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Labor Skates, Mayor, Bosses Form Alliance To Smash Local 574

Minn. State Federation Officials Line Up with Open Shop Employers in Fight Against Militant Unionism

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 28.—Crusading to Make Minneapolis Safe for Profits, an unholy alliance has been formed between Minnesota State Federation of Labor officials, the notorious Citizens Alliance, and the Farmer-Labor mayor, to crush Drivers Local 574, sword and shield of labor in the Northwest.

Behind the closed doors of Mayor Thomas F. Latimer's office the conspiracy to smash militant unionism in Minneapolis was hatched. Spread over the capitalist rags are headlines: "Labor Chiefs Ask Drive on 'Incorrigibles'" and "Racketeering in Strikes Hit by Labor Leaders; Unwarranted Interference by Outside Unions Opposed" and "Citizens Alliance Joins Labor in Racket Fight; Offers Entire Facilities to Help Stamp Out Incurrigibles," etc., etc., ad nauseum.

That the high officials of the State Federation brazenly dare to appear in the broad daylight before all of Minneapolis labor arm-in-arm with the worst foe of unionism, the Citizens Alliance, is a clear sign that they no longer feel secure. No less significant is the fact that, during the famous drivers strikes of last summer, they were very wary of a similar move made by Dan Tobin, mogul of the Teamsters International. The spectre of fighting unionism, dreaded by them far more than any bosses' association, is moving the fakers into action.

It is openly admitted by these scabates in their joint statement with the mayor that what they are most concerned with is "outside interference" in strikes, failing to mention 574 by name but obviously referring to them. And while ranting against this so-called "interference" (read: solidarity) they deliberately overlook their comrades-in-arms, the Citizens Alliance, which never loses a minute in "interfering," i.e. helping, other employers in a strike situation and is owned body and soul by Wall Street.

The ferocity of their opposition to 574 has as its immediate cause in two recent struggles in this city—the strikes in the Ornamental Iron Works and the Strutwear Hosiery Mill. In both cases members of 574 stepped in after A. F. of L. leaders had hopelessly bungled the situation. In both cases 574 stepped in only on the official request for assistance by the local unions involved. And in both cases the tactics of 574 turned a certain defeat into a favorable chance for victory. As previously reported in the NEW MILITANT, it was Roy Weir, organizer for the C.I.U., whose tactics brought nothing but disorder and demoralization into the ranks of the Hosiery workers. 574 put the strike on its feet and the leader of that local, Vincent R. Dunne, was badly beaten by the cops so that this aim might be achieved.

Uphold Police Action in Strikes
The timely and effective action of the Drivers Union has made them the source of hope and courage for all unorganized and newly organized workers in Minneapolis. This is what makes the labor skates so fearful. And because of this they have agreed "to uphold Mayor Latimer if he finds it necessary to use firm police measures to prevent illegal picketing in future industrial controversies." Even open strike-breaking is not beneath them!

The use of police in strikes is nothing new for Mayor Latimer. A demagogue, elected against Bloody Bainbridge, on promise to keep the cops away from strikes, he personally supervised the herding of scabs and provided them with police convoys in the first strike actions under his administration. Everything might have proceeded smoothly, with scabs filling the places of strikers, if 574 had not intervened. Then Latimer could have remained the "friend of labor" and the Farmer-Labor Party might have been able to continue to pose as the "workmen's party." Discredit—

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U.S. Rubber Barons Seek Profits in African War

AKRON, Ohio, Aug. 26.—Rubber workers received a grim reminder of the world significance of Mussolini's brutal aggression in Ethiopia this week as they were ordered in the mechanical departments of the large factories to bring out of storage molds used to make gas-masks.

It is very evident that the rubber barons, who increased their fortunes by the millions in the disastrous World War, already anticipate more bloody profits from the precarious world situation of today.

Teachers Win Victory Over Green Machine

Militants Defeat Move To Oust New York Progressives

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 29.—Progressive forces at the convention of the American Federation of Teachers and the entire labor movement scored a significant victory at today's session. The Lefkowitz-Linville motion to revoke the charter of the New York Teachers Union which would have meant expulsion of the progressive elements was defeated by a roll call vote of 100 to 79.

In similar fashion the entire slate of the progressive forces was elected as follows: Raymond P. Lowry, Cleveland, Pres.; Geo. Davis, Cleveland, Sec'y-Treas.; and members of the Executive Council: Chas. J. Hendley (N. Y.), Ralph Ahlstrom (Minn.), Maynard Krueger (Chicago), Walter Bergman (Detroit), Anna C. Dart (San Francisco), Mary Grossman (Philadelphia), Florence Hanson (Chicago), Mercedes Nelson (Minn.), W. B. Satterthwaite (Seattle), E. R. Weinberger (W. Va.), Claude Williams (Ark.), C. Wells (Wisc.), Mary Merrick (Chicago).

The great surprise of the election was the election to the Executive Council of Chas. J. Hendley of New York, representing the minority opposition in Local 5 and the defeat of Abraham J. Lefkowitz who was also a candidate for that body.

Green's Splitting Telegram
A significant factor in the victory of the progressives was the impudent and intimidating telegram from Pres. Green of the A. F. of L. which shocked and aroused the delegates when it was read to the convention at yesterday's session.

Miss Selma Borchardt, legislative representative of the A. F. of L. at Washington, and a Lefkowitz adherent, admitted on the floor of the convention that she had arranged to have Green send the telegram to the convention at the "psychological moment." But the

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Armed Vigilantes Terrorize Calif. Agricultural Workers

By C. CURTISS

SANTA ROSA, Calif., Aug. 23.—Santa Rosa is the chief town in Sonoma county from which come the big, red, juicy, Gravenstein apples and hops. The crops are ripening now. The trees are loaded; the branches sagging to the earth. Labor is needed to harvest the apples and hops. The cry is for labor, labor.

Labor does not respond to the cry because the wages offered are not sufficient to maintain even the low standard of life the agricultural workers are accustomed to. The workers are organizing and forming into unions.

A few weeks ago there was a strike of apple-pickers in Santa Rosa. The workers called a meeting. Vigilantes crashed into this strike meeting, dispersing it, and beating up workers. From this period, the vigilantes have been terrorizing Sonoma county. The highest point to date was reached on the night of Wednesday, August 21, when two active militant workers, accused of being Communists, were tarred and feathered and then marched through town for eight hours.

Patriotism and a Drunken Mob
The night riders began their activities by taking Jack Green, a sign painter of Santa Rosa. Jack Green for many years was president of the Central Trades and Labor Council of Sonoma County, and up to two months ago was president of the local union of sign painters. He is at present a delegate to the Central Trades and Labor Council.

Imperialist Carnage Awaits Mussolini's Raid on Ethiopia

Tyrant-in-Chief Bill Green Dictates Auto Union Heads

Overrides Overwhelming Vote of Membership Defeating Dillon for Office at Convention in Detroit

BULLETIN
DETROIT, Aug. 30.—Dictator William Green, who crawls on all fours before the bosses and the President, threw into the waste basket the democratic decisions of the convention of the auto workers now in session, overrode the crushing defeat administered to Dillon and his machine, and handpicked the incoming Executive Council and officers from the worst reactionary heels in the auto industry.

BULLETIN
DETROIT, Aug. 28.—Burke Cochran, correspondent for the NEW MILITANT, was ordered out of the convention of the United Automobile Workers held at the Fort Shelby Hotel by Francis J. Dillon, chairman, although he had previously received a press card from the resolutions committee of the convention. He has sent in a written protest to the resolutions committee and demanding that he be allowed to sit with other representatives of the press.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 28.—The constitutional convention of the United Automobile Workers, meeting at the Fort Shelby Hotel here in Detroit is entering into its fourth day. As yet the convention has nothing more substantial to report than the adoption of a few minor resolutions and a name for the union, "The International Union of United Automobile Workers of America."

The Dillon machine has come fully geared to this convention. It was determined to place its heavy hands around the throat of the International from the start; to place the automobile worker in a strait-jacket and to dampen his ardor.

The first session opened with a blowing of bugles and a fanfare of drums. First, the usual quota of speeches. Then a delegation of about thirty men was charged "with the honor and responsibility of proceeding to Suite 1873 of this hotel and there conveying to the President of the American Federation of Labor your desire to usher him in to this convention." As Pres. Green entered the convention hall the chorus sang "How-do-you-do, Mr. Green?" Then after a long speech full of pathos and deep feeling, Green presented, "with a deep and sincere consciousness of the solemnity of this occasion" a charter to the United Automobile Workers. "There it is," he cried. "It is yours." Quieting down a little, he explained that the charter gave the union jurisdiction over production workers only and that for a temporary period, the officers to function under the charter would be designated by the Pres. of the American Federation of Labor.

Green Pleads, Cajoles, Whines
The next day the handpicked resolutions committee began its report. Among a lot of innocuous resolutions, one was slipped in to the effect that Dillon continue to serve as President of the International, with his salary to be paid by the American Federation of Labor. At once, Carl Shipley, a progressive of his local and offered a substitute that all officers of the International be elected by the convention. Dillon, who acted as chairman, said that the substitute motion "embarrassed" him, as the motion involved him (Dillon) personally. Therefore he would turn the chair over to Pres. Green. Green came forward, suave and prepared. The machine, it appeared was well oiled. Everything seemed to be running according to schedule.

Green began explaining: Now was a transition period, a probationary period; the A. F. of L., like a father was solicited to watch over the International. "Is it possible," he exclaimed, "that we cannot extend to you the help we are craving to give?" For half an hour he kept alternately threatening and pleading that Dillon be accepted as the President of the International.

As soon as he finished his remarks up jumped delegate after delegate from Toledo, Cleveland, South Bend, Norwood, Kenosha—all the substantial delegations as a matter of fact, and rejected with indignation the attempt on the part of the A. F. of L. to ram down their throats an appointed president.

They termed the proposal an insult to their intelligence. All the accumulated bitterness of a whole year: the betrayals, the sabotage of the Dillon office, revealed itself in their indignant but restrained remarks.

For about an hour and a half the delegates debated the motion. Then . . . Green ruled the substitute out of order!

