

WORKERS AGE

A Paper Defending the Interests of Workers and Farmers

Vol. IV, No. 20.

Saturday, May 18, 1935.

Five Cents

At First GLANCE

By JAY LOVESTONE

FOR some time we haven't heard much wailing against Soviet "dumping." Straws are piling up to indicate that this commercial gas attack against the Soviet Union is soon to be resumed in full force. The exact importance of this propaganda against the U.S.S.R. is not very vital just now. However, there is a new angle to this phenomenon which is highly significant. This time the U.S.S.R. is not to be charged with underselling wheat and oil. Pig iron and steel from the Soviet mills are now giving the jitters to the biggest American steel kings chasing for trade in the world market.

A new "red menace," eh? How soon will the dim-wit Dickstein propose deportation of the Soviet rolling and blooming mills and open-hearth ovens? In a Congressional investigating committee anything is possible.

The socialist steelmakers are already able to offer lower prices and speedier deliveries. Today only the U.S. outranks the Soviet Union in pig iron production. Within the last four years the U.S.S.R. has climbed from fifth to third place in steel production and it is now practically self-sustaining in steel-mill equipment and products.

From the thatched roof to the steel foundry is a very long way—traversed in a rather short time by the Soviet working class free from exploitation and oppression. In the boundless liberated energy and unfathomable devotion in the growing collective spirit of the Russian working masses is to be found the key to the astounding success of socialist construction in the Soviet Union.

IN respectable bourgeois democracies when a big business man gets selected to government office he usually resigns all directorships in corporations. Really, this is only an empty formality to help hide the fraudulent substance of boss-class democracy. Essentially, the coming of such big shots into government offices is only a manifestation of the trend towards the merging of the machinery of biggest business with the apparatus of the government.

In the Labor and Socialist International (L.S.I.) which is the devoted defender of capitalist democracy, the same procedure prevails. Emile Vandervelde has recently entered the Belgian government and, therefore, has resigned his post as chairman of the L.S.I. Why? We might embarrass our "Militants" in the American S. P. by asking them to find out from their leader, Mayor Hoan of Milwaukee, why it is impermissible for a member of the Belgian Cabinet to be a member of the Executive Bureau of the Labor and Socialist International. One might even grow a little more inquisitive and ask some little ex-Communists, now at home in the S.P., why is it permissible for a member and chairman of the Executive Bureau of the L.S.I. to become a member of the imperialist Belgian government—if the reverse is taboo.

And in parenthesis, it is not untimely to add that after Vandervelde became a Minister of His Majesty's (shades of the Congo) Belgian "democratic" government, the seat of the L.S.I. Bureau was moved from Zurich (Switzerland) to Brussels (Belgium). Frankly, we are not a bit suspicious as to why the actual removal of headquarters followed the formal resignation of Vandervelde. We can understand why the seat of the body should be at least in the same country as its real head is. But why then all this performance of meaningless resignation from the L.S.I. Executive? Is it because Belgium has a genuine democratic monarch and not a bogus democratic king?

Maybe the Kautsky of 25 years ago could enlighten us? Maybe.

COMPARISONS are all too often odious. That alone is the reason for our not comparing with anything under the sun the remedy for the crisis recently proposed by Samuel Harden Church, president of the Carnegie Institute. Said this Pittsburgh solon: "Business conditions are in two kinds of a form—physical and mental. . . . It is my belief conditions won't improve until there is a clear understanding of the policy of the Administration. . . . when the President's purposes are understood."

What a simple solution! So simple that Sidney Hillman palmed it off in this fashion on the Cutlers at the last installation of their officers in the "Big Four" Local. Embracing Mr. Church's approach, Hillman declared: "Think of it—without an NRA, what would happen in our industry? . . . But then President Roosevelt took his coat off. And

(Continued on Page 3)

Fur Council Elects Officers

Many Progressives Elected To Important Posts; Delegates To Convention Chosen

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Joint Council of the International Fur Workers Union, carried thru an election for officers and members of the Council, on Thursday May 9th, at the offices of the union.

Despite the widespread unemployment which kept many of the workers from the polls because of being in arrears in dues and also despite the terror campaign unleashed by the dual union strong arm boys to keep workers from the polls, almost 600 turned out to vote.

Despite a number of independent candidates there was also the joint slate of the administration and the progressive group, which was arrived at after a program of activity for the union had been agreed upon. Without any exceptions this slate carried. The progressives had a majority for Joint Council delegates. The following six business agents were elected: B. Baraz, Mike Intrator, Jack Bernstein, Nathan Fishkoff, Harold Goldstein and Sam Miretsky. The first two are progressives.

Among the delegates elected to the Council are eight active progressives, and six progressives were elected as delegates to the national convention to be held in Toronto beginning on May 16.

SOCIALISTS, COMMUNISTS LOSE IN ELECTION

BALTIMORE, Md.—Returns in the city elections held here indicate a poor showing for both the Socialist and Communist Parties.

Mike Berthold, Communist candidate for mayor, secured 365 votes or considerably less than the Communist Party polled in previous city elections.

Elizabeth Gillman, Socialist candidate for Mayor, received about 2,000 votes or about half of the previous Socialist Party strength.

Shoe Workers Start Big Drive

United Shoe Opens Fire On Middle West Open Shop Cities

BOSTON, Mass.—The new administration of the United Shoe & Leather Workers Union, headed by General Organizer I. Zimmerman and Secretary-Treasurer George A. Wilson, met in executive session early last week, and drew up a series of recommendations which will be presented to the membership of the Union for ratification, modification or rejection. The approved plan highlights the organization of the Midwest, Maine and New Hampshire.

The sessions of the new General Executive Board opened with two informative reports on conditions in Chicago, Illinois and Rochester, New York, given by Walter Fogarty and Irving Goodman.

Thomas F. O'Neil of Haverhill was elected as permanent chairman and will preside at all meetings of the Board. The following sub-committees were then elected:

Organization Committee: Ernest Mazmanian of Haverhill, George Wilkins of Lynn and Albert Shore of Lawrence.

Finance Committee: Mrs. Rose Gautreau of Lynn, Eli LaPlante of Haverhill and Alfred Bertrand of Marlboro.

Grievance and Appeals Committee: Irving Goodman of Chicago, Walter Fogarty of Rochester, and John C. Driscoll of Lynn.

Education Committee: Thomas F. O'Neil of Haverhill, M. Salvaggio of Boston and Fred Dufour of Lynn.

Press Committee: George Wilkins of

Colt Arms Company Threatens Strikers

HARTFORD, Conn.—The strike in the Colt Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company is entering a new stage. The company has announced in a public statement that unless the strikers return unconditionally by May 15 they will open up the factory and begin production.

