Workers

A PAPER DEFENDING THE INTERESTS OF WORKERS AND FARMERS

Vol. 5, No. 13.

NEW YORK, N. Y., SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1936.

5 Cents a Copy

'NOT A SINGLE COMPROMISE' IS HITLER'S REPLY TO LEAGUE; FRENCH DEMAND ACTION



THEY ARE ON THE MARCH AGAIN



LEFT: German troops in full war equipment entering Cologne, large st city in the Rhineland. RIGHT: French troops leaving Metz, bound for the impregnable "Maginot Line" of subterranean fortresses parall ling the German border.

SEAMEN FIGHT **DOUBLE CROSS**

After Taking Perkins Promise Seamen Find Themselves Laid Off

Spontaneously rallying around 60 of their number who had been laid off, fined and blacklisted for their part in a strike at San Pedro, California, the seamen of the S.S. California and the S.S. Ameriican Trader took up mass pocketing before Piers 62 and 63 where the two ships are docked. The International Merchant Marine is the company involved.

The sympathetic action developed because of the decision of the United States Shipping Commissioner John J. Daly upholding the I.M.M. in its retaliatory treatment of Joseph Curran, leader of the San Pedro strikers, and his follow-

The present strike is a continuation of the San Pedro affair where 374 seamen of the California refused to take her out of port bound for New York, unless their pay was jacked up to the Atlantic level. They agreed to bring the ship back after a promise by Secretary of Labor Perkins of fair treatment and arbitration of their demands.

On learning of the ruling of Commissioner Daly, Curran de-clared "the union officials have sold us out" and ordered the men out again. Gus Brown, vice president of the International Seamens Union, declared the strike to be unauthorized and "illegal".

Roosevelt Intervenes To Aid Rail Companies

Labor and Companies Deadlocked Over Eastman's Economy Plan; F. D. Warns Against Effects Of Legislative Action On The Railroad Companies.

President Roosevelt this week to reasonable plan of protection. If resume negotiations deadlocked they do not agree, and legislation since Coordinator of Transporta- is sought as the only solution, I tion Joseph Eastman submitted his fear harm to the railroad indusplan for revamping the railroad try . . . " system and thereby proposing to lay off thousands of men. At the same time Senator Wheeler and effects terminals in eleven cities, Representative Crosser sponsored by the clamor of the railroad coma bill to protect employees who might be dismissed or relocated as a result of this shakeup. The bill, they said, would be pressed if the two parties could not agree upon a voluntary understanding.

Before the conference with Roosevelt, J. A. Phillips, vice chairman of the Railway Labor Executives' Association was frankly pessimistic. In the course of his negotiations he had declared time and again that altho the Eastman Plan might mean annual saving of \$18,000,000 for the compan ies, labor was bound to lose.

Eager to save Eastman and protect the railroad interests President Roosevelt dispatched identical letters to both parties in which he says in part:

"In the long run, the employees will surely gain from maximum efficiency and economy in railroad adjustment board of rail employ ployment for those displaced".

WASHINGTON. — Representa- poperation . . . Given sufficient time, tive of labor and the Association the management and the men of American Railroads promised ought to be able to agree upon a

Eastman was prompted to evolve his railroad unification plan, which panies. The Association of American Railroads whined that their members lost almost \$17,000,000 in 1934 and \$15,000,000 in 1935. The trouble, declared the Association, sprang from the inflexible fixed charges on a funded debt that the railroads have had to meet since the depression began.

The Railway Labor Executives' Association takes these figures with a grain of salt, inasmuch as utilities have the habit of padding their capitalization figures. Also Standard Statistics contradicts the statement of the railroads, claiming that 1935 shows an \$8,00,000 profit and not a \$15,000,000 defi-

According to the terms of the legislation sought by railroad labor, the Interstate Commerce

YOUTH ACT GETS

Senate Hearings Reveal **Desperate** Conditions Of Youth Nationally

WASHINGTON.-With the argument that young men and women are being used as a bludgeon to defeat the trade union movement, Francis J. Gorman, vice president of the United Textile Workers, voiced his support of the American Youth Act during the hearings before the Senate Labor Committee.

"They (young workers) are hired at non-union wages" Gorman declared. "They are sent out to displace older workers, they are put into the National Guard and taught to fire on picket lines, and they are taken out of colleges and used as strike-breakers.'

The bill, sponsored by Amlie and Benson as against the proposals of the National Youth Administration, would give to those between the ages of 16 and 25, vocational training and employment on public projects at wages not less than \$15 a week. High school students would be guaranteed a minimum of \$15 a month and college students \$25 a month.

Representative Amlie and Senator Benson propose to finance

ees, employers, and the usual "disinterested" party, to conduct hearings on consolidation applications. If any plan involved a reduction of employees, the railroad would Commission would create a special have to provide "comparable em-

Britain Continues Role of Pacifier

On March 7th Hitler's troops reoccupied the Rhineland and thus came dangerously close to reenacting the political situation that developed on the eve of the world war in 1914. On Thursday March 19, the Council of the League of Nations met in London and after listening to the oft-repeated charge that the Franco-Soviet Pact constituted a breach of the Locarno Pact, voted 11 to 0 that Germany had destroyed the Locarno Pact with the remilitarization of the

Conditions To Germany

The Locarno powers formulated their position in the form of five proposals: (1) France's alleged violation of Locarno, it was proposed that Germany place before the Permanent Court for International Justice. (2) No more troops or supplies to the Rhineland. No building of fortifications. (3) British and Italian troops are to be stationed in the zone from the German frontier to a line twenty kilometers east of the Rhine. (4) International conference to be held later to take up international peace, disarmament and improvement of economic relations. (5) During this emergency Britain, France, Belgium and Italy set up a virtual military alliance. In case Germany balks at foreign troops in the Rhineland the military alliance is to become

"Dictat of Versailles"

In Germany these proposals were met with bitter resentment. The Nazi press insists it sounds too much like the "Jargon of Versailles" which is so distasteful to Germany. However, Germany has still not given up hope of maneuvering between Britain and France. It is well known to Germany that Great Britain vacillated constantly and changed its position from day to day. The German Ambassador, Dr. Leopold von Hoesch expressed this in an interview with the German correspondents in London, when he declared with amazing frankness: "The situation is

(Continued on Page 8)

their plan by levying higher taxes on inheritances, gifts, and individual and corporate incomes over \$5,000 a year.

Charles A. Beard, historian, appeared before the committee and gave dismaying figures on "unoccupied youth" Of the 20,000,-000 people between sixteen and twenty-five, he stated, 500,000 are without employment and are taking part-time school work; 300,000 are out of school, unemployed, and not seeking work; 4,700,000 are in schools and colleges, but are on their way to swell the army of job seekers.

Minnie Lurye, representing Dressmakers' Union Local 22 of New York, reported that conditions even in unionized industries are being threatened and called for the adoption of the bill.

Unions Issue Call for May First Conference

Nine outstanding trade unionists and labor leaders have issued an appeal to all labor organizations of New York to send representatives to a United May Day Conference to be held on Friday evening, April 3, 8 00 p m, at the Delano Hotel, 108 West 43rd Street, New York City "Regardless of differences of race, color or political opinion," urges the call in its appeal to all labor, let us "join hands in a common front, in a common cause against the common enemy . . in a united working class demonstration against

the forces of reaction" on May

visional May Day Committee were folio Workers Union; I. Lederman, the WPA." manager. International Pocketbook Workers Union; Sam Freeman, secretary, District Council 18, Brotherhood of Painters, David Lasser, president, Workers Alliance of Greater New York; Conrad Union of N. A. Local 665 and Herman Gund. Sec'y-Treas, Bakery and Confectionery Workers Union, Local 50.

United May Day demonstration, Let MAY DAY 1936 reflect the

utilize the economic distress to smash unionism and to force wage Signers of the call for the Pro- cuts, longer hours, child labor, the open shop and the company union Charles S Zimmerman, manager, upon the workers. Unemployment Dressmakers Union, Local 22, I L. still stands at over twelve millions GW.U.; Louis Nelson, manager, and hundreds of thousands of job-Joint Council of Knitgoods Work-ers Union; A Philip Randolph, president, Brotherhood of Sleenpresident, Brotherhood of Sleep now confronted with the prospect Secretary, the conference got uning Car Porters; Murray Baron, of utter starvation as a result of der way with a report by Louis manager, Suitcase, Bag and Port-the sweeping cuts threatened by Nelson, manager of the Knitgoods folio Workers Union; I. Lederman, the WPA."

"Against this system of war, ruthless exploitation and oppresvoice of protest.

ENLIGHTENED AMERICA

Down in Alabama, State Sen-

"Let us in New York celebrate the Brooklyn Chamber of Com-MAY DAY 1936 in a fashion merce has been one of the worst Kaye, Sec'y-Treas, Meat Cutters worthy of the day and its great offenders in the field of company traditions. Let all labor organiza-tions, without regard to the differences that may still divide us, authorities. He charged that the unite in a mighty demonstration in police department and the District While Nazi Germany, fascist behalf of our common interests. Attorney's office are working as Italy and militarist Japan are the common interests of the labor one with the Chamber of Comready to plunge the world in an- ing masses. Let us join in a merce. Nelson pointed to the arother world-wide imperialist con- mighty, united demonstration rest of the head of the organizaflagration, declares the call for against the menace of fascism. tion department of his union-Wilthe American workers are "facing new spirit of unity and militancy rant and without even an excuse attack by the combined forces of that is beginning to permeate the the employing class who hope to American labor movement."

HOW ABOUT CHANGING THE RECORD?

By JAY LOVESTONE

Muskegon, Michigan After spending many hours with automobile workers and drawing fresh inspiration and new energy from them, I stopped to draw a most concerned breath It was over nothing else but our Five-Thousand Dollar Drive I began to ask myself what's wrong with eteering and gangsterism" by the me? Why hasn't there been a very much better response to my messages in behalf of the most courageous, untiring, proletarian fighters abroad and at home?