The vote was now to concur with the recommendation of the resolutions committee or not to concur. A roll-call vote was taken and the chairman finally announced the resolution had been defeated by a vote of 164.2 to 112.8. Cheers greeted the announcement of the count. This was the first test of strength between the progressives and the reactionary machine, and the progressives had come out victorious!

The convention had voted its decision on the matter, but as the good book says, "Man proposes, but God disposes." After the meeting was adjourned, Green informed the press "this has no effect on the status of things." Dillon will be retained in an executive capacity. The convention can appeal on this point to the national convention of the A. F. of L. in October, but the charter clearly states that the executive council can appoint its officers.

"I think, however, that I can straighten this out today to the satisfaction of all parties." And they have been "straightening the thing out" for the last day and half. They have been caucusing with all of the delegations, soft-soaping, pleading, explaining. What they failed to obtain by coercion, they now intend to cheat the convention out of by diplomacy.

A "Compromise"—Not a Defeat!
It is understood that a "compromise" resolution is being sought. Late Tuesday night, it was rumored that the majority of the delegations had agreed to the election of Martens of Kansas City as President of the International, and that Dillon would act as his "advisor." If this

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Pass Guffey Bill; Blow to Mine Workers

Legalizes Company Unions; Stifles Strike Movements

The passage of the Guffey-Snyder Coal Bill just before Congress adjourned undoubtedly brought great satisfaction to the officials at the United Mine Workers headquarters. It has now become law. But what will it mean to the mine camps.

About 450,000 soft coal miners, wracked by the twin scourge of unemployment and low wages, have time and again asserted their demand for a six-hour workday and the six dollar a day scale. The present contract with the coal operators expired on April first and the union officials were empowered to call a strike to gain these main demands; but they preferred to place their hopes in the passage of the Guffey Bill. Three times the projected and again postponed national strike was called off in anticipation of the passage of the bill. It was on the Roosevelt administration's "must" list and it was supported jointly by the large coal operators and the U.M.W. officials.

Cancels Strike Action

Of course, the Guffey Bill will in no sense meet the demands of the coal miners. The fact that it enjoyed the support of the large coal operators should make this perfectly clear. But this is not all. The same as the anticipation of the passage of the Guffey Bill served before to postpone strike action it can now be expected to serve as a means to cancel strike action for the coal miners' demands altogether. This after all is its real purpose.

The Guffey Bill is a part of the legislation symbolical of the Roosevelt regime. Similar in essence to the Wagner Bill it is to serve as a means of what is popularly called, "diminishing the causes of labor disputes." But this merely diplomatic way of saying the bill is designed to prevent the workers from resorting to strike action to gain their demands. With its various provisions the Guffey Bill aims to divert the coal miners from the path of struggle, from making use of their organized power and instead to tie them up in a complicated system of governmental boards.

Power to Big Operators

The Guffey Bill has been called a little NRA for the coal industry. It imposes a code on the industry

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POWERS READY

Boycott of Imperialist Italy Must Begin Now

International diplomacy is spinning its last threads in the web of imperialist intrigue around the kingdom of Ethiopia. While "neutrality" was being guaranteed affecting both Italy and Ethiopia, Il Duce kept laying in war supplies and purchasing the raw materials necessary for the manufacture of arms and munitions. Boatloads of Italian troops are keeping up a steady traffic on the way to East Africa.

More than one quarter of a million men are now camped in the territories bordering on Ethiopia. Only the military command: ready, aim, fire, is needed to set off a conflagration that must inevitably bring all of humanity into a new world carnage.

In the meanwhile, Haile Selassie, king of the Negus, is mobilizing—if it could be called that—750,000 men to stand off the imperialist invasion.

Britain is sending war ships to the Suez Canal, Malta and other outlying naval stations in the war zone.

And Laval, with typical French polish and sophistication has unearthed a pretty euphemism for Mussolini's imperialist war of invasion, calling it a "colonial expedition."

Britain's Game

The greatest factor which has so far kept Il Duce from his desired goal has unquestionably been the attitude of Great Britain. As stated previously in these columns England has too much to lose from a complete domination of Ethiopia by Italy. England wants absolute control for herself of the Lake Tsana region, source of the cotton wealth in the British controlled Egyptian Sudan.

France, too, would prefer a "peaceful" slicing apart of Ethiopia with each of the imperialist powers concerned getting "equitable" portions. Ethiopia remaining "nominally independent."

And so the League of Nations is to meet again on September 4. There France will endeavor to get Italy to see the broad, humanitarian way out of the conflict, by taking as much of Ethiopia "peacefully" as she could possibly get by war. For is not France a peace-loving country? It is. Stalin has so declared it. And Herriot shall represent France in the debates on this question. Litvinoff will gain a worthy ally. For is not Herriot "a

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Shipping Clerks Out Solid in NY Strike; Drivers Move Scab Goods

Practically every shipping clerk in the ladies garment industry in New York is on strike. Responding to the call of Ladies Apparel Shipping Clerks Federal Union between 12 to 15,000 walked out on Tuesday. It was an overwhelming response. The union was not prepared to handle such masses and some confusion resulted. With the support of other unions, efforts to perfect the strike machinery are being made.

Besides the usual difficulties such as strike breakers, thugs and cops, the strikers have an additional obstacle to overcome. Truck Drivers Local 102 I.L.G.W.U. is working overtime to move shipments held up by the strike. Feeling against the leaders of Local 102 is running high. Pressure from other unions has been brought to bear on Sol Metz, Secretary-Manager of the Local and other officials and there is some hope that strikebreaking by union truck drivers will be stopped.

Numerous clashes between pickets and company thugs have taken place. The young strikers, in all cases, gave a good account of themselves. Cops and squad cars on horse and foot are getting in their usual strikebreaking. Many pickets have been arrested. One picket, a Negro, who struggled with an armed thug is charged with felonious assault because a shot from the thug's revolver wounded a passer by.

The shipping clerks, some of whom push racks of dresses through the streets, are the lowest paid and the most overworked of all in the

ladies' garment industry. They are striking for union recognition, a \$23 minimum weekly wage and the 35 hour week.

The strike shows a great need of a change in the structure of the I.L.G.W.U. in the direction of an industrial union, with an agreement covering all workers in the industry. While the shipping clerks are striking, the truck drivers are at work and in some cases actually doing the work formerly done by the strikers. In the shops, dressmakers and cloak makers are at work and though anxious in the main to support the strike, they are bound by contract. Apparently no attempt was made before the strike was called to arrange for what limited support could be given by the Cloak-makers, Dressmakers, Truckdrivers and Elevator Operators unions. As a result all sorts of charges and challenges are being hurled back and forth. Dressmakers charge the officials of Local 102 with strike breaking, and the charge seems well founded. Metz of Local 102 challenges the Dressmakers to call a sympathetic strike though he knows that they are under a contract, which forbids sympathetic strikes. All of this could be avoided or at worst minimized by the proper conferences being held prior to the strike.

Despite the difficulties, the marvelous spirit of the young strikers rises over all. Many shops have signed on with the union and there is every reason to expect a solid organization of shipping clerks as a result of the strike.

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Comments On Life, Liberty and Pursuit of Happiness

By BILL REICH

Log of a Hitch-Hiker

"Hop in boy. We'll be in Nashville by 6:30." The driver, a frayed Babbitt, hailed from Atlanta and eked out a precarious living selling a life-insurance-magazine subscription combination. The car was a model of five years back and broke down before we had gone far. With a little tinkering we were on our way again.

"Lots of Negroes in this town," I remarked as we passed through a bleak, dingy village.

"Not Negroes, niggers to us," he replied. "There are more niggers than whites in this county."

"Are they mostly sharecroppers?" I asked.

"Sharecroppers or hired hands," he replied.

"Do any own their own land?" "Hell no," he exclaimed in surprise, "we won't let 'em."

He rambled on good-naturedly. "Our governor was all right until he started to attack the President. We Georgians won't let any man knock Roosevelt, not even the governor. He'll be turned out next election. . . . I'm goin' to see my family this week. I've got a wife and two fine boys. Don't get to see them very often. I'm on the road most of the time. . . . I've got a sweet little daisy in Chattanooga—a blond, and boy how she can love! She went with me for three days last week. She'd sit in the car and read magazines while I made my calls. She's a swell baby, and sensible. Not like most giddy girls you run across. I guess that's why I like her, she's so sensible. . . ."

An enormous Cadillac, the back seat filled with luggage, stopped a few feet from my outstretched thumb. A heavy, coarse-featured woman was the lone occupant. "I thought you were one of the profession," she remarked in a husky voice. "What profession?" I asked innocently. "The show business, the circus. But I see you don't talk our lingo. I'll make room for you in the front seat and you can ride as far as I go. I always like to have a man around, not that they're any good but they make you feel safer." She chattered on. "I work for a circus. My husband's a clown and I work a concession. The show's playing Paducah and I'm taking this chance to visit my old Kentucky home and scout around a bit. I saw in Billboard of an opening in an outfit that's playing Hopkinsville this week. We've been doing hick towns in Illinois and business is rotten. We got the crowds but they won't spend. Some look at the freaks but they steer clear of the big tent. No money, I guess. We heard that business is good in Tennessee and we'll go down there if they lift the infantile paralysis quarantine. . . . My man picked up this Cadillac for a bargain, but god, it's expensive to run. He's going to use it as a taxi this winter. . . ."

Much to my astonishment a large furniture van stopped. "I'm going as far as Lexington," the driver cried. I got in and the driver continued. "I work out of Louisville. I'm a contract driver and can haul for only one company. The furniture man that I'm hauling for keeps me busy. He tells me he's sold more during the last year than in any since he started business 25 years ago. Most of the stuff goes to eastern Tennessee and Kentucky. The governments doing a lot down there and the people are buyin' furniture. . . . I'd make good time if it wasn't for the cops. They're a fright. They boss us around and we have to take it. Yesterday in Indiana I saw 'em arrest a guy and they made him turn around on a narrow pavement. He blocked traffic for twenty minutes and when I kicked they tried to arrest me. They tested my truck and made me show all my papers but couldn't get anything on me. . . ."

The sun beat down unmercifully. One hour, two hours, passed. Traffic was light. Thoughts of taking a freight took form in my mind. But finally a car responded to my agile thumb. The driver was thin and shrewd. "I promised my wife I wouldn't pick anybody up but you look all right. It's lonesome riding alone."