Since the strikers are holding the lines very firmly it is expected that severe resistance will be offered. If the general support of the trade unions in Hartford and elsewhere was ever needed it is right now when the company is preparing to break up the strike.

FRANK BRESLOW



Organizer for the I.L.G.W.U. in Montreal, serving six months sentence for trade union activity. His case is arousing widespread interest in the Canadian trade union movement.

Dillon Forces Settlement On Toledo Auto Strikers

LEFTS GAIN HEAVILY IN FRENCH POLL

PARIS, France.—The municipal elections showed little if any changes as far as the bourgeois parties are concerned. The Communists recorded significant gains. In Paris the Communists now have 8 as against one city Councillor. Of the cities with a 5,000 population, the Socialists won 168 and the Communists 90.

The Socialists and Communists supported each others candidates in districts where reactionaries threatened to win.

Dillon Threatens Expulsion To Secure Approval For Peace Pact

TOLEDO, Ohio.—The strike of 3,000 Chevrolet transmission workers was called off last night by the adoption of the proposal to accept the pact supported by the A. F. of L. organizers.

After a bitter battle before the membership in which the local leadership headed by Roland, fought against the approval, Dillon succeeded, by threats of expulsion from the A. F. of L. to secure a favorable vote of 732 to 385 for calling off the strike.

Earlier in the meeting Dillon had walked out of the meeting in a huff because the strikers had passed a motion confining the speakers list to strike committee members only. However, this was later modified and he was permitted to speak.

Roland claimed that the strike must continue because the company still refused to recognize the union, and in terms of concessions makes very slight ones. He called upon the workers not to leave the strikers in others cities in the cold.

According to the terms of the settlement the company agrees to meet with representatives of the employes (not necessarily the union), recognizes a shop committee, discharged or suspended workers may appeal to the shop committee for redress of grievances, time and a half for overtime (as against double time demanded), one hour pay instead of two as demanded, on being turned back after reporting for work, and a slight increase in rate as against the 40% increase demanded by the workers.

One of the contested questions is the return on the basis of seniority. Here is where serious trouble may begin if the company begins to discriminate.

Teachers Fight Project Cut

Students Help In Fight To Restore Unemployed To Teaching Jobs

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Union of Chicago Teachers of Adult Education (A.F. of L. Local No. 346) has put up a militant and well-organized fight for the reinstatement of the federal emergency teachers in Chicago. Nine hundred of these teachers have been cut off from their means of living by the stoppage of all federal relief funds in the state of Illinois.

All pay on the emergency education program stopped Friday, April 26. Due to the fact that a vacation was to start on that day most of the teachers were not even aware that their jobs were gone. On Sunday the union met and set up an emergency committee to call a mass meeting of all teachers on federal emergency projects and to take any other action necessary in the crisis. A speedy mobilization brought out 250 teachers. The mass meeting overwhelmingly passed resolutions for the immediate reinstatement of the emergency education program and all other relief, for the passage of legislation to provide state funds for relief from some source other than the sales tax, and for the repeal of the present state sales tax. The meeting turned down by a majority of only 18 votes a proposal of the emergency committee that the whole meeting accompany the committee to present to the relief commission the resolution for immediate reinstatement.

A committee of 15 was selected to present the resolution to the relief commission and another mass meeting was called to hear the report of the committee. At the following meeting, after hearing the report, a motion was passed almost unanimously that the teachers meet their first classes next week to get the support of their students in the demand for reinstatement of the program, but that they refuse to do volunteer teaching and do not begin teaching again until their pay is assured.

In the two mass meetings the union has contacted over one-third of the emergency teachers in Chicago. Fifty applications for membership were obtained at the two meetings. Because the union acted quickly and militantly it gained wide support, aroused many of its own inactive members and is now in a position to thoroughly organize the Chicago emergency teachers.

EUROPE TODAY

By August Thalheimer

France and Soviet Sign Mutual Defense Pact

The Franco-Soviet negotiations have resulted in a further rapprochement between the viewpoints of the two countries involved. The Soviet government emphatically stated in a Tass press release that it was more concerned with the fact that the pledges were the same for both parties, that they were precisely defined and contained no attacks on any other country, than over the fact that they could be invoked "automatically."

The references in some French newspapers to the effect that the stipulations of the pact are to be supplemented by a practical cooperation of the general staffs in the preparation of mutual aid in case of an attack by an aggressor are noteworthy. As is well known the Entente pacts had similar provisions. The principle difference, however, is that while England, France and Czarist Russia pursued imperialist aims, the S. U. cannot and does not have imperialist aims. The technical similarities in this case by no means coincide with the political aims.

Italy Maneuvers With Poland

In the meantime several detailed facts have been made public on the Italian-Polish negotiations. Italy seeks in Poland a counter-force against the Franco-Soviet rapprochement. In order to exclude the Soviet Union, Italy has made an offer to the Baltic states to include them in the Danube pact and give them guarantees of security. This Italian maneuver initiated in Stresa was one of the causes for the vacillations and hesitations on the part of the French govern-

Lynn, Albert Shore of Lawrence and M. Salvaggio of Boston.

Former General Organizer William J. Mackesey then reviewed the year's work for the benefit of the new Board. General Organizer Zimmerman then outlined his plan for the organization. It included, a staff of efficient organizers, the establishment of State Councils, radio broadcasts on unionism where necessary, more vigorous efforts in the Midwest.

The two great problems that are paramount in the opinion of the Union's new leaders fall into two categories: strengthening the Union internally—better cooperation between the various Union divisions, greater education of the membership, more consultation with the membership, a more efficient method for running the Union; secondly, the vast unorganized territory of the Midwest, which is today making the shoes once made by New England shoe workers.

ment in its negotiations with the Soviet Union.

England's "Mediation" Nears End

Anglo-German negotiations on air forces are scheduled for May but Germany has already started the discussion with another fait accompli la March 16th. She has officially informed England that she will build 12 submarines of 250 tons each. Germany has thus scrapped the air fleet restrictions of the Versailles treaty which forbade Germany to build submarines. It has hereby touched a very sensitive spot in England's heart. What is the purpose of this maneuver? The League of Nations has appointed a committee which is to set economic sanctions in case of new treaty violations by Hitler. These sanctions have not yet been determined. Hitler is confident that this latest violation will receive no sanctions either. Germany wants to demonstrate the practical worthlessness of the Geneva decision, and at the same time answer England in particular for participating in the Stresa and Geneva conferences. It is a new attempt by Germany to intimidate her neighbors.

