

NEW MILITANT

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The 'Thieves Kitchen' and Workers' Policy in War

Reformists and liberals of all shades and varieties are fond of calling Marxists "sectarians," "dogmatists," fantastic "extremists." This is the way in which jelly-backed individuals always describe those who have principles and who take them seriously. It is a verbal cover that reformists use to hide their own cowardly refusal to face facts and draw conclusions.

Nowhere is this more evident than on the question of war. Reformists are grievously "offended" when Marxists are not merely scornful of every form of pacifism but fight mercilessly against it. "So many good people," the reformists complain, "are honestly and sincerely against war; we must all join with them and if enough of us genuinely wish for peace, then peace will surely come." But Marxists have an inconvenient habit of looking beneath men's wishes and hopes to the material reality underlying them. Consequently they reply that pacifism, far from being a force against war, in practice aids the war-makers; they describe pacifism as the hypocritical front for imperialism, a means whereby, under the pretense of opposition to "war in general," this particular war—whichever it may be—is made morally respectable.

Lenin's Analysis of the League of Nations

In a similar manner, reformists objected to the Marxist analysis of the League of Nations. "The League," said the reformists, "may not be perfect. But it represents a great step forward. It symbolizes the desire of the peoples for peace, after the carnage of the Great War. We must aid in strengthening it." Alas, once again the Marxists

spoiled the party. No, they declared, the League is not an agency for peace. On the contrary, it is only a gang of up of the imperialist robbers. Its purposes, its real purposes, are: (1) To make an imperialist united front against the post-war threat of international proletarian revolution; (2) To enforce the Versailles Treaty, and ensure the hegemony of France on the European continent; (3) To protect the colonial empire of Great Britain and to prevent any attempt by Germany to regain its colonies; and (4) to provide a legal and moral coloration for the next war which the dominant imperialist powers undertake.

This analysis of the League, made by Lenin at its foundation, holds as firmly today as ever. The only alteration is to realize that the League is becoming outworn even for these purposes. The issues of proletarian revolution, preservation of France's continental position, and prevention of German colonial recovery, have been intensified to a point that takes them outside the League orbit. Nevertheless, the League has still its role to perform. Before it is thrown into the discard, it can still be used triumphantly for purpose (4): to provide a legal and moral coloration for the next war which the dominant imperialist powers undertake.

Crime of Stalinism

Herein rests one of the great historical crimes of Stalinism. The League can fulfill this function effectively, a function that strikes to the very heart of the working class, solely because of the Soviet Union's entry. Hopelessly discredited by

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"Flying Squadrons" Tie Up WPA Projects in Allentown Strike

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Sept. 17.—With every one of the 1017 workers on strike, WPA projects have been closed tight in Allentown and surrounding communities in protest to 140 hour-\$55 per month wage scale being foisted on the unemployed of Pennsylvania. Hundreds of pickets organized into flying squadrons persuaded workers in Catasauqua, Northampton and Trechlers to join the strike which is being conducted jointly by the Pennsylvania Unemployed League and the Keystone Workers Association.

The following demands have been formulated: 1) A minimum wage of \$1 per hour. 2) A minimum of 30 hours per week. 3) Recognition of the principle of collective bargaining. 4) Weekly pay. 5) Pay for rainy days. 6) Adequate compensation for injury. 8) No discrimination against strikers or members of unemployed organizations.

Militant Women Picket

The strike started on Sept. 11 when an attempt was made to open the first WPA project. Four hundred men threw down tools after working for two hours. Picket-lines were immediately formed and kept on every job. Militant women were instrumental in preventing scabs from working, on one occasion

taking picks, shovels and wheelbarrows from the scabs and throwing them into the river.

Henry Mack, district WPA director, issued an ultimatum that all workers who did not report for work on Monday, Sept. 16, would be stricken from the relief rolls. When Monday came, over a thousand and pickets were at hand. Not a pick or shovel budged. Afraid to carry out their threat, relief officials ordered a two-day holiday with pay, offering the excuse that Tuesday was election day. They extended the deadline to Wednesday. But huge picketlines on that day again showed the solidarity of the workers and the projects remain 100 percent closed. So far, nobody has been cut off of relief.

Strikers' Spirit Strong

In spite of adverse propaganda in the capitalist press, the spirit of the strikers remains solid and the community sympathetic. A daily bulletin, Strike News, is issued by the strike committee to inform the public of the true state of affairs. Daily mass meetings open to the public are held.

At a conference on Sept. 15 attended by 25 delegates from as many labor organizations, including the Central Trades and Labor Council, the WPA strike was unanimously endorsed and a committee was appointed to work in conjunction with the project workers' strike committee in conducting the struggle. The conference called upon the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor to support WPA strikes wherever they occur and offered to do anything in its power to aid in winning the local strike, even to the extent of calling a general walk-out of all union labor.

Organizations at Conference

Among the organizations represented at the conference were: The Central Trades and Labor Council, International Ladies Garment Workers, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Carpenters and Joiners, Brick Layers, American Federation of Teachers, Typographical Union, Electrical Workers Union, Stagehands, Keystone Workers, Citizens Welfare League and the Pennsylvania Unemployed League.

On Monday, Sept. 16, when Ray Bader, local labor faker, appealed to the strikers to go back to work pending arbitration of the demands before the WPA appeal board, he was given a loud and long Bronx cheer. At a mass meeting later in the day, the strikers passed a resolution condemning Bader's strike-breaking appeal and calling upon the Central Trades and Labor Council, of which he is secretary, to take appropriate action in the matter.

Capitulation Planned by Stalinists to Right Wing Of Teachers

Reports reaching us from reliable sources state that the trade union opposition groups under the influence of the Stalinists in Local 60 and 22 in the I.L.G.U. and in the Teachers Union have announced their willingness to dissolve and even give up their opposition to the administrations in these unions. This policy shows that the local Stalinists have not been slow in carrying out the new class collaborationist policies adopted by the Seventh World Congress of the Communist International and already carried into practice in France in the unity agreement between the two central trade union bodies: the General Confederation of Labor and the Red Unions, which provides among other things for the dissolution of trade union factions. In practice this means the capitulation to the policies of the reformist bureaucracy. This new policy is also in line with the policy of the Stalinists to make blurs and election agreements with shady careerist cliques and reactionary elements, the most glaring examples of which were those made in the recent elections in Local 22 and attempted in the Furriers Council.

Minneapolis Workers Battle

Rubber Workers Ride Over Green Machine

By JACK WILSON

AKRON, Ohio, Sept. 16.—Delegates here were rallying around the banner of their autonomous new international union, the United Rubberworkers of America, this week to consolidate the gains of their tremendous victory over William Green and the A. F. of L. bureaucracy.

Led by progressives, the delegates resisted successfully every effort of Green to choke down their throats through threats and intimidation the reactionary leadership of Coleman C. Claherty, symbol of the betrayal policies used in the past two years by the bureaucrats in the rubber industry.

They refused to compromise whatsoever on the issue of democratic election, sending Green fleeing from the convention with the roar of their protest over his dictatorial policies at the autoworkers convention, ringing in his ears.

Refuse to Bar Communists

They wiped out of the proposed constitution a clause which would bar "communists" from the new unions.

They told Green bluntly that the "A. F. of L. leadership today is too antiquated to give the workers in mass industries correct leadership."

They declared they would appeal to the national convention the ruling of the executive council of the A. F. of L. that the rubberworkers couldn't organize on an industrial basis.

Backed by unions in Akron who are already sending protests to Washington, the delegates are demanding Green withdraw his threat of no financial support to the international unless he can appoint Claherty.

They passed resolutions unanimously protesting the Italian Fascist aggression in Ethiopia and urging the workers of the world to unite in a fight against German fascism.

Progressives Take Heart

At this writing, the delegates were preparing the groundwork for further attack against Claherty and Green in order to prevent them from still obtaining control of the new international by hook or crook.

Anti-Claherty forces in the Central Labor movement took heart at the victory of the progressives and immediately voted back into good standing delegates whom he had succeeded in ousting.

The Akron typographical union passed a resolution demanding that their international officers fight for financial support of the new rubberworkers international at the next meeting of the executive council and they sharply criticized Green for his threats against the rubberworkers.

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Tarov Makes Escape From Stalin Prison

The heroic Russian Bolshevik-Leninist, Tarov, who has been in prison and exile since 1928, has made his escape and is now in Asia awaiting financial aid from his international comrades to enable him to make the journey to Europe where he will unfold the full story of the bestial persecutions and tortures inflicted on the Bolshevik-Leninists in the Soviet Union. Comrade Tarov, a locksmith by trade, is the first Bolshevik-Leninist to escape from a Stalinist jail.

Comrade Tarov spent three years in exile and four years in prison, the Werchne-Uralski "Isolator." In this one prison alone 485 Bolshevik-Leninists were confined. After a great hunger strike, during which they were subjected to terrible beatings and tortures, they were dispersed to various other prisons. The hunger strike was declared because the prison terms of the comrades were automatically extended from two to three years after the original sentences had been served. The intention is not to let our comrades get out alive.

During the hunger strike, which lasted 18 days, the prisoners were artificially fed, beaten and shot at through the windows of their cells. Several comrades attempted to commit suicide.

In the near future we will be able to publish extensive and detailed information about the conditions in Stalin's exile camps and prisons. Already, from this brief report, the situation of the Bolshevik-Leninists in the Soviet Union is shown. The Stalinists are seeking to annihilate them physically. They can pursue this course only because the truth has been hidden from the international working class. The escape of comrade Tarov, and the information supplied by him, will now make possible a campaign to mobilize proletarian public opinion throughout the world. We must set ourselves resolutely to this task.

First in order is the collection of a fund to provide comrade Tarov with the necessities of life and the means to travel to Europe. Every internationalist must regard it as an urgent duty to contribute to this fund. Collections will be received by the National Office of the Workers Party, A. J. Muste, Secretary, 55 East 11th Street, New York City.

Mass Uprising against Traitor 'Labor' Mayor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 16.—Not for a year has Minneapolis had such a hectic week of working class struggles as took place during the past week. On Monday, September 9, around 9 o'clock at night, a group of strikers and sympathizers staged a demonstration at the Flour City Ornamental Iron Company, where a strike of structural iron workers, Local 1313, A. F. of L., has been in progress for about two months. Again on Tuesday night, over 5,000 demonstrators gathered at the plant, to be finally scattered at midnight by repeated police charges. Armored cars patrolled the district, drenching block after block with tear gas, and mercilessly clubbing men and women.

Scores were injured by the police, acting under the orders of Mayor Tom ("Let 'em have it!") Latimer, Farmer-Laborite.