"How far you going," I asked.

"To Grafton, West Virginia, but not all today."

"This was good news as we were in the middle of Kentucky. His story: 'I'm a carpenter. I'm working on a PWA project, the Tygart river dam. . . . No, there's no union or any other organization there. Most of the men are satisfied, and if they're not they don't last long on the job. The government has men planted all around to weed out the reds. A hundred or more men are fire each week. . . . There's not many niggers on the job. I wouldn't work with one. If there's anything I hate it's a nigger. They're all right if they keep in their place but

Sellout Fixed For N.Y. WPA Relief Strike

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ernment officials in Washington, D. C.

His friendship for General Johnson has not been affected one whit by the present serious situation in which Johnson, with the entire government apparatus behind him, has undertaken to smash union conditions and union wage scales on PWA and WPA projects. Johnson's success (read: U. S. government) in this campaign cannot fail to undermine organized labor standards in the building industry and all classes of private employment. Despite the serious situation Meany, representing labor, finds it possible to utter pleasing words about his "good friend," Gen. Hugh S. Johnson.

On Wednesday, Aug. 28, the PWA strike committee met with Gen. Johnson at his offices in the Port Authority Building. According to Harry Van Arsdale Jr. Business Manager of Electrical Workers Local 3, one of the "major" demands by organized labor is reclassification of all building mechanics. Van Arsdale reported to a meeting of striking electrical workers that Johnson is prepared to accede to this "demand."

In reality reclassification of mechanics can only mean one thing: members of A. F. of L. building trades unions are to be reclassified as "mechanics" while non-union skilled workers are to emerge from this jugglery as "unskilled laborers" with a monthly wage rate of \$55. Thus while the unions involved refuse to organize the non-unionized, the officials of these unions are prepared to monopolize all forms of government construction, city, state and federal, against the non-union building trades workers. These workers, because of their unorganized position, are at present unable to obtain consideration from A. F. of L. officials for united action against the anti-union activities of the government and its spokesmen in New York.

Unorganized PWA building trades workers, who apply for membership in the unions of their respective crafts, are informed that they "cannot join" but that "protection" will be given those on strike. George Meany, Pres. of the State Federation of Labor and Joseph P. Ryan, Pres. of the Central Trades and Labor Council, are both members of Johnson's strikebreaking Labor Advisory Board. While it is generally known that this board, over the signatures of Gen. Johnson, informed a group of technical workers employed by the Park Department that they would be discharged if they demonstrated against Gen. Johnson, it is also known that Ryan and Meany, "representatives of organized labor," themselves members of the above-mentioned board, did not utter one word against the strikebreaking action of the board. The strike committee will continue in conference with Gen. Johnson and Mayor LaGuardia; but the strike is "in the bag"—betrayed by the Ryans and the Meany for the dubious honor of a seat on strikebreaker Johnson's Labor Advisory Board.

The immediate task confronting the building project workers—A. F. of L. and unorganized—is the creation of a coordinated body of city-wide project workers' organizations with militant leadership. Only in this manner will union standards be maintained and unity between A. F. of L. and unorganized workers established.

nowadays they're taking all the jobs away from white folks. . . . I just took my wife and daughter to her folks. My girl's a smart one, only seventeen and she'll graduate from high school next year. She's going to be a school teacher. . . . This is the first time I've seen my wife's folks in eight years. I tend to my business and let them tend to theirs. . . . My boss is good to me and I do a lot of extra things for him. He promised to get me a job on another project when this one's through. I just work hard and manage to get by. . . ."

"I've read many of Trotsky's works and am inclined to sympathize with his viewpoint." I was astonished by this statement from Mr. X who picked me up in Arkansas. The trouble with you radicals is that you're not realistic. Huey Long is stealing your thunder. Why don't you take a few lessons from Huey and you'll soon bring about the revolution."

Mr. X has invented a machine that will revolutionize a certain industry. It will do the work of fifty to seventy-five men. (The confidential character of his statements prevent me from being more explicit.) The machine is now on the market but the company that is manufacturing it plans to set aside a large proportion of the profits for the rehabilitation of the men thrown out of work. Perhaps it would be more sensible to use the profits to aid in overthrowing the profit-system and to install a system where labor saving devices would be a blessing rather than a curse. . . ."

Calif. Vigilantes Terrorize Agricultural Laborers

Tar and Feather Union Organizers in Desperate
Attempt to Stem Unionization;
But Crops Rot in Field

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used against Nitzburg and others. No one else but the police had the bombs nor the guns to fire them.

Police Cooperation

Santa Rosa is not a large town and three hundred men could not organize themselves without police knowledge and connivance. It is definitely charged and proven that public officials, police officials and prominent "honored" citizens were active in the raiding.

U. S. Attorney General Webb, who had given sanction to the vigilantes, by refusing to act in earlier cases in Santa Rosa, had the following statement to make in reply to a demand of the Civil Liberties Union for investigation and action: "There is nothing to investigate."

Let some strikers say "scab" to some strikebreaker and Mr. Webb will be sure to call out all the forces at his disposal to restore "law and order," meanwhile beating and arresting workers by scores. This attack upon the lives of five workers evokes nothing out of him but the implicit support of the vigilantes. Knowing the character of the capitalist state machinery, this need cause us little surprise, no matter how discomfited the San Francisco News, a liberal paper, may be by the declaration of Webb.

The San Francisco News in its timid protest against the Vigilantes has the following to say:

"We have every sympathy for growers who see their entire year's work menaced by a few agitators."

How about some sympathy for the underpaid workers, with their substandard existence wages! The position of the News is summed up in the statement:

"Could the mob take a better way to arouse sympathy for its victims and to weaken any legitimate case there may be against them?"

The victims' sole crime was that they took a position for the organization of the field workers. To the capitalist class this is a heinous crime. And the News' position is that the vigilante methods do not work in suppressing this crime—these methods merely arouse sympathy for the victims. The News prefers the more regular channels of suppression as offering a more efficient instrument of oppression.

To the workers of the state, there is but little to choose between the News' method of "sympathizing with the growers and the vigilante methods."

Made-in-California

Hearst-inspired vigilantes which is sweeping the state is a Made-in-California variety of fascism. The terror practiced by the small growers, storekeepers, petty officials and hoodlum elements, in the interests

Guffey Bill is Blow to Miners

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including an excise tax of 15 per cent of the sales price of all coal marketed with a return of 90 per cent of this tax to all operators accepting the code. It sets up a national bituminous coal commission appointed by the President and provides for the organization of twenty-three district boards of coal producers with power to fix prices for marketing of coal, based on a "fair profit." In order to accomplish what is called "sustain the stabilization of wages, working conditions, and maximum hours of labor."

This part of the Bill, it should be noted, puts all the power of regulation in the hands of the operators under governmental supervision. There should thus be little wonder of the fact that the large coal operators backed the Bill to the limit. The provisions mentioned can serve them well. Not only can the large operators corner the market by the price fixing devices and squeeze out the smaller operators by closing down their mines as unprofitable and throw many miners out of work; but these provisions can serve also for the large operators to completely dictate and dominate conditions of labor, wages and hours.

A second aspect of the Guffey Bill refers more specifically to labor relations. It re-enacts the provisions of Section 7a of the NRA. But an amendment attached to the bill before its passage makes clear that the rights of collective bargaining applies not merely to the miners union but to any group of miners. In other words the company union has exactly the same legal status. Finally, a coal labor board, appointed by the President, is to be set up to adjudicate all labor disputes and to have the power to hold elections to decide who shall represent the miners.

Indeed, what we have here is a repetition of the NRA, but in worse form. The Guffey Bill does not fix maximum hours or minimum wages

of big business, will have to be met determinedly, or the cause of labor will be doomed. Vigilantism has become a common occurrence: Jackson, Pixley, San Francisco, Richmond, Imperial Valley, Santa Rosa and other places have been scenes of raids by vigilantes against labor unions. The only way the workers can defeat the vigilantes is not to meet it with means of anguish and appeals for sympathy, but by having groups of workers ready and willing to fight for labor by all means—matching weapon for weapon with the vigilantes.

Contrary to the hopes of the master class the jailing of eight workers, at Sacramento, a few months ago has not stifled the labor movement. It continues. Struggles are developing in agriculture, mining, industry and on the waterfront. We have recounted in brief the situation in Santa Rosa. Word comes that the Mexican Agricultural Workers Union of Los Angeles and surrounding counties is preparing to go out on strike. The Jackson miners are still holding out. On the waterfront the probabilities are that there will be a struggle with the expiration of the contract, on September 30. The river bargemen are on strike. Five locals of agricultural workers have been chartered in one county by the Bakersfield Central Labor Council.

The capitalist class places a lot of hope in the vigilantes as a weapon against the workers.

P. S. The terroristic action of the vigilantes has resulted in creating a labor shortage in Sonoma County which may mean that the crops will rot unharvested. This was the announcement of J. A. Steller, state director of national re-employment. Mr. Steller said 1,500 men are needed for work at once in the harvest around Santa Rosa, and emphasized the point that only men active in fomenting labor trouble and strike movements are "in disfavor" there.

Behind all the obscene exhibition of flagging and frenzy stands the economic interests of the growers. The motive behind this 100 per centism is cold profit. Patriotism is the refuge of all anti-labor forces.

STOCKTON, Cal., Aug. 23.—After deliberating less than an hour and a half, a jury in this city found A. Grey not guilty and released him. During the warehousemen's strike in April, Grey had shot down in cold blood Ray Morency, vice-president of the union, who was on the picket line at the time of his death and had attempted to dissuade Grey from carrying "hot cargo" in his truck.

Class justice: Santa Rosa and Stockton.

since that became the particular NRA feature which was declared unconstitutional by the U. S. Supreme Court. Many predictions have already been made that the Guffey Bill will suffer the same fate. Be that as it may, what is important to remember is the fact that it is how a force functioning essentially as a means of frustrating any direct action by the coal miners. John L. Lewis has now the pretext needed to cancel the projected strike for the six-hour day and the six-dollar a day scale altogether and submit all such questions to the coal labor board. No doubt this will be the course he will pursue. And before this board where these questions may be treated exactly as were the demands of the automobile workers, the steel workers and the many others who have had experiences with established labor boards. The result of their experiences were a strengthening of the company unions and a corresponding set-back to their own organizations.