The English government, on its part is utilizing this new step by Hitler to get the English masses into the appropriate mood for approving new plans for increased air and naval forces. The restitution of universal conscription in Germany did not bother the "man in the street" very much. The German air and naval armaments however are of direct concern to him. The article of MacDonald in the "News Letter" also states that England is well aware of the fact that it can no longer play the role of a mediator between Germany and France.

Germany Seeks Credits Again

German re-armament has reached a point fraught with economic dangers. Herr Schacht has therefore tried to find out whether Germany can get credits in England and America for deliveries of raw materials. As security for these credits Schacht offered all the foreign "valuta" now in Germany. America rejected this offer and the same is expected of England. The attempts, however, will be continued in one form or another. The American people must know that all credits which are today granted to Hitler Germany are war credits. It must know furthermore that these credits are lost and finally it must be aware of the fact that all foreign credits will prolong the terror regime of the Nazis. These are three good reasons for agitating against any credits whatsoever by American bankers to Hitler Germany.

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Sympathy Strike Ousts 18 Thugs

BELLEVILLE, Ill.—This town saw a peculiar kind of labor holiday on May 8th. As a result of a strike of the workers in the Illinois Power and Light Company, the firm brought in 18 outsiders to guard the scabs working in the plant.

The Central Labor Union, attacking company officials for bringing in these 18, whom they called gangsters, called a protest "holiday" and 3,000 trade unionists responded by abstaining from work. The "holiday" was declared off when the company discharged the thugs and called in the local police to take over guard duty.

JAY LOVESTONE

Secretary, Communist Party (Opposition)

speaks on THE SIXTH WORLD CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL

In the light of the past seven years THURSDAY MAY 23, - 8:30 p. m.

NEW WORKERS SCHOOL 51 W. 14 st., Near 6th Ave.

QUESTIONS and DISCUSSION

Admission 25c

The Question Of Expulsions

By BERTRAM D. WOLFE
In this and the next issue *Comrade Wolfe* answers the eighth in a series of fourteen questions sent in by an intellectual under the caption "Things We Want to Know." The letter was published in full in Number 11 of the *Workers Age*. For the benefit of our readers we are republishing Question Eight:

8. ISN'T THERE SOMETHING WRONG WITH A SYSTEM UNDER WHICH LEADERS OF SUCH ROYAL ABILITY AS JAY LOVESTONE, LEON TROTSKY, M. N. ROY AND BERT WOLFE CAN BE TOSSED INTO THE DISCARD? If the system permitted them to be sacrificed once, how are you going to correct it to make such sacrifice impossible in the future? It is not only the only effective movement the services of such men. Trotsky was good enough to be Lenin's right hand man. Surely he hasn't lost all the ability he once had. His exile reminds me of Hitler losing out Einstein. I know you don't like Trotsky and I know why you object to him—but surely he has earned a right to present his case in the land he helped to create. After all, perhaps he MIGHT be right. And Heaven knows the movement needs a man with Lovestone's intelligence. How can you justify a system which is capable of such mistreatment? And, more important, how will you prevent their possibility in the future?

How do we justify the expelling of persons loyal to Communism and capable of furthering the development of our movement? We don't. If we could endorse such things we would not now be in the Communist Opposition. If the Communist International were today in a healthy condition, if it were based upon a sound structure of inner party democracy combined with centralized leadership and discipline in action, if it were not disrupted by factionalism, if it possessed a collective leadership in place of a monopoly of leadership by the Russian party and an unhealthy tendency to personal monopoly of leadership within that party—undoubtedly the Communist International would have avoided many losses and defeats and would have spared the disruptive crises of the last six years. In that case Jay Lovestone would not doubt be secretary of our party today and recognized as one of the outstanding leaders of the Communist International and M. N. Roy, in his Indian prison, would be mentioned together with Thaelmann in every demand by Communist-controlled organizations for the release of our proletarian heroes. From the bastille to the breach. To the shame of our movement be it said that the petty vindictiveness of factional considerations even follows our members into the dungeon, and the International of revolution makes common cause with British reaction in the name of silence to conceal the fact that the outstanding leader of the Indian revolution is lying helpless and ill in a jail in India!

HOW TO CORRECT IT
"How are you going to correct it?" you ask, "and make such sacrifice impossible in the future." No honest, thinking man will give you guarantee for the future of even the best movement—and, in our opinion, the communist movement even with all its defects is the best movement in the world today.

But of this much you can be sure: The Communist Opposition has dedicated itself to the task of strengthening the Communist movement, of making it more fit for its large role in the future against such a state of affairs as they are corrected. History and the needs of our movement demand that the fight be fought and won. Recent developments give increasing evidence that it will be won. Any man who fights for inner party democracy has been restored when a genuine world collective leadership has been developed, then such a crisis is far less likely to occur again. By making the present in proper fashion, man does what he humanly can to shape the future. To give other guarantees except those arising out of your own activity and the objective possibilities, is quackery or fortune-telling. You, and those like you, who want to see such things corrected, if your desires are not to remain mere dreams, must join the Communist Opposition in its fight for Communist Unity and inner party democracy (these do not make up all but they do make up an important part of our aims), and thus help to secure the kind of future we finally want for you and for the world.

Really I might stop, but your question really contains several other implications and issues that require analysis and answers. Especially there are two concealed questions: (1) Why are there such differences and divisions in the Communist movement? and (2) What is our attitude on Trotsky whose name is omitted from my discussion above? The second question I have taken up at length elsewhere (See, for example, the appendix on "Trotsky and Trotskyism" in "What is the Communist Opposition?"—*Workers Age* Pub. Co., 15 cents). But both questions, however, briefly, should be answered here, and next week I shall try to answer them.

AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY STILL IN GREAT FERMENT

By BEN LIPSIGER
In the first article which appeared in the *Workers Age* of April 20th (No. 16), we outlined the problems of the auto workers, the plans of the employers, and pointed out the only effective answer of the United Automobile Workers Union was to prepare and mobilize the workers in the automobile and auto plants for a general strike movement in the entire industry. We also pointed out that the highly developed mechanism in the production of automobiles makes it possible in the peak of the production period to halt production at the strategic points in the auto parts plants, the body plants and assembly lines.

The strikes now taking place in Toledo and Cincinnati at the Chevrolet and Fisher Body plants prove the correctness of our estimate. The strike of the transmission plant in Toledo has tied up a number of Chevrolet and Fisher Body plants in Cleveland, Murray, Atlanta, St. Louis, Baltimore, Tarrytown and Buffalo. Had the general strike movement been timed for the peak production period at the end of February or the beginning of March, as proposed by the progressives of a number of the federal local unions in the Detroit District Council of the U.A.W.U., the auto workers could not only have won an increase in wages and improved conditions, but what is even more important, they could have established a strong, unionized base in the industry.