Wednesday night climaxed the picketing demonstrations. By nine o'clock in the evening, over 5,000 workers and sympathizers had again gathered outside the plant. A double shift of police and half-a-dozen armored cars were on hand to greet the crowd. Within the plant were over a dozen imported Pinkerton thugs, armed to the teeth, protecting two scabs. It was this provocation, staged by Walter Tetzlaff, plant owner, which had aroused the ire of Minneapolis workers. At eleven o'clock sharp, things began to happen. There are many differences of opinion as to just how events developed. Some workers on the picket line claim that the first shots came from the Pinkerton gangsters within the plant. Others say the cops, after tear-gassing the crowd across the street from the plant and driving them back between the houses, whipped out revolvers and began to fire hysterically into the crowd. Other cops fired shotguns into the demonstration from the confines of the armored cars. Inspector Fritz Ohman, on the other hand, when questioned Friday by the grand jury, said, "It just started. No one knows just how."

Latimer having announced he would hold his own investigation of the murders committed by his police, the N.P.L.D. tried on Sunday to get in touch with him to discuss methods of establishing the truth of what caused the massacre.

When Latimer evaded the N.P.L.D., a public statement was issued by the N.P.L.D. asking him to hear its witnesses and to permit its attorney to cross-examine witnesses assembled by the Mayor.

The N.P.L.D. also declared that, should the Mayor abandon the hearing or forbid the N.P.L.D.'s participation, the N.P.L.D. would hold a trial of its own.

While the white-wash hearing was going on in the Mayor's office leaflets appeared, announcing the N.P.L.D. mass trial, Attorney Heister visited pickets, by-standers and neighbors of the Flour City plant where the massacre occurred, and last night appeared before the workers to present the truth about Latimer's police.

One fact is indisputable. Aside from slight injuries sustained from thrown rocks, no cop was hurt. Two innocent bystanders were instantly killed from gunshot wounds in the chests. An eye-witness has described the death of 18-year old, Eugene Casper, killed on his way home from a church gathering: "I saw a policeman shoot Casper as he was crossing the street in a little trot. Casper staggered when struck by the bullet. He walked on a few steps, tried to say something, and then slumped to the ground." Aside from the two killed, a dozen or more were injured by police gunfire. Dozens more were injured by the clubs and blackjacks of the cops. One woman was struck in

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Plan Expulsion of the French Bolshevik-Leninists as War Nears

By H. F. ROBERTS

The bureaucracy of the French Socialist Party has openly announced its intention to smash, if it can, the revolutionary left wing represented by the Bolshevik-Leninist group. In the face of the imminent threat of war the Socialist and Stalinist bureaucracies with one voice call for "pressure on the League of Nations" and the extermination of the revolutionary left wing of the French labor movement. Shouting loudly to drown out the rumble of tomorrow's war and of tomorrow's betrayal, the bureaucrats hope to silence the one voice in France which is calling for the revolutionary mobilization of the masses for the seizure of power, for the proletariat's only answer to the threat of imperialism war—the overthrow of the war-mongers and imperialist freebooters.

A set of special decisions adopted by the Permanent Administrative Committee of the S.F.I.O. (French Socialist Party) on August 28 (Populaire, August 30) call for the excommunication of La Verite, organ of the French Bolshevik-Leninists, which is "no longer to be regarded as an organ of the Socialist Party." Populaire is expressly forbidden to mention or cite from the columns of La Verite, or to publish any announcements of meetings of any groups in any way connected with La Verite. Party members who help distribute this journal are to be informed that they are carrying out work "prejudicial to the interests of the whole party and of the International to which they belong." Finally—and here is the threat itself—the committee decided to "request that the very next National Council of the Party take any measures, however grave they may be, against the comrades responsible for the editing of La Verite, as are required by the interests and unity of the Party."

The "Crime" of La Verite

What, according to the French Socialist bureaucrats, has been the crime of La Verite? That reprehensible little sheet, it seems, has been guilty of "outrageous attacks" on good, sterling revolutionaries,

the coming Italo-Ethiopian war. What this program and protest amount to, we already know. Aristide Briand himself was never more eloquent than the Socialist and Stalinist leaders of today who offer the workers of the world no other way out of the war danger but reliance upon the League of Nations, the league of what Lenin called "imperialist brigands." In France last month the Young Communist League, self-styled "vanguard of the proletarian youth," offered to hurl itself into the struggle against war by inviting the Socialist Youth to join it in a delegation to Geneva to "exert pressure" upon the League of Nations!

Spectre of New Party

What, then, is going to happen? This annoying left wing, these bothersome Trotskyists with that scurrilous journal, La Verite, insist upon exposing these policies as policies of betrayal. They insist upon exposing the bankruptcy of the two old Internationals and call for a new, Fourth International. Their voice is beginning to be heard by broadening sections of the French proletariat. What is it that the bureaucrats fear? They fear the spectre of a new revolutionary party in France which will cut loose once and for all from the bankruptcies of reformism and Stalinism. They are afraid that this new party will win to its banners a section of the French proletariat large enough to put a spoke in the plan for social pacific betrayal!

Ample evidence of this perspective is already at hand in the situation which exists today in the French Socialist Youth. Readers of the NEW MILITANT know that in August the first barrage of the anti-Bolshevik-Leninist offensive was laid down with the expulsion of

thirteen leaders of the revolutionary Socialist Youth of the Seine Federation. The majority of these were Bolshevik-Leninists. Since the expulsions, which took place early in August, the Socialist Youth organization throughout France has been thrown into turmoil. The new and "safe" committee installed in the Seine Federation by the bureaucrats has been unable to establish its leadership. Instead 65 sections of the Seine Federation and 30 out of the 44 sections in Seine-et-Oise have solidarized with the expelled leaders. On this support the Bolshevik-Leninists and their allies led by Fred Zeller knew they could count. But all during the month of August the fight was carried out to the provinces with results to date which already prove to the hilt that a large section of the revolutionary youth of France is ready to assume its full responsibilities in the struggle against war, against Fascism—in the struggle for power. Letters of solidarity have poured in from the Federations of the Rhone, Pyrénées Orientales, Haute-Savoie, Var, Alpes-Maritimes, Angers, Puy-de-Dôme, from Morocco and Algeria, from the Maritime Alps, Morbihan, the North, Bouches-du-Rhône, Indre-et-Loire and others.

Youth Support Left

The last issue at hand of Revolution, organ of the left-wing youth, reports that "half of the Federation of Loiret is in agreement with the revolutionary left." A letter from the Orleans leadership says: "We urgently await your directives." In the Federation of Gard one section, that of Ales, writes that the little group of eight adherents of the left of a year ago has now grown to ninety and that they are all awaiting orders. From the group in Nîmes comes word: "The hour has come to show the struggling

proletariat the road to victory. . . . Forward to the battles of the future!" A youth comrade writes from Tarn: "Words fail me, but I bid you keep courage. Do not forget you have comrades behind you!" The secretary from Lot: "I can assure you that the Federation of Lot is entirely in solidarity with you." From Grenoble in the Federation of L'Isere: "The Socialist Youth of Grenoble declare themselves prepared if necessary to follow their comrades of the Seine along the path of revolutionary action against the capitalists." From the Federation of Finistère: "We have decided to govern our future conduct by the instructions of the comrades of the Paris region." Scores of such letters, official communications from whole sections of the youth, overflow the columns of Revolution. Step by step but surely the revolutionary youth are drawing the necessary conclusions from the reformist-Stalinist betrayal.

Voice after voice joins those of the Bolshevik-Leninists and their allies. In Paris, the unemployed organization of St. Denis, counting in its ranks 8,000 workers, has announced solidarity with the revolutionary left wing. The Communist Youth of St. Denis, expelled from the Stalinist Party, announced on August 10, its readiness to work with the expelled youth leaders for "the regrouping of truly revolutionary forces."

Convulsions in S. P.

It is this ferment which is driving the bureaucracies of both parties to hasten their unholy union and to sharpen, if they can, their blows to the left. The attempt to amputate the living, vital left wing of the French Socialist Party will not take place without terrific convulsions within the whole party.

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dere emily

mpls, winsday

dere emily, well kid, things is shure hot n hevvy here, what with all the strikin goin on between the workers an the bosses. fer the past 2 nites there has bin hevvy picketin goin on at walter tetslaff's bordin house, the Flour City Iron cunpny, ya no, he brot in a lotta gangstirs with machine guns an bombs an summa the scabs is livin in the plant with the gangstirs. las nite about 5,000 pickets an frens gathered at the plant, marchin aroun an yellin at the fanks, there was a lotta yung kids with slingshots, an they had me run peggin away at the rats in the plant. finally mayor latimer's cops cum up with there armored cars an gas guns an giv it to the crowd, an a big fite broke out.

the bosses an the mayor an summa the fakirs like honest john cunningham has figgired out a industrial piece policy, which is just like the ol committee a 100, only with a clean shirt on—an will probly get about as far. honest, r farmer-labor mayor can pucker up his face an talk about Law an Order just like ol bainbridge used to. what the bosses mean by Law an Order is that they got the worker down an is sittin on his bed. an evry time he wriggles, why thats disturbin the Law and Order.

ya no, emily, the difference between us an the guys that vote farmer-laborite is that we got memmorys an they havent. like sum 1 sed, the memmory a the working class is in its Party. but the workers aint mind readers an so the way we refresh there memmorys all the time is to get em readin r paper, the NEW MILITANT. an by the way, i got 2 more subs last week, what did you do? ya better get goin, baby, or yure goin to owe me that meal.

we had a swell tag day the other sunday up in north mpls for the NEW MILITANT—8 of us colected \$12.40 in a coupla hours. almost evry house wud giv us a nikkel or a dime. one house we cum to, there wuz Spaniards livin there, an i sez Buenas Dias like ol gonzales used to say bak in turtle creek, remember. the Spaniards sed Buenas Dias, an i cudn't think of what to say next, so i just shoved the colekshun can an a Workers Party tag at them. oh, sez one of the yung Spanish fellas, its to fite fascism, eh. sure, mister, i'll kick in. ya cudda knocked me over with a crow bar, emily, here i wuznt expekting they knew what it wuz all about, the guy gave us 2 bits, to. next sunday about 20 of us is goin out agin, an we shud raze about 25 smackers. you oughta pass the word aroun, emily, this is 1 good way to raze money for the paper, with things gettin so hot all around the whole U. S., baby, we gotta have a dally paper, an thats all there is to it. the 8-pager will be a long step in that direkshun. if a comrade is serious about his or her work, why theyll go thru alot to get that paper.

we was sittin aroun the head-1/2s after the meetin the other nite talkin, an i jacked pulled a good one. he sez, i dont mind a scab who goes aroun lookin ashamed an slinks in the back door of a plant, but when i sees a scab with a smile on his map walk rite in towards the front door, why then i see red, an i jus have to give em the works. i gess thats about the way mosta the workers feel, eh, emily, which is why the bosses an the cops is havin so much trouble here in mpls an all over the country. an once all the workers gets to feelin this way an actin this way, why we'll all get sumwheers. the 1 step is to get em to read r press, an thats why i feel so keenly about the campaign for the 8-pager.

yure ma sent me down a brace a ducks las week, kid, an they sure tasted good. a course they were outa season. but then the farmers up aroun turtle creek never were great ones for believin in law or the seasons. when theyre hungry, they go out an get it, which seems rite sensibul to me.

i appreciated that LA VERITE ya sent me. unfortunately, i cant read french without my glasses. an i never had no glasses, emily, so ya mite as well save em. or teach me french when ya get home. tho its bin sum job to master the inglish language. i'll sure be happy to see ya soon.

mlke.

