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Mpls. Labor Slams Union-Busting Campaign

S. Africa Comrades Fight War

Arrested for Active Support of Boycott against Italy

BULLETIN

Five members of the Lenin Club of South Africa, adherents of the Fourth International, have been arrested and are now facing trial. They spoke on the question of the Native Bills. The charges have not yet been enunciated. Since the meeting was orderly, it appears they may be tried for sedition.

CAPE TOWN, South Africa.—The Italo-Abyssinian conflict continues to be the most important issue facing the South African proletariat. Because of our situation we are directly affected by any conflict on the African continent. All our propaganda at present is therefore centered around this question.

Undoubtedly the South African workers and especially the native and colored workers are prepared in a militant fashion to demonstrate their solidarity with the Ethiopian people. Recently the Stevedores and Dock Workers Union of Cape Town passed a resolution to refuse to handle any goods destined for Italian East Africa. The Communist League immediately issued a special edition of the Workers Voice in support of the dock workers. A thousand of these were distributed free in the working class areas. Ours was the first organization to come out in support of the dockers' action.

The workers of Luderitz took similar action and refused to load any Italian vessel. The police immediately offered them the alternative of going back to work or arrest. The majority of the workers went back but a number preferred to go to prison. The Communist League sent the following telegram to the Luderitz workers:

"Communist League congratulates you on magnificent stand. Condemn police action."

We are preparing for an organized protest against the terrorist action of the police.

Sabotage Workers Action

In face of the militant mood of the workers, the stand taken by the so-called working class parties is indicative of the demoralizing influence which these parties have on the South African workers' movement. The South African Labor Party has not uttered one word on the matter. The Communist Party, like the Stalinists everywhere, is preparing to lead the workers on the road of social-patriotism. Recently the Stalinist controlled League Against War and Fascism, held a

Continued on Page 3

French C.P. Pleads with Laval to Jail the Fascists

Stalinists Outraged by Fascist Insistence on "Right of Insurrection"; See Salvation in "Purification of Police Force"

By H. F. ROBERTS

"Let no one try to intimidate us. At the present time it is insurrection which is legal."

"Insurrection is the most sacred duty!"

The voices speaking are those of French Fascists. In the mouths of revolutionary workers what meaning these words could have! But how do the French Stalinists react to these lines?

L'Humanite quotes them (Oct. 24) and adds:

"As incredible as it seems, this declaration has not been made a case for the courts."

Incredible as it seems! Here is another Fascist quotation:

"The best way of succeeding is through violence. We will mobilize the tractors and use them as tanks."

Does L'Humanite remark, perchance, that the only thing wrong with these words is that they come from a Fascist instead of from the leaders of the French proletariat? No, friends, that would be outright counter-revolution. "Laval did not see in it (the Fascist declaration) a plot against the state. No prosecution took place."

Demand "Arrest" of Fascist!

The Stalinists want Laval to arrest de La Rocque. They want him to bring these naughty Fascists plotting against the state into the courts of the French bourgeoisie. And why not? Pick up another copy of L'Humanite. It is the issue of Oct. 23. Once again on the face of a Fascist coup d'etat. What has Vaillant-Couturier to say?

"Once again our party, in the face of this plot against the safety of the state, concealed by M. Laval, declares itself ready to throw all its forces alongside of those, ALL THOSE (emphasis in original—H. F. R.) who are determined to repulse this plot and maintain order."

A little further on: "Mass action must obtain the liquidation of the Fascist League and the arrest of their leaders."

How?

"Vigilance. Coolness. Discipline. Union of all those who wish to defend the Republic!"

Such are the Stalinist slogans. Let the incredulous pick up any current issue of the leading Stalinist organ outside of Moscow and any day he can read the same kind of fool drivel.

Decree Laws—Against Workers

On Oct. 23 Laval issued a series of decree laws, already dealt with in a previous article in these columns, ostensibly aimed at the Fascist leagues. These decrees were aimed at and will be used against the workers. They were issued on

that particular date because Laval had to give Herriot something with which to come before the Radical Socialist party congress. This was (Continued on Page 2)

CONFIRMED!

Times Reporter Says News-men Get No News at All

Harold Denny, New York Times correspondent in Harar, Ethiopia, has indirectly confirmed the statement in the NEW MILITANT two weeks ago that all news from Ethiopia is censored, tampered with, inspired and even directly written by Mussolini's agents.

After speaking about a wholesale exodus of "disappointed" war correspondents and camera men from Ethiopia... "one of the greatest and most expensive flops in journalistic and newsreel history," Denny states the reasons for their departure in the New York Times, Sunday, Nov. 10:

"The reason is the almost complete absence of reliable news within the country and the inability to get even near the scene of fighting...."

"The causes of this situation are first, the congenital distrust of whites, partly due to the fear that the whites might eventually dominate the country like the rest of Africa and due to the shady character of many of those from the Near East who have come here in times past seeking fortunes. United with all this is the fear of spies—and we all are suspect."

"Second... the great anxiety that foreigners might be killed...."

"In Harar, which is the nearest place to the front we are now allowed to penetrate, the activities of correspondents and camera men are rigorously circumscribed. The latter are not even permitted to take the most innocent pictures—and Harar is 200 miles from the nearest fighting, if any."

"So...," Denny concludes, "treated very courteously by all classes except for an infrequent scowl or epithet or even a rare stone thrown at our guto—we sit waiting for the big story which may never happen and which we probably will not be permitted to see if it does."

Here we have it from a reliable correspondent by obvious implication that news from the Ethiopian side is either the brain-child of some impatient, ambitious reporter or cooked up in the headquarters of the Italian General Staff.

It seems in Ethiopia too, no news is good news.

Overflow Meeting Backs 574

Biggest 'Peacetime' Gathering Roars Complete Solidarity

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 8.—The offensive of the old-line, reactionary craft-union A. F. of L. bureaucrats against the progressive, militant leadership of the general drivers union, Local 574, was met this evening by a mass meeting in which the machinations of Meyer Lewis, personal representative of William Green were exposed. The mass meeting, held in Local 574's hall, was attended by almost four thousand workers—accommodated on two floors and outside of the hall by means of a loud speaker—and was addressed by numerous leaders in the labor labor movement.

Bill Brown Chairman

The chairman of the meeting, Bill Brown, president of the union, opened the meeting by declaring that Green-Lewis and Company had formed a "united front with the Citizens Alliance in order to break up everything 574 had gained for its members. Lewis says that Minneapolis is the worst spot in the United States. It is—for Citizens Alliances. But it is now the best place for the workers. Before 574 went on strike in 1934, Minneapolis was the worst place for the workers. 574 changed the picture. Now, whom do the workers go to when they are in trouble? Only one place, to 574. To whom do the Citizens Alliances go to when they are in trouble? Why to the corrupt and reactionary leadership of the A. F. of L."

Brown then introduced Ruben Latz, business agent of the Dry Cleaners Union. Lewis had announced the day before that this union had been purged of its Communist leadership. The next day, Lewis announced that the federal charter of the Dry Cleaners Union had been revoked.

Speech of Ruben Latz

"We have the honor to be purged," Latz began. "We told Lewis that his methods were not correct. He came to our executive committee and threatened to revoke our charter unless we severed all relations with 574. We said to him, We have no authority to do the things you demand. We represent the workers in our union, and we carry out their decisions. We will gladly permit you to appear before the members. They will decide, and we shall abide by their decisions." But, no, Lewis would not appear before the workers. He threatened us in many ways, and said, 'I bring to you a mandate by virtue of the authority vested in (Continued on Page 3)

Latest Facts on Mpls.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 10.—Following are the important developments of the week:

Three representatives of International unions have arrived and joined forces with Lewis.

The Laundry Workers Local charter has been revoked; the Laundry Workers have issued an appeal to labor to back 574.

Lewis has appeared before a number of business men's clubs, and various open-shop groups seeking support for his campaign.

William Green issued a statement in Washington denying that the Minneapolis "red purge" was part of a national drive to rid the federation of "reds." "The drive possesses only local significance," he said.

The Minnesota Leader (state organ of the Farmer-Labor party) came out with a front-page article denouncing Lewis' tactics and linking Lewis with an attempt on the part of the two old capitalist parties to break up the third-party movement in Minnesota.

The Minneapolis Labor Review (organ of the Central Labor Union) completely ignored Lewis' presence in town, saying not one word about him or his campaign.

T. E. Cunningham, president of the State federation of labor, denied that he knew anything of the plans of Lewis, and that he himself would disapprove any attempt to oust progressive trade unionists fighting for industrial unionism.

Denial by six members of the Teamster's Joint Council (which Lewis claims has pledged to reorganize the Drivers Union in Minneapolis) that Lewis has ever spoken to them or that they have ever seen him.

A great overflow mass meeting of the members of the progressive unions in Minneapolis, held Friday night at Local 574's hall, pledged solidarity against the splitting tactics of Meyer Lewis, Green and Tobin.

V. Dunne Lashes Fakerdom Before Mpls. Mass Meeting

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 8.—As workers are divided into small, weak craft unions. The workers sensing this fact, have entered into the A. F. of L. hoping that it would provide them with the industrial form of organization. They found that the craft structure of the A. F. of L. stood in the way. Ten to fifteen million workers stand ready to be organized—but they want industrial unions so they can strike back effectively at their exploiters.

Drive for Industrial Unionism

"Now some union leaders have felt this pressure coming from the workers—John L. Lewis, Dubinsky, etc. These men understand that the workers are determined to drive forward to real industrial unionism. Therefore they have brought the issue into the open because they are interested in maintaining their positions in the unions. This split has tolled off, like a death bell, the fate of Green, Hutcheson, and other arch-reactionary craft-union fakers. They understand that their life in the organized labor movement is limited to months unless they can tear the unions apart, terrorize the workers, and strike fear into all of those who are making the drive for industrial unionism."

"At the last convention they decided that they would have to strike and strike fast. They decided to throw their whole resources into the battle. They decided, also, that they had to make a spectacular start—to begin with a bang. They had to write in letters of fire across the sky that it meant death to any worker who dared raise his (Continued on Page 3)

F.-L. Paper Trounces Bill Green

Laundry Workers Solid Despite Revocation of Charter

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 10.—Almost two weeks have passed since William Green's representative, Meyer Lewis, began to the accompaniment of newspaper headlines his Holy War against the progressives in the Minneapolis trade union movement. To date, Lewis can record a discouraging lack of progress in his efforts to "purge" the labor movement. Accompanied only by the applause of the Citizens Alliance and the boss press, the representative of Mr. Green announced late yesterday that his plans for advancing the campaign against "communist leadership in Minneapolis trade unions" would be taken up with leaders of the State Federation of Labor. He said he expected the A. F. of L. to send other representatives to Minneapolis to take part in the drive.

Reasons for Drive Clear

The main reasons behind this latest vile attempt to split up and cripple the local trade union movement are becoming increasingly clear to the members of Minneapolis trade unions. At 574's mass meeting, these reasons were driven home by speaker after speaker.

First, the Minneapolis labor movement hasn't lost a strike in two years, since Local 574 first came on the scene. This is the only large city in the country with such a clean and magnificent record of labor victories. The dramatic struggles waged in this section have captured the imagination of the masses of American workers, and they are demanding that their unions follow out the same militant class-struggle policies that have proved so successful here. This drive against militant leadership in unions is planned by the Greens to save their jobs.