This, of course, would have necessitated the execution of the motions then adopted at the Detroit District Council for the calling of a National Emergency Conference of representatives of all the local unions in the automobile and auto parts plants for the purpose of preparing the most extensive organizational drive in the industry, and drawing in all the constructive active elements in the local unions of the driving force for a successful organization drive in preparation for strike action.

The organizers of the A. F. of L. did not choose to rely on these constructive

Toledo Strike Shows Fighting Mood

forces in the industry who carried on the work of organization in the plants in spite of all obstacles. They were rather afraid of these new elements in the factories who were building the unions for the purpose of immediately trying to improve the most degraded conditions in the industry, and who knew this was only possible thru the preparation of a general strike movement.

The organizers of the A. F. of L. knew well that the sentiment for strike action was very strong among Toledo auto workers. They also realized, from the experience of the premature Murray Body strike, that should strike action take place, the active forces of the U.A.W.U. would assert themselves, would come to the front, and it wouldn't be so easy for the organizers to deal with them.

Realizing the strength of the strike sentiment among the workers, the strategy of the A. F. of L. organizers was to talk strike, but not to prepare for it. Even after the communication for the strike poll was sent on March 1, 1935, to all 17 local unions, no organizational steps whatever were taken to prepare the strike movement.

That strike talk was only a means to "force" the employers to enter into negotiations with the U.A.W.U. could be seen from the statement issued by Mr. Dillon (A. F. of L. organizer for the Auto industry) to the Detroit News (March 2) in which he stated that "the strike vote did not necessarily mean that a strike would be called."

The organizers were not conducting any organization campaign in the large auto plants, which is the first prerequisite for successful strike action. Wherever there was any possibility for strike action (Kelsey Wheel, Detroit Gear), Dillon did everything possible to refer them to the Regional Labor Board, thereby disconnecting and isolating them

mechanized, with its tremendous outlays for tools, special machinery and general equipment, is it more profitable to gear up production and run at full capacity for a short period. The accounts for the production cycles, peaks and shut-downs.

That the employers intend to proceed as they have previously, can be seen from the concentration of production this year. Especially can this be seen in the Ford Motor Company which, according to Cram's reports, has produced, in the first three months of this year, 411,623 cars or 60% of the entire 1934 production.

Regularization of Employment

One of the "concessions" made by President Roosevelt when he renewed the Automobile Code on January 31st, was that the employers agree to regularize employment in the auto industry. Those acquainted with the situation in the industry know that this was mere talk.

1. The automobile industry is greatly overexpanded. According to Moody's special automobile survey made in 1933, the productive capacity of the industry is from 7 to 9 million cars per year. The total production for the year 1934 was 2,846,000 cars, and even if the most optimistic predictions for 1935 come true, the production for this year will be about 3 1/2 million, or 45 to 50% of capacity. The government is not only desirous that the industry maintain this productive capacity, but that it even expand it, since the auto industry is essentially a war industry.

2. In an overexpanded industry, it is cheaper, from a technical standpoint, to run for a short time at high capacity, than to spread production over a long period at low capacity. Overhead costs can in this way be lowered. Especially in the automobile industry, so highly

Organizing the Unemployed in Hamilton

continued sabotage of the party people caused the organization to decline and it has not been revived yet.

Patterson Goes CPO
Upon Comrade Patterson return he was much surprised to receive a letter from the Executive Committee of the Party in Toronto telling him that if he but recognize the error of his ways all will be forgiven and the doors opened wide for his admission to the C.P. But this was not to be for Patterson had been reading and thinking and finally finished him as far as the C.P. was concerned. He has since been the object of the "damned and doomed" tactics of the party.

A few weeks ago Comrade Patterson proposed a unity resolution in the unemployed organization. The motion read: "Resolved that in view of the fact that the working class vote was split three ways at the recent municipal elections, by Communist, Labour Par-

ty and C.C.F. candidates, thereby allowing the capitalist candidates to capture the City Hall, we, the Mount Hamilton Unemployed demand that the Communist Party, Labour Party and Canadian Commonwealth Federation come to some arrangement to ensure that the workers can vote on a United Labour Ticket."

Strange as it may seem this appeal for unity during the elections caused a bitter attack on Patterson by the Communist Party. With this resolution, said these "bright" lads, Patterson was splitting the unemployed movement. The today there is hardly an unemployed movement in existence, we may have one some day when the strangle hold of the Party is forced loose or when the real change of line finally percolates thru to the Canadian Party.

SHAMEFUL SLANDER!

"There is a danger, however, of a division of forces on United Youth Day, May 30. That this is a real danger is indicated by the action of Melos Most, Y.P.S.L. delegate, in informing a recent meeting of the Continuation Committee in N. Y. that his organization would not participate in demonstrations with T.U.U.L. organizations, which he falsely characterized as 'dual unions'..." From a Daily Worker Editorial.

Legionaires Organize Against Labor

BOSTON, Mass.—As elsewhere the Fascist Hearst press of New England is openly utilizing the American Legion, Vigilantes, etc. in a campaign against the trade unions and labor organizations. On Friday, May 3, the "Boston Evening American" editorialized as follows under the caption: "Discouraging Radicals,—Legion Shows Strength."

"Strength discourages disease. "This nation can throw off the germs of Communism if it exercises regularly build and preserve a healthy constitution."

"The Braintrust Post of the American Legion has reorganized its Legion Guard, a unit that performed invaluable public service during the 'Red' uprisings attending the Sacco-Vanzetti case. "This group, numbering 30 trained men, is now equipped in the Legion's great campaign against Communism, Fascism and other subversive propaganda."

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TRADE UNION NOTES

By GEORGE F. MILES

The Progressive Miners of America is demanding a federal investigation of the role of the United Mine Workers in the bloody clashes that have recently occurred in Royaltown, Ill. Needless to say, this cry goes up for purely factional interests and not because workers have been killed and wounded. There are killed and wounded also on the side of the United Mine Workers and the members of the P.M.A. are hardly the sweet-cooing pigeons they are made out to be. Both in Southern Illinois and in the Anthracite bombing workers' homes, slugging and shooting were introduced and became widespread with the rise of dual unionism and no federal investigation can possibly do any good.

