

FOR COMMUNIST  
UNITY IN THE  
REVOLUTIONARY  
CLASS STRUGGLE!

# THE REVOLUTIONARY AGE

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER DEFENDING  
THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKERS

ISSUED BY THE COMMUNIST PARTY  
(Majority Group)

WORKERS OF ALL  
COUNTRIES  
UNITE!

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## LABOR BODIES DEFEND PRESS

### 34 Organizations Choose Delegates to N. Y. Conference

### CONDEMN "AGE" BAN

NEW YORK, November 16.—Representing 34 workers organizations of this city, 54 delegates gathered in Labor Temple, 243 East 84 Street, New York City, on November 16, 1930, to constitute the Conference in Defense of the Labor Press. This conference was called to consider ways and means of beating back the attack of the Post Office Department on the Revolutionary Age and to consider the problem of meeting the threat of throttling facing the labor press as a whole.

The conference was opened by Jay Lovestone, the editor of the Revolutionary Age. Feeder Onunain, of the Irish-American Friends of India's Independence, was elected chairman and I. Zimmerman, secretary. Forrest Bailey greeted the conference in the name of the Civil Liberties Union and pledged the full support of his organization in the fight for the freedom of the labor press. He was followed by Morris Ernst, the attorney of the Civil Liberties Union, who reviewed the legal aspects of the Revolutionary Age case, pointing out the sweeping and dangerous character of Judge Woolsey's decision upholding the ban against the Age.

Ben Gitlow delivered the main report. He maintained that the ban on the Age was the opening gun in the general war of the capitalists against the working class organizations and their press. He called upon all labor organizations without regard to any existing political or other differences to unite to safeguard the rights of every labor paper to speak to the working class.

In the discussion that followed Brothers Jacob Treppert (Workers Sick and Death Benefit Fund, Branch No. 179), Mahler (IWW), Francis (American Virgin Islands Society),

## MILITANTS WIN IN LOC. 1 ILGWU

### Union Rank and File Men Hit Reactionaries

### MANY WORKERS ACT

NEW YORK, November 18.—For the first time in many months it has proved possible for the left wing and progressive force to administer a smashing defeat to the reactionary bureaucrats in control of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union in New York. This took place at the meeting of Local 1 (cloak operators) which was held on November 17, 1930. This meeting was one of the best attended in a long time, about 1,500 workers being present. Thru the efforts of the United Cloak and Dressmakers Progressive League, a bloc had been formed of all the various left wing, progressive and center elements in the local. This bloc won the support of the honest progressive trade unionists and defeated the administration's proposals all along the line. The progressive bloc scored a victory in the election of the objections committee for the coming local elections.

This victory of the progressive bloc over the reactionary administration in one of the biggest locals of the ILGWU has had a great effect upon the needle trades workers. Many who had become dispirited and discouraged as a result of the Communist Party policy of deserting the unions have regained hope and again see the possibilities of a left wing struggle against the class collaborationist policies and officials of the ILGWU and other needle trades unions. The bureaucrats, on the other hand, now realize that their "happy period" of rule without organized opposition is reaching an end and that the challenge of the left wing is again arising.

A new page in the history of the left wing in the needle trades is opening a period of rebuilding and renewed struggle.

The United Cloakmakers and Dressmakers Progressive League (the platform and demands of which were reported in the last issue of the Revolutionary Age), while collaborating with the progressive forces in the building up of the progressive bloc on the basis of a joint

## Confessions Bare Imperialist Plot Against Soviet Union

### Invasion Schemes of France And Britain Shown

MOSCOW, USSR, November 30, 1930.—"Thus we planned and worked to sow discouragement and produce a crisis in the Soviet land to prepare intervention by foreign foes, to restore the capitalists and landlords and to plunge the country afresh into a bloody war. In these plans and in this work the central role was played by me—I admit it!"

In these words Professor Ramsin, the leader of the eight engineers and professors now on trial here for counter-revolutionary activity, summarized his entire confession which has laid bare a huge network of international conspiracy on the part of the French, British and other governments to destroy the workers and farmers government of the Soviet Union.

The trial of the eight conspirators is taking place in the House of Trade Unions which, under the Czarist regime, was a club of the nobility. The whole population of Moscow is in a state of great excitement over the trial. On November 25 there took place a tremendous demonstration here—500,000 strong—men, women and children, with flaming banners, marching thru the snow-clad streets demanding stern revolutionary justice for the eight bourgeois saboteurs.

Of the eight prisoners six, under the leadership of Professor Ramsin, have pleaded guilty to the most damning indictments of conspiracy and counter-revolutionary treason ever heard in Soviet Union court. Two, Professor N. F. Charnovsky and K. V. Sitnin, have made no admission. Most of the accused men are conducting their own defense. The prosecutor for the Soviet government is N. B. Krylenko, who has distinguished himself thru many years of legal defense of the Soviet power against all sorts of enemies.

The confession of Professor Ramsin uncovered the vast net of imperialist intrigue aimed at the very existence of the USSR. He told of his visits to Paris, of his meeting with the "Industrial Union" (a counter-revolutionary bourgeois society), of obtaining over 2,000,000 rubles thru "a person" in the French service in Moscow. He told of the formation of the whole conspiracy and of the decision to prepare the ground for a Franco-Polish intervention that was to have come in the summer of 1930. He told how the president of the "Industrial Union", M. Denisof, had assured him that Poincare and the French staff were eager for intervention and judged that the time was ripe. He finally passed on to the story of military espionage that he and his friends had

## DUBOIS DEFENDS NEGRO EQUALITY

### Harvard U. Professor For Race Discrimination

BOSTON, Mass., November 25, 1930.—"Social equality" was the subject of a debate here Sunday, November 23, between Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, editor of the Crisis and Dr. Thomas Nixon Carver, professor of political economy at Harvard University. The debate took place in Ford Hall Forum. Over 2,000 people were present. Dr. DuBois presented in a very able manner the case for social equality. He pointed out that the opponents of social equality are defending a deeply reactionary cause. He sharply criticized the Negro exclusion policy of many of the conservative unions of this country, mentioning particularly the "carmen's unions, the branches of the railway brotherhoods and most fields in the American Federation of Labor." He declared that discrimination against the Negroes is "fostered by modern imperialism which finds lodgement in great capitalist combines."

The defence of discrimination and Jim Crowism made by Prof. Carver was admitted even by those sympathetic to his views to have been without sense or substance. Carver urged the Negroes "not to think about rights but to think about duties." He said that militant action on the part of the colored people towards the dominant race would not "achieve much but might do harm." He finally made some absurd remarks about the alleged biological danger of intermarriage and race mixture. There was hardly any doubt that the

### Gorki Sends Appeal to Workers of the World

The world famous revolutionary author, Maxim Gorky, has issued an appeal to the workers of all countries to use all their forces to prevent an attack upon the Soviet Union.

"The workers of France and Eng-



MAXIM GORKY

land in particular," he declares, "should demand of your governments that they should send out of the country those Russian subjects who are always trying to sell the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union to your capitalists."

He warns against the intrigues of the anti-Soviet leaders whose schemes might lead to a new world war.

The appeal of Maxim Gorky is certain to have great effect upon the workers and farmers of the European countries as well as upon all radical intellectuals.

## MOTHER JONES DEAD!

SILVER SPRINGS, Md., Dec. 1, 1930.—Mourning by workers throught the world, Mother Jones died here last night at the age of 101. She died as she had lived—a fighter to the end for the cause of the working class.

Just before she died, Mother Jones destroyed her will and left all the money she owned for the cause of labor. Militant to the end, only a few weeks ago she donated \$1,000 to carry on the fight against the betrayer of the miners, John L. Lewis.

## Exposure Shows Secret Hand Of Russian Monarchists Behind Fish Committee

### Importing A Russian Count And "Empress"

The revelations made today by the Soviet Government have not directly shown the hand of the Washington administration in the international plot against the first Workers' and Farmers' Republic. Nevertheless, there are countless unchallengeable facts showing that the Wall Street government has been working hand in

## BRITISH MINE STRIKE AHEAD

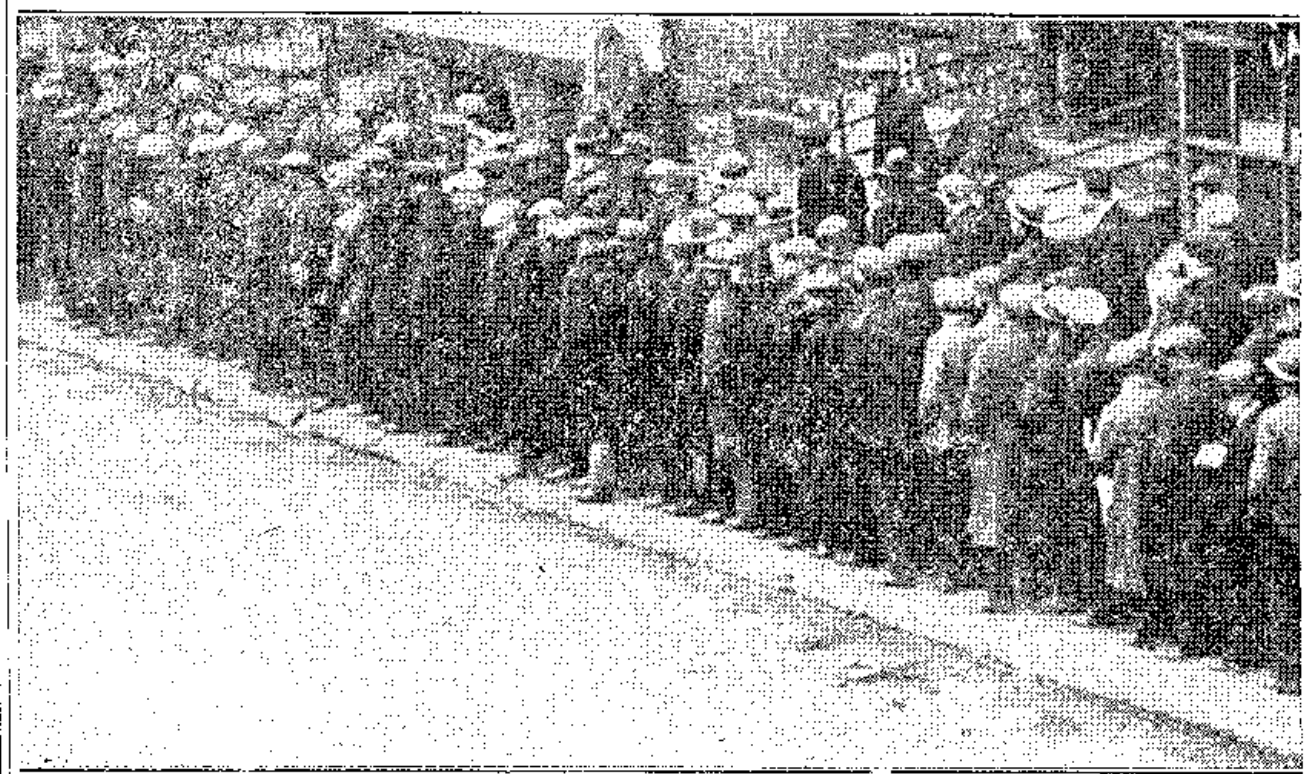
### Scottish Miners Out On Strike Dec. 1st

### FIGHT OVER HOURS

LONDON, England, December 1, 1930.—Ninety-two thousand Scottish miners have decided to go on strike today. In addition the miners of Lancashire have rejected the proposals of the owners and declared for a strike after a four week period. The miners of South Wales have accepted a temporary settlement pending a decision on December 2, while those of the other regions have either accepted the terms of the owners or made some temporary settlement. It is generally recognized that all of these "settlements" are of a very temporary nature and that a general struggle in the British mining industry is looming.

