1,800 members in Shamokin, 600 in Kulpmont and 600 in Atlas. Mt. Carmel is expected to have a branch of approximately 1,100 members.

Organizers are now in Shuylkill County preparing for April 1. A meeting is to be held on March 28 to give a permanent character to the organization.

This is to be followed by a convention when the majority of the coal mining communities are organized which will unify the branches and elect an executive committee.

IN THE UNIONS

By KARL LORE

One of America's oldest industrial unions is fighting for its life. The threat comes not from the employers primarily but from the officialdom of large and powerful craft internationalists who want to tear it to pieces.

The organized brewery workers have always been at odds with craft unionism. They always stood stubbornly for the right to organize all workers in and around breweries into their ranks. At the 1933 convention of the American Federation of Labor they were directed to turn over their teamsters, electricians, engineers, etc. to the respective craft unions. A referendum of the membership of the Brewery Workers turned down the proposal by an almost unanimous vote. Last year's A. F. of L. convention reaffirmed its previous decision but the brewers still refused to split their ranks.

War

Now the craft unionists, led by Dan Tobin of the International Teamsters Union, have begun a war to the death. In a number of cities jurisdiction strikes have been called. The Teamsters officials have joined hands with the employers to force craft workers out of the ranks of the industrial union. The boss signs an agreement with the Teamsters Union, fires any worker who stays loyal to the brewery workers' organization and hires men furnished by the craft organizations.

In Spokane, Washington, the union workers are all on strike or are locked out as a result. The district representative of the Teamsters has announced that a new stunt will be tried. An organization called the Brewery Inside Workers is to be formed. All Brewery workers in Spokane must belong to it if they want to work. It's a fight to the finish. And if all forms of unionism are wiped out in the struggle it can't be helped. Jurisdictional rights must be upheld.

Union Label

No one will disagree with the proposition that the marshalling of labor's purchasing power behind union made products is desirable. The worker's pay envelope can be a real weapon in the fight to entrench unionism. The "Union Buyers Clubs" which have been organized in a number of middle western cities are steps in that direction.

All too often, however, the union label is turned into a racket which actually works to the detriment of further organization. A union like the United Garment Workers, for example, will approach a boss with the proposition that he allow organization in his plant, in order to get the use of the label. The union in turn promises to push his pro-

duct in the unions, advertise it in the labor press and do its best to sell it to the labor movement in general. That is a good business proposition for small companies who are unable to carry on any advertising campaign of their own. It is good business, however, only as long as the number of union label firms is rather small. The inside track on the labor market is lost when a great many firms recognize the union and use its label on their products. In order to sell the union and the label, therefore, and to make it attractive to manufacturers, the union must keep itself small, refrain from any militant activities or organizing campaigns.

Metal Trades

One of the most intelligent reactionaries in the A. F. of L. is undoubtedly John P. Frey, president of the Metal Trades Department of the Federation. Frey is especially concerned to find a way to stem the rising tide of industrial unionism which threatens the jobs of so many of his fellow-officials in the Metal Trades Department. He has developed the idea of joint agreements for all crafts in any particular industry as a substitute for industry organization on a genuine basis. The strike last year of the workers at the Butte Mines of the Anaconda Copper Company was settled on this basis. Now the department has signed an agreement with the Sinclair Refining Company which covers all of its affiliated unions which have workers in the industry. Local councils are being formed all through the oil districts to which all labor organizations in the field may affiliate. Grievances and negotiations with employers are to be settled in a matter similar to that used by the system federations of railroad shop crafts. At best it is a shoddy substitute for the real article. The oil field workers need genuine industrial organization.

WHAT TO ATTEND

April 7, 8 P.M.—Harlem Mass Meeting on recent events there at Union Hall, 200 W. 135th St. Speakers: E. R. McKinney, A. J. Muste, Simon Williamson, chairman. Free.

April 12, Friday, 8:30 P.M.—A. J. Muste will speak in Brooklyn on "America's Role in the Next War". Auspices Flatbush Branch. Place to be announced later through District Office.

April 13, 8 P.M.—Spartacus Jam-boree at 2 W. 15th St. Dancing, entertainment, refreshment. Entrance by hat check, 15 cents.

April 19, Friday evening—Theater Party, Workers Party benefit, "Waiting for Lefty" and "Till the Day I Die". Tickets on sale at District Office. (60c to \$1.65).

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The Cross of Silver

Between Speeches Coughlin Engages In Practical Business of His Own

By DAN EASTMAN

We shall sketch the events of Father Coughlin's life through the days of Roosevelt's rise, election, and the launching of the NRA. The events are not important, but as revealing the character and tactics of the ambitious priest in his effort to become an American Hitler. Later we shall consider his program, and see not only its failings, which are numerous, but that Father Coughlin himself hardly takes his own program seriously.

In the spring of 1931 Father Coughlin found himself, as a result of his persistent attacks on socialism and the red serpent, broadcasting over a national hook-up to an audience running into millions. He had become a political figure of some importance, a figure which various capitalist cliques were not long in enlisting in their services.

Lubricating an Oil Plot

One week, out of a clear sky, Father Coughlin delivered a tirade against three companies, two American, and one the Royal Dutch Shell, who "were conspiring to restrict American oil production in favor of the Venezuelan fields". He revealed a suspiciously accurate knowledge of the transactions whereby this "conspiracy" was formed.

It is reasonable to suspect that Father Coughlin obtained his information from, and delivered his tirade at the request of, some American oil company which was getting rocked on the Venezuelan deal. How otherwise could he have had inside advance information, and why otherwise should he light on this specific deal, relatively obscure and unimportant in an imperialist world? Why a Venezuelan oil plot, when he might as well attack the oil and tin plot behind the Chaco war, or the American companies involved in the Brazilian cotton plot, or the nitrate plot in Chile, or the antimony plot in China, or the sugar plot in Cuba, or any other of thousands of "plots" to restrict American production in favor of foreign? Plots that are the recognized and regular procedure of finance capital which, hav-

ing exhausted the home market, flies to foreign markets, where coolie wages offer hope of restoring profits.

That Father Coughlin should single out an obscure example of imperialist exploitation in a world where literally thousands are prominent in the news every day, inclines us to suspect that some motive other than high Catholic-patriotic indignation prompted his sudden attack on Royal Dutch Shell and its un-named American co-plotters.

Perhaps it was that group of financiers centering around the Vanderlip-Rand Committee for the Nation, who moved the Father to indignation. Perhaps the Royal Dutch Shell neglected to invite this little group in on the deal. In any case we can be sure that Father Coughlin and the Vanderlip-Rand Committee have had some high old times together on other deals.