A Possible Danger
It is quite likely that a federal investigation could do considerable and lasting harm to trade unionism in the mine fields. These days, when governmental fingers itch for a chance to meddle, regulate or control the trade unions, is particularly dangerous to demand federal investigations of this or that union.

Out For Blood
We hold no brief for Ray Edmondson and his associates who are alleged to have shot down the P.M.A. workers. No doubt their portraits painted by the P.M.A. is accurate. We think, however, that the P.M.A. has been quite careful to delete certain essential information which, tho' not justifying such bloody attacks surely helps to explain them.

For instance, the Progressive Miner (P.M.A. official organ) declares the purpose of the meeting to have been to distribute easter eggs and chocolate bunnies and to hold "services in memory of Him who so conclusively put to rest the mastery of righteousness over evil and life over death." Truly a touching scene. However, it is a fact that somewhere in between the distribution of the dyed eggs and the services for "Him" they did manage to find time to discuss and decide to pull out one of the Peabody mines operating under contract with the United Mine Workers. An unsuccessful attempt was even made to carry out this decision on April 24, the day of the funeral of the murdered Eddis Mable.

The Progressive Miner further informs us that not a single shot was fired by any of the progressive miners. This is a surprising statement considering the fact that upon the arrest of Edmondson and his associates they were all found to be wounded. "Apparently," comments the Progressive Miner, "caught in the crossfire of their fellow conspirators."

The truth of the matter seems to be that it was a pitched battle like so many others in the past, only more bloody. These clashes are by-products of parallel unionism and will disappear when dual unionism is wiped out.

LUNACY ON THE RAMPAGE

In passing we'd like to say that the Progressive Miner is quite a unique paper. It leaves one with the unshakable impression that it is edited by a raving maniac. The paper shrieks hysterically every time the U.M.W. is mentioned, and it is mentioned quite often. And every time Communism is touched upon, the

GIUSTI'S SPAGHETTI INN
49 WEST 16TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY
4 & 5 Course
LUNCHEON 40c & 50c
Course
CHICKEN DINNER 60c
SPECIAL LUNCHEON 35c
SERVED ALL DAY
Spaghetti — Dessert — Coffee 35c
A La Carte All Day
WINE AND BEER SERVED

THE ROYAL HALL
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Tasks of the Furriers Convention

By B. BARAZ

The eleventh convention of the International Fur Workers Union, opening soon in Toronto, Canada, will be faced with many difficult problems. Whether our union in New York and other centers is to be rebuilt and strengthened will largely depend upon the answer that this convention will give.

Basic Is Unity
The basic question will be that of unity. The New York center is demoralized and the union forces split into two camps. The "left" which has functioned as a dual union is now reorganizing itself into an Independent International Fur Workers Union. The majority of the workers in New York are either unorganized or at best carry two books. Under such conditions the bosses continue to thrive and the workers to be robbed of control.

With no powerful union to regulate working conditions numerous little sweat shops have appeared and persist. From between 500 and 600 shops in the past, the number has now risen to 3,000, the great majority being contractors. Under such conditions the workers saw no hope in any union. It must become the task of the newly elected administration in New York, with the help of the national convention to lay the groundwork for the extension of the organization and for the most energetic measures to reestablish human working conditions in the trade.

Door Must Be Open
The most burning question will undoubtedly be the question of affiliation to the International Ladies Garment Workers Union. When the problem was first brought before a membership meeting it was received most enthusiastically. The membership is now looking forward to the convention to make concrete plans to make affiliation with the powerful I.L.G.W.U. possible in the very near future. This we must consider as a step in the direction of complete amalgamation of the trade unions.

The 30-hour Week
In analyzing the economic situation and its effect on our trade, the convention will be forced to conclude that even with the 35 hour week we still have thousands of unemployed, even at the height of the season. The convention will therefore have to go on record for

the 30 hour week, thus becoming part of the general, national movement for this demand.

I. L. P. MUDDLES THROUGH EASTER CONGRESS

Takes Equivocal Stand On The Defense Of Soviet Union; Scores Comintern

If the Congress of the Independent Labor Party of Great Britain, held in Derby over the Easter holidays, was intended to be a pleasant social get-together, it may be considered a huge success. Chairman Maxton's recent marriage was celebrated by all delegates and amid great cheering Mr. as well as Mrs. Maxton were presented with appropriate gifts. To show that there are no class distinctions in the I.L.P., a young, rank and file delegate, recently married, was also presented with a gift and warmly applauded. Another good comrade was presented with some books for properly arranging the chairs in the convention hall and still another comrade received a present and everyone's loud acclaim for her excellent sandwiches. All this as part of the official

Europe Today

Growing in Germany
The terror in Germany has increased tremendously in the past few weeks. Thousands of arrests of illegal workers have occurred. Three former Communist deputies were killed. The lives of hundreds are in danger.

This brutal terror is exercised to smash the resistance against universal conscription and against war preparations. Furthermore, this terror will make impossible resistance to measures which are aimed at the reduction of the standard of living of the working class.

The armament budget is consuming immense sums. The capitalists demand that the cost of armament should be borne by the working class; they demand inflation more insistently. A compulsory loan has been announced, hitting primarily the wages of the workers and not property.

New press decrees have been issued which enable the government to suppress all non-Nazi papers. This is aimed directly at the Catholic press and secondly at the remnants of the nationalist press. Thus the Nazis are effectively stopping the slightest legal criticism or opposition.

These events prove that class antagonisms in Germany are growing.

The ECONOMIC WEEK

Abolition of Loans

The New York organization, although officially chartered as four locals, functioned during the last few years as a general local. This practice has proved to be most practical in conducting the work of the union. This condition should be recognized and the form of organization definitely decided and applied in the same manner also in other centers where more than one local may be in existence now.

Tasks Of Progressives
The progressive forces in this convention will have as their general task, the transformation of the union into a militant, fighting organization. The progressives will also propose to go on record for a Labor Party based upon the trade unions and all other working class organizations.

It must be the aim of the convention to close the door once and for all upon the dead past and begin anew, along militant, fighting lines to rebuild and strengthen the union, to inspire new hope and courage into the ranks of the long exploited furriers, and to place the furriers union in the front line among the progressive unions, fighting for a more virile and aggressive unionism.

The degree to which capitalism is sick is revealed in the May issue of the Federal Reserve report on domestic security offerings for the first quarter of 1935. It states that "corporate new capital issues have remained at a low level—only \$25,000,000 in the first four months of 1934 as compared with \$875,000,000 in the corresponding period of 1931 and an average of \$1,560,000,000 in the first four months of 1925-1929. New capital issues by states and municipalities, however, have been in moderate but increasing volume. A considerable measure borrowings to maintain unemployment relief programs."