The struggle in the mining industry is primarily over the working day. Since the great mine strike of 1926 the mines have been operated under an 8-hour day which was passed over the protest of the union. Recently the matter came up for readjustment and the miners demanded a 7-hour day. The "Labor" government "compromised" (in favor of the owners) and passed the 7½-hour day law, to take effect November 30. But the owners would not agree to this 7½-hour schedule unless they were permitted to spread it over the week as they pleased. This the miners absolutely refused to accept in spite of the urging of the officials of the "Labor" government and of their own officers.

## A BREAD LINE ON THE STREETS OF NEW YORK CITY



Unemployed workers stand in a bread line on the streets of New York City.

## FORM GROUP FO, WORKERS UNIT

### Aroused Against Sp Labor Fraternal Soc By Communist Pa

DETROIT, Mich., Novem 1930.—The proposal of the Communist Party leaders to split the C. Fraternal Union (HBZ) and the split sections over to join the recently formed International Workers Order has aroused the great dissatisfaction and protest on the left wing Croatian who have hitherto been following the Communist Party as the splitting policy was a in the Daily Worker of Octo group of members of the HBZ to launch the organization of workers block in opposition to the Communist Party to split the action. On November 14, such ing took place, the block was and a statement to the membe the HBZ issued. Immediately Communist Party officials got meeting of the Party-led it was called and an issue w about a letter which a worke criticizing the present secr the South Slavic Bureau of the Party bureaucrats demand work

## WE MUST KEEP THE WEEKLY!

The Weekly is here! What we have all hoped and wished and striven for is at last realized! The REVOLUTIONARY AGE has become a weekly newspaper!

But our work has only begun. We have started the Weekly—but the big job is to KEEP it. In order to assure the maintenance of the Weekly we must put over the "Keep the Weekly" Fund!

A. Bail	\$ 12.50	L. Nelson	100.00	W. Zweibon	100.00
L. Becker	100.00	R. Propstein	30.00	N. B.	50.00
V. Burtan	100.00	J. Roberts	50.00	L. N.	25.00
D. Gitz	20.00	J. Rubenstein	50.00	A group of electrical work-	42.00
B. Herman	25.00	P. Stone	12.50	ers	
D. Gerson	50.00	H. Taublieb	50.00		
R. Macklin	100.00	H. Zam	25.00	Total	\$942.00

## Starvation Faces Jobless; Workers Must Act Now!

### SUPERIOR UNIONS FOR JOBLESS AID

### Big Meeting Makes Demand For Immediate Relief

### MILITANTS IN ACTION

SUPERIOR, Wis., November 19, 1930.—Over six hundred workers attended the big unemployment meeting called by the Superior Trades and Labor Assembly at Labor Temple on Friday, November 14. The hall was too small to hold the crowd. Large numbers of workers gathered outside the hall after the hall itself was packed. A resolution embodying the immediate demands of the workers was passed.

The meeting was called by the unemployment council of the Superior Trades and Labor Assembly which was established thru the initiative of the representatives of the Central Cooperative Central Exchange, is Arnold Room, a leading member of the Cooperative Central Exchange, is a member of the unemployment council while A. J. Hayes, another prominent cooperative leader, spoke at the mass meeting. Hayes especially emphasized the need for independent working class political action.

The resolution adopted at this mass

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### A Negro Woman And The Salvation Army

by A Negro Woman Worker.

I want to tell you some of my experiences with the Salvation Army. A friend of mine and I went to the Salvation Army to try to get a job thru their employment service. We were referred to Sgt. Murray who seemed to lack all interest to help us Negroes. We waited from 11 AM to 4 PM and got no help. We talked to another colored woman who, we found, was a widow with one child. She asked of the Salvation Army people for something to eat because she was so hungry. They told her they had nothing for her except some old and stale bread. They told us to go to some Salvation Army quarters if we wanted food.

We went to the 9th Avenue building. We were given some stuff that was so filthy that we couldn't eat it. We went to the 123th Street place. They asked me how big my family was and when I told them I had no family they said they couldn't supply any food to one person. Finally they offered us some canned soup and bread. The soup was so old that when it was warmed up it turned black and the noodles were just rotting. The bread was worse.

I know of one woman who was poisoned by Salvation Army food.

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## COMMUNISTS IN FIGHTING APPEAL

Production figures are falling and unemployment figures are rising. The jobless army is increasing, even according to the official agencies of the Hoover administration. The Federal Reserve Board's latest figures show a continued and marked decline in production levels.

Thanksgiving Day was a bleak and dreary for America's many millions of jobless and their dependents now ragged and hungry. There is lots of talk of relief and nothing is being done to relieve the distress of the facing starvation and numbing cold estimated at approximately forty millions or nearly one third of the country's population.

Fully recognizing that the unemployment crisis has entered upon new stage and has assumed all portions of hunger crisis for millions of workers and their families Communist Party (Majority Group) has issued a leaflet appeal to workers making the following proposals for action by the workers masses themselves and the following demands upon the bosses and government:

- (1) Don't pay now! We jobless workers should cut now, clothe ourselves now, and get shelter for ourselves now, but we should not pay now because we can't pay now. We have no jobs now, so we can't pay now. We have trusted the bosses enough. Let them trust us now. Let big stores have been giving credit to the capitalists who have lots of money and don't need credit. Let them change, give credit to us workers who now have no money at all, we can't pay now, and who need credit badly.
- (2) No rent should be paid by unemployed workers. Let the greed, landlords who are sharing in the blessings of the capitalist system while we suffer, lose some of their rent money. They can well afford it. They don't have to worry about jobs. They have already cleaned up enough on us. No evictions of unemployed workers! And unpaid rent must not be charge against future wages.
- (3) All vacant premises for unemployed. All vacant apartment mansions and clubhouses of the rich hotels, churches and public buildings should be immediately thrown open for free use by the unemployed workers.
- (4) All schools provide free square meals a day for the child of the unemployed. The schools should provide free clothing for the child of the unemployed. An immediate should be put to child labor thru the viding more jobs for adult workers. The government is to compensate

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SHOE UNION HAS DISCUSSION MEET

Progressive Workers Ban Reactionary Policies Of Officials

CALL FOR LABOR UNITY

NEW YORK, November 21, 1930.—About 300 workers attended the meeting of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union of New York held at Waverly Hall on November 20, 1930. The chairman of the meeting announced the purpose of this meeting and others following it to be to lay the basis for an organization campaign. The speakers at this meeting were—ascini of the Italian Chamber of Labor, Weiss of the Socialist Party, Schwartz formerly of the United Hebrew Trades and Kaplan, organizer of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union. The essence of all their speeches was that due to the collapse of the Independent Shoe Workers Union (the TUUL-union in the industry) the shoe workers must organize into the B & S.W.U. Promises were made by the speakers that the Boot and Shoe welcomes into its ranks all progressive workers and that all shades of political opinion would find a place within the union. A large number of workers took part in the discussion from the floor, among them quite a few members of the Independent. Among these Independent members there was to be noticed two distinct tendencies. One group took the position that the Boot and Shoe had nothing to offer except sell-outs and betrayals and must therefore be destroyed. The second group criticized sharply the policies of the Boot and Shoe officials and called on the rank and file to have no confidence in the promises of the bureaucrats. They demanded some sort of guarantees that the old expulsion policy of the Boot and Shoe officials would not be re-adopted. Finally they led upon the rank and file of the Boot and Shoe to fight to make the union into a militant fighting union controlled by the rank and file and be on guard against the sell-out promises of the leadership.

FORNIER CONVICTED

PITTSBURGH, Pa., November 18, 1930.—John Fornier, militant miner, was found guilty on November 12 on a charge of assault and battery against a police officer. He was sentenced on November 17 to parole for one year and costs. In giving his verdict the judge threatened that if within the year Fornier would be involved in any militant or Communist activity he would be sent to the penitentiary for one year. The whole case was conducted as a Red-baiting case. This case grew out of the arrest of Fornier for picketing in the big Pittsburg miners strike last June in which 16,000 miners were involved.

EXPOSE PLOTS AGAINST USSR

(continued from page 1) carried on for foreign imperialist powers. "In the summer of 1929"—he declared—"a French agent in Moscow, Monsieur R., asked for a report on Soviet air force. I supplied it fully in autumn and he was well pleased. Colonel Lawrence in England said that the British staff would make arrangements for us to communicate with their secret agents." The main's testimony was followed by V. A. Larichef who told a story of economic conspiracy and inter-revolution. He told how the bourgeois engineers had finally given up of Russia "evolving" back to capitalism and how they had made up their minds to do everything possible to hinder Socialist construction. "We tried"—he confessed—"to disorganize the workers enough to produce a popular or general sentiment that would be favorable to capitalist intervention. I. A. Liko, the former vice-president of the State Planning Commission, followed and read the testimony of his fellow-workers." KYO, Japan, November 28, 1930. A severe earthquake occurred at four o'clock on the morning of November 28 from an area of approximately 600 miles from Osaka in the South to the North.

LOSE FISH COMMITTEE BACKERS

(continued from page 1) August 1930, carried an article about the Fish Committee. The type of this can be most clearly seen from the article of Count Bery in the first issue. Count Bery declared in his article that Dewey and Jane Adams are agents in the United States! Express Discovers A "Count" Milton Fish's "Count", or it can be accurately said, the Count for the U. S. Congress is 60 years of age. But he has a foster-

LOOK WHO REPRESENTS THE UNEMPLOYED!



PRESIDENT HOOVER'S UNEMPLOYMENT COMMISSION. Right to left are Eugene Meyer, governor of the Federal Reserve Board; Ray L. Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior; Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War; Andrew Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury; Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce and also chairman of the commission, and James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor. And these millionaire exploiters are supposed to represent the unemployed.