Father Coughlin supported Roosevelt in the 1932 elections, attacking Hoover for having favored the big investors over the little. The attack now appears a little ludicrous, since Roosevelt has carried the favoring of big investors over little to a point far beyond Hoover's poor efforts. For charity's sake we may suppose that Father Coughlin in 1932 was not aware that the government if it is to support capitalism at all, must necessarily support big investors over little, that even he himself, Father Coughlin, prime minister of God, could do nothing more if capitalism was to continue than favor monopoly capital over small investors. For charity's sake we may suppose that he was too stupid to realize this, but even stupidity will not explain his continuing this stand to the present day.

Making Charity Pay

There is a question we would like to ask in this connection: Is an investment of \$111,000 a big investment or a little investment? The question is not without pertinence. After the bank crash in Detroit, in the spring of 1933, the Detroit Free Press revealed that Father Coughlin, instead of putting

the receipts from his Radio league in the bank, the usual procedure for receipts from a so-called charitable enterprise, had been speculating with them in motor stocks, to the tune of \$111,000, losing \$13,000 on one deal alone, \$13,000 gathered, according to the Father's own story, from the hard earned nickels, dimes and quarters which his appreciative listeners contributed.

We might note for future reference that other moneys were invested in tax free government bonds. This investment, safe enough in itself, is interesting in the light of Father Coughlin's platform, of which one plank comes out unequivocally for the abolition of tax-free bonds. We must also note that the stock brokers who handled the Father's account were the firm of Harris and Vose of New York, who will turn up again in this history along with the Vanderlip-Rand Committee and several other notables, including none other than the Chairman of the Republican Party.

For God and Silver

"This book," reads the preface of *The New Deal in Money*, written by Charles Coughlin himself, "is dedicated to those persons who still persist in believing that man is more precious than gold." A fine sentiment from the Priest's own pen, and a fitting caption for the next chapter of his life.

Only once during his entire career has Father Coughlin been noticed away from his modest home, his \$750,000 Tower of the Little Flower. On the evening of December 9, 1933, he consented to give a lecture at Madison Square Garden in New York, a lecture on money. He spoke under the auspices of the Vanderlip-Rand Committee for the Nation.

His speech, as were and are all his speeches on the money problem, was for the abandonment of the gold standard and the monetization of silver; in short, silver inflation, the old greenback scheme, the root of ninety percent of past mid-western political insurgency. Father Coughlin, however, introduced a new note of righteous Christianity into the matter of inflation. Not only was it reprehensible to "believe man more precious than gold", and when Father Coughlin talks about gold he means gold specifically, he is not talking in biblical terms about wealth in general, but as he himself said, "I send a call for the mobilization of all Christianity against gold; the restoration of

silver is a Christian concern."

But a storm was brewing. Congress authorized an investigation to determine just who held the largest amounts of silver in the United States. The gold lobby in Congress, judging from their own souls, had a keen suspicion that the silver lobby was not entirely disinterested, that there might perhaps be silver speculation lurking in the back of all this Christian inflationism. They were right.

All Roads Lead to Wall St.

The investigators reported in April, 1934. Guess who held silver in quantities of 25,000 ounces or more? Frank Vanderlip, founder of the Committee for the Nation, E. L. Cord, member of the Committee for the Nation and financial giant of the automobile, aviation and shipbuilding businesses, Everett Sanders, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, Harris & Vose, New York stockbrokers, and—the Radio League of the Little Flower, which topped them all with 500,000 ounces held on margin! Truly astonishing: all our old friends together again. Vanderlip, whose Committee sponsored Coughlin's Christian attacks on gold, Harris and Vose who helped Coughlin lose \$13,000 in speculation in automobiles, and the Radio League, Father Coughlin's own corporate child!

Father Coughlin never succeeded in explaining away this incident. His defense we quote from the New York Times of April 29.

He pointed out that in a speech the previous December he had said, "When at times contributions to the Radio League of the Little Flower surpass current expenditures the surplus is temporarily invested where it will be safest." He neglected to show how a gamble on silver was a safe investment, and further neglected to show how marginal investment always considered a risky business under any circumstances, made his investment any safer. The fact is that he gambled, and gambled as wildly as possible, covering \$300,000 with \$20,000, as he reveals when he says, "This time I purchased 500,000 of silver with an investment of \$20,000 through the firm of Harris and Vose."

He further neglected to clarify the connection between his marginal investment and his "mobilization of all Christianity for the restoration of silver". But that hardly needed explanation.

Five in California Quit C. P. And Join Workers Party

The following statement of five leading members of the Communist Party in Porterville, Cal., speaks for itself. The document is a classic; comment would be superfluous. Porterville is in the heart of the California orange belt. The now defunct Cannery and Agricultural Workers Union (wrecked by the C. P.) had one of its strongest centers here. The statement follows:

District Committee,
District Thirteen,
Communist Party U.S.A.:

We are resigning from the Communist Party. Here are our membership books with the exception of comrade B. L.'s who burnt his up. There is no use talking, or for you to try explaining things any longer, because you bureaucrats make it impossible for us to work like bolsheviks. Besides this, you're not just a bureaucracy but you're bankrupt to boot. The terrible mess you led the Cannery and Agricultural Workers Industrial Union into, which resulted in its complete collapse, is positive proof of your bankruptcy.

And then the way you are now trying to get the A. F. of L. to give you a charter here in Porterville for the agricultural workers is about as crazy a thing as we can think of. You call a meeting, elect party members as officers, and then expect the A. F. of L. to give you a charter when your tactics are as plain as the nose on your face to everyone. Do you think the A. F. of L. is going to give the Communist Party a charter? We suppose you'll be getting out a leaflet in a couple of weeks "exposing" the A. F. of L. There's no hope, you're done for.

And to top all this off you want us to organize a Labor Party. What do you think we are anyway?

We quit. And we're going to apply for membership in the Workers Party. Its program is going to develop a real vanguard in America.

(Signed) T. H. JAMESON
B. L. COLLINS
W. A. PITTS
MRS. W. A. PITTS
MRS. OLLIE COLLINS

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MARCH OF EVENTS

By JACK WEBER

Fascist Symptoms in the Third Party Movement.

The present mayoralty campaign in Chicago gives symptomatic indications of the coming struggle to win the middle classes and the unemployed for the purpose of reaction. In this campaign the third party movement put forward its candidate, Jenkins, formerly a "progressive" republican associated with LaFollette. In his speeches Jenkins proceeded to lay the foundations (as does Father Coughlin) for that appeal to anti-Semitism which is the inevitable accompaniment of the rise of fascism. He denounced as those responsible for the notorious corruption in Chicago "a pack of crooked Jews who have disgraced our city." It develops that Jenkins has Nazi ties and that Pelley of Silver Shirt fame visited the Chicago Friends of New Germany to secure their support for Jenkins. Thus we find already on a local scale how the Third Party movement under present historic conditions plays a reactionary role and tends to assume fascist forms.

Nor is this observation based on the leaning of the movement towards anti-Semitism. The entire program attempts to translate into American terms the early demagoguery of fascism in its first strivings for a political foothold. Thus the booklet issued by this party calls for an organization whose members will be subjected to "a stern program of physical education." This is unprecedented in American politics and is a clear hint of the ultimate goal of creating storm troops and fascist bands.