Said I to myself "Say, there, may be you have been playing the same record too long! Lay off the doing its level best to help you ing for an investigation of the heartstrings for a while Change keep up with the times and to Brooklyn unions and singling out your record You know one gets change them for the better. tired of listening even to the best (3) Our organization, our move of a Caruso or Lilly Pons And ment, which is making unceasing you are neither Just give the cfforts to lend inspiration, encour- frame up and an insult to the Workers Age readers a rest Stop agement, devotion and guidance to trade union movement. Why don't being at 'em with such persistency Sign off for a while

Perhaps these are not such crazy an increasingly sympathetic echo ideas after all, very likely this isn't such a bad suggestion, all are you going to TELL us? Don't gangsterism in the unions is the said and done Well, (strictly un- be afraid to veer away from stony cause for the moving factories der four eyes and among as few silence and chaste mactivity And ears), I am just aching to quit please don't begin explaining why "the trade unions band together in asking you to help, to donate, to you have been afraid, to date, to do one group to aid each other durgive, to contribute, to assist, to this or that for the Five Thousand ing strikes, unless the assistance pitch in, to make good, to keep your Dollar Drive You and we know of all unions is secured for the promise, to do your bit, to stand that fears are bound to create their organization of the unorganized, by your class, to do your duty, etc , own justification Skip it. etc., etc But here's what you, I Do please stop being afraid to he, she, we, they, all of us are up give Do please stop substitutagainst—whether we realize it or ing justifications for donations not Here's what we face Here our pleas are no mere heart-are some pressing tasks crying for thoughts. We are not peddling fulfillment, yelling for the means teal drops, nor are we seeking any with which to put them over I am from you It's stern reality that ready to pledge to stop telling you we are all facing What are you a thing about them -if you promise going to say about it? What are and promptly execute your prom- you going to do about it? use to begin to tell us and show us Let's hear from you Let's se how to meet these demands, if you more of you and from you right actually begin to meet them your- straight away.

In short, I'LL CHANGE MY RECORD asking for funds, croaking for help, IF YOU'LL CHANGE (1) The revolutionary German, former introduced a bill lopping Austrian, and Spanish workers hungry for bread and thirsting for school curriculum, and the latter than the second spanish workers are school curriculum, and the latter than the second spanish workers are second spanish workers. revenge against their capitalist ex-ploiters and Fascist oppressors of fund priority.

BKLYN UNIONS START DRIVE ON **OPEN SHOPPERS**

On Saturday March 21, the trade unions of Brooklyn gathered in conference in the headquarters of the Joint Council of the Knitgoods Workers and set on foot a move ment for union organization t smash the open shop drive of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce aided by the police and the District Attorney's Office

The conference was opened by Sam Freeman, secretary of the Brooklyn District Council of the Brotherhood of Painters. After

In a masterly address Nelson

presented the alarming situation sion, labor must raise a powerful in which the trade unions find themselves. He pointed out that liam Schaeffer-without a war At least 200 police surrounded the building, armed with machine guns for no other purpose but intimidation.

Nelson also called attention t the bitterly fought strikes his own union has waged, as also the Paint ers and the Department Store Workers at Mays In all cases the

Under the excuse that factorie are moving away because of "rack labor unions of Brooklyn, Nelson further stated, the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce has introduced a bill, thru the Democratic Party (2) The Workers Age which is politician James J Crawford, callthe Knitgoods, Dressmakers and Painters for special attack This, Nelson charged, was a deliberate Imerican labor in whose ranks our they investigate, he asked, the atclass-conscious accents are finding tractive offers from southern towns in which labor is offered for Now what do YOU say? What as low as 65c a day. This, not

> "Unless," Nelson concluded unless the assistance of the unemployed workers is won, unless these things are done the Chamber

AKRON, O .- Just as the "Law and Order League," organized by the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company to smash the picket line was about to wheel into action and the union forces were digging in help for at least the following:

(1) The revolutionary German,

Austran and Grant Resolved a bill longing the plant with the

The strike, which began as protest over the layoff of sixtythree men in the tire building de-

GHASTLY!

London-"SIT DOWN, MAN; YOUR EFFORT IS GHAST-

This was thrown at former Prime Minister Ramsay Mac-Donald by a Scottish Laborite when the former, attempting to defend the Baldwin Ministry from a motion of censure, declared that the government intended to rehabilitate depressed areas by establishing arms manufacturing plants.

of Commerce will crush us one by

The conference then heard a re port on resolutions and approved injunctions; attacking the open that these resolutions were to be sent out to all the unions in Brook-

Gua qua with the sentiment of the workers the outline which they Brooklyn unions the conference must follow in order to build their elected a committee of seven to own crganization confer with him. Among the members of this committee are Free- his contention that while no time man of the Painters, Nelson and remained to place a Labor Party Spindell of the Knitgoods work- in the field in 1936, the support of ers, Blanchard of the Women's Tom Mooney for President on a Trade Union League and Michael- united labor ticket could and should son of the May's strike staff.

election of a permanent committee word in all labor circles, would to commue the work outlined by serve as a unifying force for the

UNITED LABOR TICKET IN '36 **GETS BACKING**

LANSING Mich -Independent political action for labor in the form of a mass labor party based primarily on the trade unions was the keynote of a talk delivered by Jay Lovestone before a crowd composed chiefly of members of local unions affiliated with the United Automobile Workers of America On the economic field, Lovestone

advocated the immediate formation of powerful industrial unions in resolutions condemning the use of the mass production industries as the only means through which workers in these industries could hope to cope with the gigantic coiporations of the bosses By pointing out that the recent revivificastrike-breaking; protesting the tion of the AFL was due to the outrageous police brutalities and nflux of hitherto unorganized calling for the organization of the workers in these very mass prounorganized. It was understood duction industries, and by exemplifying the garment workers' and the mine workers' achievements as due to this type of organization, the speaker drove home to the auto

Enthusiastic applause greeted be undertaken. Such a move, based The conference closed with the around a man whose name is a byentire labor movement, he said

LABOR DISCUSSES LAGUARDIA

The March 15 issue of "Justice", official organ of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union indicates that the ILGWU was by no means unanimous in its attitude toward Mayor LaGuardia's right to picket has been taken role in the recent dispute with the employers in the dress industry "Justice" presents us with three documents The resolution of

the Joint Council of the Metropolitan District ILGWU which extends "appreciation and thanks to Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia for the part he has played in bringing about the conclusion of a new collective agreement in the industry";

by Antonini, which not only re- ILGWU, hereby registers its propeats more or less the same words test against the "Resolution of as above but also "reaffirm(s) the Thanks to Mayor LaGuardia". high regard and esteem in which adopted by the joint council of the dressmakers hold him . . ." and the resolution of the Executive Board of Local 22 which speaks for itself. (The Local 22 delegates lution constitutes an attempt to

voted against the first resolution quoted above)

The Local 22 Resolution In the name of the membership of our local the executive board

partment, came to an end when 3000 members of the United Rubber Workers of America voted almost unanimously to accept a sev-

The settlement calls for the return to work of all employees who were registered as engaged on of thanks is especially mappro-February 12. However, the union priate because, two days before did not win its demand for the Mayor LaGuardia addressed our restoration of all wage reductions ratification meeting, he arbitrarestoration of all wage reductions since January 1. The company union which the United Rubber Workers of America sought to eliminate remains standing. The management agrees to meet with its employees individually or through duly chosen representathrough duly chosen representa-

of wage decreases and lengthening vigorously opposed and voted of hours, were realized by the

Did you do your share for \$5,000 fund?

the resolution of Local 89 signed of Dressmakers' Union, Local 22, the Metropolitan District on March 6. 1936 We feel very strongly that the adoption of such a resofoist on us a conception and an attitude directly contrary to the est traditions of the Dressmakers'

What helped in "bringing the dress manufacturers to the realizajust and fair" was not Mayor La-Guardia's eloquent arguments but the invincible argument of the organized power and solidarity of the dressmakers, convincingly en point plan offered by the com- manifested at the great Madison Square Garden demonstration

We believe that this resolution our International.

Other demands, such as notices the Metropolitan district council The delegation of Local 22 to against the resolution of thanks the records of the Joint Board and "Justice" and to be made public to all dressmakers and other work-

R. P. P. A. Presents Its Spectrum

By ARNOLD

The R.P.P A. Group (Revolutiondiffering positions which, the in- cruiting the forces of revolutiontroduction explains, are submit- ary socialists into new internationted for discussion of socialists in al groupings and preparing the their pre-convention period

Warren Findley, is entitled. "A perspective for the Socialist Party." It might just as well have been captioned "The position of the Communist Party", for it is nothing but that plus a few ciudities of his own creation. His refeience to "appaient prosperity" i the United States, for instance, 1 all his own In true CP. style he sees facesm in the resort to "vigilante law" and "martial law in labor disturbances". As if these were never seen in the United States before Hitler or Mussolini came to power! Findley sees two cardinal prin-

The first position expressed b

ciples on war. "1. Defend the Soviet Union" and "2. Turn imperialist war into civil war against the States." No disagreeing with that, petty bourgeois base, illustrated in against war and fascism but it becomes a little fuzzy when its program. . . ". It pledges itself On the general aspects of the their getting together to attack ing class organizations." the Soviet Union." And this, when further developed, flowers into the full position, sponsored today by the Communist International, which would have us support our own bourgeoisie in a war, if for its own imperialist aims it happens to be fightings on the same side as the Soviet Union He says:

"At the same time we must emphasize that any departure from the second principle, that of turning imperialist war into class war, is at the risk of bringing reaction into complete control in the United States. Imperative need of direct defense of the Soviet Union, the Workers' State, is the only exceptional condition that warrants

There are no exceptional conditions that warrant any proletai ian supporting his imperialist gov ernment in a war Will Comrade

the remarkable faculty of agree- which "adopted unanimously" this of the head and on the other hand he urges tion. "cooperation of the Socialist Party with the American League Against War and Fascism . . . ". But Porter refused to cooperate with the each phase of this process (of deunions. The resolution of Porter in producing the most fruitful reexcluded cooperation with the American League.

tional"

the banner of the still unborn TIUNAL CUMMITTEE IS IN- record of putrid decay in Europe leaving camp at the end of the that they oppose every proposal structure and bristles STRUCTED TO FOLLOW THE book that they oppose every proposal with "stalinist burocrats", "Petty- FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS IN bourgeois reformists" and the rest THE SOCIALIST PARTY ATof the lexicon which has become TENTIVELY FROM THIS POINT so closely associated with Trotsky- OF VIEW."

the living force of the world revo- throw of the capitalst state." lution." "It (the Socialist Party) ary Policy Publishing Association) must defend the Soviet Union by colonial country (Italo-Ethiopia in the Socialist Party has just re- rallying the world working masses | war) "Must do all in our pow leased a bulletin on the struggle to the banner of revolution." And to defend and aid the colonial against war and fascism. It is how do these phrase flingers pro- country fighting for its independent really three distinct and sharply pose to rally the masses? "By re- dence

> lutionary Socialism." The masses are to be rallied t the banner of revolution by further dividing and splitting the revolutionary vanguard-splits and divisions in place of revolutionary unity. So much for what they have learned from the defeats of the proletariat by the fascists.