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The Party at Work

BOSTON

A successful lecture with comrade James P. Cannon was held Friday evening, Sept. 13, at 6 Byron St., Boston. The subject, "The 7th Congress of the Third International," was a very attractive subject and it brought the most class conscious workers to the meeting. The lecture started at 8:30 and, with a free discussion and question period, went on for three and a half hours. The appeal which comrade Larry made to help us finance our revolutionary work brought the response of \$38.00. That shows that the workers in Boston are very sympathetic and respond to our work.

The plans of the Educational Committee include a few classes a week and lectures, so our headquarters are not large enough for the work which we will carry through next winter. A committee was elected to look for new headquarters.

This week a meeting of the Non-Partisan Labor Defense Committee was held which worked out plans for future work. A united front open air meeting will be held at the Boston Common Sept. 29, where many organizations will be invited to participate. It was also decided to have a conference and to invite all political organizations, unions, and fraternal organizations. The date will be announced.

Our Spartacus Youth League is growing rapidly. Many members came in this week and, with the

plans they are going to carry through this winter, a strong organization will be built up in Boston.

MINNEAPOLIS

The Minneapolis branch has instituted a series of Tag Days. Every other Sunday morning from five to ten couples cover the North Side selling "Fight Fascism" tags. On Sept. 1, over twelve dollars was raised. Another Tag Day is scheduled for Sunday, Sept. 15. All comrades are to meet at the Labor Lyceum at 9:30 A.M.

Delegates from a number of other working class organizations are cooperating in the building of a local committee of the Non-Partisan Labor Defense. Two committee meetings have already been held, and a larger delegat conference is planned for the near future, where the Labor Defense work in this section will finally get under way on a strictly non-partisan basis.

A dance-and-card party is planned for October 5, to be given in the branch headquarters at 631 3rd Avenue S. A new entertainment committee of seven members has been elected, and has already held its first meeting. The committee and the entire branch is working hard and swinging enthusiastically into the autumn season.

Over twenty dollars worth of Workers Party literature was sold by the Minneapolis branch during the month of August.

Budenz and The Stalinists

The revolutionist in the modern world has no trustworthy guide except the principles and method of Marx and Lenin—to be used, of course, not as a dogma but a tool and a weapon. Those who go off the Marxian road even at what appears to be a small angle find themselves in the end in a swamp, far indeed from their starting-point and from the goal toward which they thought they were heading.

Making these observations at this particular time is prompted by the recent course of Louis F. Budenz whose resignation from the Workers Party the NEW MILITANT announced some months ago.

Last year Budenz was among the first in the American Workers Party to cry out against the subordination of the C. I. to the Soviet foreign office. "The first thing we know," Budenz shouted in anger and disgust, "the C. P. will be calling on us to fight in the U. S. army in the next war on the plea that there is an alliance between Roosevelt and Stalin!"

But Budenz had no time for the study of Marxist-Leninist theory. All that, he said, was logic-chopping, "theology," etc. Furthermore, Budenz wanted an "American" revolutionary party, by which he meant not only a party which would apply Marxist-Leninist principles to the realities of the American scene (a sound requirement) but that, for example, we must build a party here first and only after that concern ourselves about international problems and organization!

In March he blossomed out in the Modern Monthly with an article setting forth in a solemn and somewhat pontifical manner the fantastically absurd idea of achieving the abolition of capitalism in the U. S. by an amendment to the Constitution! Today he talks like an under-cover recruiting agent for the Stalinist party. In the present period, when it has capitulated to social-democracy and social-patriotism, the C. P. will of course have no qualms about welcoming an advocate of "revolution by constitutional amendment." Budenz on his part is drawn to an organization which has become so "realistic," which shouts even more eloquently and uncritically than he was wont to do about "American revolutionary traditions"—though Stalin now openly approves the "defense" plans of French imperialism, though the C. I. openly propagates the concepts of "good" and "bad" capitalist powers and of defending "bourgeois democracy," though the secretary of the Young Communists brazenly tells the Young Socialists of France that they will be "traitors" to the working class if they seek to overthrow the French state in a war in which France and the Soviet Union are allies! Clean forgotten by Budenz, it would seem, his fulminations against these things when the tendency was by no means so completely carried out and so openly registered as by the recent Comintern Congress.

The next step presumably is for Budenz to step forward as an official of some "non-partisan" C. P. innocent outfit.

READ THE NEW MILITANT.

JOIN THE WORKERS PARTY.

Vigilantism Shows Growing Peril To West Coast Labor

SAN FRANCISCO.—Vigilantism, which started its activity as a movement against the red, alien agitators, has, as predicted by the Workers Party, developed until now it is being used as a method to deal with men whose only crime is that as A. F. of L. organizers they incur the displeasure of the lumber barons of Oregon.

This is the report from the capitalist press of September 9.

Challenge Lovestone Group to Debate

The Lovestone group, which continues to talk about the "reform" of the Comintern after its social-patriotic betrayal, has been challenged to debate in the following letter. The NEW MILITANT will print the reply to this challenge as soon as it is received.

September 18, 1934.
Communist Party (Opposition)
51 West 14th Street
New York City
Comrades,

In view of the Seventh Congress of the Comintern and the decisions of your recent national conference, the Workers Party proposes that representatives of our respective organizations debate the question: the Fourth International or the reform of the Comintern?

You no doubt recall that the debate on the same subject a year and a half ago between Jay Lovestone and James P. Cannon aroused great interest. Comrade Cannon has signified his readiness to defend the Fourth International in a second debate in the light of the new developments.

We urge that you consider the matter and reply at an early date. A joint committee can make all the necessary detail arrangements.

Fraternally,
JOSEPH CARTER,
Educational Dir.

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Sunday Night Lecture Series

On The Road To The Fourth International

Sept. 22—FROM LENIN TO STALIN

(The Downfall of the Communist International)

Sept. 29—WORKING CLASS POLICY IN THE IMPENDING WAR

(Revolutionary Defeatism vs. Social Patriotism)

Oct. 6—THE STRUGGLE AGAINST FASCISM

(Historical Lessons for America)

Oct. 13—THE ROAD TO THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL

(Forces and Prospects for a New World Party Under the Banner of Marx and Lenin)

Speaker:

James P. Cannon

Editor of New Militant

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DETROIT NOTES

By BURKE COCHRAN

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 15.—On the heels of the betrayal of the automobile workers by the top-officialdom of the American Federation of Labor in setting up the International union in the automobile industry, the Mechanics Educational Society of America has inaugurated an organization campaign to stage a comeback in the Detroit area, today, at its first mass meeting, held at Carpathia Hall. Mathew Smith, national secretary of the society, reported on the plans for the campaign and the enthusiasm which the Detroit locals have shown in the organization drive. The recent action of Green in handpicking the executive committee of the new automobile International has made joint action and cooperation between the A. F. of L. and the M.E.S.A. much more difficult and has convinced anew the members of this society that they must remain as an independent union, at the present time.

The automobile unions in Detroit are still in a very precarious state and the recent action of the A. F. of L. at its automobile convention has helped sow more confusion in the trade unions and has added indecision and hesitation to the whole movement.

The various federal locals of the A. F. of L. in Detroit continue stagnating; Dillon is threatening that "a campaign to unionize 141 U. S. auto plants will be in full swing by Oct. 1"; but Dilloo has been threatening the automobile workers with an organization drive for the last year.

A new savior of the automobile workers has entered into the Detroit ring; none other than the justice-loving radio priest—Father Coughlin. This unscrupulous demagogue is already beginning an attack against the A. F. of L. International union on the grounds that the officials were appointed and were not democratically elected by the membership. Without question this attack will meet with a sympathetic reception on the part of many automobile workers.

At the Dodge-Chrysler plant, the local union, which arose out of the collective bargaining board of the Automobile Labor Board, has after a long evolution become a bona-fide independent union with considerable influence at the Dodge plant. Recently it has decided to start an organization drive for all Dodge workers and, at the suggestion of some member, Father Coughlin was invited as the first guest speaker. The Father has remained to help the union officials "direct" the campaign; he is attempting to use his position at the Dodge local to organize new "Coughlin" unions, based upon peace and justice and to take the whole thing in tow to his "League for Social Justice." As a result, the union is now engaged in a death struggle between two factions — "Pro-Coughlin" and "Anti-Coughlin."

Those workers who favor allowing Coughlin to remain only have in mind, of course, the building up of their union; but they must realize that Coughlin can only wreck their union and make it an adjunct to his reactionary "League for Social Justice." Father Coughlin demagogically attacks the A. F. of L. leadership for a lack of democracy, but as was suggested at a recent meeting of the Dodge local, no one has ever heard of any elections ever taking place in the "League for Social Justice." These attacks have all the earmarks of a home-grown variety of propaganda used by Hitler or Mussolini in their own respective countries prior to their seizure of power; after they seized power, they smashed the trade union movement by open and undisguised terror. Coughlin is interested in exploiting the dissatisfaction of the workers with their own treacherous trade union officials only for his own reactionary ends; the automobile workers, in order to grow and build fighting unions must steer clear of Coughlin!

Manager's Corner

Our contributions this week toward the eight page weekly did not reach even last week's low point. However, many party branches have made a prompt response to a call for finances to take care of other needs of the party press. This helps to secure its economic foundation and makes the coming enlargement of the present weekly more feasible. But even this support leaves the campaign for the total sum necessary to launch the eight-page weekly still far short.