In the passage of the Guffey Bill is thus revealed once more the combination of the bosses, the government and the top labor union bureaucrats against the rank and file workers. This has become typical of the Roosevelt policy. Ostensibly it sets out to establish harmony between capital and labor. In reality it is an attempt to harness the trade union movement in a new system of class collaboration supervised by the government. The top union officials, and this is particularly characteristic of the John L. Lewis regime, fear strike action by the workers above all and are prepared to go to any length to frustrate it, including an outright sell-out. They gladly accept this refined system of collaboration with the bosses and become so much more directly their agents in labor's ranks. This lesson the actual operation of the Coal Act will once more make clear to the workers, and with redoubled force.

PAUL LUTTINGER, M.D.
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1-2 and 6-8 Except Sundays
and Holidays

A Foreunner of the Revolution

By A. J. MUSTE

On a mountain side near Old Fort, N. C. hundreds of men and women gathered last Sunday for the funeral of Larry Hogan, Workers Party member and Southern strike leader. The mountain folks from whom he had sprung, farmers, unemployed, hosiery workers, textile workers whom he had organized and with whom he had fought on a hundred picket lines, union officials, composed that crowd.

Editorials in the capitalist press of North Carolina commented on his death which was the result of an automobile accident, pointing to him as an arch enemy of the employing interests, yet paying grudging praise to his courage, skill and power over the masses. Colorful, dynamic, filled with a passion for social change, were the expressions they used about him.

Less than seven years ago Larry Hogan, a young married man of 24 who had come down out of the hills to work in a cotton mill, was not to be distinguished from tens of thousands of Southern textile workers. When, however, a \$11.00 wage for a 70 hour week, plus a merciless speed-up, finally forced the workers of the Marlon Mfg. Company to revolt, Larry was one of the leaders of the union and emerged from the long strike in which six men were killed by drunken deputies on a picket line as an outstanding figure.

Learning from Life

Larry learned many things during that strike. At its beginning the quartette of which he was the leader was singing "We are building Jacob's ladder, soldiers of the cross." Before many days had passed the words were changed to read: "We are building a strong union, workers of the mill." He had learned, in other words, to use the idealism which had been bred in him in the only realistic way possible under modern conditions, namely, for organizing the workers to cope with the oppression and misery to which they were subjected.

He learned the basic fact of the class struggle in modern society and from that time on read men and events in the light of that Marxist truth. He learned, furthermore, that the struggle was not a superficial one but must end with the destruction of the prevailing economic system. He had become a revolutionist. He also learned that within the labor movement itself there are the fighters and the class collaborationists and decided that his place was with the former.

At the close of the strike he could have eased into a secure position as a trade union organizer if he had been willing to trail along with the machine. He felt instead the need of study in order to discover the intellectual justification for the convictions he had reached in the struggle and to equip himself for translating his ideals into reality. Thus he became a student at Brookwood Labor College which had shortly before been placed under the ban of the A. F. of L.

His course at Brookwood was interrupted by an educational period on the chain gang in North Carolina, the state having found "sufficient evidence" in his strike activities to warrant a sentence, though it had not been able to discover "evidence" on which to convict the deputy sheriffs who had killed six strikers.

Plugging Along

Following the completion of his work at Brookwood, Larry went back to North Carolina. It was a period of dullness and slump in the labor movement. He plugged away nevertheless organizing farmers, unemployed, textile workers, building small, secret groups, picking out individuals and patiently teaching them the meaning of the class struggle, helping Pioneer Youth to work with groups of mill and mountain children, etc.

Beginning with the general strike in High Point three years ago a change occurred. In one town after another the workers were ready for revolt and wanted instruction and leadership. In 1933 the Hosiery Workers Union launched large-scale organizing campaigns in the South. Larry was a member of the staff and called upon incessantly for strike organization activity. Characteristically, he was on the way from High Point to Durham for a strike meeting when his car was crowded off the road and the accident which in a few days brought on his death occurred. Characteristically also, during this summer he had backed up his father and other progressive natives around Old Fort in having Negro as well as white children at Pioneer Youth camp in spite of the suspicion and opposition of many of the neighbors. He had plans for putting up in the mountain retreat where he was building his own little house, a couple more buildings to house a training school for organizers. "Pick out the promising young fellows and girls," said Larry, "who emerge in a strike, take them to Old Fort for a month and teach them something of what it is all about, send them back into practical activity, bring them back again for further instruction after six months or a year; that is the way we will

Crumbs for America's Starving Children

Millions for "Defense"

By G. R.

While the bosses and their government appropriate hundreds of millions of dollars to protect their interests at home and abroad they hand out a few miserable crumbs to the workers. Their motto seems to be: Millions for "defense" but little or nothing for the starving children of the American working class.

Almost every day newspapers all over the country carry such news items as the following:

"About 3,000,000 children in the rural districts of the United States have been deprived of schooling during the whole or part of the school term of 1933-1935 because of insufficient school funds."

"In making public these figures recently the United States Office of Education stated that over 37,000 rural schools were unable to operate the full school term because of lack of funds. In 47 rural districts funds this year were insufficient to pay teachers salaries for even one month. In some of the districts schools remained open only because teachers served in a missionary capacity."

The appropriation for 1936 for the Office of Education was \$251,780 while the appropriation for forage only for army horses is \$602,317.

Or maybe we will run across a headline like the following:

"8,000,000 Children Under 16 On Federal Relief Rollo."

"The result," says Katherine Lenroot, chief of the Children's Bureau, "is seen in increased sickness and death rates in families with curtailed incomes, in malnutrition among children, in curtailed educational facilities, closing of schools and restricted budgets for health services."

Safe for Capitalism
Meanwhile big-hearted "Uncle Sam" grants the army the tidy little sum of \$341,348,261.

While millions of children are growing up in illiteracy in the "cultured" U.S.A., while schools are closed down and teachers go without pay, while the infant mortality rate mounts higher and higher, more than a third of a billion dollars goes to make the United States safe for capitalism, for the defense

of American bankers and imperialists in the next (and imminent) international murder match.

Estimated appropriations for the year of 1936 for what the bosses call "social security" and for basic care are as follows:

Children's Bureau, \$403,380—
Caretakers for Army horses, \$1,830,900.

Old age pensions, \$50,000,000—
Sea Coast Defense \$58,645,518.

Orphans, \$24,750,000 — National Guard, \$30,812,798.

Employment Service, \$4,000,000—
Aircraft Maintenance, \$4,896,764.

Women's Bureau, \$153,580—C.M. T.C., \$1,000,000.

Unemployment Insurance, \$4,900,000—Army aircraft, \$30,710,874.

Mother and child health, \$4,000,000—Army Air Corps, \$28,393,400.

Crippled children, \$3,000,000 — Army planes, \$22,183,000.

Child welfare, \$1,500,000—R.O.T. C., \$3,328,244.

Building a War Machine

Study the following table and learn how a "peace loving" country builds one of the most powerful war machines in the world:

Navy Dept. approp. . . . \$457,805,251

Navy Dept. PWA fund. . . 118,326,982

Additional PWA fund

authorized for Navy. . . 38,000,000

Total for Navy. 614,132,243

War Dept. approp. 341,348,261

War Dept. PWA fund. . . 3,839,243

Total for Army. 344,987,404

Grand Total \$957,119,647

This will be \$7,627,725 per day for war but the bosses propose to spend on the program of "social security" the sum of \$98,400,000 for the whole year. Nearly \$300,000 a day for "preparedness" and almost \$6,000,000 a day for the past wars. More than \$8,000,000 a day is ground out of the bodies of the workers for the benefit of capitalist bankers and munition manufacturers.

Nor is this all. This huge armed force will be used also against the "enemy" at home—the disillusioned workers who will seek to make the demagogic promises of Roosevelt for "security" something of a reality.

Against wars for American imperialism! Conversion of all war funds to the unemployed!

The Manager's Corner

The Fall season is now before us and we should have reason to expect that it will bring about a great spurt in activities for the launching of the eight-page weekly. The summer months are always more difficult and still we did not do so badly as might have been the case. Already this week we can report a slight increase in total contributions over the preceding week. But, of course, it is not nearly enough. We still have a long way to go to obtain the total sum necessary. \$2,000 is the amount.

The comprehensive plans outlined by the New York party district organization, which began to take form at its recent convention, are now on the way to execution. But, concrete results are still very small. The most active comrades in the lead of sustaining and building the party press have formed a special press and literature committee. It is beginning to mobilize the membership for an extensive scale of distribution to be followed up by canvassing for subscriptions, increase of bundle sales and in general to push the campaign forward.

In view of this the standing of the New York district branches will bear special watching. This week the record of total contributions made compared with their quotas is as follows:

Branch	Contribution	Quota
Harlem branch	\$57.38	\$ 96.00
West Side branch	47.90	105.00
Center branch	39.75	130.00
Flatbush branch	24.00	30.00
Bronx branch	22.00	150.00
Newark branch	18.50	54.00
Boro Park branch	15.00	48.00
East Side branch	9.75	90.00
Astoria branch	9.30	00.00
Brownsville branch	.50	63.00
Paterson branch	2.00	15.00

From the other branches in the country, that is those that have so far participated in the campaign, we can record the following amounts received: The Boston branch still holds the lead over all other progressive natives around Old Fort in having Negro as well as white children at Pioneer Youth camp in spite of the suspicion and opposition of many of the neighbors. He had plans for putting up in the mountain retreat where he was building his own little house, a couple more buildings to house a training school for organizers. "Pick out the promising young fellows and girls," said Larry, "who emerge in a strike, take them to Old Fort for a month and teach them something of what it is all about, send them back into practical activity, bring them back again for further instruction after six months or a year; that is the way we will

develop a leadership for the revolutionary movement in the South."

These words are written not to praise Larry Hogan as an individual, but because he and his experience are typical of hundreds, thousands, in the South and in other sections of the country who can be recruited into the revolutionary army and because it is important that the Workers Party should realize both the assets which it possesses in these American militants and its responsibility for finding and developing them. With such as these a really "new" South, new America, new world will be won—the workers' world.

branches, although now with a diminishing margin. Its total contribution is \$59.50. The Philadelphia Kensington branch has contributed \$34.78, the Minneapolis branch \$33.50, the Chicago branches (three branches) \$30.25, the Los Angeles branch \$10.00, the Detroit branch \$8.00, the Youngstown, Kansas City and Gulfport, Miss. branches each \$6.00, the New Haven branch \$4.50, the Pittsburgh and St. Louis branches \$4.00 each and the Davenport, Iowa branch \$1.50.