needed new International for Revo

The R.P P.A. Position The third position is presented v Irving Brown, William B hamberlain and Frances A Henon—these are among the outstand ing figures in the RPPA This statement spends little time in discism except in the sense that it renects participation in the American

cept as theirs the slogan "turn formulations of the RPPA. mperialist war into civil war"

ypes of wars considered

2 Imperalist power against

3. Imperialist power against Se viet Union "The defense of th state must be a central task for the entire socialist movement

Soviet Union in al'iance with other imperialist power "The only lasting defense of the Soviet Union that the working class in the captalist world can make is to fight countries aligned with the Soviet Union and in those countries fight- Government appointed a commis- lief." ing against the Soviet Union"

and dictatorships. Stating that "the political forms of state power do not determine the character of wars" the statement takes a stand published recently cussing the struggle against fas- for "revolutionary action in their respective countries"

The statement ends with a warn capitalist forces in the United trade unions. We also reject its for a revolutionary struggle

we read that "we must use the to work toward "building up an question of the revolutionary atti conflicting interests of imperialist anti-war movement thru the trade tude to war there is little differ powers, if necessary, to prevent mions in alliance with other work- ence between this position and the one developed by the Militan Characterizing the present Ethi- Group in New York Also in th pian dispute as a struggle be- case of what we call a "mixed wai ween the imperialist "haves" and (type 4) both the Militants an he "have-nots" they reject the the RPPA have no basic differ-Kautskyan formula of "aggres- ences. Except that the Militants ive" and "defensive" wais and ac- shy away from the sharp and clear With the exception of type

The statement discusses in great where a little more clarity is posletail the various types of wars sible on the role of the proletaria possible at the present time and in continuing the war by the sid roposes a revolutionary Marxist of the Soviet Union after it ha tand in each case Here are the captured power in the imperialis country, there is little that an 1. Between two imperulist pow- revolutionary Socialist of Commi s "Must work for the defeat of nist can find to disagree with

TROTSKYITES DO A FADE-OUT

The "New Militant" of March 14 carries the convention reso utions of the Second (and last) National Convention of the Work rs Party One of these, stuck in a very unobtrusive place, is en Findley please explain in what itled "Resolution on the Socialist Party" We read it and discover way his position differs from the with some amazement, that the resolution is couched in the mos-Dan - Bauer - Zyromski resolution ircumspect terms, and by not one word can one tell that a decision (which the New York Militants was implied in the acceptance of this resolution by the Trotsky work on the railroads. But what

The resolution states:

sults possible for the advancement of the revolutionary movement in * * * this country. THE SPECIFIC
"Forward The Fourth Interna-OUTCOME DURING THE COM-ING MONTHS WILL DETER-

It is only in the last two sen-"The burocrats of Stalinism" tences that one becomes aware that

reject) and also from the posi- ites Nevertheless it is generally known that this issue has caused is to happen to the long waiting tion of the Communist Party If one split in the Workers Party there is no difference, why not (Oehler-Stamm group) and any the Workers Party is casting longnumber of them in the European ing glances in the direction of the road workers maintain their wages

and Boston are good examples. The Militants in the Socialist bears that out.

Have You Contributed To \$5,000 Drive?

THIS IS NEWS!

Ethelbert Stewart, for years head of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics declared recently that he was retired in 1932 because he refused to juggle unemployment figures to suit the views of the then President (Hoover) and his secretary of labor.

Soviet Union as a working class state must be a central task for How Canada Solves 4 Imperialist powers against leader, an editorial writer des-

By LENA ZUKER

sion to inspect the Relief Camps, 5 Wars between democracies tor single unemployed, and bring the CCF and Social Credit M P's suggestions for changes if any finds response in Mr Blackmore's were found to be necessary. The leport of this Commission was

They blame the restiveness amongst the Camp workers on the influence of that class of unemeague Against War and Fascism ing that the second international ployed (young men between 18 "because of its isolation from the is rapidly failing into the same and 25 years of age) who have preganized working class in the position as that in 1914 and calls never yet had an opportunity to work for any length of time "Most of these young men are gifted masses." Is this enough? Well, with average intelligence and if one last line. "The CCF members, they had grown up surrounded by normal environment, which in cluded useful work, they would no doubt, have given a good account of themselves Under the influences among which they have lived during the past few years rowever, they constitute a rea menace to the maintenance of our existing institutions" Further according to the commission, "th oncentration of such a large and virile body of men, few of whom ire, or could reasonably be ex pected to be satisfied with their ot, affords the most suitable op they now receive free) all with the portunity for the successful pio- sum of \$750 per month The one pogation of subversive ideas and accomplishment so far has been the stimulation of the spirit of

ebelliousness"

To avoid this menace of Com nunism, the commission proposes hat the camps be closed as soo is possible and these men be aborbed into industry and agricul ure. How this is to be accomp shed without creating a new a ny of unemployed is not vei clear. It is suggested that th government finance the placing of 10,000 workers on maintenance list of unemployed railroad work As for the struggle against fas- Trotskyist groups. Nor could one chaotic Socialist Party and is when they are faced with compe cism Comrade Findley displays dream that the very convention ready to dash in at the first nod tition from 10,000 relief workers' Several unions have voiced their which adopted unanimously this gate each other. On the one hand led by Muste against it (well, as the supports "the resolution is an excellent demonstration of political dishones are monstration of political dishones."

The resolution is an excellent demonstration of political dishones against it (well, as the property of the resolution is an excellent demonstration of political dishones. he supports "the resolution endetermined a fight as Muste can be determined as fight as Muste can be described as Muste can be determined as fight as Muste can be determined as fight as Muste can be determined as Muste can be dorsed by Paul Porter, Socialist make) and the resignation of a course of Trotskyism and the bushould cooperate in giving pief-Party observer at the Third Congress against Fascism and War"
and on the other hand he urges

make) and the resignation of a rocratic manner in which all matters are handled by them. Not by one word are their followers (as cancies. At the same time they one, and increased toward toward and increased few as they may be) informed agree that there are very few va already over-burdened farmers, that THE CONVENTION VOTED cancies in industry and all indus-"It is the task and duty of the revolutionary forces to follow TY and that only minor considerative forces to follow TY and that only minor considerative forces to follow TY and that only minor considerative forces for de-American League, declined to accept any post and only pledged to participate in a new broad movement based upon the trade unions. The resolution of Porter unions and seek throughout, by unions. The resolution of Porter unions. The resolution of Porter unions are accepted by the search of the political criticism, to aid actively unions. The resolution of Porter unions are accepted by the search of the political criticism, to aid actively unions are accepted by the search of the political criticism, to aid actively unions are accepted by the search of the political criticism, to aid actively unions. The resolution of Porter unions are accepted by the search of the political criticism, to aid actively unions accepted by the search political criticism, to aid actively unions. The resolution of Porter unions are accepted by the search of the political criticism, to aid actively unions accepted by the search of the political criticism, to aid actively unions accepted by the search of the political criticism, to aid actively unions accepted by the search of the political criticism, to aid actively unions accepted by the search of the political criticism and actively unions accepted by the search of the political criticism. The resolution of Porter unions are accepted by the search of the political criticism and actively unions accepted by the search of the political criticism and actively unions accepted by the search of the political criticism and actively unions accepted by the search of the political criticism and actively unions accepted by the search of the political criticism and actively unions accepted by the search of the political criticism and actively unions accepted by the search of the political criticism and actively accepted by the search of the political criticism and actively accepted by the search of the political criticism and actively accepted by the search of the political criticism and actively acc quidated and the members sent in- wage" basis; each man to be alto the Socialist Party—Paterson, lowed to stay in the camps 6 months out of the twelve. As the ployed, on Sunday last, Mayor unemployed object to the 20c per Houde promised the unemployed Party can hardly be congratulated day wage, the camps should be es- free electricity, and higher dole on their new friends, they are ra- tablished on a basis of \$1500 per payments for rent and medical at-The second position, sponsored by William-McKenzie, Ronald Duval and Gordon Mitchell, unfurls the banner of the still unborn TONAL COMMITTEE IS IN-

Social Credit and Communismin Can.

Nothing less than actual support f the worst kind of demagogy is he only way to describe the Toronto Worker's out and out support of the Social Credit movement. If any one doubts the severity of this ndictment, let him read the February 8 Worker. Not content with special correspondent Cecil Smith's painstakingly flattering interview at Ottawa with the Social Credit cribes this as being indicative of "the extent to which pressure in the House (of Parliament) on the After the Regina Riot last July King's government to put thru its (The riot caused by the police at- promises is possible." Social Crefor a workers' state both in those tempting to stop the relief camp diters were allegedly elected "as workers' march on Ottawa) the a means of winning immediate re-

"The Comunist Party appeals to statements." (Blackmore was the man interviewed) And in Calgary the party unqualifyingly supports the SC candidate in a municipal election This is editorially described as "added proof that the movement among the Social Credit supporters is proceeding towards action to fulfill the needs of the representing the labor movement in the House, must regard it as their duty to cooperate with the Social Credit members."

One feels thankful that there is a campaign being waged to change the name of The Worker

clothing they receive free. To overcome these difficulties, now that the unemployed will be paid 'wages", they will be graciously allowed to buy their own clothing, pay for their transportation and for medical treatment (all of which that the camps have been transferred from the supervision of the Department of National Defense to the Department of Labour.

Social Credit Discredited

The budget of the Province of lberta (Social Credit Province) resents the workers and farmers with a gift—a \$2,000,000 sales tax. This in place of the \$2500 credit promised by Premier Aberhart This \$2,000,000 will make up twohirds of the total increase in tax-But Premier Aberhart has been provided with an excuse for not being able to produce his longawaited Social Credit plan:-Major T C Douglas, founder of Social Credit, and adviser to the Alberta Social Credit Government, ecently got cold feet and took to us heels. He announced from London, England, that the Government has broken its contract with gone, and increased taxes on the

n Montreal! At a meeting of the Popular Front to aid the unemof his. Therefore, Houde will only be set up as a martyr for the employed also object to being cause of the unemployed As long dressed alike, as if they were pris- as his friend Chalifoux particioners or soldiers. Also there have pates in the Popular Front, Houde been numerous cases of unem-ployed selling outside of camp the tion platform.

Published every Saturday by the Workers Age Publishing Association Subscription Rate \$2 00 per year, \$1 25 for six months, 5c a copy Foreign Rates \$2 50 per year, \$1 50 for six months.

Entered as second class matter Nov. 5, 1934, at the Post Office New York, N. Y under the act of March 3, 1879

Address mail to Box 68 Station "O" New York City.

Saturday, March 28, 1936

SUICIDAL IDOLATRY

TT HAS BEEN a long time since the monthly business reviews of the American Federation of Labor have been as interesting, and significant as the latest one. We stress this despite the fact that it is entangled with all sort of irrelevant considerations, such as covert funds come through taxation, open "vote-Roosevelt" suggestions.