EMPLOYMENT WORSE; NEED ACTION Superior, Wisc. Unions For Communists Issue Call For Unemployed Aid

(continued from page 1) meeting points out the wide extent of unemployment in Superior and the miserable condition of the unemployed who are without food, clothing and shelter and with no sign of relief in sight. It attacks the authorities of the City of Superior which have "grossly ignored the unbearable and inhuman living conditions of these thousands of workers." The resolution thereupon demands the setting aside of a fund of \$250,000 by the City of Superior for unemployment relief through public works in the administration of which the T & LA shall be represented. It provides for regular union wages and conditions for the workers involved in these public works. It demands free medical attention for the unemployed and their families and free meals and transportation to be given by the schools to the children of the unemployed. It calls for the free distribution of food and meals for the unemployed under the administration of the unemployment committee and for the supplying of free fuel to the unemployed. It demands that the unemployed shall not be obliged to pay rent or for water, gas and light service during unemployment. It concludes by declaring that "we recognize that the foregoing are but temporary emergency measures, wherefore we go on record demanding the speedy enactment of state and federal legislation for social insurance, especially unemployment and old insurance." The resolution is signed by E. G. Hedstrom, chairman of the meeting and Fred C. Schuster, secretary.

The initiative taken by the comrades of the Cooperative Central Exchange in raising the question of unemployment in the Superior Trades and Labor Assembly and in starting a campaign against unemployment and for unemployment relief backed up by the official trade union body, is certainly to be welcomed by all left wing and progressive forces in the labor movement. But the official Communist leaders, instead of participating in this movement against unemployment, opened at attack against it and organized their own rival "unemployment council" which called a rival meeting. This rival meeting was attended by about twenty people. The meeting was taken up with wild attacks upon Halonen (the leader of the Communist forces in the cooperatives) and upon the labor movement. In this manner the official Communist Party is fast becoming isolated from and discredited among the workers.

INDIA MEET DEC. 5.

NEW YORK, December 1, 1930.—"India In Revolt" will be the subject of the address to be delivered by Salendranath Ghose, the president of the Indian National Congress of America, at Tara Halls, 1947 Broadway (corner 66th Street), on Friday evening, December 5 at 8 P.M. The meeting is under the auspices of the Irish-American Friends of India's Independence. Mr. Ghose is very well known as a speaker on Indian questions in America. He is a bitter enemy of British imperialism and fervent fighter for Indian freedom. The chairman of the meeting is Peter J. MacSwiney, the brother of Terrence MacSwiney, the heroic Irish martyr, who died on a hunger strike just ten years ago.

birth. This is the "gentleman" who testified before the Fish Committee to the effect that he recognized Bogdanov as a prominent G.P.U. official. Djangaroff has as shady a past as his friend, Count Bernadsky. Some six years ago, Djangaroff organized and "sold" the marriage of Princess Fatima, the daughter of the First Secretary of the Egyptian representation in Washington. While he was in Washington, Djangaroff made his living mainly by selling non-existing carpets and rugs to the Capitol smart-set. Soon the Washington smart-set pursued his luck as a marriage broker for the Russian counter-revolutionists among American millionaires. In this fashion, he arranged, in 1926, the marriage of Baron Tamau to a

(continued from page 1) families for loss of income brought about by this abolition of child labor. (5) The government should turn over right away to the unemployed the seventy million bushels of wheat and the 1,250,000 bales of cotton the Federal Farm Board has. Let this wheat and cotton go for the benefit of the jobless, instead of its being held for speculation so as to raise still more the price of bread and clothes. (6) The government should immediately float a five billion dollar "Hunger Loan" to be used for instant unemployment relief. This money is to be paid for by a special tax to be levied on all incomes of over \$5000 a year. We are now in a state of acute emergency. Our lives, our very existence, are at stake. During the last imperialist war, when Wall Street's profits were endangered, the government sprang to its rescue and floated all kinds of victory and liberty loans raising many billions of dollars with which to ship us to the battlefields of France and Flanders where we were to be slaughtered in the interest of Wall Street. Let's force the government to make a loan for unemployment relief now. (7) All war appropriations for the unemployed. All government appropriations for military and naval purposes shall be immediately diverted for use to help relieve the terrible distress in which many millions of workers and their families now find themselves. (8) Immediate recognition of the Soviet Union and the extension of a billion dollars of credit to the Russian Workers and Farmers Soviet Republic. This will further help to put hundreds of thousands of workers back on their jobs in every industry. (9) Full and adequate insurance should be provided for immediately. All workers should be insured against unemployment, accident and old age. The bosses and their government are to pay for this insurance. It is to be run by democratically elected committees chosen by the workers of the industries and the organizations of the unemployed.

In a number of restaurants in New York City hungry workers have just gone in, eaten, and then defied arrest. In the Thompson restaurant in Grand Central Station a group of five jobless hungry garment and shoe workers were threatened with arrest when, after eating, they told the Manager that they couldn't pay now because they were unemployed. They defied the Manager to arrest them but he didn't dare because the workers eating there were plainly aroused and showed open sympathy for the jobless. A number of seamen, starving and jobless, were unable to pay for their lunch at the Hanover Restaurant on Pearl Street and Hanover Square, New York City. The manager had the hungry workers arrested and hauled into the First Magistrate's Court. The police and the proprietor tried hard to frame-up the workers on the charge of disorderly conduct, but the attempt was so obvious that the judge didn't dare to let the frame-up go thru. Instead he advised the Hanover Restaurant Co. to sue the jobless workers for civil damages to recover for the unpaid lunches. Similar cases of starving unemployed workers eating but unable to pay now occurred in a number of other restaurants in New York City.

last moment, Mrs. Coolidge sent word to Mrs. Lansing that she had to leave the city in order "to receive an honorary degree in a Western college." Thus, political complications and unpleasantness were avoided and the "First Lady of the Land" in the United States missed a chance to meet the "First Lady of Czarism," who has been calling herself the "future Empress of Russia." A Typical Fish Committee Hero Djangaroff has been working very closely with the Fish Committee. He is a handsome fellow of the Rasputin type. In 1928, he became secretary to the well-known Russian dancer, Fokine. After serving a sort of apprenticeship to Fokine, he became secretary to Ganna Walska, the wife of Harold McCormick. Harold McCormick is of Irish national Harvester

LABOR BODIES DEFEND PRESS

(continued from page 1) B. Broder (Boro Park Workers Youth Club), and others participated. The report of the credentials committee gave the following as the distribution of the 34 delegates representing the 54 organizations at the conference: labor union locals—6; political organizations—2; fraternal organizations—10; cultural organizations—11; labor union clubs—1; shops—3; Civil Liberties Union—1. Among the organizations represented were: Carpenters Local 2090, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car porters, Hotel and Restaurant Workers Union (A.F.W.), A.F.W. Local 5, Butchers Local 174, A.P. of L., the Industrial Workers of the World, Workmens Circle branches 656, 523, 417, 368, 386, Workers Sick and Death Benefit Fund branches 179, 3, 103, 24, the Verband Internationaler Arbeiter, the International Hatters Club, the Irish-American Friends of India's Independence, the Frederick Douglas Interracial Forum, the Community Forum, the American Virgin Islands Society, the Boro Park Workers Youth Club, the Monarchs Lodge no. 45 of the Elks, the Garvey Club, the Rivalry Slipper Company shop, the Solefett Hat Company shop, the Edward Dress Company shop, etc. Delegate Mahler (I.W.W.) reported for the resolutions committee and proposed a resolution which was adopted unanimously. An executive committee was elected made up of the following: Louis F. Budenz (Labor Age), Roger Baldwin (Civil Liberties Union), Ben Gitlow (CP-Majority Group), Rothschild Francis (American Virgin Islands Society), August Burkhardt (Amalgamated Food Workers), Theodore Weder (I.W.W.), Ludwig Lore (Volkszeitung and V.I.A.), Ph. Marangiollo (Carpenters Local 2090), Jacob Troppert (Workers Sick and Death Benefit Fund 179), N. Dash (Workmens Circle, 417), Pender Ommann (Irish-American Friends of India's Independence) and L. Nelson (Needle Trades Workers Unity League). This executive committee was empowered to enlarge itself by adding, when necessary, representatives of organizations or individuals not yet connected with the conference.

In his closing remarks Ben Gitlow called on the delegates to consider this conference not as an end in itself, but as the beginning of a broad movement against the suppression of the labor press.

The resolution adopted by the conference reads in part: "The Conference for the Defence of the Labor Press, consisting of representatives of trade unions, labor fraternal organizations, Negro workers organizations, workers clubs, labor political organizations and other workers bodies, . . . protests vigorously against the action of the Postal authorities in barring the Revolutionary Age from the mails. . . . The Conference looks upon this act as directed not merely against organizations in the United States. . . . Therefore, this Conference, which contains representatives of labor organizations of all shades of opinion, is determined to do everything in its power to defeat the efforts of the government at suppressing the Revolutionary Age. In so doing it in no way takes a position on the political opinions expressed in this paper, nor does it bind any of the organizations comprising the Conference to do so.

"This Conference resolves to elect a Committee for the Defence of the Labor Press to carry out the decisions of this Conference and to carry on all work necessary to secure mailing privileges and second-class mailing rights for the Revolutionary Age. "The Conference resolves to raise a fund for said purpose and authorizes the committee to proceed with the work. This fund is to be used only for the purpose of helping labor publications, regardless of their political opinions, which are prevented or hindered in their advocacy of these opinions, in securing these rights. . . . "The Conference further resolves to send this resolution as well as a special letter to the Post Office Department. . . . "The Conference requests all labor publications to give this question the fullest publicity. . . . "The Conference resolves to authorize the calling by the Committee of a larger conference. . . ."

Workmens Circle adopted by the Communist Party last winter. The original tactics were to split off the left wingers in the WC and to carry them over to the Independent Workmens Circle, hoping thereby to gain control of the I.W.C. Chaos and demoralization resulted and only a few of the left wingers split. Then it was discovered by the super-Napoleonic strategists that the I.W.C. was even worse than the WC. And so a second split was maneuvered. The left wingers were called upon to split away from the I.W.C. and to form a pure Communist "Red" fraternal society, the International Workers Order. More chaos, more confusion, more distrust to the mill of the reactionaries! Then it was made clear that the International Workers Order was to be "international," that is, was to include workers of all races and tongues. This meant that the strategy of split was to be introduced in all fraternal societies in which the CP has any influence. The first steps in this direction have already taken in the Croatian, Slovenian and Hungarian societies. All real Communist and left wing workers, all the honest militant workers must resist this anti-working class policy of the CP bureaucrats; they must unite their forces for a struggle against the reactionaries in these fraternal societies as well as against the splitting policies of the Communist Party.

To provide a picture of what is happening in this International Workers Order in which the Party bureaucrats are trying to pack in all left

wingers, we here reprint the main paragraphs of an article by S. Freeman which appeared in the November issue of Arbeiterkampf.