Furthermore "the new party must be intensely nationalistic." It takes no clairvoyant to read into this phrase the entire program of American imperialism and the irreconcilable struggle between such a party and the organizations of the militant and revolutionary workers. The program calls for a new party for American business, agriculture and labor. It makes the following demagogic bid for the unemployed worker's support: "Business and labor and government have all failed the jobless American." "He is entitled to work and the new party will give him work and do it at once." Plainly there is here the attempt to pit the unemployed against the employed workers.

The new party reaches out for the petty bourgeoisie, overhounded by taxation. It is proposed to make the United States a "taxless nation" by using the profits from transportation, light and power, telephones, telegraphs, radio and similar (monopolized) public services to defray the cost of government. Here is the usual demagogic appeal to the small man against the trusts. Inflation is promised to the farmer in order to liquidate the

entire public debt by the systematic issuance of government currency over several years' time "without disturbing the financial structure of the country". Without exhausting the chimerical outpourings of the capitalist born of plenty pictured by third party demagoguery, we may add that the soldiers have not been forgotten (they will be given the bonus), nor the youth who will be "given the opportunity or better be required to serve the country in some capacity for a short period of time." Naturally the fascists would be in favor of forced labor for the young or of universal conscription.

New Political Movements and the Class Struggle

To the Marxist it is quite clear that no new political movement arises without meeting urgent needs of one or the other of the two main classes in modern society. The working class is slowly coming to a realization through all its everyday experiences that strive with might and main as it may it cannot regain the former standards of living. Workers in one industry or the other may gain temporary success in bettering the conditions under which they gain their livelihood, but taking the class as a whole capitalism has exhausted its possibilities of granting to workers any real concessions in the way of wages or higher standards. The waves of strike struggles, each more militant than the last, end with the proletariat still suffering the same poverty, the same misery, the same intense exploitation as before. The lesson is being gradually driven home that the only way out is the revolutionary way, through the overthrow of capitalism. Hence the need for the Workers Party to give guidance to the class.

But in parallel fashion, the big bourgeoisie, in their greedy scramble to maintain profits against the desperate rivalry of the capitalists of other nations, find the apparent solution for their problems by withdrawing all the previous concessions forced from them by the workers, and by an intensive drive on the living standards of the proletariat and the toilers in general. This gigantic struggle, assuming a myriad of forms, is reflected politically. To accomplish their purposes financiers subsidize new movements which rally the middle class under the banner of reaction for the purpose of eliminating democracy and preventing the workers from seizing the power. The third party movement must inevitably reflect this need of the big bourgeoisie under present conditions. The answer by the workers can be given not through a labor party but by means of the only force of defeating fascism, the revolutionary Marxist party, the Workers Party.

Harlem Mass Meeting

Speakers:
A. J. MUSTE
E. R. McKINNEY
SIMON WILLIAMSON, Chairman
Sunday, April 7, 8 p. m.
Union Hall, 200 West 135 Street
Admission Free

Join the Workers Party!

By A. J. MUSTE

Fellow-Worker:

It may be some time before I get a chance to write you again. In this last letter I want to stress a couple points which are necessary for an understanding of the Workers Party and constitute additional reasons why it is the only party for American workers.

In the first place, as was pointed out in my last letter, the workers in each nation do not live within four sky-high walls, isolated from other countries. What happens in any part of the earth, affects us here in the U. S., may be a matter of life and death for us. In these days of war threats we can all see that plainly.

The government of the U. S. is not "our" government for which we fight against the masses of other countries. The government is the bosses' government which we aim to overthrow. The same is true for the workers in every other country, except the Soviet Union.

INTERNATIONALISM

For these and other reasons, a revolutionary party cannot be nationalist in spirit and character. Nor can it be confined to a single country. It must be part of an international of revolutionary parties in which the forces of the workers throughout the world may be united against capitalism, Fascism, war.

Just as we had to take the forces that were ready in the U. S. as material with which to start the building of the new revolutionary party, so the forces in various countries which recognize the breakdown of the Second and Third Internationals must be used to build the new, Fourth, International. The W. P. has already entered into fraternal relations with parties and groups in Canada, Panama, Cuba, other Latin American countries, Holland, France, China, South Africa, Australia, etc. which stand on the same fundamental program as we, in order that as soon as conditions permit definite steps may be taken toward the actual establishment of the new International.

An army composed of battalions which exist only on paper will not do much fighting—except on paper or in windy discussions. Our biggest contribution to the revived international movement of the workers consists of building the W. P. into a powerful revolutionary force right here in the U.S.A., in the midst of the capitalist-imperialist nations. Nobody else can do that job for us. The responsibility rests on our shoulders. When a powerful revolutionary movement actually exists here in the U. S. it will change the whole face of the revolutionary movement throughout the world.

The W. P. seeks to be the party of the American workers—created by them, not imposed upon them. It enters into all their struggles; it gains experience and strength and recruits new forces out of these struggles.

We stand firmly upon our principles. We do not despise theory. On the contrary, without a theory we are lost, we become the victim of every kind of faker in this welter of the twentieth century. But as Engels pointed out in a well-known passage: "Our theory is a theory of development, not of

Letters to a Worker Correspondent

dogma to be learned by heart and repeated mechanically." It is our job to take the tested principles of the international working class movement and make them work in the American scene. There are revolutionary traditions in American history which can and must be used in this connection. The class struggles of the past in American history have been fought out in the most bitter conflicts. As a result "the right to revolution" has been written into the most basic documents of American history. Thomas Jefferson asserted that a revolution might be necessary about every nineteen years. Unless "the tree of liberty" were "watered with the blood of tyrants" that often, it was likely to die!

AMERICAN TRADITIONS

The conception of "a nation conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal," a nation in which no individual or group should be able to rule over or exploit another, is a part of the picture of America which the masses have been taught to cherish. Capitalism has made the realization of any of these ideas impossible. Only through the revolutionary action of the working class and its allies—against capitalism and for the establishment of an international socialist economy—can these ideas be made real in the twentieth century. Most important of all, there is a tradition of militancy and struggle in the American working class itself which stands forth on many brilliant pages of labor history and upon which we can draw today, as it becomes necessary to raise these struggles to a higher and higher plane, to the plane presently of outright revolutionary action for the overthrow of capitalism.

All the physical and material conditions for an economy of plenty and security for the masses are here. Fired with hatred of what capitalism has done to mankind and by the vision of what can be done with modern productive forces, the workers must march forward now to the battle to make that vision real throughout the world.