At First Glance

(Continued from Page 1)

When he takes his coat off and goes to work, I feel better."

Judging by what has happened, under the NRA, to the standards and conditions of the men's clothing workers, Hillman should know better and feel worse. It is clear that the NRA has a road for labor to traverse is like putting a hungry wolf in charge of shepherding lambs. Ace Strikebreaker No. 1, McGrady, and his partner in infamy, Hillman's, Wolman, can and should tell lots to bear out our contention.

In essence the present trend of political developments in France is quite similar to the direction affairs were taking in Germany the last few years before Hitler came into power. The sharpening of class relations was reflected in the latest municipal elections. The results indicated a weakening of the middle-ground forces and a strengthening of the lines on each end—the left (Communist Party) and on the extreme right (pro-Fascist and Fascist organizations).

From this point of view it is rather significant that official French governmental circles in the latter part of 1934 "disappeared" from the Versailles armory 336,400 rifles and 155,000 revolver cartridges. Undoubtedly the great bulk of this supply found its way into the hands of the Fascist outfits so ominously mentioned in the French NRA. We have a hunch that the biggest portion of these rifles and cartridges weren't stolen by Fascists from the government. Rather, we reckon they were stolen by "democratic" government officials themselves for the Fascist cause.

Thanks to the growing unity of action (with all its errors and inadequacies) the onrush of the Fascist hordes has been somewhat checked in recent months. However, let no one close his eyes to what is basic in the French situation. France's economic situation is growing worse; the crisis persists and becomes ever-more aggravated. The Fascist menace continues to grow more acute. That is why we stress so emphatically that no worker should harbor any illusions as to France being peculiarly unsuited to fascism. Hence, we must reject as worse than worthless and as just plain nonsense the following perspectives for France offered by Paul Hitchinson, editor of the Christian Century.

"Possibly a Fascist regime can be avoided in France because of two intangible factors. For one thing, the French are not, by nature, an excitable people. On the surface they may effervesce but underneath they are tremendously poised. Your Frenchman has humor, and he has an abiding realism. These qualities will go a long way toward protecting him against falling for the Fascist nostrum."

Such astrological interpretations and forecasts are of no help to labor. They are distinctly false and harmful.

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President Roosevelt, in his last message over the radio, pictured an American people on the road to recovery, with contentment and peace reigning supreme. In contrast to this false picture, is the real world—a declining business index; production in a steady decline for the first quarter of 1935; unemployment still as large as the year before; cost of living still remains at the increased high level brought on by the new deal; and corporation earnings are still skyrocketing!

In line with the above picture is the growing discontent and militancy that is being manifested in the ranks of the American Federation of Labor. Business Week (May 4, 1935) commenting on the recent AFL meeting held in Washington, D. C., states that "while the conservative leaders succeeded in staying on the lid by traditional parliamentary means, it is obvious that this rank-and-file sentiment may need a lot of thinking about, particularly if Congress doesn't give them something to show the boys. In fact, it may bear more thinking about than the much-publicized ideas of Mr. Green."

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—ECONOMIST

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Organ of the National Committee
Communist Party U.S.A. (Opposition)
51 West 14th Street,
New York, N. Y.
Phone: GRamercy 5-8903

Published every Saturday by the
Workers Age Publishing Association

Subscription Rates: \$2.00 per year, — \$1.25 for six months, — 5c a copy
Foreign Rates: \$2.50 per year — \$1.50 for six months
Entered as second class matter Nov. 5, 1934, at the Post Office New York,
N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.
Address mail to Box 68 Station "O", New York City

Vol. 4, No. 20.

May 18, 1935.

A DAMNABLE VERDICT

TOO much significance cannot be attached to the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court invalidating the Railway Pensions Act.

At the moment we are not concerned with the eighty million dollars or so the railway corporations are spared thru this verdict. Nor are we going to waste a word over the fact that various higher rates allowed by the Interstate Commerce Commission to "enable" the rail kings to defray their share of the cost of this pension act still remain in force. Furthermore, for the sake of focusing on the very vital issues at stake here, let us immediately brush aside the fact that the railroads have robbed the country for years of billions of dollars in land grants and sundry species of subsidies.

What is of burning import to every worker is the foundation laid down for this decision by the five robbed tyrants constituting the majority. Note the anti-social, the anti-labor, approach of this keeper of Wall Street's conscience, the highest court of the land.

Pitifully inadequate pensions to workingmen who risk their lives daily for years are branded "as gratuities to thousands who have been unfaithful." Faithful to whom? To the robber rail barons, of course. And examine the contemptuous attitude towards labor as such revealed in the term "gratuities." These parasites parade as if they were doing a great favor to the workers. They approach the problem of a pension to workers as if it was a tip thrown at a menial waiter by gourmands. Hence the scorching fire of the Court on what it calls substituting "legislative largess for private bounty." Therefore, the bitterness of the "justices" against any possible undermining of capitalist class domination thru transmuting "loyalty to employer into gratitude to the Legislature."

For galling brass these loyal lackeys of the topnotchers of finance and industry surely take the cake. In their outburst of indignation they make the last stand against all efforts at social legislation. This is nothing but an attempt thru judiciary processes to brand as illegal all attempts to secure some system of social insurance in this country—before such attempts gain some real strength.

Not for a moment must one assume that the ruling class of this country is at one, is unanimous, on this question of social insurance. There are some capitalists who are for certain feeble social insurance measures merely as a matter of safety, only as a preventative to stave off discontent. These exploiters and their spokesmen feel it's best to give a tiny crumb now so as to avoid or at least delay the gathering of forces that might endanger the whole loaf, the entire present social and economic system. On the other hand, no one can minimize the strength of that section of the ruling class in the U. S. which continues and will continue to be vigorously opposed to even the most anaemic ventures in social legislation. These bourgeois spokesmen theorize much about the innate dangers to society in substituting legislation for "private efforts and virtues." The Supreme Court decision obviously strengthens the latter, the blackest bourbons of American capitalism.

WE know of no more crass expression of this attitude than the Court's raving—to the point of total loss of its much-vaunted dignity—against "an attempt for social ends to impose by sheer fiat non-contractual incidents upon the relation of employer and employee." Note how solicitous these judgment-sitters have become for the moral fiber of the proletariat! This rank hypocrisy was too much even for such conservatives as Hughes, in the minority of four. The latter, in reply, emphasized the need for "a fair allowance for those who practically give their lives to the service and are incapacitated by the wear and tear of time, the attrition of the years."

