Revolutionary Age For Communist Unity in the Revolutionary Class Struggle

VOLUME I. NUMBER 18.

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AUG. 1, 1930. 10c A COPY

by Boss Forces

Thugs Slay Worker in Chicago Police Murder Two in N. Y. C.

The murder of one militant worker in Chicago and two in New York City, all in one week, has stirred the working class movement of both cities.

In Chicago, H. Weizenberg, a member of the Trade Union Unity League, was murdered by paid gangsters in the service of the burocrats of the Painters Union, because of his work for the left wing. He was viciously attacked and died in the hospital.

In New York City, Alfred Levy, a Negro Communist, was killed by a policeman's club as a result of the attempt of the police to break up a Communist meeting in Harlem. Hardly two days later, Gonzalo Gonzalez, a Lafin-American Communist, was shot down by a policeman in Harlem for marching thru the streets on the way to a meeting.

The offensive of reaction is growing mere and more furious, more and more vicious, more and more murderous. The answer of the workers must be: A united front of labor against the capitalist re-

New Agreement For Anthracite Lewis Prepares Miners Betrayal

The representatives of the Anthracite operators and the Tri-district officers of the U.M.W. of A. in the hard coal fields are negotiating a new agreement to take the place of the one expiring on September 1st.

Judging by the recent betrayal of the strike in the Pittston field, nothing at all can be expected from the miners' "representatives," in the way of putting up demands and fighting for the improvement of the wages and conditions of the coal diggers.

Instead of resisting a wage cut and demanding an increase, the union burocrats are haggling over seniority rights and the check-off. Lewis and his crew are seeking to exploit these two demands for the purpose of insuring their hold on the union machinery. The operators are hard-boiled in their refusal to grant even such small improvements safety appliances and free air for operating the jack-hammer and other machines. Lewis is prepared to make all sacrifices of the workers' standards and conditions provided he can get from the operators even a modified form of the check-off written into the new agree-

Wages have fallen heavily in the hard coal fields within the last two years. The operators have resorted to all sorts of subterfuges and tricks to get around the agreement just about to expire and to lower the agreed-upon wage scale. But, judging from the negotiations today, the union officers are paying practically no attention to the insistent demands of the coal-diggers that this insidious wagecutting campaign cease.

It is expected that the negotiations now going on at the offices of the Anthracite Institute in New York City will not end before August 1st at the earliest.

Workers Slain Mad Lynch Outbreaks in South

Within three days four Negroes have been lynched or shot in Alabama and Mississippi. One of the latest victims of this "great" American democratic institution is a Negro woman who was shot to death because her husband was not fast enough in stopping, under orders of white "law-defending" hooligans, a car he was driving. Another Negro was shot defending himself against a band of gunmen, armed by the State of Mississippi, to hunt down Negroes.

The clash was precipitated by an argument over an old battery in a garage at Emelle, Alabama. The Negro, Jacob Robertson, standing up for his rights, was lynched. His brother John was In the course of the fight during which the Negroes ably defended themselves, Grover Boyd, the white garage owner who tried to cheat the Negroes, and Charlie Marrs, a white posseman on a spree to murder Negroes, were killed.

As we write this, an armed hunt of several hundred lynchers are searching the Alabama and Mississippi country in the vicinity in a desperate effort to lynch the father and the two remaining brothers of the Robertsons.

This shameful lynching and murder outbreak is proceeding under the full protection and inspiration of both State

governments.

Recent months have seen a marked increase in the number of admitted or registered lynchings of Negroes in the U. S. Since January 1st the number of Negroes lynched has doubled in comparison with the same period of 1929. This murderous outbreak is causing deep resentment among the Negroes and the class-conscious workers thruout the coun-

The Fight Is On! Rush Funds!

The U. S. Post Office has refused to mail the July 15 issue of Revolutionary Age! It will not allow it to be sent thru the mails in any form!

This is the latest development in the persistent attempt of the U. S. government to suppress the Revolutionary Age as "treasonable" and "seditious" because it is the most courageous and effective Communist paper in this country.

As we announced in the July I issue, we issued a direct challenge to the Post Office by republishing the January 15, 1930 (No. 6) issue of the Revolutionary Age which the Solicitor of the Post Office Department had already declared "unmailable" 'as the July 15, 1930 (No. 17) issue of our paper and then bringing it to the Post Office to be mailed. When the bundles of the July 15 issue were brought to the New York Post Office, accompanied by a representative of the office of Arthur Garfield Hayes, counsel for the Revolutionary Age, the Post Office authorities informed us that the paper could not be mailed. Legal action was taken by our counsel immediately.

The fight is on! The life of our paper is at stake! Act now and act quickly! Party comrades! A Communist paper is threatened with suppression as a first step in a concerted attack of reaction upon the whole Communist and militant labor movement! Why the silence of the Party burocrats and the Party Press? Comrades! Show your Communist solidarity! All together in defense of

freedom of the labor press against the capitalist government! Trade unionists! Workers! The Revolutionary Age is being attacked because it valiantly defended the cause of labor, because it has stood for your interests. Now defend it! Defend the freedom of the press for labor and the whole labor movement against the attacks of reaction!

Pass resolutions protesting against the attempt to suppress the Revolutionary Age, in support of the struggle of the Revolutionary Age against the Post Office

Help us financially! This struggle is impossible without plenty of money. depend upon you to help us! Raise money-and rush it to us! Altogether! For the freedom of the labor press against capitalist reaction!

India Struggle Grows The Nat'l Conference

During the last few ly little news about the Indian revolutionary movement has been appearing in the American press but it would be a mistake to imagine that there has been a lull in the struggle against British imperialism. On the contrary, the events of the last few weeks point to an all around sharpening of the struggle on all fronts, to the broadening the base of the nationalist movement and to a certain approaching differentiation in the nationalist united front. The most important developments in the Indian situation may be grouped under the following

1. There has been a great increase in strikes among industrial workers and a spread of the no-tax campaign in the North (United Provinces, Bengal, Behar and Orissa). The petty bourgeois youth leagues of Punjab and the North-West (Continued on page 2)

The report of Comrade Jay Lovestone, on "The Present Situation and Our Tasks", in (Continued on page 2)

ductive Communist gatherings ever held in this country took place in New York City on July 4, 5, 6 as the first National Delegate Conference of the Communist Party of the U.S.A. (Majority Group).

Over sixty workers from the most important centers of the Communist movement were present as elected delegates and many more as alternates, fraternal delegates, and guests. Most of the important industries of the country were represented: mining, metal, needle trades, shoe and leather, textile, building trades, electrical, etc. The big majority of the delegates were organized in the trade unions. All in all the conference showed in its composition a cross section of the hest Communist functionaries our movement in this country has so far developed.

Cal. Supreme Court Refuses Release of Militants The Supreme Court of California in a statement on July 5 refused to recom-

No Freedom

For Mooney

mend the release of Warren Billings, who along with Tom Mooney, has been serving thirteen years in prison on a life sentence, for a crime which everybody knows they never committed. This was followed, a few days later, by the recommendation of the Advisory Pardon Board of California against the pardon of Tom Mooney. So it seems that Mooney and Billings are to remain jailed . . .

The frame-up against Mooney and Billings is one of the most impudent ones in American labor history. They were convicted on the charge of having thrown a bomb at the Preparedness Day Parade in San Francisco in 1916. A flimsy case against them was made out thru the perjured testimony of professional criminals and other corrupt elements. Since then the frame-up has been laid bare, so that all jurymen who once convicted Mooney and Billings have now declared that they are convinced that these two militants are innocent and wrongly convicted.

Mooney and Billings were condemned to death but the tremendous protest movement that developed in this country and abroad saved their lives and they were sent to life imprisonment. Now only a revival of the mass protest movement of labor can save these two martyrs of labor from a living death to which they have been condemned by the "justice" of the murderous capitalists.

Fish Committee Comes to New York Anti-Labor Committee Opens Sessions

The House Committee to investigate Communism in the U.S. has moved from Washington to New York.

This committee consists of a select pack of the bitterest open-shoppers in Congress. So far such notorious enemies of the progressive labor movement and the workingclass as a whole as Father Walsh, notorious foe of the Soviet Union; Wm. Green of the A. F. of L. and Mr. William S. Walsh, chairman of the National Defense Committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution, have been heard. In New York, Grover Whalen, former Police Commissioner who was put on the payroll at an extra salary of \$65,000 a year by the banker and stockswindler Jules S. Bache; Chas. G. Wood, master deportation agent of the U. S. Dep't of Labor and known especially for his strikebreaking activities in the recent Independent Shoe Workers' strike; and Matthew Woll, of the Executive Cour "1 of the A. F. of L. now kept on the payroll of the National Civic Federation, a vicious strikebreaking outfit for years denounced by the A.F.ofL., are among the "impartial" authorities on Communism to be called.

The whole "investigation" is a starchamber proceeding to frame a federal criminal anti-syndicalist law which will help the bosses frame-up militant workers and send them to jail for years. This committee, headed by Congressman Fish,

Gov't Iim Crows Gold Star Mothers

Even in their patriotic excesses the American imperialists draw the color line! Even in the Gold Star Mother expedition to France, which the War Department has planned in order to glorify the coming war in advance, the government has made an attempt to segregate the 400 Negro war veteran mothers on a separate boat so as not to "contaminate" the 100% Nordic mothers on the regular boats. This act of shameful Jim-Crowism was preceded by a whole series of discriminations against the Negro women, as for example, the refusal to allow them to cat in the railway dining cars en route here.

The Negro Gold Star Mothers and large sections of the Negro population as a whole have risen in justified resentment against this impudent act of race discrimination. As a result of the nearly 400 Negro women who had originally planned to go to France only 54 are actually leaving. The National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People, the American Negro Labor Congress, and other organizations have gone on record denouncing this act of Jim Crowism against the Negroes. It is to be hoped that this Jim Crow insult of the American government will convince the Negro people of this country that while the Wall Street government is ready to give them the "right" to be killed in order to make more profits for the bosses and bankers it will give them none of the rights of human beings.

OUR NATIONAL CONFERENCE

(Continued from page 1)

which the present economic situation and unemployment were emphasized, was followed by brief reports on the draft Programof-Action and on the resolution on Trotskyism. A discussion lasting many hours followed in which the floor was granted by special privilege to Comrade Albert Weisbord who, although disagreeing with the American Cannon group, expressed a viewpoint in many ways similar to the point of view of international Trotskyism. The draft thesis was finally approved. The resolution on the "Crisis in the Communist International and the International Opposition Movement," which had already been adopted at the February Plenum, was approved after a brief dis-

The organizational status of our group our tasks was reported on by Comrade Gitlow and discussed as the second main order of business. The central report of the conference, however, was the report by Comrade Gitlow on "The Trade Union Movement and the Communists" in which the reporter described the condition of the American trade union movement, exposed the false sectarian line of the Party, explained the fundamentals of Leninist trade union tactics and analyzed the tasks of the Party and our tasks on the various industries. A long and thorodiscussion followed this report.

The report on work among Negroes, givnumber of delegates, including the Negro delegates present.

Resolutions for the freedom of Mooney and Billings and for the support of the Indian struggle for freedom were adopted enthusiastically.

Council of forty members was elected as the leadership of our group in the coming period.

The conference adjourned late Sunday

night with a powerful closing address by Comrade Lovestone.

Our first National Conference, which attracted the greatest attention among the Party members, the militant workers and even in the general bourgeois press, was certainly one of the most significant Communist conferences ever held in this country. In one of the darkest periods of the Party's history, it showed that there are developing the forces that will bring the movement out of its crisis, that will help to restore the American Communist Party and the Communist International to the road of Leninism and Communist unity!

is forging one of the most dangerous weapons yet prepared by the capitalist ruling class against the workers. It is part and parcel of the terrific open-shop and three minutes earlier at noon than drive now being launched by the bosses the starting time stipulated by the laws thruout the country.

Revolt in India

(Continued from page 1)

(Naujawan Bhrarat Sabla-Revolutionary Youth League, etc.) have been taking a more and more outspoken revolutionary position and their activities have been spreading. The intensification of the boycott on foreign cloth has been accompanied by an increasing participation of the women in the movement. In general there has been a growing development of the activities of the masses along the lines of their own class demands and the practical submergence of the non-violence movement.

The All-India Congress Committee, the executive of the Indian National Congress, the official leader of the movement against British imperialism, has been declared an "unlawful organization" by the Viceroy's government and membership in it is now punishable. This is everywhere regarded as a first step in a campaign to drive the whole Congress movement into illegality and to provide a basis for further mass arrests of the leaders of the nationalist movement. Meanwhile Pandit Motilal Nehru, the conservative Congress leader and friend of Gandhi, has been arrested along with several score of other and more militant Nationalists. Another marked development in

the Indian situation is the increasing solidarity of the Indian police and the lower ranks of the civil servants with the nationalist movement. In spite of the strict Government consorship, which is particularly careful not to allow any such information to slip thru, information is piling up as to instances in which the Indian police has refused to open fire upon demonstrators. The Congress Committees are making special propaganda among the police to persuade them to join the struggle for freedom. In May at a mass meeting of 50,000 people in Mirzapur Park, Calcutta, the 200 policemen who were ordered to fire upon the demonstrators, refused to do so and were arrested and taken to prison. The meeting was dispersed by a British regiment. Over 2,000 members of the Calcutta police force went on strike for the release of their arrested colleagues and the strike was won. Such manifestations are to be found in many other parts

Altho the nationalist movement is broadening its base and winning support among new strata of the masses, it is clear that the coming period will see the maturing of the class differences in the all-national anti-imperialist front and the consequent narrowing of this front thru the desertion of considerable sections of the big bourgeois elements. While this process was not very visible in the reactions to the Simon Report, it became quite clear in the response of the various sections of the nationalist movement to the recent speech of the Viceroy, Lord Irwin, at the opening of the Legislative Assembly at Simla. In this speech Lord Irwin made some vague and elusive remarks about the promise of "dominion status." While the overwhelming maen by Edward Welsh, was discussed by a jority of the Congress and nationalist press came out in bitter attacks against this speech, some voices of Congress leaders were heard joining the representatives of the Liberal Federation in praising the "moderation" and "good sense" of the Vicerov's speech. This cannot be Upon the report of the elections come interpreted otherwise than as preparacall off the civil disobedience and no-tax movements, in fact, for the betrayal of the revolutionary mass movement that has been developing for national liberation. How rapidly this inevitable class differentiation will mature and what effects it will have on the broad nationalist movement are not yet clear.

AFTO AGAINST STRETCH-OUT

Lawrence, Mass.-The American Federation of Textile Operatives at its convention which closed here on June 27th came out strongly against the "multiple or stretch-out system."

The convention also went on record against cribbing which is the practice of the bosses to have the looms started "three minutes earlier in the morning of the federation."

A Few Official Admissions

About Comrade Darcy's Article on Conditions in the Party

In the Daily Worker of June 19, Com- truth-and spoke . . . " rade Sam Darcy has an article-"Shortcomings in the Struggle Against Right Danger" as a part of the pre-Convention Party "discussion." This article is one of the most significant that has found its way by chance or accident into the columns of the Daily Worker for a long

The article, thru the mouth of a memher of the District Committee of the New York district, the former Agitprop Director of the district, etc., etc. admits a number of things that are quite enlightening as to the situation in the district and in the Party as a whole.

Comrade Darcy writes a whole article against the "right danger" without mentioning "Lovestoneism" or the "renegades"! He even puts "right" and "right wing" in quotation marks. This is absolutely unprecedented in the entire recent history of the Party and requires instant examination on the part of the Control Commission.

2. Here is Comrade Darcy's frank opinion as to the results of the wellknown "struggle against the right dan-

"If we examine the nature of the fight that we made against the 'right' . . . then we can see our shortcomings much more clearly . . . The result was superficiality and eclecticism."

3. In the same issue of the Daily Worker in which Contrade Darcy's article appears there is an article by Earl Browder who cannot find words enough with which to emphasize "the firm unity of our Party," "for the first time our Party is thoroly united on the line of the Comintern." But from very good experience Comrade Darcy declares:

. . . opportunist tendencies are militantly defended by whole or large sections of Party fractions (as is the case in the shoe, needle, printing, building industries, etc.) . . . defeatist analysis and consequent opportunist tactics are

proposed in many Party units . . . The "firm unity on the line of the Comintern" seems to be marred some-

Only the "renegades," we are told, doubt the radicalization phantasies of the Party leadership; the Party as a whole is "convinced by events themselves of the rapid radicalization of the masses" (Browder). But Comrade Darcy tells us that it is not infrequent for functionaries to arise and ask:

"You speak of radicalization. Where is it? It is true we had some big demonstrations, but where are the results? . . . There is no use of making radicalization out of the thin air."

"In some units," Comrade Darcy tells us in well simulated horror, "the right tendencies were more bold. Expressions were heard about 'moving to the left too rapidly', 'isolating ourselves'," etc.

4. Comrade Darcy examines in detail the results of the Party policy in the Independent Shoe Workers Union and reaches the following conclusion:

"The result was that immeasurable harm was done to the Party and the

union in the entire situation." 5. The Party, we are frequently assured by Comrade Browder, is the very paradise of Party democracy, since the had Lovestoneites have been expelled. Only the "agents of Hoover" who "are in the pay of Wall Street thru the Mexican government" (to wit: the "Lovestoneites") could dream of any such thing as the stifling of discussion or of terror in the Party. Well, Comrade Darcy has been having some nightmares. We read in his article:

"The discussions in the units are abnormally lacking in liveliness."

"In another section, one comrade finally arose-in the spirit of putting her head in the guillotine for the sake of the

REVOLUTIONARY AGE

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" . . . many of the comrades who did not speak have ideas running in this direction but do not speak because they are conscious that the Party recognizes such expressions as part of the right dun-6. And now here is Comrade Darcy's

parting advice, which we echo heartily: "Better to-budget our work, undertake

less and achieve more, than to undertake with great bombast and achieve almost nothing . . . "

CAPITALIST COURTS AND THE LABOR MOVEMENT

Recently, April 3, 1930, the Superior Court of Alameda County, California granted an injunction to a certain owner of a cafe, located on 1218 Broadway, Oakland, Cal., against Local No. 31 of the Cooks, Wajters & Waitresses Union of that city. The injunction was granted, restraining the defendants from:

Stationing or placing pickets; Displaying near the place of business any papers, newspapers, signs placards or other writing "setting forth that

said business as non-union or as unfair

to organized labor . . .* 3. Interfering or attempting to interfere with the free use by the plaintiffs of their property, er of hindering or obstructing or attempting to hinder or obstruct said plaintiff's business.

On what basis was this injunction is-

The union, after declaring the strike, found itself faced with a difficult situation. Picketing is unlawful under decisions of the California law and, instead of defying this rule and demanding the right to picket, it attempted to defy this law by taking advantage of the so-called freedom of press. They printed in their official journal, the "East Boy Labor Journal" the issues with which they were faced, such as : "The Rainbow Cafe now non-union." "Rainbow Cafe owner charged with state eight hour law violation'

The Court found that the East Bay Labor Journal has been declared a newspaper of general circulation by decree of the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of Alameda' But Court also found that "said newspapers were not displayed or offered for sale by said pickets in good faith or in the usual and ordinary manner" and that "said newspaper is representative of the interests of union labor but not of others. . . . such as, among other things, business or places or persons who do not patronize labor unions."

Thus do we see that were this a paper in the interests of "business", it would be authentic, but here the interests of labor are concerned.

"DOCTOR OF HUMANITY"

"Doctor of Humanity"—this is the degree conferred the other day upon Daniel Williard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. The master of ceremonics was none other than B M. Jewell, head of the Railway Employces Department of the A. F. of L. It was given in appreciation of the workings of the notorious "B. & O. Plan" of class collaboration, of no strikes and company unionism. Now this corrupt labor burocrat has pledged the 13,000 shop hands to greater efficiency-more life-sanping speed-up. In return, the railroad barons promise to try to give the railway workers a chance to work thru the summer without being laid off. What power the single capitalist has over the many workers in the United States! The right to hire and fire of the modern master, the employer, is only a more complicated and deadly form of the right over the life and death of the slave and serf wielded by the masters and barons of old. And the role of the reactionary trade union burecrat of today is more and more that of the slavedriver of yesterday. It is high time that the capitalist exploiters of today and their agents in the working class ranks were hurled on the scrap heap of history-to rot side by side with the slave owners and feudal overlords of yester-

Irish in Campaign For India

The Irish-American Friends of Indian Independence has taken up the struggle to arouse among the Irish workers in this country a proper understanding of the significance of the movement new going on in India. "England's difficulty is Ireland's opportunity" is their slogan. Meetings of the organization are held regularly on Monday at 148 West 49th Street, New York City. An office has been established at Room 608, 31 Union Square and plans are now under way for a mass meeting to be held in Columbus Circle on Saturday evening, July 26 with the following speakers: Peadar Onunain, secretary of the Irish American Friends; Arthur A. Rodgers of Dock Carpenters Local 1456; Pat Conway; William J. White and others. Resolutions are being widely circulated among Irish organizations in support of the Indian struggle for independence. The Irish American Workers' Republican Alliance, recently formed, is holding a mass meeting at Lexington Hall, 109 East 116th St. on Saturday, July 12, with prominent speakers, on the Indian question. Plans are also being made for a parade some time in August.

U. S. LEADS ATTACK ON SOVIET UNION

A big campaign is under way to keep Soviet Russia's products from entering the United States.

The Anthracite operators, now seeking to cut the wages of the miners, are trying desperately to have an embargo placed on Russian coal. The American lumber kings are trying to bar Soviet lumber. The legal pretense employed by these capitalists against the Soviet Union is that these products are turned out by "forced" or convict labor.

The lumber and coal bosses have in mind the fact that some former kulaks are now working, for the first time in their lives and against their wishes, in the Soviet lumber industry. Obviously, under this ridiculous interpretation all Soviet goods can be barred from the

Only a few weeks ago, Mellon issued an "anti-dumping" order against safety matches made in the Soviet Union on the ground that such importation "would likely injure the safety match industry in the U. S." Thus an embargo has been placed on Soviet matches which can no longer be imported into the U.S. Commenting on this embargo a prominent financial weekly says: "Either Soviet safety matches are not safe for us, or they are more than a match for us."