STUDY THE PROGRAM

To those honest and militant workers who are today members of other working class parties, of the Workers Party say: "We shall not call you counter-revolu-

tionists and Social-Fascists if you continue to work and fight where you are—so long as you are firmly convinced that you are working in the most effective way possible for the overthrow of capitalism." We do, however, ask such workers to take the program of the W.P. and the issues we raise and to demand that they be discussed in the parties and groups to which they belong. The W. P. is perfectly willing to abide by the result of any open discussion before the working class. If, however, any party refuses to face and discuss the issues we raise, such a party is not revolutionary and a true revolutionist cannot remain in such a party. For the first characteristic of a revolutionist is that he thinks for himself. Otherwise he would still be believing in the capitalist system like all workers who take their ideas unthinkingly from the boss press. If a worker joins a so-called revolutionary party only to lose his right to think, that is stultifying himself and stultifying the revolutionary movement.

REVOLUTIONISTS MUST ORGANIZE

Thousands of those who accept in theory the principles of the revolutionary movement, who in the past have taken part in labor struggles, are today outside of any political party. To them we say that today more than at any other time no one should be sitting on the fence or standing on the side lines. We have no time to lose if we are to build the revolutionary party before the forces of reaction have too firmly entrenched themselves and establish some form of Fascism here in the U. S. also.

A revolutionist cannot be an individualist. He cannot work as an irresponsible free lance. He must work in an organized and disciplined way. That means he must belong to the organized vanguard of the working class, the revolutionary party.

The process of integration and unification of the revolutionary forces has begun here in the United States as well as in other countries. The days of retreat and defeat shall end. Under the leadership of the revolutionary vanguard the American working class is organizing to prevent the triumph of Fascism here, and to join with the workers of other lands to wipe it from the face of the earth wherever it has already triumphed. Build the Workers Party of the United States! Build the New, Fourth, International!

shaken to its depths.

The working class has already engaged in several battles on its own account. At Cavalla the whole working class and petty bourgeois population armed themselves and drove out the authorities. They held out for five hours against the Venizelist troops, but they were finally vanquished.

In spite of the censorship we have been informed that over 100 communists and workers were brought before the firing squad.

The workers at Serres and Drama also fought heroically against the Venizelists.

The large masses of the people outside of the cities have not as yet arisen, as they feel that the Tsaldaris government is merely defending legal power against a coup

Civil War In Greece

(Extracts from a letter)

ATHENS, March 8.—The civil war has raged for eight days, a bloody conflict between two capitalist political parties, at bottom a conflict between the two great imperialist interests in the Balkans, England and France. There have been battles on the sea and battles on land, more than 150,000 workers and peasants have been mobilized, and now fight each other, arms in hand, for the interests of their exploiters. The whole political, social and economic life of the country is

shaken to its depths. The working class has already engaged in several battles on its own account. At Cavalla the whole working class and petty bourgeois population armed themselves and drove out the authorities. They held out for five hours against the Venizelist troops, but they were finally vanquished.

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QUESTION BOX

By A. WEAVER

F. C., WATERBURY—

QUESTION: Father Coughlin has many EMPLOYED workers supporting him in his attempt to build his "National Union of Social Justice". Would this not prevent him from developing it into a fascist movement bearing in mind that prior to his assumption to power Hitler had the backing of very few employed proletarians?

ANSWER: The support, by employed workers, of Coughlin does not necessarily guarantee that he will not be successful in building a fascist movement, but does introduce tremendous contradictions into his camp which could prove fatal to him if a strong labor movement exists. (This applies to all such potential fascist organizations.)

One of the essential needs of a fascist movement is finances, which the capitalists will not provide, or continue to provide, merely on the strength of radio broadcasts. They require, in addition, an organized movement to break strikes, and smash unions, working class meetings, etc. In order to turn fascist, therefore, and perform these tasks, Coughlin would have to transform his organization. The contradictions between his words and deeds must then immediately become apparent to even the backward of the employed workers. It is one thing to merely applaud the priest's high-sounding radio demagoguery about international bankers, but it is another to act as a strike breaker or to break up other workers' meetings or organizations merely for the sake of such high-sounding phrases, and, if he, his relatives or friends, are members of a working class organization, the antagonism with Coughlin would then become even sharper. This could only result in an exodus of the employed workers from his ranks.

The petty bourgeois, declassed and demoralized slum elements will not be driven away so easily. The latter two groups, may come to look on Coughlin as the source of a hand-out, (one of the reasons for the need of large funds by fascist organizations), whereas there is a sufficient number of reactionaries among the former to provide many willing fascist recruits. However, to the extent that the workers' movement is vigorous and growing, to that extent will the unemployed and even sections of the middle class have roots in this movement

so that even a handout will not be sufficient inducement to remain in a fascist camp. Some of these very petty bourgeois and degenerated elements who would otherwise remain must necessarily be frightened away by the dangers involved in attacking a lusty proletarian movement. Because of such desertions, loss of a mass base, and corresponding failure to come across with the goods (break strikes, etc.), the fascist organization would soon lose the financial support of the capitalists and fall into dust.

If the workers' movement is confused and disoriented, however, the whole process can be reversed and a strong fascist movement develop, basing itself on the middle class, declassed and demoralized elements. Only a really revolutionary party is capable of bringing clarity to the working class so that the need of the moment is the building of the Workers Party to prevent fascism from even arising.

HERMAN H. BRIDGEPORT—

QUESTION: What effects on the internal political situation in France (C. P. and S. P. united front, fascism, etc.) can be expected as a result of Hitler's move toward larger armaments?

ANSWER: Hitler's move cannot but help sharpen the internal political situation in France. A prerequisite for imperialist war is civil peace. And it is this assurance, which fascism has given German capitalism that, that permits it to adopt its aggressive policy. French imperialism is deprived of that freedom of motion which it would like in dealing with Hitler. From the viewpoint of French finance-capital a preventive war against Germany at the present time, before Hitler becomes too strong would be the best solution of the question, but present class relations do not give it that much elbow room.

That Cachin and company will do exactly as told by Litvinov is a foregone conclusion, and, under threats from the French foreign office to otherwise break the Soviet-French accord, this may consist of breaking the united front. Under such conditions a sharper drive against the Bolshevik-Leninists and particularly against Trotsky, new "amalgams" or perhaps a vicious frame-up, can be expected, to cover up the Stalinist treachery.

olutionary duty.

We are sending you this letter without knowing whether it will ever reach you. In spite of the risk, we feel that the organizations in other countries should know what the Greek Bolshevik-Leninists are doing in these historic moments. Give us every possible aid. It is a question of the honor and the future of the Fourth International in Greece which is at stake. Make every effort to call the international proletariat to the aid of the Greek workers in their trials! Do everything possible to arouse the international working class against the bloody terror the government and the Venizelists have loosed against the Greek workers.

We are in the greatest difficulties. We are constantly sought by the police. But until the last moment, to the last drop of our blood we will hold high the banner of the Bolshevik-Leninists.

Long live the Fourth International, and its Greek section, now being born amid fire and blood!