Secondly, Minnesota is the only state that has broken politically with the two old boss parties and has built up an independent political party. The mass base for the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party lies in the trade union movement, and especially in the Minneapolis unions. It has been pointed out that William Green is a Republican wheel-horse working together with Daniel Tobin and other Democratic politicians on the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. to make a drive on Minnesota on behalf of the old capitalist parties for the coming elections. They know that the best way to do this is to split the labor movement, to weaken it by driving from its ranks the most militant and devoted fighters.

Laundry Workers Stick to 574

On Thursday, Lewis revoked the charter of the Dry Cleaners Local No. 18005, after he and H. A. Bradley, president of the national council of petroleum workers had earlier given a clean bill of health to the Gasoline Station Operators Local No. 18602, which has just negotiated a contract with local employers.

Ruben Latz, business agent of the dry cleaners locals No. 18005 and No. 183 of the Cleaners and Dyers, stated that "we are not communists. The reason for this action is our friendship with 574." Norman Carle, chairman of the executive board of the Laundry Workers, issued a vigorous statement denouncing Lewis, saying:

"Lewis has demanded that we repudiate Local 574. This we flatly refused to do because 574 has been one of our most valuable friends and allies. We consider that they have contributed mightily to organized labor in Minneapolis, and that they are deserving of full support in their effort to win reinstatement in the A. F. of L. We believe that the attack by Meyer Lewis upon 574 is absolutely unjustified and clearly detrimental to the interest of Minneapolis workers. We therefore refuse to become a party to any such disruptive program. Our union was organized under the A. F. of L. and it is our desire to remain a part of that body, but we will not permit ourselves to be stripped of all union principles to do so."

According to Latz, the Laundry Workers Union will continue to (Continued on Page 4)

To the Soldiers and Youth of Italy!

MANIFESTO OF THE ITALIAN BOLSHEVIK-LENINISTS

Many of you have fallen in Africa; many more will suffer the same fate. You were told this was no war but merely an expedition, an excursion, that would lead to land, glory, and prosperity. What lies!

Forty years ago they told your fathers the same lies. They repeated them during the Tripolitan war in 1911, and during the World War of 1915-1918, which cost Italy 600,000 men. After forty years of suffering, misery, privation, and martyrdom, the Italian ruling classes have nothing to offer you, our sons and brothers, but to send you to the equator to die of fever, sunstroke, and thirst; to send you against a people who have done you no harm; a people who are themselves struggling to wrest a living from their barren lands.

Don't answer as the Fascists have taught you, "Me no frego" (I don't give a damn). Your masters and exploiters who have sent you to die in Africa don't give a damn for your lives; they are only worried about their profits. Is it really necessary to kill one another for the profit of these gentlemen back home who are flaunting the fortunes they have amassed at your expense, at our expense?

The band of demagogues, swindlers and murderers, who alone stand to gain by this war that is

killing you, say that Italy is too small for our people, that she must have a place in the sun. But we are not poor because our sun is poor, or because our land is poor. Take the largest empire in the world, England, of which you hear so much these days. What is the fate of the peasants of this empire? What is the fate of our brothers, the English workers? They are as exploited and poverty stricken as we. Just the other day the Welsh miners went on a hunger strike in the bottom of their mine, risking their lives for a little wage increase. The cause of our misery is this system of robbery and exploitation founded on profits, the capitalist system. Even "Il Duce," that unscrupulous old demagogue, capable of any deceit, is forced to proclaim that the cause of our poverty is the capitalist system. But what then?

Why do we have Fascism? The capitalist system is based upon robbery, upon exploitation of the workers, upon private property. It is to defend this system of robbery and exploitation that Mussolini lends his support to your exploiters, the manufacturers, the landowners, the bankers, those who are now sending you to die in Africa. You have been deceived with talk of collaboration and equality between those who work and those who live by the work of others. The Fascist

corporations are a lie. There is not and cannot be equality or collaboration between exploiters and exploited. The Fascist state is an exploiters' state. The Socialists and Communists, those whom Mussolini has killed, whom "Il Duce" has persecuted, imprisoned and tortured, fight for the workers' state.

Enough of Division Among the Workers. Let Us Unite, Unite Yourselves with All Peoples Who Suffer and Toil.

You have been given arms to kill Negroes who are as poor and miserable as we. Don't give up your arms! Judgment day has sounded for the real enemies of the Italian people. These enemies are not three thousand miles away in the middle of Africa, they are not the Ethiopian people; these enemies are at home, in Italy; they are the wealthy men, the big landowners, the bankers, the manufacturers, all those who live by our sweat, the Fascist leaders, Il Duce and his band of swindlers and crooks; all the profiteers of the royal and military circles. In Italy, not in Abyssinia, there is work to be done, a rotten system to be cleaned up!

Mussolini has told his bandit rivals that he isn't "collecting deserters." And we? Are we to collect Ethiopian bullets for the Italian capitalists? We want a "place in

the sun," but that place is not in Africa; it is in Italy that we must win it.

Instead of going to your death in the arid mountains of Africa we say: Look for your land at home, in Italy. Don't take the land from the poor Ethiopians—and may they keep it from being taken. Take the land from the nobles, counts and dukes and landowners of Italy; the land that you and your fathers worked so that these nobles could lead a merry life in the cities.

Before trying to liberate the Abyssinian slaves we must abolish our own slave system. Don't you know that the Ethiopian slaves, those that still exist, are far better off than you? The Ethiopian slave is kept and fed by his master. And we? We belong to our masters, who can just as well decide our fate. But when we are no longer any use to them in making profits they throw us out in the street; they throw us away like old clothes. They are sending you to people the Ethiopian deserts with corpses in order to get rid of you. That is "the place in the sun" you are offered.

No, we cannot bring civilization and liberty to others as long as we tolerate this barbarous slave system, the capitalist system and its watchdog Fascism, among ourselves.

Learn "Bandiera Rossa," the song of your fathers, the song that makes your exploiters, your real enemies, the generals, the manufacturers and the big landowners tremble with fright.

Throw the de Bonos, Cianos, and the Grazianis, the whole bloody band into the sea; fraternize with the Abyssinian soldiers; return from Africa and don't give up your arms.

There is another, a far fairer and more glorious war to fight, the only just war, the war of the working people against their tyrants, against their exploiters, the war of liberation of the Italian people from capitalist tyranny and for the new society, the workers' state, the socialist society.

Soldiers and youth of Piedmont, of Lombardy, of Apulia, of the Isles, follow the example of the Abyssinian people, these people whom they call "savages." Yes, they have shown you they know how to fight "savagely" for their liberty, their land, their independence. Learn from these "savages"; fight for your liberty; turn your guns against your oppressors, fight for your land and your bread; liberate Italy by liberating yourselves from capitalism.

Enough of singing "Giovanezza," this song of slavery and death. Learn "Bandiera Rossa," the song of your fathers, the song that makes your exploiters, your real enemies, the generals, the manufacturers and the big landowners tremble with fright.

With "Bandiera Rossa" you will conquer, you, working class Italy, will conquer.

In Italy you will seize the land. In Italy you will take the factories. Where your fathers and brothers failed in 1920 through weakness, ignorance and through treacherous leaders, you will succeed.

Do you believe that you will not be able to govern alone? Form your committees of workers and peasants, your soldiers committees. A government of workers, peasants and soldiers committees will know better how to govern than a state composed of Fascist degenerates living on the working people and guarding the capitalist system.

Down with Fascism, the exploiters' state!

Down with Mussolini, traitor to socialism and to the Italian people; the lackey of the bankers; the oppressor of the workers and poor peasants!

Down with the monarchy and its camarilla!

Down with the Imperialist War in Africa; Long Live the Civil War in Italy! Long Live the Republic of Workers, Peasants and Soldiers Councils of Italy!

—The Italian Bolsheviki-Leninists.

Comments

On Life, Liberty and Pursuit of Happiness

By BILL REICH

The Liberty League's committee of corporation lawyers offers: "If and when any American citizen, however humble, is without means to defend his constitutional rights in a court of justice, one or more of these lawyers will, without compensation from any source, defend the right of the individual, and in this way carry out, in the most effective way, their oath to support maintain and defend the Constitution." . . . In sixteen states property qualifications and poll taxes restrict the political rights of the unemployed. . . . In fourteen states ancient pauper laws have been invoked denying the right to vote to persons on relief. . . . The New York Economic Council has gone on record as favoring "withholding from all persons receiving public unemployment relief the right of suffrage." . . . Professor Donald Laird of Cornell contributes to the current Review of Reviews an article sub-titled "Should the Ballot be Restricted to Citizens Able to Take Care of Themselves? One out of Four Cannot!"

PROSPERITY . . .

"We are coming back more soundly than ever because we planned it that way," says President Roosevelt at Charleston, S. C. . . . According to Government figures, industrial production today has attained 90 per cent of the 1929 level while only 82 per cent as many people are employed. Payrolls are 74 per cent of the 1929 level while prices have risen steeply. . . . "The banking situation generally is better than it has been for a long time," remarked Rudolph S. Hecht, president of the American Bankers Association after an hour's conference with Roosevelt. . . . St. Louis school children lost \$92,500 penny savings through the failure of local banks. . . . "There is no longer fear, and confidence in the future is due to the belief that times are getting better and better," says Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., head of General Motors. . . . The Alexander Hamilton Institute, America's chief "success school" is on the rocks. Its 1930 net profit was \$316,000; its 1933 net income \$4,018. . . .

PARABLE FOR PREACHERS . . .

A survey conducted by the Christian Century showed that of 5,500 Methodist ministers polled, 34 per cent voted Socialist. Alarmed, the Chicago Conference of Methodist Laymen, which includes many of the nation's leading business men, served notice on the preachers: Leave social and economic questions alone and preach the gospel or we who contribute the money will leave the church. . . . Last week the Conference mailed to all Methodist ministers "A Parable for Preachers." Excerpts: "A church called a certain man to be its minister. Instead of preaching Christ he preached Old Age Insurance, Unemployment Relief, the Abolition of the Profit Motive and Reduction of Armaments. . . . and the hearts of the people were heavy for they longed for the old-fashioned gospel. . . . they sent a delegation and asked him to preach something they did not read about six days out of seven. . . . and the minister was angry and said 'I believe in Freedom of the Pulpit.' . . . The minister agreed with a local painter for two shekels a day to paint some buildings white. . . . instead of painting the buildings white the painter painted them red. . . . The minister rebuked the painter. . . . he replied, 'I believe in the Freedom of the Painter, red is a better color than white'. . . . suddenly there shined upon the minister a light from heaven and he said, 'I do see my sin this day. Why should I rebuke this man for painting my buildings red which I commanded him to paint white, when I am called to preach Christ and Him crucified and I preach the Social Gospel?'"

ATHLETES . . .