We have to date collected less than one third of this sum, and, while we look out first of all for a secure economic foundation before the expansion actually takes place, we cannot afford to delay. The season more favorable for activities of this sort is here now. It should be taken advantage of. We would urge in particular that our supporters now concentrate on activities to obtain more subscriptions. Let us remind you again of the prizes for the best sub getters.

The prizes offered are, for a total of 10 yearly subs (\$2.00 each) or 20 six months subs (\$1.00 each), turned in by one individual: "History of the Russian Revolution," by Leon Trotsky. For a total of 5 yearly or 10 six months subscriptions, a bound copy of the "Correspondence of Marx and Engels." These prizes apply only for new subscriptions.

During the week we have received the following amounts:

Contributions
Berkeley branch \$ 5.50
Boston branch 8.75
Los Angeles branch 1.50
West Side branch, N.Y.C. 3.00

R. Gardner, Brooklyn, N. Y. ... 1.00
Flatbush branch, N.Y.C. 1.00
Boro Park branch, N.Y.C. 2.50
East Side branch, N.Y.C. 1.00

Total \$24.24

Advance Subscriptions

Schlossberg, Boston 2.00

H. Lewis, New Castle 1.00

Club Card Subs

Center branch, N.Y.C. 3.00

Previously reported \$631.31

Grand Total \$661.56

From the point of view of total contributions the Boston branch is now back in the lead, having again outstripped the Harlem branch. The Boston branch has made a total contribution to date of \$70.25. Next comes the Harlem branch with a total contribution of \$68.40. The West Side branch, N.Y.C. follows with a total of \$56.40; Center branch, N.Y.C. \$49.40; Kensington branch, Philadelphia, \$37.75; Minneapolis branch, \$33.50; Los Angeles branch, \$31.50; Chicago branches (three branches) \$30.25; Flatbush branch, N. Y. C., \$28.50; Bronx branch, N.Y.C., \$22.50; Newark branch \$21.50; New Haven branch and Boro Park branch, N. Y. C., \$17.50 each; East Side branch, N.Y.C., \$12.75; Astoria branch, N.Y.C., \$11.30; Brownsville branch, N.Y.C., \$10.55; Youngstown branch \$9.00; Detroit branch \$8.00; branches of Cleveland, Kansas City and Gulfport, Miss., each \$6.00; Berkeley branch \$5.50; Pittsburgh branch and St. Louis branch \$4.00 each; Davenport branch \$3.50; Utica, N. Y. branch \$1.50; and Charleston, W. Va. and Cleveland branch \$1.00 each.

Toledo Militants Lead Winning Strike of 400 at Defiance, Ohio

DEFIANCE, Ohio. — Production at the Defiance Pressed Steel Co.—largest employer of labor at Defiance—was at a complete standstill for two days, as over 400 workers walked out on strike, at the call of the Defiance Local No. 1p of the Mechanics Educational Society of America, after the company had flatly turned down the contract proposed by the union, establishment of the 40-hour week, time and a half for overtime, no discrimination against union members, seniority, 50c base rate and a signed contract. For two days a mass picket line of 350-400 men and women employees of the Pressed Steel Co. kept the plant shut tight as a drum. Late Thursday afternoon, the management gave in to most of the union demands and the workers accepted the agreement by a vote of an overwhelming majority.

At first glance, there is nothing extraordinary about this comparatively small strike. The Defiance Pressed Steel Co. is one of the many independent companies around the Toledo area engaged in the manufacture of automobile parts. Competition in the field is very keen, and the management obviously could not afford to hold out for very long, if the union ranks remained solid. The strike took place in a small town and involved only some 400 workers; nothing different in this strike than any one of the thousand petty disputes between labor and capital that occur every year throughout the country. And yet a study of this small strike contains a clue to a great deal in the development of unionism in this country, since the NRA.

First, there has been no strike in Defiance within the memory of anybody living in the town. There is absolutely no labor tradition of any kind; a few of the more skilled workers had worked in railroad machine shops and have had previous contact with unionism but were lost among the overwhelming majority of the men and women who had come off the farm only several years ago, and whose ties with the rural sections were not yet entirely severed.

National Guardsmen in Strike

Defiance is not only a typically peaceful Ohio town removed from the battle and strife of the larger cities, but has in addition the reputation of being a particularly reactionary city. It boasts a large vigilante committee and one of the largest national guard contingents in the Toledo area. At least eight percent of the Pressed Steel strikers belong to the National Guard and were present in uniform at the Auto-Lite strike in Toledo, gassing and attacking the strikers of the Auto-Lite plant.

But there is something relentless in the workings of the capitalist system with its large, disciplined armies of factory workers. The very people who but yesterday were used by the industrialists of Ohio to smash any attempt at organization on the part of the automobile workers are today themselves employed in the same factories and are driven inexorably onto the path of unionism and strike against their employers. And the very people whom they gassed and attacked come down to Defiance to lend them a helping hand in the battle against their common enemy! Many of the boys, no older than 17-18 years,

have had their fingers cut off because the company finds it cheaper to operate without any safety devices on its machinery. The wages paid are in many cases almost half of what a worker would receive in Toledo for the same work. The naive and ignorant farm boys of 1933 have had a taste of what a factory workers' life means, and have become the strikers of 1935!

Toledo Leaders On Job

Naturally, with the inexperience of all of the strikers and their lack of understanding of what a strike implies, the first day of the strike was like a nightmare. The picket lines looked like a Sunday picnic; nobody had the courage to boo the scabs as they walked out of the plant; the management was trying to divide the strike committee and thus break the strike.

That night about a dozen M.E.S. A. men came from Toledo to attend the mass meeting at Woodmen's Hall and help organize the strike. Burke Cochran of M.E.S.A. local No. 4 of Toledo remained at the request of the strike committee to organize the picket line and put some spirit into the strike. Next day, with Earl Streeter, secretary of M.E.S.A. local No. 4 acting as spokesman for the strike committee, and Burke Cochran in charge of the now spirited and well-organized picket line, the strike really began looking more like a strike. The local newspapers began running large scare headlines (Defiance has never seen a strike before) and the strikers began commanding the sympathy and moral support of all the farmers and small business men around Defiance! No more than 5 or 6 scabs entered the plant during the whole day, and as previously stated the management met with the strike committee and at about two o'clock in the afternoon agreed to most of the strikers' demands.

The Defiance strikers did not possess any superior intelligence or greater class-consciousness than the ordinary mine-run of men in any other Ohio city of 10,000. On the contrary, there probably was not an illusion that these men were not burdened with at the beginning of the strike. They were afraid that the company would move out of town; they thought the mayor was on their side and fighting for them; they thought that Col. Light, head of the National Guard of Ohio, who had been sent in by Gov. Davey, was "impartial"; they thought the deputy sheriffs were "neutral." But it was surprising how their class instinct saved them in almost every situation that arose, and how the spirit of "fight" and solidarity communicated itself to everyone of those 400 workers on the first picket line they had ever walked!

In Ohio today you probably can't travel 100 miles in any direction but come up with some plant employing over 150 workers. In every rural community the farmers' sons or daughters are employed in the neighboring steel plant or auto parts plants, etc. It is becoming more and more difficult for the capitalists to artificially divide the rural communities from the cities, because the factory system has bound them together. When faithful national guardsmen are beginning to strike and walk picket lines the capitalist class has good reason to tremble for its property and monopoly of wealth.

LEFT JABS

MARCH TO VICTORY . . .

From the Daily Worker of Sept. 17 we clip the following:

"The March of Victory"
(To the tune of "O Susanna")
Words by JAMES CASEY

If you want more jobs
If you want more pay
And want to have your say
Then line-up for Carl Brodsky
And for C. A. Hathaway.

OHORUS
[Unite! Fellow-voters!
You can make things turn your way;
Vote the C. P. with Carl Brodsky
And with C. A. Hathaway!

For an end to all high prices
For the sales tax, not a cent;
For relief we want more money
For us all, a cut in rent.

Not since Simon Squibbs ran for dog-catcher in Toonerville have we seen such a popular program as the one embodied in this song. With songs like that and a platform and candidates that smell equally as good we really believe the C. P. has the edge on Tammany Hall in the 8th Assembly District. A tip for Casey: an excellent quartette to sing that song—Phil Frankfeld, Bill Dunne, Jack Stachel, and George Mink, with Amter at the piano.

"OH SUSANNA"

If all articles written in the Daily Worker on the united front, the Labor Party, trade unions, fascism and democracy were pieced together, they could be sung to the tune of "Oh Susanna" and would fit in well with "It rained all day the night I left, the weather was so dry; the sun so hot I froze myself, Susanna, don't you cry." . . . "Mighty Casey" could arrange it, in between managing the Daily Worker and conducting Hathaway's "Share-the-wealth" campaign.

PROOF OF CHRISTIANITY . . .

Al Smith, the great American statesman, in a recent speech, stated "The United States is a Christian country. We are the only country that puts on its cash money: 'In God we Trust'." . . . And he might have added, the only country where you will find tens of thousands of signs saying "In God we trust, all others pay cash."

CROOKED GOVERNMENT . . .

In the same speech, Al took a crack at Mexico for its attacks on the Catholic clergy. "What about Mexico? A Congressman recently told me that of 28 state governments there, 26 are crooked." Well, Al, even that is a better average than we can find in the U.S.A.; but, of course, a Tammany brave like Al, a friend of the devout and honest John Curry—God rest his soul—can speak with authority on crooked government.

SHADOWS OVER LOVESTONE . .

The Lovestone Group is in an embarrassing position. Its business during its five years of existence has been defending the theories of Stalinism, criticizing the "ultra-left" errors of the individual sections of the C. I. outside the U.S. S.R., and denouncing Trotskyism. At last, after years of patient service, the reward seems to be just around the corner. "Real progress" was noted in the C. P. It was "coming to our position." Letters were exchanged. "Happy days are here again!" became the theme song of the Communist Party Majority Opposition Group. But alas and alack, without consulting either Lovestone or Brandier, the C. I., with Stalin not only at the head, but leading all others by several lengths, caught up with and, surpassed Lovestone; and with a dazzling speed that left the reformers dizzy with success, went over to a social-chauvinist position. Enough is enough, and 200 percent success is too much. Lovestone did some fancy squirming. First, the French and American sections were blamed for "confusing the matter"; but at last the horrible truth must come out; and with bitter blasts at Trotskyism, Lovestone was forced to announce "Shadows of 1914 over C.I." Even Wolfe, whose anxiety to do a Bukharin crawl exceeds that of all others, acknowledged that "degeneration threatens the C.I." Some in Lovestone's ranks are still ready to shoulder a rifle for Uncle Sam if Stalin says so, but others place "world revolution as the only real defense of the U.S.S.R." Between these two, the revolutionary and the chauvinist position, Lovestone and Wolfe teeter back and forth with eyes longingly cast on the fleshpots of Stalinism. The "mass workers" haven't said much as yet; but if they could be induced to swallow their disgust with the antics of the Stalinists in the needle trades, chauvinism would just make a good chaser.