THE CRAZY CAPITALIST SYSTEM

The utter helplessness of the American ruling class before the faults and follies of the capitalist system in this country is most glaringly revealed in the present acute unemployment crisis. For instance, in John Calder's "Can Business Prevent Unemployment" (indorsed by the American Federationist) we find the following gem of a confession in bankruptev:

"Without a surplus of labor industry would be stalemated and expansion of enterprise checked. If everybody were steadily employed everywhere it would be of little use to plan for progress. Hence the first thing to note and reckon is that tion of the labor aristocracy, worked overeach industry needs a surplus of labor."

Could a more blistering indictment of 2 considerable business in foreign markets capitalism as an anti-social system be and in such commodities that face little commade by any Communist than has been petition were uniformly opposed to the tarmade by this apologist of the rule by the parasites? But why? Why must willing to the Smoot-Hawley tariff on the ground and able workers be jobless and starve? What kind of "progress' is it that is built on the misery and starvation of millions of permanently disemployed, the army of no occupation? There is only talist class. Eleven Republicans voted against one answer and one way out. Capitalism the measure and five Republicans for it. with its ruling class and strikebreaking. The struggle was rather within the two governmental machinery must be destroved. The workers must set up their own class rule to begin to change society-to abolish exploitation, unemployment, war, misery, and all class rule. dieds of millions of dollars to the profits

Revolt in Egypt

Under the leadership of the bourgeois nationalist party Wafd, a mass movement is developing in Egypt against the rule of British imperialism and its native puppers. In the last few weeks the movement for independence has developed to a high point and has won the support of large sections of the people. On July 15, there took place tremendous demonstrations of the students and other elements of the population in Alexandria which led to sharp clashes with the police in which 17 were killed and 400 hurt. The street battle in Alexandria on July was the sixth clash in the last few weeks between the forces of the independence Party (Wafd) led by the former premier Nahas Pasha, and the forces of the puppet government under King Fuad and the new premier, Sidky Pasha. The clashes have been growing sharper and sharper and the press is generally declaring that the nation is on the verge of revolt.

The present political crisis arose out of the resignation of Nahas Pasha upon his failure to conclude a treaty of independence with the imperialist MacDonald government. The King thereupon dissolved parliament, appointed a new premier and determined to suppress the independence movement.

Бомов жа Бродерж

и педдих двеннями объексноской демостатит страно тогосо-завлен сестимного ведом петам (по и отраватил на ужу глебо в заки побастопом и демонетримий пабо в тили отдель-вих терро-полических одъб, инсовия об кот рах пооти ма-котда не уме се объексность. Так напрамер в и пое сперсы га планеой уличе Вла-Норка, Гродоей, и один день вперва-

лись патылцать бомб, причиниция чудовищые выкраждения. На симьке — Вродаей песте вързка

The Senate and the House of Representa-

tives have passed the Smoot-Hawley Tariff

Bill, commonly known as the Grundy Tariff.

With the signature of President Hoover the

The bill provided for a sweeping upward

revision of the Fordney-McCumber tariff of

1922 which was hitherto the highest tariff

over passed by the U. S. A. Highest duties

are now to be levied on sugar, meats, fresh

and canned vegetables, and dairy products.

For the first time in many years deties are to

be placed on cement, bricks, leather, lum-

her, boots and shoes. Textiles of all sorts

The leading champion of the new tariff

were certain sections of the manufacturing

interests and the wealthiest agrarian group.

These manufacturers whose markets are al-

most wholly confined to the U.S. A.

who have little to fear from European retalia-

tion, or whose industries are not yet entire-

dominated by finance capital were th

loudest advocates of the Grundy tariff. The

big interests dominating the sugar, lumber,

staple cotton, grains, fruits, hides and leath-

this law. Matthew Woll, on behalf of a sec-

supplies were also staunch defenders of

On the other hand manufacturers doing

iff. Finance capital was in general opposed

that it would undermine the basis for the

further expansion of the export of capital.

The whole tariff controversy reflects the

sharpness of the conflicts within the capi-

The new tariff is a big blow at the

workers. It will raise the cost of living

of the masses considerably and will add hun-

capitalist parties than between them.

are given much higher duties.

time on behalf of this law.

measure became law.

В педрах светией прокорожей демократии Сургич глубо

Big Wage Cut Drive Launched

BOMBING ON BROADWAY

Grundy Tariff Attack on Workers

57 Wage Cuts in June - Ford and Chrysler Cut Wages A striking increase in wage cuts in June is reported in the monthly bulletin ("Facts for Workers") of the Labor Bureau, Inc. The Labor Bureau also rejects the recent unemployment estimates of the Department of Commerce, declaring that not one in fifty but at least one in twenty is now unemployed. The total number of wage decreases

for June was fifty-seven, all in unorganized industries. The wage increases in the manufacturing industries averaged 5% but affected only about 17% of the employees in the establishments examined. The wage cuts averaged 10% and gan, have rebelled. affected 72% of the workers. More than half of the wage cuts took place in the knit goods mills and saw mills.

Ford has shut down his plants for two weeks "in order to give his workers a vacation." It is only the highest paid clerical and executive forces who will be paid for these two weeks. The great mass of workers are simply laid off and compelled to look for other jobs, since they do not know how many will be taken back or what wage scale will prevail on re-opening.

This is what the Russian illustrated magazine, STROIKA, published in Leolograd (May 25, 1930 No. 9) makes of the SEWER GAS EXPLOSION in New York City

BOMBING ON BROADWAY

temocracy, there is great social un-rest. It expresses itself in great

ndividual terrorist acts. Those re-

ponsible for these acts are neve sponsible for these acts are never discovered. Last April, on Broad-way, the main street of New York, likeen bombs exploded in one day making lots of noise and damage, which can be seen in this picture.

of certain sections of the capitalist class.

Threats of retaliation on the part of other

powers are multiplying. The French and

British capitalists have been the most out-

spoken against the new tariff. It is certain

that sharp counter-measures, economic and

political, are being planned and the danger

HOTEL WORKERS UNION

ON MOVE

The Hotel Workers Branch of the Amalg-

amated Food Workers has now undertaken

in all seriousness and on a large scale, its or-

ganizational and educational work for the im-

provement of the conditions in hotels and

restaurants of New York. John Assel, one of

the founders of the union and for a long

time president of the Hotel Workers Branch.

has now again taken over this post. Alex-

ander Constas, well-known among the mil

tant food workers of New York, is secretary

of the organization. An executive and trust-

The Hotel Workers Branch is the sec-

tion of the A. F. W. most affected by the

recent split that the T.U.U.L. tried to en-

gineer in this organization. The quick re-

covery of this branch shows that the attempt-

ed split very fortunately did not accomplish

of a new war is increased.

ces were also elected.

much damage.

50 cents a year

vey, plainly reveals:

ing months.

in wages coming soon.

"The moderate gains noted a month ago have mostly been cancelled . . . Recent developments, moreover, do not brighten the outlook for a marked upturn in the early future. Commodity prices continue to move consistently downward. Employment is still on the decline."

The Chrysler Corporation has an-

nounced a 10% cut for all salaried em-

ployees. The company's statement frank-

ly says: "Labor has already contributed

substantially thru reduced working

hours." Of course, the wage cut made

some months ago affecting thousands of

ranks of the auto workers, it is held cer-

tain that this cut in salaries is only a

prelude to another and much deeper cut

It is against such wage-slashing that

As we have repeatedly emphasized in

our columns, all signs indicate a much

worsened economic situation for the com-

The last issue of the Guarantee Sur

the Fisher-body workers in Flint, Michi-

workers was never heralded. In the

The Labor Bureau, Inc. has just an nounced a marked increase in wage cuts for June. According to this organization, there are at least 21/2 times as many unemployed as the Department of Commerce claims. This would mean about six million jobless. Even the A.F. of L.'s latest report, despite Green's roseate promises to Hoover, is compelled to admit that: "Altho five months have passed since the first of the year, as many are still out of work as in January, and many of them have probably been without work the full five months." The situation is especially grave for the unskilled and among the building and metal trades

Other last-minute indicators showing the seriousness of the economic situation are: Auto production has dropped 39% during the first 6 months as compared with the same period of 1929; department store sales during the first half of the year were 4% below the level of a year ago; railroad income for the first five months shows a loss of almost \$150,000,000 from the corresponding period of last year.

Despite all the noise and advertised efforts of Hoover's conferences, building construction has fallen about 50% during the first six months from the same

The June output of steel ingot fell 584,439 tons from May and 1,462,716 tons from June 1929. For the six months period production fell by 5,243,075 tons. Farm prices are at the lowest level since 1922 and have fallen more than 12% within the last year.

It is expected that the bottom of the present crisis won't be reached till late Fall at the earliest and that no signs of actual recovery will appear before the Spring of 1931.

BOSS POLITICS

It is surely no great fun to read the Congressional Record during the July dog-days. But once in a while this great self-sacrifice is more than handsomely rewarded. For instance, the other day, perusing the debate on the appointment of Judge Parker to the U.S. Supreme Court, we came across the following delightfully refreshing and instructive remarks of Senator Overman:

"Indae Parker loves the plain people . . . Irreproachable character . . . honest man . . . He expressed the sentiment (political exclusion of Negroes) that every man in the State really entertains ... A man ought not to be held responsible for what he says in a political

To say the least, this is frank, if not so tactful. We only wish that all workers would keep in mind this sound advice of the aged senator whenever they hear the spokesmen of the capitalist parties

REVOLUTIONARY YOUTH

Organ of YCL-MAJORITY GROUP

Issued Monthly

25 cents 6 mos.

speech . . .

make promises or seek support.

The Church vs. the Negro

by Grace Lamb

on Sunday mornings few seem to know and obedience to their masters. In other and none perhaps reflects upon the inhuman treatment which the Christian Church of all denominations meted out to the Negro of America since he first set foot as slave upon the soil of Jamestown, Virginia, in 1619.

Christian Negroes are utterly oblivious to the role played by the various Christian denominations toward themselves now, or toward their ancestors, while laboring on the stony road of slavery, for upward of two hundred and fifty years

Because of this sad forgetfulness on the part of Negro churchgoers it is the purpose of this article to cite a few facts concerning Christianity versus the Ne-

The early settlers in America had before them the task of developing a rugged continent. They were in need of labor and had no scruples about scizing hold of black slaves to accomplish the task.' So Puritans, Huguenots, and Southern Christian gentlemen vied with each other in the great slave traffic!

At first however, the pious American colonists seemed to have had some scruples about enslaving fellow Christians and therefore they surmounted this difficulty by allowing the slaves to remain pagan. In this they followed the example of the chosen people (the ancient Hebrews) who enslaved the heathen who were around and about them. Thus, religious instruction was withheld from the Negro slaves in America for a long period. Indeed for a hundred years after the importation of slaves into the country, they still labored and died pagan or with but the vaguest knowledge of

And devout early New England clergy frequently received "pagan" Negro slaves in payment for their ministrations to white Christians. Under these circumstances they could not well afford to instruct slaves in the doctrines of Christianity. The institution of marriage valued and paraded by Christians was cast aside in case of slaves. Even as old King Solomon made concubines of slave maidens so did our early Christian slave holding gentry of New England follow his example and many a brown and yellow child was born of slave women, the paternity of which was unknown, much like the paternity of hogs and sheep in their fields. In the North no less than in the South, Christian ministers uphela slavery as an institution and wrote exhaustive treaties in its defense.

Bishops and clergy as well as laymen owned slaves because it was sanctioned by Holy Writ (and also very profitable

When it was finally pointed out to the masters that slavery could be given a firmer hold in the country if the slaves themselves acquiesced to it thru obedience to the church, then only were slaves given religious instructions.

The slaves were taught that God instituted slavery, that he cursed Ham, and made him and his descendants black so that the white man might enslave them without compunction. Slavery was a God-given favor and slaves were to be glad that their ancestors were torn from their native soil; thus might they endure the rod meekly, inasmuch as they were receiving the priceless gift of Christ, thru whom they would finally reach a Heavenly home somewhere high in the skies. What if, for such great boons, a hard life and oft-times cruel death was their lot meantime.

This spurious form of Christianity was implanted in the bruised and bleeding scars of the poor slave. He grasped this false hope as a drowning man grasps at a straw. From then on he set his eyes upon the mirage of a vague and distant future where sorrow would be no more, nor the frightful lash of the overseer pursue him there.

Thus the Negro was Christianized with a conscious effort to insure docility and obedience to the exploiters of his labor, who never intended that he should be other than chattel. This method of been referred to as the sum of all vil-

Methodist Church instructed its preach- counted but little, that sin, as "slavery of

As Negro people crowd into churches ers to exhort slaves to render due respect words, the Methodist Church was lending a hand in checking the spirit of revolt that might rise in the breast of a slave against that inimical Christian teaching, which enslaved him the more.

A study of the history of the Methodists, Baptists, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, the Unitarians, the Congregationalists, the Universalists, the Cambellites, all will show that they have backed slavery thruout. Even the Quakers, with individual brilliant exceptions, backed up slavery.

An abolitionist, Stephen S. Foster is quoted as having written in the Herald of Freedom, anti-slavery newspaper of the time as follows:

"When I dare look upon my shattered form I think that prisons will be needed for me but little longer. Within the last fifteen months, four times have they opened their dismal cells for my reception. . Twenty-four times have my churchmen dragged me from their temples of worship, and twice have they thrown me with great violence from the second story of their building regardless of consequences. Once in a Baptist meeting



house they gave me an evangelical kick in the side, which left me for weeks an

"Time out of memory (the Christians) have broken up my meetings with violence and hunted me with brick and bad

"Once in the name of law and justice they punished me with a fine for preaching the gospel with an interpretation unjavorable to slavery; once in a mob of two thousand people have they deliberately attempted to murder me and were foiled in their designs only after inflicting twenty blows on my head and neck, the heroism of a brave and noble

The Church may boast that its influence abolished slavery but the facts do not bear it out. The Northern church opposed slavery only after the Northern states had found it economically unprofitable and decided upon wage slavery as more practicable for the then ing manufacturing and industrial era in the United States. But ever after this the "Saints" from the North continued to reap their reward in profits from the slave ships which anchored in their harbors. No Christian denomination opposed this indirect exploitation of

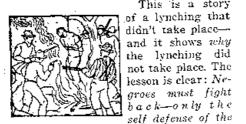
A Portuguese Roman Catholic priest, Las Casas, was the first to introduce Negro slavery into the new world. He spoke of the "robust, indefatigable African race" and recommended it as proper for enslavement because of its superior labor power. It was he who opened the flood gates of slavery in Brazil and from there the slave trade flowed over North

and South America. The Roman Catholic Church in the United States never took a firm stand against slavery and since it did not con-Christianizing the Negro in America has demn it we are justified in saying that it upheld it. Catholicism was a silent partner to the slave system. It taught In 1804 the General Conference of the quite openly that things of the body

A Lesson for Today:

A Lynching that Didn't Take Place

by C. B. Jenkins



groes must fight back-only the self defense of the

This is a story

Negroes can defeat lynching!

It was in Kansas City one day in the spring of 1905. As a result of a quarrel that grew out of a baseball game a mob of white boys were chasing Louis Gregory, a Negro lad, and a group of other Negro boys. The pursuers filled the air with their murderous cries: "Kill the black sons-of-bitches! Lynch the black bastards!" The black boys were greatly outnumbered and were in imminent danger of their lives. Gregory could not run very fast and fell behind. As the white mob closed in on him to make the kill, Gregory turned around and in selfdefense, drew a revolver and fired into the mob. A boy by the name of Roy Martin fell fatally wounded . . .

The news spread like wildfire. White men and women were openly demanding that "that nigger must be lynched tonight." However, the first night passed quietly, as the Negro boy had been arrested and was in the county Jail.

The next morning the Kunsas City Journal, then as now the leading Republican newspaper in the territory, came out with a highly inflamatory article on the first page under the caption: "In Cold Blood." Passions were inflamed to fever pitch. A mob of high school boys and girls, 1,000 strong, paraded the main street demanding the death of Gregory and of all Negroes.

By nightfall the lynching campaign. was well on its way. The mob was carefully organized. The mob was to raid the jail, kidnap the priosner, take him to the scene of the killing and burn him alive, the match to be lit by an uncle of Martin. (Martin's father was dead.)

But the Negroes did not stand by awaiting their fate. They were aroused. The Negroes of Kansas City have solemnly sworn that no Negro would ever be lynched in Kansas City until every Negro man is dead or wounded. They have kept the faith.

While the white mob was being organized to lynch the Negro boy, Negro defense corps under the lead of Rev. George McNeal, Capt. Ingram and Lieuts. Bob Burdett and Al Lattimore were being set up. Rev. McNeal, for 40 years pasor of the Pleasant Green Baptist Chuch. had an unsurpassed reputation for fearlessness which he backed up with a fine 16 shot Winchester rifle. Ingram, Burdett and Lattimore were veterans of the Spanish-American War. Then there was Will Knapper, known as "Bad" Knapper, powerful force for the defense.

By nightfall, the Negroes, fully armed and well led, had taken up their positions. McNeal led the shock troops or those who were to bear the brunt of the M. E. Church South, directly across the

the soul," was her prime concern to abolish. Let the slave remain chattel and bow before the will and whip of his master, then, perhaps that might save vents them from working their plant at

Such was the attitude of our Christian slavery of the Negroes in this country. Today chattel slavery is abolished but the attitude of the churches remains practically the same with regard to wage slavery which followed in the wake of chattel slavery. That church has yet to rise that would take up the banners against wage slavery and the system that makes it, nor does the history of church and religion warant us to expect such a have been, are today and always will be, in the very nature of things, a friend to the ruling masters and an enemy to the slaving masses.

street from the jail so that they could pour a raking fire upon the mob as soon as it appeared. The companies under Ingram, Burdett and Lattimore were hid in strategic locations to be summoned by a blow of the bugle. lngram's compamy was in the basement of the county court house (they had broken down the door) and were so located as to be able to make a surprise attack from the rear. Burdett, at Douglass school, just four blocks from the jail and to the west, and Lattimore, at First Baptist Church, three blocks to the East, were to charge, on the double, at the sound of the bugle in an effort to crush the right and left flanks of the attackers. "Bad" Knapper was the field marshal. With his horse and buggy, a veritable arsenal, he drove from position to position, coordinating his

In the meantime small Negro boys were organized, given kerosene and matches with orders that as soon as the fight started they were to set fire to everything that would burn.

By 11 P. M. the Negroes were not only ready but were waiting for a fight. They had established a deadline in front of the Methodist Church across which no white man could pass. Soon the sheriff, H. M. Mendenhall, and city detective, J. Walsh, left the county jail, came to the deadline and asked for a parley. Knapper, with a revolver in his hand, and McNeal, with his ever-present Winchester, went out to meet them at the line. The sheriff had the usual argument: "You colored people are making a mistake-go on home!-I'm skeriff of this county and I'll protect this man and uphold the law." Knapper answered that the Negroes would stay. They stayed!

At midnight the mob came. They could be heard at least half a mile off. Cursing and yelling, their refrain was: "Lynch the nigger!" One block from the jail they halted. They yelled and cursed . . . and yelled and cursed again. But the Negro self-defense force stood its ground and promised a lively time. The mob retreated, went home, but threatened to return the next night. For several days the Negro self-defense corps guarded the fail but the mob did not return. Thus ended the lynching that did not take place . . .

The story of the near lynching of twenty-five years ago in Kansas City should serve as a valuable lesson to the Negro race today when lynching seems to be raising its ugly head more shamelessly than ever before. Only self-defense of the Negroes can defeat lynching!

THE WAY OUT OF THE CHAOS OF CAPITALISM

The hopelessness of capitalism as a so-

cial system is often pointed out by us communists. But it's very seldom that the thinkers and doers of the ruling class either understand or admit the unsolvable contradictions in which world mob's attack. These men took up their capitalism is steeped. The other day we ran across the following clear-cut and significant admission of this sort from none other than J. H. Schroeder & Co. (London) international bankers of renown: "Manufacturers in the industrially developed countries raise a chronic complaint of lack of markets, which prefull capacity and so increases their cost of production. Our civilization thus apchurches with regard to the chattel pears to be threatened with an economic crisis through being smothered by the sheer mass of goods that it creates, and being buried in too much plenty...' Considerable confusion shrouds these lines. Yet, thru the mist, one can see that capitalism is such a damnable system that the more plenty the workers produce the less plenty they tend to have. Huge mass production in the U.S., for example, has given rise to the greatest blessing. Church and religion always army of unemployed in the history of the world. The way out. Out with the capitalists and their whole system of exploitation and robbery which buries the workers in plenty of misery.

The Tactical Problems of the Indian Revolution

Immediate Perspectives of the Nationalist Movement - The Struggle for Hegemony of the Proletariat The Basis of the Constituent Assembly

As the revolutionary movement progresses the native bourgeoisie

Confronting the imperialist coalition is to be found another coalition,

The establishment of workers and peasants Soviets is proper for the

transition period between the bourgeois-democratic and the proletarian

in each colonial land tends to divide into two sections, a petty bourgeois

section which is revolutionary and a big bourgeois section which aims as

the coalition of the workers and peasants and revolutionary petty bour-

geoisie. This is an anti-imperialist coalition aiming at the complete libera-

After a short period of stormy development, the movement in India is approaching ence". The "substance of independence" a crisis. The crisis will be accelerated thru publication of the report of the Simon Commission and thru the political declaration of the British government which will follow upon it. The first part of this report has already appeared; the other part containing positive recommendations for India, will appear in two weeks. The tone of the first part of the report, which discusses the existing conditions, allows no doubt as to the nature of the positive proposals. The demands of the Indian nationalist bourgeoisie wis not be entirely met. At the same time the old promise of self-government within the British Empire will take on more definite forms. This promise goes hand in hand with certain political concessions to the native bourgeoisie. This will be enough to loosen sections of the nationalist hourgeoisic from, the revolutionary movement of the oppressed masses. The oppressed masses of India represent 90% of the entire population and include not only the workers and the peasants but also a huge number of other elements who belong with the bourgeoisie in social position. A few figures provide us with a picture of this situation. The princes, the feudal landowners and their adherents, amount all in all to about 8,000, 000. The big bourgeoisie, those involved in modern industry and commerce, run up to 11/2 million at the very highest: On the other hand the industrial proletariat is nomerically hardly stronger than a little over 4 million. If we include those employed in the big capitalist plantations, in trade, in distribution, in little shops and in urban handicrafts, the strength of the proletariat rises to 10 million. Thus we account for 20 million out of a total population of 320,000,-000. The overwhelming majority of the rest consist of peasants who make up about 250 million. Therefore there are not less than 50 million people who belong to the bourgeoiste according to their social position but who are at the same time to be counted among the oppressed masses.

