A PAPER DEFENDING THE INTERESTS OF WORKERS AND FARMERS

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Five Cents

At First **GLANCE**

By JAY LOVESTONE

GENERAL Secretary Browder has just returned from Moscow a newly tailored person in a political sense. Confused as his language may be, yet its newness and difference from the old must be recognized. We must confess that we were rather surprised at the following statement made in the inter view given to the press by Browder.

'We are not so close to fascism in the United States, but the same for ces are at work toward it here as abroad. The bi-partisan coalition of the American Liberty League is headed toward fascism. All of the bloc being gathered against Roosevelt is headed towards fascism. One of his weaknesses is that he hasn't under-stood how to fight it and has surrendered to fascist tendencies in his own organization. He is not a fascist, but if he doesn't oppose it, the fascists will eat him up.'

In the Daily Worker of September 19 Comrade Browder submits his new ideas somewhat more carefully, as follows "The Roosevelt administration has not been an effective fighter for American

WELL, well. Happy days are here again! This is rather stunning. We have before us a book entitled Com munism In The United States by the same General Secretary Browder. In this book, which is offered to us as an authoritative, official expression of Communism in the U. S., we read a poetry of a different kind. In this book which A. Bittelman characterizes as offering "the key to an understanding of Com munism in the United States", we find the same General Secretary Browder saying the following about fascism and Roosevelt. The aim of the New Deal, Browder tells us, "is to establish fas-cism at home." (Page 14) We, are further told that Roosevelt's "domestic policies are openly recognized as identical with the measures of professed fascist governments." (Page 14) "The Socialist Party", continues Browder, supports the A. F. of L. leaders and endorses their activities supporting every bad policy of the New Deal-inflation, NRA, AAA PWA, CWA, CCC, Wagner Bill, etc. hail ing these fascist and war measures as 'steps towards socialism'." (Page 15).

The outstanding leader of official American Communism goes on to be even more explicit and wrong when he says "The New Deal is not developed fascism but in political aim and direction it is the same as Hitler's program." (Page 31) "In Kentucky they already have an open fascist dictatorship which differs from capitalist 'democracy' in Chicago, Detroit, and New York only by its discarding of all pretenses and bragging about what others try to conceal." (Page 96) "It is clear that fascism finds much of its work done in America and more of it being done by Roosevelt." (Page 116).

of the Communist Party has a right to change his mind. This right becomes a duty when he is ordered to change his and remain a full-fledged military force All of which proves to mind. But, when a political party in Europe did not prove anything of the changes its position, it should state why.

It should tell the working class frankly days is one thing, to wage a war is quite that it is dropping a mistaken policy. another. The Ethiopian war will tax the Perhaps the Seventh World Congress has military, economic and financial resources instructed Comrade Browder to come to of Italy, as time goes on, to such an exthe conclusion that the Roosevelt Ad- tent that she will be greatly weakened ministration has moved left since July if not paralyzed in Europe. Thus the 4. We are in full disagreement with such value of Italy as an ally against Nazi Roosevelt Administration is definitely danger arises that Italy will again turn swinging to the right and is today more openly anti-labor than in the honeymoon days of the NRA when the C.P. branded it as a fascist regime.

Another question that certainly should disturb every C.P. member is the following: How can the C.P. leadership distribute at one and the same time Browder's book which brands the Roose velt Administration as a fascist regime and Browder's latest statement? latter rather bemoans the fact that Roosevelt is not fighting hard enough for liberalism and against fascism and tends to make Roosevelt the spearhead of resistance against the development and encroachment of fascism in the Unit ed States.

We hope that every party member will put on his or her thinking cap and really make an honest effort to try to answer for themselves, if not for us, the questions we have posed here.

Build the Weekly "Workers Age"

The Liquidation of the "Left" Groups

(AN EDITORIAL)

IN the last few weeks Communist Party spokesmen in a I number of unions have made public declarations of intention to dissolve the so-called Left Groups in these organizations. This move can only be welcomed for, if properly carried out, it will constitute a definite step towards a break with the destructive policy and practise of the C.P. in the trade union movement. In fact, the abandonment of these "Left Groups," originally created as an expression of the dual unionist course and now thoroly identified with every sort of irresponsible disruption, must be regarded as a necessary and first prerequisite for anything the C.P. can do to rehabilitate its followers in the unions and to undo the accumulated damage which years of dual unionist sectarianism have brought to the labor movement in general and to the Communist movement in particular.

But the exact meaning of this step must be clearly understood. It would be a gross opportunist error to conceive of it as making for the liquidation of trade union groups as such. The "Left Groups" must be dissolved not because groups as such are in any way illegitimate or harmful but because of their own hopeless record of disruptive, antiunion activity. It would be monstrous to consider the dissolution of the "Left Groups" as a ground for the liquidation of the progressive movement in the unions. Even the slightest step in this direction would be disastrous, would play right into the hands of the conservative officialdom and seriously undermine effective union democracy. The condition in which trade unionism finds itself today, the many grave and difficult problems facing labor as a whole, the unbroken gravity of the economic crisis, the growing menace of war and Fascism, all imperatively demand a virile, fighting labor movement as the only salvation for the working class-and this means, in the first place, the strengthening of the existing trade unions and their transformation into powerful, militant, industrial organizations. But this can be accomplished only if the progressive and class conscious workers unite their forces in an organized movement, striving in a responsible and constructive manner to advance the cause of progressive unionism. Indeed, it may be laid down as a fundamental truth in the present situation that the future of unionism in this country is organically bound up with the strength and development of the organized progressive movement within its ranks.

Insofar, therefore, as it will help clear away from the scene

a hopelessly discredited but still damaging remnant of the old sectarianism, the liquidation of the "Left Groups" is to be welcomed. But liquidation is not enough. What is to come after? To all intents and purposes, the "Left Groups" have been conducting themselves as closed C.P. organizations, as mere party fractions. We hope that the new decision will mark the end of the attempt of the C.P. to apply innerparty methods and procedure for the solution of the problems confronting the workers in the mass organizations. Unfortunately, however, it is now necessary to raise a sharp voice of warning against a serious danger already manifesting itself—the danger that the liquidation of the "Left Groups" will be followed either by unprincipled collaboration with the most reactionary elements in the unions against the progressives or else by a new series of disruptive manouvers in the form of unofficial "organization committees" or "active members groups," organized outside of and in opposition to regular union channels—a new and degenerate version of the policy of "independent leadership." It is plainly up to It is plainly up to the members and followers of the "Left Groups" to do every thing in their power to head off this danger and to assure a healthy and constructive outcome of the liquidation of the In the final analysis, it should be remembered, the real significance of this as of any other move on the part of the C.P. will be determined by the character of its practical activity in the unions, especially in regard to the progressive movement. When this process is completed, the workers, formerly in the ranks of these groups or following them, will surely take the straight road leading them, as responsible and constructive trade unionists, into the ranks of the progressive movement. If they really want to be of service to the cause of labor they have only to make a clean break with the old methods and the old prejudices and to find their place in the ranks of those who are fighting constructively for a better and more effective trade union move

The events of the last few years are eloquent in their appeal to all militant and class conscious workers in the unions to band themselves together in a broad, non-partisar movement on the platform of progressive unionism, to organize progressive groups where they do not exist, to join hands with forces already thus organized, so as to speed the building up of a mighty, aggressive and effectively organized trade union movement dedicated to resolute class struggle on behalf of the interests of labor.