Dr. Irving Rattner, head of the American Legion post at New York City College, urges a program "Awake America" to extirpate communism from American schools. He suggests clubs "named from famous generals" which should lay special stress on athletics "for athletes are always good Americans." . . . Athlete Joe Rudy, swimmer, polo star and director of the New York Civil Service Commission banked \$104,006 between 1931 and 1934. His salary in this period amounted to \$11,351. . . . Athlete "Smoker" Saunders, Louisville jockey, in a drunken stupor threw a Kentucky blond from his car and ran over her body repeatedly. . . . Athlete Jack Blackburn, trainer of Joe Louis, is being held in Chicago for the murder of Enoch Hansen. . . .

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ON THE FIRING LINE

Shachtman Gets Rousing Reception In Minneapolis, Plentywood Meetings

MINNEAPOLIS

During comrade Shachtman's stop here, the Minneapolis branch held two of the most successful affairs the party has ever presented here. On Friday night, Nov. 1, comrade Shachtman spoke on the war question to an overflow crowd at the Pythian Hall. On Saturday a very successful party was held in honor of the touring comrades at the Minneapolis branch headquarters, with card playing, dancing, movies and refreshments. Over \$100 was raised to carry on the work of the Workers Party.

Plentywood, Montana

PLENTYWOOD, Mont.—The Producers News reports a large, enthusiastic and highly interested audience turned out to hear Max Shachtman, editor of the New Internationalist, in the Farmer-Labor Temple here.

With Charles Taylor, editor of the Producers News, official organ of the Farm Holiday Association of Montana, in the chair, Shachtman explained the causes and the forces making for imperialist war and the international conflicts arising out of the present colonial struggle in Ethiopia.

A Stalinist in the audience, who was so bold as to defend the social patriotism of the Communist Party, was neatly demolished by the speaker.

The Producers News for Nov. 8 features a debate in its columns between a Stalinist, Harry Smith of Council Bluffs, Iowa, which takes the form of a letter to the paper and an answer by comrade Shachtman. In his letter Smith defends the Soviet Union's foreign

policy, its shipment of foodstuffs, etc. to Italy and a general apology for socialism in one country. Shachtman takes issue with his remarks from the revolutionary viewpoint, showing step by step the betrayal of Stalinism.

Salt Lake City

SALT LAKE CITY.—When comrade Shachtman spoke in Salt Lake City a year and a half ago, his meeting was broken up by Stalinists under the leadership of their organizer, Paul Crouch. His scheduled meeting on November 9 was broken up by a slight mountain blizzard which blocked the highways to Salt Lake, prevented a large crowd from appearing at the hall (despite the fine sale of tickets) and trapped the speaker at Preston, Idaho, a town not particularly hospitable toward revolutionists, as the mayor, far from offering Shachtman the key to the city, did not even offer to repair his windshield wiper. And at Salt Lake, the comrades wiped away the sweat of waiting for Shachtman and accepted the kind offer of a liberal club that he speak before them the following night, Sunday.

More than fifty students and workers listened raptly to Shachtman's vivid portrayal of the approaching war and the crass betrayal of the Second and Third Internationals—their support of sanctions and of "good" capitalists—their turning of the workers' guns upon each other instead of upon the capitalist governments.

The large collection that was taken proved the appreciation and interest of the crowd, even the Stalinists present contributing generously.

"What If a Foreign Army Invaded Our Country?" Stalinist Jingoists Ask

By SAM POLLOCK and ART PREIS

TOLEDO, O., Nov. 4. — "We can't be against government sanctions. What would we do if an invading army attacked our homes?" This was not the statement of the Liberty League, nor an appeal by "Stinker" Hearst against the Red and Yellow perils, nor even a quotation from the constitution of the National Civil Federation. It was the full-blown wisdom donated to the Northwest District Conference of the American League Against War and Fascism, November 2-3, by a leading Detroit member of the Communist Party.

Fearful lest his party comrades might not make the position of the C.P. on imperialist sanctions sufficiently clear, Francis Murphy, local secretary and organizer of the American League, stated, "The American League is not concerned with League of Nations sanctions. The U. S. is not a member of the League. Therefore, we are not concerned about the actions of the League of Nations." Reinforcements were brought from the rear to support Murphy, when Sam Sponseller, New America organizer, emphatically stated, "The American League is against all wars."

These were the arguments used to "prove" that a resolution against imperialist sanctions, submitted by Sam Pollock, a W.P. member who represented the Lucas County Unemployed League, was "pacifist." The resolution, which was undoubtedly the most important submitted and the only one even discussed or disputed, was permitted only six minutes of debate (two speakers from each side, limited to three minutes apiece) by the mechanical control of the C. P. and its stooges. The resolution, which exposed the entire jingoistic Stalinist structure of the American League, is here quoted in its entirety:

"1. Resolved: That this conference

ference goes on record against any war engaged in by American imperialism; and be it further

"2. Resolved: That this conference does not recognize any idea that justifies support of one's imperialist country during war, because that country has an allegedly democratic form of government, against a country in which fascism or reaction are in power. Any such war would still be an imperialist war, a war of depopulation and conquest and would not be and could not be in the interests of the overwhelming majority of the peoples; and be it further

"3. Resolved: That this conference is against extending any support to any sanctions that the U. S. government may apply to Italy in the present controversy; such sanctions being only a prelude to a new imperialist war and a world-wide slaughter of the masses of the world; and be it further

"4. Resolved: That this conference support only working-class sanctions against Italy, in the form of strikes, refusal to handle Italian goods, etc., etc.

Lucas County Unemployed League."

The conference had its auspicious start Saturday, Nov. 2, at a luncheon meeting (\$1.00 per plate) at ritz, Jim-Crow Commodore Perry Hotel, held in honor of Dr. Harry F. Ward, titular national head of the American League. This was followed in the evening by a "monster," "gigantic" "People's" rally against war at the huge Civic Auditorium (seating capacity 5,600). After titanic preparations, 300 of the masses were lured into the echoing desolation of the auditorium to hear Dr. Ward and such other fighters against war and fascism as Charles Hoover, vice-mayor of Toledo and an official of the Auto-Lite Co.

Resolutions were finally submitted to the evening session, which started late and from which a great share of the delegates were absent. Prior to the report of the resolutions committee, the C. P. majority bloc took the precautions to limit the debate to two delegates from either side of an issue with three minutes apiece. In its report, the resolutions committee "overlooked" the Unemployed League resolution against sanctions. When attention was called to this omission, the chairman hastily reported non-concurrence by the committee, but refused to give the reason for this position.

Trade Unionists Balk

When the recorded vote on the resolution was taken, of the 36 delegates present, 26 delegates, all of Stalinist or New America connections, voted as a bloc against it. Three delegates, including 2 bona-fide representatives of large trade union groups, endorsed the resolution. The remainder of the delegates, representing unions and other genuine mass groups, abstained from voting. Several of the abstainers later stated to Sam

Pollock, "What was the use of voting? he meeting was stacked." Besides Sam Pollock, a militant trade unionist, representing a local of over 1,500 members, took the floor in support of the resolution, emphasizing in brief and straightforward terms, "Here the government is preparing 24 hours a day for a new war, with most of the money coming from relief funds in one form or another. This is the government which clubs us and jails us, and do you want us workers to support the sanctions of such a government?"

The only resolutions passed on the question of war were on a boycott of Italy and Germany and a protest to Japan. The whole question of sanctions was deliberately avoided.

While this farcical "conference" was dragging out its fruitless end, another meeting was being held a short distance away at the Toledo Workers School Hall, the regular Open Forum of the local W. P. Comrade Burke Cochran gave a splendid and eagerly attended talk on the 55th Convention of the A. F. of L. before a full audience of workers, the largest share of whom were active trade union progressives. There was no gag-rule at this meeting, for the floor was given over to an hour and a half of free and open discussion, with members of the auto union and other A. F. of L. groups and the M.E.S.A. participating.

100 Hear Cannon in Allentown Meeting

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Nov. 9.—A crowd of about 100 workers turned out to hear comrade James P. Cannon, editor of the NEW MILITANT, present the Workers Party position on the war danger at the Silk Workers Hall last night. The meeting, one of many being conducted as part of the W.P.'s anti-war campaign, was held under the auspices of the Allentown branch.

Andrew J. Budihas, First Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Unemployed League, acted as chairman and introduced the speaker to the local workers. Comrade Cannon's subject was "War and the Workers."

In the course of his speech he demonstrated the inevitability of war under capitalism and imperialist rivalry and exposed the treacherous character of the pacifist "peace marches" dished up by the rabbis, the preachers, the social reformists and the so-called "Communist" as substitutes for the genuine struggle against war. He once more proclaimed the slogan of Lenin and Liebknecht: "The enemy is in our own country" as the guiding line for anti-war action on the part of the working class.

The speech was very well received by the audience. In the question and discussion period, several Stalinists (members of the so-called "Communist Party") took the floor in a pitiable attempt to defend the betrayal policy of the Communist International. Comrade Cannon made short shrift of the Stalinist funkies and publicly challenged them to an open debate, with equal time for both sides, before the workers of Allentown. The Stalinists swallowed hard, but to date they have not yet replied to the challenge.

A good number of NEW MILITANTS and party pamphlets were sold at the door upon the conclusion of the meeting.

Nazi Strikebreakers Used in Bakery Strike

NEW YORK.—Use of Nazi agents to break the general strike of Cushman-Purity bakeries was charged today by Herman Gund, Secretary of Bakery Workers Union, Local 50, an industrial union affiliated to the Bakery International and the A. F. of L.

"The Cushman officials deliberately hired active Nazis as foremen in the 165th Street and Park Ave. plant, and in other plants which employed workers of German descent. Germans were given special privileges in order to enable them to take part in Nazi exercises and activities. As a result," declared Gund, "the majority of the strikebreakers in these plants are Germans under the leadership of these Nazi foremen."

"Some of these Nazis have openly stated to strikers that they are scabbing on the strike because the American Federation of Labor has declared a boycott of Nazi goods. Under the influence of the Nazi foremen, German workers were induced to drop out of the union and are now acting as scabs."

"This is a direct challenge to the American Federation of Labor. It is not merely a question of winning this particular strike. It is a question of smashing for good the use by the bosses of Fascist organizations against strikers."

Over 1,200 Cushman workers are out for the third week. An army of company "guards" have been harassing the strikers. While strikers are at meetings, their homes are visited and their wives and children terrorized by threats.

"Guards" visited one of the strike headquarters and manhandled strikers. Instead of arresting the thugs, the police arrested three workers.

In spite of terror, the strike is solid. Formerly an independent union, Bakery Local 50 secured a charter from the Bakery International which provides an industrial structure. All workers connected with Cushman's, including bakers, drivers and store salesmen, belong to the one union. Bakery Local 50 is also organizing other mass-production bakery factories. Trustification is well advanced in the industry, three firms—Cushman, Ward and Continental being giant trusts extending throughout the country.

Workers are asked to boycott Cushman stores.

Hold First Forum on N.W. Side, Chicago

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—The Northwest Side branch of the Workers Party held its first open meeting of the season last night at its headquarters at 1237 California Avenue. In conjunction with the proposed anti-war campaign, this meeting was devoted to a discussion on the impending world war and the position and attitude of the different working class organizations. Comrade Albert Giotzer traced the threads which tied the imperialist powers and forced them into a new war and then discussed the methods of combating war.