Role of Petty Bourgeoisie

The most active elements of the nation alist ingrement are recruited from these oppressed sections of the bourgeoisie. The National Congress, which essentially represents the interests of the native bourgeoisie, is composed to a very large degree out of these middle elements of the population. The political radicalization of these strata has greatly contributed to the stormy events of recent weeks. Economic concessions to native capitalism, which create the basis for the counter-revolutionary common front between the nationalist bourgeoisic and imperalism, cannot improve the conditions of these middle elements. On the contrary the protective tariti system, that corresponds to the demands of the native bourgeoisie, means destruction for petty trade. Moreover, by setting the prices for all factory products, where ther imported or domestic, and by setting them high, the protective system accentuates the oppression of the vast mass of the population. In spite of this oppression thru foreign and native capitalism, the social outlook of the middle class remains hourgeois. The present political curest will certainly net end with the acceptance of the bourgeoisnationalist leaders of any concessions offered them by imperialism paraded as the stance of independence."

The immediate perspectives of the movement appear, therefore, that the National Con gress will reject the constitutional reforms of fered on the basis of the Simon Report and that the conference proposed by the British government will be boycotted. Disregarding what the leaders of the National Congress may wish, the mevement will, in all probability, take this development. The leaders, including Gandhi, did not place themselves willingly at the head of the present mass uprising; they were compelled to do this. Their present role is not to be judged by what they desire but rather by what they do---by heir political actions. It is clear that they would be only too happy to find a way out of their impleasant situation. At the same time, however, they do not under any circumstances want to lose their hold of the movement thru any premature action against the expressed will of their folready to negotiate with the imperialist rulers struggle. And the unfolding of the anti- tion for a Constituent Assembly will lift theabout a modus vivendi as long as it will be imperialst struggle will necessarily bring up movement from the atmosphere of ineffective



Poster of the Revolutionary Youth League of Peshawar, the feeding revolutionary nationalist perty bourgeois youth organization of India. It is addressed to the "Young Men of the Frontier" and ealls for the support of the victims of British imperialist terror in India. It concludes: "Long live the Revolution! Workers and peasants of the world, omits!"

may mean anything; essentially it is based upon the interests of native capitalism. But

it is precisely here that Gandhi and the other

compatible with the "substance of independ-the correct social questions, which the petty bourgeoisie, in spite of all its political radicalism, is not in a position to solve,

> It is from this point of view that the Communists must approach the tactical problems of the Indian revolution. How is the political leadership of the proletariat in the struggle against imperialism to be achieved? This is the central question of the day. The coming crisis in the nationalist inovement of fers the Communists the opportunity to realize the begemony of the proletariat. Whatever may be the position the leaders of the National Congress will adopt, the petty bourgoois masses of the Congress cannot be satsfied with any sort of promise about the "substance of independence," But they are unable to give positive form to the struggle into which they have entered. As long as their activity is not concentrated on a concrete basis, their energy will be frittered away in ineffective negative activity. Ineffective activity with negative slogans, such as boycott, will only keep them away from the road to revolutionary struggle. Such slogans may still be quite satisfactory today for the representatives of native capitalism, such as Gandhi and the other leaders of the National Congress. And the tasks of the Communists can hardly be limited to calling these leaders counter-revolutionaries. The task of the Communists consists in taking up the struggle for actual leadership and this canonly be accomplished by setting up positive demands corresponding to the interests of

will be forced to support the demands of the peasant masses, that is, to come out for a solution of the basic problems of the bourgeois-democratic revolution. Thus the development of the bourgeois-democratic revolution will develop under the political leader ship of the proletariat, The development of the hourgeois-democratic revolution under the hegemony of the proletariat and against the will of the bourgeoisie cannot end with the creation of a democratic state. In India the Constituent Assembly will sometimes be different from a bourgeois parliament. It must be called into life as the organ of the democratic did tatorship, i. e., as an organ of struggle, thru which the oppressed masses will seize political power. As a guarantee that the Constituent Assembly should in fact arise as a basis for such a revolutionary state, it must be elected

negation to that stage of higher development

which will be a challenge to the ruling pow-

ers. In such a situation the Nationalists will

be forced to look around for allies. They

not thru universal suffrage but thru local committees of the National Congress enlarged thru the drawing in of representatives of workers, peasants, students, small traders, emplayees, and later soldier organizations. The organizations of these various oppressed and exploited classes have their various demands; they will send their delegates first to the Congress committee and finally to the Constituent Assembly in order to carry thru their demands. The workers and farmers together will constitute the overwhelming majority in these organs of struggle and power. Or ganized independently on the basis of their class interests they will dominate the situa-The Constituent Assembly will not be elect-

ed in order to adopt a formal constitution but as an instrument for the realization of a program of national democratic revolution worked out on the basis of the demands of the oppressed classes which form its social basis. Agitation on the basis of the slogan will prepare the basis for a general armed uprising for the overthrow of the dominant political and social system. The Constituent Assembly as an organ of the revolutionary democratic power can only arise out of a victorious uprising.

The proposed Constituent Assembly is something quite different from the bourgeois parliament but it is nevertheless no Soviet. It is the organ of the democratic dictatorship a very special type that arises out of the developing bourgeois-democratic revolution under the political leadership of the proletarint. The slogan of Constituent Assembly with its democratic color corresponds to the social character of the revolution and at the same time its realization will drive the revolution beyond the limits of bourgeois de-

The above article, written over a month ago, is taken from No. 4 of the International Information of the Communist Opposition (Inkopp).

the movement. The nationalist masses united eaders of the National Congress will come under the banner of the National Congress into conflict with the growing dissatisfacwill break the influence of the representatives tion of his supporters. The tormer (Gand hi and his friends) are not against capiptalof the counter-revolutionary sections of the big bourgeoisie if the leaders of the masses ismit nor are they consciously for a social revput forward such demands as are supported olution (even in the bourgeois sense); their by the people. Not only the demands of solitical demands are limited essentially to the workers and peasants but also those of the he transference of all power to the native appressed sections of the bourgeoisie canourgeoisie. The existing conditions weigh not be fulfilled exceept thro revolutionary heavily upon them and the greatest reforms struggle. This will become the test for leadwhich the Simon Commission will be able ers like Gandhi. Thru the propaganda of to propose will hardly be such as to make any essential change in this. The National such demands the Communists will lead the Congress, as the representative of the oppressed majority of the national bourgeoisie could perhaps like to peacefully lay down weapons (boycott, passive resistance and

tion of the country from the yoke of imperialim.

civil disobedience-all of which lead to stormy outbreaks of an acute revolutionary nature) il cominion status, that is complete self-administration, were guaranteed. But dominion status is altogether out of the question today and even dominion status could not be achieved without real struggle. the maximum demands of the workers and Consequently their outlook for the immediate future is not for peace.

How Is Proletarian Hegemony to be Attained?

The struggic will continue. Merely a redistribution of forces is facing us. The ranks of the Nationalists will diminish. Therecan be no doubt as to the conduct of the hig bourgeoisie which composes only a tiny minority of the entire population. Today they are still trying to utilize the mass movement as a weapon for themselves. What steps their representatives in the National Congress will take still remains doubtiel, but it is hardly of importance as far as the general perspectives of the situation are tion of a Constituent Assembly. As a pracconcerned-a situation that manifests itself in the development of the bourgeois-nationalist revolution against the counter-revolution- litical future of the Indian people, the sloary will of the big bourgeoisie. With or gan of a Constituent Assembly will find an without the approval of its leaders the Nation- echo in the spirit of rehellion dominating the lowers. Gandhi has already declared himself al Congress will continue its anti-imperialist whole land. On the other hand the agita-

proletariat in the struggle for real political eadership in the anti-imperialist and revolutionary-democratic movement. The Basis for the Constituent Assembly

those classes that form the social basis of

-Stalin, 1926,

The Communists cannot draw in the bourgeois-democratic hationalist masses in a revolutionary struggle with slogans representing the peasants. Above all a common platform must be worked out. The struggle against imperialist absolutism, in which the overwhelming majority of the entire population is interested, presupposes such a platform. In other words: the Communists must in the very beginning issue a central slogan to give positive form to the struggle for national liberation. What should this slogan be under the given circumstances? It must be the concrete expression of the striving for the recognition of the right of self-administration. The oppressed masses of India must create a democratic organ of power as a weapon in the growing struggle against imperialism. The proper slogan in the present situation is therefore the electical rejection of the self-endowed right of the British Parliament to decide on the poUST OUT...

Indispensable Material on the Indian Revolution

INDIA IN REVOLT

Material and Documents on the Struggle of the Indian Masses for Freedom

(Manifesto of the International Communist Opposition for the Freedom of the Indian People-The Lessons of he Lahore Congress-The Course of the Indian Revolution and the Shameiul Anti-Communist Line of the Official Party Leadership)

15C

REVOLUTIONARY AGE 37 East 28th St. - New York City

ANew Union for Building Trades? The 'New Unionism'

The economic crisis has hit the build- This machine is smashed by the workers ing industry hardest of all. A large section of the building trades workers have not been working for some months, some of them from 8 or 9 months, while the others have been only partially employed. Speed-up and rationalization were very largely introduced in the so-called "boom" period. Today with the spread of the crisis, speed-up and rationalization are being intensified, concentration is forging ahead, the smaller contractors in the industry are being squeezed out, big mergers are becoming bigger, etc. so that the little work that there is is done more quickly so that there is less employment, less wages, more oppression on the part of the bosses, worse conditions.

A situation such as this-with no prospect for any immediate improvementnecessarily creates sharp dissatisfaction among the members of the building trades unions with the way their socalled leaders are meeting, or rather are not meeting, the question of the improvement of their conditions. Such dissatisfaction does indeed exist in the unions but it is uncrystallized.

The Communist Party and the TUUL have made no attempt to explain to the broad masses of the building trade workers about the necessity of carrying on a bitter struggle against the bosses, to make it clear to them that an alliance exists between the union burocrats and the bosses, between the union burocrats and the political machines of the two dominant political parties, to mobilize the workers on a program of struggle based on a series of economic demands: 7-hour day, 5-day week, unemployment and social insurance, adequate compensation in case of accidents, etc.

The TUUL has made no attempt to do this. Altho the situation was so extraordinarily favorable, the TUUL gained no influence but on the contrary lost some of its influence. This was proved by the recent local elections in the carpenters union in the New York district that took place in June as well as in the painters union a few months earlier.

And it is precisely here that the leaders of the Party and the TUUL can blame nobody for their failure. The building trades section of the TUUL was always under the influence of and, for the last year, completely dominated by the former Fosterites. A real dilemma when self-criticism really means to criticize vourself!

But it is not impossible to find a way out. And the way out is to form new unions. For a long time this plan was all worked out on paper and now the propaganda for it is beginning. A little later a "mass convention" will be called which will "enthusiastically decide" to organize a new union. A few revolutionaries will join this "union" and will be hailed as the elect, as the real militants while the broad masses of members of the building trades unions will be branded as "social-fascists," etc., etc. They will be told: "Do you want to be considered a left-winger? Then join the new union-otherwise you are a rightwinger, a social fascist, etc."

But this is no comedy; as far as the workers are concerned it is a big tragedy. Those who should be leaders, who should stand firm in the ranks, warn against dangers, carry on the battle against the enemy, lead to emancipation and towards a new order, have taken the wrong road: they stand aside, create a gulf between themselves and the broad masses of the workers telling the working masses: If you want to help yourselves then you must come to us otherwise-you can commit suicide!

They speak of organizing the unorganized and in order to do this we must the signing of the present agreement organize new unions, because the bosses agents in the A. F. of L. leadership re- ers were starved into accepting, and, sist the organization of the unorgan- last but not least, a real uncovering as ized. The estimation is correct but the to the \$265,000 missing from the treas-fully landed in the camp of the right tactics are wrong,

Communists work in the trade unions class struggle and for our program. cials is the same as the old. Complaints Once we achieve this it is of little im- are patched up. When a situation arises portance that the union was formerly the easiest way out is looked for and not controlled by the reactionary machine. the best way.

This seems to be the A B C of Leninism and the elect, the so-called bolshevisers of the Party, are surely acquainted with it. Or have they entirely forgotten their Leninism? From their actions there can be hardly any question that they have departed from Lenin's way. But we who have not lost our heads, even the we have been expelled from the Party, will have to convince the Party membership and the militant workers about the danger of the tactics of splitting the labor organizations and isolating ourselves from the working masses.

and the union becomes an organization of

Our task must be to concentrate on those crafts of the building trades that are largely not organized. The "chosen bolshevisers" have done nothing on this field. The time is ripe, the conditions are favorable, the working masses are looking for leadership. Where the "new line Communists" run away from the struggle the reformists make hay. The Communists who stand on the line of Leninism must make an end to this situation, must expose the game of "revolutionary" phrases, must penetrate the masses, recognize their needs, lead them victory, to emancipation.

* * *

In a recent issue of the American Federationist, monthly organ of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L., we are treated to this sort of poisonous rot by Geoffrey C. Brown, Consulting Engineer: "A combination of these two ideas, then-recognition of trade unionism, and co-operation between labor and management in maintaining high productivity and low unit cost-constitutes . . . "The New Trade Unionism." Well, of all the nerve! Less than one out of every ten American workers is organized. In ne other highly industrialized country is trade unionism so paralyzed, so helpless before the employing class and so little recognized by the bosses as in the United States. And what is just as bad it is a painful fact, but under the lash and leadership of the corrupt, reactionary trade union bureaucracy, the very inereased productivity of the individual worker only serves as a sort of a rope around his neck with which to yank him out of his job. Such a "new unionism" holds out no hope for the workers but all hope for the bosses! The genuine unionism of the workers aims to defend the interests of the mill, mine, and factory laborers first, last and all the time. The Greens, Wolls, and Browns have no place in such genuine unionism. The sooner these dangerous enemies of labor are thrown on the garbage heap, the better for the workers, and the sooner we will have in the U. S. a real "new unionism" with masses of workers fighting militantin their daily struggles, lead them to ly against the exploiters—the capitalist

For a Militant Union Of the Pocketbook Workers

by Lester Diamond

The Shiplacoff-Forward regime of the International Pocketbook Workers Union has brought the organization to a condi- be appointed by the Joint Council instead tion where the elementary conditions as well as the union as such are in the biggest danger of their life.

The Shiplacoff burocracy helped the bosses to force down conditions in the shops, to intensify the speed up, to reorganize shops, to help the bosses open out-of-town shops (Wolf Bres.) and in that way make many workers breadless.

During the few years that Shiplacoff was manager of the union, he installed the most brutal machine to suppress any movement of the members. Workers were suspended, thrown from meetings, fined \$99, not given jobs etc. With these methods it was possible for his administration to raise the dues, force thru two taxes at \$60 each and at the same time raise the wages of all officials and him-

The workers after a hard and bitter struggle smashed the Shiplacoff machine. Everyone of his officials are out of office and Shiplacoff himself was forced to send in his resignation which was accepted, with thunderous applause, at a packed membership meeting. His speech at our union meeting was

smashing the old machine, they did not man. It is this policy that has worsened widest musses of the workmen that the as yet complete the job of taking over our conditions up to now and will kill our split is occurring not because of the farunion into their own hands, but put union if pursued, especially at this time. into office a group who are not able to protect the union from the onslaught that the old clique is making to recapture or smash the union and to rebuild the union so that it will be able to face suspended members must be re-instated, the bosses the coming year.

The present administration cannot and will not strike the roots of the evils that brought about the rotten doings of the last administration-how shops were organized in New York and out of town, how manufacturers were given money and help to open shops out of town, what went on behind the screen during with the manufacturers, which the work-

Recently Barnet Wolf was forced on us as manager. It was decided that he of being elected by the members. If the leaders of the present administration are so sure that the members are with them, if they are such great believers in union democracy for which they gave so much lip-service during the last few months and because of which many workers were fooled into voting them into power, then why are they afraid:

1. that the whole union membership be given a chance to participate in the voting for manager.

that we also give members of the union a chance to run for manager. that we have elections by closed

Barnet Wolf admits that he is not a worker. He admits that he is sales manager of a big cigar concern. He admits that he makes more than \$6500 a year. He said at our union meeting that in his opinion a union should be run on a "modern" basis and not as in the old days. This in the A. F. L. style means: no strikes, work hand in hand with the bosses and finally give in to the bosses. While the workers were successful in not of a union leader but of a business

Our union is faced with an attack on the part of the bosses. All honest and militant union forces must be united and put into leadership of the union. All convention or no convention, for the unity of the union is more important than mere technical excuses.

The membership of our union will have to take over the leadership into its own hands by electing a militant member as manager, by transfering the power from group rule to the rank-and-file members thru shop committees and shop chairmen's system and in that way build up a powerful weapon against the bosses.

The so-called Matlin group, many of whom were recently left wingers, have wing. They are even more reactionary The same things are to be seen in the than the present administration and are in order to win the membership for the shops. The attitude of the present offi- trying to convince the Forward to support them to get power to carry out Shiplacoff's policies.

The left wing, who in the darkest most reactionary Wolinsky and Shipla-

coff regimes, were the only fighters and leaders of the workers, are not so today when conditions are very favorable for the growth of the left wing.

The Trade Union Unity League leadership, in our union, instead of seeing the revolt of the members of our union as a genuine movement, interpreted it as "a fight between two cliques." Instead of making various attempts at united front with honest elements that may not be Communist as yet, the left wing branded all without exception crooks, betrayers, etc. As a result we made no headway in the most favorable situation that faced us yet.

The TUUL leadership, instead of working out of a policy for the mobilization of the workers for struggle to make our union a militant organization of class struggle controlled by the workers, is instead proposing to organize an "industrial union" no matter whether conditions exist for such a step or not.

The proposition as it was expressed in a leaflet of the TUUL is that a "Shoo and Leather Goods Workers Industrial Union" be organized, that all left wing workers of our union and the suitease and bag makers union should join the new union, that in the beginning we keep books in both the present and the new "union" and in the meantime organize shop committees for the purpose of tearig away individual shops from the present union into the new "union."

All honest workers, all Communist and left wing workers, who want to keep up the tradition of the left wing as the unifier and builder of the trade unions, will fight against this policy, will refuse to carry out this policy. A policy that consciously proposes to break a union, to tear away shops from a union where over 80% of the workers belong is to do what the right wing has always done, that is become union breakers.

By fighting against the right wing, by uniting all the honest elements in the union, by winning the majority of the union membership to a militant program, we must build a powerful union against the bosses, against the right wing, for militancy and for a real Industrial Shoe and Leather Goods Workers Union.

How Not to Quote

By BEN RALPH

In the Daily Worker of June 13, Comrade H. Koretz passes in parade as the rising new theoretician of the needle trades. He actually quotes Lenin- -which is a rash thing for a "new line" theoretician. He quotes from the trade union theses of the H Congress of the C1 (1920) in justification of the uhra-sectarian policy of the Party in trade union work:

"Placing the object and the essence of labor organizations above their form the Communists ought not to hesitate before a split in such organizations if a refusal to split would mean abandoning revolutionary work in the labor unions and giving up the attempt to make of them un instrument of the revolution. But even if such a split should be necessary, it must be carried into effect only at a time when the Communists have succeeded by their incessant warfare against the opportunist leaders and their tactics. by their most active participation in the economic struggle in persuading the away and yet incomprehensible aims of the revolution but on account of the concrete immediate interests of the working class in the development of its economic struggles."

And this Comrade Koretz believes

justifies the present Party line! But what is the line of the Party? Wherever it has a small insignificant fraction, the Party decides to form a "new union," calls together the Party members and immediate sympathizers. "constitutes" a "new union," declares the existing union a "company union," a "fascist" union. This is precisely and exactly what the quotation from Lenin given by Koretz warns against! The trouble with Comrade Koretz is that he is a little bit too inexperienced as a "theoretician," he quotes "too much." More experienced "quoters" would have omitted at least the last part of the quota-

But even Comrade Koretz does not conclude the whole paragraph. Let us continue where he left off:

"The Communists, in case the necessity

The Pittston Miners Strike

by Frank Vratarie

The article below was written on June 26, 1980, before the calling off of the strike referred to. But the article shows so clearly the conditions facing the miners in the anthracite and throws such light on the reasons for the outcome of the strike that we feel it very worth while to publish this article today.

signed, when the Pennsylvania Coal leave their houses before 7 A. M., not to Company began their strike-breaking activities and wage-cutting tactics. In order to be successful with their plans they imported strike-breaking officials (superintendants, managers and mine bosses) from the soft-coal regions, men who had practical experience. The program of these professional labor-haters consisted in the introduction of the most modern machinery (belt conveyor system, etc.), in wage-cuts and in union smashing. The conditions of the miners grew worse and worse and revolts broke out in a number of places. We all remember the year 1928 when the miners in Pitiston put up a fight against the contractors, where the coal company and the contractors used machine guns and pump guns against the militant miners like Thomas Lilly, Rally, Campbell, Sam Greco and others.