Ethiopia Disturbs Europe's Balance

By AUGUST THALHEIMER

The League of Nations is starting its negotiations today* on Ethiopia. It is useless to speculate about the possible outcome of these negotiations since by the time this writing reaches America the results will already be known. Instead, I shall point out the effects of the Ethiopian affair on European relation of powers which are already discernable.

EFFECTS OF WAR IN ETHIOPIA

Let us start with France. Apparently, she has to choose between Italy and England. In reality, her choice has already been made by the nature of things. The rapprochement between France and Italy was designed to prevent Italy from allying herself with Nazi Germany and to have Italian forces attack Germany in case of war. Should there be an Ethiopian war, however, Italy will be stumped F course even the General Secretary

Recent maneuvers in Upper Italy which were to prove that Italy could simulta-In our opinion the Gearmany is lost for France. Then the towards Hitler Germany. But Italy and Hitler Germany have no common aims in

> CAN THE NAZIS WORK WITH ITALY

The Austrian question remains unsolved. If Italy gave up Austria voluntarily to Germany this would be such a heavy blow to Italy as a European power that all possible gains in Africa could not make up for the loss in prestige This is out of the question. But perhaps there is a common interest that Italy and Hitler Germany share in colonies in Africa or elsewhere? As is well-known Hitler Germany has already publicly drawn the conclusion from the remarks of the English Foreign Minister which established the right of Italy for colonial expansion, namely, that it is the right of Germany for colonial expansion. But the fact that both powers have colo nial claims does not mean that they will work together in this particular case. In addition, Hitler Germany values the friendship of England much more than that of Italy, England being the country which must be taken into consideration first as far as colonial expansion is con-

* This was written on September, 4, 1935.

and more favorable for Hitler Germany to win colonies with the aid of England ing of the League of Nations. These than against the latter's wishes. Italy's value as an ally against Germany is diminished for France and there is no serious threat that Italy will become an ally of Germany.

FRANCE NEEDS

On the other hand, the value of Eng and as a European pillar of support for France remains. Moreover, France will surely attempt to exact further pledges from England as compensation for the loss of Italy as an ally. Such attempts judging from the French press are already being made. The French government, so the press relates, has asked England whether she would be willing to participate in sanctions in case of a European conflict as she did in the case of the Ethiopian war. On the other hand France must seriously reckon with the possibility of a rapprochement between

All of which proves that the choice of France as between Italy and England the French delegation to the League of ing speeded up. Nations. The delegation consists of Foreign Minister Laval, Herriot and Paul perfectly straight lines; the basic line of Boncour. Herriot and Paul Boncour are

cerned. It is much more advantageous known for their anti-Italian policies, and for their insistance upon the strengthentwo were also active forces in bringing about the rapprochement between France and the Soviet Union.

ROLE OF THE SOVIET UNION

The last-mentioned factor is not accidental. If on the one hand Italy is being eliminated as a military force, England. not being a great power on land, is not very useful for the specific military aims of France. It therefore, follows that the Soviet Union, the strongest European land power will increasingly attract France. This is true in even stronger measure of the Little Entente. The latter is demanding the speedy conclusion of the Eastern pact (and the Danube pact). The situation created by the Ethiopian war will therefore be very favorable to Russian foreign policy. relative increase in power of Hitler Ger-many thru the Ethiopian war is forcing France and the Little Entente into closer relations with the Soviet Union than has previously been the case. France until already reflected in the composition of is obvious that these matters are now be

(Continued on Page 4)

In the Next Issue:

JAY LOVESTONE writes on "The Comintern And The Question WILL HERBERG ends his article on "The Rise And Fall Of Dual

ECONOMIST discusses the strengthening of the elements of state capitalism in an article entitled-"The Meaning Of The Banking Bill." JEAN LE GAULOIS, a newcomer to Workers Age, presents the first of a number of short articles dealing with the veterans movements. The first one dealing with the myth of the unknown soldier is entitled "Dead Men Are So Damned Funny.'

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General Strike **Hits Coal Mines**

Conference Breaks Up Over Rates For Piece Workers; **Roosevelt To Intervene**

Four hundred thousand soft coal miners are involved in a general strike in the industry because the union leaders and coal operators could not agree on a compromise of the 3c difference per hour as an increase in the rate of the piece

So bitter was the resistance of the operators to any improvements for the miners that despite the concessions by the union on almost all of the original demands put forward no agreement could be reached on the rate for the piece workers. The union had agreed that the agreement was to expire on April 1, 1937 instead of September 16, 1936 as proposed. As against the demands of 50c per day increase for men paid on day rate basis the union was ready to accept 40c. The union had also accepted an increase of 10 per cent for dead work and an increase of 6c on the ton in the cutting and loading rate.

For the piece workers however, the operators proposed an increase of 6.9c per ton as against 10c demanded by the union. On this the union would not compromise and the conferences were again deadlocked. This time however no further extensions were granted and the miners began to pour out of the mines at midnight of September 22.

However, it would not surprise us in the least to see the U.M.W. officialdom cook up some reason on which to send the miners back to work pending further

Teachers Score **Union Splitters**

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Under the signature of Louis J. Rosenthal, the United Committee to Save The Union has issued a detailed news release to the press in which the charges of the Lefkowitz-Linville faction in the New York Teachers Union are taken up and thoroly demolished.

Strongly condemning the splitting tacics of Lefkowitz and his supporters the statement goes on to say: "To organize a dual union movement against any section of the A. F. of L. is treachery to organized labor and no past record of liberalism on the part of sponsors of this dual union movement can change the character of such anti-labor activity.'

The statement then goes on to ansver in detail the following charges levied against the united committee; that the A.F.T. is controlled by an unprincipled machine; that 60% of the membership has repudiated the convention decision and that "political left wingers" control Local 5 in New York and the A.F.T. as a whole.

The statement considers the main charge to be that of control by "political left wingers" and proceeds to deal with this matter:

"In answer to the major charge that the A. F. of T. and the New York local is controlled by 'political left wingers', we assert that the union is and will continue to be a non-political trade union, was predetermined from the very start in favor of England. This situation is affiliated with and loyal to the best tracontains and seeks to include all teachers irrespective of race, creed, color or All these turns will not proceed along political opinion. Furthermore, the present opposition groups have arisen on the basis of differences on trade union policies affecting the immediate interests of the teachers and the public school system. The 'reds' issue has always been raised by the enemies of free public education in order to intimidate teachers defending their interests and to prevent their organization into the A. F. of T. Because Dr. Lefkowitz and his associates have been increasingly losing the support of the union membership, they too, have taken to calling those who refuse to support them, 'radicals' and 'reds'."

The statement ends with an appeal to

the teachers and to the general public to continue their support of the teachers union and the American Federation of

Mr. Lefkowitz received a severe blow from an unexpected source in the course of the last few days when he appeared at the New York Central Trades and Labor Council to bid his adieu. He was severely criticized by delegate Shapiro, an appointee of the Lefkowitz administration, for his resignation from the union. What is more significant, Mr. Mulholland, vice-president of the Central Trades and Labor Council, made it known that it was his opinion that no man was bigger than the labor movement, and that no matter what the cause, registration and splitting of A. F. of L. locals were impermissible.