For labor this verdict of our monarchs of capitalist justice is full of dynamite. President Roosevelt is either all wet or just plainly dishonest when he tries to give the impression that the only thing involved here is the correction of some loosely formulated sections of a particular act of Congress. This is the bunk. Even the minority opinion belies this. The minority of the court frankly sees in this verdict an attack on ALL social legislation. It rightly stresses that "the gravest aspect of the decision is that it does not rest simply upon a condemnation of particular features of the Railroad Retirement Act, but denies to Congress the power to pass any compulsory pension act for railroad employees." Once this is granted as constitutional in the case against railway workers, the policy automatically becomes the law of the land against coal diggers, marine workers, slaves of the spindle, needle workers, shoemakers and all other workers.

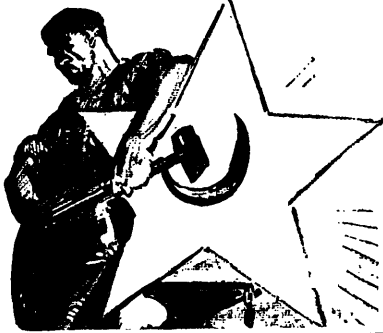
It is in this phase of the decision that the greatest menace to labor is to be found. It is in this sense that the Supreme Court decision against the railway workers is a blow against all labor. The court's social implications are poisonous to the workers thruout the length and breadth of the land.

In essence this is a decision of the same hue and stripe as the Taff-Vale case in England. We are due for a few more, in fact for a whole series, of such decisions at the hands of our "judicious" harlots in the Supreme Court in the coming months. But for the British workers the Taff-Vale case brought matters forcefully to a head and marked a decisive turn for labor. It was a signal for the British workers to go into independent working class political action on a mass scale. Here the Labor Party really came to the fore as a distinct entity.

We in the U. S. are doomed to disastrous consequences unless we draw the same conclusion out of our own experiences with the various departments of that strikebreaking agency called the government. This verdict of the Supreme Court should arouse even the most apathetic in the ranks of the workers to the need of a Labor Party—a political party of the working class based primarily on the trade unions and inclusive of all organizations of the exploited masses. Also, bigger and more militant unions, much more reliance on our own power, on strikes, are on the order of the day. Let labor learn these lessons from the Supreme Court decision. Let our learning be the silver lining to the heavy clouds from Washington now darkening the horizon of the country.

THE CHART OF PLENTY

In our issue of May 4, "The Chart of Plenty", by Harold Loeb and Associates (published by Viking Press) was reviewed by "Economist". Thru a last minute upset of type the review was badly mutilated, the name of reviewer, publisher and the main body of the review omitted. As we consider this an important book, a complete review will be run in an early issue.



SOCIALIST CITY COMMITTEE SUSPENDS HARRY LANG

Old Guard Defeats Motion To Expel; Saves Lang For Right Clique

This important monthly meeting of the Socialist Party of New York on May 8th was given over entirely to a discussion of the report of the Grievance Committee. The outstanding recommendations were that Ronald Duval, of the Revolutionary Policy Committee, be expelled for using the red card of another R.P.C. member and that the notorious Harry Lang be suspended for six months for writing scurrilous articles against the Soviet Union for the Hearst press. Duval was guilty of being a revolutionist and leaving his card at home when he attended a closed party meeting, last summer, which was discussing the Detroit Declaration of Principle.

Lang's Arrogance

Although expulsion of Duval was too obviously a frame up even for the Old Guard (he was finally merely censured), this same Old Guard were determined not to treat Lang too roughly. Some of them objected to the outrage of suspending him for six months. What had happened to their committee (the Grievance Committee) that they should bring in a four to one proposal for such a stiff sentence a six months suspension? Lang was given the floor and spoke fervently for thirty minutes in his own defense. He objected to the attempt to dodge the issue. He said the issue was not the fact that he had written for the Hearst press. What about the content of his articles? He and Abramowitch were writing the same way. So were he and Cahan.

Furthermore, he had consulted with the Forward Board members before publishing the articles and there were no objections. How was he to know that the party members would feel as they seem to have felt? The comrades should know how much concerned he was, at one point in the negotiations with the Hearst press, because he feared that the articles would not be accepted and the message, about the "crimes" of the Bolsheviks, not given to the world.

Center Wins Day

After much discussion, the motion for a six months suspension was put to the body and defeated by a vote of 66 to 30. Then came a motion that he be expelled. This was defeated by a vote of 61 to 45. The "great" Louis Sadoff voted against his expulsion. Then someone moved that he be suspended for—let us say—twelve months—(this looks better in the New Leader headlines and he can be back at active work in a year). This vote won. The vote was 66 to 40. In this way, the City Central Committee of the New York Socialist Party saved Harry Lang and confirmed the analysis of the C.P.O. that the Old Guard is firmly in the saddle in the S.P.

In order to make the point of Old Guard control perfectly clear the City Central enthusiastically dismissed charges against Louis Waldman, brought by a YPSL member, for calling Thomas a Bolshevik, in the capitalist press, while announcing to the world that the Declaration of principles was anarchistic and communistic.

Many comrades gave statements to the capitalist press, at that time, declared someone. Can we expel the whole membership? And so it remained.

Books of the Age

by Bertram D. Wolfe

DARK CANYON, By W. L. River and Frank Wead. Stokes Pub. Co. 285 pages. \$2.00.

This novel has been given a raw deal by publishers, reviewers, and, paradoxically, by the authors themselves. The publishers have not taken the novel seriously enough and have dressed it up like a piece of "wood-pulp" fiction. The blurb-writer, so prone to exaggerate, this time has underblurred. Reviewers who have taken with elaborate seriousness many a less substantial book, have ignored it; and the Times and the Herald-Tribune have listed it as a "Western" and a "story of Western adventure". As to the authors they tackled a big theme, tried to treat it seriously, and then their courage failed them and they relapsed into conventional formulae and trivialities. Yet the book demands attention as a phenomenon of fairly large social significance.

Far from being a "Western," Dark Canyon is the story of a great power site dam. At least one of its authors appears to be a technical man; at any rate both of them have immersed themselves in the lore of engineering and have a genuine feeling for the drama involved in man's struggle to bend nature to his will. The novel is an American analog, perhaps a conscious transplantation to American soil of what Russian novelists are doing with Dnieperstroy and other great construction projects in the Soviet Union. Its distinguishing features, even its weaknesses, are directly traceable to the differences in the milieu and social psychology in which it is rooted.