During this attack on the miners, the miners had as their heads practically all of the present officials of the UMWA with Capellini as president of the distriet. Capellini and the whole district board did nothing for the miners but really made the plans of the bosses easier. Then Capellini was promoted to section boss of the Glen Alden Coal Co. and Boylan took Capellini's place. This shift made no difference in policy; the policy of helping the operators remained

The conditions of the miners grew worse and worse. Among the ranks of the miners the discontent grew and the workers began pressing for the reestablishment of better conditions. The district officials presented the same antiunion policy in their report to the general mine committee on June 17, which was unanimously rejected by the general mine committee, and correctly so,

When the general grievance committee rejected the report of the district board the decision was unanimous to go back to the respective locals to put to the membership the proposition to strike or t equalization of work. On June 20 the general grievance committee declared a strike over the head of the district board with the promise of Vice-President Kosek that the district "would not interfere." But this "non-interference" did not last long. In the name of the district board, Boylan called up the company officials and all sheriffs of the three counties telling them that this was an illegal strike. Soon there was a united front of the district officials, the ceal company and the police. The county, city and borough authorities instructed the police to club the miners, to carry martial law into fact, not to allow

for a split arises, must continuously and attentively discuss the question as to whether such a split might not lead to isolation from the working-masses." And this is not all:

"Bearing in mind . . . the objective revolutionary character of the economic struggle which these masses are carrying on in spite of the trade union burneracy, great danger to the Communist movement. It threatens to hand over the most advanced, the most conscious workers to the opportunist leaders, playing right into the hands of the bourgeoisie."

Imagine! The organized workers, the members of the reactionary unions, are not "social fascists"-but the "most advanced, the most conscious workers"!!!

This is a quotation not from the thesis of the CP-Majority group but from paragraph 4 of the thesis of the H World Congress of the Comintern, the paragraph preceding the one quoted by Ko-

Comrade Koretz should be thanked for beginning to quote Lenin but for his own good he should be more "careful" in right wing quotations!

Hardly was the 5-year agreement men who were not going to work to allow any miners' mass meetings, to give full protection to scabs. There is some percentage of scabbing in the mines previously working. But this number is far below what the coal company has given out to the press. For instance the Butler Colliery is working 10%, but reports 50%; the Ewen Colliery, 15%, but report 70%; No. 14 Colliery, 50%, but reports 100%. The Underwood Colliery is 100% on strike, and the other collieries

> From the first day of the fight there was—and there still is—a majority of grievance committee. There is a small

But those who had these illusions forgot that Capellini of today is not the Capellini of the past. Capellini had a good name until he got into office and hen he sold out the miners to the contractors and the coal company. And all Capellini can do now, with all his experience and "influence," is again to sell out the miners. Neither Capellini nor Boylan can do anything else except or-

lini might stop the brutality of the

ganize a machine to sell out the strike. The only way that a stop can be put to police brutality and the only way to win the strike is by organizing the strength of the miners and the only way that you can organize the strength of the miners is by having a clean, honest, militant leadership in the union. The only way in which we can have a clean honest leadership in the union is by climinating the corruption and company influence in the union, by ousting the Lewis-Farrington-Capellini-Boylan elements out of the locked-out-therefore 100% on

The miners must support the strike for the equalization of work, against wagecuts and speed-up. Lewis and his district executive must be ousted! Militant honest and sincere men on the general rank-and-file leadership and fighting policies must be established!

For the purpose of winning over the majority of the working class it is particularly necessary to capture the trade unions, which are genuine working class organizations closely bound up with the everyday struggles of the workers.

It is the task of the Communists to explain to the workers that they will not find salvation in leaving the old unions and creating new ones as this will only disorganize the proletariat; they must be told that it is necessary to revolutionize the trade unions, to expel the spirit of reformism together with the treacherous reformist leaders, and thus convert the trade unions into a real support of the revolutionary proletariat.

—III Congress of Comintern (1921)

The real strength of every Communist Party is the actual influence it has on the workers in the labor unions.

—III Congress of the Comintern (1921)

The Party must learn how to influence the unions without attempting to keep them in leading strings. Only the Communist fraction is subject to the control of the Party and not the union as a whole. If the Communist fractions persevere, if their activity is devoted and intelligent, the Party will reach a position where its advice will be accepted gladly and readily by the unions.

—III Congress of the Comintern (1921)

Leninism on the field of trade union movement is the struggle against splitting in any form. He who seriously aims to win the majority of the working class cannot regard lightly the unity of the trade union move-_V Congress of Comintern, 1924.

The splitting up or the destruction of any trade union whatever is a blow to the entire international labor movement, to the whole Communist International.

_VI Plenum of the Comintern (1926)

number of Boylan men, others sympathizers of Howatt and Hapgood, and a large number who don't care who heads the movement as long as they can succeed in defeating the coal company. Such an idea was dangerous especially in view of the fact that the incompetent leadership of the NMU has come out with a most antagonistic and provocative leaflet which has had the effect of driv-

ing the miners away. Instead of taking the initiative to conduct the strike itself, the general grievance committee allowed some of the disthe Communist must join such unions in trict officials (who were openly against all countries . . . All roluntary with- the strike) to come forward, speak at drawals . . ., every artificial attempt to meetings (Cardoni at the Hilldale mass organize special unions . . . represents a meeting), etc. Then there was the invitation of the section boss of the Glen Alden Coal Co. (Capellini) to speak at a strikers meeting. The invitation of Capellini to speak at the meeting of the local union was really breaking thru the leadership of the general grievance com-

What was the reason for the invitation of Capellini into the leadership? 1.) Because the general grievance committee lacked self-confidence and had no militant leadership. 2.) Because of the difficulties which the general grievance committe met in the conduct of the strike. 3.) Because at one time Capellini did organize the miners in Pittston. 4.) Because Capellini has past experience, 5.) Because Capellini is friendly with politiquoting or he will be expelled for using cians who are influential with the coal company so that it was hoped that Capel-

Welcome-

Der Arbeiterkampf

The appearance of "Der Arbeiter Kampf" as the monthly Jewish organ of the Communist Party (Majority Group) marks the greatest step forward in the work of the ganize a party of all those who work! American Communist opposition among the ewish working masses of this country. The change from the Jewish Monthly Bulletin to "Der Arbeiter Kampi" is no mere technical change; it is a political change of first rate importance. It shows that our struggle among the Jewish masses has already won a base for itself and that this struggle has reached a new stage of development.

The first issue of "Der Arheiter Kampf"

(No. 8, July 1930) shows how living and powerful a weapon our Jewish organ has become. A political leading article on the new paper and an appeal for the Revolutionary Age are featured on the first page. The appeal of the CP-Majority Group to the recent Party convention is presented in a somewhat abridged form. The article by Max Perlow on "Whither the Morning Freiheit?" gives a vivid picture of the low political state to which the lewish Party organ has sunk. Zimmerman's article on the second convention of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, Nelson's on the struggle in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the article by J. Titus on "A New Union in the Building Industry?" and that of Lester the Communist and labor movements of this Diamond on the Pocketbook Makers Union raise some very important questions in the trade union movement. The recent conference a year. Write to: Der Arbeiter Kampf, of the Jewish Non-Partisan Schools is treated Room 807, 37 East 28 Street, N. Y. C.

Workers Must Form A Labor Party

By JACK WILSON, Providence, R. I.

At the meeting of the Boston Central Labor Union held Sunday, May 18, it was voted to wage war on the members of the Senate who have opposed labor legislation.

The measure that aroused the C.L.U. was a bill to prevent the courts from awarding damages to a firm for losses incurred by strikes. This bill was drafted by Professor Francis B. Sayre of Harvard and backed by the State branch of the A. F. of L., after a meeting had been held where the decision of the courts against Milk Wagon and Drivers Union Local 380 was discuseed by labor officials and leading law experts. This decision was an award for damages to the Whiting Milk Company caused by the strike called and conducted against them by the local. This and many other bills which have been introduced by labor have carried in the House of Representatives only to be killed in the Senate. The method adopted has been to refuse to allow them to come up for action.

While the C.L.U. will carry on the fight in Boston, it is planned to put the State Federation into the fight in the other sections of the state.

It is well for the working class to carry on a fight against their enemies wherever and whoever they are, but it seems time that the workers should adopt other means than those that have kent them in an ever-worsening conditions for generations.

We wonder if the members of organized labor have forgotten the Wage Earners Clubs organized in 1905 by the A. F. of L. Thru these clubs the workers demonstrated their power to do things but in accordance with the policy of their leaders of the A. F. of L. of "punishing" enemies but of refusing to organize for independent political action, they gained nothing as they defeated those who had legislated against them only to elect others who represented the same interests and who were the same enemies of the workers.

This trick of passing labor bills in one chamber and defeating it in the other is not new. One time the job will be done in the House and another in the Senate. This fame will continue until we learn to organize a political party to represent our interests.

We who work for a living have no interests in common with those for whom we work. The interests of our employers is to get all they possibly can from those who do the producing and our interest lies in getting as much wages and as good conditions as possible. Therefore no political party can serve both classes at the same time. The bosses have got their parties and we must have our party also-a Labor Party.

Fellow workers: Let us not go on making the same foolish mistakes that we have been making for so many years -turning out one capitalist politician only to put another one in. But rather let us get together as workers and or-

REVOLUTIONARY

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in a discussion by S. Freeman. Editorials, a column "Spritzen," international and Party news conclude the contents of this rich num-

Every Jewish workers who wants to keep abreast of the important developments in country should read "Der Arbeiter Kampf" Copies are sold for 5c. Subscriptions are 50c

With Renewed Forces -- Onward to Victory!

The First National Conference of the Communist Party of the U.S. A. (Majority Group) was attended by over sixty elected delegates from the most important industrial centers of the country. The delegations were overwhelmingly proletarian. The delegates were all members of many years standing in the Communist Party, many of them having been the founders and organizers of the

The Conference represented a determined Communist force. It tackled the problems facing the working class, analyzed conditions and laid down a course ence; the discussions were frank and of action. It fearlessly dealt with the present crisis in the Communist International, the false and wrecking line its present leadership is carrying out and its effects upon the American Communist movement. It adopted decisions which will make it possible for the Communists of this country, together with the Communists of all other countries, to overcome the crisis, to replace the present false line by a correct Leninist States.

A Correct Political Analysis Guarantees A Correct Line

The development of the CP-Majority following conclusion is reached: Group was well shown in the thesis on the present political situation and our tasks as adopted by the Conference. In contrast to the shallow, incorrect and evasive thesis recently adopted by the Party Convention, the thesis adopted by our Conference was a clear and Communist interpretation of the economic and political developments taking place on a world scale and in the U.S. A. On the basis of this analysis the tasks of the Party, were analyzed and a line laid down for the activities of our group. The main features of the thesis are the

- 1. An estimation of the present position of world capitalism in which the present economic situation is carefully analyzed, the general political situation (growth of reaction, imperialist antagonisms leading to war, offensive against the USSR) described and the false economic and political analysis of the present leadership of the Comintern exposed.
- 2. An analysis of the present economic crisis in the United States on the basis of which the following conclusions are reached:

"We see, that: 1) the the United States is today in an economic crisis, the general trend of American imperialism is not yet downward; 2) this general trend of American imperialism does not exempt it from the general historical decline of world capitalism in the present period; 3) the very growth in American imperialist strength has already reached a point where it is itself sharpening the inherent contradictions of capitalism in the United State, and 4) generating and intensifying the contradictions and antagonisms which will lead not only to the collapse of American capitalism but also of international capitalism as a whole; 5) today this rapid development of United States imperialism only intensifies the contradiction of international canitalism, only 'serves as a force for sharpening and stimulating the elements of disintegration in international capitasism, thus making for a world crisis'."

3. A most there analysis of the structural changes and basic contradictions of merican capitalism, from which the

For Leninism and Against Trotskyism!

The Conference had before it a report portant questions which do not, however, on the question of Trotskyism, its political resolution which the Conference adopted clearly pointed out that the present crisis in the Comintern can generally be char- crete issues of the class struggles with acterized politically as the revision of the Leninist position of the Comintern in the direction of the traditional viewpoint of Trotskyism. The resolution made clear that the position of Trotskyism on the question of the class character of the Soviet Power (the question of Thermidor), in spite of the recent partial retreat, still constitutes a departure from the fundamentals of Communism. The Conference was of the opinion that, if the Trotskyites give up their position on this question, the necessity for their readmission into the Comintern and the Party will follow, in spite of their big errors on a number of other very im-

Our First National Conference

by Ben Gitlow

munist forces in a united Communist In-

The Conference was not one steered and dominated by a small faction or clique. The delegates freely applied themselves to the work of the Conferopen; the decisions made represented the will of the delegates. The decisions were not all unanimous like those of the recent Party Convention but were hammered out as the result of discussions in which the issues were sharply drawn and clarified. The Conference and its deliberations and decisions are bound to leave its imprint upon the development of the Communist movement of the United

"Obviously, genuine order is impossible in capitalist economy. The attempts of the most highly developed capitalist country, the United States, to remove disorder in the process of production and exchange basically tend to develop deeper and more widespread disorder. The very structural changes in American capitalist economy are hastening its collapse and doom."

- 4. An analysis of the present political situation showing the growth of capitalist reaction and factors making for a regrouping of class forces.
- 5. An analysis of the situation in the labor movement, discussing the effects of rationalization and the burden of war preparations upon the workers, the actuconditions of life and work of th American working masses, the differentiation and regroupings in the working class (the leftward movement among the workers, the developments in the trade union movement, etc.) and the various forces in the labor movement.
- 6. An examination of the false line of the Party, as a manifestation of the general false line of the ECCI today.
- 7. A: carefully worked out analysis of the tasks of the Communist Party
- 8. An examination of the development of the CP-Majority Group, a there analysis of its achievements and shortcomings, and a concise declaration of its main tasks. The concluding words of the thesis very accurately reflect the spirit of the whole National Conference:

"The events of the last year, in the U. S. A. and internationally have more than justified the struggle we have been carrying on. The crisis in our Party has been shown to be an organic part of the crisis in the Communist International and our struggle to be a part of the struggle of the International Opposition. Our first duty and our special task is to win the struggle for the international Leninist line on the American sector!

Forward to the unity of the Commu-

Towards a mass Communist Party in

touch the fundamentals of Communism. and organizational character and its re- The resolution called attention to the lation to the crisis in the Comintern. The great similarity in system and methods of leadership of Trotsky and Stalin.

While advocating blocs on the con-

With the next issue we will begin publication of the political documents of the National Conference: the resolution on trade union policy, the program-of-action, the resolution on Trotskyism, the resolution on Negro work etc. The Draft Thesis has already been published in Revolutionary Age (June 15 issue).

sition could be a rallying center in solving the crisis in the Communist International; it pointed out that the overline and to unify and consolidate all Com- the Trotskyites, the Conference rejected coming of the crisis in the Comintern the idea of unity between the two groups would bring with it the political liquidabecause of the fundamental differences tion of Trotskyism.

Forward Against Capitalism! The Program-of-Action.

Realizing that Communists must be farmers to rally against the capitalists. the most active fighters against capital-It is a program-of-action of a maturing ism and must show the way to the workers in their everyday struggles, the Conference adopted a program-of-action of working class unity against the bosses. gle of the workers and farmers on their It is at the same time a stirring call and a guide to action for the workers and

For A Better Organization! Support the Revolutionary Age!

immediate demands.

velopment of our group from the loose formation of a handful of comrades after the return of the VI Convention delegation to the Comintern, from an underthe workers were concerned, into a recment and the class struggle today. The Conference definitely established the consolidation of our group and its emergence as a fighting Communist force not only for a correct line in the Party but also in the front ranks of the bitter class struggle in this country. At the same

The National Conference noted the de- remain and outlined ways and means to overcome them.

Communist force that realizes that the

road of working class victory lies thru

the organization of the everyday strug-

between them. The Conference was very

emphatic in rejecting the idea of Comrade Weisbord that the Trotskyist oppo-

Of great importance was the consideration given by the Conference to the ground existence as far as the Party and Revolutionary Age. It considered how to meet the government attack upon our ognized factor in the Communist move- paper. Noting the progress made towards converting the Revolutionary Age into a mass paper, the Conference gave special attention to the building up of support for the Revolutionary Age so as to make this possible. The Conference emphasized the need for a better financial base, for more subscribers, for workers time the Conference examined the great corespondence and for the early realizadeficiencies of our organization that still tion of a Weekly Revolutionary Age,

Against the Oppression of the Negro Masses!

The Conference had before is a report - the trade union movement and the quesgeneral discussion in which a number of received most consideration. Negro delegates participated. The importance of greatly intensifying our Negro work was stressed. If as a result of the Conference the actual organization of a basis as possible, in view of the start-Negro work will be spread to all districts ling increase of lynching recently. The a great step forward will have been

lynching, the relation of the Negroes to tion on this question.

on Negro work which was followed by a tion of the slogan of self-determination

The Conference decided that steps be taken immediately to develop a campaign against lynching on as wide and as broad question of self-determination was left to the National Council for further study The questions of the struggle against in order to definitely establish our posi-

since the Gastonia strike which had its

inception before the new period ushered

in by the Address of the Communist In-

conducted in any industry for organiza-

and ideological influence of the Socialist

Party has been abundoned with the result

that thousands of workers who were pre-

viously organizationally and ideologically

with the left wing are today under the

hegemony of the Socialist right-wing bu-

The Conference declared in unmis-

takable terms that our group must go

into the trade unions, must organize the

left wing, must raise the issue of trade

union unity, must develop a mighty rank-

and-file movement against the reaction-

ary burocrats, against the bosses, for

militant industrial unionism. To do so is

policy of the present Party and TUUI

leaderships which is proceeding in seven

league boots to isolate the Communists

from the masses and destroying the pos-

"4. There is no real campaign being

"5. The fight against the leadership

Build the Left Wing in the Unions! For Trade Union Unity! For Genuine Militant Industrial Unionism!

ternational.

tion of the unorganized.

rocracy in the unions."

The main question before the Conference was the trade union question. The false sectarian line of the Comintern and our Party leadership has almost completely wrecked whatever Communist influence and organization had been established in the trade unions. The Party membership has been giving more and more evidence of growing resistance to the ruinous trade union policies of the Party leadership. The Conference stressed that it was not sufficient to main tain merely a critical attitude towards the wrong sectarian line but that it is necessary for us to engage in independent trade union activity on the basis of a correct trade union line.

The results of the false Party line were indicated by the resolution adopted by the Conference as follows:

"I. The left wing in the trade unions has been virtually destroyed.

"2. The new indutrial unions under Communist influence have all lost heavily to hasten the defeat of the disastrous in membership, have suffered serious defeats in struggles and have ceased to be a factor in the organization of the un-

"3. The Communists have not led any sibility of a left wing base in the trade strike movements of any importance unions.

Stop Splitting—Unite the Communist International!

to the whole system of bluff and bombast when Comrade Lovestone commented upon the recent Pravda editorial on the tasks of the American Party. While recognizing the right and even the duty of the leadership of the CPSU to make suggestions and proposals to the American Party, the Conference disagreed with the distortion of the facts, with the bluff and misrepresentation resorted to in order to justify the ultra-left course of the Comintern and our Party.

The Conference answered the attacks upon us and other Communist Opposition movements by calling for greater and

The Conference gave a fitting answer more united action of the international Communist Opposition against the false line and sectarian tactics as the road to the unification and consolidation of the

> The political character and the spirit of our First National Conference, conducted thruout in the spirit of Leninism and Communist unity, made it an historical event in the American Communist movement and provide a guarantee for our eventual victory in overcoming the crisis in our Party and in the Communist

"Dizzy with Success...."

The Factional Mishandling of the Vital Problem of Socialist Construction

by Louis Becker

In Pravda of March 3 there appeared an article by Comrade Stalin, the now famous article: Dizzy With Success. The very center of this article was the criticism of the local Party committees and the 25,000 workers who had been sent to the villages to help collectivize agricultre for their "overzealousness" in carrying out the Party line.

The decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union published in Pravda of March 16 emphasizes the same points and declares that these deviations were made by the comrades because "they did not correctly carry out the line of the Central Committee. "Examining the situation, it charges among other things the local Committees and the "collectivizers" with depriving from 15% to 20% of the poor and middle peasants of their right to vote. It also declares that about the same proportion of poor and middle peasants had been placed in the category of kulaks (rich exploiting peasants) and had to suffer the resulting economic,

social and political consequences. It is not a question here at this moment of who is correct in the dispute hetween the majority and the minority of the Central Committee of the CPSU on the question of the building of Socialism. We want to call attention to the methods employed in handling so important a question. Neither the article of Comrade Stalin nor the statement of the CC really reflect the actual nature of the situation and really uncover the actual source of the grave errors in Socialist construction which even the official Party authorities and press can no longer deny. We maintain that the vital question of building Socialism in USSR was factionally mishandled by the Stalin majority of the CC in order to crush the minority of the CC which had warned the Party against the systematic adoption of Trotskyist concepts and slogans in regard to industrialization and policy in the village. We believe that a more statement of the facts will prove our contentions.

Under the caption: The Central Committee of Georgia Recognizes Its Mistakes, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia (a section of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union) declares:

"The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia acknowledges that in the decisions of the January Plenum a number of serious errors were made which expressed themselves in the following: in the decision on the application of the slogan of the liquidation of the kulak as a class, on the new city bourgeoisie, in the declaration in 1930 of whole sections of the country as districts of complete collectivization, in orientating towards the complete collectivization of Georgia . . . , in not concretizing the line and not taking into consideration the specific conditions in the various districts of Georgia" (Pravda, April 18,

The same issue Pravda reports the decision of Azberdjanian Central Com-

"In the decision of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Azberdjanian Communist Party about the mistakes and deviations of the kolchos (the collective farm) movement of Azberdjan it is pointed out that the instructions of the CC of the CPSU on the tempo of collectivization and the necessity of taking into consideration the peculiarities of the national republics in carrying out the collectivization by the Caucusian Party organization, especially the Azberdjunian organization were issued on time (the beginning of January) but that these instructions of the CC of the CPSU did not find the necessary reflection in the practice of collectivization in

Azberdjan . . . "
After the Central Committees of the Georgian and Azberdjanian Parties had exercised "self-criticism," Pravda carried a news item that the CC of the CPSU had decided to relieve Comrade Krednitsky of his duties as secretary of the Trans-Caucasian Party Committee "at his own request" and that Comrades Communist Party." All of the Party

zaretian were recalled for "work at the center." The Plenum of the Trans-Caucasian Party Committee relieved the above comrades of their duties and coopted Comrades Lominadze and Shaplin to the Presidum; the Plenum elected Comrade Lominadze as the first secretary of the committee and Comrades Achuinov and Shaplin as secretaries.