ETHIOPIA AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

THE ROAD OF STRUGGLE FOR FRENCH MASSES

With this article we conclude the series of five on the opportunism of the French Communist Party. Judging by the response we are safe in stating that these articles understanding of the menace of opportunism which threatens the Communist International

2. THE DEBATE OF THOREZ vs. LEBAS

The first public criticism of the People's Front policy did not come from the CP but from the SP—from the leader of the right wing, Lebas. "Whither the ocialist Party?" asks Lebas in an article in Populaire of June 24th. The highlights of the article are:

"Whom can the exploited masses rely on for action? (He means the struggle for immediate demands and for a way out of the crisis.) To lead them to believe that their demands can be realized thru the People's Front is to betray them. . . . What Socialist, what Communist would seriously maintain that we can count on the Radical Socialist Party to wage anti-fascist struggles and to initiate deepgoing reforms. . . And in this period of confusion created by the People's Front, an attempt is made to force the S.P. to follow the lead of the Radical Socialist Party even to

the struggle against fascism but not acceptable to the Radical Socialist Party. In reality Lebas' main worry is the government with the Radicals would be attacked by the Communists for failing attacked by the CPF, travels with amazing speed from the "principle" (i.e. on paper) rejection of class collaboration, coalition policy, the gradual conquest of power, back to the old coalition policy, the left bloc or cartel policy. This policy is about the community attacked by the Communists for failing attacked by the Community attacked by the Community attacked by the Community attacked by the CPF, travels with amazing speed from the "principle" (i.e. on paper) rejection of class collaboration, coalition for the "pri geoisie. His criticism is made in order to emasculate future Communist critica left government or by forcing them to enter a new and more extensive non-

aggression pact.
The leftward sounding critical remarks

THOREZ DEFENDS

was referred to in their leaders of the CP seem to think, and as they have assumed in the application of the united front. This linking up must be the result of conscious activity on the be the result of conscious activity on the part of the CP, the effects of the slogans and aims advanced by the CP in its struggle against fascism, and the effect of the organizational set-up established

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It Is Not Too Late to Re-Form the Proletarian Fighting Lines

Thorez against Lebas are as follows:

parallel growth of fascism, the policy They are, indeed, essentially alike. of the People's Front cements the alliance between the working class and the liance between the liance

warmness and to appeal to the disappointed masses on that basis. Comrades, we are at a critical point as far as our Party is concerned. Don't let the SP submerge itself in a People's Front which has no program and no aims and is suited for all sorts of maneuvers that will prove costly to Socialism."

All the evidently means leads to revolutionary measures—social-sim. "Occupation" on the other hand simply prevents the fascists from taking power. Thus he justifies participation in a left cartel government. Leon Blum's subtle distinctions between "socialization" subtle distinctions between "socialization" justify the fact that a government for the purpose of "occupation" way out of the crisis.

This struggle can be successful only as an extra-parliamentary struggle can its left wing. The general secretary of the CPF simply forgot that the revolutionary measures—social simply prevents the fascists from taking power. Thus he justifies participation in as an extra-parliamentary struggle can be successful only an extra-parliamentary struggle can be successful only as an extra-parliamentary struggle can be su Lebas' criticism is apparently left. Ap-Lebas' criticism is apparently left. Apparently he is criticizing the People's situation in France in 1935? Decidedly not. The French bourgeois revolution began in 1789 and lasted until 1849. The first stage of the proletarian revolution by the CPF, travels with amazing speed the struggle against fascism but not active the Paris Commune of 1871. Today from the "principle" (i.e. on paper) re-

of the fundamental tasks of the anti- the ultra-left to the ultra-right. If the The chief arguments employed by fascist struggle in present day France, ultra-right tactics are continued the end Take the second argument given by will not be better than that of the ultra-

"Before the war as well as during Thorez: The bloc or cartel policy was left road. 1924 and 1925, during the period of relative stabilization of capitalisms up to 1924-25 during the period of parliamentarism in the form of a bloc relative stabilization. It is correct during the period of relative stabilization.

of the People's Front cements the alliance between the working class and the toiling masses of the petty bourgeoisie. The People's Front promotes

They are, indeed, essentially alice.

If the crisis is the decisive factor then the left cartel policy of the SP from 1929 on is correct. The growth of the labor movement and the fascist danger did not movement and the fascist danger did not new and intensive attack on the working the series of Laval, jointly with the CPF, the Pedical Socialist Party as a law and intensive attack on the working the series of Laval, jointly with the CPF, the Pedical Socialist Party as a law and intensive attack on the working the series of Laval, jointly with the CPF, the Pedical Socialist Party as a law and intensive attack on the working the series of Laval, jointly with the CPF, the Pedical Socialist Party as a law and intensive attack on the working the series of Laval, jointly with the CPF, the pedical Socialist Party as a law and intensive attack on the working the series of Laval, jointly with the CPF, the pedical Socialist Party as a law and intensive attack on the working the series of Laval and the serie

TAKES A HAND

VI. WHAT IS TO BE DONE or cartel placed the working class under the influence and leadership of big bourgeoisie. The cause of socialism, the cause of the people was in
ism, the cause of the people was injured. In 1935, in the period of the growth of the labor movement and the growth of the labor movement and the growth of the labor movement and the labor moveme

he cause of socialism.

effect the Radical Socialist Party as a bourgeois party with a petty bourgeoisie (lower officials, peascrisis.

effect the Radical Socialist Party as a class and the various groups among the bourgeoisie party with a petty bourgeoisie (lower officials, peascrisis. ment with a democratic and progressive movement as a form of class collaboration. Did not Engels repeatedly bourgeois democrats and the Center fights alongside of Democrats in 1848 during the revolution in Germany?

Can a Socialist reject such united local party with a petty bourgeoisie (lower officials, peasants, urban petty bourgeoisie, etc.). The successful struggle against the emergency decrees will be decisive for the future fate of the anti-fascist fight in France. Should the a struggle, Fascism would benefit from the resulting disappointment. It would give the Radical Socialist Party even to the extent of drawing it into the government under the pretext of averting the danger of fascism. The forces working for this, however, have seen Soviet France"

TAKES A HAND

Once on the dangerous road of opportunism there is no stopping—it leads to death.

TAKES A HAND

Once on the dangerous road of opportunism there is no stopping—it leads to death. In a number of "subtle" articles Leon fascist league, is at present undergoing population, and constantly instructed and supervised by the letter government and do not even pledge to support the government. They merely promise 'to support the measures' without mentioning which ones, reserving the right to accuse the new majority of cowardliness and luke-warmness and to appeal to the disappointed masses on that basis. Com-

struggle can make the transition from

proletarian revolution in alliance with a the "lesser evil" as pursued by the bourgeois - democratic party. Thorez German and Austrian Social Democracy. shows an amazing lack of understanding It is the turn in Communist tactics from soviets. The program of action of the MUST BUILD

CGTU (revolutionary unions) needs bu minor changes in order to be ready for use. The significance of revolutionary ransition slogans lies in the fact tha (a) they are actual and indispensable means of carrying the mass struggle bourgeois state; (b) to answer the objections of the SP leaders who maintain that immediate demands alone are insufficient and that they therefore support "socialist measures" while the Commun

bourgeois-parliamentary democracy to prove in life that they are the militant the question of the government lead

ORGANS OF STRUGGLE Propaganda for soviets is always

iecessary. Such propaganda will become ooted among the masses to the extent that parliament, because of its incapacity o fight the emergency decrees and t

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Knitgoods Union Hits Chiselling

behind this criticism will have its effect on the right wing of the SP.