THE INTERNATIONAL WORKERS ORDER "PURGES" ITSELF

by S. Freeman

The International Workers Order is becoming respectable. The National Executive Committee can no longer hide the results of its sectarian-opportunistic deeds which have led to the splitting of the workers fraternal societies—the Workmens Circle and the Independent Workmens Circle. . . . The members of the Communist Party and active left wingers have been lulled to sleep with the dangerous illusions of creating a proletarian class order which should be a basis for the left-wing revolutionary labor movement. When the policy of splitting was carried thru, last winter, none of the leaders even dreamed of an "international order." The entire propaganda and organization work was among the Jewish workers. The only thing is, the illusion of a "big" left-wing Jewish workers order was not realized, the bulk of the left-wing workers did not leave the organizations, a large number of those who left the old order did not join in the new. They have temporarily remained outside of every organization. The National Executive placed before itself the aim of 25,000 members of the International Workers Order. In order to cover up the truth that the workers refuse to join the IWO, the "bluff machine" of the National Committee, with the expert, Saitzman, at the head gives false membership figures. Only a few weeks ago they had 10,000 workers. Then it became 8,000. But the campaign for 25,000 members is on. If these members cannot be obtained thru new splits of the Jewish workers organization, then the splitters turn their attention to a series of new splits in the foreign language workers organizations. Plans are being prepared for splits in the Hungarian, Lithuanian, Czech-Slovakian and Russian workers fraternal organizations with the object of "uniting" the split off parts with the IWO. The line of isolating the Party members from the masses of the workers is being continued as hitherto. By withdrawing the left wing from the foreign born organizations tens of thousands of workers are left to the tender mercies of the priests and reactionaries. . . .

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Workers Unite Against Splitting

(continued from page 1) left block. This action of the Party officialdom immediately broadened out the movement that had been started against the splitting policies of the Party. The fight is now for the unity of the left block and for the unity of the HBZ against the sectarian splitters. All indications point to a big movement on such a basis.

In the Slovenian National Benefit Society (SNFJ) the same problem is arising and the basis for the same struggle for unity and against splitting is being laid.

At the same time preparations are being made for the formation of a progressive block in the United Serbian Society (SSS) which has always been neglected by the Party.

New York, November 22, 1930.—The Party leaders in the Hungarian movement are completing plans for the splitting of the Hungarian Workers Sick, Death, Benevolent and Educational Society with the object of bringing over a portion of the membership into the International Workers Order. Great resistance is being manifested to this destructive proposal by the members of the organization, including those who have hitherto followed the Party very closely.

The struggles now breaking out in the various organizations mentioned above are the inevitable consequence of the sectarian splitting lines in the

wingers, we here reprint the main paragraphs of an article by S. Freeman which appeared in the November issue of Arbeiterkampf.

PROTEST ACTION OF CP BRANCH

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Nov. 11, 1930.—In a special resolution signed by the Unemployment Council of San Antonio, the Liga Obrera (Workers League), the representatives of the Russian Revolution Anniversary meeting arranged by these organizations, there is a vigorous protest against the shameful anti-working class conduct of the local Communist Party leaders in threatening arrest and physical violence against them when they came to extend greetings to the Communist Party Russian Revolution meeting. The resolution which tells its own story follows:

"We, the workers of San Antonio, gathered at a meeting in Union Hall, November 9, 1930, in celebration of the thirteenth anniversary of the great Russian Revolution, express our indignation towards the San Antonio unit of the official Communist Party.

"This unit was invited for a joint celebration with the Liga Obrera and the Unemployment Council but it flatly refused, claiming that they organized a meeting of their own. Our meeting of the Liga Obrera was attended by 300 workers, mostly Mexicans. The chairman of the meeting was Comrade A. Bustos, who introduced the following speakers: Comrade B. Kangel who gave an outline of the history of Russian Revolution; Comrade E. Moran who spoke on the need of organizing the workers of the USA; Comrade J. Shaffer whose theme "The Lessons of the Russian Revolution in Application to the Workers of the USA;" Comrade G. Herrera who pointed out, that the scourge of unemployment could only be remedied by the establishment of a Soviet form of government; and Comrade A. Merino who urged the workers to join the Liga Obrera. The workers received the orators with ecstasy and enthusiasm.

"In the absence of the official CP unit the meeting was addressed only by representatives of the CP-Majority Group. A delegation made up of the Liga Obrera (represented by A. Bustos and A. Merino), the Unemployment Council (G. Herrera, Flores, E. Moran) and the CP-Majority Group (J. Shaffer, S. Lifshutz and Pauline Lifshutz) was chosen to greet the CP on the occasion of the thirteenth anniversary of the Soviet Union. The meeting of the CP unit was conducted in the form of a social at the residence of Comrade A. Kaufman. Upon the arrival of the delegation, the bureaucratic leaders of the unit stopped the meeting. Comrade J. Leven, the secretary of the unit, ordered the delegation to leave the premises under threats of violence and calling the police. The delegation demanded the floor to declare that their presence was for the sole purpose of greeting the CP unit and to urge them to participate in the struggles of the San Antonio workers which the unit failed to do upto the present time. The CP bureaucrats created a confusion. Our delegation detecting of what elements the CP unit and the participants of the celebration were composed, such as: shop and store keepers, loan sharks, peddlers, etc." not a single worker was seen there, determined to leave the place for it was only disgraceful to have anything to do with the CP unit in which glistening diamonds and furs coats prevail. We, the delegation, express our strongest protest for deliberately having such a disgraceful unit in the Communist ranks."

Today the left wing has before itself the important task of rejecting every attempt at new splits of the workers organizations. With increased forces must we intensify our work of building a left wing in the right-wing workers fraternal societies and spreading the ideas of Communism among the masses.

As an answer to the resistance of the members of the IWO to the splitting policies of the present leadership of the Party, numerous responsible workers, tested in the revolutionary struggle, are removed from activity; fined and even expelled from the order. . . . Because of his sharp criticism Comrade Kramer of Philadelphia was fined \$99, which is equivalent to expulsion. In Branch 2 (N.Y.) Comrade Rosenthal a well known active worker in the needle trades, was removed as member of the executive of his branch. At the same time and in the same branch Comrade Schiller, the chairman of the National Executive Committee, proposed as members of this "proletarian order" three further bosses, recommending them as "progressive" bosses. Comrade Zeldin of Branch 46 (NY) was expelled because he wanted to be a member of the Workmens Circle as well in order to help organize a left wing in the right-wing order. . . . The National Executive Committee has not repudiated the declaration of one of its representatives who declared at a meeting of the Williamsburg Branch that "Love-stoneite" workers cannot be admitted into the order because they have a political viewpoint for which they fight while bosses may be admitted because they are not harmful to the interests of the proletarian order. . . . The Executive Committee seeks to divert the attention of the membership from the miserable condition of the order. With fraudulent "left" bombast they are trying to draw out of the Workmens Circle "the second line trenches," those workers who did not allow themselves to be misled by the sectarian splitting tactics. In a number of branches of the WC, such as Branch 254, 368, etc., they are trying to get the left wingers there to leave the WC.

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as the father of the first Russian Secret Service. The Colonel is over fifty years of age today. When he saw what happened in the Fish Committee's handling of Bogdanov he was disappointed at the stupidity of Congressman Fish's approach to the whole question. He was immediately introduced to Congressman Fish and gave the Congressman a new line on how to prosecute his investigation. In return for this, Hamilton Fish promised him full co-operation and agreed to put him in touch with various patriotic organizations so that this Czarist hangman might be able to get sufficient funds to continue his "useful" work. This is how an American Congressman is being financed by the United States House of Representatives to plot against the Soviet Republic. The Novoye Russky Slovo to report some of

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was inspired and prepared by joint efforts of the Fish Committee and the White Guard agencies New York. The American Leg. had its New York State president write a letter to the Novoye Russky Slovo appealing for support to this demonstration a success. T. Commander of the New York St Legion emphasized that his organization had empowered Djangaroff to mobilize the White Guard forces the anti-communist demonstration in Union Square. He closed with an appeal to all Czarist supporters in United States to rally against Communism on the morning of May 1 in Union Square. In the forthcoming issue show how the net-work White Guard societies of the United States



# War Plans Against U.S.S.R.

NO. 6 OF THE SERIES "THE NEXT WAR"

By Bertram D. Wolfe

The continued existence and growth of the Soviet Union is a thorn in the side of the imperialist powers. It is a constant source of inspiration and fighting spirit to the workers of other lands, and to the oppressed peoples of every colonial and semi-colonial country. The capitalist ruling class, rightly feels that the world cannot endure permanently part capitalist and part communist.

For the unemployment-making, war-breeding, capitalist system in decay, it is now or never. The ruling class must hasten, has been hastening its preparations for a new attack. Now while the Russian workers are straining under the burden of their attempts to build up modern industry, in a backward country, and while the Communist International is weakened by wrong policies and the splitting tactics of its official leadership, now is the time to attack.

The ruling class of the capitalist countries is spurred on by the fear of their own masses, and yet delayed by the same fear. They are held back by their own antagonisms which make it difficult for the various imperialist powers to unite, yet they are impelled forward by those same antagonisms because they fear the influence of the Russian Revolution in showing the workers how to end the next imperialist war and abolish once and for all the causes of war together with the capitalist system in which they root. It is hard to fight each other while the Soviet Union exists. It is hard to unite against the Soviet Union while the other antagonisms exist. Such is the complicated interweaving of contradictions rushing at the world headlong towards a new war. Above all the interplay of the Anglo-American, Anglo-Franco-Italian, Anglo-Yugoslav, European, African, Asiatic, etc., and interlocking with them because any war anywhere involves the probability of proletarian revolution and the capitalist struggle against the working-class state—the dominant antagonism is the driving force that impels the imperialist powers to plot without ceasing and to press ever nearer towards a united attack on the Soviet Union.

The biggest step so far was made on October 2, 1930, at Geneva. With little publicity, less discussion and no public opposition (not even from the Communist International) 28 countries signed an agreement subscribing a loan of \$140,000,000 as a war subsidy to any state high, in the judgement of the League of Nations, has been "attacked," or is "in danger of being attacked" by another nation. More money is to be added to this fund as additional countries ratify the agreement. Even a political illiterate should be able to understand that there is only one country against which the League of Nations, with all its inner antagonisms, can ever unite to the extent of a unanimous declaration that it was the attacker, and that nation is the Soviet Union. France has already lined up Finland, Poland, Roumania, Yugo-Slavia, Czechoslovakia and other powers bordering on the Soviet Union to begin such a war, and this is neither more nor less than a bribe of \$140,000,000 to the one making the first move.

This action is the proposal made by Poland after "private conversations" with Cecil in 1926 (during the Arcos raids and the rupture of British relations with Soviet Russia). From the date of its proposal to the present moment there has been a growing rain of propaganda against the Soviet Union. The moment of its ratification coincides with the development of a world-wide project for an economic boycott against the Soviet Union.

**Severing Economic Relations**

The leading role in the boycott plot was played by France, anxious to assure itself such as Poland and Roumania that it will get world support when they begin war on behalf of the powers that control them. Pierre-Etienne Flandin, Minister of Commerce, proposed at Geneva that a united economic attack should be made on the Soviet Union. Edouard Herriot, former Prime Minister, leader of the "opposition" and chief of the "Radical Socialists" writes in his paper *L'Echo* of October 10:

"The whole of Europe is threatened by Russian dumping and yet it delays taking the necessary measures. . . . A European Federation should be started upon an economic basis long before a political plan is attempted."