News from the Soviet Union

The Anti-Trotsky Crusade

The excerpts which we give below furnish a vivid picture of the latest crusade in the U. S. S. R. against Trotskyism, indeed against the slightest manifestation of sympathy for Trotsky. This picture, incomplete as it is, serves to show what little success, preceding Stalinist crusades have had in "burying" Trotskyism. We may add that this latest crusade will have no more success.

1. Under the heading "Purification of the Party" Pravda announces on December 14, that the Dnepropetrovsk City Committee came to an agreement against the expulsion of the Trotskyist, Tagetskaya, member of a Trotskyist cell in the university. This Trotskyist received the special protection of the Secretary of the Committee, a certain Levitine. From the 19th to the 22nd Pravda rehearses the story and censures the Party District Committee for its "rotten liberalism" toward the Dnepropetrovsk affair. On the 25th we learn that no less a body than the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine has been forced to take action. Severe measures are invoked. The Dnepropetrovsk Bureau—Levitine, Skrypnik, Hechtman—is discharged. The District Administration is strongly censured for having tolerated Trotskyist elements. The local newspapers are also censured for having supported the City Committee. The Director of Culture and Propaganda, Segalovitch is discharged for not having taken action against the Trotskyist elements at the University.

An Erring Professor

2. On the 23rd of December Pravda announces under the head "A Trotskyist Professor" that at Rostov Agricultural College the Trotskyist Vladimiriroff is head of the Department of Political Economy. In his courses Vladimiriroff defends the Trotskyist position on the October Revolution and on the peasant question. . . . He even affirms that Soviet economy, up until the first Five Year Plan, depended on world economy. On the 26th Pravda carries the resolution of the Rostov Party Administration, expelling Vladimiriroff, censuring the Director of the College, and warning the directors of other colleges to redouble their vigilance. Pravda, it seems, is not satisfied with this resolution; it came too late.

3. From Kompro Sviestdenie for the 28th and 29th Industrialization for the 29th we learn that the Bachir Collegium expelled several party members at Ufa for Trotskyism. A certain Strachnoff was expelled last February. He hid himself in one of the villages and went about building up a "counter-revolutionary" organization. The party members were in communication with him.

A "Trotskyist Nest"

4. Komsomolskaya Pravda on the 30th announces a "Trotskyist Nest" at the Medical College in White Russia. Two students, Levitan and Mekovetz, asserted during an examination that "Trotskyism is the spring of Bolshevism." Another student, Rasoumovski, proved that the standard of living of the

workers got worse every year.

5. At the Agricultural College, again in White Russia, the Trotskyist Polevickoff tried to provoke discussion on subjects forbidden by the party (Komsomol Pravda, Dec. 30).

6. January 4, 1935, Pravda begins the new year by informing us that several students at Dnepropetrovsk, by name Komarovski, Gloussman, Jouriff, and Brochline, have been expelled from the party for Trotskyist opinions and activities. The expulsions are the wake of the campaign Pravda has been carrying on against Dnepropetrovsk.

"Ignored the Works of Stalin"

7. January 9 Izvestia announces sadly that the Agricultural College, founded by none other than J. Stalin, have all become regular nests of Trotskyism. Beside Vladimiriroff at Rostov, Trotskyist element are discovered at Koursk. His party Professor Serbent has been teaching Trotskyism in his courses. Professor of Political Economy Lodyshchenki, stated that while the Kulaks have been liquidated in so far as numbers are concerned, there still remained a qualitative base or their development. Professor of Economy Fokine stated that the demand for the liquidation of the kulaks was advanced by the Opposition in 1925-26; and only acted upon by the party four or five years later. Professor Uronitch showed a persistent tendency to ignore the works of Stalin in his courses. All these Trotskyists were expelled, but their influence remains, and a solid ker-

nel of Trotskyism has been created among the students.

8. Pravda, Jan. 10, Professor Piatkoff, Professor of the History of Class Struggle attached to the Medical Faculty at Tchelabinsk, has been defending Trotskyists. Instead of expelling him the local Party Committee and its Secretary, Morosoff, did everything possible to keep Piatkoff on the faculty.

One Expelled, One Censured

9. From the same Pravda for the 10th we learn that the Trotskyist Konstantinov, sometime expelled from the party, was invited to the tractor station at Maloiasov. The administration of the tractor station knew that Konstantinov was a Trotskyist; in spite of that he was made assistant to the Director in Charge of Construction. One member of the administration was expelled, the other was censured.

10. On January 11 Pravda is bursting with information on the activities of Trotskyists. The Party fraction of the Peoples Commissariat for Agriculture for the U.S.S.R., expels J. J. Reingold, head of the cotton department of the Commissariat, for his Trotskyist opinions.

11. The same issue of Pravda announces a fact of prime importance. Golende, President of Gosplan (State Planning Commission), and Assistant to the President of the Council of Peoples Commissars for White Russia, expressed Trotskyist ideas; he explained the abolition of the bread card system as the result of the powerlessness of the party in its war with the kulaks. Golende was formerly a member of the Left Opposition.

"Always True Bolsheviks"

12. The same Pravda informs us that Aristoff, a student at Gorki University, stated that Trotskyists were always "true Bolsheviks" in the course of an argument on the Kirov assassination during a political examination at the university.

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Fling Back the Challenge!

The impending gigantic struggle of the A. F. of L. rubber workers' unions at Akron, Ohio, center of the tire industry, for their right to organize and to bargain collectively which is leading them to call an industry-wide strike deserves the support of every class-conscious trade unionist in the country.

Although they are handicapped by certain weaknesses like the passing of the peak production season, the rubber-workers are determined to fight courageously and militantly to overcome these obstacles.

The rubber barons in the impending fight will be the spear-head of a nation-wide employers' drive to break the working class in the basic industries.

This challenge must be flung back to the employers and nation-wide support be given to the rubber workers. The workers must turn this first major battle of 1935 into the opening victory of the working class in forthcoming struggles.

Attempts to smash the strike through terror of national guards and hired thugs must be met by a thunderous country-wide protest which will serve to check the bosses.

The Workers Party in Akron and throughout the country pledges itself to help rally the working class and its allies behind the struggle of the rubber-workers.

New Recruits

From New York City on the Eastern coast and from California in the West, out of the Socialist Party and Y.P.S.L. in the first case and the so-called Communist Party in the second, new recruits for the Workers Party and the Spartacus Youth League are reported in this issue of the *New Militant*. In both instances the new recruits to the banner of revolutionary Marxism consist not of isolated individuals but of groups of militants who, by conscientious study and the test of diverse experience have convinced themselves of the necessity of such a decisive step.

The drift from the Socialist and Stalinist parties, as well as from the ranks of the disaffiliated radical workers, toward the Workers Party, which began immediately after its formation last December, has continued steadily and grows in scope. The movement thus far is of modest proportions and moderate pace, but it is steady and the general direction is clear. The advance guard is moving already—and that is what is important and significant, for the movement of the advance guard today heralds the mass movement of the militant workers tomorrow.