First of all, it sheds welcome tho not startlingly new light on the persistence and extent of the unemployment crisis, on the sweep of not a forty per cent sales tax on necovery for biggest business in recent months, and the simulta- the workers to achieve not a neous worsening of the conditions of the workers-to be more accurate, on "the increasing misery" of the proletariat as a class in penty unconfined! And if Roose-American capitalist society today. Then, comes some futile wailing velt finds it expedient to issue and whining that everything would be alright if it were not for the judiciary interfering with the operation and development of the N.R.A.

We do not desire to be impolite, but we are compelled to be accurate. It has been a mighty long time since we have seen such outright, deliberate fraud or such crass stupidity as the following apology for capitalism made by this A. F. of L. business review: "WE HAVE IN AMERICA THE GREATEST PRODUCING MECHANISM IN THE WORLD. WHY HAVE WE FAILED TO PUT IT TO WORK? CHIEFLY BECAUSE WE WERE NOT PERMITTED BY THE JUDI-CIARY TO WORK OUT OUR ATTEMPT TO DISCOVER HOW THIS COULD BE DONE" And further: "IT IS AN INEVITABLE BUT NONE THE LESS TRAGIC FACT THAT INDUSTRY, AS IT RE-COVERS, IS FAILING TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM OF UNEM-PLOYMENT BECAUSE IT HAS TURNED ITS BACK ON A BASIC NEW DEAL PRINCIPLE." More than enuf said!

We have not seen a more blind, a less unquestioning, attitude to capitalism as a social system (that must be with us eternally) than this declaration under the name of President Green of the A. F. of L. Not for a moment do we deny the anti-labor attitude of the judiciary. We only hope that Brother Green will not turn this conclusion of his into mere prattle without practice, that he will begin to help labor treat the judiciary accordingly. Nor do we deny, for even a fraction of a second, that the Supreme Court's invalidating of N.R.A. was seized upon as an occasion or excuse by employers, wherever they could, WHEREVER LABOR COULD NOT STOP THEM, for cutting wages and lengthening hours. However, none of these or similar considerations really face the basic problem involved. The NRA, because it sought to preserve and strengthen the capitalist economic setup, likewise failed to touch the fundamentals of the crisis of unemployment Kneeling so devoutly before the corpse of the New Deal, William Green loses sight of all reality about him, of the very ground under him and his momentarily entombed idol-NRA.

Unemployment is not a problem faced by the U.S. only in times of crisis. It is a phenomenon rooted as much in the nature of capitalist prosperity as in the outbreak of capitalist crisis. Particularly the large scale permanent unemployment of the kind we have to day is a result of the very organic nature of the capitalist system as a whole and not a consequence of the diabolical operations of the uncrowned monarchs of American democracy, the federal judiciary. The plague of disemployment was with us in the "amazing prosperity" days of the 1920's. It is with us today after years of "recovery" under Roosevelt, except that it has reached a permanency and dimensions hitherto unattained—and, in the minds of some, hitherto unimagineable. But this is not due to any particular "bad law" legunimagineable. But this is not due to any particular "bad law" legthe government but also their a tax of 2% on "the fair gross dolislated, or to any "good law" overruled. It is due to a fundamental private income at the rate of \$200 | lar value of every gift in excess law of capitalism, to the inherent contradictions of capitalism as an per month." economic system, rather than to any of the differences developing in the ranks of the capitalist class over wavs and means of dealing with these contradictions.

In the U. S. PRODUCTION is being carried on today COLLECT-IVELY, but the APPROPRIATION of the products is being carried its pension scheme, calculate the on PRIVATELY, completely on the basis of private profit. Today, production is planned in great detail in the individual competing fac- ists This will almost automatical- transaction, which means that tories, but is violently competitive, chaotic, and unplanned in the gen- ly dissipate the crisis by providing every movement of a commodity is eral or social sense. Here is the root of the contradiction between jobs for all the youths and adults taxed. "For example, the followrising productive capacities and relatively (and often even absolutely) now unemployed The last is a ling transactions are found in the together strange partners. Alexdeclining possibilities for consumption. Today, the greater the EFFI- "certainty" because the forced ex- process by which wheat reaches ander Bittleman, Nicholas Roose-CIENCY and mass PRODUCTION we have, the greater the DEFI- penditure of \$200 a month per the ultimate consumer: in CONSUMPTION by the great mass of workers and the toiling farmers This phenomenon is organically bound up with the conflict between the workers who operate the factories and the capitalists who own them and exploit the working class.

economic "order" that there arise conflicts and antagonisms not only order with all its fatal inherent contradictions out of which blossom between classes WITHIN countries but also struggles, clashes, con- the painful disparity between productive capacity and the possibility flicts, and devastating wars BETWEEN countries for markets to dis- for consumption, out of which grows the problem of organic, chronic their judgement far too high and pose of the commodities produced by the workers, the products turned unemployment and its resulting anguish, poverty and misery. out by the working class but not available for its consumption because of the system of private profits.

All attempts to sidestep the social and economic consequences of this fundamental nature of capitalism are at best new patches. But tions of the working class wretched. To mourn the loss of the NRA even the newest and most varied patches are only patchwork; they do is only a sure way of helping to bring new mischief like it. If Green not change the system; they do not give us a new garment; they and his Council choose to sit and wail, to give themselves over to suionly emphasize the despair with which one clings to the old.

ECONOMICS OF TOWNSEND PLAN

By SAUL HELD

Where Roosevelt and his adolesent economists have tread "lighty" to bolster their masters' roting economic order, Townsend has plunged in with a vengeance-taxing the employed poor to maintain life in the unemployed poor To the simple mind of Townsend, Roosevelt is hitting the thing off at a snail's pace; for, if Roosevelt contends that some measure of prosperity is attainable through relief, public works, etc., and the and concealed, upon the workers then why not the whole hog? Why measure of prosperity but prosbonds postponing the day of financial reckoning, and resorts to inflationary measures why, we are but logical in urging that the printing presses put more money in circulation in the event our 2% mentary taxes prove insufficient to pension some 8 million at \$200 per head per month? Thus the Rooseveltian logic is carried to its ul- If all the assumptions of the Towntimate by Townsend But the doctor knows nothing of the more to their own figures approximatesight which enables Roosevelt to to tax the worker, knows nothing of the Roosevelt perception that his own practices in a fully and logically developed fashion would tical, in which, capitalism would totter in the balance.

What It Wants To Do

"The Townsend Plan proposes to pay pensions sufficient to provide total income of \$200 per month abstain from all productive and McGroarty Bill they therefore addgainful occupation or labor.

\$2,400 would receive the difference of 1934 or any amendment of that between their income and \$2,400. act; (b) a tax of 2% on transfers These persons would have to spend of property by inheritance of not only the amount received from testamentary disposition; and (c)

Paradise By Pensions

Some 8 million persons 60 years supplementary taxes. of age and over will be retired on Townsend statistical contortionpensioner will create at least one



DR. FRANCES E. TOWNSEND refreshing his memory for the Cor gressional Investigation

was taked up after it was discovertransactions tax and its suppled that according to the 1930 census only 4,156,495 of the 10,-385,026 persons of 60 years of age and over were gainfully employed sendites were true, then according subtle economic and political in- by 12 million jobs would be created, which would undoubtedly leave determine just how much it is safe several million unemployed un provided for.

In addition to solving all econ omic problems, the Plan would end crime and all other social ills hasten a crisis, economic and polihood of man"-as that state is conceived by former middle class idlers of the sunshine and prunejuice state, California

Taxation Features

Originally there was only one o all citizens of the United States method deemed essential for taxawho are at least sixty years of age tion by Townsend—the 2% transand who (1) are not habitual actions-sales tax. But the Towned several supplementary taxes: or more per year are not eligible. tax levied upon all incomes under Persons with incomes of less than the provisions of the Revenue Act

> of the fair value of \$500." We shall examine the probable income of both the principal and

40% Sales Tax On Workers

The 2% tax is a tax on every

ing overtime against labor's interests. Roosevelt, with or without It is out of this general and basic nature of the present American NRA, is committed to the defense and perpetuation of the capitalist principle against all taxes, sales

Labor must not cry for the return of the NRA. Labor must put an end to the policy of the Greens, the Wolls, and their stripe who system itself hang on to princes' favors and thus, willy nilly, help make the condicidal idol-worshipping of the poverty-producing capitalist system, it financial ability. . . . As the tax is On the basis of President Green's "analysis", the workers are does not mean that the labor movement should do the same. It is paid only in relation to transacdoomed to mend and defend the capitalist system which is already high time that labor begin to rely on itself, on its own strength, be- tions, the largest taxes will be socially decadent and, economically, fatally ill. If labor should ac- gin to enhance its own fighting capacities, proceed more energetically paid by the largest income groups, cept Green's point of view, then, it will lose the primary reason and with transforming the craft unions into militant industrial unions the smallest taxes, by the smallest the dynamic inspiration for struggling for any real, continuous im- and begin to build a political party of its own based primarily on its income groups." provement of its social status and economic conditions. Lest Green economic organizations. Only then shall labor have laid the foundahas forgotten: There was a terrific amount of poverty and misery in tion for beginning to take those necessary fundamental steps to solve the Plan, claimed not only an the country during the very honeymoon days of the New Deal. The what appears insoluble to the capitalists. Only then can we begin equitable type of taxation but what biggest bosses and their government tools, then as now, were, to the to build for a social system which will translate efficiency into plenty is tantamount to a redistribution best of their own abilities and to the worst of labor's inabilities, work- for the workers on the land and in the cities.

commission house. Commission house to miller.

4 Miller to baker. 5 Baker to retailer

6 Retailer to consumer In this case the tax would be specifically assessed six times, but

in addition, all other transactions that are indirectly related to this series would be subject to tax " As another writer has well put it. "the Townsend tax would pyramid like compound interest." A graphic illustration as to how the tax would operate in practice was supplied by John T Flynn "I buy a suit for \$30 and pay a

tax of two per cent I sell it to you for \$40 and you pay two per cent The retail price of the suit is \$40 But the two transactions total \$70 Of course I pass the two per cent I pay on to you You pay that plus the two per cent you pay when you buy the suit. You really pay more than two per cent. criminals; (2) 'solemnly promise' send leaders were not long in dis- Because the taxes start with the to spend the entire amount of the covering that the income derived wool on the sheep. The shipper pension during the month in which by this tax would fall far short of buys from the farmer and pays t is received; and (3) retire and the sum required. In the revised two per cent The yarn maker buys from the shipper The fabric maker buys from the yarn maker. "Persons with income of \$2,400 (a) a tax equal to one-tenth of the The suit manufacturer buys from the cloth maker and so on And there is a two per cent tax on each transaction The total of the transaction on a \$40 suit may be \$250. All these taxes are paid by the final customer to the retailer. The buyer of a \$40 suit might well pay

> per cent on \$40 "Most of the taxes in the end would be paid by customers at retail. And this means the great bulk would be paid by the wage earners of the nation."

two per cent on \$250 and not two

With this judgement all who oppose this feature of the Plan (apart from their general estimate) are in agreement—bringing velt. 3 and the National Industrial Farmer to local grain dealer | Conference Board In justice we job in industry This last argument | 2. Local grain dealer to city must add together, but for opposite reasons—Bittleman's opposition flows from his position on or payroll, on the workers; the others because the taxes are in threaten such a collapse of industry as to endanger the capitalist

Equitable Taxation?