Brownsville Mass Meeting
"55th CONVENTION OF THE
A. F. OF L."
A. J. MUSE
National Secretary, W. P.
FRIDAY, SEPT. 27th, 8 P.M.
1776 Pitkin Avenue

MARCH OF EVENTS

By JACK WEBER

DESTRUCTION THREATENS ROBBERS LEAGUE

The League of Nations was organized by the victorious Allies after the first World War to safeguard their plunder against the attacks of the defeated powers. Its function as the "organizer of peace" was to maintain the status quo, to guarantee to the imperialists their colonial possessions and the right to exploit the colonial peoples. The attempt by Mussolini to seize Ethiopia is a threat to the very existence of the robbers' League precisely because it ends the truce, threatens the status quo, and reopens all the antagonistic issues temporarily "settled" by the first World War. Rearmament and realignments of the advanced capitalist nations are the preparations for the assault by each against all for a new division of the earth. One after the other, each great power that is forced by its internal economic crisis to seek desperately for a solution by outward expansion, quite the League in order to be free to act without hindrance. First it was Japan in order to plunder China, then Germany to rear for expansion to the East, and now Italy for the swallowing of Ethiopia. Not even the bourgeois press tries to foster any illusion that France or Great Britain is in the least concerned about the fate of the Ethiopian people. Each of these powers, with a tremendous colonial empire, is acutely aware that the "deprived" states aim to capture part of the plunder it took earlier. It is the fear of the deep repercussions of Mussolini's adventure that causes England and France to threaten Italy with sanctions to force a compromise without war. But the very threat is driving Italy out of the League.

ATTITUDE OF BRITISH LABOR

The Ethiopian crisis is a class issue of fundamental significance. It becomes the test of the working class movement in all countries. For in face of the threat of the second World War, the working class must once more take a stand on the question of defense of the national capitalist state in an imperialist war. The answer of the British Labor Party and of the official labor movement is a shameful betrayal of the proletariat. The demand of the official labor leaders for the support of the League of Nations in the applications of sanctions, means not the support of the Ethiopian people against Italian aggression, but the support of Eng-

lish imperialism against Italian. To suppose that the League of Nations could act in the interest of the exploited peoples, is to place confidence in the English capitalists. Where is there any demand that the English ruling class give up British Somaliland, or India or Egypt? How is it that no voice is raised by the "official" movement against the small war just started in India, against the mere punitive expedition into the territory of the Mohmands in the Northern native states? It is by such fakes as the support of "sanctions" that the leaders of British labor tie the workers to the bourgeoisie, enlist them for national defense and for the support of English imperialism. True there is a small minority of "left socialists" like Cripps who warn the workers against putting their heads in a noose by supporting sanctions and who point to British imperialism. But these elements organize no real mass movement against British imperialism and its role in the next World War. The Bolshevik-Leninists of England, who understand the need for rallying the masses against the enemy at home, who set forth clearly the steps necessary to convert imperialist war into civil war, are too meager a force as yet to exert much influence. They have before them the tremendous task of building the revolutionary party.

EFFECT ON BRITISH GENERAL ELECTIONS

The betrayal of the working class by the Labor Party in its class collaborationist attitude on the war danger plays directly into the hands of the ruling class in the coming general elections. By covering the national capitalists with the cloak of national defense and the supposed desire for peace, the Labor Party leads the workers to believe that in the national emergency the bourgeoisie may be trusted with the power. If it is all right to conduct a war, if necessary, the masses will prefer to leave things in the hands of those who are more experienced in such matters. By showing this readiness for civil peace in case of war the Labor Party aids the bourgeois campaign of patriotism. It furthers, whether it likes it or not, the armament propaganda, for sanctions mean the need for force to back them up and force might just as well be as effective as possible. Thus the Labor Party is helping to defeat itself in the coming elections. The masses will prefer to give support to the masters directly rather than to their lackeys in the labor movement.

Plan Expulsion of French Bolshevik - Leninists

(Continued from Page 1)

Out of these and out of the ferment now shaking the ranks of the youth, a unified process which will sift the revolutionary gold from the reactionary and reformist dross will begin to clarify itself.

The initial reaction among the leftward moving masses in both the youth and adult parties to the attempts of the bureaucracy to amputate the left-wing takes the form of a stiffening resistance to this amputation. It is expressed in the Youth now, for example, in a widespread

sentiment against the expulsions of the revolutionary youth leaders and the demand for their reintegration into the party. Far from heeding this demand, the bureaucracy now moves forward to its next step, the expulsion of the Bolshevik-Leninists from the adult party.

From this, coming at so critical a moment, increasing sections of the workers, both in and outside the parties, will in the heat of events swiftly draw the necessary conclusions. The voice of revolutionary internationalism, calling to day for the Fourth International, will redouble in strength. As the war crisis hits France and all Europe in full force, it will bring forth a resounding echo from the very depths of a proletariat unwilling to let itself meekly be strangled or shattered to pieces against the guns of an imperialist enemy of its own bourgeoisie. Blum, Cachin and Co., with all their conspiracies, will only uncover themselves before the French workers as the traitors they have become. The struggle of the Bolshevik-Leninists of France for a revolutionary solution to the problems of the day will be carried a mighty step forward.

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Vol. 1 SEPTEMBER 21, 1935 No. 30

Anti-Union Conspiracy Revealed in Chamber of Commerce Letter

STOCKTON SAVINGS AND LOAN BANK

STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA
August 7, 1935

Dear Sir:

At the last Legislature our California State Chamber of Commerce was able, by vigorous opposition, to defeat many radical and unsound tax measures. It also secured legislation that will prove beneficial to all California business. It is continuing its efforts for economy in county budgets and for the elimination of many duplicate services in state and local governments.

The State Chamber is now active through its Councils in all sections of California in vigorously combating all subversive influences that threaten to overthrow our government. It feels the growing menace of radicalism must be stamped out.

We find that as soon as one community has dealt properly with these agitators who are fomenting strife and trouble, they move into other communities where there has been no training in organization to offset them.

It appears that the only effective means to combat the situation is statewide leadership for training community leaders in this work. The problem is costing us all money and is undermining the very foundations of our business and social structure.

At the recent election the State Chamber secured the enactment of four measures calling for better administration of justice. One of these measures, Constitutional Amendment No. 4, giving to the Attorney General the power to uniformly and adequately enforce laws in the various counties of the State, proved perhaps the most important factor in winning the recent trial of Communists in Sacramento.

These matters are so important to business in California we feel we must call them to your attention, feeling that you will want to do your share to support the Chamber in the fight it is making.

It is vitally important that the Central Valley district subscribe its pro rata of the funds necessary to carry on this fight and we would greatly appreciate

problem is costing us all money," and "must be stamped out." They propose, therefore, that "the only effective means to combat the situation is statewide leadership for training community leaders in this work," and then refer to the Sacramento convictions as an example of the kind of work the Chamber wishes

to push throughout California. The letter concludes with an appeal to the rich Central Valley district to "subscribe its pro rata of the funds necessary to carry on this fight," since "the need for immediate, organized, united effort on our part is obvious."

The letter thus substantiates the

charges made in the National Sacramento Appeal Committee's pamphlet "Union Smashing in Sacramento," by Herbert Solow, that the Sacramento convictions were part of a state-wide conspiracy of anti-union employers to use the criminal syndicalism statute to destroy the trade unions.

In a letter just sent to the N. S. A. C. by Raymond W. Henderson, Bakersfield Socialist and noted labor attorney, he reports that the transcript of the trial record will not be delivered by the court until Sept. 28. As soon as it is delivered Henderson will begin work on the Mini brief.

PROGRESSIVE ISSUES CONFRONT THE A.F.L.

By ARNE SWABECK

Bill Green and the whole A. F. of L. leadership was challenged at the rubber workers' convention. It suffered another heavy blow, directed simultaneously at its methods of bureaucratic domination and its reactionary "red baiting" campaign. Coming, as it did, right upon the heels of the defeat administered to this leadership by the teachers' convention, the rebuke by the automobile workers' convention and the manifestations of certain progressive elements elsewhere, the issues involved are sure to loom large as a prelude to the fifty-fifth annual A. F. of L. convention.

The new-born rubber workers' international union refused, by a vote of 44 to 9, to accept certain A. F. of L. charter provisions, presented to the convention by Green, which would confer upon him the right of appointment of officers for a probationary period to be left at his discretion. With that vote the convention also rejected his choice of handpicked officers.

Overwhelmed by this decisive vote, Green had to beat a hasty retreat. He accepted it, packed up his belongings and left for the more tranquil atmosphere of his home town Conshohocken, Ohio, where he still remains a deacon of the Baptist church.

Problem of New Unions

These recent experiences cannot be easily ignored by the A. F. of L. officials. No doubt they are beginning to ask themselves some serious questions and preparing to straighten their own fences. But there are many difficulties to overcome, particularly in regard to the new unions.

It was with the greatest reluctance that they had agreed in the first place to grant international union charters to these unions. They fought to the last against the idea of granting industrial union charters and accepted it in principle only to sabotage it in actual practice, as they have done so far. But they are still faced with the dilemma of pressure from present economic conditions out of which grow the demands of the rank and file workers. These demands begin to crystallize into distinctly progressive tendencies. Naturally this is much more marked in the basic

and the mass production industries where exploitation is most ruthless. And here the A. F. of L. officials will be much more closely bound up with the development and growth of these unions than has been the case in the past.

Old Basis Undermined

So long as the hidebound craft unions of the skilled trades formed the backbone of the movement matters were comparatively simple. These workers enjoyed certain privileges and questioned less the doings of their union officials. The unions could be managed fairly easily and the bureaucratic regime solidified. It was not so difficult for the latter to make all kinds of shady deals with the bosses. Much has now changed. Many of the privileges formerly enjoyed in the skilled trades have disappeared. Mass production has advanced and the unions of the skilled trades play a far less important role. For the future the very existence of an effective trade union movement depends upon its ability to build up a solid backbone of unions organized in the mass production industries. Despite the official reluctance that must be the orientation.

Trade Union Democracy

It is very interesting to note that the change toward the new conditions places as the first point on the agenda the question of trade union democracy. This was inevitable. Only by means of its bureaucratic control were the reactionary officials able to function effectively as the agents of capitalism and prevent the unions from engaging in serious struggles for their rightful demands. As a result the unions were stunted in their growth and their power of organization remained largely ineffective.