The fact that criticism of the People's Front, of the collaboration with the Radicals, is found much more among the the parties wield. The SP than among the parties wield. The SP has very strong organizations outside of Paris which are in constant competition with the Radical Socialist Party and its followed to the right wing of the SP.

A statement by the "Committee to Independent Industrial Union to the Independent Industrial Union to the Joint Council are raise funds to pay off the debts contracted by the Union during the debts contracted by the Union during the strike. Our membership is still paying this tax and any new members of the Council, must assume the responsibility as well as the other members of the Council, must assume the responsibility as well as the advantages of our Union and that they do not desire to be set apart as a privileged size to be set apart as a privileged the Union since the decision. This is well known by the would-be defenders of the rights of the former leadership. We feel certain that they agree with the Joint Council in that they agree with the Joint Council in that they agree with the Joint Council in that they agree with the Joint Council are the eyes of the masses. As against the officence of the Council, must assume the responsibility as well as the advantages of our Union and that they do not desire to be set apart as a privileged size to be set apart as a privileged the Union. The definition that they agree with the Joint Council that they, as well as the other members of the Council, must assume the responsibility as well as the other or ages of our Union and that they do not desire to be set apart as a privileged the pay off the debts contracted by the Union during the trib, and the pay off the debts contracted by the Union during the strike. Our members of the Council, must assume the responsibility as well as the other or ages of our Union and that they do not desire to be set apart as a privil the Radical Socialist Party and its followers, while the main strength of the lowers, while the main strength of the CP rests in and around Paris where the CP rests in and around Paris where the constant completion with the incoming members paid a strike tax in the defunct union also destructive purposes in our Union. The ganizations destructive purposes in our Union. The destructive purposes in our Union. However, the defunct union also collected a convention tax for a convention tax fo Radicals are weak. The CPF has but ment. Intent on trying to convey the tion they held last year. Will they per- "Industrial" Union will see in the present for soviets. Not until then can the quesimpression that they have been in negotiations with the Joint Council, they declare that they were never informed of International Ladies' Garment Workers' length and that their membership actions of their ex-leadership a duplication of the disruptive tactics that have a revolutionary extra-parliamentary length is defined by the convention tax of the literature of the disruptive tactics that have a revolutionary extra-parliamentary length is defined by the convention tax of the disruptive tactics that have a revolutionary extra-parliamentary length is defined by the convention tax of the disruptive tactics that have a revolutionary extra-parliamentary length is defined by the convention tax of the disruptive tactics that have a revolutionary extra-parliamentary length is defined by the convention tax of the disruptive tactics that have a revolutionary extra-parliamentary length is defined by the convention tax of the disruptive tactics that have a revolutionary extra-parliamentary length is defined by the convention tax of the disruptive tactics that have a revolutionary extra-parliamentary length is defined by the convention tax of the disruptive tactics that have a revolutionary extra-parliamentary length is defined by the convention tax of the disruptive tactics that have a revolutionary extra-parliamentary length is defined by the convention tax of the disruptive tactics that have a revolutionary extra-parliamentary length is defined by the convention tax of the disruptive tactics that have a revolution of the disruptive tacti

THOREZ DEFENDS
OPPORTUNISM
Maurice Thorez, General Secretary of the CPF defends the People's Front in an answer to Lebas in Humanite entitled:
"Whither the Working Class?" (June 1866). The answer shows concretely how far the leaders of the CPF have proved their statement is true. The day's astmant to the same time defend the future of the communist must fight for the immediate interests and aim of the working class that Communist and the same time defend the future of the workers and aim of the working class that the same time defend the future of the workers, the peasants, the small businessmen, etc."

The segeneral phrases fail to touch the decisive point in the struggle for immediate demands of the workers, the peasants, the small businessmen, etc."

The segeneral phrases fail to touch the decisive point in the struggle against the leadership of the struggle for immediate demands of the workers are the same time defend the future of the the same time defend the future of the workers, the peasants, the small businessmen, etc."

The segeneral phrases fail to touch the decisive point in the struggle for informed of this tax during their conference with Union do which they provided for so long, and will reput the they are—distripted for so long, and will reput and they are—distripted for the part pledges that it is alton to speak of "union they are clieved the part pledges in their statement is true. The day's sax of the ever enter into negotiations or of the dual union the very defended in "union statement is true. The day's tax the sever enter into negotiation or of the dual union the very defended in "union statement is true. The day's tax the separate attempt by the leaders of the CPF throw the "Industrial" Union to speak of "union to speak of "un

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By WILL HERBERG Fight Over Sanctions Has Its Dangers for the Proletariat

In the present Ethiopian crisis the League of Nations is playing a more ent part than it has done for a long time in international affairs. To

LEAGUE-INSTRUMENT OF BIG IMPERIALISTS

of peace, because in the abstract it is of peace, because in the abstract always nothing. In concrete fact, it has always THE QUESTION been the instrument of the big imperialist powers dominating it, the official OF SANCTIONS arena of their diplomatic manouvers. The role of the League at any moment, tain in this whole situation has been to its relative prominence in any situation, effect a united front of the League pow shifting relations of world politics.

perialism, past master in the art of transforming its interests into the dicin the present crisis primarily because it suits British and allied interests to do so.* Contrast the situation today with that of a few years ago when Japan in of international "law" and League legality as ever there was. At that time the apparently unable to do anything but issue tiresome reports to which no one paid the least attention. And why? Because England and France were "indiferent." that is, were sufficiently pro-Japanese to refuse to interfere. Today the League seems to be regaining its power and prestige, but only because Britain finds it a very convenient means of holding France in line and mobilizing all possible forces against Italy. The League still remains the puppet of those powers strong enough to pull the strings; only now it pays these powers to set it in motion rather than to let it rot in disuse. Let us remember that the League was called into action by Great Britain government with the big passed (the old 1933 strike law was only

OF THE LEAGUE

at the expense of Great Britain or ments thru which the class-conscious France; and (2) to satisfy the "legitagrarians and industrialists attempt to imate ambitions" of Italy in a "quiet and decent" manner so as to save the League and preserve the status quo. Strictly in line with this policy Mussolini is being offered every concession if only he will call a halt to his war plans—for ian stranglehold over Ethiopian economic and political life.** In line with this policy, too, the League is said to be even ready to wink at a "demonstration war" | Denmark has an industrial proletariat of

we to take seriously its possibilities in curbing the warlike tendencies of modern imperialistic states?

LEAGUE—INSTRUMENT

OF BIG IMPERIALISTS

In the abstract, the League is neither an instrument of war nor an instrument of peace, because in the abstract it is not hing. In concrete fact, it has always been the instrument of the big imperial
THE QUESTION

In the Abstract it is not hard to fore fact of the man of "peace" and proper for the an instrument of the big imperial
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In the contrete fact and proper of agreement is not hard to foretell that, if some sort of agreement and against the system of imperialism and against that system of imperialism and against the system of imperialism and against the system of imperialism and colonies in general. It has pledged its should be equally clear in the contention and against the system of imperialism and colonies in general. It has pledged its should be equally clear in the sthould be equally clear in the suct and adentify of sanctions in the Ethiopian adventure and against Mussolini's African adventure and apainst Mussolini's African adventure and against Hussolini's African adventure and against Hussolini's African adventure and

The underlying strategy of Great Bri-

its efficacy for war or for peace, are clearly all matters determined not by abstract considerations but by the ever-Never was this more obvious than today. Entirely in line with its imperialist ic interests, the British is determined to prevent Italy from gaining dominion over the Mediterranean and from expanding its African empire to menacing protons. For France, on the other hand, these same considerations, powerful as they undomitedly are, are to some extent counterbalanced by the urgent necessity Covenant "should it become necessary." they undoubtedly are, are to some extent counterbalanced by the urgent necessity ing to close the Suez Canal and so on.