". . . all classes of the population pay in proportion to their

Thus, Clements, co-founder of (Continued on Page 6)

AT FIRST GLANCE

By Jay Lovestone

NOT ALWAYS is the significance of a strike determined by the number of workers involved in the struggle Some strikes election months the Democratic ass ime special importance because of the character of the industry affected Other strikes take on particular import because of the relationship of the workers in the struggle towards other workers, organized and unorganized In some cases, a strike on the part of not very many workers becomes a radiating influence because of the manner in which it is waged

It is from this larger viewpoint that the strike conducted by the United Rubber Workers of America against the Goodyear plant 11 Akron. Ohio, must be estimated as a first rate event in the situation confronting American labor. In the midst of the sharp fight between propaganda directed by Hoover and foundations today. The reason the champions of industrial union ism and the defenders of craft unionism this strike is worthy of the keenest interest of all union at this time emanate from the men and of all workers not yet in the ranks of organized labor. The features of this fight point to the new methods which labor must employ to stand a chance of winning its strikes nowadays.

Here we found a picket line 11 miles long. More than 20 cars made up the labor patrol from strike headquarters, serving as a sort of commissary, delivering more than a thousand sandwiches and hot coffee every other hour. In the neighborhood of East Akron, pickets have assumed traffic control and have closed nearby liquor stores. The attempts of the private de outies, the police and the sheriff to prevent the organization of effective picketing were promptly met by an earnest proposal of the Central Labor Union of Akron to call a general strike.

We have at hand more than one lesson for the workers in the craft unions, for the conservatives in the industrial unions, for the trade union leaders who still think of strikes today in terms of 1880.

WHILE the White House is hiring literary men to write songs of praise for the new Soil Conservation Act, it will not be out of place for us to say a few words about the results of the now-dead AAA. We take our readers to Alabama. We introduce them to the findings of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration investigating more than a thousand households in this state. The government researchers could not hide and were compelled to emphasize the following:

"The sharecroppers profited little financially from the Agricultural salaries of \$3,000 and will range personnel to be increased from Adjustment payments since the up to 25% on salaries of \$19,000 | 87,500 to 100,000 and would like to of the cases. . . . Climbing the available for emergency relief. ceiving relief were relatively young bill repealing a 1935 law empowmen, 63% being less than 45 years ering the Governor to divert \$2,-

A sinister sidelight on the for relief uses "benefits" reaped by the share-croppers from the AAA is at hand ecutive atoned partially by enactin the reactions of the landlords to ing into law five measures designed the system of government relief, to make the lot of the old people inadequate as it was. Many land- more bearable By the new laws lords said they were opposed to indigent persons 65 years of age relief because of its "demoralizing are made eligible for old age peneffects." The investigators very sions and the residence requireappropriately pointed out that, to ments are cut down from fifteen the landlords, "anything that dis- years in the State to five in the rupts dependence is demoralizing." last nine. According to these investigators, there was "a fear that the tenant would escape from under his (the lowance given the War Department landlord's) influence. It is probably by the House, the Senate Appronot too much to say that the crop- priations Committee raised the per system can only be maintained ante to \$603,230,604, the largest by the subordination of the tenant peace-time appropriation in the

group." From the new act there can at ure will enable the army to mainbest be expected nothing worse tain an average enlisted strength than from the AAA. How much of 165,000 men as compared with help that would be for the share- the present enrolment of 147,000 croppers who don't own the soil they use, requires little conjecture. The above findings mark the way tial partner, the War Department, clearly. It is obvious that both had, the Navy Department has

during the darkest moments of his These reminders, however, do not headquarters of the Republican executive himself.

the old and the new much-heralded

Roosevelt relief measure are a

grand but painful delusion for the

great mass of the jural population

matured or called loans. It was a towards Washington. This is hailed by the New Deal-

ing in cash, overwhelmed by pros- our readers for appraisal.

Hoffman signed the bill immediately

sembly, by a vote of 33 to 22, pas-

000,000 a month from State moneys

Not content with the "small" al-

history of the country. The meas-

Seeing what good luck its mar-

WITH THE LAWMAKERS

By LEE MASON

lemonstrations by the unemployed if relief funds were not forth-

coming, finally managed to eke out a measly \$3,000,000 for such

ury tax bill had fallen by the wayside, will last only one month

sed a bill providing for salary re- now appeared before the appropri

ductions for 1,020 State employees ate House committee with a re-

Giving with one hand and taking away with the other, the As-

peacetime appropriations

(OPPOSITION)

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tion once and for all shows the great and mestimable confidence not only the people but also the men of means have in the federal government and its administrators. publicity engineers will build all sorts of arguments and conclusions around this fable They will harn on the fact that, in the light of this hearty response to and trust in the government, no one need take very seriously the nounting budget deficit. Nothing could be further from

the truth than the above hot-house conclusions. The eight-fold oversubscription is a sign of the weakness, the fundamental shakiness, of American economic conditions there were so many people who prosperity-around-the-corner days were ready to put so much money into a government investment i not because they like the government so much but because they National committee. They are con- have no other place where to inceived, nursed and launched in the vest their money Private capitaloffices of Roosevelt's cabinet mem- 1st enterprise is fatally ill, offering bers and are blessed by the chief very little and ever less opportunity for profitable investment. The The eight-fold over-subscription government's entering upon the of the government's offering of one scene as an investor, as a capitalbillion two hundred fifty million ist, serves as a momentary paldollars new obligations is a case in liative, but heals nothing and point. It was the largest operation solves as little. In fact, it only of its kind since the victory loan provides bigger bases for new of 1919. This was no conversion of troubles in the not distant future.

For instance, at this moment, the obligations incurred by the en- federal government about 3 bilactment of the Bonus bill. Yet, for lion dollars in the form of mortevery dollar sought by the govern- gages on their homes Foreclosures ment, eight dollars started to roll by Uncle Sam have already begun. They will continue and multiply. How much confidence such foreers as an encouraging sign of the closures will generate in the govtimes, as incontestable proof that einment, how much help such "happy days are here again." To measures to relieve middle class these "experts" the country is people of their homes and savings literally choking with money, sink- will render, we leave entirely to

perity. To these Roosevelt boosters, this tremendous over-subscrip

> asserted in the past. work and the linking of mind to mind for constructive thought and the will to carry through.

straight demand for cash to meet nearly a million families owe the ever would interfere with unity

WE NEED UNITY for contests in the economic field. We need unity for the establishment of our interests in the political field so that we may be represented in lawmaking, in the appointment of administrative and judicial agents. We need unity for the inclusion of labor welfare in the formulation of labor standards and policies of our nation. Most urgent is the need of Labor unity to prevent abuses in vocational education, and the drive to increasing the work week of those employed at lower hourly rates instead of calling back their employees as orders increase. Unless

the united ranks of Labor can force revision of this practice, we shall have to provide for a permanent army of unemployed and deny some of our boys and girls the same right to a job which we have "Unity not only gives us pro tection, but makes possible constructive work and cooperatives to supply our needs, but it engenders and nourishes good will and fellowship—the understanding and sympathy of those with whom we

> "We cannot divide our ranks and remain effective. Let us have the charity toward each other and appreciation of each other's points of view that we may solve whatin the ranks of labor." These sentiments constitute part

of an editorial in the March issue of the "American Federationist" official organ of the A. F. of L. There is no doubt that this appeal, written with an eye towards the internal situation in the A. F. of L., strikes a sympathetic cord in the heart of every trade unionof action in these disturbing days when organized and trustified capital is making a frontal attack upon labor in the field of social legislation, when conditions in most industries are being beaten down by the employers to a point

The New Jersey state legislature, after being threatened with In this sense the editorial i timely. But would not the sentiments expressed therein be purposes The money, diverted from highway funds after a lux greatly strengthened if that letter of February 7, warning city central bodies and state federations of labor against supporting the CIO, had never been written and the hysterical cry of "open rebellion" never voiced. Would that during the fiscal year beginning quest for a similar handout. The not have helped to retain that La-July 1 Cuts will start at 5% on big shots in the Navy want the bor unity of which the editorial

Oliver H. Cary, chairman of the bulk of the money received had and more This measure, it is have 333 new airplanes as play- House Naval Appropriations Compassed onto the landlords in 60% estimated, will make \$500,000 things. Also, they wouldn't feel mittee, is not loath to grant them slighted if they were given twelve their wish Quoth he, "We hope agricultural ladder' was largely a Apparently afraid that Hoffman destroyers and six submarines All to get the bill before the House in fiction for these families... The might eat into the highway funds heads of sharecropper families reonce again, the Senate passed a state of the s opinion on various items, I am hopeful that it will go through Literature Department just about as it comes from the

COMMUNIST PARTY The Senate Audit Committee, supposed to vote the wherewithal (\$7,500) by which the Van Nuys of fact, I believe that Matthew resolution to investigate lynchings | Woll and William Green had much after May 1, 1935 may come to life, is doing its best to kill the initiate this movement for indusbill Senator Byrnes of South trial unionism. He could easily Formerly \$3 75 NOW \$2.50 Carolina is the ring-leader in the have been shouted down as a attempt to hamstring the Judiciary "red agitator", a "Moscow agent", Committee which had reported favorably on the bill.

> House Judiciary Committee is now gentlemen of the Monitor, makes considering another of his bills (al- it much more difficult for the ready approved by the Senate) craft unionists This one is designed to prevent the coercion of employees in the forth- Green and Woll than you can concoming national elections Aimed vince Ham Fish that Roosevelt is at the opponents of Roosevelt, the not "more dangerous' to the instimeasure prescribes a fine of \$5,000 tution of capitalism than Earl for corporations guilty of such an Browder. offense, or, if agents are involved, a penalty of one year in prison and \$1.000 "assessment for the pubic welfare."