In a discussion of the latest turn of the Stalinist International he explained to the audience how because of the false conceptions of the Stalinists with regard to building socialism in a single country the working class movement had suffered defeat after defeat in all of the capitalist countries and in the Soviet Union itself; that now the Stalinists have adopted a completely social-patriotic attitude towards war, pledging themselves at their last Congress to support the bourgeoisie of the democratic countries against the Fascist countries.

The Northwest Side branch of the W. P. intends holding such meetings every two weeks. At this first meeting some fifty workers were present and the future meetings promise to be even larger.

THE MANAGER'S CORNER

We have made a beginning in our campaign for 1,000 new subscribers. But it is only a small beginning and there is a little less than a month and a half left to do the job. Speed is now essential.

By December 1 we will have another special eight-page issue. What can our branches and bundle agents do toward a special distribution as a means of further stimulating the campaign? Special supplies of this issue should be ordered right away and careful plans made for distribution. A follow-up for subscriptions should net actual results.

The main point now is to get busy and build up a march larger circulation for the NEW MILITANT. As we have said before, 1,000 new subscribers by the time of the second party convention, Christmas week, will mark the first step toward accomplishing this aim. Moreover, it will net the funds necessary to start the regular eight-page weekly.

Below we give the quotas of new subscriptions assigned to the various branches together with the new subs turned in so far.

City	Quota	Turned in
Akron, Ohio	20	—
Albert Lea, Minn.	10	—
Allentown, Pa.	30	—
Austin, Minn.	10	—
Berkeley, Cal.	10	—
Boston, Mass.	25	1
Charleston, W. Va.	5	—
Chicago, Ill.	50	5
Cleveland, Ohio	25	1
Columbus, Ohio	10	—
Davenport, Iowa	10	—
Detroit, Mich.	25	—
Dickson City, Pa.	5	—
Fargo, S. Dakota	10	—
Gulport, Miss.	10	—
High Point, N. C.	5	—
Kansas City, Mo.	10	—
Los Angeles, Cal.	25	—
Minneapolis, Minn.	75	—
Mount Carmel, Pa.	5	—
Newark, N. J.	20	—
New Castle, Pa.	10	—
New Haven, Conn.	10	—
New York City	400	38
(Branch 1)	90	17
(Branch 2)	40	3
(Branch 3)	75	10
(Branch 4)	30	—
(Branch 5)	20	1
(Branch 6)	15	1
(Branch 7)	15	—
(Branch 8)	10	1
(District)	100	5
Northampton, Pa.	5	—
Paterson, N. J.	10	—
Philadelphia, Pa.	30	1
Pittsburgh, Pa.	25	—
Plentywood, Mont.	10	—
St. Louis, Mo.	10	—
Salt Lake City	10	—
San Francisco, Cal.	20	—
Springfield, Ill.	5	—
Toledo, Ohio	25	—
Utica, N. Y.	5	—
Washington, D. C.	10	—
Williston, N. Dakota	10	—
Youngstown, Ohio	10	—
Total	1,000	46

A couple of friends in New York

French C.P. Begs Laval

(Continued from Page 1)
derisively pointed out by the Fascists themselves who received the decrees not with shudders of mortal fear but with jeers. Laval issued them, said Echo de Paris on Oct. 23 "to calm Herriot and the Radicals."

How about the Stalinists? "Decree laws against the Fascists? They have been taken," writes L'Humanite, "but they are already violated." They are insufficient and ineffective. "It is necessary to disarm and dissolve the Fascist leagues." (L'Humanite, Oct. 25.) There's our anti-Fascist program! And oh yes, there's another fault that has to be rectified, says L'Humanite.

"Purify the Police Force!" "The decrees threaten to be ineffective. . . . these decrees are useless unless"—what can be coming?—"unless they are accompanied by a serious purification of the police." The police chiefs, it seems are Fascist, but the "great majority of the police are of republican tendencies." That is why the chiefs, it seems, are withholding some extra ammunition from the cops. L'Humanite won't stand for seeing the cops go short of bullets.

"It was only after the campaign conducted by L'Humanite that Guichard (high police official) finally consented to give nine new cartridges to his guards of the peace—in order to face Fascists armed to the teeth!" The police must be better armed and above all—purified. For this purification, "demanded by the policemen themselves—is an essential condition for the security of the French people."

These are only some of the vile lengths to which the degeneration of Stalinism has led. Columns could be given over here to quotations, nothing but quotations from the columns of L'Humanite which are enough to make any honest Communist want to spit upon everything he's ever been taught at the feet of the Great Leader, Stalin the Great, or Stalin the Little, alias Browder, Cachin or Pollitt.

City have each made a good contribution toward the campaign for the regular eight-page weekly. This is for the particular information of the comrades who may think that we do not want any further contributions for this purpose. We do. We need much more money before the eight-page weekly can be assured.

Those who have the funds to spare please take note. Since our last report we have received the following contributions: A Friend, N. Y. C. . . . \$20.00
Boro Park Branch, N.Y.C. . . . 1.50
Boston Branch . . . 10.00
F. P. New York City . . . 10.00
East Side Branch, N.Y.C.50
Center Branch, N.Y.C.45
Anonymous, N.Y.C.25.00
Kensington Br., Philadelphia (received for greetings) . . . 3.50

Total70.95
Previously reported \$768.75

Grand Total \$839.70

OPEN FORUM
WHITHER FRANCE?—
Fascism or Workers Revolution?
The French Hitlerites Are Ready!
Are the Workers Ready?

Speaker:
JOHN G. WRIGHT
Friday, Nov. 21, 8 P.M.
Great Central Palace
96 Clinton St., N.Y.C.
Auspices: Branch 2, W. P.

CONCERT
and
DANCE
given by
BRANCH 1
at 320 East 14th St.

HEAR—Misha Nash, violinist
Fresh from his triumphs abroad.

SEE—Spartacus Dance Group
in a series of modern, streamlined gyrations.

HEAR—E. Engelson, pianist
outstanding artist of the Metropolitan area.

SEE—New Theatre Group
in a new "Ultra-Leftist" Repertoire.

Dancing until 2 A.M.
Refreshments of Course!

SATURDAY, NOV. 23rd

A F F A I R
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16
Good Music, Food, Drinks
Entertainment
at 320 East 14th Street, N.Y.C.
Admission 15c
Auspices: Branch 2, W. P.

Workers' Educational Forum
Sponsored by the Philadelphia Local Workers Party
431 Pine Street.

Sunday, Nov. 17—JAMES RORTY, well known author and journalist: "The Intellectuals and Their Place in the Revolutionary Movement."

Sunday, Dec. 1—A. J. MUSTE, National Secretary of the W. P.: "The A. F. of L. Convention in Atlantic City."

PARTY AT WORK

MISSISSIPPI

The Mississippi section of the party, after a period of severe persecution, is adding new members, and incidentally, making an advance subscription to the NEW MILITANT a first demand upon every applicant for membership. The campaign against "reds" is carried on with excessive rigor in this and other Southern states by the A. F. of L. trade union bureaucrats at the top and the lesser bureaucrats. In spite of this the militants are indispensable in carrying on effective organization work in strikes and the rank and file of the unions constantly turn to them for help.

NEWARK, N. J.

The rapid growth of the Newark branch of the W. P. and the Spartacus Youth League has permeated the entire membership with such tremendous enthusiasm and energy, that recruiting quotas are smashed right and left—a bright augury for the vitalization of the dormant Newark labor movement. Branch meetings and educational meetings are attended by 100 percent of the membership. Eighteen of the comrades are active in the splendid work of the Newark Unemployed Leagues. Others are active in the trade unions (this is just starting), in educational and other activities. Among the new members that have joined the party in the last couple of weeks are three Negroes, a member of the longshoreman's union, a couple of automobile workers, a couple of painters and other industrial workers. Forums are to get under way soon and all signs indicate a very successful season. The new members are all intelligent, energetic and active, and for the most part are workers in basic industries.

The Spartacus youth have also had a rapid growth and are very active with classes, social, sports and other activities. A basketball team has been organized and so has a Junior Spartacus group consisting of youngsters between the ages of 12 and 15 and numbering 15 members already. Between 25 and 30 Spartacans are actively engaged in youth work and the Juniors too, have successful meetings. Both party and youth members gather together about three times a week after meetings or other activities for discussions and plans.

The Newark branch of the Workers Party is running a theater party at the Civic Repertory theater on Nov. 28, Thanksgiving day evening, and Nov. 30 matinee. The play is the Theater Union production of "Mother," based on the Gorki novel of that name.

Comrades wishing tickets can write to Lew Merritt, 545 Belmont Ave., Newark. Tickets sell for 30c, 45c, 60c, 75c and \$1.00.

MINNEAPOLIS

On Thursday, Nov. 7, the Minneapolis branch held an open meeting to commemorate the 18th anniversary of the Russian Bolshevik revolution. Aside from the regular party comrades, numerous sympathizers attended and honored with us the memory and the great lessons of October.

The entertainment committee of the Minneapolis branch has scheduled three parties for the remainder of the year, all to take place at the branch headquarters, 631 Third Avenue South. The parties will be held on Saturday evenings—Nov. 23, Dec. 7, and Dec. 23. All friends and sympathizers are to consider this notice their cordial invitation to attend these affairs.

Cannon Speaks at Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—James P. Cannon addressed a mass meeting Sunday night, Nov. 10 under the auspices of the Philadelphia branch in the campaign of the Workers Party on the war question.

Comrade Cannon drove home the Leninist teaching on the workers' attitude toward capitalist war and tore to shreds he perfidious attitude of the Second and Third Internationals. He showed that the policy of supporting government sanctions and the fraud of "good" and "bad" capitalist governments is simply the preparation to deliver the masses helpless to another imperialist slaughter as in 1914.

The question and discussion period brought out numerous angles of the proletarian attitude toward war. The lecture was received with enthusiasm and helped to strengthen the influence of the Workers Party in Philadelphia.

WORKERS' EDUCATIONAL FORUM

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MARCH OF EVENTS

By JACK WEBER

BATTLE OF THE CURRENCIES

Nothing illustrates so well the fact that capitalist production and consumption rest not on national but on world foundations than does the world-wide battle of currencies. The world is divided into well-defined areas politically and economically under the control of one or the other of the great capitalist powers. The signposts over these areas denoting such control are the pound, the dollar and the franc respectively. The Japanese would like to establish the yen in a similar manner as a token of world dominion. It is this battle of the currencies, each symptom of the gigantic struggle underneath for outright colonial control, that is being witnessed at the moment in China. Control of Chinese currency and Chinese foreign exchange would go a long way in aiding one or the other of the imperialists to control a larger share of Chinese foreign trade. One of the infamous twenty-one demands made on China by Japan was that the Japanese be given control over the chaotic Chinese currency, and that Japan be allowed to set up a gold backing for Chinese currency in the Bank of Japan at Tokyo. Leith-Ross, agent of British imperialism, is now engaged in the effort to tie the Chinese silver currency to the pound sterling. He would do this partly through the aid of an "international loan" to Chiang Kai-Shek. Japan has already signified her intransigent opposition to this scheme. The United States has played no small part in bringing about the present situation.