Strive to realize them on different planes of the policy it recommends. To England are already collaborating with counterbalanced by the urgent necessity ing to close the Suez Canal and so on, of retaining Italy as an ally against Germany, especially in view of the British firstion with Hitler. The protracted firstion with Hitler. The protracted first of the ambiguity with the policy in the policy it recommends. To could be more fatal, as recent experiences in France and Czechoslovakia have along in spite of the ambiguity shown, than the mechanical translation with Hitler. The protracted formula of Soviet diplomatic policy into strategy and the policy it recommends. To could be more fatal, as recent experiences in France and Czechoslovakia have called the policy it recommends. To could be more fatal, as recent experiences in France and Czechoslovakia have called the policy in the policy it recommends. To could be more fatal, as recent experiences in France and Czechoslovakia have called the policy in the policy it recommends. To could be more fatal, as recent experiences in France and Czechoslovakia have called the policy in the policy it recommends. To could be more fatal, as recent experiences in France and Czechoslovakia have called the policy in the policy it recommends. To could be more fatal, as recent experiences in France and Czechoslovakia have called the policy it recommends. To could be more fatal, as recent experiences in France and Czechoslovakia have called the policy it recommends. To could be more fatal, as recent experiences in France and Czechoslovakia have called the policy in the p diplomatic wrangling behind the scenes, of the latter's position. Whatever may carefully hidden from view in a smokebe the motives behind it, British policy for the labor movement outside of Rusmeasures against Mussolini and then re
The British Labor Party can hardly insist that the Baldwin cabinet take certain for the labor movement outside of Rusmeasures against Mussolini and then recarefully hidden from view in a smokescreen of conventionally evasive phrases,
has been concerned largely with Britain's
efforts to force France into line against
Italy. For this purpose, the League name
and the League machinery can be of the
greatest service; hence the high-sounding
appeals for support to the Covenant and
its sanctions on the part of British imperialism, past master in the art of

many minds, indeed, it seems well on the way towards rehabilitating itself as a decisive influence in world politics, estantiance and the way towards rehabilitating itself as a decisive influence in world politics, estantiance and the will be "reasonable" afterwards. As the tions of Soviet diplomacy at Geneva are propose that, since the Soviet Union matter how vicious may be Mussolini's maintains "friendly" diplomatic relations in Africa, Great Britain could will be "reasonable" afterwards. As the tions of Soviet diplomacy at Geneva are propose that, since the Soviet Union matter how vicious may be Mussolini's maintains "friendly" diplomatic relations in Africa, Great Britain could with Commany for example as well and the stain of Adowa—provided he the stain of Adowa—provided he tions of Soviet diplomacy at Geneva are propose that, since the Soviet Union matter how vicious may be Mussolini's maintains "friendly" diplomatic relations in Africa, Great Britain could a decisive innuence in world points, especially after the Manchurian fiasco and points out (September 17), "virtually all wide approval everywhere. For the So- with Germany, for example, or with have no other aim in such a war than the pecially after the Manchurian hasco and the defection of Germany and Japan. What is the real role of the League in What is the real role of the League in the sacrifices in it (the reported League viet Union has shown that it will not let plan)—except dreams of conquest—are itself be bound by its French alliance to classes of these countries should drop all imperialistic interests. And this is true What is the real role of the League in the light of the Ethiopian events? Has it proved itself a factor for peace? Are we to take seriously its possibilities in curbing the warlike tendencies of mod-

ready winning favorable comment in lajudged only by its implications and conequences. If carried out from threat

would not a war resulting from the ap-

sary by an attempt to restrain the made

nperialism of Italian Fascism? We are

no pacifists, opposing war as such—and

bor and liberal circles and among the the United States, in imitation, launch a cause in the late world war. In short, campaign to force their respective govments to threaten sanctions against paign for sanctions today would mean to Italy? Politics has its logic and the sig- surrender its own class independence and nificance of a political slogan can be to convert itself into a pawn in the im-When the British Trade Union Con-

Scandinavian Social-Democracy is today the new "white hope" of world re-Scandinavian Social-Democracy is today the new "white hope" of world re-formism. After the disintegration of their once powerful German and Austrian with the expected results sections, the reformist brethren of the Second International look with new hope with the expected results. to the north. And well they might. Here, in spite of the lessons of the German NATIONAL DEFENSE and Austrian events, the principles of reformism stubbornly persist—peaceful collaboration with the bourgeoisie; coalition socialism; unquestioned defense of the trayal there is nothing crasser in regard editorial in the September 12 issue of the bourgeois fatherland; violent opposition (even to the point of threatening a break to the question of defense of the bourwith the International) to the growing united front movement. Nordic Socialism geois fatherland than the present posi-

s treading the same path which inevitalready brought its dead-sea-fruit to the the workers and subordinating the trade workers.

The Danish Social Democracy does not tically impossible for workers in induscommand a majority in the country. In the last national elections it received with the final say in the hands of the was called into action by Great Britain only after the preliminary three-power conferences (England, France and Italy) outside of League channels had failed and Mussolini had made perfectly clear his determination to go right ahead with his African adventure in spite of everything. determination to go right ahead with his African adventure in spite of everything!

Inst is dominated by the big agrarians and bourgeoisie. In this parliamentary setup no laws detrimental to the big against the rights of the workers is made agrarians and bourgeoisie can be passed. crystal clear in the following: The slightest efforts at improving the conditions of the workers and poor What is the general policy of the peasants is met by counter demands League in this crisis? Is it to defend the part of the big landowners and the Ethiopia against Italian imperialism? Is bourgeoisie. Nor can the iron ring be it even to preserve peace? The dis-broken by methods limited to peaceful patches from Geneva leave no doubt as law-and-order-parliamentary-activity to the answer. The guiding principles With Danish Social Democracy definiteof the League in bringing about a settle- ly committed to such methods it is in ment of the Ethiopian problem are two:

(1) to prevent Italian colonial expansion

(2) ment of the Ethiopian problem are two:

(3) evitable that Stauning and the Social

(4) Democratic Party become the instru-

will call a halt to his war plans for people," is strictly according to Hoyle example, the notorious "advisory com- We have heard these catchwords before mission" plan, involving cessions of ter- A brief review of some of the more im ritory to Italy and an Anglo-French-Ital- portant events during the "reign" of th

on the part of Mussolini for the purpose about 350,000. With estimates of the un of "restoring national honor" by wiping employed ranging between 65,000 and 100,000, it would be about right to place 1934 the Social-Democratic government 1934 the strike illegal, protected the *To preserve the League in some sort of respectable existence and to prevent its atter collapse, have always been guiding lines of British foreign policy since, as Sir Samuel Hoare pointed out at Geneva, the League constitute the "main bridge between the United Kingdom and the Continent."