It has its "love interest"—the authors are trying to write a "popular novel"—but its hero's real love is the dam on which he is working as the chief construction engineer. He is much too busy to pay any attention to his wife back in New York, and almost too busy to carry on his love affair with Nurse Glendenin at the construction camp. The real triangle is the triangle of Nature, creative labor, and profits. On one side, creative labor and the planning of man; on the other an unholy alliance of the forces of Nature (flood in the rivers, a fault in the rock structure) which have no respect for man's planning, allied with the capitalist's greed for profits (skimping on the coffer dam, wage cuts and labor troubles.)

Every novel has its social point of view conscious or unconscious. This one looks at its conflict from the standpoint of the engineer. It is a reflection in fiction of the philosophy of Veblen's "The Engineer and the Price System." Nature is a relentless and invincible enemy to be temporarily conquered (man's works do not last forever and the one-sidedly conceived 2nd Law of Thermodynamics will prevail in the end). The capitalist is a greedy nuisance who skimps on materials, exploits labor, demands jerry-building, underestimates the grim forces of nature and has no use for the great achievements of science and labor except as a source of dividends. Labor is useful, indispensable, deplorably exploited when it should be treated decently for the job's sake, but an uncomprehending, executive extension of the planning will of the engineer. Not the least of the conflicts in the book is that between the engineer's sympathy for the men as executors of his plan, and his

need to obey the dictates of and defend the interests of his employer insofar as the latter controls his right to build or not to build the dam. The engineer, and authors, cast longing eyes toward Dnieperstroy where there is no profit-skipping and where "they're building it for themselves" and not for some financier. But the authors shy away from the theme, and try to propitiate the censor of their own subservience to bourgeois thought by their one feeble, pitiful attempt at humor in the book, having the lone copy of Marx's Capital at the camp serve as toilet paper! That petty incident is a symbol of the book's weakness; the authors have dared to play with a big thought but have not dared to think it through. Hence they, even more than publisher, blurb-writer and reviewers, have done an injustice to their theme. As it is, it is a novel of more than average significance. It just misses being big.

UNION MANAGEMENT COOPERATION IN THE STRETCH-OUT, by Richard C. Nyman, in collaboration with Elliott D. Smith. Yale University Press. \$3.00.

(Reviewed by B. Herman)

This first publication of the Institute of Human Relations should be in the hands of every textile worker as an indictment against the reactionary McMahon-Gorman leadership in the United Textile Workers Union which introduced the "stretch-out" in the unionized Pequot Mills in Salem, Mass. during 1929 and 1930. The indictment is all the more devastating because the author is a defender of the "union-management cooperation" scheme, and leaves no doubt

Dear Comrade Editor

IS A. F. OF L. FASCIST?

Dear Comrade:—

After a recent debate between Gus Tyler of the SP and Max Weiss of the CP the floor was thrown open for discussion on the part of representatives of the political tendencies represented in the audience, namely, the Young Communist League, Young People's Socialist League, the Spartacus Youth League and the Communist Youth Opposition.

A speaker for the Young Communist League denied that the Communist Party had ever called the A. F. of L. a fascist organization. Since I was given the floor for the Communist Youth Opposition, immediately following him, I prefaced my remarks by referring to a quotation from the trade union resolution of the 7th convention of the C.P. in 1930 in which the A. F. of L. was characterized as "open fascism". The YCLers who had absorbed the dishonest apologetics of the Communist Party, on the trade union question, immediately set up a howl, "correcting" my version of the quotation by adding "leadership" at the appropriate point.

I then promised to have printed in Workers Age the quotation as it appears in the official pamphlet of resolutions. In looking through the resolution I find, tho I quoted from memory, I gave correctly the formulation of that unfortunate document. The disputed quotation as it appears on page 33 is as follows: "It has been a mistake on our part that we did not sooner clearly analyze and characterize the open fascism of the A. F. of L."

And for good measure, just to show that it was not a single accidental expression, let me add another. In describing (page 11) what appeared to the C.P. to be the "rapidly outspoken fascist methods of government" they enumerated three manifestations of it, the second of which was "the mobilization of the reformist organizations and elements, some of which (A. F. of L.) are outright fascist, while others (Socialist Party, Muste group) cover their fascist activities with pseudo radical phrases."

Comradely yours,
MOE STONE

that the "science" of so-called "Human Relations" as evolved at Yale University, is predicated upon a rejection of the class struggle as "unscientific."

The union-management cooperation scheme foisted upon the 2,500 workers in the Pequot Mills by the U.T.W. leadership resulted in the increase of the number of looms from 12 to 20 per weaver. Hundreds of workers lost their jobs. The slight increases in wages received by the remaining workers, in order to get them to swallow the scheme, were of momentary duration. One wage cut followed another in 1931 and 1932. In 1933 the company tried to put over a further stretch-out by increasing the machine load to 24 looms per weaver and by attempting to introduce the union-management research scheme in the dyehouse. This was the last straw. The workers, who had not struck once in the entire history of the U.T.W. organization in Salem since 1920, decided to strike in May 1933. McMahon stepped in and refused to sanction the strike. The strike became an outlaw strike. Thereupon Ann Burlak injected herself into the situation and tried to swing the organization into the National Textile Workers Union without success. The workers won their strike in spite of the strike-breaking activity of the McMahon leadership because of the tremendous pick-up in the cotton industry in June and July 1933 at the time of the introduction of the cotton code.

FRANZ MEHRING

Was, and remains, the foremost European scholar writing history and criticism from the Marxian viewpoint of dialectical materialism. Editor of the "Berliner Wage," and the "Frankfurter Zeitung," for many years on the "Neue Zeit," chief theoretical organ of German Social Democracy. Mehring joined the Spartacus group and was a close friend of Luxemburg and Liebknecht until his death in 1919. His works are a monument to a great theoretician.

ZUR DEUTSCHEN GESCHICHTE

Introduction by Ludwig Pollnau—500 pages, 1931

ZUR LITERATURGESCHICHTE VON CALDERON BIS HEINE

Introduction by August Thalheimer—415 pages, 1930

VON HEBBEL BIS GORKI

Introduction by August Thalheimer—397 pages, 1930

ZUR PREUSSISCHEN GESCHICHTE VON MITTELALTER BIS JENA

Introduction by Ludwig Pollnau—402 pages, 1930

VON TILSIT BIS ZUR REICHSGRUENDUNG

Introduction by Ludwig Pollnau—416 pages, 1930

ZUR GESCHICHTE DER PHILOSOPHIE

Introduction by August Thalheimer—430 pages, 1931

KARL MARX: GESCHICHTE SEINES LEBENS

Foreword by Eduard Fuchs—630 pages, 1933

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