In the United States the call to strangle the Soviet Union by economic boycott and a ready response in the actions of the Treasury Department, the bill of Senator Tasker L. Oddie of Nevada, the propaganda campaigns of Hamilton Fish and Matthew Woll, Tuttle's attempt to name up Amtorg for smuggling watches to this country, (reminiscent of Whalley's forged Amtorg documents), and Jeph Basley's call to united military action for the overthrow of the Soviet government, Ralph Basley's declaration of the name of the National Civic Federation, open-shoppers' organization of which Elinor Root is President and Matthew Woll a vice-president, is the frank.

"Certain of the powers themselves are preparing right now to make a common stand against the destructive forces of Bolshevism. . . . who knows but that sooner or later, joint military action by all the powers may be necessary to defend civilization even to the point of wiping Bolshevism off the face of the earth."

**Steps in the War Plot**

A few of the recent provocations upon the Soviet Union, each a step in the direction of an action of war: Stimson's note Manchurian War Lord to "talk on Russia; Hender-

ganda in England and is "investigating"; the German Government's raids on the Soviet consulates; the German court's acquittal of rouble forgers because they gave as their defense the fact that they were trying to overthrow the Soviet Government of Georgia(!); Mexico's breaking of diplomatic relations under orders from Wall Street; France's invitation to Miliukoff, Russian counter-revolutionary, to speak in the Chamber of Deputies, (an invitation issued on motion of the French Socialists); the French Koutiepoif hoax; the recent decision of a Japanese court to award large sums of money of the former Czarist Government to the White Russian counter-revolutionary and Czarist officer, Padyagin; the Polish bombing plot; the Finnish military plot recently exposed by the Finnish government itself thanks to an open scrap between two sections of the Finnish ruling class; the Finnish deportations; the Roumanian mobilization in Bessarabia; the fresh crop of Riga lie-factory stories in the world capitalist press; the international sabotage plot just exposed in the Soviet Union; and biggest of all, the violent hymn of hate from Pope, priests, ministers and rabbis calling for a religious crusade against the Soviet Union.

Poland and Roumania are Catholic countries, as is France and other lands to be involved, but the call of his "Holiness" went far beyond a blessing on their intended war plans. It was a call to the churches of the world for a united front in the name of the "Prince of Peace" for war on the land of the workers. And for the first time in the history of Christendom, Roman Church and Greek Church, Jewish Rabbi and Christian Priest, Catholic Pope and dissenting minister, united for a common struggle. It takes the plotting of a bloody and iniquitous war to bring peace between the innumerable warring creeds!

Cardinal Faulhaber gave the best expression to the war aims of the church in his open letter to the German people:

"Before our eyes terrible tragedies are being enacted—the attempts of Russian Bolshevism to rule a nation without God, to erect a state that ignores ten commandments, to build up a new system of culture without belief in the soul or the world hereafter, and to teach a political economy that refuses to recognize private property. . . . (note the order of climax—B. D. W.)

"Russia today offers a terrible picture of moral depravity. . . . Adolescent youth is without any discipline, marriage and family life have sunk below the level of African tribes. . . . The whole world is deeply concerned in this matter. . . ."

And Rabbi Wise prepared his war formula, adding only the saving word "moral" because war has not yet begun:

"We shall never lay down our moral arms until the Soviet has ended its ruthless warfare against religion. . . . One has to be blind indeed not to see in such declarations as those of Cardinal Faulhaber, the Pope, the priests, ministers, patriarchs, metropolitans and Rabbis, the slogans under which the war will be waged. It is all strongly reminiscent of the "anti-bum" propaganda, and goes it one better. The cross is to be the banner of this 20th Century Crusade. Priest and Rabbi, Pope and Patriarch, Metropolitan and Moderator and Minister, are to bless the sword! And the battle cries will be:

Save religion!  
Save the family!  
Civilization is in danger!  
For God and Humanity!  
For home and property!  
Below the level of the African tribes!  
Smash the tartar hordes!  
Fiends in human form, lower than the beasts!  
The hosts of anti-Christ!  
God is with us!

The following article in *Comrade Wolfe's* series on "The Next War" is entitled "What It Will Be Like" and deals with poison gas, chemical warfare, aerial attack and the mechanized army. It is the most astounding and sensational of the series of exposures that he has been making. No worker should miss it. Order extra copies for distribution in your shop and to your friends. The final article will deal with "What to Do About It."

## HOW TO FIGHT THE FASCIST DANGER

Towards the end of October Heinz Neumann, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Germany, accompanied by some former Red Front Fighters made his appearance at a meeting of the "National Socialists" (Fascists) in Berlin. Thru the intervention of Dr. Goebbels (the Fascist leader), Neumann was given the floor for half an hour, with the assurance of no interruptions. Apparently forgetting the official Communist Party slogan of: "Hit the Fascist and social-fascist!" Heinz Neumann made an appeal for a "cessation of the fraternal struggle" between the fascist and Communist workers!

This may sound incredible but it is taken from an official report of the events. The same people who make murderous attacks upon opposition Communists, who try to break up opposition Communist meetings, who do not hesitate a moment at physical violence against revolutionary fighters, fraternize with the fascists and deplore the "fraternal strife" between them and the revolutionary workers! When the time comes they people will be judged by the working class for what they are. . . .

## SP BACKS ANTI-SOVIET FRONT

### Some Socialist Bodies Raise Protest to SP Stand

#### HILLQUIT-FISH UNITY

NEW YORK, November 24.—One of the most bitter attacks ever launched against the Soviet Union was made yesterday by Morris Hillquit, national chairman of the Socialist Party, at a conference representing various "socialist" anti-Soviet groups in this city. The conference was held in the Hotel Pennsylvania.

The conference was called to protest against the vigorous measures being taken by the Soviet government to destroy the conspiracies being engineered by the Russian agents of the international bankers to overthrow the workers government of the U S S R and to hinder and obstruct the building of Socialism in the country. The conference showed that the Socialist leaders now completely share the viewpoint of the bosses in regard to the USSR and that they are ready to do the bosses dirty work in spreading lies about the Soviet Union and in stirring up sentiment against it. Hillquit was not quite sure whether the Soviet Union was "better than Czarist Russia or Fascist Italy!"

The anti-Soviet conference of the "Socialists" comes as a part of the big international campaign against the USSR that is being prepared in all capitalist countries to-day. The recent exposure by the Soviet government of the secret plans of the British, French and other governments for armed intervention in the USSR shows how real and how immediate the danger is. The various Socialist organizations are being used by their leaders as instruments in this campaign against the first workers republic. Among the worker membership of these organizations there is a growing resentment against this shameful anti-working class conduct of their leaders. In the various Workers' Circle branches more and more voices are being heard in favor of the Soviet Union. In spite of the fact the anti-Soviet conference at Hotel Pennsylvania was endorsed by the national Socialist Party, in spite of the fact that such Socialist luminaries as Hillquit, Lee, Paniken, etc. spoke at the conference, the *New York City Committee of the SP* rejected the proposal to send delegates to this conference!

It is now necessary for all Communists and revolutionaries to utilize this pro-Soviet sentiment of the Socialist workers and establish a united front of labor for the recognition and defense of the USSR. At the conference itself the representatives of the Young Peoples Socialist League raised the issue of the MacDonald atrocities in India, and invited Hillquit, who weeps such bitter tears about the fate of counter-revolutionary engineers in Russia, to say something about the actions of his friend MacDonald whose government is daily slaughtering and torturing workers and peasants in India who are fighting for freedom.

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## In the Communist International

### The Crisis in the C.P.S.U.

After almost a year of continuous inner-Party crisis in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the situation has again reached an acute stage and burst out in the open once more. Unfortunately we are still more or less in the dark as to the exact platform of the opposition since the "discussion" is purely one-sided. It's like the radio: one side speaks, the other can only listen but not answer. Nevertheless it is clear that the recent opposition to the line and regime of the Stalin clique is no longer to be identified with the Bukharin-Tomsky faction of a year or two ago. The intensification of the economic situation, the factional mishandling of the 5-year plan, the false policies in regard to tempo and methods, the demoralizing and chaotic "new turns" and, above all, the absolutely intolerable bureaucratic, and indeed autocratic methods of the Stalin clique, have awakened strong oppositional sentiments among the widest sections of the Communist workers. As a matter of fact it seems absolutely clear that a certain concentration of the opposition movements has taken place. The Lominadze-Schatzkin-Sten opposition which criticized the Stalin line from the left but which concentrated on an attack on the inner-Party regime has now apparently united on the economic and political platform that had long defended by the so-called "right" opposition. The Moscow papers refer to the formation of an "organized right-left block" whose basis is "essentially the right-opportunist platform." The leaders of this block ("new opposition") are: Syrzov, until recently the head of the RFSFR (the biggest unit of the USSR), Lominadze, member of the CC and secretary of all-Caucasian Schatzkin. Until recently the leading figure in the Russian Youth League and in the YCI, and editor of the *Youth Pravda*, and Sten. Syrzov is known as an old adherent of the Bukharin opposition while the others are of the former "left" opposition. The formation of this block is a clear sign of the pres-

ence consist primarily in estimation of the objective situation, in trade union tactics, on the question of the united front, and on the question of regime. The Party bureaucrats have established a rival paper to the *Arbeiterzeitung* but with little success. Comrade Bringoff, former editor of the *Arbeiterzeitung* has resigned because he is opposed to the official line but has not yet found the courage to fight it.

Altho not as strong as in Schaffhausen the Opposition is spreading thruout the country. It is expected that the Swiss Communist Opposition will be represented at the coming International Communist Opposition Conference. . . .

### The Opposition in C.P. Switz

After a protracted period of uncertainty and preparation a definite Communist Opposition has been formed in Switzerland along the lines of the International Communist Opposition. The center of the Opposition is Schaffhausen where the entire Party organization has taken the stand of the Opposition. The Schaffhausen Party paper *Arbeiterzeitung* is in the hands of the Opposition. Ca-

## The Negro Worker in the North

### A Review of "The Negro Peasant Turns Cityward"

THE NEGRO PEASANT TURNS CITYWARD, by Louise Venable Kennedy. Columbia University Studies in History, Economics and Public Law. No. 329. New York Columbia University, 1930.

NEGRO MEMBERSHIP IN AMERICAN TRADE UNIONS; Urban League. New York, 1930.

No language speaks more eloquently than the language of facts and figures. It is in this language of facts and figures—cold, scientific and precise—that the books we are considering describe the lot of the Negro proletarian in "free" America. It is in this language that they picture the burden of poverty, misery, insult, abuse, shame and discrimination that the Negro worker labors under in this land "made safe for democracy."