100,000, it would be about right to place unemployment at 25%. Quite a figure to the strike illegal, protected the strike breakers, attacked the picket lines demand for state appropriations for the unemployed was met by a counter deformand the continent. constitute the "main bridge between the United Kingdom and the Continent."

In September 20 issue of the Daily Worker, shows
how far the Community Party has deviated from
how far the Community Party has d

I take the Danish Social-Democratic the interests of class harmony, a law Party as, completely representative in spirit and letter of this Nordic Socialism.

"The time has passed for liberalism and we cannot any longer permit the free interplay of forces. We are living nowadays UNDER CONTROLuncontrolled freedom for other force and tendencies. . If the functions of society are

socialized, as is taking place now, THE TRADE UNIONS MUST BE SOCIALIZED AS WELL." (My emphasis—J.C.) So wrote Premier Stauning. An Social-Democrater, the central organ of Danish Social-Democracy has the follow:

ng to say: "Strikes and partial strikes in par-

GOV'T BROKE MARINE STRIKE

When the marine workers struck in

ANY SINGLE GROUP." Hearst couldn't do any better! Arbi-

every aggression." de by De Brouckere, chairman of the Communist policy is initiated, there is Executive Committee of the Second In- no limit to how far it will go! ernational, on Stauning's speech on this

"Account must be taken of the fact ment, that their influence is growing, and that their achievements are infend this country which already so chauvinism in the ranks of the working largely belongs to the people, and class!

which the people want in its entirety.
"STAUNING ALSO INSISTS UP-

CONCLUSION

tates of high moral duty. The League is being retrieved from the dust-heap of oblivion and driven to the forefront in the present crisis primarily because sanctions. Is the People's Front, which includes the Communist Party, ready to even in the case of a League war against tion of Danish Social-Democracy. At ample of Great Britain and threaten is treading the same path which inevitable for the fireign" of Social-Democracy has ably brought the German and Austrian a Social-Democratic Parties to disaster. Its reign in the Scandinavian countries has ment towards curbing the struggles of the ment towards curbing the strugg nize the duty to defend their frontiers ing of the Suez Canal to Italian troops to the limits of possibility against and arms shipments"? We can conclude that, once the practise of mechanical I quote further from the comments translation of Soviet diplomacy into

> It is no aid to Soviet diplomacy imitate mechanically its every move. It was certainly no help to the Soviet Union that the workers are in the govern- when, three years ago, the American Communist Party raised the cry for the "expulsion of the Japanese diplomats, WRONG TO SAY THAT THEY churia and Soviet-Japanese relations in just because Japan was invading Man-HAVE NOTHING TO LOSE BUT the Far East were at the point of rup-THEIR CHAINS'. Our friends are ture. Nor is it any help to Soviet forat this moment carrying on a campaign with the slogan, 'Denmark for the people' There would be a sinterest of the slogan of sanctions. Soviet interests gular contradiction in refusing to de-

"STAUNING ALSO INSISTS UPON THE NECESSITY TO CONSIDER THE ARMY AND THE FLEET
IN FUTURE WITHOUT HOSTILITY. THEY MUST BE TREATED
AS ORGANS OF THE STATE AT
THE SERVICE OF THE PEOPLE
WITH A RIGHT BY THIS TOKEN
TO THE PEOPLES' SYMPATHY
AND SUPPORT."

In this situation, as in all others, the working class must keep in mind the first principle of the class struggle: "The enemy is at home!" No "sacred union" in any cause—no collaboration with the bourgeoisie in any form or manner! That does not mean that the proletariat must be indifferent to or neutral in matters of international politics. Just the conrary; the working class must keep in mind the first principle of the class struggle: "The enemy is at home!" No "sacred union" in any cause—no collaboration with the bourgeoisie in any form or manner! That does not mean that the proletariat must be indifferent to or neutral in matters of international politics. Just the conrary; the working class must keep in mind the first principle of the class formed in any cause—no collaboration with the bourgeoisie in any form or manner! That does not mean that the proletariat must be indifferent to or neutral in matters of international politics. Just the conrary; the working class must keep in mind the first principle of the class from the class of the class from the class of the forces for direct intervention at every Strikes and partial strikes in particular, were of great importance at a certain stage of capitalist development. But the tasks and forms of the Executive Committee of the Second ling alliances with the bourgeoisie. Bework must be different under the con- International, poses the tasks of the So- fore the working class movement today ditions of production controlled and cial-Democratic parties of the Scandi- there arises the great historical duty of partly managed by a Social Demonavian countries. He says:

doing everything in its power to stay

"Their immediate task is to fight doing everything in its power to stay against the depression and its consequences for the people and the toiling we cooperate with the Soviet Union masses. In other words THE PROBLEM BEFORE THE LABOR PARTIES IN THE SCANDINAVIAN We can fulfill this duty only by inde-COUNTRIES IS TO SUPPLY COR- pendent international action of the work-RECTIONS FOR CAPITALISM. But ing class, by helping to paralyze and disthis modest reformist task as it presents itself in the present stage of boycott, thru transport strikes, thru ex-

SPOTLIGHT ON THE SOVIET UNION

MOSCOW CARROUSEL, by Lyons, New York, Knopf. \$3.50.

A VAGABOND IN SOVIETLAND, by Harry A. Franck, N. Y., Frederick A. Stokes. \$2.75.

I SPEAK FOR THE SILENT, by Vla dimir T. Tchernavin, N. Y., Boston, Hale, Cushman and Flint. \$2.50.

RUSSIAN JUSTICE, by Mary Stevenson Callcott. New York, MacMillan.

MOSCOW YANKEE, by Myra Page New York, Putnam's. \$2.50. I CHANGE WORLDS, by Anna Louise Strong. New York, Henry Holt. \$3.00.

The depression years have enlarged the market for books on Russia. This increasing market is not limited to economic life alone. All phases of life in the Soviet Union are finding a growing appeal. Not only the extended and painstaking study of Anna Louise Strong but even the brief sojourn and malicious gossip of Harry Franck find a ready sale in the United States. The appeal in reality, is made to two American publics—one that has suffered privation and misery during these hungry years and looks upon Russia as a shining beacon; the other, also pinched by the crisis, also groping for a clearer view of the world we live in, but still unwilling to believe that anything outside of America can write for the latter reading public. Anna Louise Strong, Myra Page and Mary Stevenson Callcott write for both.

Eugene Lyons, United Press correspondent in Moscow for six years, gives a "moving picture" of Russian life in his "Moscow Carrousel." It is significant to note that of the 24 chapters which he dedicates to his task not a single one is devoted to the workers or peasants or to any phase of their collective lives or to any of their organizations. The great bulk of the book con-cerns itself with the petty, malicious gossip and chit-chat of the disgruntled, declassed elements with whom Mr. Lyons appears to have spent most of his leisure hours. It was groups like these sighing for the past, that inspired "touching" paragraphs such as this one:

"The heaped up treasures of the past in the different buildings are staggering. Even more staggering are the unconcern the negligent disrespect, with which the treasures are handled by their new masters. A bored peasant woman is shining up a crown of Catherine the Great, gossipping the while with a colleague. A grimy worker is dusting the saddle of Ivan the Terrible, passing his rag indifferently over the precious and semi-precious stones with which the thing is crusted, over the gold and silver trappings. Gorgeous carriages heavy with precious metals are shifted about by nonchalant workmen as though they were ordinary livery-stable fixtures. There are no anxious curators hovering loving ly over the collections of expensive imperial follies, there is no reverence—the past has been reduced to its lowest physical denominations." (p. 23).