But what about all the other branches from which we have not as yet heard at all? There are a good many of them, and some of them are large branches. We have not yet heard from Allentown, Pa.; Akron, Frisco and Oakland, Cal.; Cleveland, Columbus, Buffalo, Toledo, Salt Lake City, Charleston, Va.; New Castle, Pa.; Northampton, Pa.; Dickson City, Pa.; Mt. Carmel, Pa.; Piquette, Mont.; Springfield, Ill.; Utica, N.Y.; Washington, D.C. and soon we may also expect to hear from our newly organized branches in Fargo, N. Dak., Austin, Minn., and Albert Lea, Minn.

Two active sub-getters are evidently heading for the special prizes offered for advance subscriptions turned in for the eight-page weekly. Leon Goodman of Philadelphia has sent in to date such subscriptions to the amount of \$14.00, and Paul Graves of Detroit has sent in \$8.00. The prizes offered are for a total of 10 years subs (\$2.00 each) or twenty six month subs (\$1.00 each) turned in by one individual: "History of the Russian Revolution," by Leon Trotsky, in three bound volumes. For a total of five yearly subscriptions or 10 of six months a bound copy of the "Correspondence of Marx and Engels."

During the past week we can record the following amounts received in the campaign:

Contributions	
Center branch, N.Y.C.	\$2.00
Sympathizer, St. Paul	1.00
East Side branch, N.Y.C.	1.75
Flatbush branch, N.Y.C.	1.00
Astoria branch, N.Y.C.	2.00
West Side branch, N.Y.C.	7.90
Harlem branch, N.Y.C.	1.00

Total \$16.65

Advance Subscriptions

L. Goodman, Philadelphia 5.00

Must One Live?

Ed. Note: The following is written by Erich Wollenberg, one of the outstanding revolutionists in the German labor movement. A soldier during the war, he became in turn the military director for the German Communist Party in charge of all military preparations for the abortive 1923 insurrection, the editor of the *Rote Fahne* and other leading C.P. dailies. Prior to the triumph of Hitler he was exiled to Moscow for his stinging criticism of the fatal course of Stalinism. He is now in exile a member of the International Communist League. It is translated from "De Internationalist" (April 1935), theoretical organ of our brother Dutch party, the R.S.A.P. by comrade B. Roede.

By ERICH WOLLENBERG

1915. Before Dunaburg.

Night. We lie in a trench 200 metres above our main position. On the right, scarcely 10 metres separate us from the Russians, on the left about 40. Through the unpardonable stupidity of our battalion commander, we are left, just 15 of us, to "defend" some meaningless piece of ground. Of a sudden we hear moaning "Comrades—help me—water—help." About 5 metres in front of us there lies a stray German soldier. Help is impossible. The Russians keep up an incessant firing. Two of our comrades have already been shot in the head. A lasso is made out of leather straps—it is thrown to him—we pull. The wounded comrade howls like a beast in pain, and lets the lasso go. A soldier ventures over the breastworks and drops dying in the trench. "Mother . . ." A second ventures anew, and so crawls to his death. Upon this the command is given, "No needless sacrifices!" But again—"Comrades . . . help . . ." A third soldier defies discipline, and disobeys the harsh command. With a bullet in the chest he tumbles back into the trench.

What drives these people to their death? Do they attach no significance to the principle that "one must live"? Does not that principle properly apply to them too? On a false front they stand, these soldiers. They fight on the front of foul and blood-soaked German imperialism. But they die for a glorious cause; these great lovers of humanity are fanatics in the cause of solidarity.

They risk their lives because they cannot endure that even an unknown comrade die without help.

March 1918. On the Somme.

Ten paces in front of the English lines, there lies a German soldier. His chest, shot through with English bullets, his right leg riddled by German bullets, and in his left thigh there protrudes a piece of German shrapnel. He still lives despite his terrible suffering. He moans and cries piteously "Mother! Water! Mother!" A burly English soldier crawls towards him. But the German wants to live and cries out "No, no, no, no, . . ." He tries to crawl away. He does not want to be shot, he does not want a knife thrust in his heart. The English Tommy lies next to him. Swabs and dresses his bleeding chest, and bandages his leg. He thrusts his water bottle towards him, but the German is afraid: "Poison?" The Englishman smiles, and raises his head to take a swallow. A German bullet pierces his brain. The smiling-distorted visage of the dead man stares out upon the sorely wounded

German, who now greedily gulps the refreshing drink.

What drove this person to his death? Why did not the principle that "One must live" apply to him? He stood on a false front, this English soldier. He fought on the front of foul and blood-soaked British imperialism. But he was a lover of human-kind—a fanatic in the cause of solidarity, and he died for that glorious cause: he risked his life in order to assuage the suffering of a sorely wounded fellowman—an "enemy" who fought on the other side of the line.

July 1934. Oranienburg concentration camp.

Erich Mulsam, the revolutionary writer and fighter, the great lover of humankind, the great fanatic in the cause of solidarity, is confronted by an S. S. who says: "If you do not hang within two days we shall lend a hand."

The comrades heard and understood what that meant. Erich promises solemnly "never to afford satisfaction to the fascist beasts," not to take his own life. He divides among his comrades his few belongings. They thank him, and press his hand, knowing only too well how soon that hand will be forever cold; their heads become more deeply bowed, their eyes stare more vacantly toward the ground. Not a single comrade throws his head up. Nor do the eyes of a single one take on a look filled with unwavering determination. Not a single comrade says, "Erich we won't let them murder you without resistance. We will not tolerate in silence your being taken from our midst like a beast that is to be led to the slaughter. Erich, that principle that 'one must live' does not apply to us. We are not worms that crawl on the earth and that cannot rid themselves of life. Erich, we will mutiny!"

Mulsam, the great fanatic, the believer in the staunchness, the fighting spirit, the insurgent spirit of man, remains silent and waits. He is silent when the executioner comes and calls him away. Sadly he looks toward his comrades who cast parting glances at him through eyes full of anguish and sorrow. But Mulsam seeks not grief, not sorrow nor desperation—what he seeks is pride; he seeks a fighting spirit, he seeks the spirit of revolt. He seeks among his comrades a lover of humankind, a fanatic for the cause of solidarity—but a single one—and he finds him not. That is the greatest tragedy in the terrible end of Erich Mulsam. Not one among his comrades rises up, not one revolts against the murder, not one leaves the "safe" trenches,

of putting-up-with-everything. Why is not Mulsam retrieved by his comrades? Why do not the prisoners create an uproar? Why do they not form a living wall around him, that neither club, butt-end nor revolver shot can break down? Why do they not fasten themselves about him, and so shield him, till numbed by death they are torn from off his body? Why does not Oranienburg revolt?

They fight on a correct front, these anti-fascist prisoners in Oranienburg. They wage the only righteous war, the revolutionary fight for liberation from the yoke of capital, imperialism and fascism. But no one risks his life for the glorious cause of solidarity. No one attempts to save his comrade from death.

"Navigare Necesse est, vivere non." "To go to sea is necessary, to live not." Whole generations of sailors—from great-grandfathers, grandfathers to grandsons and great-grandsons—rest, faithful to that proud principle, in their watery graves somewhere on the bottom of the sea.

Leonidas and his men, saved the culture of Greece by blocking the pass of Thermopylae with a living wall, which the Persians had to hew stone by stone, had to conquer and kill, man by man.

The Jacobins of the great French revolution marched, under the banner of "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity," singing to their death.

The revolutionary history of Russia—from the Decembrists down through the Narodniki and terrorists to the Bolsheviks—has, more emphatically than ever, revealed anew the old truth, that one idea, one nation, one class can hardly live and conquer unless the bearers of the idea, unless the vanguard of the class are great believers, are fanatics, who not only know how to give battle, but are ready to fight though they know it may mean death.

The German working class, like no other in the world, has shown in a thousand street battles: 1918, 1919, 1921, 1923, 1929, that her best representatives, fanatics in the struggles for freedom, know how to fight, and how to make sacrifices.

Is the lack of revolutionary solidarity exhibited in the murder of Mulsam, an isolated case? Unfortunately no. Germany is the only terror-infested country where, in its concentration camps and S.A.-barracks no mutiny has yet occurred in spite of all the terror, torture and murder. Perhaps—one may object—the storm of indignation and protest might not have been able to save the life of Mulsam. Perhaps, on the whole, is not the resistance of prisoners entirely useless? Here there is no evidence to support this contention. One thing is certain: putting-up-with-everything distorts the character of the revolutionary, breaks his backbone, wastes the living spring of revolution, and because of that seems all ways to be "useless." Hitler fascism terrorizes, tortures and degrades the German people because they, the people, do not revolt; and because of their patience, their humility, of their submissiveness, the raging fascism continues. Everywhere and always, it seems that those who would live and conquer must be prepared to risk their lives.

until Sept. 10, thereby keeping them from paying initiation fees and dues, one realizes how strong the boss is. The boss has thirty days in which to defeat the union. The union will be able to sign up people and collect the necessary money to make them real union members only from Sept. 10 to Sept. 22. It was on this sort of agreement that the strike was settled.

Effective Strike
At the time of the settlement, the strike was still on the upswing. The spirit was high and getting better. The picket lines were strong. Nobody was working in the shop. The strikers and their families were being fed. Hardly any trucks had gotten through Berny Landau's flying squads. That very day a truck had been stopped from picking up a load, notwithstanding the fact that the riot squad pulled a gun on Berny and told him not to molest the driver. The next day a strike bulletin was to appear, under Landau's editorship. The boss was begging for negotiations and had already proposed the above compromise agreement. Everything pointed toward a successful strike. But on Wednesday evening the International sent down Jack Sanford, general organizer in charge of the candy industry.