AMERICAN SILVER POLICY

The policy of increasing the price of silver pursued by the Roosevelt administration had, among other things, the aim of counteracting the gains made by Japan in Chinese trade due to depreciation of the yen. Japanese goods became cheaper for China as for the rest of the world, since Japanese prices did not rise much and other currencies could therefore secure more in goods in Japan. American gold policy—depreciating the dollar in terms of gold—did not affect the Far East really because there silver rather than gold was the basis of currency and money. Hence Roosevelt hoped to secure a greater share of Chinese trade by depreciating the dollar in terms of silver. Since the silver would pour out of the Chinese hoards to secure the profit offered in terms of the American dollar it was hoped that the silver would be exchanged for American goods. This policy has been only partially successful in restoring American trade. Meantime silver has been smuggled out of China

at a tremendous rate despite the attempt to prevent this by means of an equalization export duty. The rise in prices of Chinese goods has now reached the point where inflation threatens. The result of American policy has been to lower the standard of living of the Chinese masses even beyond the starvation level already existing, something that does not concern in the least American capitalism in its mad search for profits.

Now the Chinese government has finally taken the step, under the advice and encouragement of English imperialism, of going off the silver standard. This step is in line with the policies of capitalist nations all over the world of establishing managed (manipulated) currencies to protect the interests of the home bourgeoisie. It is not taken, needless to say, to restore a stable currency that would be for the benefit of the Chinese masses. They do not enter into consideration at all. Besides being concerned over their share of trade, the British are also looking out for their vast investments that are threatened by the instability of Chinese money and the strong possibilities of inflation. China is now the battleground of the nations and the battle is for the moment confined to money. But the fight for control of Chinese money is only part of the conflict to seize and subjugate China as a colony. At any moment the diplomatic and economic conflict threatens to turn to other means, the use of bullets instead of coin. The intervention of America and England in the monetary sphere is only notice given to Japan that her seizure of Chinese territory will sooner or later have to meet the test of force on the international arena. The big powers, England in particular, are giving notice to Japan that not all their attention is devoted to the Ethiopian situation, that they are giving close attention to events in the Far East as well.

That the Japanese will nevertheless apply pressure on the corrupt Chinese government to prevent China becoming a sterling area goes without saying. The Japanese army will intervene, first by threats, then by further action to strangle China. How far they will go depends also on the international "balance of power," on the combinations among the imperialists. As one power moves to gain more control at the expense of the others, the latter combine against the immediate menace, only to fall apart again the moment a new situation arises. The basic law of capitalism at all times, but particularly in the period of decay, is the law of its instability.

V. Dunne Lashes Fakerdom

(Continued from Page 1)

head for any progressive idea. "But why did they choose Minneapolis as the place at which to strike the first blow? For two very good reasons. Minnesota is like an island that is looked upon by the workers of the rest of the country, struggling for their rights. Whatever you may think of the Farmer-Labor Party, you must recognize that it represents a new course—the workers here have struck off upon the path of independent political action through the Farmer-Labor Party. Bill Green, the old Republican wheelhorse, and other craft unionists, closely allied with the two old capitalist parties, resent this political expression of the workers. And so they come here hoping to smash the Farmer-Labor Party. At the same time they intend to strike a blow at the industrial unionists. Tobin and Green understand that if they can make a spectacular and smashing blow at 574, they can smash the industrial union movement a severe blow. It is pure business logic with them. They didn't come to Minneapolis simply to get after reds, radicals, and communists; they wish to blaze a trail here that will terrorize the workers all over the country.

The "Purge" of 1924
In 1924, Paul Smith, personal representative of Green, purged the unions here of reds. Between that time and 1934, when 574 came into the picture, not a single strike was won in Minneapolis. The Citizens Alliance succeeded in making Minneapolis an open shop town. Woe to the people who back red drives. They are only the bureaucrats of the labor movement, and the capitalist enemies of the workers.

"All of the newspapers here have taken up the cry of communism. . . These are the methods and tools of the capitalists. But this is not simply a flash in the pan—it is going to be a long drawn out, a bitter fight. Lewis can't move a single step forward—he has fired his best shots. Publicity and newspaper articles do not take over unions. Maybe we'll see fellows double up, and bend their heads before the onslaughts of the bureaucracy as if their heads were upon hinges. On the other hand, a young, new militant leadership will be thrown up in the process

of the struggle. "But let us be on our guard—watch out. Lewis plans deliberately to perpetrate some outrage. To frame somebody. That is the next card which they intend to play. We offer Meyer Lewis—they say he comes from Iowa—a passport back to where the tall corn grows. Let's send him back!"

South Africans Boycott Italy

(Continued from Page 1)

"united front" conference in the Cathedral Hall. Neither the Communist League or the Lenin Club received invitations, but several individual comrades were invited to be present. Among organizations present were the Young Men's Christian Association and several churches. The speakers from the platform included a Bishop and several leading Stalinists. All the speakers were full of praise for the League of Nations, and called upon the capitalist government of South Africa—which one of the Stalinists referred to as "our" government—to instruct its representatives at Geneva to vote for sanctions against Italy. The lengthy resolution which was placed before the conference was pacifist to the core. When one of our comrades attempted to speak in order to expose the reformist nature of the resolution and to move a counter-resolution calling for an organized boycott of Fascist Italy, he was refused a hearing. Through a sympathetic trade union delegate, we succeeded in placing our resolution before the conference, but the chairman, when putting it to the vote coupled it with the Stalinist resolution, notwithstanding the protest of the mover.

The content of our resolution was as follows:
"That this conference pledges itself to organize an international boycott of Fascist Italy and will do everything in its power to prevent the handling of Italian goods or the loading of Italian boats. To this end, it will carry on propaganda among working class organizations and especially among the workers engaged in transport."

Our Revolutionary Heritage:

Class War of the '70s

By Leighton Rigby

Ed. Note: This is the first of a series of articles on the revolutionary heritage of the American workers by comrade Rigby.

The early days of the American labor movement after the Civil War, like the heroic period of the Chartists in England, was marked by militant battles against the bourgeoisie and revolutionary spirit among the workers. One reason lies in the fact that the ruling capitalist class, and their agents in the ranks of organized labor had not yet consolidated their positions of power and perfected their subtle and open defense against the aroused workers.

Let us consider for the moment what took place in America sixty years ago. To tell what happened is to review stirring clashes, including the bloodiest two weeks in American labor history, when the capitalists fell to wondering if they had really won permanent power when they erased the menace of the planters. It is for us who carry on to keep alive the memory of those fighting, rank-and-file pioneers who left us not only traditions but useful lessons.

In 1873 capitalism was on the upswing in the U. S. The fact that the inevitable excess profits could be safely converted into capital goods did not, however, prevent the piling up of surpluses of consumptive goods and the cyclical crisis, which was "the panic of 1873." The workers, as usual, took it on the chin, but not without swinging

some very effective blows themselves.

The Molly Maguires

The first to strike back were the Molly Maguires, secret organizations of Pennsylvania coal miners. To appreciate the origin of the name, Molly Maguires, one must know that a society by that name, in Ireland, had accomplished much by way of preventing foreclosures and evictions. The members of the original Molly Maguires often disguised themselves as women when performing their missions. The purposes of the American group of 1874 matched those of its Irish pattern in many ways, but the feminine disguise was never worn.

Mining in the anthracite districts was greatly increased during the planters' revolution, in pace with the speeding up of industry generally. With the industrial breakthrough, the lot of the miners, already unbearable, became even worse. There was no miners' union, but the Molly Maguires fought fiercely.

Whole counties were covered by the Molly Maguires as they struck terror into the black hearts of their oppressors. Mine owners, bosses and police were beaten, and many were killed. Hell broke loose in the coal regions of Pennsylvania. It was class warfare! And it was not halted until James McParlan, the Judas of 1874 who turned out to be a detective, had won the confidence of the Molly Maguires and subsequently maneuvered the leaders into capitalist courts of "jus-

tice."

It is true that incidents of private grievances sifted into the plans of the Molly Maguires. But it is also true that their struggle was, above everything else, a manifestation of the revolutionary spirit of the American worker. Faced with starvation, the miners of Pennsylvania struck back.

Fierce Struggles of 1877

In the summer of 1877 a walkout of Baltimore and Ohio railroad workers heralded two weeks of fierce battles between thousands of workers in several industries and their sympathizers, on the one side, and police and both federal and state troops, on the other. Even the farmers entered the fight, furnishing food to the strikers and their families. The East was paralyzed as trains stood still, and the West was shaken by clashes between workers and vigilantes.

A dozen workers were mowed down by troops in Baltimore, and many others were killed in Buffalo and Reading. Nineteen were murdered and hundreds wounded by police in the day-long battle in Chicago. Pittsburgh was the scene of the most pronounced revolutionary spirit. There, the workers, armed mainly with brickbats and clubs, fought advancing columns of soldiers as their comrades fell dead beside them. The station was burned at Pittsburgh, as were roundhouses and hundreds of boxcars.

The railroad strike was broken

at last by the military power of the state of Pennsylvania. Whole trainloads of troops piled between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, offering to shoot down or lop off the ears of any who attempted to impede their progress. In the end, the workers won nothing for themselves. But they helped the cause of organized labor, while showing clearly the power of working class solidarity if it be followed to the end.

What occurred in 1877 was brought about by the rank and file. Enthusiastically and almost automatically responding to the spirit of their comrades, the workers spread the strike from city to city. All that was needed for victory was co-ordinating and interpretive leadership, which failed to come from the officials of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

The failure of the leaders to lead became tradition in the high command, not being broken by Gompers who, with Strasser, brought about the formation of the A. F. of L. in 1886. When the membership of the Federation became formidable, bankers and industrialists invited Gompers to lunch. The latter gladly "walked with kings," but he "lost the common touch."

And the "kings" have carried the flattery to the point where today Green and Co. not only betray their murmuring followers at every conference table, but they deliberately shout out their intention to whip the rank and file into silence. The only "common touch" they retain is the one that affects the workers' pocketbooks. Their fight against and ignorance of Marxism are founded upon the proposition that there is none so blind as he who will not see.

Question Box

By A. WEAVER

M. Z., NEWARK—

Question: Is there any difference between supporting sanctions "only to the extent required by British imperialism" and sanctions "forced upon these imperialist governments who want them only as a threat, and carried out over the head of the capitalist state apparatus, by independent united-front class actions (strikes, demonstrations, active boycotts, picketing, etc.)?" The Daily Worker (see Harry Gannes' column) of Oct. 16, 1935, makes this distinction.

Answer: Just as they distinguish between the nations of peace-loving, democratic and of war-seeking, fascist capitalisms; between fake and genuine labor parties; so do the Stalinists now attempt to cover their crimes, this time on the war question. There are, if you please, had sanctions, i.e., those which the imperialists wish to apply, and good sanctions, i.e., those which the Stalinists would "force" them to apply.