And so the scapegoats were removed and Comrade Lominadze, who had frequently been noted as the bearer of Trotskyist influence in the Party, was made first secretary of the All-Caucasian Party after it was recognized on all sides that a number of very serious errors in the direction of Trotskyism had been committed!

Under the head: We Are Determined To Correct Our Mistakes the Siberian Party Committee declared to the mem-

"The Siberian Committee states that the Siberian Party organization made

Kacheyane, Kostayona, Karayev and Na- organizations of the Soviet Union, the entire Party of the soviet Union, apparently did not "understand" the decision of the Party. For the sake of argument, let us assume that the entire Party really did not understand the decisions of the Central Committee. But does not the Central Committee of the CPSU get the minutes and reports of the plenums of the Parties of the various national republics? Does it not have its representatives? Then why did it take several months to discover that its decisions were not being "understood" especially as the errors were so grave and so acute!

The seat of the Central Committe of the CPSU is Moscow. The headquarters of the Moscow District Committee is also Moscow. Comrade Baumann, the head of the Moscow district, was a candidate of the Political Buro of the CC. He was present at all meetings of the Polburo and therefore should have been well acquainted with its decisions and policy. It is clear that the line of the Moscow Com-

Committee, the secretary of which was a member of the Polburo? How can we explain the debasing caricature of "selfcriticism" and the system of scapegoats? The explanation is the following: The Stalin faction of the CC (the majority)

began systematically to abandon the platform of Socialist construction put forward at the XV Congress of the CPSU (December 1927). It began systematically to borrow from the platform of Trotsky which had been defeated at that Congress. It began to make Trotsky's concepts and slogans into realities (e.g., "civil war in the village," etc.) The minority of the Central Committee raised a sharp voice of warning against what was happening. Immediately, all the forces of the Party were turned against this minority to discredit and annihilate it. That is why the decisions of the January Plenums of the various national republics were hailed as "correct" and "Leninist" at that time. But the false line began to have its effects. The shocking results of the Trotskyist line in practise began to manifet thesmselves everywhere. Reactions began to be felt in the Party and in the Soviet organs. The wave of resentment and protest mounted. A new turn became absolutely essential. Only then it began to be discovered that there was "dizziness," that the decisions of the January plenums and the whole policy on which these decisions were based were "wrong," and that these wrong decisions were adopted against the will of the CC, because the directives of the CC were "misunderstood." And off with the heads of the "misunderstanders"! Such is the method of "Bolshevik self-criticism" a la Stalin!

"Why do you blame the switchman?" asked many comrades active in collectivization when the blame was put on them for the disastrous consequences of the execution of the line of the Stalin majority. While the wrong line was being adopted and applied, those who resisted it and warned against it were condemned, removed, branded as "opportunists" and what not. Then when the wrong line begins to show its effects, a "new turn" is made, the bad consequences are attributed to the lower committees and to the Party members who "misunderstood" the CC, and when the comrades ask: "Why blame the switchmen?", local committees are reorganized, secretaries removed, etc., etc. Thas is the system of leadership in the CPSU under Stalin. . . * *

The same system of leaderships has been carried over to the Comintern and to every section of the Comintern. Here too a campaign of extermination against those who resist the wrong line, here too the "new turn" and the scape-goats and the destructive system goes on . . . The struggle of the international Opposition movement has as one of its greatest tasks the liquidation of this dangerous and anti-Leninist system of leadership and its replacement by the system of Leninist democratic centralism, Party democracy and real self-criticism.

serious mistakes and deviations in many mittee was the line of the Central Comdistricts and territories, in the organizamittee and that the Moscow Committee tion of communes. The Siberian Party organization did not establish it timely enough that, at this stage, the agricultural artel is the basic form of collecviet Union. tivisation ... ' In Pravda of February 26 we read the

We Bolsheviks have always been in the habit of analyzing the situa-

tion, of drawing a balance of results and of framing our policies on the

basis of our experiences. The Bolsheviks never understood self-criticism

to mean either the mere apportionment of responsibility nor even less the

game of shirking or shifting of responsibility. We always understood

self-criticism as the objective examination of our experiences, a ruthless

open analysis of our faults, mistakes and shortcomings, but above all the

determined elimination of these faults, mistakes and shortcomings on the

basis of an openly recognized correction of our line.

speech of Comrade Kosior, the representative of the Central Committee of Ukrainian Party, delivered before the functionaries of the Kharkov organization. He asks the question how it was possible for so experienced a Party to make the mistakes it did. Here is how he explains it: "The 'disciness from success' in the col-

lective movement started from below whenever it gradually extended to the top. On top this dizziness expressed itself in not being critical enough and not being cautions enough about the reports and figures which were sent to us from the locals " In other words the fault lies not with

the Central Committee which makes the decisions but with the lower organizations which try to earry them out with very questionable success. The reporter complains pathetically: "We were accustomed to relying on

the district committees and the district committees on the sub-district commit-Such is "bolshevik self-criticism"!

In the same issue we read about the cision of the CC of the White Russian

"The decision of the January Plenum of the CC (White Russia) 'to instruct the People's Commissariat of Agriculture and the kolchos (collective farm) center to immediately work out a constitution for the agricultural artel, with a view to the transformation of the agricultural artel into the commune' was premature because it would strengthen the existing tendencies in the local organizations to proceed to a premature shifting from the artel to the commune. The Buro of the CC is of the opinion that this decision ... is not in accord with the decisions of the

CC of the CPSU." Two things should be noted. First, all of the plenums which are now the subject of "self-criticism" occurred in January 1930. Secondly, the Central Committees of the Party organizations in Azberdjan, Ukraine, White Russia, Georgia, and Siberia all state that they "did not understand the decisions of the All-Union

asserts that it did not "understand" the directives of the Central Committee, especially on the most important question before the Party and the whole So-Now let us see how this works out. On March 27 took place the plenum of

the Moscow District. In the resolution on the report of Comrade Bauman we find reference to the same "mistakes" and "deviations" we find everywhere else. But the entire blame and responsibility for the way in which collectivization was carried out was placed on the lower committees of the district. But then came the Central Committee and insisted on placing the responsibility-upon the District Committee itself. In Pravda of April 25 we find a resolution under the head: The Extent of Carrying Out the Decision of the CC by the Kaluzsky Regional Committee, which declares:

. . . the CC states that in the main the above mentioned directives were not carried out. The Moscow and the Western District Committees . . . did not take measures to guarantee the carrying out of the CC directives."

And then there follows sure enough (Pravda, April 23):

"The Plenum of the Moscow Committee decided to grant the request of Comrade Bauman to relieve him of his post as secretary of the Moscow Committee. MILLIONS UNEMPLOYED Comrade L. M. Kaganovitch, who is one of the secretaries of the CC of the CPSU, was elected as first secretary."

orientation"-but where was the Polbure to see that the "correct orientation" was maintained? Could it not tell what was happening right before its eyes? Were its directives misunderstood right in Moscow for months before it suddenly respective districts in Philadelphia, in realized it? And as a matter of fact April 1929, it was found that one out of the "errors" and "misunderstandings" in the Moscow District were worse than in families investigated were unemployed. many other places. According to the re- This was during a period of the highest port of the April Plenum out of the 72 % collectivized peasantry only 30% remained in the collectives. The 42% that ings of investigation made in Columbus, left the collectives after having been. Ohio, in 1921 and 1925, as well as with "collectivized" left them as opponents of the Buffalo investigation made in Novemcollectivization! The figures speak for ber 1929.

What are the reasons for these things? stood" by everybody, even by the Moscow ployment in the agricultural centers.

The United States is the only industrial country in the world which today has no adequate unemployment statistics. The "Moscow Committee had a false Recently several efforts have been made to guage with approximate accuracy the number of unemployed not only during periods of severe economic crisis but also during periods of so-called "normal times." Thus, after a careful survey of every ten of the wage workers in the prosperity the country has yet seen. The Philadelphia results tally with the find-

On this basis it is safe to conclude that "normal" unemployment in the United States-not during a crisis but How can we explain the farce of the all- during so-called normal times-averages powerful Central Committee "misunder- 2,500,000. This is exclusive of unem-

The Truth About Imperial Valley Anti-Red Move

A Story of Bluff on an American Scale

by Eddie Marshall (Los Angeles)

nia," "the revolutionary upsurge of the without any basis at all, they simply agricultural workers": this is what is called, in Branley (the heart of Imperial broadcast by the Daily Worker and the Valley) a convention of agricultural Party press for the consumption of the Party members and the workers who are was just what the police wanted; it gullible enough to believe such stories. saved them a great deal of energy. All But Communists, leaders of the workers, they did was to surround the convention must themselves know what the truth is hall and hold the entire convention, if and must tell the truth.

Imperial County, of which Imperial Valley is a part, covers an area in Southern California of over 4,000 square miles in which about 14,000 people are engaged in farming. Imperial Valley proper, however, the most fertile section of the county, has an area of about 500 square miles. Here, at the height of the picking season (cantaloupe, lettuce, etc., each lasting about a month) about 6,000 workers, mostly Mexicans and some Japanese and Filipinos, are employed. But the 6,000 are scattered over the 500 mile area to such an extent that 100 workers are seldom seen working on the same farm. The great difficulties of organization work under such circumstances can be appreciated.

Well, the Party was doing nothing in Los Angeles. The little influence it once had was slowly vanishing, despite the "revolutionary upsurge" and the "counter-offensive." And so began a publicity bluff campaign that would have turned P. T. Barnum green with envy.

On a certain Thursday in January a big sign was hung up in front of the Cooperative in Los Angeles: "8,000 Mexicans and Filipinos on strike in Imperial Valley-Mass picketing- 5,000 more in building up a Communist society, the ready to join the strike." The next day a leaflet was issued and an apparatus set up to secure food and clothing for the strikers. Eventually four tents and an a truckload of food was really sent but they never reached their destination. Soon the news was spread that 4,000 agricultural workers had joined the T. U.U.L. and of course this appeared in the Daily Worker. The Daily Worker also announced that Mother Bloor was "rushing to the scene of the strike." The day after came a cable from the Agricultural Department of the Comintern greeting the 13,000 strikers of Imperial Valley, hailing them as the leaders of the revolt of the millions of farmers in America.

Suddenly the bubble burst. In nine days everything was over. While on her way here Mother Bloor learned that the strike had been called off. She quite naturally wanted to know what kind of a fellow this Spector (I.L.D. organizer) was who could conjure up a "great mass strike" which was called off almost within a week. Finally she reached Los Angeles. A mass meeting was organized in the defense of the arrested workers at which one of the strikers, a Filipino, declared that he spoke in behalf of 200 strikers in Imperial Valley. Thus was the big bluff publicity campaign ex-

But what really happened? There actually was a strike but this strike took place on two farms involving 80 to 100 workers, among whom were four Japanese and two Mexican comrades. Their wages ranged from 30c to 50c an hour and they demanded 5c more an hour. Their demands were refused and they struck. Of the fictitious 4,000 organized in the T.U.U.L., there were in reality no more than 20, five of whom were later discovered to be stool pigeons. The strike leaders were immediately, arrested and a couple of Mexicans were deported. The Mexican workers were replaced by Filipinos and for some time the class conflict gave way before racial war between the Filipinos and the Mexicans.

But the bluff factory was not yet out of business. Instead of doing some quiet organization work, the Party officials set the publicity machine to work again. Rumors were spread that a tremendous strike was going to take place in the middle of May, at the beginning of the cantaloupe season. That was all very welcome to the farm owners whose preparations were complete. But the sub- district leadership went even further. Of all the fool things to do they did the years or so!

Imperial Valley-"the second Gasto- most fooiish! Without any preparations, workers to prepare for this strike. This

> convention it could be called at all. The results were disastrous. Sixteen workers were arrested. Nine (including the entire sub-district leadership of the Party) were finally convicted and sentenced to 3 to 42 years in San Quentin and Folsom on charges of criminal syndicalism. There was no strike call and no expectation of a strike.

The "mass strike of Imperial Valley" was an outrageous swindle perpetrated by the Party leadership. 13,000 strikers are actually 100. 4,000 T.U.U.L. members are actually 20, including 5 stool pigeons! What kind of a fakery it this? Deliberately bluffing the workers of this country, the toilers of Europe, of the Soviet Union in such outrageous fashion! These are the fruits of the regime of

We have always emphasized that the Communists are first to suffer the attacks of the bosses and their government because they are the most determined fighters against the enemies of the workers. We have time and again also said that the attacks on the Communists are, without exception, only the first steps in a campaign against all labor. The latest evidence to bear out the truth of what we have been saying is the drive launched by The Allied Manufacturers League, Inc. "to climinate, by the means and methods of proved legality and effectiveness, the growing cancer of Communism." This phrase serves as a cover for a whole vicious system of yellow dog contracts whereby each worker is compelled to sign a contractual pledge to the effect that he is not and will not become "a member of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosicry Workers Union, any affiliated organization, or any other union or organization . . . " This is the kind of economic democracy the workers enjoy under capitalism. Any worker can now see why it is that to his boss Communism is synonymous with everything which is bad and dangerous. And every worker must find it much easier to see why to him Communism is genuinely synonymous with all that is helpful, worthwhile, and constructive.

Southern Manufacturers Against U. S.S.R.

The incitement against the workers' republic of the Soviet Union on the part of all the boss-controlled agencies of "public opinion" grows every day. The more successful the Russian workers are more venomous, the more frantic, the more desperate and the more insane become the lies that the capitalists of the whole world try to spread about the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

The Manufacturers Record, the official organ of the southern manufacturers has an article in its issue of March 27, 1930, which shows to what insane limits the capitalist campaign against the only Workers Republic in the world can go. The article, Insane Russia, by a certain Courtenay De Kalb, presents the follow-

"There (in Russia) the musses have not revolted. A clique of middle-class men, financed by the Germans as a war measure, started a revolution, executed the Czar and his entire family, murdered all the better class of people and their sympathizers but were not joined in their work of wholesale murder by the peas-

So, in the years 1930, there are still people who believe-or rather who try to make others believe-that the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia was accomplished with "German gold," was, in fact, merely a scheme of the German General Staff! Why, even in the Baptist colleges they already know better!

"Prior to the World War," the talented writer continues, "the vopulation of Russia was estimated at 180,000,000. Today the Soviets place the population at 150,000,000. Therefore, the vast number of thirty million people, except the who succeeded in escapino, have been ruthlessly wiped off the map in an attempt to establish the ascendancy of the so-called Bolsheviki."

What does the separation of Poland, Latvia, Esthonia, Finland, etc., with their nearly 25 millions, mean to the Manufacturers Record? What does war, famine. blockade, disease, epidemics mean? Thirty million less people—thirty millions slaughtered by the wicked, wicked Reds!

But the worst is yet to come:

" . . . the Soviets have stepped in and have condemned these kulaks . . . to the venalty of death for themselves, their wices and daughters being turned over to the licentious multitude in accordance with the principles of the Soviet state."

So, here is our old friend, the "nationalization of the women" story, back again as big as life after a rather diplo-

But, however insanc such statements may be, however absurd the "revelations" may sound, the conclusion reached is realistic enough:

"It is amazing that concerted action has not long ago been taken to extinguish these Russian horrors. It is time that national jeulousies be laid aside in a crusade against such abominations."

In other words: "Imperialist countries. lay aside your differences; unite to crush the Soviet Union!" To this the workers and farmers of America must answer: "We will stand by the Soviet Union! A united front of labor will defend the USSR against imperialist attack!"

BUROCRATS REMOVE MILITANT IN SUITCASE MAKERS UNION

At a meeting held on July 14, the executive committee of the Suitcase and Bagmakers Unions expelled Max Arenoff from that committee holding his responsible for a leaflet attacking the right-wing officialdom of the union. The leaflet in question called attention to the plans of the Jaffe group for speeding-up and demanded the immediate calling of a shop meeting of the Morris White Shop which is diretly involved. The leaflet closed with demands for the abolition of closed with demands against piece-work and for the abolition of speed-up, the maintenance of week-work, time and a quarter for overtime, and the maintenance of union standards. The leaflet was signed: A Group of Workers of the White Luggage Shop.

A few days before the TUUL had issued a leaflet but, since this leaflet did not concern itself with the immediate problems of the workers but called for the destruction of the "company union" and the organization of a "new union," the workers paid no attention to it. The leaflet issued by the group of workers in the White Luggage shop, however, aroused much sympathy and support among the members of the union.

The workers in the entire industry are indignant at the expulsion of this militant worker from the leadership of the union. It is clear that this expulsion is only to hide the secret negotiations that are going on to reduce union standards in the Morris White shop and then in the entire industry. Already secret negotiations are under way for an attack on conditions in the Metropolitan shop. Here the bosses, working hand in hand with Jaffe, are threatening the removal of the shop to Philadelphia in order to browbeat the workers into submission. The action against Arcnoff must be a signal for the building of a real left wing in the Suitcase and Barmakers Union matic retirement during the last ten and a fight for the protection of the conditions won thru years of struggle.

Another Faker for Attack on Labor Pocketbook Makers

Wolf, S. P.-ite, Manager

At the meeting of the Pocketbook Workers Union held on Wednesday, July 2 at Washington Irving High School, the right wing machine succeeded in railroading thru the appointment of Barnet Wolf as manager of the Union to succeed Shiplacott, recently ousted. Wolf is a notorious enemy of the workers and of the left wing. He is a member of the Forward clique, which has fought all progressive tendencies in the Workmens Circle, driving out thousands of left wingers from the organization. As a reward for his services he was made national treasurer of that organization. Wolf boasted of the following qualifications for the office. He was in business and has been out of the labor movement for the last 20 years. Recently he was the manager of a crew of cigar salesmen, for a big tirm which fought the Cigarmakers Union viciously. He received a salary of over \$125 per week, and of course expects to make at least that sum as the manager of the Union. It is clear that when Wolf calls for "a union with modern methods", he proposes the most modern and treacherous methods of class collaboration with the bosses and selling out the workers, even surpassing the black record of Shiplacoff. The proposal for the selection of Wolf was made by a hand-picked committee appointed by the Socialist controlled Joint Council, not by membership.

The fight against this sell-out of the interests of the workers was made by Diamond, who pointed out the costly experience which the pocketbook workers had had with the Socialist officials like Shinlacoff, Wolinsky, etc. He demanded the election of a member of the union, who knows the problems of the industry. No opportunity was given for the nomination or vote upon any other candidate than Wolf. The right-wingers tried to inject the Lovestone issue to sidetrack the discussion, but they did not succeed. The strong support which Diamond received in his light indicates that there is a good base for the building of a powerful left wing in the Pocketbook Workers Union. Upon the building of such a left wing depends the success of the rank and file in getting rid of the treacherous right wing, which for years has stabbed the workers in the back on every occasion,

"COMMERCIAL LINDY"

Wall Street has appropriated for itself Lindbergh, the hero of the first trans-Atlantic flight. He has been married into the family of the House of Morgan, thru a sort of morganatic marriage with Anne Morrow. Now the capitalist press is running columns of news and pictures dealing with the pettiest trifles about the newly born Lindbergh, Jr. Really, never was more noise made about the most royal birth in royalties of the blackest of reactionary monarchy than is being made today about this offshoot of the House of Morgan. We have here simply further proof of the growing degeneration and decay of the world's "purest democracy." This is in line with the rising trend of homely maidens and handsome beaus of the American big bourgeoisie marrying titles by hooking up with counts and countesses, dukes and duchesses, lords and ladies. At the same time, the most conscious of the capitalists are trying to hide this tendency by painting Lindbergh as the "Lone Eagle," a glorious personality. Actually, Linbergh is a coming instrument of Yankee imperialist aggression. In this sense, significant and accurate is the following characterization of Lindbergh, just made by El Tiempo, the Panama City daily newspaper, on the occasion of his last visit:

"He is a commercial Lindbergh, who translates, expands and fortifies the ambitions of imperialism. He is as insignificant in a spiritual sense as a Chicago sausage factory. The only thing he brings to us, altho in a different form, is Saxon-American merchandise, the merchandise which is the flag of subjec-

To which we need only add; brave and timely words, well said.

DR. H. LINN DENTIST

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B-0-0-K-S

by Leon Trotsky. Charles Scribners Sons,

The best commentary on the historical significance of Trotsky's autobiography is given in the following notes sent in by a worker to the theoretical organ of the Gernan Communist Opposition, Gegen den

"The biography of a revolutionist can not, of course, be an exhaustive description of the revolution. But certainly it is to be expected that the events described should be closely associated with the real course of the revolutionary movement. But with Trotsky it is quite otherwise. His treatment of the subject gives the impression that in all episodes the most important, the decisive factor is one personality instead of the concentrated cooperation of the revolutionary

"Trotsky describes in the greatest detail his own development; but he also describes the Russian Revolution- with the tendency of representing it as an event in which he himself had the decisive influence. . . . There is hardly a chapter in which it does not appear that his personality brought about the necessary turn of events. Certainly there can be no underestimation of his services, but the history of the Russian Revolution is not the history of Comrade Trotsky. If only personal events and dealings are to be put into the foreground, then necessarily the revolutionary activity of the masses, the initiative of the vanguard vanish into the background. The elementary character of the movement in all its many phases must necessarily, as a result of such an analysis, appear as a secondary consideration.

"According to Trotsky's description the effect of intrigues on the course of the Russian Revolution is not merely superficial. Vanity, the desire for power and the like are made to play a decisive role, so that again the 'personal element', the unworthy conduct of certain persons is pushed to the foreground.