He came to the strike committee meeting that night and immediately demanded the exclusion of Landau on the technical charge that the International did not permit "outsiders" to attend strike committee meetings. Landau pointed out that he really wasn't an "outsider" since he and Mike Pretula had organized the spontaneous walkout into a well-functioning strike; and that he had been elected to the strike committee by the unanimous vote of the strikers. The bureaucrat remained adamant. The strike committee was bluffed into according to his demand, and later to the settlement. Francis Heisler, who, as attorney for the Non-Partisan Labor Defense, had been invited to work with the

Skeletons Out of the Comintern Closet

'Pacifist' and 'Warlike' Nations

By HENRY THURMAN

Communist International, No. 18, September 15, 1933, contains a significant article entitled "How The Labour Lieutenants of The Bourgeoisie 'Fight' Against Fascism." In the light of recent events, the following paragraphs from page 593 burn with meaning:

"Just as Carl Legien in August, 1914, so Leon Jouhaux now (still before the war) openly seeks to utilize the machinery of the Amsterdam International in the interests of one imperialist grouping against another, contrasting the 'pacifist' nations to 'belligerent' nations, the 'lands of democracy' to the 'land of dictatorship'."

"The Belgian Social Fascist, Auguste Devine, in the Central Organ of the Belgian Labour Party, 'Peuple,' explained the meaning of the war discussion of the Amsterdam trade union bureaucracy sufficiently clear:

"One hears young people saying now: should a new war break out, we will not fight any more; we will reply by a civil war."

"In all cases? we ask. Think of it. Tomorrow the National Socialist government may start a new war. . . . Supposing the German people . . . do not revolt against their rulers and the fascist bands appear on our borders ready . . . to repeat the murders and devastation of 1914. . . . Will you let them do this?"

"What! you declare yourselves ready to die in the fight against the fascists here, while on the day that you are faced with the German fascists you will throw away your

arms and refuse to defend our women, our children and socialism? "No one will believe you. You are fooling yourselves. Our young socialists are no more cowardly than were their fathers . . . and like them they have no intention of betraying the cause of labour."

"In this way does the trade union bureaucracy use the bellicose aggression of German fascism to mobilize the masses in their capitalist countries for the best preparation of their national bourgeois for war. Under the disguise of a struggle against fascism, by which is meant foreign fascism only, the conditions necessary for a 'civil peace' are created even before the proclamation of war. The enemy outside one's house may be sometimes more dangerous to the working class than the enemy within one's own house; is the way the 'Socialist Herald,' organ of the Menshevik white emigres, sums up the situation." (Communist International, No. 18.)

The Socialist Herald is the same rag of Dan and his Menshevik colleagues that supported the Menshevik line of Stalin in the Chinese Revolution (1927). Now Thorez, who boo-hoos for the protection of French culture, womanhood, socialism, and everything else from the fascist bands of Germany, finds himself lined up all over again with his master's old advisers.

Just as capitalists ought never to put their love for a woman into writing, so socialists who want to venture into the bypaths of opportunism should write their principles in vanishing ink.

Green Dictates to Auto Union

(Continued from Page 1)

arrangement carries, the victory won by the progressives will prove to have been a pyrrhic one. The progressives unfortunately have no man of their own, dynamic and experienced enough to win the approval of all the progressive delegations. They have moreover come to the convention with no slate prepared, thus making it easy for the reactionary machine to divide their ranks on the question of delegates.

What will perhaps prove to be of even greater importance than the election of candidates will be the question of jurisdiction, which it is expected, will come up tomorrow. The machine has not dared as yet to put the question on the floor. They have been "cooling off" the delegates today by having such eminent "trade unionists" as Charles Ogburn, Prof. Selig Perlman, etc., etc. address them. The progressives are not being diverted, however. They are pledged to fight for an International with jurisdiction over all men and women employed in or around automobile or automobile parts plants and are preparing to fight for full jurisdictional rights on the floor of the convention.

Boycott of Imperialist Italy Must Begin Now

(Continued from Page 1)

sincere friend of the Soviet Union? So Stalin has stated. The imperialist spiders are waiting, aided and abetted by Stalin and Litvinoff who to this day have not uttered so much as a word either of warning to Italy or encouragement to Ethiopia.

But it is necessary to speak out. This is not going to be a war against Fascism. Rather it will be a war against imperialism. And as such the defense of Ethiopia, its people and independence is the elementary duty of the international working class. What is involved at the present moment is not an evaluation of the merits or demerits of Haile Salassie and his regime; what is important is that Ethiopia is a weak and backward nation which has a right in having its national independence safeguarded. That being the case everything possible must be done to see that Mussolini is defeated in his adventure.

A defeat for Italy would be of tremendous value in undermining the hold of reaction on the masses of Italy. A victory for Ethiopia would be a clarion call to all the oppressed natives and colonials in

Plot Against Mpls. Local 574

(Continued from Page 1)

ment stares Latimer in the face, even as it did Bainbridge. There is one salvation: crush 574. Needless to say, the Citizens Alliance jumps at the chance to pull the irksome thorn of 574 from its side. Jubilant, it notes the actions of the labor fakers and mayor "with a keen sense of gratification, encouragement and hopefulness . . ." and "takes this opportunity of offering the entire facilities of our organization in cooperating. . . ."

The entire plan is carried through under the lie of "industrial peace." The employers are to take care of the "incurables" in their own ranks and the unions are to do likewise. The open-shop, wage-slashing Citizens Alliance has already learned the new tune. They boast: "This (being fair to labor) is, and has been one of the main functions of our organization." And the labor leaders give them a helping hand by pointing out "that if the employers would make an effort (!) to require the owners of industry to pay living wages these disturbances would largely disappear." How simple it is to make an "effort" and fail!

To put over the offensive against the wage standards of labor they must make it palatable, by calling it "industrial peace" and they must make it possible by beginning a drive against the spearhead of resistance, Local 574.

The opening gun in the campaign against the Drivers Local was to have been a "test case" regarding a dispute between 574 and the Glenwood-Inglewood company. And here the unholy alliance suffered its first defeat for the bosses of this company signed up with 574, granting all its demands. The brass check press tries to save face by saying that the agreement was made with "employees" although in the very next sentence they are forced to mention that Farrell Dobbs, Secretary-Treas. of 574 was one of the negotiators.

When Tobin accepted the blessings of the Citizens Alliance last year, he thought that 574 was finished. But they came out of the strike stronger and more influential than ever. So he revoked their charter. But to no avail. 574 emerged from this struggle with more members and more support. Even the Central Labor Union was forced to endorse its case against Tobin. Now Tobin's counterparts in Minnesota, perhaps at his instigation, are taking the same rocky road.

They are bound to failure. For 574 does not stand alone. Behind them are thousands of Minneapolis working men, in and out of the unions, who will rally to their support. And in this struggle they will learn who the real "racketeers" are.

Africa to rid themselves of the yoke of foreign imperialism. Workers in industry supplying materials for Italy must be brought into the struggle on the side of Ethiopia. The methods of strike, sabotage and boycott must be resorted to in an effort to cripple Mussolini's war machine.

Let the workers of all countries understand that a blow at Italian imperialism is a blow to reaction at home!

Spartan Comrades Ask Assistance for Activity

Comrade Gould's enforced leave strikes the organization a blow at a crucial moment. He had just begun to straighten out our affairs which had suffered from his absence on the tour, other comrades' summer leaves, and the summer slump generally. Above all, he was taking steps to meet our most pressing financial obligations by systematic canvassing of our sympathizers here in New York City and an intensive campaign of letter writing.

We therefore appeal to all readers to help us meet the emergency created by Gould's illness.

Send contributions to Jane Ogden, acting national secretary, 55 E. 11th St., New York City.

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Question Box

By A. WEAVER

M. D. BROOKLYN—
Question: Why, if the capitalists benefit by inflation, was there such resistance on the part of the French capitalists to a reduction of the gold content of the franc, particularly if we bear in mind that the American capitalists apparently benefited by reducing the dollar's gold content?

Answer: It is not true that the capitalists benefit, under all circumstances, from an inflation, and they regard it with mixed emotions, insofar as inflation means indirect wage-cuts for the workers, and correspondingly more surplus-value, that money bags benefit. Insofar as, in the early stages of a "devaluation" of the currency, they are better able to undersell their competitors on the foreign market, the financial gentlemen are pleased. Insofar, however, as their income is of a fixed character (e.g. interest on government bonds) they are greatly annoyed by an inflation, since this amounts to a reduction in their real incomes.

For the capitalists of France (the classical country of the rentier) it is the latter consideration which outweighs all others, since they have a very large share of their wealth invested in government bonds. The internal debt of that country, i.e., the government bonds held by the rentiers, is over 12 billion dollars, whereas the total national wealth probably does not exceed 50 billions.

Because on the other hand the American capitalists expected to at least balance their losses and gains from an inflation they raised no tremendous howl against Roosevelt's reduction of the gold content of the dollar. It might also be added that the economic collapse of 1932-33 hardly gave them any choice.

Question: Why would it have been necessary for the French government to devalue the franc, and how did cutting the wages of the French workers obviate this?

Answer: The possibility that it might have been necessary to reduce the gold content of the franc developed, not because of insufficient gold reserves to meet what-ever demands might be made (the gold holdings represented over 80 percent of any claims which might have been made on them but from the need of balancing the budget.

How was this to be done? Reduce military expenditures? A ridiculous idea for imperialist bandits. Raise more taxes? The peasant and shopkeeper were loaded as heavily as the traffic would bear. Two alternate methods were left, by which the balance could be made up: 1. Cut the wages of the government workers, or 2. On the basis of a reduction of the franc's gold content, which would make such a procedure financially sound, issue enough additional currency to meet expenses.

The first threw the burden directly on the backs of the workers; the second would have shifted at least part of it onto the rentiers. In this manner the class antagonisms between proletariat and capitalist were directly reflected in the debates over the currency.

As was to have been expected, Laval, uttering the necessary words about saving the glories of France, etc., protected the interests of the coupon clippers, thus providing the Stalinists with the ideal moment to begin defending the "remnants of bourgeois democracy."

A. W. BROOKLYN—
Question: What reliable literature, explaining thoroughly in a simple manner both sides of the "Permanent Revolution" as opposed to "Socialism in One Country", can you recommend?