TRADE UNION NOTES

By George F. Miles

lower wages and increase hours of work. Employers are steadily speaks so eloquently? Does not "charity toward each other" and "appreciation of each others points of view" extend also to those firmly convinced in their right to propogate the idea of Industrial union-

> And it is not time that we broke with the concept of supporting, on the political field, the representatives of the employers, while contesting these same employers on the economic field? How long must labor "be represented in lawmaking, in the appointment of administrative and judicial agents" by conniving politicians and agents of the employers? Why contest the steel barons in Pittsburgh, Sparrow's Point and Gary on the picket lines but not at the polls by placing labor candidates against the hirelings of the steel trust? Why not a Labor Party?

ONCE AGAIN Charles P. Howard, a leader of the Committee for Industrial Organization answers the charge of secession and dual unionism in "The Typo-graphical Journal" of March 1936:

"Those who talk about secession, dual unionism, violation of union law, are appealing to prejudice in an effort to hide the real issue. The character and record of those ist. It is a stirring call for unity organizations supporting industrial unionism is sufficient guarantee that they are not the type that 'takes a walk'. They have an unbroken record of loyalty and affiliation to the A F. of L. and their contribution to such success as it has enjoyed has been as great as where resistance becomes a crying has the contribution of those who meet an issue by shouting 'secession' and 'dual unionism'.'

> A N INTERESTING angle of this problem of industrial unionism is discussed in a recent issue of the "Christian Science Monitor." The Monitor says:

"Moreover, you can't have large nasses of workers whose livelihood and happiness depend on satisfactory relations with a corporate employer without having efforts to organize them on a basis big enough to supply some sort of bargaining equality. . . .

"The industrial union movement. whatever its dangers may be is in better hands for these purposes when led by the miners' president and Charles Howard, of the Typographical union than if left to fall into the hands of the William Z. Fosters and the Earl Browders, whose avowed purpose is revolu-

The Monitor has picked for itself a thankless task. As a matter initiate this movement for indusan "enemy of our institutions". It is not so easy in the case of men like Howard, Lewis, Dubinsky, And talking of Van Nuys, the Hillman and McMahon. And that,

No, you can no more convince

HAVE YOU GIVEN TO \$5,000 FUND?



CABALLERO

TOWNSEND

(Continued from Page 4)

of wealth favoring the poor. that nothing can prevent the maker to conclude that a movement to jected by the Left Republicans, ure. The experience of China has damental pie-requisites for a revcepting the worker—from passing is under foot amongst the poor on his financial responsibility to peasants and landworkers.* the ultimate consumer. Every

of such a procedure. But assuming that each trans- cease its own activities and t actor would pay the 2% tax with- leave the execution of the People's out passing it in, what then? Front program entirely to the gov-Surely it cannot be claimed that ernment. The regime, in other the worker, who today averages words, is afraid of mass action. \$15 to \$20 per week in manufac- Its policy has clearly indicated turing industries, would be equit- that it will carry out the Peo- tories are to be run by commitably taxed in relation to the own- ple's Front program only to the advancement on the own- ple's Front program only to the step in Spain is the formation of the revolutionary movement and step in Spain is the formation of the revolutionary movement and ership and management who may extent to which the revolutionary responsible to them.) make hundreds of thousand or activities of the masses will force more per week, when the rate of its hand tax is equal for both. What is 4. It is quite characteristic of ed in a sea of misery unknown and of the tactics of the big bour- a system of unemployment relief lets and educate the masses on dominated by the People's Front even today It is difficult to discern geoisie, the landowning nobility, maintained thru contributions from their role in the struggle for pow- idea. The CP, and the left wing

ing standards Such a tax would rallying to the Azana regime struggle of the workers. lend great impetus to the further to the program of the People's concentration of business into Front. fewer and fewer hands. Small 5. The most essential points of business would perish or consolidate, or be absorbed by the giants * Widespread agranan unrest has -more unemployment, less wages, developed already

Can Piper Be Paid?

To pay \$200 monthly to 8 mil- ness in the United States The require \$20 billion annually. This was deducted as follows. In 1929 the total dollar value of all business transactions. lion, Townsend estimates, would gross income of these corporations ness transactions amounted to imposed on the gross income and \$1,200 billion, therefore a 2% of would have amounted to \$3,223 any serious attempt at punish ers The great mass of peasants, this sum would yield \$20 billion. million, or 30 2% of the net in-And while it is admitted that the come." total transactions for the present is much less, it is claimed that the operation of the plan would so increase transactions as to bring it to or above the 1929 level.

While the tax is imposed on gross income, it must be paid out of net income or profits—national income. Let us see if a sufficient estates and gifts based on the 1935 sum could be raised if the tax estimates (which is higher than were applied.

den in 1929 would have \$208 mil- sions from these two sources would lion, or 18.1% of the profits of be scarcely \$450,000,000. Inasmuch farm operators. It should be re- as this sum is only about 2 per membered, however, that these cent of the amount needed to pay profits are not uniformly distribut- the Townsend pensions, it can be ed among all farm operators. The dismissed from the picture as irsum of \$1,150 million, representing relevant and immaterial."3 profits or the amount available for capital and management in 1929, 1. The Townsend Scheme, Nationa was received largely by well-to-dofarmers, who account for about 2 The Townsend Plan, Workers Libone-third of the total of farm ary Publishers, 5c 3 The Townsend Plan, Doubleday, operators."1

Industry: "In 1929 there were Doran & Co. \$ 50

In the International Labor Movement

A Program of Action for Spain

tions in the prisons. Events in class program. Madrid and other cities show that the army could no longer be used to suppress mass demonstrations. he masses. The Azana govern-

the nobility, who had been active ants, farmers and farm hands in the unsuccessful coup d'etat, and cessation of the auctioning of Social-Democrats advanced the proves that it must be carried out peasant holdings. The mass flight slogan for the control of produc- in alliance with bourgeois parties ditions so favorable for a revolu-

3. The Azana government is employers' organization has al- ready to carry out the People's ready proclaimed the inevitability Front program. At the same time, it has asked the working masses to

an iota of equitability much less redistribution of wealth in this tee of the Cortes, in which the reredistribution of wealth in this tee of the Cortes, in which the re- ministered entirely by the workers. actionaries have a majority, ac-

509,436 corporations doing busi-

Together a grand total of \$3 431,000,000-far short of \$20,000,-1000,000!

What of the supplementary taxes? "The increase in the income WORKERS AGE tax, even on the basis of 1929 yields, would furnish only \$233,-000,000, and even if the tax on 1929) were to be doubled, the total Agriculture: "The total tax bur- available for the Townsend pen-

> Industrial Conference Board, Inc., \$1,00.

1. The events immediately fol- tion of the republican municipal by these). owing the elections in Spain have councils have already been fulfillshown that the Azana government ed thru the actions of the masses carried out only those measures The only other point in the prowhich the masses forced them to gram of any significance to the and the peasants cannot and will act on. The liberation of political workers is the demand for miniprisoners was directly achieved mum wages. The People's Front thru mass demonstrations in front program on the whole, however, of the prisons and thru insurrection is quite inadequate as a working it convenient at any moment to

6. The workers and peasants must fight for those demands ists and Communists cannot by The reinstitution of left municipal ple's Front program because the councils in the municipalities was Left Republicans objected to them

measures had been carried thru agrarian revolution; i.e., the exwithout it and even against its propriation without compensation organs which in the course of of the estates of the nobility and events will develop into workers', the church (including, of course, peasants' and soldiers' councils as the Civil Guard and the Foran measures passed by the govbourgeoisie), the distribution of ally establishing a soviet governance of the return of the land to this confiscated land among ten-

> workers' control of production,— are suitable even for the bourgeois of a united Communist mass parthe management of capitalist fac- revolution. Furthermore, the bour- ty which will be capable of indetories by the workers—is a basic geois revolution is by no means pendent leadership of the revoluslogan. (We hasten to add that the limit for workers and peasthis does not involve the immeants. The logic of events will in Spain today However, there diate juridical expropriation of show that the limits of the exist elements which might well factory owners. It simply means bourgeois revolution must be trantories will be in the hands of the large estates and even workers' state control of factories. The fac- the bourgeois revolution.

d. It is obvious that even those Whatever redistribution would cepted the amnesty decrees unani- minimum wages which adequately take place would throw more work- mously. In other words, the forces cover the needs of the workers ers out of jobs and into lower liv- of the counter-revolution are now can be enforced only thru a direct

e The Left Republicans refused to endorse the demand for the nationalization of the Bank of Spain. This demand must be fought for. Control must rest with the organs of the workers elected for this

f. The program of the People's Front demands that those officials and army officers who were guilty courts will be able to deal with the future must draw in the great

THEATRE PARTY THURSDAY, APRIL 2 "SONS OF ROME" Now Called

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(By our European Correspondent) the People's Front program, name- collar employees, poor peasants ly, the amnesty and the restora- and farm hands (that is, elected

7. These fundamental demands

in the interest of the working class

not be fulfilled by the Azana reup The Azana regime may find a parliamentary majority with the reactionaries, whereas the Socialwhich were left out of the Peo- themselves form a parliamentary also realized only by the revolt of In the main, these are as follows. ment and in order to realize its a. The thoro completion of the revolutionary aims the masses torical step in Spain is the bourb. On the industrial field the geois revolution by no means

8. Organizationally the decisive essential for the advancement of

termined only on the basis of a must clearly understand the rea precise knowledge of the political tasks of the revolution and be development of the country. To ready to carry them out. what extent and what length of time the workers and peasants alliances will act as preliminary the present Communist Party, the stages for soviets can be determined only by future developments n Spain.