Miss Kennedy's book is a careful and exact study of what happens when the Negro peasant comes North. Of course not all phases of this great problem are treated with equal success. The causes of the gigantic migrations of the Negro farmers to the Northern industrial centers are dealt with in great detail and in a very objective manner. What happens to these hundreds of thousands of Negro peasants who turn North? What conditions meet them in the big Northern cities? What influence has their coming upon these conditions? These questions—which form the theme of the book—are thoroughly discussed on the basis of an exhaustive examination of all available material. The great increase of Negro industrial wage workers in the Northern cities, the allocation of these workers primarily in unskilled and domestic industries, the conditions of discrimination for these Negro workers in regard to wages, hours, and working conditions are described in precise terms. Miss Kennedy then proceeds to an examination of some of the most important aspects of the social life of the Negro workers in the North. Segregation, housing conditions and rental discrimination and the influence of the depressed economic and social conditions of the Northern Negro worker upon the birth and death rates, upon health and disease, upon the incidence of crime and the rate of arrests, upon school retardation, upon juvenile delinquency is very carefully traced. There is a clear picture of the status of the Negro child in schools, the intensification of discrimination and the generally inferior educational treatment of the Negro child. The very inadequate and confused treatment of "Migration and Politics" is probably the weakest part of the book outside of the rather futile "Recommendations" towards the end. On the other hand, there is a much better study of the "Church and the Migrant" in which an attempt at a real study of the social role of the church for the Negro masses in the Northern cities is made. The discussion of race relations in the North and of the relations between the migrant and Northern Negroes is interesting but rather inconclusive. On the whole Miss Kennedy's book is a very valuable piece of work—in its approach, its method

and its conclusions; it is really indispensable to any one who wants to have even a general understanding of the problems of the Negro workers in the North.

The great merit of Miss Kennedy's book is the entire absence in it of any trace of sentimentalizing or racial mysticism; it is a forthright, objective study of the situation showing a deep insight into the fundamental influence of the social-economic relations of the Negro worker and the inner connection between these relations and the racial oppression under which the Negro suffers. This raises the book to a first class piece of work whatever may be thought of a conclusion here and there.

One of Miss Kennedy's most valuable chapters is "Race Contacts Involved in the Industrialization of the Negro" in which the problems of the relations of the Negro and white worker and especially of the Negro's relation to organized labor are considered. This is also the essential theme of the National Urban League's pamphlet on "Negro Membership in American Labor Unions." The facts brought forward in both of these volumes are enough to make any honest white worker flush with shame and anger. The outrageous policy of discrimination against the Negro worker seems to be well nigh universal in the American labor movement: exclusion from unions altogether, segregation into "Jim Crow locals," deprivations of rights and privileges, discrimination in every form. The American Federation of Labor, in spite of its "liberal" professions, has done nothing—absolutely nothing—to give the Negro worker an equal chance in the trade union movement. The Urban League pamphlet declares only with too much truth:

"So vacuous and few have been its (the A. F. of L.'s) efforts on behalf of Negro workers, despite its pronouncements, that it has failed to crystallize the opinion of Negro and white workers and the intelligent public to any other conclusion than that the American Federation of Labor stands for the organization of workers despite their race, creed or color; then with complacent self-satisfaction 'sits down' having actually done nothing."

The publication of the National Urban League is the result of careful investigation and research. After a preface on the industrial status of the Negro, the whole field of trade unionism is examined in connection with their attitude to Negro workers: the various national federations of labor, the national and international unions, the local trade and federal unions. There is a chapter on independent Negro unions and another on Negroes and organized labor in selected cities North and South. The pamphlet concludes with two very interesting chapters on "Strikes and Negro Workers" and "Experiences of Negro Workers With Unions"—the latter of which details the personal reactions of fifty Negro workers, union and non-union, to the trade union in their trade or occupation.

The chapter on "Strikes and Negro Workers" is one that should make every American worker think. The attitude of the trade union officials, un-

### The Conference of the Int'l. Opposition

BERLIN, November 19.—Full preparations have now been concluded for the conference of representatives of Communist Opposition groups in the various parts of the world that will convene here on December 15, 1930. This International Conference of the Communist Opposition has been called by the German Communist Opposition in agreement with the Oppositions in Sweden, Czechoslovakia, the USA, etc. The Communist Party (Majority Group), as the American Communist Opposition, will have as its representative at the Conference a leading member of its National Council.

The purpose of this conference is to consolidate on an international scale the forces in various countries fighting to win back the Communist International to the policies, strategy and tactics as worked out by Marx and Lenin and as tested by years of experience. It will organize an International Communist Opposition faction in the Communist International; all leading Opposition groups have already declared themselves positively against any move in the direction of forming a "new" Communist International.

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## THE COMMUNISTS IN INDIA

### A Letter from Bombay

This Letter is concluded from the last issue.

The manifesto was generally endorsed and became the subject for discussion in innumerable small conferences of the most active elements of the movement. These conferences and conversations gave us the opportunity for getting in contact with the more radical members of the Congress, and for helping them see the utility of the present Congress program and the urgent necessity for adopting other methods in the struggle for freedom. We could impress upon them the importance of organizing the workers and peasants for the defence and furtherance of their immediate interests which, under given conditions, could not be done without sharpening the anti-imperialist struggle. The concrete result of our activity was the decision of the Bombay Congress Committee to open a "Labor Department" to be situated in the proletarian quarter of the city. The task of the new department is to carry on propaganda among the workers to demonstrate that the Congress supported their demands as stated in the manifesto. Three of our comrades, who had taken the initiative in issuing the manifesto, were placed in charge of the Labor Department of the Congress.

Under the auspices of the Congress a "Labor Week" was organized. Nearly 200 mass meetings were held in which active members of the Congress spoke supporting the demands of the workers and called upon them to fight for national freedom as the condition for the realization of their demands. The "Labor Week" concluded with a gigantic demonstration, which was called "the Bread Procession," of 30,000 workers with the following slogans: "Down with Imperialism," "Long live the Indian Revolution," "Eight-hour day," "Minimum wages," "Equal wage for equal work," "One month's leave a year with full pay," "Release of political prisoners," "Long Live the National Congress," etc. Congress volunteers (petty bourgeois nationalist revolutionaries) marched with the workers flying the Red Flag side by side with the National Flag.

Another result of our activities has been the destruction of the "Peace Conference" between the imprisoned Congress leaders and the Government. Under the pressure of those who endorsed our manifesto, the Youth's League condemned the peace negotiations and the Congress Committee was obliged to pass a similar resolution in order to prevent an open revolt of the rank and file. It appears to be a foregone conclusion that the peace negotiations will break down. If Gandhi and Nehru declare in favor of a compromise with imperialism, their followers are sure to desert them. They will not risk that. So, the Congress will stay away from the London Conference. Consequently, the all-important question — "What next?" looms very large before the revolutionary nationalist masses. There is a very favorable situation to develop the agitation for the Constituent Assembly. The slogan is gaining ground. During the last week, we were able to organize 23 mass meetings under the Congress flag, but attended largely

by the workers, in which the peace negotiations were denounced, and the slogan of Constituent Assembly endorsed.

The remarkable result of our activities has opened the eyes of many Communist trade union leaders. We have been able to convince them of the incorrectness of the policy they have been pursuing at the cost of ruining the proletarian mass organizations. Of course, we concentrated our attention upon the Girni Kamgar (Red Flag) Union. The entire Managing Committee of the Union with the solitary exception of the Secretary has come round to our point of view. In a number of meetings, he was not given a hearing by the workers. On the other hand, the other leaders of the Union, who lately had also been very unpopular among the workers owing to their hostility to the National Congress, were heartily received in the mass meetings during the "Labor Week" when they condemned the sectarian policy of the official Communist group and declared their readiness to lead the working class in the fight for national freedom under the banner of the Congress. At the same time, they insisted that the program of the National Congress must include the immediate demands of the workers.

This very welcome change in the attitude of its leaders creates condition for the revival of the Girni Kamgar Union. It will not be difficult to bring the workers back into it and have them act as the driving force of the struggle for national freedom from the point of view of their class interest. The Bombay Tramway Workers' Union has followed the G. K. U. in breaking away from ruinous sectarianism. In a public meeting the president of the Tramway declared that he did not agree with the "tactless methods of the Secretary of the G. K. U. who is also a leader of the official Communist group. Considering that for theoretical immaturity and lack of political experience the youthful enthusiasts are likely to commit mistakes, we took a tolerant attitude towards the official Communist group. But to our grief we found them hopeless. They represent, however, a negligible factor, when the trade union leaders are won over for the correct Communist tactics. The group consists of a mere handful of young students (only 17 in Bombay) and much weaker in other cities) led by a bourgeois girl. She had never had anything to do with the revolutionary movement (not even nationalist) before she went to Moscow three years ago as a student of the Eastern University. She was there only a few months. In complete political isolation, a result of their "infantile sickness" and "leftism," these followers of the official line have developed a wonderful ferocity. They say that nothing can be done until the present movement breaks down in consequence of the treachery of the bourgeoisie, then, the masses will get over the perniciouse influence of Gandhism, and the time will come for the Communists to act.

The foundation for the organization of the Communist Party was laid by the ideological propaganda, carried on for years, and the stormy development of the labor movement in the years 1920-28. But the growth of the party was subsequently handicapped seriously by the failure to work out a program of action. Operating only with the maximum program—overthrow of capitalism, abolition of private property, socialization of production, dictatorship of the proletariat—the Communist Party, in the given situation in India, is bound to remain a sect. The Communists can become an effective political factor only by applying themselves to the problems of the democratic national revolution. In order to exercise hegemony in the national revolutionary struggle, the proletariat must work out the program of that struggle. Thruout the country there are considerable forces, often loosely organized into isolated groups, tending towards Communism, ready to be incorporated into a revolutionary working class party able to tackle the actual problems of the situation. Instead of hastening the process of crystallization, the ultra-left employed during the last two years have repulsed these incipient forces of communism and on the other hand, have driven the workers back under the influence of Gandhism.

Now, the action program of the Communist Party has been placed before the country in the shape of a manifesto issued on the signature of Comrade Roy. The manifesto has been very well received by those to whom it is addressed—scattered revolutionary forces calling themselves Communists or tending towards Communism. These are not isolated groups. They are connected with the workers and peasants movement in different parts of the country and occupy leading positions in the nationalist movement. Many illegal organs are published in them. One of these illegal publications printed large extracts from the manifesto with the following introductory remark: "We are in receipt of a manifesto issued by the great revolutionary leader, M. N. Roy. We endorse almost every word of the manifesto. He outlines a thoroughly practical program and exposes the undesirable tendencies of some of the Communists in his mastery manner." It is an entirely spontaneous response to our call for we are not in contact with the people publishing this paper, not even knowing who they are. It only indicates, together with innumerable

### THE OLD GREY WOLF

The Old Grey Wolf that long has harried men  
Lies sorely wounded now within his den;  
Who pledges that he comes not forth again?  
Is it you, India, with your face unveiled?  
Is it you, Egypt, by new visions hailed?  
Is it you, Erin, with your hand unmatted?  
O, India strike Egypt, your lance hold true!



# Revolutionary Age

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## CONGRESS OPENS

The third and last session of the Seventy-First Congress has just opened.

This flock of lame-ducks so overwhelmingly repudiated in the recent election can be expected to do in this session no more and no less—nothing different from what they did in its previous session. The Seventy-First Congress was as loyal to Wall Street as any Congress in many a moon. The notorious Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act is its paramount contribution in the way of legislation. It voted monstrous army and naval appropriations. It pursued a consistent, vigorous course of service to the blackest capitalist reaction in foreign and domestic policies.