"Of course Comrade Trotsky brings these personal struggles into connection with the struggle for the content of the revolution, with its perspectives. But after all he distorted the reality and these emerge as a distorted picture of personal motives which are supposed to have animated the revolution.

"The group of the leading Bolshoviki receives no invorable comment; the Bolshevik Party itself is ignored. Yet, it is this Bolshevik Party that has in its entirety-decided the course of the revolution.

"Of the decisive night of the revolution Trotsky unrolls a picture which is concentrated primarily upon the significance of his personality, the 'captain' standing at the post of command at Smolny. On the differences during the Brest Peace, in which he represented, as against Lenin, the thesis of 'Neither Peace nor War', and on the question of the defense of Petrograd, in which, also against Lenin, insisted upon 'defence to the last drop of blood, we are told that Lenin and the Party later recognized his (Trotsky's) standpoint as correct!

"The differences in the N. E. P. are pictured the same way. We are told that in conferences was really a step in further arm-1920 Trotsky already raised the essential ing, a part of the preparations for the next points of the NEP. It was only in 1921 conflict. that Lenin adopted and carried thru 'his' (Trotsky's) plan. Apparently the life-anddeath cuestions of the revolution were decided not by the Party but by Trotsky!

"This biography does not provide what the revolutionary movement needs as theoreti cal and historical material. Naturally, in his criticism of the 'epigones' (the successors of Lenia) Trotsky is frequently correct, especially in his criticism of the intrigues of the burocracy, But here also the political factors and the struggle of tendencies are treated too much as spersonal questions and the necessary objectivity is lost.".

The justice of this brief estimation of Trotsky's book by a worker can hardly be denied by any one who has read the book. In spite of this basic shortcoming it is well worth reading. It is splendidly written and the English translation is on the same level. It is a highly important document-even tho it cannot be taken on its face value-of the crisis in the Communist International and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. by knowing its causes. The curse of war can navy. Germany suddenly demanded colo-

MY LIFE, An attempt at an Autobiography, EVOLUTION IN SCIENCE AND RELI-GION, by Robert Andrews Millikan. SCIENCE AND THE NEW CIVILIZA-

TION, by Robert Andrews Millikan. When the Russian workers finally tore

one-sixth of the earth from the maw of capitalism, ideological reaction had another point of departure. One of the main planks in the program of the growing ideologic reaction was the rapprochement of science and religion. Today we can hear the priests, who are certainly not slow to utilize the surrender of science, proclaiming from every pulpit that science "proves" religion and the existence of God. Today, John Haynes Holmes, the anti-fundamentalist, the "Socialist," can give ten reasons why he believes in immortality and an after life. Today the Pope-I have the clipping before me-can claim with no fear of contradiction that "science" supports, may, proves miracles.

Some of the world's greatest "scientists" are enlisted in imposing array under the banner of ideological reaction -physicists, astronomers, mathematicians, biologists; Whitehead, Eddington, Haldane, to mention some of the most prominent names. Millikan, one of the world's greatest scientists, joins this company-as these two books abundantly

Significant is the fact that the pros and cons are argued not only in the field "pure religion." The ramifications are diverse and extend into many fieldsindustry, politics, economics, Russia, etc. The resulting picture of Millikan's ideology is thus well rounded and complete. And it is an accurate reflection of the snobbish, bitterly reactionary cast of official bourgeois thought today.

On the economic and social system in the U.S. A. today.

"Could any man fail to reflect that our scientific civilization is the first one in history which has not been built on just such human slavery."

"No country ever had such an opportunity like ours, no country ever iad such a wide-spread stimulation of individual initiative, such a large

number of citizens who had learned to treat financial power as a public trust, such resources to command, such results to anticipate."

2. On the relation of politics and religion. "... about organized religion and politics . . . Fortunately, this problem does not exist for us in the U.S. A." 3. After establishing the political puri-

ty of organized religion, it follows that: "The future is certainly going to need the essentials of Christianity even more than the past needed them." And just as logically it follows that he is against: 🛌

... destroying organized religion as Russia has recently been attempting." And then we come to the gist of the whole matter:

" . . . it is the method of progress it is the method of evolution, not the method of revolution (our emphasis), Let every man reflect on these things well before he assists by his influence in stabbing to death or allowing to starve to death organized religion in the U.S."

It is now clear why organized religion is so badly needed!

6. And the God who is to see that the "method of revolution" is not the "method of progress' is of course a "scientifie"

. . . God who works thru law . . the spirit of rational order and order-In development."

"Orderly development"-"law and order"-the capitalist black-iack!

"Science" prostrates itself to religion and to its black-jack God.

"There is obviously no incompatibility between science and the essentials of religion as I have defined them." Rather does the scientist join with the psalmist of thousands of years ago in reverently proclaiming: The heavens declare the glory of God and the firmament showeth his handi-

Millikan's books are the clearest indication of the great truth of Lenin's words (Materialism and Empiriocriti-

. . . It is impossible not to discover clearly the partisan (that is, class-J. C.) struggle in philosophy, a struggle which ultimately expresses the tendencies and ideology of classes hostile to one another in modern society. Recent history is as parlisan as it was two thousand years ago.

-JIM CORK.

The Next War

By Bertram D. Wolfe 3. What Will It Be About?

In the preceding articles we saw how all only be abolished when we have abolished the imperialist powers are preparing for war at top speed. We saw that they are spending 200 to 225 million dollars more per year to prepare for the next war than they spent on the eve of the late world war. We found President Hoover admitting that the United States is making war preparation expenditures "in excess of those of the most highly militarized nations of the world." And we saw that each of the so-called disarmament

There are those who believe that the war preparations are bringing on the war, that the cause of war is preparedness. That is like the argument that it rains because people take unibrellas out onto the street. Pre paredness is a symptom of the approach of war, not the cause of its approach. When we see Governments preparing for war, we as it can. Colonies mean markets for goods, can know that they are expecting war, that

war is on the way! There are those who tell us: "If only you wouldn't talk about it! It's war talk that brings on war! Think peace, talk peace, believe in peace, and have peace in your heart, and there will be no war!" Others imagine, or pretend to imagine, that we can stop war by talking it to death with peace talk. But wars can neither be averted by a policy of "Hosh! Hush!" Nor an estrich policy of burying one's head in the sand and saving "I don't see anything coming." Norby talking war to death at peace gatherings while the imperialist governments are busily

preparing for the conflict. The question of war can only be handled

its causes. And what are these causes?

"Gradually it is becoming clear to even the dullest mind", writes Albert Jay Nock, liberal historian, "that the real causes of war are never talked about; and no more are the conditions under which war is entered into ever talked about."

Mr. Nock is correct. Peace societies; "institutes on international relations," "disarmament" conferences, official government "papers" of capitalist governments, -and liberal historians -never talked about the real causes relation of forces, by means of gigantic wars. of war. Neither before beginning wars, nor while they are in progress, nor after they have been completed.

WHAT CAPITALIST WARS ARE FOUGHT FOR

Struggle for colonies. Every imperialist power tries to grab as much territory spheres of investment, a cheap labor supply driven to work at the point of the bayonet, sources of taw material, navel bases. etc. Since modern imperialism developed, all the so-called backward and undeveloped portions of the earth, have been gobbled up. America had to go to Byrdland in the Antartic to find land still unoccupied by other imperialist powers. The dawn of the twentieth century found the entire world divided up among a few great powers.

But the word does not remain stationary. Germany, for example, which up to 1870 was not even unified as a country and therefore in no position to acquire colonies as an imperialist power, after 1870 found itself strong, unified, with a powerful army and

Murder Rule In Indo-China

A murderous wave of imperialist terror is sweeping French Indo-China. On May 8 four Indo-Chinese revolutionaries were heheaded at Yen-Bay. Thirty-nine other revolutionaries are facing the same fate. They have been condemned to death by the Criminal Commission in Yen-Bay because of their part in the insurrection on February 10. In addition 300 prisoners in Phu-To, over 60 in Kien-An, and many others in other parts of the country who were arrested on May 1 and 5 face the scaffold or severe terms of imprisonment.

Blood is flowing in streams in Indo-Chian. After systematically bombarding the villages in the province of Tonking; the imperialists are now proceeding to wholesale murder.

The agents for these repressive measures are frequently Socialists. The District committee of Tonking of the French Socialist Party are demanding forther repressive measures. The Socialist officials are demanding the blood of the revolutionaries of Indo-China. The former Viceroy of Indo-China, A. Varenne, is now a member of the Social-

In spite of the terror the fight in Indo-China has been taken up again. The bombardings, the shootings, the beheadings, the arrests and banishments are teaching the masses of Indo China to organize and to fight for their freedom.

It is the task of the international working class to support their brothers in Indo-China who are fighting for liberation from the yoke of foreign imperialism and of the landowners; they must help the toilers of Indo-China to force onen the prisons and release the hundreds of condemned revolutionaries

nies, its "share" of Asia, Africa, South America, etc.-- its "place in the sun." There was no "unoccupied" land to colonize. The world was all divided up. The only way Germany could get more was thru a forcible redivision of the earth, thru war.

In the same way, Japan was until recenty a semi-colonial country. Then it sudden e developed a powerful capitalist imperialism of its own. From "object" of colonial exploitation, it changed to "subject"- to an exploiter of colonies, to an imperialist power demanding its "share" of an already divided world. Again the only "solution" was war. (Russo-Japanese War, war on China, occupation of Korea, World War).

Or let us take the rise of the United States to the position of a world power. Prior to 1890, no colonies. Then annexation of Hawaii, and Guam, war with Spain, annexation or "protectorate" over various Spanish colonies (fight for the open door in China in order to get a foothold in a land which had already been divided up into "spheres of influence" by other pow-

Today England is the greatest colonial power on earth, but the United States is stronger economically and in a military sense. The United States wants a "place in the sun" proportionate to its strength and rising power. Altho England's power is on the wane, it is still mighty and holds on to all it has. Once more a redivision can only he accomplished by force. In short, the capitalist world develops unevenly-now one country forges ahead, now another-but the world is divided up and can only be redivided, on the basis of the ever-changing

talism today has already reached its highest form It is already exporting, not merely commodities but capital itself. It feels gramped in the shell of its national limitations and seeks not only colonies, but even the subjection of advanced industrial countries. Such industrially developed countries as Poland or Czecho-Slovakia are absorbed under the influence of French, English and American capital.

2. Struggle for investment markets, Capi-

3. Struggle for commodity markets. Speed up and technical improvements make ever greater the productive capacity of the workers. Low wages and unemployment reduces more and more the share of their product which they can buy back for their wages. Therefore the pressure for new markets becomes sharper and sharper. Tariff walls rise higher and higher." Gigantic monopolies controlling armies navies and governments compete with each other for the diminishing markets and the "competition" takes on ever more violent forms culminating in periodic wars on a world scale.

4. Struggle for raw materials. Modern industry is international in scope. It gathers

Unemployment and Vulgar "Marxism"

by Vera Buch

We publish below the concluding instalment of Comrade Buch's article in criticism of Browder's pumphlet "Out of Work." It will be clear to every reader of our paper that the viewpoint expressed in this article on several questions is not in full agreement with the viewpoint of the CP-Majority Group.

it is correct to emphasize them. It is

true too that we cannot expect here an

analysis of all the many forms of ratio-

nalization. But if rationalization is the

cause of permanet unemployment, then

our major fight should be against ra-

tionalization, not against capitalism. In

no way does Browder show that ratio-

nalization is an inevitable outgrowth of

capitalism. According to him, it is some-

last ten years. Remove this new objec-

tionable feature of capitalism and all will

be well. Thus he falls here into the

worst reformist-liberal position of ideal-

izing the past of capitalism and of at-

tacking new outgrowths of capitalism in-

But his real error here—and this is the

third major error of this pamphlet-lies

in believing that rationalization is the

cause of permanent unemployment. Ra-

tionalization is itself a product of the

inherent forces and tendencies of capital-

ism just as much as unemployment is.

Since the world war, the great restric-

tion of markets, side by side with the

enormous growth of productive forces,

has forced the capitalists to rationalize

their production, in other words, to ap-

maintain their profits. Of course this is

the various imperialist powers on China.

Brutal wars for the right to rob, to reduce

free countries to colonial status and to keep

colonies in continued subjection. From the

point of the imperialist powers struggles for

The United States is just "aiding the Hait-

ians to govern themselves". And so on, Such

familiar "causes" of war as advanced by

are in the above list. There is nothing about

"war to ond all war", "make the world safe

for democracy", "defend national honor",

"save civilization or kultur", "repel the in-

vader", defend the hearth and home" of any

of the false slogans with which the big im-

perialist powers each sought to camouflage

investments, raw materials, and the right to

tion of war as the one involved in the ex-

All the imperialist powers are preparing for

this inevitable. When war comes each coun-

try will seek to prove that "the other fel-

low started it." In the late war each coun-

and the enemy was the aggressor. That is one

of the reasons why there is so much "peace"

talk and "peace" maneuvering as a new war

approaches; and all the big capitalist pow-

ers arm to the teeth while they talk disarm-

ament, and prepare for a new blood bath

In the next article we will examine

two of the main sources of conflict that

are bringing on another "bigger and bet-

Anglo-American conflict for world su-

premacy, and the plot of the imperialist

powers to make a united attack on the

Soviet Union. Article 5 will describe

the coming war-"improvements" in

tanks, gases, poisons, bombing planes

and the "civilized" technique of mass

murder. And Article 6 wil take up the

ter" world war at breakneck speed-the

while they elaborate Kellogg Pacts.

"proved" that it was on the defensive

The very imperialist system makes

rob, easlave and exploit.

their struggles for lands, markets, colonies,

Nor is there any such fairy story explana-

capitalist governments to fool their people,

The reader will notice that none of the

is the hypocrisy of imperialist apologetics!

ply scientific methods in the struggle to

stead of capitalism itself.

thing, new which just happened in the

We come now to the second variety of are the forms of rationalization which unemployment distinguished by Browder. affect the workers most grievously, hence This is: "Permanent unemployment caused by rationalization."

"Permanent unemployment has grown up especially in the last ten years as the result of new capitalist methods in the mills and factories. These new capitalist methods are called by the general name of rationalization, that is, reorganization production along 'rational' lines. But the 'rational' ideas of the capitalist run in a direction that is very 'irrational' for the workers-for they mean the development of new methods of getting more work out of each worker in a day or an hour. They are the methods of speedup, of stretch-out, and all the other forms of making every worker work harder and faster. Each worker is made to keep up with a faster machine, or he is given more machines to tend, or both. That is the meaning of capitalist rationalization which has been the outstanding new development of capitalism in the last ten years."

Here ends Browder's economic analysis. According to this paragraph, in the last ten years the capitalists suddenly became smart, reorganized their production, introduced the speed-up and as a result unemployment has now become permanent.

The first error here is to identify rationalization too much with speed-up. It done at the expense of the working class. is true that the speed-up and stretch-out. Any one can see that speed-up, mechan-

its materials from the ends of the earth and the wars that England wages on India: to the ends of the earth it sends its products. America on the Latin-American Countries: Such raw materials as oil, coal, fron, copper etc. are sought for by huge trusts. To grab up the places where they are found, it is necessary for these trusts to get concessions, control governments, drive out rivals. standpoint of the colonial country, these wars Such giants as the Standard Oil and the are struggles for freedom; from the stand-Shell Company are wrestling for control of enslavement and pillage. Bourgeois writers the oil of the entire globe. Their conflict ranges from Persia to India to Peru and Mex- usually do not call them wars at all. Eng-The conflict culminates inevitably in land is merely "restoring order" in India.

5. Struggle for control of communications and transport. Every big imperialist system is held together by rail, ocean and radio-telegraph communication. Every dream of world empire involves the attempt to build up a connecting "nerve-system" on a continental or world scale. Thus there was the Moscow-Port Arthur Railway which precipitated the Russo-Japanese War. The Berlin-to-Bagdad Railway scheme of Germany which contributed to the outbreak of the war of 1914-18. The British railway scheme from Cairo to the Cape. The American New York-to-Buenos Aires Railway, more than two-thirds completed and already superseded by the New York-to-Boenos Aires Airways. There is the struggle for control of the Mediterranean between France, Italy and planation that "the other fellow started it."

Then there is the Niez Fonal which links Private with India and Chica and enables Great Britain to throw its Atlantic Fleet into the Pacific, Because of the desire to control the approaches to Suea, England holds Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, tightens its hold on Egypt and the Soucan, and Lord Balfour becomes a "Zionist" so that Zionism can be used to set up a buffer state against the Arabs just above the Canal.

Similarly there is the Panama Canal which makes the United States a Pacific Power because it enables the union of the Atlantic with the Pacific fleet. In order, primarily, to control the approaches to the Panama Canal, the United States has intervened 30 times in the last generation in the countries of CeSntral America and the Caribbean.

Next there is the gigantic struggle for control of the cables under the sea and the ether waves in the air, between Great Britain and the United States.

And finally there is the struggle for the control of the sea.

6. Wars on colonies and to enslave less various methods proposed to prevent and "developed" sections of the earth. Such are abolish war.

ization, and other forms of capitalist rationalization displace workers. But a Communist theoretician must not subject his theory to the first apparent phenomenon losing sight of underlying causes. This indeed constitutes a vulgarization of theory.

Capitalist rationalization, while not the primary cause of unemployment, has nevertheless greatly magnified the unemployment problem. It has intensified the exploitation of the employed, and has increased to vast proportions the permanent army of the unemployed, which is further increased today by the economic

The fundamental cause of unemployment lies in the necessary process of growth of productive forces under the capitalist mode of production. As capital expands, the tendency is for more and more of it to be invested in machinery and other means of production, and less and less in wages. That is, the organic composition of capital increases; constant capital increases at the expense of variable. The improvement of machinery constantly increase the productivity labor. Hence less and less employment of labor is necessary for a given quantity of goods. So the industrial reserve army is created. Its basis is the workers thrown out of industry by increased productivity. Peasants who are forced to give up their land and other ruined petty-bourgeois, help to swell its

And this reserve army, or unemployed army, becomes in turn a necessary condition of capitalist development. Capitalist production develops unevenly, with periods or cycles or expansion ("prosperity") and contraction ("depression" or "crisis"), spreading out and contracting now in one place, now in another, now in this industry, now in that. The industrial reserve army must be present at all times to fill in the gaps. In times of crisis the reserve army greatly increases. In times of "prosperity" it is partly absorbed. At all times it serves to exert pressure on the employed to worsen their conditions.

In previous periods of capitalism, the actual number of workers was increasing in spite of the process of throwing workers out of the factories. Markets were then expanding, thus affording a safety valve for the growing production forces. Today the actual numbers of workers in industry in America is beginning to decrease notwithstanding increased pro-Furthermore, the limit of markets has been reached-thus the contradictions today are reaching the exploding point.

With an erroneous and confused economic basis, we expect further errors when Browder enters the political and tactical fields. And our expectations are fully justified.

On page 20 we find the following state-"And capitalism can only be abolished by the working class, organizing its power in strong, fighting trade unions, under the leadership of the Communist Party, and overthrowing the state power of the capitalist class to replace it with a workers' governmentthe dictatorship of the proletariat, the rule of the propertyless people." Two major errors must be pointed out here. First, the statement that only by organizing its power in strong, fighting trade unions, under the leadership of the Communist Party, can the workers overthrow capitalism. Were this statement true, what about countries where the fascist rule of capitalism smashes all trade union organization in the period before the seizure of power? What about colonial countries with an overwhelming majority of peasant population, where the trade unions cannot be otherwise than small and weak? Must these countries abandon all hope of revolution? And does Earl Browder imagine that the Russian workers before 1917 had such "strong, fighting trade unions?" It is a well-known fact that the Russian unions could exist only illegally, on a small, scattered basis. But Browder will not deny that the Russian workers nevertheless managed to overthrow the Czarist state and replace it with a workers and

farmers government. The fact is that the revolutionary struggle develops upon many different fronts prior to the seizure of power, and the trade union struggle is one of many important phases of struggle. This Comrade Lenin in his struggle against the economists many times pointed out.

Witness the following paragraph (What Is To Be Done, by V. I. Lenin-"The Iskra Period," Rook II, p. 140.):

"Is it true, that, in general, the economic struggle is the most widely applicable method of drawing the masses into the political struggle? It is absolutely untrue. All and sundry manifestations of police tyronny and autocratic outrage, in addition to the exils connected with the economic struggle, are equally widely applicable as a means of drawing in the masses. The tyranny of the Zemstro chiefs, the flogging of the peasantry, the corruption of the officials, the conduct of the police towards the common people in the cities, the fight against the famine-stricken and the suppression of the popular striving towards enlightenment and knowledge, the extortion of taxes, the persecution of the religious sects, the severe discipline in the army, the militarist conduct towards the students and the liberal intelligentsia-all these and a thousand other similar manifestations of tyranny, the not directly connected with the economic struggle, do they, in general, represent a less widely applicable method and subject for political agitation and for drawing the musses into the political struggle? The very opposite is the case. . . '

Applying this analysis and the principles contained in it to American conditions. Browder might have mentioned the oppression of the Negroes, the distress of the farmers, the discrimination against the foreign born, unemployment, the discontent in the army, the high cost of living, as some of many conditions on the basis of which revolutionary struggle may be developed, and one of which may even become, at the proper moment, under the leadership of the Communist Party, the fulcrum of revolt which may be used for the seizure of

In his description of the economic achievements of the workers in the Soviet Union (page 21) Browder breathes no hint as to how these achievements were brought about, namely by centralized control of production by the workers' state, in distinction to the anarchy of production in capitalist society.