Utopian short cuts and magic prescriptions to create revolutionary mass movements overnight are no part of our philosophy. We proceed from scientific premises and chart our line of development on the basis of the accumulated experiences of the international labor movement. The movement that will challenge American capitalism—and finally overthrow it—must indeed be a mighty movement of the masses. By this conception we mark ourselves off from all sectarians who worship dogmas in a closed circle. But the road to the masses is through the vanguard. By this conviction we differ with all opportunists and utopians, with all political quacks and their alluring schemes to get rich quick.

Only a revolutionary theory, tested in struggle and assimilated into the blood of its adherents, can guide the masses to the revolutionary victory. The carriers of this theory are the class conscious militants, the workers' vanguard. The party which attracts them today by the tens and the hundreds will make its way to the thousands and eventually to the millions. The steady recruitment of the most advanced and experienced revolutionary militants from all camps in the labor movement into the Workers Party is rapidly establishing the new

Scottsboro Boys
Get New Trial

(Continued from Page 1)

awaiting their second trial, attorneys stated, because they cannot be tried again on the present indictments since all the boys were originally named in the bills handed down by the Grand Jury.

The unanimous decision of the court stated that the evidence overwhelmingly proved that it was a regularly established system in the Alabama courts to bar Negroes from jury duty and that there was sufficient evidence to establish the

fact that there were many such Negroes barred who were eligible.

It was just about four years ago that nine Negro boys were pulled off a freight train and charged with raping two white girls. Within a few days they were sentenced to death in as breathless a legal lynching spirit as even the Jim-Crow south had ever witnessed.

Victory Not Yet Complete
The victory is not yet complete. The Scottsboro boys are still behind bars. Lieut. Governor Knight of Alabama says that he will seek new indictments to prosecute the cases "to their conclusion". This knight of reaction must be answered. And the way to answer him is by a renewed campaign of mass protest rising from the mil-

lion-throated working class of the United States.
The Scottsboro Boys Must Be Freed.

WORKERS SCHOOL NOTES

New Classes:

History of Russian Revolution:

Those interested in the history of the Russian Revolution are invited to enroll for the class which meets Friday evenings, 8:40 to 10:10 P.M. Henceforth the class will function under the guidance of Joseph Carter.

Trade Union Strategy and Tactics:

This class has been reorganized and will function under the guidance of Karl Lore. It meets Thursday evenings, 8:40 to 10:10 P.M.

party as the center of revolutionary unity. That is the augury of its future as the party of the revolutionary masses.

Tom Mooney Appeals

The desperate financial condition of the Mooney Molders Defense Committee, overburdened with expenses and debts by the drawn-out struggle, has prompted Tom Mooney himself to wire appeals to sympathetic labor organizations and publications for immediate aid. The *New Militant* has received this appeal and gladly transmits it to its readers herewith:

The New Militant,
2 West 15th Street, New York:

"Our defense is penniless. Absolutely necessary we raise immediately ten thousand minimum to present case to California courts for financial condition is desperate. Our distinguished counsel volunteering services without fee. Won't the New Militant contribute something now toward actual court expenses. Profound appreciation. Fraternal Greetings.

Tom Mooney.

The National Committee of the Workers Party considered this appeal at its meeting last week and decided to obligate itself to raise \$100 as a first contribution to this fund. In addition, it was decided to urge members and sympathizers of the Party to raise the matter in their unions and fraternal organizations and try to secure donations to be sent direct to the Mooney Molders Defense Committee.

The recent decision of the United States Supreme Court, requiring Mooney to seek further recourse in the California state courts before appealing to the higher body, imposes another agonizing delay and heavy legal expenses on the defense committee, despite the voluntary services of the distinguished attorneys in the case. Mooney needs financial help, and the fact that he needs it is sufficient reason for every class conscious militant to make a little sacrifice and to bestir himself to an extra effort to see that he gets it. There is no cause dearer to the heart of the rebel worker, and none with a stronger claim, than the cause of Tom Mooney.

Local 22 Elections

The smashing defeat of the "United Dressmakers Committee" in the elections in Local 22, International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, was a victory of the labor movement over twin evils which are alien to its historic purposes and hostile to its healthy development.

The so-called "United Committee" was just another name for as crooked a combination as ever set out to cheat and betray the workers under cover of radical slogans. The "United Committee", claiming to represent the "rank and file", was nothing more nor less than a united front of the old "club", a reactionary and racketeering group, and the past masters of the art of union wrecking, disruption and slander, who have made a "racket" of radicalism, the Stalinists. Behind these two unprincipled gangs not a few militant workers, befuddled and confused into thinking that Stalinism represents "Communism", were mobilized.

But, fortunately, not enough to affect the result. The dressmakers have learned something in the bitter experiences of the recent years. They applied that knowledge to their own interests and the interests of the union in the elections of Local 22. 70 percent of the total vote was cast for the administration slate headed by Zimmerman. That vote is the hand-writing on the wall for the Stalinist-racketeering combination in the needle trades. Incidentally, it sounds "taps" for Stalinist domination in their last stronghold, the Furriers.

In supporting the Zimmerman administration the members and sympathizers of the Workers Party in Local 22 only chose an alternative dictated to them by concern for the interests of the union. No one having the slightest regard for the needs of the dressmakers could do anything in the circumstances but register the most emphatic condemnation of the unscrupulous C.P. "Club" combination. In doing so they did not give an unqualified endorsement to the Zimmerman administration nor withheld their criticisms of it. Still less should they do so now.

An ugly aspect of the situation is the fact that Local 22 has come to be regarded as a pawn in the Browder-Lovestone wrangling for place in the official Communist Party. All progressive and militant members of the union must oppose, unitedly any attempt to bring the Progressive Group under the domination of official Stalinism when the Lovestone-Browder deal goes through.

Albert Lea
Strikers Duped

(Continued from Page 1)

insistent that the arrested men should stand trial on the charge of "inciting to riot" and exonerate themselves from the ridiculous accusation. Fosso, Gallagher and Goldie, however, felt quite otherwise. These three prevailed upon the indicted men to agree to plead guilty to the lesser charge of "illegal entry" rather than to fight the "rioting" charge. Fosso stating that the I.U.A.W. had no money to fight the case. After much arguing, the arrested strikers reluctantly agreed to do this, mainly due to their inexperience.

Olson's Recommendation

The case was scheduled to come up before Judge Peterson, a man with a notorious anti-labor bias. Baker, with some other members of the I.U.A.W., drove up to St. Paul and interviewed Olson, telling him of Peterson's prejudices, and asking for another judge. Governor Olson recommended Judge Senn of Waseca, who then sat on the case.

After agreeing to hear the plea of guilty to the charge of illegal entry, Senn sentenced the men to 60 days in the county jail.