No working man and working woman must lose sight of the fact that it was this "Prosperity" Congress of Hoover that didn't do a thing of real value, didn't do a bit of genuine service for the relief of the unemployed. With millions of workers hungry, with large sections of the farming population ruined, with one of the severest droughts in the history of the country, the Seventy-First Congress could do nothing else but vote handsome bonuses to the millionaires, finance the greedy shipping interests, sharpen the weapons of imperialist warfare, sell-out the poorer farmers to the grain gamblers and rural bankers, and turn a deaf ear and stone heart to the crying misery of the toiling masses in the city.

Who owns Congress? Whose Congress is it anyhow? Merely to pose these questions is to answer them. In these dark days of joblessness and untold misery it is instructive to watch these 531 Congressmen and Senators—\$10,000-a-year men in salary besides unregistered remuneration from lobbies, etc.—gather with the pomp and pretense they do. What a glaring spectacle of the fraud of American democracy! Twelve Senators and 58 Congressmen were told in the last elections to stay home, not to go back to Washington. But Wall Street "democracy" is so putrid, so fraudulent, that even the slightest pretense at it is tarnished beyond recognition. In no country in the world do we find such monumental hypocrisy.

Whatever legislation this "lame-duck" outfit will put over will be against the workers and for the trusts. No real unemployment relief measures will be considered. Nothing will be done to check, let alone stop, lynching which is increasing so ominously in the South. New laws will probably be passed against the foreign-born. There is much talk of stringent immigration rules in order to "relieve" unemployment. The notorious Fish Committee is preparing to push the most dangerous strike-breaking legislation the country has yet seen. The Soviet Union will be the target of many an attack of the slimiest sort.

These are the rotten and poisonous fruits of the policy of "non-partisan" political policies of Green and Woll "to reward your friends and punish your enemies." There is not a genuine friend of labor in the Seventy-First Congress. There are only enemies of the working class.

It is time the workers learned from their bitter and painful experiences. The desperate conditions in which we find ourselves as a class should compel us workers to separate ourselves from the political parties of the bosses, from the Democrats and Republican parties. We must move forward towards independent working class political action—towards the organization of a genuine labor party which will unite all workers thru their trade unions and other organization for the next step, the next stage in the political struggle against the exploiting and oppressing class.

## AND NOW EINSTEIN GETS RELIGION!

So Einstein and Jeans have joined the "God-seekers"! (See Einstein's article "Science and Religion" in the New York Times of November 9 and the summary of Jean's new book "The Mysterious Universe" in a somewhat later issue). Jeans reformulates the consistent idealism of Berkeley and the empiricism of Karl Pearson into the mysterious essence of the "mysterious universe". Einstein—who defends naturalism, determinism and the objective validity of causality against such crass idealists as Jeans—himself transforms his deep feeling of the "nobility and marvellous order which are revealed in nature and in the world of thought" into a pantheistic "cosmic religion" quite in the spirit of Spinoza. The Jesuit professor of philosophy at Fordham University throws a discordant note into the chorus of fulsome praise that greeted this new "religion" of Einstein's by insisting that "cosmic religion is no religion. . . It is atheism euphemistically called religion." True enough! Einstein is a "shamefaced materialist"—very shamefaced; Jeans is a shameless idealist. Both represent various stages of transition in the retrograde movement of bourgeois science from the high point of materialism reached in the nineteenth century back to the murky swamps of mysticism. The ignoble capitulation of science to religion marks the twilight of contemporary bourgeois thought. . .

## A LIGHT OF LEARNING!

In his recent debate with Dr. DuBois on the question of social equality for the Negroes, Dr. Thomas Nixon Carver, professor of political economy at Harvard, launched the following absolutely devastating theoretical bombshell, as reported in the *Negro World*. "The Harvard economist said, when the question was asked, he believed in social equality but not in intermarriage. . . Since we do not know what the result may be and that it might be failure it is best not to mix the races because once they are mixed we can't correct the act. He held that no mixed race ever achieved success."

his Professor Carver is the very cream of the educated and cultured sent-day society. But doesn't Professor Carver know that the mixing of races—which he regards as an untried experiment—has been going on for thousands and tens of thousands of years? Doesn't he know that there is no such thing as a "pure" race in any form known to science at all? Doesn't he know anything at all of the ascertained facts of anthropology?

The pitiable ignorance of this light of science is only indicative of the general collapse of knowledge in the service of decaying bourgeois reaction.

## HOOVER HITS IT!

President Hoover in a public statement on racketeering and gangsterism makes the brilliant suggestion that America further restrict immigration "to solve" the unemployment problem, and, by implication—gangsterism.

Any thoughtful person will be moved to ask how it is that it is precisely since the quota laws have been passed that gangsterism has increased enormously. Nor did the restrictions on immigration prevent the present mass unemployment. The great engineer and statistics cater will have to look deeper to find the causes of gangsterism and unemployment. And to find the basic remedy, he will have to look so deep that he drowns, for the real remedy for both racketeering and unemployment, is the abolition of the real cause—the capitalist system.

## CAN YOU TIE THIS?

Can you tie this? Julius Rosenwald's heart bleeds for the poor oppressed and discriminated against Negroes. So he established the great Rosenwald fund for Negro schools in the South and columns of slush are poured out by the sob-sisters of the boss press about the "high humanity and noble philanthropy of our great millionaires." The Rosenwald fund comes out of the huge profits of Sears Roebuck and Company, the gigantic mail order store in Chicago of which Julius Rosenwald is the head. But—Sears—*absolutely refuses to hire any Negro in any capacity*

# Foster Tries to Forget the Past

## The New Turn of the Party on Trade Union Policy

By Ben Gitlow

In the October issue of the *Communist*, William Z. Foster rambles thru a long article entitled "The Trade Union Line of Lovestone and Cannon-Muste Auxiliaries." The article is an astounding one for Comrade Foster. It marks a complete break with everything Foster ever stood for. It is a frantic attempt on the part of Foster to wipe out the very trade union policies the championship of which over a long period of time brought him prominently forward in the trade union movement. This article is used by the new Foster to slay the Foster of old, to bury him in an ignoble grave and, after having thrown the last scornful shovelful of dirt upon his own past, to recall the ghost of DeLeon in order to embrace it and try to infuse life into its cold barren remains. Imagine Foster trying to revive the spirit of DeLeon and give it life and substance!

In this article Foster directs his fire against all proposals for the building up of a left wing in the existing trade unions, branding them as meaning the liquidation of the Trade Union Unity League and of the revolutionary struggle in the trade unions. The very policy of "dualism" which he attacked, and very correctly, as a sectarian isolationist policy, he now cloaks in the terminology of the new trade union line and champions as the only correct trade union policy. This is the message of his article.

### What Are Trade Unions?

The fundamental basis of Foster's argument is that the trade unions, because of reactionary character of its bureaucracy, are today directly capitalist organizations, that nothing can be accomplished inside of them or thru them. Therefore it has now become the main trade union task of the Communists to build independent "revolutionary unions" and to affiliate them to the new "revolutionary trade union center," the Trade Union Unity League. This is precisely the essence of the sectarian dualism against which Foster fought so vigorously and so correctly for years. Just put the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance in place of the TUUL, and you have DeLeonism all over again—typically American trade union sectarianism.

The fight of Foster against "infantile leftist" sectarianism is what brought him to the attention of the Communist International. He was welcomed into Communist ranks because he could best serve to dramatize the imperative necessity of working inside the existing unions for the purpose of revolutionizing the unions and bringing them under the influence and leadership of the Communists. Today Foster appears as the champion of precisely the opposite course.

### What Is the New Line,

Let Foster explain what this new line of the Party officialdom is. His words give a definite answer to every anxious left wing worker who wants to know whether the Party is or is not considering a change of its trade union policy. And the answer is an emphatic NO! Here is what Foster has to say:

"But since the 4th RILU Congress our policy has taken a sharp turn. Now our line is to build independent, revolutionary unions and to combine these into a new national trade union center. . . The work of our organized groups in the reformist unions based on the tactic of the united front from below, is subordinated to the building of the revolutionary unions. It is orientated upon drawing these trade union workers under the ideological leadership of the TUUL, and, as speedily as practicable, into mass affiliation with it."

What is the substance of this new line? (1) To build independent revolutionary unions all along the line. (2) To build up the TUUL not as a left wing center but as a dual center (to the A F of L) of "revolutionary" unions. (3) Work in the reactionary unions is not for the purpose of building a left wing but is subordinated to the building of revolutionary unions. (4) The left wingers in the mass reactionary unions are as speedily as possible to be withdrawn from their unions and affiliated to the TUUL "revolutionary" unions.

This is clearly the policy of sectarian dualism, the policy of abandoning the mass unions and chasing the will-of-the-wisp of ideal "revolutionary" unions. The same will-of-the-wisp was chased by DeLeon thirty years ago. Today, much less convincingly because with much less conviction, it is being advocated by Foster as the new line, the line of the RILU, for the "third period of capitalism."

In this country we have almost a half a century of costly experience with this policy. It was thru the activities of Lenin and Comintern that such suicidal trade union tactics were finally rejected and discredited in the revolutionary movement. Now the leadership of the Communist International and of the RILU are trying to bring them back. This is the real meaning of the new trade union line.

In the next issue of the *Revolutionary Age* Comrade Gitlow will consider the problem of the progressives (in particular of the *Muste* movement) in relation to the trade union tasks of the Communists. Watch for this article.

against Lozovsky himself! He himself notes this fact in his article as follows:

"In this controversy (the struggle of the old leadership of the Party against the beginnings of the new trade union course—Editor.) my own position was incorrect. I polemized with Comrade Lozovsky on the grounds that his criticism of our past policy was too severe."

### The Record of the Past

But Foster cannot break with his past so readily. In his article he is forced to admit that the trade union line of the Party from 1921 to 1928 (up to the IV Congress of the RILU) was correct. About this he says the following:

"In the main this policy was correct. It enabled us to conduct many effective fights."

It is not so easy to forget the glorious pages of the history of the left wing in the trade unions with the amalgamation movement, the Labor Party campaign, the miners struggle, the Russian recognition campaign, the furriers strike, Passaic, New Bedford, the needle trades, and so on. The old line of trade union policy made labor history in this country at a time when we did not have such favorable objective conditions as we have today. It is no accident that Foster is unable to register concrete positive achievements such as these for the new line, the Losovskyan line for trade union work. No one can deny that there are wonderful opportunities. But the policy of withdrawing left wingers from the mass organizations and of building new ideal so-called "revolutionary" organizations does not bring any positive results but on the contrary brings demoralization, defeat and isolation.

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This is clearly the policy of sectarian dualism, the policy of abandoning the mass unions and chasing the will-of-the-wisp of ideal "revolutionary" unions. The same will-of-the-wisp was chased by DeLeon thirty years ago. Today, much less convincingly because with much less conviction, it is being advocated by Foster as the new line, the line of the RILU, for the "third period of capitalism."