However, it is already apparent to us that the workers' and peasants' alliances, consisting in the main of a coalition of the existing tial. workers' parties and organizations, are inadequate from the point of view of the needs of an unfolding revolutionary movement The reastastic to believe that bourgeois ons are twofold: the soviets of such cases or that they will make mass of peasants and tenant-farmment. Such a task can only be however, is not organized in a po-

soldiers' councils. geois state apparatus and the arm- in particular. CIVIC REPERTORY the slogan of the revolutionary ex- a victory would be a blow to the \$1.05 - 80c - 65c - 50c and 35c viets and the replacement of reactionary officers with military lead-effect on France. tion will have its effect. There must ther information. be a demand for the immediate dis-



AZANA

solution of such reactionary troops bestially in the Asturias A workmust be organized and agitated

10 Nowhere in Europe are contheir present condition would be

The formation of a united Communist mass party composed of left Social-Democracy as well as of those anarchists and svndicalists who are ready to throw overboard their old reformist, opportunist and anarcho-syndicalist ideas and to pursue correct Communist tactics, is absolutely essen-

11 The international significance of the events in Spain cannot be overestimated

First of all, Spain is the first concrete test of the People's Front policy. If this policy is adhered to, we predict a smashing defeat of the working class If, however, the CP. drops this false line, the carried out by revolutionary tri-bunals composed of workers, white littical party and is therefore in-accessible thru the workers' and peasants' alliances The same is tional significance. In either case true of the soldiers who likewise the test of the People's Front in lack political organization and can therefore only be organized thru ture of the People's Front policy of the CI in other countries We 9. The smashing of the bour- refer to the French People's Front

ing of the workers and the revo- Secondly, a victory of the sociallutionary elements of the peas- ist revolution in Spain which is antry is a decisive phase of the quite possible provided the abovefuture development of Spain The mentioned conditions exist would main slogan with which to win have a tremendous effect on the over the army (1e. the common entire labor movement despite the soldiers and the lower officers) is relative isolation of Spain. Such propriation of large estates coup- fascist regimes of Italy, Germany, led with the slogan of soldiers' so- ctc A victorious revolution in

ers from the ranks of the common | 12. The above analysis was soldiers and the lower officers. The made on the basis of the little news army is mainly composed of peas- which has come from Spain. It is ants. It is for that reason that by no means complete and will be the slogan of an agrarian revolu- supplemented on the basis of fur-

February 26, 1936

of the Spanish nobility leads us tion by the workers. This was reof any business transaction—exconfiscate the land of the nobility which proves that the slogan of shown that soviets as state organs olution, however, is the formation that the actual management of fac-scended. The expropriation of munist nor the Socialist party in workers for the time being. Fur- control of production, however, are equal to that task The Commuthermore, it does NOT mean demands within the framework of nist Party is pursuing the suicidal policy of the People's Front A break with this policy is absolutely broad class organs of workers, for the role of the C.P in it. The ly rejected the demand for state peasants and soldiers—that is, sov- left Socialists under Caballero have unemployment relief. The workclass parties must agitate for sov- of reformist illusions but are still

duced in a decade. THREE SOURCES OF UNEM-PLOYMENT, by Wladimir Woytinsky. International Labor Of-

AGE

PARADISE LOST, by Clifford

Reviewed by BERT WOLFE

ing with the tragedy of the middle

class. Their last paradise lies in

the "good old days" when life

world if they only 'got the breaks"

The Gordons and Katzes, the

Bronx garment - manufacturers

whose meffectual battle against

slow and all-pervading decay forms

the theme This is not said in

derogation, for a drama of social

thesis requires that its characters

serve as social symbols Only in

assigned to them, namely, he has

sought to dramatize economic decay

symbols whose meaning will be-

come more immediately clear only

of many of his fellow writers thus

Grace Lumpkin seems to symbolize

the decay of the Old South in Sign

for Cain by the cancer of the

throat that is killing the old silver-

tongued orator of a Southern

judge, and James Farrell gets

much of his tragic effect in the

Lonigan tillogy out of the weak

heart of the once athletic Studs

The play is moving, as is all the

work of Odets It is infused with

an eloquence and restrained, home-

ly poetry distilled from Bronx

American speech that is peculiarly

his own, and idiom that he in-

vented in Awake and Sing and con-

technical diffuseness, the defects of

tinues to employ here. A certain

symbolism already alluded to, and

a tacked on "revolutionary end-

Lonigan

seemed secure and their children

Odets. Random House. 204pp.

"Paradise Lost" is a play deal-

fice. 166pp. \$2.25. Reviewed by ECONOMIST This is an unusually good stat- bound to create a dangerous situaistical study of world wide condi- tion on the United States labor tions pertaining to unemployment | market: the country thereby en- | lies in the inability of the author Proceeding from country to country, the author illustrates how CHRONIC UNEMPLOYMENT" to indicate the causal effects of the try, the author illustrates how CHRONIC UNEMPLOYMENT" . . industry, notwithstanding (my emphasis—E). steady expansion is not absorbing any new workers" and that "this economics of "technological unem- twen the market and production, phenomenon. . is not confined to ployment" or the superficial con- the author regards it merely as a Stripped of its cepts of Paul Douglas on this sub- frictional iniuence He writes that verbiage of mathematical formulated, this economist has understood this factor influenced the depreslas, the study piles fact on fact the flowing together of technolog- sion in the direction of reaching to \$1 55, Matinee Wed & Saturday. chart on chart to prove the con- ical development and the growing "alarming proportions." stantly growing contradiction be- decline of the rate of production. tween marketing possibilities and | Certain deficiencies can be found swiftly increasing labor productiv- in the book especially in the at-

tempt to discount any growth in Combining the three sources of technological progress during the unemployment—change of popula- depression. This is clearly refuted tion; economic conditions; and in the case of the United States technical progress-into an inter- were labor productivity has inacting and dynamic process, the creased over 15% during the deauthor has been able to present pression. The latter fact accounts, a rather fundamental analysis. He in part, for the tremendous lag comes to the conclusion, on a stat- between the increase of employistical basis, that " . . . it is clear ment and the upturn of production

In 1896 the wheat-belt whirlwind, William Jennings Bryan, took

Then he began to see some light. In June 1897, Debs transformed gives promise as did each of his the ARU into the political Social Democracy of America "There is earlier plays that Odets may prove no hope for the toiling masses of my countrymen except by the pathto be the most important dramatist ways mapped out by Socialists, the advocates of the cooperative comthat the American theatre has pro- monwealth," said Debs In March 1900, the present Socialist Party of the USA, was formed. Debs, shortly before the formation of the S P., wrote the following in the New York Journal:

that the closing of industrial pro- in the present so-called "recovery"

Without falling for the crude from this basic antagonism be-

duction to all new workers was period

"The Social Democratic Party is not a reform party, but a

by James Sand BOOKS of the LOSING THEIR CHAINS

Eugene Victor Debs

(Continued from previous issue)

But he scarcely had time to warm his favorite rocking-chair at his tome in Terre Haute where his wife Kate brooded over him and tried to contain his boundless energy, when the Pullman strike broke out in Illinois. Off to Chicago 'Gene rushed. He suggested arbitration to Pullman. Pullman told him to go to hell, and 'Gene ordered every 1894. The conditions against which the strike had been called were so bad that even some Middle Western clergymen felt compelled to were always sure to rise in the condemn the Honorable George R. Pullman.

But on the pretext of protecting the mails, Grover Cleveland, the apotheosis of washed-out liberalism, sent Federal troops into Chicago. Governor John P. Altgeld, true friend of labor, condemned Cleveland's action as a usurpation of state authority, and even bourgeois historians have had to concede the correctness of Altgeld's position. The arrival much individualized types as symbols of their class and puppets of Debs as the precipitator of the vandalism! 'Gene was learning the price than hope. It was the cause for rejoicing among Socialists and for fear among capitalists. of loving mankind

Clevenland's action enraged Debs. Gompers took the first train to Chicago to confer with Debs, but when he saw the difficult situation, he jumped on his "pure and simpleton" horse, and like Don Quixote, one respect do the characters fall rode off in all directions. Debs meanwhile had violated an Illinois

short of the functions Odets has court injunction. The strike became national news for months. Debs became the recognized leader of militant labor in America. Gompers tried to cash too much in terms of physical sym- in on his popularity with the rank and file by praising his "earnestness, tols: one Gordon boy has a weak honesty, and sincerity." But popularity with the working class did fear of DeLeon who wielded great power in the I W.W for a few years. heart, the other sleeping sickness, not save Debs from the clutches of capitalist law. He was sentenced and Mr Katz is impotent Here to jail at Woodstock, Illinois, for six months for contempt of court, the symbolism is inadequately so- and the United States Supreme Court upheld the decision. Whereupon cialized But finding new symbols Debs did a strange thing,—something that showed a basic contradiction for the new themes of social dra- in his social philosophy. He claimed that he was being sent to jail ma is by no means an easy task, because he had stood by his constitutional rights as an American citizen, and our writers of today are only at the same time that the Supreme Court upheld his sentence as conbeginning to express their abstract stitutional. It was to take more persecution for 'Gene Debs to discover ideas in terms of concrete, living that there is a basic opposition between the labor movement and a property-protecting constitution. He received the news of the sacred Nine by announcing that they had violated the principles of Jefferson More they have been many times the went to jail firm in his stand, and as they led him off, he said expressed and fully developed. It "If it is expected that six months or even six years in jail will purge imperfect solution is similar to that me of contempt, the punishment will fail of its purpose.

During his six months in Woodstock, Victor Louis Berger, an Austrian who had taught school in Milwaukee upon his arrival in this country and was then editing a German social-democratic journal in of revolution in 'Gene Debs The workers of America awoke one winter that city, came to Debs and spoke to him of socialism and a man named morning to discover that Idaho justice had kidnapped Big Bill Hay-Marx. 'Gene never forgot that visit. He was overwhelmed by Berger's wood, Moyer, and Pettibone of the Western Federation of Miners, from learning, and thereafter, until the end of his life, right-wingers among Colorado and iailroaded them to Idaho to stand trial on the charge the socialists had the Indian sign on him Years later Debs himself of killing ex-Governor Steunenberg who had been blown to bits on described the visit thus:

"It was at this time, when the first glimmerings of Socialism CAPITAL, by Karl Marx, inscribed with the compliments of Victor L. Berger which I cherish as a token of priceless value."

He himself announced, on his release from Woodstock, "I entered jail a trades unionist, and came out a socialist." Certainly he came out politically minded, but it took him five years to really come to socialism, and then he did not come to it through Marx, but through Jefferson. It was to take more than Berger to make Debs a Marxist.

ing" prevent the play from acting him in. "I believed," said Debs, "that the triumph of Mr. Bryan and as well as it reads the play adds reads the play adds of the money power." This was bad Day of that year that Debs cried, "VIVE LA REVOLUTION! The nothing to the stature Odets has already achieved, but it does demonstrate that he can maintain the the country for the Democratic candidate. level he has already reached, and

Izing that the depression results Opens Monday Evening March 30

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revolutionary party. It does not propose to modify the competitive system but to abolish it. An examination of its platform shows that it stands unequivocally for the collective ownership and control of all the means of wealth, production and distribution,—in a word, Socialism.

Gene was in for bitter disappointment on the revolutionary nature A.R.U. man to refuse to pull Pullmans on his trains. This, in June of social democracy and the "unequivocal" stand on ownership. In 1900, Eugene Victor Debs of Indiana was the first presidential candidate of the newly founded Socialist Party He polled 96,116 votes, with Job Harriman of California running for vice-president. There had been little time for organization and the party was poor in funds.