None of this is said in jest. Mr. Lyons, whose heart bleeds for the revolution, would like Russia better if the peasant woman would only worship Catherine as she dusts her off. It is this "lack of reverence for the past" distresses him so much. Also the delay in the installation of Mr. Lyon's telephone enlarged his spleen and his bitterness overflowed engulfing all administrative wings of the government. His book is not a picture of Russia but a series of grotesque, disconnected thumb-nail sketches of small groups in the Soviet Union which are about as representative of Russia as pictures of Park Avenue would be of America.

Vagabond In Sovietland

Harry Franck, America's most energetic globe-trotter, spent 31 days in the Soviet Union and wrote a book about his journey. His "Vagabond in Sovietland" chronicles the subjective reactions to this "strange land." It was destined for light summer reading and combines a facetious narrative manner with some 40 illustrations calculated to impress Americans with Russia's economic backwardness, her great lack of worldly goods. It is a curious eclectic compilation of all that seems good and all that seems unbelievably bad to the author-with heavier stress on the bad. He sends up piercing cries for toilet paper. He swears at the filth—the same filth which he would call "quaint" and "medieval" in Latin American countries. He can't endure Russia's table manners; the pretty girls don't look dainty enough; the train and its odors nauseate him, the informality of the judges and the workers in the courts distress him. His heart bleeds because the "Soviet Union is steadily moving away from Communism." But in con clusion, by some queer mental quirk, he invites all his friends to visit the Soviet Union, assuring them that:

"Some of Sovietland's social services dwarf the recent social achievements of any other country in the world. . . . I have gone abroad 12 times since 1900, sometimes for as much as 4 years at a time. I have spent over 5000 days and over 14 years of my life, outside of my native country; I have seen most of the countries on this earth, some of them thoroughly, and I am inclined to say that the month I spent in the Soviet Union was the most interesting 31 days of all Six Russian Studies—Reviewed by Ellen Ward

primitive land in the act of attempting to raise itself, in a fraction of the time it took the Western world to rise to its present status, from medievalism. . . . don't often go back. I rarely revisit a foreign country... but I think I would rather go back to the Soviet Union next summer than visit some part of the world

'I Speak For The Silent"

Professor Tchernavin is an icthvologist who devoted all his adult years to When the Bolsheviks took power he chose fish research and for many years served in the Soviet fisheries. The opposition of the declassed elements to the first five year plan brought about stricter government surveillance and the Tchernavin was caught in this drag net, perhaps unjustly. The story of his book deals with his impressions during the months he spent in prison and the brief period in a labor camp prior to his escape into Finland. It is a bitter indictment of the Soviet regime, the G.P.U., the bureaucracy, of prison control and labor camp management. He relates his experiences in a forthright possibly equal or surpass it. Eugene manner. But even if every narrative Lyons, Harry Franck and Tchernavin included were true—the fact that life in prison and in labor camps is left altogether unrelated to life outside-must give a lopsided picture. The omissions contradict the inclusions at every turn and one is tempted to argue with the author. One is tempted to ask the professor whether he is familiar with capitalist prisons in Montreal or Quebec, New York or Chicago, with our own chain gangs in Alabama, not to speak of Italian castor-oil or Nazi concentration camps.

When Tchernavin complains of the meager prison rations, we want to ask how about the food rations of the Soviet

worker during those difficult years?
When he speaks of the chess games in prison, of the lectures arranged, of the long afternoon discussions, of newspa-pers, books, libraries, of their daily exercise, we want to ask-"Have you ever seen a political prisoner treated so in other countries?"

When he himself relates the story of how the Soviet government ordered the execution of 51 prison "corporals" found guilty of corruption and cruelty toward the prisoners—we want to ask him whether any capitalist government ever hastened to cleanse itself of such corruption. But we shall ask all these questions in vain, for Professor Tchernavin writes with his heart and not with his head and we cannot appeal to his logic. His eyes and heart are glued to the past and he cannot even glimpse the future.

Russian Justice

This book has another story to tell of Russian justice. In many instances it contradicts Tchernavin's testimony-

New Workers School

real privilege to see an immense, semi-lespecially in the section dealing with the Soviet attitude towards crime and criminals.

It is a competent study summarizing the Soviet theory of crime and punishment. It presents a satisfactory description of the different courts and how they function under the workers' government; of the methods of prosecution and defense which have been completely stripped of the bourgeois fetters upon justice. It paints a frank picture of conditions in the corrective camps, at Sokolniki and in the camps of the child delinquent.

The present day approach to crime repression is through educational and corrective labor. The extreme penalty of death is given only in 3 cases: crimes against the state, military crimes and armed robbery in which death occurs. Between the years 1926 and 1930 only 0.1% were sentenced to death. We are told that:

"When the State intensified its pro gram of collectivization in 1928 and launched a campaign intended to crush the kulak there resulted a sudden jump in crime against the state: cattle were killed, farm machinery destroyed and plans were hampered in any way possible. There also appeared organized theft of state property, sabotage in fac-

This destruction assumed such proportions that the Soviet government was forced to decree the death penalty for such offenses in 1932. Crimes in the order of their importance in number, are tabulated as follows: 1) counter-revolutionary activities; 2) speculation; 3) banditry; 4) "adventures"; 5) desertion; 6) bureaucratism; 7) occasionally bad conduct crimes.

"While severe measures still exist and are used against counter-revolutionary activities or crimes against the state," says Miss Callcott, "the emphasis in the penal program is decidedly upon educational measures for reestablishing the criminal as a useful member of society in the Socialist State."

The appendix to the book carries a translation of the Soviet Criminal Code.

Moscow Yankee

This is a thinly fictionalized propa ganda novel about life in the Soviet Union. It takes Andy, an average American worker, an unemployed mechanic from Detroit to a job in Moscow. The first few chapters in the book give a close up of Andy's childhood, youth, and sketch in the drab background of an unorganized, non-conscious worker in American industry, tied to a girl consumed by the petty-bourgeois craving for success, straining to push Andy into the white collar class.

After months of unemployment and much vacillation Andy finally decides to take a job in Moscow. He arrives in mid winter. At first he is distressed by the monotonous food, the cheerless lodging, the annoying red tape, the slow tempo, the "nichevo" (never mind) and

"zaftra budit" (it can wait until tomorrow). But little by little, he learns to understand his fellow workers, their devotion to their work, their factory, their government, their party, their country, the spunk with which they meet their difficulties—finally when he grasps this new world in its entirety he becomes converted and he marries a Communist girl, a fellow worker in his fac

The minor characters in the book in clude a few American and English work ers in Soviet industry. Some of them are drawn as opportunists and careerists balanced against numerous devoted followers of the Party. Most of them are types rather than real living people. The book is overweighted with adjectives and a little too much repetition-otherwise pleasant summer reading.

Change Worlds

An odyssey covering almost half a century. A book built on a background of memories drawn across as many yearsnot thin memories, but full, rounded glowing and so vivid that they seem to speak of events that occurred only yesterday. The book reflects two worlds through the eyes of the author-a, woman highly individualized by long years of training in the philosophy of the frontier; an American who for a long time seemed incapacitated by this training to comprehend all the complexities that went to fashion the collective idea-who resisted it for many years until this collectivism penetrated her blood and her bones and her very being.