### What Are Trade Unions?

The fundamental basis of Foster's argument is that the trade unions, because of reactionary character of its bureaucracy, are today directly capitalist organizations, that nothing can be accomplished inside of them or thru them. Therefore it has now become the main trade union task of the Communists to build independent "revolutionary unions" and to affiliate them to the new "revolutionary trade union center," the Trade Union Unity League. This is precisely the essence of the sectarian dualism against which Foster fought so vigorously and so correctly for years. Just put the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance in place of the TUUL, and you have DeLeonism all over again—typically American trade union sectarianism.

### What Is the New Line,

Let Foster explain what this new line of the Party officialdom is. His words give a definite answer to every anxious left wing worker who wants to know whether the Party is or is not considering a change of its trade union policy. And the answer is an emphatic NO! Here is what Foster has to say:

"But since the 4th RILU Congress our policy has taken a sharp turn. Now our line is to build independent, revolutionary unions and to combine these into a new national trade union center. . . The work of our organized groups in the reformist unions based on the tactic of the united front from below, is subordinated to the building of the revolutionary unions. It is orientated upon drawing these trade union workers under the ideological leadership of the TUUL, and, as speedily as practicable, into mass affiliation with it."

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In the next issue of the *Revolutionary Age* Comrade Gitlow will consider the problem of the progressives (in particular of the *Muste* movement) in relation to the trade union tasks of the Communists. Watch for this article.

# BOOKS

**THE RUNAWAY COUNTESS,** by Hermynia zur Muhlen, Jonathan Cape and Harrison Smith, New York, 1930.  
 By William Pickens  
 (For The Associated Negro Press)  
 Seldom do I read the same book twice. But so I have done with the thrilling story of Hermynia Zur Muhlen, of Austria, now residing in Frankfurt-on-Main, Germany. The book is her autobiography. Last year she gave me the German, original edition: "Ende und Anfang." "End and Beginning." The story represents the end of her life as a countess and the beginning of her voluntary career as one of the people.

This German copy was autographed and presented to me by Countess Zur Muhlen last year in Frankfurt. After I had delivered my address before the Anti-Imperialist Congress, a charming lady came forward, with winning simplicity invited me to dinner for the next evening. At the dinner she presented me with autographed copies of several books. I did not read "Ende und Anfang" until two months later, after I had returned to the United States. I found it the most thrilling story of a woman's life that I had ever read.

Recently the countess has had her book published in English and has sent me the American edition: "The Runaway Countess," published by Jonathan Cape and Harrison Smith, of New York. Now I have again read the story of this spirited woman in English, and the second reading was as interesting of the first.

Reared as a countess in long line of Austrian nobility, Hermynia Zur Muhlen traveled all over the Mediterranean countries with her father, who was in the diplomatic service of the empire. She lived in Algeria, Egypt, Palestine, Turkey, Greece, and the Balkan countries. Her beautiful mother and aristocratic father "went south" every winter after summering in native Austria.

She was a "rebel" from her girlhood, hated the aristocracy to which she belonged, and yearned for alliance with the common people.

She finally married a Russian Baron, which was below her "rank," and her description of life in Russia, is superb; when the Great War came, she deserted aristocracy, husband and all, for the cause of the masses.

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# BETWEEN HAMMER AND ANVIL

**A Prize For Stinson**  
 Stupid Stinson holds the endurance record as the dumbest statesman who ever ran a State Department.

First—he sent a note to the Manchurian War Lord bidding him to keep on fighting and timed the note to arrive just one day after the War Lord's attack on the Soviet Union had collapsed.

Second—he dubbed the Brazilian insurgents "bandits" and furnished munitions and airplanes to the government of Washington Luis just one day before that government collapsed.

Then he had to recognize the "bandits" as the government of Brazil and ask them to pay for the war materials sold to their opponents.

And now—he makes his third strike by ordering a battleship to Cerro del Pasco, Peru, to overawe the striking copper miners there. But the next day he cancelled the order when someone told him that Cerro del Pasco meant Pasco Peak and that the mine in question was atop one of the highest ranges of the Andes mountains.

Stinson should be awarded the Pulitzer prize for statesmanship. If there is no such prize this column will start a collection to buy him a cut-glass fly-swatter.

Only Saps Work!

"Only saps work!" That is the motto of a dying social order. Our "civilization" is distinguished for the ingenuity with which it invents new ways of living without useful labor, of extracting a living from the fruits of the labor of others, in devising rackets. . . The apple racket to coin money out of human distress, the Christmas racket to squeeze money out of human hearts, the municipal racket to mine millions out of the overworked cities that capitalism has created, the gangster racket to sell destruction and death to the highest bidder, the charity racket, the patriotism racket, the religious racket, the patent medicine racket, the boot-lagger, the gunman, the "best judges that money can buy"—"man alone of all the animals counts himself great in proportion to the number of parasites he has on him." One of Communism's jobs is the delousing of America. . .

**Exporting Revolutions**  
 In mid-November the striking copper miners of Cerro de Pasco mine in Peru were fired on by an armed band made up of company gunmen, police and American foremen, superintendents and engineers. Fifteen were killed, including two of the Americans.

Here is an Associated Press dispatch concerning the conduct of the American ambassador.

**Conduct of Americans Praised**  
 WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (AP).—"Ambassadors" was the way Ambassador Downing at Lima described the conduct of his fellow Americans during the troubles in the mines there.

The State Department made his tribute public today.

And the New York Times headlines a story from the neighboring region of Arica, Chile.

**CHILE REPORTS PERU MENACED**  
 BY REVOLY  
 Copper Company Has Given New Region Ultimatum on Riots.

The American bankers export revolutions as well as capital!

**Capone Goes High Hat**  
 Now the King of Racketeers has set out to make his profession and himself as respectable as Rockefeller. The New York Times headline tells the story.

**CAPONE FEEDS 3,000 A DAY IN SOUP KITCHEN**  
 Gangster Spends \$2,100 a Week to Provide Meals for Hungry in Chicago.

**Lamont Has It!**  
 Thomas W. Lamont, Morgan partner, has delivered himself of words of wisdom on unemployment. He ends with the reassuring message: "But the problems are many-sided, and we must not be impatient for too speedy solutions." In other words for the unemployed the solution is: "Live horse, till the grass grows!" This same Lamont has concocted a brilliant explanation of the crisis. Here it is: "The American people . . . turned over in bed one night a little over a year ago and have been on the wrong side of the bed ever since. In the same way one of those bright mornings the same American people will be found to have turned over in bed once more and this time in the right direction." Mr. Lamont seems to be suggesting that capitalism is a kind of nightmare. He ought to know. . .

# THE FIGHT IN THE MARINE UNION

By LARRY MURPHY

Where did this fight among the marine workers spring from? For the last year and a half or two years a fight has been waged by the rank and file of our union against the phoney policies and tactics of the bureaucracy. Up to the present this has only expressed itself in individual actions, in workers leaving the union, in non-payment of dues and so forth. However, the latest fiascos of the bureaucracy in Philadelphia and New Orleans were too much. The rank and file could no longer tolerate these phoney and ruinous policies of those who unfortunately have control of our union today, that is to say, Mink, Inc. Much discussion and hot arguments followed these disastrous affairs. An appeal was made to the Communist Party thru the fraction. However the Party took its usual stand and in order to curry favor with Lozovsky branded the appeal of the rank and file as counter-revolutionary and threw it into the wastebasket. Unable to get any justice from the iron-bound Party bureaucracy the rank and file elected a committee and instructed them to draw up an appeal to the membership.

The tactics of Mink and Company have nearly killed our union and in some places it actually has killed it. Mink and Company destroyed the strike machine of the union built up under terrific hardships. Harvey sent out a fake report to the effect that the union had won a 20% wage increase in New Orleans when in reality we suffered a miserable defeat. The union was turned into a step-child of the Party, in an appendix to the Party. In our union there is reckless extravagance and the utter disregard of the most elementary ideas and rights of trade unionism. In Philadelphia the union called a fake

strike by having ten seamen Party members vote for the longshoremen to go out on strike without even consulting the longshoremen! All this has given our union a reputation of fakery and bureaucracy among the workers of the Gulf coast and the Philly waterfront.

We are determined to fight for the following:

1. To replace the present bureaucracy with a proletarian leadership.
2. To build left wing groups in all unions and to win over the rank and file to our working class program.
3. To carry on a campaign for the building of one union in the marine industry.
4. To intensify our work among the unorganized workers, especially the unemployed.

## EXPULSION POLICY IN THE TUUL-UNIONS

The expulsion policy which aroused so much indignation on the part of the workers when it was practised by the reactionary union leaders against militants has now been taken over by the officials of the Trade Union Unity League unions to be used against all workers who happen to disagree with their policies or tactics.

The Pittston, Wilkes Barre and Ashley locals of the (former) National Miners Union were led by supporters of the CP-Majority Group. Thereupon the bureaucrats of the NMU simply cut off all connections with these locals and refused to have anything to do with them. Naturally these locals could not continue to function in such circumstances.

In the Marine Workers Industrial Union there has recently arisen a strong rank and file opposition movement against the policies and methods

of the bureaucrats. The answer of these bureaucrats was to begin expulsions. On November 19, 1930 the officials expelled three leaders of this rank and file movement from the union John Anderson, Joe Golden and John Morgan were the workers to be expelled. More expulsions are coming. In the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union where there is a strong opposition movement concentrated around the Needle Trades Workers Unity League, the bureaucrats have already given notice that expulsions are soon to begin. Boruchovich has announced that "material is being collected" for the expulsion of Zimmerman, Rosenthal, Stenzer and many others from the union.

The expulsion policy is an anti-working class and reactionary method wherever and whenever it is practised. The workers who once fought and defeated the expulsion campaigns of the reactionaries must now unite to smash the expulsion campaign of the so-called "revolutionary" leaders of the TUUL-unions.

T H E  
**SITUATION**  
 in the  
**SOVIET UNION**  
 THIS SUNDAY NIGHT, DEC. 7 at 8 P. M.  
**BEN GITLOW**  
 Open the Sunday Night Forum of the  
**NEW WORKERS SCHOOL**  
 63 Madison Avenue, Cor. 27th Street.  
 ADMISSION 35 CENTS  
 SUNDAY NIGHT — GET THE H

## A LETTER

Dear Comrades:  
 I see by my sub label that it has again expired. So I enclose \$1.00 and ask that you send the paper as long as that amount pays for it. Due to reduced wages and hard times I have been compelled to stop reading several radical papers but cannot deny myself the privilege of reading the *Revolutionary Age* regularly. You still have no mailing rights but I am taking the chance that you will

## The Headline Tells the Story

While the unemployed starve  
**PET SHOW INTRODUCES RUINS**  
**CAT'S DIGNITY**  
 (New York Times, November 21, 1930.)  
 The New York Evening Post inquires whether the unemployed workers are going to love apples ever after. . .  
 Capitalist's remedy for unemployment  
 — APPLE SAUCE! —B.D.W.