Answer: It is very difficult to list the theoretical works defending the "theorem" of Socialism in One Country because, to all intent and purpose, they do not exist. The entire theoretical reservoir of the Stalinists consists of two quotations from Lenin, which don't mean what the Stalinists claim, followed by the assertion that this proves their point. Your editor knows of no single Stalinist work devoted solely to this subject and you will find that whatever is said by the defenders of the "theory" usually appears as an apparently unimportant appendage to some other work. You will find an authoritative defense of the "theory" by Stalin in his "Problems of Leninism" (1934 edition, International Publishers), particularly in the chapter entitled "The Question of the Victory of Socialism in a Single Country" in which he apologizes for the fact that he once held the view that Socialism could not be built in a single country.

For a criticism of the "theory" and for an explanation of the "Permanent Revolution" the following are sufficient to occupy your reading time for quite a while: "Criticism of the Draft Program" and "The Permanent Revolution" by Trotsky; also the appendices to the first and third volumes of the latter's "History of the Russian Revolution."

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READ THE NEW MILITANT.

Chicago Candy Strike Spiked

A. F. of L. Skate Turns Winning Battle into Defeat

By JACK WALTON

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 26.—On Thursday, Aug. 22, the Crystal Pure Candy strike ended. Today the 250 workers returned to their jobs. The overwhelming majority have not had their wage cut restored; that is to be negotiated. The slab men and cooks received a 5 cent an hour increase. If within 30 days the majority of the workers are members of the union, then the boss will recognize and deal with them on that basis.

But in that time, the bosses will undoubtedly make a strong attempt to win the majority to their side. And when one remembers that the workers are all broke and that they will not get a substantial check

MASS MEETING

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DAVE ATKINS
JANE OGDEN, Chairman

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Irving Plaza Hall - Irving Place & 15 St.
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Auspices: Spartacus Youth League, N. Y. District

Socialist Youth of Paris Raise Banner of Revolution; Urge General Strike Against Laval's Decree Laws

Youth Leader Appeals for Revolutionary Action

By FRED ZELLER
Secretary of Seine Federation
of Young Socialists
(From "Revolution")

The French political situation is unwinding at the pace we long ago predicted. After the experiences of Flandin and Bouisson comes Laval and his decree-laws. New wage reductions are imposed on the workers in order to make up the financial deficit, to save the franc and maintain the regime. At the same time they are reducing the buying power of the toiling masses and aggravating the crisis, one of the fruits of the system.

Placed before this dilemma: an incorrigible and decaying capitalism dragging millions of people in the wake of its fall, or the destruction of the regime by revolution. They feel themselves supported by big financial capital and by the militarized fascist gangs and armies, and they count on the weakness and lack of resistance of the workers' organizations. They will pursue their offensive up to the very end and by that very fact we are every day approaching closer to the inevitable denouement.

Revolt is mounting in all corners of France. Everywhere the workers, dissatisfied with their living conditions are reacting violently. In Paris at La Place de l'Opera the public service employees took to the streets. In Brest, in Lorient, in Toulon the munition workers declared strikes and demonstrated in tens of thousands in the streets and were attacked by the Garde Mobile and the army. Blood flows, the dead strewn the streets. The coercive apparatus functions in full swing. The bourgeoisie, trembling with fear, wants to drown in blood the rightful revolt of those who will not bend to its will. When a regime must resort to such extreme solutions it has already lost control of the forces it believed domesticated.

Redouble the fire. Enough pacifist meetings and platonic demonstrations. The French working

class wants to fight with the maximum chances for victory; the glorious demonstrations at Brest, Toulon, etc., have just proved that to the hilt.

All the workers must be mobilized for resistance to the government offensive. Never has the situation been more favorable than now for revolutionary struggle. Away with half-measures, away with palliatives, away with nerve-quieting sedatives! The millions of exploited feel that now they must seize complete power to bring order into the situation, to eradicate privileges and abuses of all kinds and to exterminate fascism. They feel that the problem before them is entirely one of revolution. Let us coordinate the efforts of the workers over the entire country and prepare for the insurrectionary general strike, different from the "demonstrative strike" of February 12 which was made against and not for something. The enormous crowd which passed in review at La Place de la Nation and in all of France lacked a precise aim, perspectives and a revolutionary direction.

Some will say that dignity must be maintained. Dignity for us is the struggle against fascist barbarism and for the salvation of civilization! Let us denounce the Radical leaders who are at once in the Peoples' Front and in solidarity with the murderers of Brest and Toulon!

We will obtain Bread, Peace and Liberty only by expropriating the capitalist bourgeoisie by force, by the general strike.

Workers violence will expropriate the Banques, the Finalys, the Merciers, the Schneiders, the Wendels who support the fascist refuse.

The hour of the transference of power has arrived. Now let us organize in the factories, the yards, the shops, the neighborhoods, strike committees on which the government of workers and peasants will rest.

Forward for the heroic and decisive struggles under the banner of the socialist revolution!

A Word to the Young Communists

(From "Revolution")

Under the title: "Revolution or Counter-Revolution," "L'Avant-Garde" (Vanguard, organ of the Young Communist League (J.C.) of France) for this week attacks our periodical and devotes an extensive article to the internal life of the Entente of the Youth of the Seine. The editors of "L'Avant-Garde" dare to state "Without mixing into the internal affairs of the J.C., and then, out of mutilated and falsified quotations they build up an edifice of absurd tales. We would not dare to invoke the name of Lenin!!"

"Without mixing into the internal affairs of the J.C." we would like to pose several questions to the militants of the J.C.: Are the young communists in agreement with the transformation of "L'Avant-Garde" into a petty bourgeois democratic paper, a tribune of Pierre Cot (a violent partisan of French imperialism and former Radical minister)? Are the J.C. satisfied when "L'Avant-Garde" limits itself to printing in bold characters: "Make the rich pay" without saying who will make the rich pay, nor how?

Comrades of the J.C., without going any further, are you in agreement with the attitude of your press on the bloody events at Brest and at Toulon? "L'Avant-Garde" refrains from commenting on the action of the young Brest worker Chevalier, struck by rifle fire when he ripped down the tricolor flag,

the flag of Versailles, the symbol of rotting capitalism and of the decree-laws.

"L'Avant-Garde" is silent. Probably in order not to embarrass Messieurs the Radical leaders who are covering up in the government the assassinations ordered by Laval. Can you tolerate this declaration of "L'Humanite": "They (the fascists) outrage the tricolor flag which the workers placed at the head of their procession beside the red flag on July 14 and these provocateurs are protected by M. Laval. . . ." (L'Humanite, organ of the C. P. of France, August 10.)

The young worker, Chevalier, a provocateur? Struck down on the orders of Laval-Herriot? Chevalier an enemy of the people for wanting to tear down the tricolor flag of the exploiters?

Decidedly, "L'Avant-Garde" is on a fine road.

Vanguard or Rearguard?

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NUL Demonstrates at Newark City Hall

NEWARK, N. J.—As the first bombardment in an intensive campaign against the WPA slave wages, the Association for Adequate Relief, Newark section of the National Unemployed Leagues picketed seven of Newark's eleven relief stations, and city hall in advertisement of a mass meeting held in the Newark City Hall.

The mass meeting held at night was attended by 200 workers who enthusiastically approved of the plans for further organization of the unemployed and a militant campaign of action against the entire relief setup.

Tony Ramaglia, president of the NUL, evoked a storm of applause when he said "they call us reds for doing things like this, but damn it, I'd rather be red than yellow, and fight for the right to live decently." The speeches of I. Rosenberg and J. Kotz of the Association for Ade-

quate Relief and of Bill Morgan of the Bloomfield Civil Workers Assn. were also well received. The meeting wound up with announcements of classes, lectures and socials to be run at the Unemployed League speakers, indicates that the unemployed of New Jersey are on the move and more will be heard from them in the near future

James P. Cannon, editor of the NEW MILITANT, will deliver the first of a series of four Sunday night lectures on the Fourth International on September 22. The series will cover: the bankruptcy of the Comintern, the 4th International and the coming war, the 4th International and the struggle against Fascism and forces and prospects for the 4th International.

Combination tickets for the series will be sold for forty-five cents each. Admission to individual lectures will be fifteen cents. The series will be given at Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 15th St.

Editor's Note

The articles published herewith are reprinted from a special two-page edition of "Revolution," organ of the Socialist Youth of the Seine District of France. Devoted to the revolt against the decree-laws of the bonapartist Laval-Herriot government at Toulon, Brest and le Havre, they breathe the very spirit of revolution. Together with the Bolshevik-Leninist group they raised the only revolutionary voice in all of France, the Stalinists and the Social Democratic leaders being too interested in covering up Herriot, Paganon, etc.—ministers in the government and responsible for the murder of the workers in the seaport and arsenal cities—with whom they are in alliance in the so-called "People's Front."

In fact, l'Humanite, organ of the C.P., has not a word of criticism for Herriot and company. All of their miserable scribbling is taken up with the obnoxious pink tea liberal aim of establishing the blame for the murders—as if there could be any doubt on this score—and none of it with calling for solidarity and more extensive strike action against the decree-laws throughout the country.

Although the issue of "Revolution" containing the articles below was confiscated by the police

the Young Socialists managed to distribute more than 5,000 copies. Simultaneous with the appearance of this paper, the Bolshevik-Leninists pasted up posters all over Paris calling for the general strike and a struggle against class peace. These were mutilated and torn down systematically by the Stalinists, the fascists and the police. A fitting alliance indeed!

As one of the articles explains the Socialist Youth of the Seine are solid behind their expelled leaders. The committee appointed by the C.A.P. (National Committee) of the S.P. to explore the possibilities for reinstatement has already met and refused to intervene for the expelled comrades. This committee was composed of notorious reformists including Leon Blum, who after some highly hypocritical remarks on how good a conciliator he admits himself to be and how much he inconvenienced himself and how difficult the task was made for him, states the reasons for the committee's decision:

"First we clashed, as is shown in the letter from Zeller, with the condition posed by him and his friends as a prerequisite and which we could not even consider: the pure and simple null and

voiding of the decisions of Lille. "Then, because in the course of the conversations a poster appeared on Saturday in the name of the Youth of the Seine and the issue of 'Revolution' published the same day, did not permit us the hope that any agreement to henceforth respect the discipline of the party would be made in good faith."

With crocodile tears the lackey of the bourgeoisie concludes: "This declaration cut me to the quick. But it was necessary." (Populaire, organ of the S. P., Aug. 15.)