If British imperialism wants sanctions "only as a threat" against Italy, whereas the worthies of the Third International would "force" His Majesty to take more drastic action, then it is quite clear that the Stalinists, even though they motivate their course by claiming a desire to defend Ethiopia, are demanding an IMMEDIATE imperialist war at the same time that they credit British imperialism with wanting peace. Unfortunately for the Stalinist contention, however, British imperialism is already FORCED to strike an effective blow at the Italian bandits in order to prevent the latter from taking the rich British colonial empire and exploiting it for the benefit of Italian, instead of English, finance-capital; in order to prevent Mussolini from reducing Great Britain to the place of a third rate power. If England confines itself, for the present, to economic sanctions, it is because she has everything to gain by delaying military operations. The deeper the Italian army penetrates Ethiopia, the more difficult does the situation become for Mussolini; it is even possible that the Ethiopians may score military victories. Time permits Great Britain to strengthen her armaments in the Mediterranean and some thing which the British Admiralty has neglected to do, develop a naval strategy for these waters. The delay which the British are utilizing, therefore, is as much a part of military and naval strategy as the correct allocation of battle-ships, so that the sanctions of Stanley Baldwin are quite as effective as any which Harry Gannes and Co. would, if they could, "force" on him. Downing Street, it appears is not quite as illogical in its methods of defending the interests of British imperialism as are the Stalinists.

Stupid as the latter's policy may be, however, they call on the workers to "force" it on the imperialists by strikes, etc. "over the head of the capitalist state apparatus." Stupidity is here multiplied by insanity. Will the British workers be called to strike against the handling of goods destined for Italy when such goods are not being shipped because of orders from the British government? Will the Stalinists call on the British workers to boycott goods which are not being sold, such sale being already forbidden? How is it possible, except on the pages of the Daily Worker, to support sanctions by calling political strikes against the government applying them? Sanctions are of a military, as well as of an economic character. For the British workers to enforce military sanctions "over the head of the capitalist state apparatus," power must have first passed into the hands of the proletariat. How is it possible for the proletariat to have the state power and at the same time be "putting pressure" on the imperialists to apply sanctions? Only God, he be in heaven, or in the Kremlin can solve the insane riddles and contradictions which the scribes of the Daily Worker generate in justification of their betrayals.

The essence of the whole matter, of course, is that there is no difference between the sanctions of Stanley Baldwin and those which the Stalinists would "enforce." Stalin has subordinated the policies of the Communist parties to the Stalin-Laval pact, i.e., to the interests of French imperialism. The latter supports sanctions so the Stalinists internationally are doing the same.

that here they have honest people to deal with—people they do not know how to approach, how to talk with, how to deal with. They have dealt with gangsters too long.

"But do not think this is going to be an easy battle. They will continue to fight the union, and they will fight bitterly to the finish. They are determined to crush 574—because they are showing the country how militant industrial unions can effectively protect the rights of the workers."

Overflow Crowd Cheers Speakers

(Continued from Page 1)

me to disassociate yourselves from local 574." We said, "We can never do that. Not until 574 came into the picture did our union amount to anything. They helped us in every possible way, attended the negotiations with the employers, and helped us to get a settlement with the bosses for the first time in the history of the industry here. We would be traitors to 574, to ourselves, and to our workers, if we now turned against it. It is the only union that helped us at all times. We never got such help from the Central Labor Union. We are going to go along the line with 574 one hundred percent." 574 has shown the incompetency, the uselessness of the old-line reactionary leaders who stayed in their offices, with their feet upon their desks, smoking cigars, and doing nothing for their workers but collecting dues from them. These old-line leaders are afraid the workers will wake up and understand. That is why they are fighting 574 which is showing the workers the meaning of real, honest, sincere unionism."

Latz also announced that Rabbi Gordon, who had served as impartial chairman of the committee which had drawn up the settlement between the union and the employers had called him that evening and assured that the agreement still stood, and that he would have nothing to do with the union splitters.

Power Union

Next there was introduced Brother Kotarsky of the Northern States Power Union Local 180, A. F. of L. He said that the members of his union had been rendered speechless by the actions of Lewis. While he is not much of a speaker, he would read a letter drawn up by his union. "We take deep concern in this matter both from the standpoint of the union and from that of our obligations toward 574. It was due entirely to the struggle of 574 that our own union was able to form. On many occasions the officers and men of 574 have helped us, and we know from numerous reports in the C.L.U. that, in spite of their expulsion from the A. F. of L. they have helped other A. F. of L. unions. The industrial union fight will bring increasing gains to the workers."

Musicians

Ace Brewer, representative of the Musicians Union (of which Lewis claims to be a member) assured the meeting that the Musicians were 100 percent for 574.

Bergstrom, the president of local 1313, the ornamental iron workers union which has just come out of a victorious struggle against the most notorious open-shop bosses, spoke next. "The ironworkers," he said, "are 100 percent behind 574. 574 gave us the kind of help hard to get anywhere else. 574 never turned down the iron workers. We didn't know anywhere one could go and get a better reception. There was little or no organization among the drivers before 574 came on the scene. This was too much for the boss class. That also goes for the A. F. of L. bureaucracy. They don't want organization the moment a union really begins to function in the interests of the workers. They only look upon the unions as a collection agency for getting dues from the workers. That is why

they ousted 574 from the A. F. of L. The reputation of a union depends upon its action during a strike. Workers will always respond to a union like 574. That is why it is not going to be easy to tear 574 down. Leaders in industry, and the top leaders in the ranks of labor, want to frighten the workers by calling the leaders of 574 reds. Well Abraham Lincoln said that the radicals of today are the conservatives of tomorrow. But it does show that all ideas when they are first introduced look radical. But tomorrow they will be accepted as the ordinary thing. Is it any wonder that the old-line leaders oppose any new ideas? The last A. F. of L. convention shows the trend all over the country. It was the first convention which didn't work like a steam roller. A large proportion of the delegates voted for industrial organization—the only method by which the workers can be organized effectively. The failure of the A. F. of L. has failed to organize the workers. The employers have organized right along. The small success of the A. F. of L. is revealed in the small number of workers which it has organized. The A. F. of L. has not performed its work well in having so many unorganized workers outside its ranks. But only the workers can organize themselves. And when they set out to do this, they are branded as reds. What of it? We don't expect to please the opposition by what we are doing." Bergstrom declared his union 100 percent behind 574.

Earl Martin, business agent of the iron workers Local 19, oldest union in Minneapolis, also praised 574, and declared that "before 574 came into the picture local building trades were hibernating and sucking their paws."

Resolution of Rank and File

Bill Brown read spontaneous resolutions, drawn up by the members of 574 and presented to the leaders declaring their complete support for the union and for its leaders. These resolutions came from the Yellow Cab men, a group which Tobin warned 574 not to try and organize because the Yellow Cab was "a national concern, and too powerful to organize," also from the Cameron Transfer, whose owner is one of the leaders of the Citizens Alliance; from the Pittsburgh Coal Co. men, Gamble Robinson Company, and the Colonial Warehouse, where 574 recently won a strike.

Farmer-Labor Alderman

The radical Farmer-Labor alderman, H. G. Scott, declared that the Farmer-Labor group in the city council did not have the courage to come out openly for 574. "They try to shush everything. It is time they take a stand and get off the fence." He declared that he was always ready to be at the service of 574, and that 574 was the one bright spot in the industrial situation in Minneapolis. He declared that the whole nation was watching 574. "There used to be a paper, the Minneapolis Labor Review, which was the official organ of the Minneapolis labor movement. But since The Organizer has been put out by 574, that has become the official organ."

Candy Workers

A mere youth, Paul Williams of the Candy Workers Union, was introduced. His union was the newest in town—only three weeks old. Three weeks ago the workers had been forced by bad conditions to go out on strike at the Powell Candy Company. They had no leadership, no knowledge, no resources. They didn't know what to do. So they came to 574. "It was the only place we knew where to go. They gave us leadership and advice. And in 24 hours they had an agreement with the Powell Candy Company. Now the entire industry has been signed up and is completely unionized. Well, I'm not a speaker, and I've told you how we stand on 574."

Farmer-Labor Legislator

Sam Bellman, Representative in the State House of Representatives, and a Farmer Laborite, spoke. "In my opinion 574 has been the mainspring and the motive that has brought the workers to the level where they now are. The 3rd Ward F. L. local last night endorsed the union. Its death will be the death blow to the liberal movement in Minneapolis. Only militant action will win. If the union is destroyed, Fascism will triumph in Minnesota and the liberal-workers' movement will fall by the wayside. I am willing to go down fighting with 574."

Speech of Miles Dunne

Miles Dunne was then introduced. His speech was as follows:

"Lewis announced over the radio that the men were leaving 574. The opposite is true. In the last two months the union has taken in more members than in any similar 60 day period. It has made better contracts than ever before—directly with the employers, this time, and not through any government board. 574 finds itself in a better position than ever before."

"In the winter of 1933 a group of people in the coal industry felt that wages were too low, that better conditions could be obtained, and that the workers were ripe for organization. In February of 1933 they were organized, and made their demands upon the employers. These were refused and the men were forced on strike. It was a three-day strike; the elements were on the side of the union. It was bitter cold, and the demand for coal was extremely brisk. In three days the union won a victory and obtained a settlement. The union organizers did not rest upon their laurels. They went on and organized the general transport workers. There followed the May, June and July strikes. The struggle was a bitter one. The employers said they would never deal with 574. They filled the radio and the local press with paid advertisements in which they called for the removal of the 'Communist' leadership of 574 before they would deal with the union, and in which they claimed that 574 represented the edge of the revolution that was creeping into the United States. The workers never paid any attention to the radio and press statements of the employers, but fought right on to victory."

"Today 574 is one of the largest single local unions in the United States. A union is no good unless it produces results—unless it is

something more than a mere dues-collection agency. 574 has produced results. It brought the standards of living of its members from 35c an hour for a 12-16 hour day—in the market place wages were as low as 12c per hour—up to 55c per hour. An increase of 25 percent and more in living standards. In addition there is going to be another five-cent increase in wages in 1936. Moreover, the union has recently negotiated contracts with the coal and transfer industries of Minneapolis whereby the workers in those industries will be paid one and one-third overtime for all hours they work over eight per day. After the A. F. of L. has talked for decades about the eight hour day, have written about it in their journals—574 has brought it into reality."

"During the strikes in which it engaged, 574 came into conflict with many obstructive forces within the labor movement. One of them was Daniel Tobin who almost caused the loss of the strike. He refused to pay the union any strike benefits, and continued his warfare with the union until he expelled it. The nominal reason was that 574 didn't pay its per capita tax. But that was not the real reason. 574 wanted to, and still desires to remain in the A. F. of L. But before it could pay its per capita tax to the international it had to meet its pressing obligations to the orphans and widows of the martyrs of its great strike struggles. It had to pay the doctor and other expenses of the many victims in those struggles. It had to pay the necessary expenses of keeping together its organization—after it had been forced to rely almost entirely upon its own resources in its struggles by the refusal of Tobin to pay it strike benefits. The members knew that the per capita tax had not been paid. The matter was discussed many times in the membership meetings. And the members all agreed that 574 must meet first of all its most vital obligations rather than pay tribute to Tobin and cripple the organization, so that he could take more trips to Ireland and what not. But Tobin thought otherwise. With him, Tobin came first; so he revoked the charter of the union. Did that make any difference? Of course not—what was that charter? Why, it was a framed piece of paper, signed by Tobin, which said 574 had a right to exist. 574 turned that picture, face toward the wall—and went right on existing. This made Tobin jealous. He wondered how he could get 574 to continue to pay him a per capita tax."