This, then, was what Attorney Gallagher and Attorney Goldie did for the Albert Lea strikers: secured for them 60-day jail sentences, on a charge of which none of them were guilty. And to this day, these two "labor" lawyers believe they did everything possible for the Albert Lea men. Their whole conception of protecting a labor client is to induce the judge and the prosecution to "trade off" for a guilty plea a lesser charge. Of the social and moral implications of a labor case they have not the slightest awareness. "Labor lawyers"—the term is a mockery when applied to such attorneys as these. Gallagher and Goldie do all the "lawyer-ing" while those whom they defend do all the "laboring"—for sixty days in the county jail. These two lawyers closed their whirlwind defense by presenting bills for \$100 a day for their work.

The progressives in the I.U.A.W. were naturally angry at this gross miscarriage of justice to their brothers in Albert Lea. Together with the Northwest Trade Unity Conference, they asked Baker to go back on the case. Attorney Baker, who, incidentally, is a man with a well-developed social outlook, gladly agreed to this. It didn't take him long to discover that the charge of "illegal entry" was not even contained in the indictment. Upon this basis he drew up a writ of habeas corpus. Judge Senn happened to be away at the time. Baker discovered an old law which permitted the court commissioner to issue such a writ. The commissioner then issued the writ and the jailed prisoners were about to be freed when Judge Senn got news of this. The judge immediately issued a restraining order, brought Baker into court and venomously attacked him for his efforts on behalf of the strikers.

Supreme Court Ruling

Undaunted, Baker, by an incredible amount of effort, managed to bring the Judge's action before the State Supreme Court, who ruled that the Judge was in error in issuing the restraining order. Baker rushed back to Albert Lea and sought another writ of habeas corpus, which Judge Senn then denied.

This, then, is the status of the case at present. Several of the prisoners will be released on April 6, having served their sixty days in jail on a charge of which they were innocent, and which was not even mentioned in the indictment. It is possible that action may be brought against the court authorities for false imprisonment.

Baker's sincere and capable activities on behalf of the strikers have attracted wide attention in the state, and have opened the minds of large sections of the working class to an entirely different conception of what a labor lawyer is really like in action. "From now on," said one member of the Austin Union a few days ago, "judges in Minnesota will ask a worker twice if he is guilty before they reel off a sentence."

Emme's Dismissal

It was for speaking on this case at a sectional conference of the Northwest Labor Unity Conference held in Austin on March 2 that Julius Emme was fired off the job he held as secretary of the Minnesota Industrial Commission. Emme criticized Judge Senn's decision and suggested that heat be put under any judge that would sentence innocent men in such a manner.

This remark of his was expanded and spread over the front pages of the St. Paul newspapers in a lurid manner, the account being written by a newspaperman, a labor spy, who had sneaked into the Austin conference. This was the excuse that Frank Starkey, a notorious labor faker and a member of the Industrial Commission (appointed by Governor Olson, incidentally) was looking for. Starkey works hand in glove with the right wing fakers in the State Federation of Labor. Emme was summarily dismissed from his job without the semblance of a trial. But this is

Conferences Prepare May
Day in N. Y. and Chicago

Decision to hold a number of parades on May Day, all converging into a huge demonstration at some central point, likely Union Square, was the most important development of the conference of trades unions, political parties, fraternal bodies, etc., held at the Rand School, Thursday, March 28.

The conference was called by the New York Local of the Socialist Party, which is controlled by the right wing, Old Guard. The invitations were carefully restricted. The Workers Party, Communist Party (Opposition), and all other political organizations opposed to the S. P. were not invited. Apparently the Yipsels are now included in that category, as there was not a single Yipsel local represented. Militant Socialists were also conspicuously absent.

Delegates from the Workers Party, S.Y.L., C. P. (O.), etc., who attended without invitations, were seated by the vote of the conference. In addition, the credentials committee reported 350 delegates attending, 78 from the S. P., 139 from the Workmen's Circle, 100 from local trade unions and central bodies, 28 from the Unemployed Union, several delegates from the I.W.W., etc.

August Claessens was elected chairman and ruled that motions whether carried or not would have no more force than suggestions to the arrangements committee. A motion for one united May Day demonstration of all political tendencies was made by a representative of the International Pocketbook Makers Union. Considerable discussion followed. An amendment by Nelson (Lovestonite), I.L.G.W.U., to invite the Communist Party but not the "dual unions" brought confusion to the issue. With many delegates demanding the floor, discussion was ended by Claessens, who made the usual S.P. speech, "the disgrace of Madison Square Garden", "splitter groups", etc. Both amendment and motion were defeated, though the motion did get considerable support.

Representatives of political parties and groups other than the S.P. were excluded from the arrangements committee. A motion to change the name from "Socialist and Labor Committee" to "Labor Committee for May Day" was voted down by a small majority. This question will no doubt be raised and fought again at the arrangements committee.

The New York District of the Workers Party will cooperate wholeheartedly to make the parade and demonstration as militant, colorful and large as possible. Plans are being worked out to make the Workers Party and Spartacus Youth sections one of the most lively sections in the entire parade. Floats, banners, music, uniforms for the S.Y.L. etc. are being prepared.

A call for one united May Day demonstration was sent out by the Workers Party in letters to the S.P., C.P., trades unions and other organizations.

CHICAGO.—On Sunday, March 31 at 10 A.M. the Provisional Committee of Chicago Labor May Day, called together a conference to plan for a May Day celebration. Over 105 delegates representing trade unions, fraternal organizations, political parties and youth organizations responded to this call, initiated by the Socialist Party, the I.L.G.W.U., the International Pocketbook Workers Union, the C. C. of the Workmen's Circle, the Jewish Federation of Trade Unions, and others.

The conference opened with an address on May Day by Lederman, the manager of the Pocketbook Workers Union. He was followed by a report of the credentials committee, which marked the first struggle in the conference and belied Lederman's plea for unity on May Day. The credentials committee proposed to unseat the delegates representing the Stalinist "A. F. of L. Committee for Unemployment Insurance", the Lovestonites and the Workers Party because these were communist organizations.

Unity Wins Out

Intervention on the part of the militant socialists led to a motion

another story, and will be presented in next week's *New Militant*.

Incidentally, the Austin Union has unanimously demanded that Fosso resign from the presidency for his cowardly and stupid advice to the Albert Lea strikers, as well as for his general reactionary policies which he is trying to impose on the heretofore militant Independent Union of All Workers.

It is possible that the Albert Lea case will be reopened, that the men will stand trial on the original charge and be fully vindicated. The Albert Lea and Fargo cases have driven home sharply the need in the Northwest for a broad labor defense movement which can command the services of experienced and intelligent labor lawyers—lawyers who will be backed up in their courtroom work by the power of a well-informed and fighting mass movement. There is a great field for the Non-Partisan Labor Defense in the Northwest.

to take up each organization separately. As a result of the fight made by the militant socialists and the Y.P.S.Lers, the Workers Party, represented by Albert Glotzer, was seated, through a vote of 49 to 29. The Lovestonites were also seated, while the "A. F. of L. Committee" was unseated by an overwhelming vote.