In touching unanimity the organ of the Young Stalinists of France, l'Avant-Garde, echoes Blum's outspoken hatred of the expelled revolutionists with the difference that their depraved frenzy lacks Mr. Blum's polished restraint. They speak about the "justice" and the "correctness" of the expulsion and quote approvingly one of the worst reactionaries in the Socialist Youth who vents his bile on the Bolsheviks.

Their howls are in vain. The spirit that animates "Revolution" is the spirit that animated the Bolsheviks in October 1917. Not all of the combined Mensheviks in France in 1935 will be able to withstand its irresistible force.

Chronicle of Events - Brest and Toulon

The Price of the Decree-Laws

(From "Revolution")

July 14: The Peoples' Front demonstrates for liberty but forgets to protest against the decree-laws. . .

July 17: MM. Laval, Herriot, Regnier, Paganon, etc. . . decide to retrieve nine billions from the bones of the poor.

Immediately, protests of the workers break out throughout the land. Everywhere meetings and demonstrations. But nothing is done to organize an irresistible strike movement.

July 19: Despite the government prohibition, 50,000 small functionaries of murderers.

August 7: Huge funeral services for Barraer in Brest. The workers have returned to work on the orders of the trade unions.

In Toulon, provoked by the military orders, the workers demon-

strated. The blood of two dead reads

the pavement. Fearing for the fleet, the naval officers give orders to weigh anchor. Street battles continue all through the night.

August 8-9: Thanks to the pressure of the Peoples' Front, the workers return to work.

There are 3 dead, 200 wounded, 100 workers arrested.

And the delegation of lefts . . . decides to send an investigation committee!!!

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August 8-9: Thanks to the pressure of the Peoples' Front, the workers return to work.

There are 3 dead, 200 wounded, 100 workers arrested.

And the delegation of lefts . . . decides to send an investigation committee!!!

The Entente Continues

(From "Revolution")

At the National Congress at Lille the bureaucracy expelled from the Socialist Youth (J.S.) our comrades Fred Zeller, Corvin, Rousset, Lissansky, Genia, Van, Brande, Rigal, Ivan and Maria Craipeau, Perl, Makarowsky, Bressler, members of the Executive Committee of the Seine district or of the Federal Committee of the Seine-et-Oise district, on the pretext of violation of discipline.

We consider this decision scandalous, illegal and unconstitutional. Our comrades were expelled because together with the J.S. of the Seine they fought against national defense and class peace. We do not accept this decision and we consider our comrades as always and more than ever members of the Socialist Youth! 65 groups out of 70 in the Seine District are in solidarity with them and 30 groups in the Seine-et-Oise district have declared themselves similarly as well as numerous federations and groups in the provinces.

The groups must not listen to the wreckers and the splitters. They have only one Executive Committee and only one Federal Bureau; those which have been regularly elected at the last Administrative Congress at Boulogne and which continues to direct the activities of the Entente.

We will return in detail to the Congress of Lille and its scandalous sessions in the next number of "Revolution."

Greetings to Chevalier

(From "Revolution")

The young worker Chevalier was shot in the act of ripping down the tricolor flag (the symbol of everything that has become odious) from the police station at Brest. The young socialist of the Seine salute his courageous act and shout with him: Down with the tricolor flag! Down with the flag of Gallifet, Flahly, Mercier, Laval! This flag drips with the blood of our brothers and we swear that it will never fly over our heads, we swear that we will never betray our red flag of class struggle for the flag of the three colors, the flag of class peace!

We have only one flag, the Red Flag! Only one aim, relentless class struggle! The bullet which hit him was sent by orders of a traitor, but rest assured, we will avenge him. The Young Socialists will beat down the tricolor flag and in its place will fly, free and proud, the Red Flag of the exploited who tomorrow will be masters of the world!

—Executive Committee of the Young Socialists of the Seine.

and the Public Market, Phila.

That these cases are frame-ups which were utilized by the bosses and the police to break the strikes are obvious from the fact that in Lichtman's case there is no evidence at all against him and in Dubin's case the boss himself is the only witness and in the cases

of the other three, the bosses' wife is the only witness.

The Fruit Clerks Union calls up on organized labor to help smash the frame-ups, which are attempts to break the union. Money is very necessary. Send funds to Lou Roberts, Secretary of the union, at 4150 Poplar St., Philadelphia, Pa.

MASS MEETING

HANDS OFF ETHIOPIA! Protest Mussolini's War on Ethiopia

Speakers:
A. J. MUSTE
National Secretary of the W.P.
E. R. McKINNEY
Editor of "Mass Action"
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, at 8:00 P.M.
Irving Plaza Hall, Irving Place & 15th St.
Auspices: N. Y. District, Workers Party of the U. S.

TO THE SOLDIERS

The Workers in Uniform Will Not Fire At Their Brothers in Civilian Clothes

(From "Revolution")

As the blood of the workers flows in the various regions of France we address ourselves to you, sons of workers in uniform. Comrade soldiers! They are deceiving you! They are forcing you to march in the name of the "nation" against your brothers. There is no united nation; there are only exploiters on the one side and exploited on the other, the parasites and the workers, those who spill the blood of the workers and those who want to defend their lives by relentless class struggle. There are two sides of the barricades!

Will you play the game of the exploiters? Will you march with those who would reduce to misery your fathers and your brothers? And when you have received "the distinction of the fatherland," as veterans, they will cover you with flowers, if they need you, if not they will reduce your pensions so that Monsieur Schneider can continue to coin money out of your blood and your skin. Will you be the tools of those who murder your own?

No! Under the uniforms beat the hearts of workers. You have nothing in common with the officers who are in the pay of the butchers. They keep you under arms for two years. Hundreds of your own kind perish there like dogs and the Schneiders thrive like crows from your young bodies.

Comrade soldiers! Your place is at our side! You are part of the great family of workers! There are no barriers between the proletarians under arms and those in the factories! We demand for you political rights, the right to express yourselves, the right to make felt your ardent desire for peace and your ferocious hatred of those who are preparing for war, playing with your skin as an unimportant commodity. We demand for you the right to mingle in the life of the country, you, whom they call "heroes" but will not grant any voice.

Soldiers, do not forget that you are not alone! The workers grasp your hand. Your brothers are defending you and calling upon you for common struggle! Listen to this appeal!

Soldiers with us!

—The Executive Committee of the Young Socialists of the Seine.

Teachers Win Victory Over Green Machine

(Continued from Page 1)

"psychological moment" proved a boomerang for the Right wing. Delegate Kiker, legislative representative of the Ohio State Federation of Teachers, declared in an interview:

Denounces Green as Hitler "What I said on the floor of the convention was that according to the fundamental law of the land, anyone has a right to belong to any political party or to practice any political philosophy he desires. There is no regulation of the A. F. of L. to determine political affiliation. Yes, I spoke of the telegram as being from Mr. Hitler. I cannot see where Mr. Green had any right to step into the question."

The struggle over the revocation of the charter of Local 5, the outstanding issue before the convention, began in the sessions of the Executive Council which met before and during the convention, but which was deadlocked over the issue by a tie vote. The representatives of the United Committee to Save the Union, Chas. J. Hendley, Celia Lewis and Ben Davidson, were given an opportunity to present their case to the Executive Council and the Convention. Their arguments made a profound impression upon the delegates. Many delegates resented the fact that the matter had been brought to the convention without authorization from the membership of Local 5.

The Lefkowitz delegation arguments for revocation were a rehash of the old red herring of Communist domination now worn threadbare throughout the labor movement. They quoted from C. P. publications appearing during the "third period" to prove that the progressive elements were out to wreck the unions of the A. F. of L. They charged the opposition with seeking to foster these policies in Local 5 despite the fact that the United Committee to Save the Union was made of elements representing all shades of opinion, seeking to save the union from mass expulsions, which would have wrecked it. The Lefkowitz administration threatened to resign if they did not have their way.

Repudiate Administration Lies In the debate the progressive delegates brought out these facts: That the membership of Local 5 had not given the Lefkowitz delegation any authority to ask for the revocation of the charter; that no responsible organ of the union such as the Executive Board and the Delegate Assembly which the administration controls had ever voted for such a proposition; that the overwhelming majority of the membership opposed the investigation as well as the revocation.

It was stressed that the Lefkowitz delegation had brought revocation issue to the convention because they had lost the confidence of the membership of Local 5 and because they realized that they would soon be ousted from office. The signifi-

cance of the Green telegram was seen as one which not only concerned Local 5 and the existence of the American Federation of Teachers but one which concerned the entire trade union movement. In other words, Green, Borchard and Lefkowitz had issued an ultimatum to the trade unions of the country that unless the militants were expelled from all unions that they would wreck them.

It was a tragic spectacle to see Lefkowitz and Lenville, who had once played a progressive role in the labor movement, even to the extent of having been affiliated with the Conference for Progressive Labor Action, and basing itself on a militant trade union program; these erstwhile progressives were now allied with the reactionary Green-Woll machine; not only to defeat the progressive labor movement but wreck the very organization with which they had been associated for many years and had helped to build up.

Green's Avowed Treachery

In a private interview which the writer had with a delegate whose reliability can be vouched for, an account was given of an interview this delegate had had with President Green in Washington this summer. He quoted Green as saying that in his opinion the most important issue before the A. F. T. at present was that of industrial unionism versus craft unionism. If the industrial unionists won out, then Green and his cohorts would secede from and split the A.F.T.

The treachery and disloyalty of these labor fakery to the A. F. of L. was never better illustrated than by these remarks. That is why the action of the A.F.T. in repudiating the Green policies are so extremely significant for the entire labor movement in the present and future struggles. A victory for Green would have meant the immediate wholesale expulsions of all progressives. But the fight of the progressives is not by any means over, it has just begun. Green is determined upon expulsions.

Today it is the duty of all progressives of different shades of opinion to unite their forces as they did at the A.F.T. convention because great battles are ahead. This must be considered as being only a partial victory, much greater and more difficult battles are ahead of us. A complete and permanent victory can only be assured if the progressive forces will unite on a realistic basis to realize their aims. A complete review of the convention will appear in the next issues of the NEW MILITANT.

NEW MILITANT

with which is merged THE MILITANT

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