"Now it is an open secret why Meyer Lewis is here. Dan Tobin, the most reactionary person in the A. F. of L., without exception, has thrown in his lot with Green. He has said to the latter, 'I'll give you unqualified support. That is why Meyer Lewis is here attacking 574. What will the A. F. of L. reactionaries try to do? We can judge what they will try to do by what they have done. They will attempt to discredit the leadership of the union, to hook it up with gangsters and with vice rings. They will go into the Central Labor Union and try to get the C.L.U. to refuse to recognize any drivers union except 500."

"In Chicago and Cleveland, Tobin and his henchmen sent in mobsters and gangsters to mop up on their rival racketeer unions. These are the only methods they know how to use. They don't know, however,

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The Elections

THE day following the elections brought a sharp rise in the stock market. The rise was led by General Motors, Bethlehem Steel, U. S. Steel, N. Y. Central Railroad and Chrysler. The turnover was more than three million shares, the biggest since July, 1934, and in breadth of stocks dealt in etc. the session outdid anything since February, 1934.

In other words the U. S. finance-capitalists and big industrialists take the election to mean a swing to the right, pressure on the Roosevelt administration to give business a longer and deeper "breathing-spell," the probability that labor militancy will not interfere seriously with output and profits in the next period.

The facts cannot be said to cast serious doubts upon this estimate. The Republican Party on a platform of opposition to the New Deal and to social legislation, etc., demand for lower taxes and for letting business alone, made substantial though not phenomenal headway compared to the last election in the East. The N. Y. State Assembly is again Republican. Philadelphia elected a Republican mayor. Assuming that business continues to improve somewhat, there is no reason to think that last Tuesday's election results presage Roosevelt's defeat in 1936; but as already suggested, the pressure to let business alone will measurably increase.

The chances that Roosevelt will get the liberal and trade union vote next year have been if anything increased, since there are no convincing indications that any third-party—Labor, Farmer-Labor, Socialist, Communist—will gain a substantial national following. Liberals and the A. F. of L. will under the circumstances stick to Roosevelt rather than take the chance of seeing a reactionary Republican elected.

In places such as Reading and Bridgeport where the Socialist Party has had years to build a machine and is in any event essentially a left-wing New Deal party, and where there is a large working class population, the party rolled up a good vote. In New York City the Socialist vote was less than last year, the Communist somewhat greater, but the combined vote for both parties was 117,479 this year as against 136,522 last year—a drop of 19,043. There is no evi-

dence that Communist support of Socialist candidates resulted in general increase in the vote for such candidates. In the case of Samuel DeWitt running in the Bronx as a Socialist, with no opposing Communist candidate, the vote dropped below the last election, which may perhaps be accounted for in large part by sabotage of DeWitt's campaign by Old Guard Socialists.

The Daily Worker is having a tough time also in supporting its Labor Party ballyhoo by actual cases of local Labor Party gains in the election, though there are a few such instances. It may be argued that the traditional oscillation between the Republican and the Democratic party still dominates among the American masses and that a swing to the right, with the temporary upturn in business, affects all labor activities. Such factors must not be underestimated. We may ask, however, whether there is not also a realization, partly conscious and partly unconscious, among the advanced workers that Socialist parties, Communist parties turning Social Democratic and projected labor parties born out of the wedlock of the two, do not provide the working class with an instrument to fight capitalism.

The focal point of the class struggle in the U. S. in this period is in the movement for organization in the heavy industries, the battle for genuine industrial unionism in the A. F. of L. the building of the left wing in the unions, support of such struggles against red-baiting reactionary trade union bureaucrats as the one now being waged in Minneapolis.

Support the Southern Miners

WE SUPPORT heartily the proposal advanced by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, to call out the 400,000 members of the union in a one-day demonstration strike and to ask the entire A. F. of L. to join in, if the murder of striking miners in Alabama and Tennessee does not stop and those who have perpetrated recent killings are not promptly prosecuted. Such a demonstration would do more than an ocean of words to put "the fear of God" into bourbon coal operators. It would, moreover, give labor a feeling of its own strength which would have a tremendous effect upon organizing work and upon coming strike struggles in steel, automobiles and other industries.

The NEW MILITANT some weeks ago, however, pointed out that Lewis' own course in the "settlement" of the soft coal strike was exposing his membership in the South to precisely the vicious attack which they now encounter. If Lewis, when 400,000 miners were out solidly had expressed the real desire of the men and demanded settlements in the Southern fields—nation-wide recognition of the right of miners to organize—before any return to work, there would be no murdering of miners down there now.

Let all trade unionists regard the fight of the Southern miners as their own! Pass resolutions protesting against the reign of terror by the coal and steel companies! Call for a nation-wide one-day strike demonstration in support of unionization of the Southern coal fields!

NEW MILITANT

By BURKE COCHRAN

TOLEDO, O., Nov. 5.—The fight for industrial unionism at the 55th convention of the A. F. of L. gave encouragement and hope to every trade union progressive for the establishment of a more aggressive and a more militant unionism in America in the future. But the decisions of the convention gave no immediate encouragement to unionism in the automobile industry. The industrial union struggle may give renewed courage to workers already inside the A. F. of L. by revealing to them the possibilities of cleansing the unions of the rotten and cowardly bureaucracy that today holds the leadership, but it is almost impossible to rouse the still unorganized workers with the promise of a better unionism in the future.

Workers Split Into Crafts

In Detroit, the shameful scene of the first constitutional convention of the United Automobile Workers is still fresh in the memory of the automobile workers. It is enough for them to know that the A. F. of L. has chopped up the automobile industry into half a dozen different crafts with half a dozen different unions, one overlapping on the other one, claiming jurisdiction. Because of the timid and cowardly policies of Dillon and Green, the situation has only become more confusing, more involved. Everywhere there is an element of uncertainty, of hesitation. Every move of the automobile International in Detroit bears a temporary, provisional character, as if Dillon himself realized that the last word has not yet been said in automobile unionism.

At Atlantic City there was expressed a certain concern over the recent excursion into the field of unionism on the part of the Sage of Port Royal, Father Coughlin. Today, Dillon, just returning from Atlantic City, has even greater cause for concern. His office has just informed him that three independent unions: the Mechanics Educational Society, the Associated Automobile Workers of America (Greer Union) and the Industrial Automobile Workers Union (Coughlin Union) have been conducting negotiations for amalgamation. These three bodies have agreed on a program and are shortly to conduct a referendum vote among their respective memberships for ratification. The program of the new union is understood to be substantially the old program of the M.E.S.A., which is based upon the recognition of a class struggle in modern society and the necessity

Emergence of New Union and Fusion with A.F.L. May Have Far Reaching Effects for Auto Workers

for an aggressive, militant unionism.

Background of the M.E.S.A.

The Mechanics Educational Society of America is well known to all automobile workers in the Detroit area. It arose on the crest of the first strike wave at the inception of the NRA; tied up with mass picket lines all four Briggs plants in the Detroit area and held up proving an increasing sympathy for a duction of the Ford model for over a month. Basing themselves upon the key men of the industry, the tool and dye makers, they led a series of daring and spectacular strikes which electrified the whole labor movement and provided the basis for the further organization of the automobile workers. The American Federation of Labor, quick to seize the opportunity, sent in organizers and granted federal charters with a liberal hand. After the first major betrayal of the automobile workers by Collins and Green on March 25 of last year, the M.E.S.A. proved too weak to act as an independent factor and suffered as heavily as the federal unions themselves. The M.E.S.A. soon realized that it could not survive in the industry if it was limited to tool and dye makers; it therefore broadened its jurisdiction to include all workers engaged in the metal industry at its second convention in Cleveland. Since then it has had a similar experience to that of the A. F. of L. unions. In the Detroit area the union membership sharply declined and the unions are stagnating. In Toledo and Cleveland comparatively strong locals have been built up and have recruited a considerable number of production workers.

Evaluation of the Associated

The Associated Automobile Workers of America has a novel history. It was first organized as a federal local of the A. F. of L. in the Hudson plant. There the workers, under the careful tutelage of Collins, were initiated into the mysteries of class collaboration. About a year ago the local seceded from the A. F. of L. and formed the Associated Automobile Workers of America with a strong local in the Hudson plant and a base in several of the other Detroit plants. Under the guidance now of their president, Arthur E. Greer, they were carefully coached in the spirit of humility; grievances were to be adjusted by arbitration, etc. Greer finally

got hooked up with Byrd, of the Automobile Labor Board, and tried to take the whole A.A.W.A. in tow with the company union. The workers refused to follow. And since then they have been feeling their own way along, step by step, and are cautiously moving to a realization that the only unionism worthy of the name must be based upon a clear-cut fighting policy predicated on the fact that a class struggle exists in modern society.

The Coughlin Union

The evolution of the Industrial Automobile Workers Union takes on an added importance from the recent events in Akron and the company union steel convention in Canton, Ohio. This union originated during the great days of "union building" of Wolman and the Automobile Labor Board. The Dodge workers elected their representatives to the collective bargaining board of the Dodge plant, as per instructions of the Automobile Labor Board. After a month of this "collective bargaining" they found that they could register their complaints and had the power to air their grievances before the management, but beyond getting a light bulb replaced or a water bubbler repaired, their power did not extend. So having passed through all of the devious mazes and windings of the New Deal merry-go-round, they found themselves in the same place where they started from; only more experienced, more hardened, more suspicious of the glib promises of employers and government officials. Today they

"Labor Party" Poor3rd In S.F.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 6.—Redfern Mason, candidate for mayor on the Communist Party-controlled United Labor ticket, ran a poor third in yesterday's municipal election that re-elected Angelo Rossi, strikebreaking incumbent.

Mason, innocuous head of the Northern California Newspaper Guild and ex-music critic for Hearst's Examiner, polled 14,267 votes out of a total 185,566 cast. Others on the United Labor ticket received approximately the same number of votes, with the exception of George Anderson, candidate for municipal judge. Anderson, active in defending victims of the "red" drive that followed the general strike last year, was the only candidate opposing the incumbent, and counted 37,673 votes as compared to his opponent's 102,904 ballots.

The United Labor Campaign Committee, claiming to represent a "united front" of more than 70 working class and liberal organizations with a total membership of more than 50,000, nominated a ticket and drew up a platform. The list of candidates included Utopians, Epics, liberals, and just plain Democrats and C. P. members. The platform enumerated 22 demands of a reformist nature, ranging from the elimination of one-man streetcars to the payment of the bonus by Congress.

The United Labor party plans to maintain itself as a permanent organization. The basic program, announced as permanent objectives of the party, contains three major points:

1. For 100 percent unionization of San Francisco.
 2. For defense of democratic rights, and against vigilante terror.
 3. For lower taxes.
- Continuing its policy of the past campaign, the United Labor party makes no mention of the ultimate aim of the working class: the attainment of socialism.

program of militancy, class struggle, a fighting determination to win, and a trade unionism based upon such principles.

Green Policy Repulses Independents

Under ordinary circumstances, independent unions in their natural evolution would gravitate towards the A. F. of L.; and unless insuperable obstacles were placed in the way of their joining, would become a part of the official family. The A. F. of L., by its size, its prestige, tradition and treasury, is naturally the main attractive force in the trade union field. The fact that these independent unions at Dodge and Hudson are looking instead to an amalgamation independent of the A. F. of L. is striking proof that Collins, Dillon and Green have in the course of a year and a half run through all of their accumulated credit and will now have to take the path of some real, old fashioned organizing in the automobile field or lose all standing in the Detroit area.