The conference then rejected, by an almost unanimous vote, a united front with the Stalinists, who came before the conference with a plea of unity.

The greater part of the meeting was taken up with the character of the celebration. Four proposals were placed before the gathering by the provisional committee: 1) to hold an open air mass meeting; 2) to hold a march demonstration to close with an open air meeting; 3) to hold a mass indoor meeting and lastly, 4) a Sunday, May 5, 30-hour week parade and mass meeting. The latter depending upon whether the Chicago Federation of Labor could be induced to participate.

W. P. Proposal Adopted

Upon the motion of Glotzer, the second proposal for a mass march demonstration and meeting was adopted by a majority vote, after considerable discussion. The conference also decided to make attempts to involve the I.L.G.W.U. and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union in this march, and to endeavor to get these organizations to call off their separate meetings in order thereby to hold one May Day celebration.

The chief slogan of the conference will be: The national 30-hour week. Other demands include: Union wages on relief projects; complete social insurance; support of the Lundeen Bill; against war and fascism, etc. A provision was made that additional slogans and demands could be incorporated by the executive committee.

Executive Committee Elected

The conference closed with the election of an executive committee to put the decisions into practice and to work out the details of the celebration. Among the members of this committee are: Arthur MacDowell, Cook County Secretary of the Socialist Party, Lederman of the Pocketbook Workers Union, Patterson of the Workers Committee on Unemployment, Mordecai Shulman of the S. P.; Giganti for the C. C. of the Workers Committee and Albert Glotzer for the Workers Party.

The prospects are bright for a rousing May Day celebration in Chicago. The Chicago organization of the Workers Party calls upon all its members, sympathizers and friends to watch for the details of the march and prepare to participate under the banners of our Party.

"The Collective
Propagandist"

"A paper is not merely a collective propagandist and collective agitator." It is "a part of an enormous pair of bellows, blowing every spark of the class struggle and of popular discontent into a general conflagration."

Thus spoke Lenin himself, master of theory and master also in the field of practical achievement. If the symbol of the bellows applied to the organ of a revolutionary party was ever or anywhere appropriate, it is at this moment in the United States.

To take the popular discontent stirring everywhere in this country today, still manifest largely in the hearing given to utopians, false prophets and mountebanks and transform it into a revolutionary conflagration! To enable the fighting elements in the unions to take the leadership in steel, automobiles, textiles, rubber, away from the bureaucrats who want to put down the fire of discontent so that the discontent of the workers with rising prices and falling incomes, with sham company unions, with labor hating bosses, may be fanned into a conflagration sweeping the nation like a prairie fire during this spring and summer! That is the task of the Workers Party.

To achieve that task the *New Militant* must be distributed in increasing thousands. It must become the paper of the American workers. Our field workers, our comrades in the front line trenches in the strike areas, our comrades who have to meet the arguments or the slanders of other parties and groups, the party organizers and members who meet the militant workers in the unions and unemployed leagues and win them for the party,—all must be armed with the *New Militant*—their work must be supplemented by the *New Militant* going in thousands into the factories, mines, stores, offices and workers' homes.

Blow "every spark of the class struggle into a general conflagration."

That means, today, support the *New Militant* subscription campaign.

National Committee of W. P.,
A. J. MUSTE, Secretary

CAPITOL
NEWS
LETTER

BY JACK ELDER

HUMAN AND DIVINE . . .

WASHINGTON.—Philip Murray, puppet vice-president of the United Mine Workers and plant tool in the hands of Lewis, gets a job with the NRA. Appointed to membership on the National Industrial Recovery Board, he will hereafter sit side by side with Sidney Hillman, of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, as A. F. of L. spokesman in the New Deal's primary scheme for class-collaboration.

Murray gets his job (which involves control over a lot of patronage) and the A. F. of L. at once forgives and forgets.

It forgives and forgets Richberg, chief betrayer of the organized labor movement from the first day of Section 7a to date. Richberg, the A. F. of L. chiefs were saying only a few weeks ago, was a double-crosser, a traitor, a Judas. They were condemning him as the chief saboteur of collective bargaining. Today, once again, Richberg, Green and Lewis are pals, members of a happy little family.

The Executive Council forgives and forgets the President's renewal of the automobile code. Only a few weeks ago, the A. F. of L. leaders were crying to high heaven because the President acted without paying the least attention to the Henderson-Richberg report. They were clamoring for the suppression of the Wolman Automobile Labor Board. Today, once again, the A. F. of L. bureaucrats look toward the President as its firm friend.

They forgive and forget the scandal of the recently-approved tobacco code; the paralysis of the labor relations boards; the overwhelming torrent of non-compliance with wage and hour requirements; the enactment of the Work Relief bill permeated by the philosophy of low wages.

All, in short, is the best in the best of all possible bureaucratic worlds. Wage earners have nothing to complain about any more. The Administration, its heart in the right place, has finally recognized the co-equal status of labor with management. The problems of unemployment, starvation wages and stretchout have been solved. The economic order of the United States has been revolutionized.

For where Hillman once sat alone as the A. F. of L.'s spokesman on the NLRB, he is now joined by Murray. Two jobs in the place of one. Twice as much opportunity to sell out the unorganized toiling masses.

Unfortunately, there is not as much cause for elation among the workers as there is among Green and Co. The whole Executive Council of the A. F. of L. might be named to the NLRB for all the difference that would make on the matters that really count. What has the NRA done so far to reduce unemployment, increase weekly earnings, and to the real income of workers? The answer—as all official statistics show—is nothing. What can the NRA do in view of its encouragement to production and price control, to cartels and monopoly? The answer—as a moment's reflection will indicate—is less than nothing.

THE PITFALLS OF
LEWISDOM . . .

The wage conferences between the United Mine Workers and the operators are still dragging on. Outwardly at least the deadlock is complete. The operators propose to continue the wage and hour standards of the present bituminous coal code. The union proposes to raise wages and shorten hours.

Will this mean, if no agreement is reached, a truly militant strike? Not if John Lewis can help it. A safe and peaceful "suspension" until such time as coal inventories are reduced, is possible. But Lewis will work as hard to suppress any vigorous strike as he has worked to suppress all coal strikes from the very outset of Section 7a.

It should not be forgotten that the bituminous coal code is equipped with labor boards in which the U.M.W.A. and the operators have equal membership. The code very definitely limits the right to strike. The code very definitely provides for compulsory arbitration. These provisions were written into the code by Lewis and his cohorts for the specific purpose of preventing the rank and file workers from getting out of hand.

J A M B O R E E

given by the
Spartacus Youth League
SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 8:30
Dancing, Games, Refreshments
2 West 15th St., N. Y. C.
Admission 15c by hat check.
Proceeds for National Tour.