The free and unhampered development of the trade union movement therefore demands democratic union control as a first prerequisite. It becomes a first class progressive issue and it will play an important role in the crystallization of a progressive movement in the trade unions. The attitude to this issue will be of a determining character in the test for leadership.

In these recent experiences the fact that the progressive tendencies reflect the needs of the movement and represent its vital interests is verified once again. On the opposite side, the retarding reactionary influence of the A. F. of L. top officials is just as clearly revealed. Not only did the latter attempt to maintain its control by the celebrated steam-roller method, but they did actually succeed in preventing the new-born international unions in automobile and rubber from taking on their necessary industrial form. According to the charters, the shop crafts are to be organized as heretofore in their old craft unions, separate and apart from the production workers.

Industrial Unionism

In the light of recent economic changes, the question of the industrial form of organization is only reinforced as a progressive issue. It is likewise connected up intimately with the future life and growth of the trade union movement. If the unions in the mass production industries are to meet the ruthless onslaughts of the gigantic corporations effectively, this form of organization is imperative.

At the time of receiving their charters, both the automobile workers and the rubber workers' unions appeared with greatly reduced ranks. The reason for this is not difficult to find. It was due essentially to the sheer incompetence and downright treason of the A. F. of L. officials who had been in charge of affairs up to now. Still, with an aggressive policy of organization, there are undoubtedly good prospects for the building up of strong unions in these industries. For the life of the movement as a whole this is necessary; but this has very much to do with the kind of leadership.

Progressives Grow in Struggle
It is no accident that more voices are heard every day in the trade unions demanding an aggressive policy of organization. In many instances on a local scale the demand has been carried out in practice, and thereby the progressive tendencies gained. Wherever unions have set to work, organizing aggressively without fear of the bitter struggle that it involves and ready to meet the sacrifices that it imposes,

progress has been made. A good timber for a new and progressive leadership is being seasoned in such struggles.

The coming A. F. of L. convention cannot escape facing these issues in one way or another. Of course, they will not be reflected at this gathering in the same direct and decisive manner as in the general field of the class struggle. The labor party issue will most likely appear. There is little chance that very many distinctly progressive spokesmen will slip into the convention hall. But it is to be expected that perhaps several of the well-paid officials already now in or near to the higher councils, out of fear of the potential progressive movement for one reason, or due to pressure from below for another, will take up some of these issues in order to appear as spokesmen and head off the actual crystallization of a genuine progressive movement. When that occurs it is well for real progressives to be on guard.

Political Tendencies
It is yet too early to speak of a progressive movement already in

'Thieves Kitchen' at Geneva

(Continued from Page 1)

the withdrawal of Japan and Germany, by the miserable showing in the Manchurian and Chaco affairs, the League has been kept actively alive only because of the prestige and new blood pumped into it by Stalin. Litvinov, in the League, speaks with the voice of the Workers' State, but his words are the words of the British Lion.

Whoever doubts this, let him review the facts.

Why does Great Britain try to preserve "peace"? Why does she object to Mussolini's campaign in Ethiopia? One glance at the map gives the answers. (1) Italian rule over Ethiopia would threaten the sources of the Blue Nile, and thus put Egypt at the mercy of Italy. (2) Italian expansion in Northeast Africa threatens the Suez Canal, the route to Britain's colonies—"the life line of the Empire." (3) Increasing Italian strength in the Mediterranean, together with the development of air fighting, have already placed in jeopardy the British route from Gibraltar to Port Said. Malta, for example, is already helpless. (4) A serious conflict between Europeans and native Africans would promote unrest or even rebellion on the part of the natives throughout the British colonies. (5) Great Britain would likewise enjoy sharing in the exploitation of Ethiopia. Two further reasons, of a somewhat different kind, must be added: (6) Great Britain fears the repercussions on the European proletariat of the possible failure of Mussolini to conquer quickly. Such failure might prove a mighty impulse in awakening revolutionary consciousness. (7) The National Government, faced with an election in the near future, wishes to consolidate England internally around slogans of "national unity" before the war danger, against the chance of a Labour parliamentary victory.

This is what the high-minded public talk of British statesmen boils down to. And they know it; and so do the diplomats of every other nation.

Imperialist Bargains

The present League session is, then, seeking a "solution" of the Ethiopian question. That is to say, it is seeking a deal that will reconcile these requirements on the part of Great Britain with, first, France's need to get British guarantees against German aggression on the Continent, and second, the drive of pent-up Italian capital for an outlet together with Mussolini's desperate necessity for consolidating his rotting internal regime.

But whether or not the "solution" is found, the fundamental issues are not altered in the slightest. War will be not stopped, but merely postponed, and postponed for a short time only. The solution will be not a triumph for the peace-loving League, but an imperialist maneuver of the most brazen and reactionary kind. Its sole purpose will be to strengthen temporarily the lines of the world imperialist forces.

Working Class "Sanctions"

The elementary duty of Marxists is clear beyond argument. It is for them to sound the alarm against all the machinations of the imperialist powers. It is for them to expose every facet of the war danger. And this means not merely to fulminate against the tyrant Mussolini, and to beg the League to step in to save the world. It means to expose every step of the League's robber course. It means not to call on "peace-loving Great Britain" to close the Suez Canal and apply sanctions—but to reveal the rottenness of British imperialist policy beneath the mush-mouthed peace talk.

It means to call on the international working class, the only force against war, to apply its own sanctions, to make its own boycotts, to voice its own material and ideological solidarity with the Ethiopian masses—rejecting all talk of "national unity," all pretense that a capitalist nation is ever or will ever

be "peace-loving"; and to call on the working class at the same time, not to cease its own class struggle before the war danger, but to intensify a thousand-fold the revolutionary fight at home.

And is it to explain this—these elementary working-class principles that Litvinov uses the public forum of the League meetings, and that the C. I. uses its press throughout the world? The direct opposite is true. Litvinov speaks in the League as the stooge of Hoare and Eden. Even in phrasing, nothing distinguishes his remarks from those of the agents of British imperialism.

Policy of Betrayal

And what of the sections of the C. I.? Do they "make up" for Litvinov's diplomatic necessities? Quite the contrary. In Sept. 18th's *Daily Worker* the Communist party calls on Great Britain "to close the Suez Canal"; it appeals (on the front page) "For united action of—the international working class? How naive, comrade, to suspect that Stalin still has his eyes even partly turned toward the international working class. No—"the united front of all nations to prevent war on Ethiopia." So thoroughly has the Communist party now gone from the Third Period rejection of the united front, that united fronts are to be made—with the political instruments of the class enemy. In Great Britain, the Communist party calling for sanctions applied by the government, supports thus the building up of national unity and lays the full basis for acceptance of imperialist war on the part of Great Britain as (shades of the United States in 1917!) a war to prevent war.

Workers, this is the witness of betrayal. Before it is too late, reject capitulation. Turn from "national unity," take your eyes off the "national governments" of "peace-loving nations," tear the mask from the League, and drive from your ranks the social-patriots who make ready to give you up to the war makers.

There is only one force against imperialist war: the international proletariat. There is only one solution for war: the international revolution.

Rubber Workers Ride Over Green's Plans

Already rubber workers began to rejoin the unions from which they had fled after the A. F. of L. bureaucracy's treacherous betrayal this spring during the strike threat.

The only serious threat on the horizon which faced the delegates was the perplexing question of selection of officers. There is a possibility of a split between Akron and out-of-town progressives over which man should become president.

Defeat Green 44 to 9

Smashing through every treacherous move, every ruse and false argument, the rubber workers brought to a brilliant climax their terrific fight for democracy by overwhelmingly voting 44 to 9 against a resolution which would sanction Green's appointment of president.

The blunt repudiation of the A. F. of L. bureaucracy and its disastrous policies in the rubber industry was so decisive that Green, to save his face, declared, "I accept your judgment as final. No one can ignore the preponderance of your vote."

The defeated resolution would have given him the approval of the convention to appoint Coleman C. Claherty, his rubber organizer, as president of the new international. But, as predicted in the NEW MILITANT, the rubber workers were so incensed at Claherty and his policies that his defeat was a foregone conclusion.

To show how strong the anti-bureaucracy feeling was, it is only necessary to realize that the resolution defeated was a compromise by the bureaucracy to the delegates. It specified that all other officers be elected. All Green asked was "let me appoint Claherty."

Green Threatens Delegate

When Green spoke for the resolution he threatened Thomas Burns, of Chicopee Falls, Mass., a leader for democracy, because of an alleged association with a dual union movement in the rubber industry.

Burns took the floor in his defense and flung back into Green's teeth every argument used against him. In fact, he proved that Green had appointed Phillips, a dual unionist, to a high post where Burns first met him. Burns proved that Green, not he, had associated with the dual unionist.

The progressive bloc began its fight for democracy by presenting Green, when he arrived at the convention, with a petition signed by 40 out of 47 delegates asking for democratic procedure and election of all officers. From then, Green and Claherty were on the defensive.

The bureaucracy went so far as to threaten reporters time and again, newspapers said, for printing accounts of the inner-struggles and thereby, indirectly, exposing each move of Claherty and Green. Mention of the 'auto workers' convention by anyone brought panic to the bureaucrats.

Green Bars Industrial Unionism

Although delegates were prepared to fight for industrial unionism, Green effectively stopped that by reading a mandate from the executive council which declared that those who accepted the international charter must obey the following provision: "To organize all rubber workers in mass production of rubber products, same not to include building and construction employees; making and installing machinery; and employees engaged in maintenance work or in work outside the factories."

In other words, the seven craft unions in the rubber industry will keep their independent existence and the rubber workers are left facing the possibility of disastrous jurisdictional disputes.

Green told the delegates, "You can neither accept, reject, or change this charter. It is conferred on you." A move to fight the provision at the next convention of the A. F. of L. has begun.

"Surprise Move" of Bureaucrats

The bureaucracy tried a "surprise move" the second day. A resolution, introduced out of order, was presented for appointment of Claherty. Only two out of seven of the resolutions committee had signed it. It was supposed to be 21st. Nothing was said of the majority resolution which asks for election of officers, through "non-concurrence" with the majority.

An illegal clause was attached to the resolution. It requested financial aid of the A. F. of L. The two-fold clause was thus introduced so that the delegates would vote themselves out of financial support from the A. F. of L. if they didn't vote to accept Claherty. Everybody saw through the move.

Green took the floor, urging the passage of the resolution. His stooges followed but to no avail. The central theme of his false arguments was, "If we don't let Green appoint Claherty, we'll have no money to support the new international."