The emergence of a powerful, aggressive, fighting union in the automobile industry (it is estimated the amalgamated union would number 40,000) can have a highly salutary effect upon the automobile workers. First, it will clear the field of all the different small independent unions and will eliminate a considerable amount of the confusion. Second, and this is the more important reason, the pressure upon the treacherous bureaucracy of the A. F. of L. from within and without will become enormous. With the proper perspective and strategy, the possibility will emerge of forming a powerful, fighting union through an amalgamation of the independent union and the A. F. of L. International on the basis of a convention, democratically called, democratically selecting its own officers and commanding jurisdiction over all employees working in or around all automobile and auto parts plants.

Rubber Union In 2 Hr. Strike

By JACK WILSON

AKRON, Ohio, Nov. 11.—A two-hour "strike" of all workers in the truck tire department at Goodyear protesting a wage cut gave further impetus to the organization drive of the United Rubber Workers of America this week.

A special meeting for the truck tire builders was held at the Goodyear local hall which resulted in additional members for the union a day after the "strike."

This was the third department in Goodyear which sat down at work while a delegation went to the management to demand a restoration of wage rates in the past few weeks.

Two well attended meetings for all Akron rubber workers were addressed by officials of the United Rubber workers union as each local prepared to resist any company attempts to follow Goodyear's policy as agreed.

Meanwhile the "Big Five" tire manufacturers made a temporary truce in the price war which means they'll reap more profits since they've reduced wages in some departments in the plants.

The Goodyear workers' "strikes" brought temporary withdrawal of the wage cuts but in each instance the company slyly reduced piece work rates individually in an effort to prevent wide-spread protest.

However, resentment continues to increase among the workers and the union obtains new members.

These developments indicate that the possibility of a strike in the rubber industry during this peak season gains weight since only through a well-planned strike can the United Rubber Workers resist the rubber barons' ruthless policies

Mpls. Labor Slams Union Busting Campaign

(Continued from Page 1)

represent the workers, to enforce the contracts with the employers, and to fight for reinstatement in the A. F. of L. The courageous and clear-cut position maintained by the laundry workers was a bombshell to the Lewis camp, and contributed greatly to the mighty growth of organized opposition against the union breakers which has sprung up in the past few days.

Citizens Alliance Delighted
Needless to say, Lewis has found his strongest support from the labor-hating employers' organization, the notorious Minneapolis Citizens Alliance. The significance of this fact has served to make local workers even more suspicious against Lewis' protestations of "working for the good of the entire labor movement."

In a statement issued two days ago, the Citizens Alliance "notes with hope and encouragement that the American Federation of Labor, through a personal representative of William A. Green, its president, has announced the determination, even at this late date, to purge the local labor movement of communism and communistic leadership." The Alliance proceeds to bemoan the fact that "it was the leaders of certain local A. F. of L. unions who brought into the picture the forces of the General Drivers Union Local No. 574 and the Workers Party of the United States to forcibly close the ornamental iron plants and the Strutwear Knitting Company," and ends up by pledging to "cooperate to the fullest extent in cleaning up the intolerable conditions existing here."

Nothing need be added to expose the truly monstrous nature of the game that Green-Lewis-Tobin are playing in Minneapolis today. The labor fakery have been smothered under this praise from labor's deadliest enemy, the Citizens Alliance, the main body responsible for the bloody attacks against the living standards of the working class.

Lewis has so far centered his drive against Local 574 and those

17teen progressive unions who have drawn together to fight for militant trade union policies and the reinstatement of 574 in the A. F. of L. The revocation of the Laundry Workers charter was an empty gesture, the charter having been previously suspended. He has been unable to make a dent in the iron ranks of the progressive unionists. Early this week Daniel Tobin's representative, Gillespie, came to town. Gillespie, the biggest faker that ever skidded off a Boston oyster dock, conferred with John Geary of St. Paul, an international official of the Teamsters Union, and then shook his head dolefully. He hurriedly left town, completely bewildered and very pessimistic over the chances of Lewis to succeed in his union-smashing efforts. The truth of the matter is that the opposition is becoming panic-stricken and doesn't know what to do. So far, every one of Lewis' shells has proved to be a dud. When he reads the following it will probably take the heart right out of him. All during the week a stream of unsolicited lists—long, wide and very dirty—have come in from the 574 shop stewards on the job. The lists were headed something like this:

"We don't believe our leaders are bad. We think they are good. We want them and we don't want any other leaders." Each list would be signed by every man on the job.

On Friday night the greatest "peace-time" meeting the Minneapolis labor movement has seen was held by the bloc of progressive unions in the headquarters of Local 574. The large third-floor auditorium was packed, the crowd overflowed to the second floor and spilled out in the streets, where a battery of loud speakers carried to them pledges of solidarity with 574 in the fight against the reactionaries. Among the speakers were V. R. Dunne, Bill Brown, Alderman I. G. Scott, Rubin Latz, Ace Brewster, business agent of the Musicians; B. Katoski, of the Electrical Workers Local 160; Robert Bergstrom of the Ornamental Iron Workers 1313;

Earl Martin of the Structural Iron Workers; Representative Sam Bellman (F.L.); Pat Rogers of the Firemen and Oilers; Shorty DePew, Mick Dunne and Farrell Dobbs of the General Drivers. Joe Williams of the recently organized Candy Workers also spoke. This is the youngest union in town, having been born three weeks ago through the efforts of 574.

The meeting did not disband until after midnight, and was wildly enthusiastic throughout. When Miles Dunne gave the record of Local 574, each achievement was greeted with a storm of applause. And when Bill Brown, 574's president, asked for a rising vote of confidence, every worker for a block around jumped to his feet. A large collection was taken for the "Northwest Organizer." It was a thrilling demonstration that Green has taken on the toughest job of his career when he set out to lick the greatest labor movement Minneapolis has ever been able to build.

It is apparent that the fight is not in the bag for Green—not by a long way. The progressive unions haven't won yet, either, but with continued solidarity, this militant bloc of unions cannot be whipped.

The fight against Green and his allies in Minneapolis today is rightly considered to be of even greater significance than the great strike struggles of the Minneapolis drivers in 1934. A victory in Minneapolis will be a mighty blow to Green and all he stands for, and will bring forward in the struggle every progressive in the entire labor movement. 574 intends to carry on its uncompromising, unrelenting and bitter fight to drive Meyer Lewis out of town; it will resist every attempt to expel good, honest fighting union men from the labor organizations which they have helped to build up, and together with its brother progressive unions will seek to rally every force in the labor movement in an iron front of solidarity against those who are working to undermine and destroy labor's organization and to water down labor's fighting spirit!

New Pamphlets

We are now embarking on a new program of pamphlet publication to be issued and distributed by the NEW MILITANT business office. The first pamphlet to be published under this arrangement deals with the burning question of war, written by John West. It is already in the printers' hands and should be out within a couple of weeks.

Into its forty-eight pages is crammed a thorough Marxian analysis of imperialist wars. It is entirely up-to-date, dealing with the issues involved in the war in Ethiopia and the present conflicting imperialist interests that threaten to expand this war into a general world conflagration. The role of the League of Nations, the role of social-patriotism and the agents of social-patriotism in the present war situation is thoroughly dealt with.

In this pamphlet by comrade West we have a veritable arsenal of unassailable Marxian arguments. In sum and substance it plants the banner of revolutionary Marxism right in the teeth of the imperialist war mongers.

This pamphlet will retail at 10 cents and party branches should send in their orders right away. Better yet, any orders paid in advance will speed the actual appearance of this pamphlet. The wholesale price is 7 cents per copy for 10 copies or more, with special arrangements for special sized orders; but credit will be given only to a limited extent.

It is important to remember, however, that the distribution of this pamphlet is considered a very important part of the party's campaign against war. It must therefore be given the widest possible circulation. Branches would do well by assigning to themselves a definite quota of pamphlets to distribute and set to work without delay.

Other pamphlets are on the schedule and will follow in short order. From comrade Trotsky we receive a promise of manuscript for a pamphlet on the Seventh Comintern Congress. A pamphlet on the A. F. of L. by Arne Swabeck is also in preparation. Others will be announced subsequently.

I. C. L. Resolution On Youth Bureau

On October 12, our comrade Held was expelled from the Stockholm Youth Bureau meeting in Oslo for refusal to obey the ultimative demand of the majority of the Secretariat (S.A.P.; Mot Dag, Swedish Youth) that he dissociate himself from the criticism of the I.C.L. of

the Youth Bureau. The I.S. points out that simultaneously with the expulsion of the internationalist revolutionary wing of the Socialist Youth of France by the bureaucracy of the S.F.I.O. acting on orders of Stalin and Laval, the S.A.P. through its representative on the Youth Bureau makes an alliance against the I.C.L. with organizations (such as the Mot Dag of Norway) which defend Stalin and the union sacree: the I. S. characterizes this as a policy of betrayal.

Following the split the I. S. declines all responsibility for the policy of the Stockholm Youth Bureau and calls upon all organizations to protest vehemently against the attitude of the secretariat of the Youth Bureau and to refuse all collaboration with the majority of the secretariat. The I. S. wishes to make the observation to the youth organizations that this treacherous policy of the S.A.P. in the Youth Bureau is the result of its hostility toward the creation of the Fourth International, and calls upon all organizations affiliated to the Youth Bureau to rally to the Open Letter to all working class organizations in the world for the Fourth International and to set to work for the creation of the youth sections of the Fourth International.

Will the Socialist and Communist Parties Unite?

Why "organic unity"? Can this "unity" lead to a revolutionary party?
How does it affect the struggle against war and Fascism?
What is the attitude of the revolutionary Marxists?

Speaker:
MAURICE SPECTOR
Former Member Executive Committee of Comintern.

Sunday, November 17th, at 8 P.M.
IRVING PLAZA, Irving Place and 15th Street
Auspices: Workers Party of the U. S., New York District

INTERNATIONAL WORKERS SCHOOL
Marxism and Modern Philosophy
Friday, November 22nd, at 8 P.M.

Professor Sidney Hook

Church of All Nations
9 SECOND AVENUE (Near Houston St.) N. Y. C.
Individual lectures 25 cents.
International Workers School, 55 East 11th Street, N. Y. C.

ATTENTION! PARTY MEMBERS AND SYMPATHIZERS
An
AUCTION SALE
of new household articles and clothing will be conducted at the
Party Headquarters, 55 East 11th Street
Saturday November 23rd, at 2 P.M.
All the proceeds of this sale to be used for the purchase of additional addressing equipment, which the National Office must have, if it is to function efficiently.
Articles will not be sold above wholesale cost, thus all purchases are assured genuine bargains.
PARTY MEMBERS! Attend the auction. Bring your friends and sympathizers.
NOTE: All articles are brand new and have been donated to the party.

Thanksgiving Eve Shindig
at
Workers Party Headquarters
55 East 11th Street, New York City
Wednesday, November 26th, 1935
DANCING :: ENTERTAINMENT
Auspices: Branch 3.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS
At door with ticket, 20 cents.
Tickets obtainable at 55 East 11th Street, New York City