Nor does he breathe a hint as to the danger of armed attack against the Soviet Union, at a time when such danger has become very pressing. Furthermore, the danger of an approaching imperialist war in general is mentioned by him only in the most casual way (in connection with Hoover's unemployment conference, page 19). It is not given the least emphasis nor the least explanation. Were Browder writing a book on the war danger I suppose he would discuss the war danger. This being a book on unemployment he evidently feels he must confine himself to unemployment. But to a Marxian subjects are not academically separate like the course of a Kansas City law correspondence course. Especially in a pamphlet on unemployment should one discuss the war danger-not merely because it is an urgent subject today but because the same contradictions of capitalist society which produce unemployment are urging towards war. Browder speaks of the struggle for markets, but he has no word for the menace of world war with which this struggle is preg-

We come now to the final point. Speaking of his thirteenth demand for the unemployed, namely recognition of the Soviet Union, Browder says: (pg. 25.) 'This is a central political demand of the working class, and would also alleviate unemployment thru the development of increased volume of trade, which the Soviet Union would place in the U. S. if normal relations were established?

Let us first clarify his economic base. Economically speaking he must mean either of two things either the U.S. is to produce commodities needed for trade with the Soviet Union if the latter be recognized, or else it is to dispose of the accumulated .commodities -already - produced. In the latter case, employment could only be furnished to workers employed in shipping, a mere drop in the bucket of the total unemployed. And if he means new production, then he is looking to the cause of the sickness to cure it. Since over production is at the root of the present crisis, then more production can only aggravate the crisis. The astonishing thing is that Browder himself in this very pamphlet points out (pg. 15-16) that Hoover's recommendation of

(Continued on page 16)

In the Communist International

The Labor Movement in Norway XVI Congress

by TURE NERMAN (Stockholm)

The Norwegian Labor Party

The Norwegian Labor Party is the dominant tendency in the labor movement of Norway. It is led by Martin Tranmael and still stands outside the Second International which is bitterly hated by the advanced Norwegian workers, Nevertheless, Tranmael has great difficulty in maintaining this course. In the N. L. P. there are numerous Social-democratic and trade union elements who are consciously trying to drive the party into the H International. In internal politics the N. L. P. is already almost completely a Social-democratic party.

The N. L. P. is very large; it has 60,000 members and grows very rapidly. In about 30% of the Norwegian towns it has a majority. It has had great election successes and expects more in the fall; therefore it maintains a radical color and guards against ministerial adventures. The successes have strenghtened the burocracy in the N. L. P. and have given rise to corruption. On the other hand, Tranmael's radicalism is continually becoming thinner and his personal position of power more uncertain. At the last congress he indeed had a majority but on certain very important votes remained in the minority and was saved only thru his utilization of his power as chairman,

In the N. L. P. there are signs of a real left sentiment in opposition to Tranmael's surface radicalism. In certain places (e. g., Riukan) this tendency has already scored

great successes.

The official Norwegian Labor Party carries on a corrupt campaign against the U. S. S. R. A correspondent, Karl Johannsen, wrote an article supporting British imperialism in China and India. The N. L. P. fights far more against the Comintorn than against Social-democracy.

Recently Transact made certain connections with the international left-socialists. Tranmael and his theoretician, Professor Bull were at the left Socialist conference in Amsterdam this Spring. The official international connection of the Party is thru the Paris Buro of Balabanova. The English leftsocialist, Maxton of the I. L. P. visited Norway this year. The general objective of Tranmael seems to be to unite the II and III Internationals—"on the basis of the international class struggle." The Norwegian Labor Party is a Social-democratic Party covered with left phrases.

The Comintern Section Arvid Hansen, the leader of the official Communist Party of Norway, was away in Moscow. From his friends I could obtain no information as to membership figures. The claim is 5,000; in reality probably a third of that. According to the comrades of the group "Mot Dag" the Party has about 1,500 to 3,000 members, with a very great turnever. On May 1, the Norwegian Labor Party gathered over 20,000 people; the CP had a "demonstration" of about 300.

As to the leadership: Hansen is the real type of theologian who is ready to destroy the whole movement in his fanaticism. Furnboth is a behemian, a good worker when he is sober, the only real leader. Outside of these two nobody amounts to much.

In 1923 the Party had the overwhelming majority in Bergen, a majority in Trondbeim, in Skeinfordjen, in Amot and in many by all trade union federations on a greatother places. The situation was the same in er or smaller scale. many trade unions: building trades workers, bookbinders, lumber workers, land workers. etc. All of these positions have now been lost. In the last few months a number of Party newspapers have been given up, the influence of the Communist Party. Toyouth organ appears irregularly and the thee- wards the end of 1928 when the split in retical organ has been suspended. In the the CP took place and the leadership of Storting (parliament) the Party had 13 mem- the LAV remained with the Opposition bers in 1923. Last year 3 remained. Two the Polburo of the CPCz, determined have gone over to Tranmael, so that only upon another split and organized the soone sole representative remains. And it called "spite unions." The confusion and is certain that this representative will certainly not be reelected. The Comintern seetion has lost all its leaders and practically all its influence in the last few years.

The Group "Mot Dag"

The comtades of the group "Mot Dag" are mostly intellectuals. They are people who know how to maintain a clear Leninist

over the country, in the Comintern party as well as in the Labor Party."

In Trondheim the group has a weekly paper "Expressen." Recently the group Mot Dag was strungthened by the adherence of valuable trade union elements expelled from the Party. The group "Mot Dag" has connections with the German Communist Opposition and with the International Communist Opposition elsewhere and with these it hopes to work for a concentration of forces within the Comintern on a clear Leninist

Generally it may be said that in the Norwegian labor movement may be found:

1. A dominant Labor Party, formally outside of the II International, but actually in practise a real Social-democratic Party. An insignificant and disintegrating tiny Comintern Party whose ultra-left policies

contribute to the growth of Social democracy. 3. A small group of the Communist Opposition organized in "Mot Dag" with connections in both of the other organizations and with the possibilities of winning the best and most honest revolutionary elements in

THE GERMAN FACTORY COUNCIL ELECTIONS

In the number of Pravda devoted to the XVI Congress of the CPSU Comrade Piatnitzky, head of the Organization Department of the ECCI, has an article that for the first time discloses the tremendous "successes" the Communist Party of Germany has achieved with its tactics of boycotting the trade union lists and setting up separate "Red" lists in the factory elections. Here is what Comrade Piatnitzky's "offical" figures

1. In 20 large factories in Germany the trade union lists received 52,945 votes in the 1930 elections as compared to the 50,954 in 1929. The "Red" lists got only 38,745 votes in 1930 as against 61,122 in 1929.

2. In nine of the big Berlin factories the "Red" lists received 18,467 votes in 1930 as against 30,066 in 1929.

Characteristically, Comrade Piatnisky heads his article: "The Consolidation of the Communist Parties !!!"

Of CPSU

The Sixteenth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union which began on June 26 has just concluded (July 12). The next issue of Revolutionaru Age will contain an analysis of the results and significance of this Congress; here we will merely give a short account of what occurred.

The report of Comrade Stalin for the Central Committee dealt with the world situation, with the development of Socialist construction and with the situation in the Party. Following it there was a long discussion in which some representatives of the so-called "right opposition" in the CC (Rykoff, Tomsky, Uglanoff, etc.) took part. These comrades "admitted their mistakes," affirmed the "correctness" of the CC line, etc. but they refused, in spite of constant interruptions, to declare that their "deviation" was the reflection of the class enemy interests, of the interests of the kulak and nenman. For this they were bitterly attacked by the representatives of the CC-Majority and threatened in no uncertain terms.

The report by Comrade Molotov, for the CPSU delegation in the ECCI, dealt with the situation in the international Communist movement. Comrade Molotov admitted the chaos and disaster reigning in the Comintern, the continual loss of membership and influence but looked upon this as a "necessary cleansing." In the report of Comrade Molotov. and in the discussion the U.S. A. and the American Party played a prominent role for Comrade Molotov tried to counter-balance the defeats of the Comintern n Europe and the Orient by the most fantastic imaginary "successes" of the American Party, "successes" which the American Party leadership itself never dared claim.

The report of Comrade Kuybisheff dealt with the problems of economic con-

struction. Thruout the entire Congress Comrade Bukharin never once spoke.

The new Central Committee includes Bukharin, Rykoff and Tomsky; the new Polburo includes Comrade Rykoff.

Trade Union Unity in Cz.-Slovakia

Communist Opposition movement. In Czechoslovakia the trade union movement is in a chaos of division. For the last few years there have been in existence 14 separate national trade union federations (trade union centers). Every party and every national group has its own federation. The weakening of the forces of the workers thru these divisions has been incalculable and has contributed ereatly to the steady loss in membership suffered

In 1922 the organization OSC (affiliated to Amsterdam) was split and a red federation LAV (International Labor Union) came into existence under the chaos became greater.

From the very beginning the policy of the Communists was the unification of the much divided trade union movement. A change came in 1928 when the new split sectarian line was introduced. The Polburo issued the slogan: "Each Party should have its own trade union center!" line. "We are", declared, Arne Ording, As against this utterly anti-Leninist their representative, "perfectly clear that the course the Opposition continued to fight objective conditions for a Leninist policy for trade union unity. The recent conare very good. Our group has people all gress of the LAV went on record for the

The campaign for trade union unity in continuation of the old RILU policy of Czechoslovakia has taken another step trade union unity. After a long struggle forward under the driving force of the in this direction the first steps are now ready to be taken. After a series of negotiations between the leaderships of the IAV and OSC the preliminary conditions for trade union unity between these federations were laid down. The main provisions are:

1. The organizations hitherto affiliated to the IAV and OSC shall be amalgamated into united organizations. 2. It shall be a basic principle that

the rights and privileges of all members participating in this fusion shall be guaranteed on the basis of the rights and privileges hitherto enjoyed.

3. The joint unions take over all the property and obligations of the individúal organizations.

4. In relation to the proportion of members participating in the fusion the directing organs of the unions are to be enlarged by the election or cooptation of representatives of one or the other of the old organizations. This is to occur from top to bottom.

The officials of the IAV are to be maintained as far as possible.

In the chemical workers union (one of the most important unions of the country) and in a considerable number of local organizations of textile workers and miners, this will mean that the OSC unions will directly join the IAV unions. Everywhere it will means trade union unity with the full guarantee of the rights of both parties.

These preliminary steps mark a great

News from Italy

The scanty news that leaks out in the official organs of the Communist International makes it quite evident that the Communist Party of Italy is in a deep inner-Party crisis. Not only has Comrade Amadeo Bordiga been expelled as a Trotskyite but there is a new wave of the so-called "right opposition" which was supposed to have been destroyed with the expulsion of Comrade Serra (Tasca). The emergence of this Communist Opposition is one of the most hopeful signs in the Italian Communist move-

The situation in the CP of Italy fully confirms the conceptions of the International Communist Opposition. The "conciliatory" leadership of the C.P.I. believed that by adapting themselves to the ultra-left course and by sacrificing Serra they would be able to "save" a correct Communist policy for Italy. But of course it was just the opposite. The capitulation to the ultra-left in ternational course necessarily meant capitulation to ultra-leftitsm, on Ialian questions treade vinion question, the anti-fascist struggle). Necessarily too the forces of opposition began to gather in the C. P. L. and these forces kept growing. And now, after "opportunism" had been destroyed once and for all in the person of Serra, it suddenly reappeared in the heart of the Italian Party, n its rank and file as well as in its leader hip. Comrade Ercoli's report to the En larged Presidium of the Ecci and the laconic communique about the removal from the Polburo and the Central Committee of two leading comrades (see Revolutionary Age. May 21), show the depth of the inner-Part

The illegal conditions of the C. P. I. and therefore the doubly illegal characted of the Opposition make it very difficult for us to obtain, accurate information as to developments in the Italian Party. However from the Memorandum of a Member of the Central Committee—as reported by Ercoli-we can get some idea of the general viewpoint of the new Opposition. According to Ercol: the standpoint of the Opposition touches the following:

1. The comrades object to the concep tion that a war between Italy and the U S. S. R. is immediate, more immediate, for example than a war between Italy and France or Italy and Jugoslavia.

2. The comrades do not believe tha the talk of the "oncoming revolutionary wave" and "radicalization of the masses have any basis in the actual conditions in

The comrades believe that Serra' views were distorted and falsified in the cam paign to expel him.

The comrades maintain: "In the countryside there was some movement. This was the opportunity to show the connection be tween the agrarian revolution and, the proletarian revolution in Italy, between the pres ent movement and the labor movement. I: this way the whole question of economic and political daily demands could have beer raised-a question on which the Party wa: once quite united. But today this unity no longer exists. . . . Today we keep silent abou these questions. We speak of revolution, but we don't show the way along which we can

reach the revolution." As to the strength of opposition sentimen: clares that the "opportunist sentiments" come from the lower cadres of the Party. Even more significant is Ercoli's reply to the charge that there is no firm majority in the

"It is maintained that there is no firm majority in the Central Committee. But, comrades, there is a majority! And even if there were no majority in our C. C., the majority is the line of the C. I.!"

These are not the words of a firm sure majority!

step forward in the direction of trade union unity in Czechoslovakia but the struggle has only begun. It will be the task of the Communist Opposition to see to it that this campaign is conducted in a revolutionary manner not thru the capitulation of the revolutionary wing of the trade union movement but thru its strengthening.

(See next page)

PARTY

"The Party Has Been Unified...."

The Seventh National Convention of the Party

to an attack upon he CP-Majority Group.

In spite of the repeated assurances regard-

ing the extermination of the "Lovestone-

ites", the convention devoted the greater

part of its time to the usual denunciations

of the CP-Majority Group. Questions of

policy and principles were carefully dodged.

Bedacht in his first speech advocated the

theory of the cyclical crisis, for which he was

sharply condemned by Browder and the CI

representative and for which he was com-

pelled later penitently to "self-criticize" him-

self in the most approved "third period"

manner. He will no doubt have to suffer

Sam Don and Stewart Smith of Canada

constituted the "lefts" of the convention.

They were duly chastised for carrying the

"apex" theory to its logical conclusion, for

The question of Trotskyish was given no

The trade union report by Dunne was

chiefly a denunciation of the "renegades,"

charging us with wanting to "build the A. F.

of L. and being against industrial unions,"

The report was marked by a total lack of

concrete achievements (strikes, organization

of the unorganized) during the past year of

a deplorable state that it did not even have

an official youth reporter, Hathaway taking

this task. The Y. C. I. has sent an Open

Letter to the American League on the sit-

uation but this letter has not yet been made

public despite the demands of the youth

The convention failed to answer the fol-

1. Why is there no gain in the member-

lowing questions, which are agitating the

minds of the Party membership at the pres-

ship of the Party, in fact an actual loss?

(Browder reported 6,000 dues paying mem-

bers-Philadelphia and Detroit only 400

What is the reason for the passivity of

Party membership, the lack of activity?

Why are members (the most experienced and

active comrades) staying away from meet-

day any major mass campaign or struggle

in spite of the most favorable conditions?

Why is there no big strike under Commun-

steadily in influence and membership?

4. Why are the "new" unions losing

5. Why was there no serious analysis

of the political and economic situation?

Lenin has frequently pointed out that the

principle of democratic centralism in a Com-

munist Party operating under legal conditions

is the "election of upper Party hodies by those

immediately below." While it is clear that it

is the duty of an Executive Committee and

of the Comintern to give proper leadership

hitrary manner, arousing widespread resent-

Sepich, Chapilk, Luoin, Briggs, Biedenkapp,

Held, Herman, Finkelberg are removed from

leadership today?

The Young Communist League is in such

for this transgression at a later date.

overestimation of the crisis."

the "new" line.

The Seventh National Convention of the Bedacht devoted more than half of his time Communist Party U.S.A. will go down in Party annals as the most lifeless convention vet held-a convention which contributed least to a correct understanding of the problems confronting the American Communist movement, while contributing most to intensify the present crisis in the Party, and further hasten the process of demoralization and disintegration now taking place. The "unity" of which Browder hoasts was the "unity" of a graveyard.

Following religiously the precedent set by the leadership of the ECCI the convention attacked both the so-called "rights" and "lefts." In a harangue lasting four hours

METAL WORKERS UNION ELECTIONS IN GERMANY

The degree to which the Communist Party of Germany has lust its influence in the trade union movement is shown in the election of delegates to the coming national convention of the German Metal Workers Union (DMV).

The German Metal Workers Union is the largest and most powerful labor union in Germany and one of the most important unions of the world. It was always in the front ranks of the German labor movement, and for years has been a stronghold of Communist influence. A few years ago one-third of the delegates to the national convention of the DMV were Communists. Even two years ago, when the sectarian trade union line was already in operation in the German Communist movement. the Party had forty delegates at the Karlsruhe convention. This year, however, for the first time in the history of the CPG, there will be no members of the Communist Party of Germany at the coming national convention of the metal workers union. This great defeat of the Party and victory of the reformists was made possible only by the tactics of split and self-isolation followed by the official Communists.

But the reformists could not succeed in excluding Communists altogether from the convention. The German Communist Opposition, which has maintained the Leninist line in trade union work and has rejected the pitra-left policies of the Party, will have ten delegates to the convention. They will be the only Communists there. Upon them falls the task of leading the fight against the reformists; upon the Communist Onno sition now falls the task of rebuilding the lest wing in the German Metal Workers

THE SAXON ELECTIONS

The tremendous victory of the fascists (National Socialists) is the outstanding result of the elections in Saxony on June 22. From 133.958 votes in the Landton elections of 1929 the fascists have risen 376, 724, with an increase of representatives to a convention, yet to make of a convention from 5 to 14. The Communist Party regis- merely a rubber stamp, with no power or initered a slight gain, from 345,530 to 355,552 tiative of its own, is a procedure contrary thus falling behind the fascists for the first to the principles of Leninism. It is the chief time since its organizations. In spite of weapon by which the present narrow, secthis increase the CP is still about 25,000 tarian clique leadership now maintains its votes behind the Reichstag election figures strenglehold on the party life. of: May 1928.

The Social-Democrats lost over 50,000 the district and national conventions, the votes (from 923,132 to 871,327) and one choice of delegates and members of the cendeputy. The various bourgeois parties all tral committee was dictated in the most aruniformly lost, some more some less.

The Communist Opposition which ran a ment among the Party membership. So lackpartial ticket lost about 6,000 votes (from ing was the national convention in initiative 22,129 to 15,827)... The causes for this and power to act that it could only elect a loss of vote which followed a splendid elec- provisional Central Committee, subject to the tion campaign is to be attributed to three approval of the Ecci leadership! An official factors; the feeling among the workers that state was presented. Pending the approval a vote cast for the Communist Opposition no other proposals were made. The names would be a vote "lost" in the parliamentary of the members of the central committee sense, the prejudice of the voters against the have not yet been made public, an unheard so-called "splinter organizations" of all sorts, of procedure in a legal Party. The followand the effects of the "new turn" of the ing previous members or alternates have been CPG which has won back a trifle of the mass dropped: Hall, moore, Engdahl, Wicks, Talsupport it has been losing consistently for lentire, Ballam, Jakira, Bimba, Hoffbauer, many months.

Meanwhile, the results are such that no Devine, Toohey: Out of the previous censtable government can be built up and the tral committee of 44, there are now 13 exprospect is for new elections in the near fur pelled and at least 18 removed. Mindel,

the Control Commission. The conven-tion gives the final blow to the destruction of the most valuable Party cadres, which began with the Address.

The destruction of Party cadres is most glaringly shown in the changes made in the various districts. In New York the district committee consists of Benjamin, Johnstone, Hewitt, Carrol, Harvey, Amter, Peters, Kovess Nessin, Potash, Fliani and Shohan with B. Siskind, Weiner, Harfield and Beal as alternates. Of the 11 members of the committee, 10 are paid functionaries of the Party or auxiliary organizations. This burocracy at its worst. Benjamin has since been removed as District Organizer and has been replaced by Rudy Baker, just returned rom the Lenin School. Those cropped from the District Committee include: Anderson, Biedenkapp, Heder, Hoiswood, Heino, Hoffbauer, Lupin, Mankin, Nastas, Scharfenberg, Sazer, Taras, Wortis, Yudich, Ziehel-exclusive of those previously ex-

The Secretariat of the C.C. today consists of Browder, Bedacht (soon going abroad) and Hathaway.

Typical of the amount of "initiative" which the convention was permitted to exercise, was the "unanimous" request that Comrade Bittelman be permitted to "return to work in the Communist Party of the U. S. A." It is obvious that this was done in response to a pre-arranged official "suggestion" of the ECCL.

Throughout the entire preconvention period, the "discussion" was either boiler plate rom Party officials, or where there was a sincere attempt to discuss Party problems articles were suppressed, the comrades were bitterly attacked, threatened with expulsion and in some cases forced to repudiate their view. (Note the article on the trade union question by Comrade Stahl, article by Comrade Frankfeld never published, and the forced recantation of his article by Comrade Taylor). The membership as a whole did not participate either for fear of the "guillotine" (Darcy) or because of lack of in-

terest and disgust. The convention will not unify the Party. On the contrary it will intensify and aggravate the fundamental causes of the present crisis, and stimulate andw the force of resistance and struggle against the present sectarian and ruinous line.

After a most mystifying silence and apparent paralysis on the India situation, the Party officials in New York finally decided to arrange a demonstration before the British Consulate for June 27. Hitherto, they had apparently been quite satisfied with claiming for themselves the India demonstration organized by the CP-Majority Group on May 1, with slandering the splendid indoor meeting arranged by the Labor Friends of India's Independence and with arranging their own indoor meetings which were uniform failures in every respect.

the Party membership under our stimulation, a demonstration before the British consulate was arranged--one month too late. The day before the Daily which this demonstration was to be held: not one single slogan even mentioning India! There were slorans about everything else under the sun (unemployment, the TUUL, etc.)-but nothing about India, in an India demonstration! Apparently the Party leaders have nothing to say about India except to curse the re-

Then came the demonstration. Several hundred workers came to demonstrate in solidarity with the Indian masses. Among them were a few members of the Cannon-Trotsky group who naturally carried their own placards and attempted to sell their paper. As an example of the unity of the American workers in support of the Indian revolution, the Party burocrats organized an attack upon the Trotskyites. This threatened to wreck the whole demonstration before it even got under way.

The attack of the Party bureerats on of workers were arrested.