Now begins in earnest his writing for socialism in the press, and his lecturing tours, on which he thrilled the working class of his time. In addition there was his political agitation, which showed such remarkable results in the 1904 vote of the S.P. Debs ran again for the the subject of the play, are not so of the troops threw the city into an uproar. General vandalism re-

But with that strange insight into the need for economic organization which he always evinced without being fully aware of its sound theoretical basis, he knew that the hope for the co-operative commonwealth lay in industrial unionism In 1905, over the protests of Beiger and the right-wing he joined in signing the manifesto calling for the organization of the I.W W. Berger, Moriis Hillquit, and Abe Cahan were panic-stricken by such revolutionary zeal. The beer-stube social-1st from Milwaukee called the struggles of the miners who formed the bulk of the Wobbly membership "border feuds" There was also the Debs' presence at the first convention was, as always, electrifying But that visit in Woodstock came to haunt his revolutionary activity. Berger dissuaded him from further participation in the IWW. and 'Gene acceded. To his earlier contradictions he therupon piled this one: he acceded to Berger, and at the same time damned the SP. for not aiding DeLeon in the LW.W

"The fact is," he said, "that most of the violent opposition of Socialist Party members to the I.W W. centred upon the head of DeLeon and has a purely personal animus. . It may be that De Leon has designs upon the Socialist Party and expects to use the I.W W. as a means of disrupting it in the interest of the Socialist Labor Party, and if he succeeds it will be because his enemies in the Socialist Party, in their bitter personal hostility to him, are led to oppose the revolutionary I.W W. and support the reactionary A F. of L."

Out of the Far West in 1906 there came the spark that lit the fire December 30th, 1905 as he left his home in Caldwell Debs flew completely off the handle, and would have been off to Idaho, if Kate had were beginning to penetrate, that Victor L. Berger-and I have not actually held him down. When Teddy Roosevelt, that staunch loved him ever since—came to Woodstock, as if a providential in- henchman of American imperialism, called them undesireable citizens strument, and delivered the first impassioned message of Socialism and announced their guilt before they even came to trial, Debs attacked I had ever heard—the very first to set the 'wires humming in my him so furiously that Teddy must have thought San Juan Hill was system.' As a souvenir of that visit there is in my library a volume, paradise In the "Appeal to Reason," of which he was an associate editor. Debs wrote

"He uttered a lie as black and damnable, a calumny as foul and atrocious as ever issued from a human throat. The men he thus traduced and vilified, sitting in their prison cells for having dutifully served their fellow workers and having spurned the tribes of their masters, transcend immeasureably the man in the White House, who with the cruel malevolence of a barbarian has pronounced their

Haywood's trial was to come up in May 1907, and it was on May Day parade and denounced capitalism. To the rank and file, he said, "Let us show the world that workingmen of America are not so lost to shame, not so devoid of the red blood of courage, that they will allow one of their comrades to suffer death at the hands of their enemies' This was class-struggle theory and no mistake. It is Debs at his best Only in the Canton speech and subsequent trial did he reach greater

Haywood was acquitted, and Debs convicted himself of Marxism.

(To be continued in next issue)

MONTREAL

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AutoWorkersConvention Faces Many Grave Tasks

Council of the AFL the probationary period of the International United Auto Workers Union, which was formed by the federal auto locals in Detroit in August, 1935, will terminate at a special convention called for April 27th in South Bend. Ind where the delegates will have the full right to elect their own international officers.

What Kind Of Union?

Other issues of this convention will be, how to react to the decision of the Executive Council of the AFL to limit the jurisdiction of United Auto Workers Union to production men only, that is to exclude all tool and die and parts plants workers. There are some people in the union who are in favor of one all-inclusive industrial union, by merging with all the independent unions. If the AFL is against granting an all-inclusive charter there is one tendency which will say, "To hell with the AFL. We will start an organiza tion drive outside.'

The craft unionists in the union under the leadership of Dillon, are for a genuine craft union not having anything to do with the skilled workers over whom other international unions are claiming jurisdic tion. They are even in favor of giving over many of the present existing locals of the UAW in the auto parts plants to other internationals. They are carrying on a vicious propaganda against the CIO claiming that it is a movement dual to the AFL.

The progressives in the unior are for one industrial union in the auto industry. They are also in favor of adopting a resolution in support of the CIO, but they are against any talk or action for splitting away from the AFL They will resist any attempt by other internationals to take away any of their present existing local unions Although they are excepting the present limited charter granted to them by the AFL, they are preparing to elect delegates to the next AFL Convention and will fight like hell to get their charter extended. They will continue to fight until they are allowed to organize every worker connected with the auto industry in one

Local Autonomy

Up to now President Dillon, who was appointed by Wm. Green at the last convention of the union, unemployed bricklayer, was nailed has acted more as a dictator than a leader by sending his personal representatives to different localities; removing elected local officials as was the case in the city of St Louis; forcing members of the United Auto Workers to scab against other workers, as in the Motor Products strike; making settlements without the consent of the workers involved; appointing a number of organizers who had neither the ability nor the confidence of the membership. All these actions of Dillon lead to a general demand by the membership in the different localities for more local autonomy. There is sentiment for an amendment to the constitution

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to limit the power of the general By the decision of the Executive president and give more autonomy to locals. At the same time they want to give the general executive board power to become the stable national leadership, to control the actions of the international officers and local un ons. This is necessary to carry on a real united policy of organization work in order that there shall be established more uniformity in wages and conditions, not to permit one Chevy or one Chrysler local, for instance, to compete with another Chevy or Chrysler local in another

> For Independent Political Action In the short time the auto work ers have been organized, they have already had many bal experiences with the so-called progressive New Deal administration. We have but to recall the personal interference of President Aoosevelt in their union business; and the appointment of the Wohman Auto Labor Board, stopping the organization irive and sentiment for improving working conditions through a strike.

> If a local strike broke out rep resentatives of the Labor Department were there to persuade them to go back to work immediately under the old conditions. In the localities where the workers resisted this action of the Labor De partment or Wollman Board repre sentatives a Republican or Demo cratic judge was found to issue an injunction against the str kers These policies of the Roosevelt ad ministration which brought such hardships for the auto workers stimulated sentiment among the organized auto workers for independent political action Resolutions to that effect are being introduced in many locals

> There will also be resolutions for the 30 hour week The elimina tion of chemical materials which are poisoning workers and for the right to organize and strike with-

FLA. LABOR MAN IS CRUCIFIED

OCALA, Fla.—Because he had recently been engaged in labor difculties on the cross-state canal, George J. Timmerman, thirty-nine, to a wooden cross in a heavily wooded region inside the city limits. His assailants sewed his lips tightly with heavy twine and threw a hunting coat over his head to muffle his groans.

Found by a friend, James White, who was on his way to work at Camp Roosevelt, headquarters for construction on the Florida ship canal, Timmerman was only half conscious.

Police "could find no reason for the assault" but it is known that Timmerman had protested against working conditions.

WILL A. F. L. SPLIT?

Hear

George F. Miles

Editor "Workers Ages" Thursday, March 26, 8 p. m.

RIVERA HALL 51 W. 14th St. Admission Free

POOR FISH!

Berlin.—Good Friday will come twice a week for the German soldiers and police according to War Minister von Blomberg and Interior Minister Wilhelm Frick. Orders have been issued placing the army and the police on a fish diet twice a week.

This is due to the shrivelling meat supply which dropped 15.3% during the month of January.

out interference of the government

Question of Leadership

The main issue will be the kind of a new leadership to be elected for the international union There is no doubt in the minds of the auto workers that Dillon will not be their next president. There is no question that Dillon, because of his policy of no strike and for peace at any price in the industry, will not get the votes of the delegates The opposition to Dillon is itself divided on a candidate against him. At the present time there are four contenders for the 10b. The first and most influential person in the union today is Homer Martin from the Kansas City local now general vice-president The second in influence is Wyndham Mortimer, the president of the Cleveland district council The third is Edward Hall from Wisconsin, at present general secretarytreasurer of the union and up 'till recently a part of the Dillon ma-The fourth is Ship'ey of South Bend. It will be the job of the progressives to unite around one. With a strong general execu tive board they will be able to mobilize the entire membership with the help of the CIO and other AFL organizations, to start a genuine organization drive to improve the conditions of the auto workers.

'NO COMPROMISE' SAYS HITLER

(Continued from Page 1) becoming very dangerous for us. It is uncomfortably like that of 1914. The British are wavering as they did then. But also, as in the eleventh hour in 1914, they are now beginning to stiffen.'

But this remark must not be overestimated. Stanley Baldwin is still torn between the two camps in his own cabinet. This was once again illustrated when upon request for further information from Berlin on the nature of these five proposals to Germany. Anthony Eden, apparently carrying out a change of attitude by the Cabinet, informed the Germans that these were not to be considered as an ultimatum. At the same time Foreign Minister Flandin declared that these demands constitute the maximum that the Locarno powers are ready to grant and the minimum that they demand.

Sanctity of Treaty The air is now being filled with the cries of "sanctity of treaties' and the impermissibility of "unilateral abrogation" of "multilateral pacts" Still stranger is it to see Italy strut among the Locarno powers and solemnly agree that Germany had shown poor sportsmanship in abrogating the Locarno pact. But international imperialist politics boils down to a few very simple formulas, the most widely applied of which is "take while the taking is good." Thus we hear Dino Grandi, Il Duce's emissary, saying "Now is the time to settle everything? And, in truth, it seems as if he is right. Foreign Minister Flandin speaking before the Chamber of tions in France. Now, feeling is Deputies, already intimated that sanctions against Italy will have sions to Germany In short we are to be dispensed with, due to far in for a period of stalling and promore bothersome problems that tracted negotiations.

have arisen.

Nor is Italy's present attitude out of tune with its traditional stand against a stronger Germany, fearing that a strong Germany might absorb Austria and thus extend its borders to Italy.

Also England is hardly without its interests in the situation. Decisive at the moment appears to be that section of the British cabmet which constantly harped upon the fact that a rearmed Germanv is a menace to Britain as well as to France; that Dover is not so far from Calais; that a Germany victorious over France would await its first chance for tackling Britain. There was still another consideration: Britain's great concern over the Mediterranean Sea. A frigid attitude toward France now might throw France into the arms of Italy and their combined navies are something which even Great Britain must respect. It is not uninteresting that despite the fact that the trouble zone has shifted from Italy to Germany, not a single battleship has been ordered out of the Mediterranean by Great Britain nor has a single ship been ordered to approach Germany.

Elections Coming

Thus do things stand now. What may we expect? Hitler may now rant against yielding one centimeter of Rhineland soil but after the Reichstag elections (in which there is no way of registering opposition) he will be much more amenable to reason. Similarly it is possible that the die-hard attitude of Foreign Minister Flandin may be softened by the exigencies of politics- after the general elecrunning high against any conce

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