Progressive's Reply

A progressive neatly shattered Green's argument that the international needed money, should accept money and therefore pass the resolution. He answered, "We need your money, we'll take your money and support, but that has nothing

to do with the question of election of officers."

"We can have our own president and officers and still take your money. In fact, we hope to!" he added as Green blustered. "We aren't voting down the support of the A. F. of L. by defeating the resolution. That part doesn't belong in the resolution and we'll change it later."

Another delegate scored the A. F. of L. leadership as antiquated. "We need an industrial base for the A. F. of L. if it is to survive."

Powerful and blunt argument by S. H. Dalrymple, president of the Goodrich local for the right to elect officers added much weight to the cause of the progressives as Dalrymple is recognized as one of the leaders in the rubber unions.

"We've been promised for two years our own international. The rubber workers will join us if we keep our pledges. I would rather go down defeated after fighting my best for democracy than face the charges of the workers who would say we betrayed them," Dalrymple pointed out.

Thunder of Protest

When the roll call vote began on the resolution of appointment of Claherty, a tense silence reigned, shattered only by increasing "Noes!" which continued until they sounded like a thunder of protest against Green's machinations and trickery.

Enraged beyond control, Claherty charged Burns and others of "distorting and lying about their past." A heated argument followed with delegates lambasting both Green

and Claherty for lying. Burns even arose and called Claherty a "g—d—liar."

A constitution was adopted after clauses barring "communists, I.W.'s and members of other dual union organizations" was changed to exclude naming of political parties.

"We'd do better to exclude all republicans than communists," a delegate argued.

Another clause preventing caucusing on union questions outside the local hall also met with defeat as progressives continued to establish democracy in the new international.

Both clauses had been placed in the draft of the constitution on the bequest of Claherty who saw in them powerful weapons against the progressives if he became president.

Progressives Prepare Slate

The progressive bloc which has been able to rally most of the delegates with it on every vital question is preparing a slate of candidates for officers and also watching for further moves by Green to attempt to regain control of the international.

Resolutions asking A. F. of L. help to aid financially the new international were expected to be introduced and passed. This will again place Green on the spot. He pledged support of the convention even though defeated.

Pay for officers was picked as: president, \$3,200; vice-president, \$2,700; secretary-treasurer, \$3,000. Union dues are \$1 per month and initiation fee, \$2.

The preamble of the constitution has a clause recognizing the class struggle and declaring that the international will do all necessary to further the economic and social advance of the rubber workers. It recognizes the failure of capitalism and the necessity for its abolishment.

Rubber Workers Took Big Step Forward at Akron Convention

By JACK WILSON

A tremendous step forward in the direction of organizing workers in basic industries was taken by rubber worker delegates at their convention which formed an international union through the far-reaching consequences of their actions.

The rubber workers repudiated by an overwhelming majority the antiquated craft union, class collaboration policies of the A. F. of L. bureaucracy as represented by Wm. Green and the executive council.

They broke the stranglehold of the officialdom over the rubber workers' unions which had virtually ruined the trade union movement in the rubber industry and reduced once powerful unions into mere skeletons.

The rubber workers did what the auto workers and other unionists had not succeeded in doing—cleaning their ranks of the Clahertys and other misleaders who only lead them from one defeat to another.

Adopt Militant Program

The rubber workers adopted a militant program for organizing through drives the rubber industry—one of America's leading open shop industries.

The rubber workers, through fighting successfully for the election of their own officers, smashed Green's avowed intention of appointing their officers and gave him a blow which will have even greater repercussions at the coming national convention of the A. F. of L. for the rubber workers are prepared to fight with other progressives for industrial unions and thus wipe out the craft base for the present bureaucracy.

Officers were picked whose personal honesty is beyond question, who have the confidence of the rubber workers, who are earnest, sincere and continually learning the meaning and significance of the class struggle. The president is a man who already is rallying the ranks of the deserted rubber workers around the banner of the autonomous international with immediate increases in membership.

Learning Through Struggle

This much they have done. In addition the rubber workers learned much through fighting. They tore away the illusions from their own eyes of the "greatness" of Green and his cohorts.

Workers in all unions who have been fighting desperately against efforts of the bureaucrats to curb them can and should take heart from this notable victory against reaction in the labor movement.

There are many reasons why the rubber workers have been able to win, so far, in their struggle for self-control with its consequent favorable possibilities.

The lessons of the auto workers' convention aroused the Akron delegates to a boiling point of indignation which made them sensitive to every move the bureaucrats attempted at the convention.

The crime of the auto workers' international brought home sharply the truth of the ideas constantly pointed out to them by a small group of progressives that the bureaucracy would do anything to keep in power and they must organize to fight against such reaction with its fatal effects on the unions.

Behind this immediate cause lies the long and hard work of forces like the Workers Party to point out the correct road to the rubber workers in their search for paths which would lead to a strong union movement.

Efforts of progressives who arose from the working class itself without stimulation but through bitter experience with Claherty and Green, came to a climax at the convention.

The result of the convention attests once more to the fact that only through careful education and work along class struggle lines can the working class prepare itself to march forward to increasing victories.

Build a progressive bloc with correct policies based on the experiences of Minneapolis, Toledo, Detroit and the other scenes of class struggle!

Rally forces around the slogan of democracy in the trade union movement. Protect the rights of militants who lead in every fight against the betrayals of the officialdom of the top!

The rubber workers have won a victory, but that is only a start.

Every local must have its progressive bloc carrying on a daily struggle for the ideas accepted by the convention so that those delegates who stood by the bureaucracy go down defeated and exposed to their fellow-workers.

Organization Plans

The resolutions on organization call for special efforts to bring the workers back within the fold of the union. Sentiment for rejoining the unions is strong in Akron and throughout the country since the hated bureaucrats went down in defeat. No time should be lost to take advantage of this fact.

Special plans must be made to unite completely with progressives throughout the country so that a solid bloc will confront the A. F. of L. executive council and its antiquated ideas at the forthcoming national convention so more workers in basic industries and elsewhere can be made free from the stranglehold of the present leadership.

No Compromise with Misleaders

An uncompromising struggle must be waged against the misleaders in the future. The seven craft unions in the rubber industry must become amalgamated in the new international. Demand that the next national A. F. of L. convention grant that right. The clause in the new charter confining membership only to rubber workers engaged in production of rubber products must be eliminated so all employees in the rubber shops can join in one great union.

The Workers Party has continually served in the past as the beacon light for leadership in the struggle to build a powerful labor movement in the rubber industry. It first warned the workers of the coming spring betrayal. It first called for building a progressive bloc to rally all forces at this convention against the hold of the bureaucracy. It pledges itself in the future to do everything in its power to aid the workers in their fundamental battles for uniting themselves into a powerful movement.

We will do everything possible to make the United Rubberworkers of America a stronghold of the working class against any onslaughts of capitalism or any of its agents.

Sales Tax Big Issue at S. P. Convention

By New Haven Correspondent

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 16.—Just before midnight tonight the two-day Socialist state convention succeeded, after a bitter seven-hour fight, in putting itself on record against . . . a sales tax! A resolution introduced to the resolutions committee on the Italo-Ethiopian situation, the only sign of awareness of the outside world during the whole convention, was referred to the State Executive Committee as being a national matter. The debate on the sales tax waged fast and furious for seven hours; the war question was dismissed as being "outside the jurisdiction of the state body."

On the sales tax issue Mayor McLevy and the three state legislators from Bridgeport, Taft, Secor and Eccles, held their machine firm to the end in favor of voting for the sales tax in the next session of the state legislature as the only remaining method of "raising relief for the starving unemployed." Even on the final ballot, faced with a substitute resolution more conciliatory in tone than the original, they rallied 49 votes against 75. All but three of the 28 Bridgeport voters remained loyal to the very end.

McLevy Arguments

McLevy in the debate shouted that he and his legislators had vindicated themselves as Socialists by fighting for an income tax, and then for a dividends and interest tax, but they had been defeated and relief was still needed. Where does all your theory and principles get you, the McLevy supporters maintained, when you have the practical problem of feeding the desperate unemployed? Besides, they argued, it is not true that we are introducing something new with the sales tax, which our opponents claim would merely soak the poor to support the poor; in Waterbury today the employed workers are forced to contribute a sum out of their weekly wages to care for their less fortunate brethren.

Later, in answer to this, a Waterbury worker, Philip Brainard, vice-chairman of the convention, made the best fighting speech in defiance of the Bridgeport machine. In his own factory he had organized the men, and they didn't pay the levy on wages. Waterbury Socialists were trying to do the same for the whole city. Outside of Brainard's speech there was no mention whatsoever of the possibilities of fighting for higher relief standards by militant organization from below, rather than by political maneuvering and compromising by the Socialist parliamentarians.

We set forth below a few of the choice thoughts of the chief cogs in the McLevy machine:

State Senator Taft: "I don't subscribe to a sales tax, but under certain conditions to save fellow workers from starving, I am willing to reach in my pocket and give a half dollar." (This last offer of generosity was repeated twice, indicating that the senator was willing to contribute at least a dollar and a half on his own hook.)

State Senator Secor: "We know you can't instruct us to be against the sales tax. You haven't the guts. You know you'd be subject to the corrupt practices act." (The majesty of the law seemed to impress the opposing delegates somewhat; the question of disciplining McLevy and the Socialist legislators was carefully avoided in this discussion.)

Secretary of the Party Freese: "If there is any advocate of the sales tax in this hall, he had better get out now. But there's nobody here like that. . . . You want to break up all our plans with this damn fool resolution."

State Chairman Plunkett: "If you pass this resolution you'll have to expel all those favoring a sales tax if you're honest. Expel the Socialist Party then!"

"Function of Socialist Legislators"

In the ranks of the opposition, Perlstein as well as Brainard made a good showing. "What is the function of a Socialist minority in any government?" he asked. "It's not our problem to run the capitalist government. It's our duty to make our own position clear and to educate."

A worker whose ardor was somewhat dampened arose in this discussion and said: "I was once in the Republican Party, and that was the wrong place, so I went to the Democrats, and that was the wrong place. Then I joined the Socialist Party. I thought the Socialists would work for the workers every day in the year. But after this how can we speak before the workers any more? Is this the wrong place too?"

At last, after an adjournment, a substitute resolution was brought in. As Allen pointed out, it restated the party's stand against the sales tax, but was careful not to aim itself at the Socialist legislators. But McLevy remained unappeased, with something of a martyr-like attitude. "Do you want to put your Socialist legislators in a straitjacket," he demanded, "so they can't use their influence? . . . I still think the important issue is relief. I don't want to climb into political office on the backs of starving

workers." The substitute resolution was then quickly passed, but the McLevy machine was powerful enough to roll up two-fifths of the votes. All in all, the victory was a hollow one.