The Party's India Demonstration

Finally, as a result of the pressure of Worker announced the slogans under

some of the demonstrators was only a prelude to a brutal attack of the police on the demonstrators as a whole. The workers resisted bravely and a number.

What of the Hungarian Movement?

by A Leading Comrade

The following article was written by a leading comrade in the Hungarian novement. It was accompanied by the following letter: "Enclosed find this article for Revolutionary Age. Sorry I can not come out yet but the time will come. Keep on fighting and you will receive plenty of support from the Hungarian movement. There are loyal members to you and our cause. The papers sent to the Hungarian Workers Home were received by the comrades. I will send \$10.00 very soon for financial support."

I consider it my Communist duty to meetings are being held. write to you and to the readers of the In the Hungarian Branch of the I.L.D. will not publish the real facts to the membership.

The Convention of the Sick Benefit and From the election of the lowest units, thru Benevolent Society was held in the early part of May. The Convention was ruled by the Stalinites. The Convention did not discuss why the organization has lost over 1,000 members since the "new line" has been applied to the fraternal organizations. The Hungarian Sick Benefit Society is suffering from the wrong Party Policy. The vicious Mayer-Abelovszky-Andrew Kertesz leadership has led the organization to bankruptcy. There is very little hope of recovery under such a line and leadership.

> The Anti Horthy League, which organization two years ago was able to organize over 100,000 Hungarians affiliated thru their organizations to the Anti-Horthy League, at present only exists on paper. No mass character, no mass conholding only drinking parties in the various tayerns where their "Executive" Louis Toth. Now the Uj Elore is suffer-

Revolutionary Age a few lines about the the situation is much worse. Comrades deplorable situation existing in the Hun- who have been honestly working for the garian movement under the Fosterite movement for many years are treated new line. I am compelled to do so be- as renegades and accused as uch. Comcause the Daily Worker or the Uj Elore rades Zitrin, Bekessy, Lorinez, Elizaboth Kovacs, Rezler are threatened with expulsion if they dare to raise a word against the Party leadership and to try to correct the wrong policy applied to the I.L.D. These comrades working honestly for the movement for years are being persecuted by the Stalinites. The W.I.R. is the same. Lautner, the former leader, and Mrs. Hermann, were the leaders but their work was not satisfactory and therefore were removed. The National Secretary of the W.I.R. is Andrew Kertesz who has the respect of nobody, everybody laughs at him when he delivers a "revolutionary" speechhe is a selfish job hunter, a good-fornothing.

The situation in the Uj Elore is rotten. The former manager, Hanzlik, who was brought in by the National Office of the Party has no knowledge of the work and the Party has lost over \$4000 under his managership. After two months they trol-Mayer, Gabor, Kertesz, the leaders, recognized their mistakes and replaced him again with the former manager,

About Myerscough's Statement

ing again from a very serious financial

situation, depending sometimes on the

question of a few dollars to come out on

time. The office help are such as one

who joined the Party after being placed

on the Party payroll, and the other who

dropped out of the Party in order to be

able to get above the Party wage scale.

Mayer is now the National Secretary

of the Hungarian Buro. His for-

mer lieutenant, Pusztay, the Party

job hunter, was out as a miners' organ-

izer getting his \$35.00 a week without

accomplishing anything during his entire

The Buro organized a National Train-

ing School. The sessions are going now.

It has such teachers who have absolutely

no knowledge about Marxist or Leninist

theory and the majority of students

composing it are non-proletarian ele-

The Hungarian Fosterites, after the

disruptive Comintern Address, became

very busy to get the little leadership in

the Hungarian movement, especially in

the Buro. That they failed is not their

fault but because the loval comrades

were on the watch not to let these long

distrusted elements to become leaders of

the Hungarian movement. For months

they have been continuing the fight

against them almost every month before

the Central Control Commission and the

camouflage decision was handed to them

recently to Kiss, Brody, Toplanszcky and

by mistake the fourth left out, Szepessy.

They received instructions from Arthur

Smith in Moscow who, under the Stalin

regime, has become an American leader,

how to get into the leadership and to

expel the honest elements from the Party.

This Smith, who was once expelled from

the Party for very serious reasons, is

now in very near contact with a former

Czarist in Moscow. Their former leader

was Mayer, who keeping his job has re-

Mayer was once manager of the Hun-

garian Workers Home. After the organ-

izational changes he was placed as Or-

ganizational Secretary of the Sick and

Death Benefit Society, A few weeks

later the Control Commission of the

Home found some \$380 difference in the

treasury. This was officially reported

in the Hungarian Buro and Mayer im-

mediately promised to refund the money.

No action was taken against him and in-

stead he was made National Secretary of

The following changes were made by

Mayer. Lustig was removed as editor of

Elore on the grounds of "complete in-

capability." Comrade Bebrits, who had

opposed the wrecking line of Mayer, was

sent to Canada. Comrade Peter Kovaca

The Party has no control of Hangari

mass organizations whatever except the

Hungarian Sick Benefit Society which is

always overtaxed with Party taxes. No

functioning fractions exist in the frater-

nal organizations. The Hungarian Elore

Dramatic Club, the income of which was

always \$4,000-\$5,000 a year, is now fac-

Gabor and Rosenczweig, the czars of the

Hungarian Workers Home. Hundreds

of dollars are always missing and there

is no control or functioning Executive in

this organization. Steve Balogh, who

sent in his resignation to the Party on

account of not being able to carry out

I am sorry, comrades, that I cannot

my expulsion from the ranks of the Par-

on against the burggrats. I am sending

paper, Revolutionary Age. I will send

happening in the Hungarian movement

under the vicious regime of Mayer, Ker-

tesz. Abelovszky, Rosenczyeig, Antonia

WIPING OUT COMMUNIST

NUCLEUS

present Party line, the loyalites in the

American Knitgoods Co. recently issued

their first and last shop bulletin. So

little preparation and organization has

been made for the issuance of this bul-

letin, whose main slogan was "The Work-

ers of India Revolt," that immediately

upon its appearance every Party mem-

Carrying out the insane tactics of the

Wechsler and the rest of the Stalinites.

the Address and the new Stalin line, was

"expelled" and abused everywhere.

nounced them openly.

the Hungarian Buro.

was sent to Chicago.

ments just as their leaders are.

tour of Southern Illinois.

In the Daily Worker of July 10 there is a statement of Mycrscough in which he tries to repudiate what he calls "Lovestoneism" What are the facts? The fact is that Myerscough repudiates no one but himself and shows himself to be unprincipled and unworthy of Communist confidence.

After Myerscough returned from Russia and signed the appeal against the Address, he submitted to Party burocrats and was sent to the anthracite as mining organizer of the N. M. U. There he joined our group and worked with us. There were good prospeets ahead of us for building the N. M. U. When he foined us did we make him a "renegade", did we get him to desert his post in the anthracite as a N. M. U. organizer? The contrary is the case. When Myerscough decided to go to New York because of lack of finances in the N. M. U., Contrade Visitaric and other leading comrades here in the anthracite made a proposition to him: that he should not go to New York but stay in the anthracite and go to work in a mine. But Comrade Myerscough's skin was too thin on his back to go into a mine so in spite of his agreement with our group he left for New York.

At the Executive Board meeting of the N. M. U., held after Myerscoogh left the anthracite, charges were brought up against Myerscough. Comrade Vrataric declared that Myerscough should be criticized for leaving the anthracite but he fought against the charges which were based on finances and correctly so.

The present statement of Myerscough in the Daily Worker will not discourage any one in our group or any sympathizer of our group nor will it encourage any member of the Party. It will simply discourage My erscough himself and wherever he goes he will be looked upon as an unprincipled

PETER GALLIA.

WHAT ABOUT THE CHI-NESE SOVIET CONGRESS?

For months we have been hearing about the approaching Soviet Congress in China. The Daily Worker was full maps and charts, of articles and stories, of material and information about the coming Chinese Soviet Congress. Then suddenly-dead silence! Not a word in the Party press! Has a Chinese Soviet Congress been held already? Is it ever going to be held? What has happened to it? At the recent XVI Congress of the SPSU Stalin remarked with an incredible-assumption of nai-

"The toiling masses of China have answered the scandalous provocations of the imperiolists with the organization of Red Armst Soviets. They say that a Soviet government is already established. I think that if this is true it would not be anything astonishing. It is unquestionable that only Soviets can save China ing bankruptcy under the regime of from collapse and complete ruin." So-Stalin himself does not know?

"They say", ... "if it is true"...

We would like to know-are there or are there not Soviets in China? Has there or has there not been held a Soviet Congress? The Party members and the American workers deserve to know!

A MOUNTAIN LABORED ...

The National Unemployment Confercome out yet openly but it would mean once which was heralded with all the pomp and ceremony of a circus, has finalty. And I do not consider it the time to ly taken place. What were the results? strike but to organize! This is our weap- Again we had a purely Party affair in the hands of Dunne, Engdahl, Kjar and to you a few names to send to them our Hathaway. Very few non-Party forces were drawn into the conference. In not articles from now on of what is really a single important A.F.L. union was the issue of unemployment successfully rais ed in connection with the conference. About 1500, mostly Party members were

> present at the one day conference on July 4 in Ashland Auditorium in Chicago, the audience merging indiscriminately with the so-called "delegates." The convention decided to get ready for another conference in the fall.

jority Group was fired.

The issues raised in the bulletin were so foreign to the workers in the shop that in spite of the threat of a strike, which the lovalites made at first, it was impossible to mobilize a single worker from the shop in support of the disber and every member of the CP-Ma- charged comrades.

Letters from Workers

We have received your appeal in support the REVOLUTIONARY AGE as we are sympathicers of the revolutionary movement' quite awhile, always standing in support of the working class and especially of the revolutionary movement.

In the matter of the inner fight of the Communist Party we remain supporters of those whom we have in the past known as the most sincere lighters in the cause of the working class, the Communist Party (Majori-Group). We had some visitors from the Polish Buro whose mission was to convince as that the CP-Majority Group were renegades to the Communist Party and to the working class. We demanded some facts. We demanded that the representative of the Polish Buro should face Comrade Vratarie and make his arguments. First he hesitated but finally he agreed to do so. After about five hours discussion we were convinced that the CP-Majority Group are not renegades and that the CP-Majority Group has a better polkey on the present situation of the class struggle. Therefore we Polish comrades got together on May 31 and arranged a support in support of the REVOLUTIONARY

AGE. Sympathizers and members of the CP-Majority Group got together to do their best for the support and defence of the REVOLUTIONARY AGE.

A leading comrade of the CP-Majority Group made a speech and the tasks of the working class. The response to the appeal for the R. A. was very good and \$50 was collected. We will do much more in the

> MRS. ANTOCHAL S. GDULINSKI

June 25, 1930.

Dear Comrades:

Glad to get last Revolutionary Age and don't wonder at government action seeking to bar you from the mails. They can't stand your exposures of the coming war. Altho l differ widely in many respects with the views of the Revolutionary Age there is only one question at issue now: a capitalist attack on a working class paper . . . I express my solidarity with you in your fight to save and improve the Revolutionary Age.

> Your comrade, W. P. SUKUT

Is This a Left Winger?

About the Record of Brother Lapow in Local 4. A.C.W. of A.

I am a long standing member of Cutters Local No. 4 of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and have always been very active in the progressive group of that local. I wish to let you know how the leader of the progressive group in that local, Brother Lapow, who is a member of the Communist Party carries on his work in that local.

Many of the good progressives have been discriminated against by the reactionary officials of the local with the result that they are almost steadily unemployed but not so as far as Brother Lapow is concerned. He has been working steadily for about three or four years. Recently Brother: Lapow was brought up on charges before the Executive Board of the local for slandering the local. Brother Lanow denied the charges and had Phil Orlovsky, one of the most corrupt reactionary burocrats, the manager of Local No. 4, appear before the Executive Board demanding that the Executive Board drop the charges in view of the fact that Lapow had denied that he ever made the attack upon the local that he was charged with mak-

All the time that Brother Lapow has been in the local he has made it a point never to be in good standing consequently in order that he should not be eligible to run for office in the local and to take up i fight against the reactionary machine. Nevertheless, Brother Lapow insists on being the leader of the progressive group and claims as a Communist he is the most outspoken revolutionary in the local.

It is also interesting to note that Brother Lapow never took up before the local the failure of the officialdom to enforce the rule that only union men belonging to Local No. 4 shall work in the cutting rooms. In the shop where he was working this rule was broken in spite of the fact that the progressive group in its platform had made as one of its main demands the enofrcement of this rule.

On the 24th of June our local union held a mass meeting in Beethoven Hall which was attended by over 1,000 members. At this meeting the reactionary officialdom put thru an assessment of 10%. The left wing was opposed to this assessment. Brother Lapow did not speak at this membership meeting and did not even demand a vote on the assessment so that the workers could register their opposition to the assessment.

Recently a speaker for the New Leader appeared before Local No. 4 praising the New Leader and the Jewish Daily Forword as the only labor papers in the country. Lapow was present at that meeting and Anapol, another Party member, was present at the meeting, and tho they had an opportunity to speak against the New Leader and the Forward they

did not avail themselves of that opportunity. Lapow, after the meeting, giving the excuse that he had just been to the dentist and had no teeth and could not speak!

There are a number of members of the Communist Party in Local No. 4 together with Brother Lapow. They are Anapol, Blum, and Turic. These Party members are such "revolutionaries" that their only activity in Local No. 4 consists in keeping their mouth shut.

In reference to Anapol. This socalled Communist who is today a member of the Party made an arrangement with the manager of Local No. 4 whereby he was removed from his job during a reorganization of his shop and he agreed to the reorganization and remova! on the basis that he get \$300. Weisman, who was in charge of the Amalgamated for the TUUL for the time OK'd the taking of the \$300, which the manager Orlovsky was very glad to turn over to Anapol. There are rumors in the market that the manager received \$500 from the boss for this purpose and turned over to Anapol \$300. This same Anapol was once expelled from the progressive group because when working he took money from the unemployment fund of the

A number of progressive workers are today out of jobs because they fough: the Orlovsky-Beckerman machine in the local. I refer particularly to Brother John Petroni. He was taken off his job and is virtually blacklisted by the union. At no time did Brother Lapow as a leader of the progressive forces make a fight in the local union against this blacklisting of Brother Petroni.

At the meeting of Local No. 4 at which the delegates of the local to the Toronto convention reported the rank and file made a proposal that a genuine organization drive be started. Brother Lapow asked for the floor during the discussion which followed. He obtained the floor early during the discussion and-instead of discussing, complained that he got the floor too soon. He did this in order to avoid committing himself on the important proposal on the floor as well as on the report of the convention dele-

There is every opportunity to build a very strong and powerful progressive movement in Local No. 4. The ran!: and file workers are very much dissatisfied with the intolerable conditions in the shops and with the regime of the reactionaries in the local. These members would be ready to join a real fighting progressive group that would give battle to the corrupt reactionary Beckerman-Orlovsky-Hillman group in the Amalga-

-A Member of Local No. 4.

French Tool on Rumanian Throne

Opens Wav to French Capital and Attack on USSR

After an absence of five years Prince Carol has returned to Roumania to become King Carol II.

Ripping off the veil of personal intrigue in this thoroly degenerate royal family, we can see the class forces at work in this latest development of Balkan politics. The hand of French imperialism striving for unidisputed leadership in the Bulkans is behind the scenes. The notoriously reactionary Liberal Party (under the leadership of the rich capitalist Bratianu), which was at the helm until recently, was hostile to the investment of foreign capital. The growing opposition to the cruel persecutions and repressions of the Bratianu regime soon brought big support to the so-called Peasants Party (the party of the big farmers) headed by Maniu, which generally speaking favors the entry of foreign capital. Carol's policies have always been friendly to foreign capital and against the Bratianu regime. The strengthening of the royal power could find its best base on the rich farmers at home and upon French imperialism.

The French imperialists saw the situation very clearly and threw in their forces behind Carol. One of the first acts of King Carol was to tell the French correspondents "of his intention to devote himself, thru the new government . . . to the economic development of the country with the aid of foreign capital." The timber, oil and agriculture of France are now at the disposal of French capital.

Carol II is already on the job reorganizing the government and strengthening the army. He has already made a number of speeches emphasizing "the need of a strong army." Carol will go a long way towards strengthening Roumanian Fascism. Especially improved and close relations are now looked for between Hungary and Roumania. A still more war-like policy against the Soviet Union can now be expected from the Roumanian imperialists who are today primarily in the sphere of French, imperialist influence.

And Wall Street has already given its blessing to the new Fascist regime. A prominent finance organ hastened to say: "If the Roumanian people are satisfied with the return of Carol as their King, there is no reason why the rest of the world should not acquiesce in their decision and wish the new sovereign a happy reign."

UNEMPLOYMENT AND VULGAR "MARXISM"

(Continued from page 12)

a "new drive for foreign markets" to relieve unemployment would "simply increase the forces which have produced the crisis." And on the heels of this Browder makes the very same recommendation for the very same reason. He might have said: "Trade with the Soviet Union is needed by the Soviet Union itself in order to build up its economy. And that building up the Soviet Union means striking a blow at capitalism and strengthening the workers' cause thruout the world." But no, he does not say this, he says that the reason for demanding recognition is that increased trade will alleviate unemployment.

Such a position supposes, furthermore, that unemployment can be received within the confines of the capitaist system. Again Browder falls into the reformist position of attacking the partial manifestation, not capitalism itself. And again in this passage, we must point out, that not a word is said about the attacks against the Soviet Union, not a word for the defense of the Soviet Union against imperialist war. But no wonder, since Browder considers the "normal" relationship to be that of recognition, with Socialist and capitalist countries existing peacefully side by side. He seems to see not at all the bitter, irreconcilable conflict which ultimately must tear the world in two.

In conclusion we can only say that this pamphlet is written by one of the fore-

Finnish Fascist Danger Grows

In Finland, as in most other countries of Europe, fascists reaction is moving forward at a rapid rate. On July 8, at 4 a. m. a fascist march upon Helsingfors, the capital of Finland began. The workers quarters are deserted. The government has closed the workers clubs and ordered the arrest of Communist deputies.

The first object of attack of fascist reaction is the Communists. Already attacks have been made upon the Communist deputies; several have been kidnapped and all are in danger of their lives.

The Fascist menace in Finland has been growing very acute in the last few weeks. There exists a very close relation between the fascist organizations in Sweden and the Finnish fascists. The number of fascist demonstrations have been increasing greatly and at the same time the fascist outrages and terror is growing more universal. Svinhufhud, the notorious fascist white guardist, has returned to Finland and is in close touch with prime minister Kallio. The formation of a "strong" fascist government is expected very shortly.

BLACKMAIL AS A MEANS OF ENLIGHT ENMENT

One of the first to come out in open resistance against the present Party line was Comrade Razimovich, particularly against its application in the Suitcase & Bagmakers Union, where the Party is trying to split the existing organization and establish a 'new" paper, industrial union. Thus far the members of the CP-Majority Group have effectively-prevented the Party from taking any decisive steps in this direction and have succeeded in arousing considerable resistance to the policy within the Party fraction. The Party burgerats have now decided to resort to another method-long the resort of the most corrupt officials in the labor movement the method of frame-up and blackmail,

Some days ago, Razimovich approached by a member of the Freiheit staff. He was told that the Freiheit was in possession of an article presented by B. Miller, charging that Razimovich was a spy and an agent of the right wing, and that this article would be published shortly, unless Comrade Razimovich submitted a satement of capitulation to the Party. Of course he was told to go plumb to hell.

The loyalites then tried to frame up Arenoff, the chairman of the White shop ,inducing a worker to charge that Arenoff was responsible for his discharge. This charge was openly repudiated by the workers, who supported Arenoff. Incidentally the hand of a loyalite, responsible for the entire frame up, was exposed before the workers.

Such methods can only destroy what little influence the Party still has among militant and progressive workers.

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most "leaders" of the C.P.U.S.A., and that it has evoked no criticism either from other leaders of the Party nor from circles higher up. We can only appeal to the Party membership to investigate further into the situation in the Party and the Comintern which permits this swamp of opportunism to exist unchallenged, and this ignorance to pass for leadership.

The Big Fight Is On! Help Us Win!

You have not received the July 15 issue of REVOLUTIONARY AGE. Why? Because the Post Office Department has carried out its threat and has refused to mail this issue of our paper. On July 16, 1930 we were informed by John J. Kiely, Postmaster of New York:

"Referring to your letter of July 3, 1930, which was sent to Solicitor of the Post Office Department with a copy of the July 15, 1930 issue of 'REVOLUTIONARY AGE', I have to inform you in accordance with advice from the Solicitor that the July 15, 1930 issue, Volume 1, Number 17, of REVOLUTIONARY AGE is unmailable under Sections 470 and 472 of the Postal Laws and Regulations

The Paper Is Banned!

The fight is on! If the blow against the REVOLUTIONARY AGE is not challenged every labor paper in the country will be in danger! We must not allow this to happen! We must fight and fight hard-and fight now. For fighting we need ammunition and ammunition in this fight is MONEY! For this we have established our WAR CHEST, the REVOLUTIONARY AGE FIGHTING FUND.

The response to the FIGHTING FUND has slowed down! What is the mat-Speed up! We must have money, immediately.! RUSH! RUSH! RUSH!

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IRISH-AMERICANS HOLD INDIA MEETING

As part of their campaign to familiarize the Irish American workers of the city of New York, with the details of the atrocities and despotism which have been instituted against the Indian people by the British Imperialist Government headed by Ramsay MacDonald, the Irish American Friends of Indian Independence have arranged a mass meeting to be held in Columbus Circle, 59th Street and Broadway, on Saturday evening, July 26 at 8.30 P. M. sharp. Among the speakers will be: S. N. Ghose, chairman of the Indian National Congress of America, Shane Conway, William J. White, A. Rodgers and Peadar Onunain, secretary of the Irish American Friends, who will act as chairman. This meeting is to be the first of a series of meetings organized for the purpose of mobilizing the Irish American workers behind the struggle of the Indian masses for freedom from the iron heel of British rule.

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