The book takes us back to her earliest ancestors who came to New England at the beginning of the 17th century; her own childhood and her periodic migrations from the east to they reached and settled in Seattle; her education and social work. Her close up of her participation in the Seattle general strike of 60,000 workers makes exciting reading. It is an interesting study of the technics of the strike itself, of the political backwardness of the American workers, of the reason for the collapse and defeat; of the "woeful lack of plan and program" and clear objectives; of how the government helped break the strike and of its methodical destruction of the shipbuilding industry and the scattering of Seattle's most militant workers.

The next high spot of the book covers the years of counter-revolution and famine in the Soviet Union; the heroic efforts to pull this tremendous country out of the swamps of misery and hunger and to wrest it from the palsied claws of all the dark forces of medievalism.

Then we read of the author's own attempts to organize collectives for Russia's homeless children and of all her heartaches in the organization of the "Moscow News"; of her travels through China and Mexico. Her reportage of the growth of Soviet industry and communications in all parts of the country are fascinating chapters.

Her criticism of Soviet bureaucracy minces no words and although we get the feeling that the government is trying to eliminate these drawbacks as quickly as possible, we know that it has still a long way to go.

We heartily recommend this book to our workers, for "I Change Worlds" is certainly the most interesting and moving book on the Soviet Union this year

vious that the Soviet Union can do nothing of the kind. The Soviet state as such can attempt to use its influence for the prevention of the Ethiopian war

only within the League of Nations. The position of the international work ing class of course is quite different. It has the real possibility and therefore the duty to mobilize broad masses for the preservation of peace in Africa and Europe. This problem demonstrates again that the the aims and principles of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union and of the Communist Parties in capitalist Europe's Balance ountries are alike, their tactics and methods must differ. The Communist parties must be aware of this and must, on the basis of this knowledge, counteract the confusion created by certain So-

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tional needs of the working class movement at the present time. The following courses are being offer-Marxism and Political Thought-Will

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Problems of American Trade Union ism—George F. Miles. An historic and economic analysis of the background of American trade unionism, the various tendencies in the trade union movement, and the correct Communist tactics in the unions Tuesday at 7:00 p. m. 10 sessions, \$2.50.

Theoretical System of Marxism-B. Herman. A systematic examination of the basic conceptions of Marxism as a philosophy, as a scientific analysis of capitalist society and a guide to action for the proletariat. Fridays at 7:00 p. m. 10 sessions, \$2.50.

Marxism and War-Bert Wolfe. This course offers a historical and theoretical background for the understanding of the most critical problem facing the international labor movement today, its attitude towards war. Fridays at 8.40 p. m. Alternating with Current Events. 5 sessions, \$1.50.

Current Events-Jay Lovestone. The methods of Marxism brilliantly applied to illuminate history in the making, my travels. It is a fascinating sight, a Subjects to be announced later. Fridays

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Ethiopia Disturbs

(Continued from Page 1) strategy however has been predetermined by the nature of the situation. The Soviet Union will, of course, con-

tinue to do everything in its power to prevent the Ethiopian war. The criticism f certain Social Democrats in accusing the Soviet Union of a lack of initiative in the Ethiopian conflict is unjustified. The Soviet Union is but one force in the European set-up. England is unwilling to apply sanctions against Italy without the support of the other powers, particularly of France. The Soviet Union is certainly in a much more isolated position and as such can do even less. England might possibly close the Suez canal, she might exert pressure on Italy by refusing to grant credits and to supply Italy with raw materials, etc. and force other powers to do likewise. It is ob-

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TRADE UNION **NOTES**

CLEAN UP THE RACKETS

Within the course of the last few weeks the New York trade union movement was made keenly conscious of the menace which racketeering has become.

The Hotel and Restaurant Internaional was forced to investigate several of its locals here on the charge of gangster control but as far as we know absolutely nothing has come of it. The Clothing Salesmen's Union finally did succeed in ousting the racketeer Nemser. Altho we must state that the United Hebrew Trades played the die-hard role, supporting Nemser until it became too hot even for them. Eleven locals of the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association have uncovered a shocking condition of graft, corruption and racketeering on the part of their organizer Denise. Among the Painters four officials of the District Council among them the notorious and evil-smelling "Jake the bum," have been arrested and charged with bribery and racketeering. And in the Schochtem's Union where the racketeering officials were ousted thru the Dewey Committee, the International officials (holding charter from Mr. Green) intervened and gave these racketeers a new local to fleece!

If Bill Green of the A. F. of L. were only not so busy "ousting reds" perhaps he might find time to do something about this horrible conditions in the trade unions.

DR. LEFKOWITZ HAS HIS SAY

These are strange days in the Teachrs Union of New York. Dr. Lefkowitz who for years stood at the helm of the union is now busily engaged in pulling it down-all because his popularity was waning fast since he refused to meet the new needs with new and progressive tactics. He resorts to the time honored cry of all black reactionaries-OUST THE REDS! In his earlier days Lefkowitz himself said that this cry is a fake and should be exposed. It still holds good today.

To Drs. Lefkowitz and Linville all of their opponents are "reds" straight from Moscow but to the Ryans and Quinns even a Dr. Lefkowitz is a red when he arises to demand a hearing at the State Convention of the A. F of L., for the proponents of a Labor Party.

WAR CHEST AGAINST LABOR

While all this is going on in the trade unions California has again moved into a front line position in the struggle against unionism. Under the excuse of Communism and radicalism" the big bankers and ranchers have amassed a gigantic fund to crush organized labor.

The exposure of this campaign and the forces behind it, reveal the real source of the intensified terror against trade unionists thruout the state. The recent tar and feathering, and the destruction of civil liberties in the state are a part of the open shop drive. The A. F. of L. would do well to turn its eyes also in that direction where the real enemies of labor are to be found.

GRIEVING FOR HUEY LONG

We believe that it's no secret that the trade unionists of Louisiana were not over-friendly, with their senator-Huey P. Long. Only a few weeks ago the vice-president of the State A. F. of L. exposed Huey's anti-labor record and got himself promptly bounced out of his job for his pains. Now that he is gone their

estimate of him has not changed one bit. But quite otherwise is the estimate of Huey coming from "progressive" trade union sources. The official organ of the Progressive Miners of America (Progressive Miner, September 13, 1935) thus captions the story of Huey's demise: "SENATOR HUEY LONG PASSES ON, VICTIM OF AMERICA'S ENEMIES, WHO REJOICE EVEN IN MURDER" and the sub-head is even more enlighten-ing—"DEFENDER OF THE UNITED TATES CONSTITUTION AND DE-MOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS, AND ENEMY OF SPECIAL PRIVILEGE AND PREDATORY WEALTH, DIED IN THE SERVICE OF HIS STATE AND COUNTRY."

Now mind you, John L. Lewis is a snake in the grass and an agent of the bosses from whom one must split but not so with the arch-demagog and highclass racketeer Huey Long, who had even accepted a tentative date to address a P.M.A. function. Huey Long who was to Louisiana what Capone was to Cicero is the "defender of democratic institu-tions." The "enemy of predatory wealth" died a millionaire six times over.

So much for the progressivism of the P.M. of A. In case you have forgotten this is the union organized by the Trotskyites several years ago.

G. F. MILES

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