Every Socialist worker must draw lessons from this experience. It must be obvious to the leftward-moving workers in the S.P. that a party which permits such a level of discussion, such suggestions of unprincipled maneuvering for purposes of prestige, such ignoring of the crucial issues of the day, has something fundamentally wrong with it.

Mooney in Court In Legal Struggle To Gain Freedom

Tom Mooney's appeal for a writ of habeas corpus in the California courts opened last week. The overwhelming proofs of his innocence, the perjury of the state's witnesses, the flimsiness of the state's evidence, and his own alibi have long ago convinced the jurors and even the judge of the original trial.

But capitalist courts are in no hurry to free class war prisoners. After nineteen years in prison Tom Mooney's appeal was heard by the U. S. Supreme Court last year and he was sent back to try the courts of the state that originally framed him. He was condemned to many more months, perhaps years in prison, to all the tortures of a new trial, to the exorbitant expenses of a new trial. No matter if he is innocent, the cruel game of capitalist justice must be played to the end.

The defense is now trying the case before a referee in the California courts. So far they have suffered two setbacks, in failing to obtain a judge instead of a referee, and in the refusal of the court to bring Billings, who was convicted with Mooney into the court.

The outcome of the case cannot be predicted—but California law is hostile, and fresh from the triumph of framing the eight Sacramento criminal syndicalism defendants. Whether the labor-hating capitalists who first sent Mooney to prison for his activities as a labor organizer are more afraid of him in prison or out will determine the outcome. For nineteen years the case has been kept alive by Mooney's own heroic battle and by the organized support and pressure of labor all over the country. And only that pressure can free him.

Spartacan Slugged in Picket Of Hearst News Reel

Some time ago a group of organizations including Spartacan Youth League branch of Boro Park, Yipsels of Bensonhurst, and the League against War and Fascism branch of Bensonhurst as well as several other organizations, organized a campaign in Brooklyn to remove Hearst's Metrotone news from the theatres in which they are shown.

The campaign revolves around the anti-labor attitude of Hearst and the previously mentioned organizations have been concentrating in removing Hearst's film from Loew's Oriental theatre.

Open air protest meetings when held were invariably broken up by "our" honorable defenders of private property, the police, and members of participating organizations were thrown into the housegown.

Last Sunday two Spartacans, comrades Bert Kane and Jack Lee while picketing were attacked by a group of thugs. Fortunately, neither were hurt seriously. When interviewed the following was the story obtained from the attacked comrades:

They had been picketing for over an hour when the manager of the theatre motioned to the cops standing near the corner. The discussion that took place between these two gentry was very evident from the incident that took place at the conclusion of their "negotiations"

Workers of Brooklyn, Boycott Hearst's anti-labor propaganda machinery. Don't attend theaters at which his Metrotone News is shown.

Philadelphia Mass Meeting
"HANDS OFF ETHIOPIA!"
Speaker:
HUGO OEHLE
FRIDAY, SEPT 27, 8 P.M.
431 Pine Street
Admission 10 cents
Aus: South Philadelphia Br. W.P.

BANQUET
To Greet
THE THIRD PLENARY MEETING
of the National Committee of the Workers Party
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, at 7:30 P.M.
Speakers to include:
VINCENT DUNNE, of Minneapolis, Minn.
JERRY ALLARD, from Illinois coal fields.
MAURICE SPECTOR, Chairman Workers Party of Canada.
ARNOLD JOHNSON, National Secretary, N. U. L.
JAMES P. CANNON, Editor of the New Militant.
A. J. MUSTE, National Secretary of Workers Party.
MAX SHACHTMAN, Toastmaster.
IRVING PLAZA HALL, Irving Place and 15th Street
Get tickets at 55 E. 11th St., or Pioneer Publishers, 100 Fifth Ave.

Mass Uprising Against Traitor 'Labor' Mayor

(Continued from Page 1)

the mouth by a tear gas bomb fired at her just as she was descending from a street car. The Minneapolis Journal writes that "the receiving room at General Hospital took on the appearance of a wartime behind the lines hospital as the stream of wounded started coming in. The hospital corridors were literally running with blood."

Fighting continued until 2 o'clock in the morning, with the armored cars patrolling for blocks around, continually pouring tear gas into small grouplets wherever they gathered. Finally the pickets and the crowd left, vowing to come back the next night.

Mass Pressure Closes Down Plant

The reaction to the wanton police savagery was so great that the next morning the mayor was forced to clear out all scabs and gunmen from the plant. These people were escorted to St. Paul. The grand jury immediately prepared a white-wash investigation, as Tetzlaff hid himself in the bosom of the Citizens Alliance. In the meantime, the rank and file of the Farmer-Labor party were boiling at the actions of their strike-breaking mayor and city council. A special meeting was hurriedly arranged for Thursday night at the large Eagles Hall, called by the Farmer-Labor Women's Federation and the F.-L. Veterans Association.

Mayor Boos Down

The hall was packed with rank-and-file Farmer-Laborites as Mayor Latimer, the first speaker, was introduced from the platform. The mayor turned pale as he was booed by the enraged crowd. Finally he managed to make himself heard and made a lame statement, crying that the Hennepin County grand jury bound him hand and foot, promising that a "thorough investigation would be made of all that occurred" and begging for three more months, at the expiration of which it was understood he would have fully proved himself. Alderman Ed Hudson, another Farmer-Labor member, was jeered when he started to say that what was done by police at the riot was done "by men who in the skirmish lost their minds."

"You're trying to whitewash the mayor. Don't play politics!" yelled the audience.

State Representative Bellman (F.-L.) drew cheers from the audience as he placed direct responsibility for the situation upon Latimer, and demanded the dismissal of the policemen participating in the riot.

Alderman Scott earned the cheers of the crowded hall by taking a clear-cut position on the whole affair, and exposing the excuses of Latimer and the police. He called for the expulsion of Latimer from the Farmer-Labor party, and asked that he resign as mayor.

It remained for Bill Brown, president of Local 574, to say what had to be said. Brown completely exposed the gutlessness of Mayor Latimer, told the crowd how a true working class mayor would have acted even though it led to his impeachment, and called for immediate removal of the police butchers.

Brown also completely exposed the mayor's latest "employer-employee" arbitration board, which is a 1935 pocket edition of the Citizens Alliance. He was cheered for several minutes, as Latimer, sitting at the back of the stage, looked like a whipped dog. As other Farmer-Laborites rose and tried to ease the pressure on the mayor, the meeting almost broke up through indignation. Order finally was restored and the meeting was officially adjourned. It fell to Harry Mayville, local Stalinist, to demonstrate the Communist Party's bankruptcy by telling the Farmer-Laborites that "your party is not rotten. I and my party want to see a mass Farmer-Labor party in the state and city."

Now we of the Workers Party know better than Mayville that the Farmer-Labor rank and file are certainly not "rotten"; but we also know that if ever the workers have had a chance to see the complete impotence of reformism, it has been in this state and city during the past few years. To claim otherwise is to cry for a Stalinist moon.

The meeting ended with representatives of the next day's relief demonstration appealing to the

crowd for support. As Latimer left the hall with his bodyguard through the rear door, he was accosted by an angry iron worker and struck in the mouth. Friends hurried him away to his limousine.

Latimer Gets In Deeper and Deeper

As was to be expected, the Citizens Alliance-dominated grand jury completely exonerated the police from Wednesday's murderous onslaught, saying "we believe the police department did the best they could with the number of men they had." The report concluded with the observation that "the unemployment being so great, so many people with nothing to do but follow disturbances for excitement, the spirit of unrest existing in Minneapolis will undoubtedly be responsible for additional outbreaks." (As though the unemployed demonstrated "for excitement," instead of for increased relief, for jobs, and in a spirit of solidarity with employed workers.) The grand jury also asked for an addition of 200 to the police force.

The Farmer-Labor mayor fell in with this report and meekly asked for 200 more police. This was too much for the Farmer-Labor councilmen even, one of whom, Alderman Pearson, said: "I am opposed to the proposal to add more policemen for the explicit purpose of clubbing laboring men." The anger of the city rose even higher.

On Saturday afternoon, hundreds of workers participated in the funeral processions of the two bystanders shot down Wednesday night.

Investigations Continue

Latimer intends to continue his phony riot investigation this afternoon at 4:30, calling in some "impartial observers." When representatives of the Non-Partisan Labor Defense called on the mayor's secretary yesterday and offered scores of witnesses, including many people who live in the neighborhood of the scene of the riot, they were told that no more witnesses are needed.

The Central Labor Union, the Hennepin County F.-L. Association and the Non-Partisan Labor Defense plan to hold separate public hearings during the next few days, so that the true story of what took place can be brought to light for all to see and understand.

Workers Party Plans Meeting

On Friday night, Sept. 20, a meeting at the Pythian Hall is called by the Minneapolis branch, Workers Party of the U. S., where V. R. Dunne, prominent Minneapolis trade unionist and member of the National Committee of the Workers Party, will speak on "Three Months of Farmer-Labor Rule in Minneapolis: What They PROMISED and What They GAVE!"

Among the questions to be discussed by comrade Dunne are: the Mayor's employer-employee board and the meaning of the phrase, "industrial peace"; can the Farmer-Labor Party be reformed?; what is the meaning of the present attacks upon progressive trade unionists in Minneapolis and throughout the nation?; what is the attitude of a real workers' political party toward the trade unions? etc.

In the meantime, resentment among all the workers continues to seethe and grow. And what a working class there is in Minneapolis! For dauntless, inspiring courage against all odds, for solidarity against the bosses and the labor fakers, Minneapolis workers need not bow to working class fighters anywhere in the world.

Hundreds of relief workers in Local 574's Federal Workers Section have already demanded that the united front with the Stalinists be immediately broken off. They can no longer stomach the quackery of these charlatans.

Governor Olson, eager to place his heel on Latimer's neck as a maneuver to get back in the good graces of the Minneapolis workers, has mobilized 150 national guardsmen in St. Paul and is keeping them in readiness for any further outbreaks.

Today a movement was making headway to read Latimer out of the Farmer-Labor party, and petitions for his impeachment began to circulate all over town.

At this writing, word comes that the Non-Partisan Labor Defense will open its public trial tonight at the General Drivers Auditorium. The trial of the people vs. Mayor Latimer, Police Chief Forestal and the city administration will get under way with the hearing of dozens of witnesses to the Wednesday massacre—witnesses that were refused a hearing by Latimer's star chamber proceedings.

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