

# Lessons of the United Front

(Continued from last issue)

**BEHIND CLOSED DOORS**  
United front plans for common action must be conducted in the open. The workers must fight against any plan to conduct negotiations behind closed doors. No leaders of the working class would ask for such a privilege, only misleaders or ignorant "leaders" would do such. The revolutionary Marxist has nothing to hide from the working class. They conduct their negotiations before the whole working class.

**THE CAPITALISTS AND THEIR OFFICE BOYS**  
The task of overthrowing the capitalist system is a great one. The job of defeating the capitalist agents within our ranks is part of this task. If the revolutionary Marxists are not superior to the capitalist agents within our ranks then we are not yet capable of overthrowing the system that has sent these agents into our ranks. The tactic of the united front is a necessary step when preliminary battles between these two camps are fought. It prepares the ground for united action of the class for the overthrow of the capitalist system.

**SITTING AT THE SAME TABLE WITH BETRAYERS**  
The united front action of the working class is not a moral question. It is a question of bringing about the greatest class pressure possible in order to obtain our objective. Misliders will be exposed in action. You can talk about misleaders year in and year out and they will retain their followers, but once you get them in different united front actions they can be exposed—providing the Marxists know what to do.

That misleaders, betrayers, and fakery can be elected or self appointed from their organizations to the united front only proves how capable these fakery are in fooling their workers and how important it is for us to put these fakery to the test of action so the rank and file can see their true worth.

The proper application of the united front is the most effective means of exposing misleaders. It is no crime to sit down at the same table with misleaders. It is a crime if you do not know what to give and take in the united front when you do sit down with them.

**PARLIAMENTARY AND EXTRA-PARLIAMENTARY ACTIVITY**  
When we speak of the united front we refer to activity in the extra-parliamentary field and not in the field of parliamentary activity. Participation in parliamentary activity by revolutionists is one of the most delicate and complicated problems. The general rule, in parliamentary activity, is to oppose united front activity. The exceptions are few and far between. Besides this, one must remember that parliamentary activity, as a whole, falls into the category of auxiliary class activity and even this within the framework of the question of when to participate and boycott.

**THE QUESTION OF UNITY AND PRINCIPLE DIFFERENCES**  
Many non-Marxist, but sincere workers are for the united front because they believe we can all get together and become one party fighting the capitalist class. In other words, they propose to do away with all the different political groups and factions and the fight within the political tendencies of the working class. These workers are "half right" and "half wrong". They are correct insofar as the united front tactic brings together different working class organizations for common action against the capitalists. They are wrong, insofar as they think, this tactic will enable the working class to merge all organizations into one big organization. Principle differences are not solved by giving up principles and getting together into one hodge-podge big organization. We would not trade one small organization of active Marxists for the merging of all other organizations into one big hodge-podge. Principle differences are settled in struggle and in action and through the united front. These methods enable the organization and leadership with a correct program to gain the rank and file and expose those organizations that are based upon a wrong program and have misleaders at their head. The united front action puts all organizations to a test and by this test in action the majority of the working class are transformed into one gigantic organization, and the masses are won over to that organization which has a correct program.

If there were no principle difference between organizations there would be no need of a united front. The need would be to iron out the secondary differences and get together into one organization. United front action is the compliment of the existence of organizations with principle differences.  
(To be continued)

We hear from Miss Hughes of the N. Y. Telegram that as a weapon against intervention a Soviet animal trainer is to train seals to divert the direction of torpedoes in marine warfare. The watery seals will probably prove as effective as the official Stalinist seal.

# PINCHOT AND LABOR

## New Bourgeois Methods in Pennsylvania Strikes

Both from the point of view of the number of strikes and strikers, on the one hand, and the militancy of the workers on the other, Pennsylvania occupies the center of the stage. Within this area are taking place the strike of the Reading hosiery workers and the struggle of the central western miners. In the eastern section of the state small strikes are occurring in the textile and manufacturing industries against sweat shop conditions. The strike of the miners marks the high water mark thus far of the developing working class offensive.

The capitalist class is moving in this area too. From Philadelphia to Fayette County there is the familiar story of police brutality and the viciousness of hired deputies. The armed forces of the state have also been brought into play. Demagoguery in the high places of the state bureaucracy and in the ranks of organized labor has been trained on the workers to dull the edge of their militancy. Betrayal too plays its part. These are the time honored methods of "dealing with labor troubles".

But now for the first time a new element has made its appearance. The political junkies of Mellon and Morgan have acquired a new weapon. They are beginning to use liberal policies which they accompany with deeds. Mrs. Pinchot, the first lady of the state, appears on picket lines and marches with the strikers; she bawls out the head of the Philadelphia police force for his brutality in dispersing strikers. Pinchot himself, after Roosevelt, appoints a lady to the position of state secretary of labor. She carries out a policy "in the interests of the workers" which brings down on her head the charge of being a "strike fomentor". Pinchot sends troops to the mine strike area to "protect the strikers against the deputies". "He blamed the strike on efforts to deprive the miners of the rights guaranteed in the National Recovery Act. The time has come when striking miners can be clubbed into submission by deputy sheriffs with the assistance of the national guard and the state police—and it will not come back while I am governor." (N. Y. Times, August 6, 1933.) Bravo! Bravo!

There are some unkind people who say that all this is not meant sincerely, that Pinchot is keeping up appearances and furthering personal political ambitions. They say that Mrs. Pinchot has her eye fixed on a senatorial seat. They say that the appointment of Miss Carr to the position of state secretary of labor was a blow directed at boss Grundy with whose machine Pinchot had broken in pursuit of a "liberal" reputation.

All this may be true. We are not in the confidence of the Pinchots and we cannot say. At any rate we are ready to believe that the servants of the capitalist class do not serve their masters out of altruistic motives.

The Daily Worker takes a somewhat different view from that of Pinchot's critics. The Daily holds to the idea that the Pinchot variety of demagoguery is the familiar variety of the capitalists have been doing out for decades. It notices neither quantitative nor qualitative differences. It applies a correct ABSTRACT formula to all situations and gets the same results.

What is actually taking place in Pennsylvania is what Roosevelt is doing on a national scale—the Europeanization of American politics—from the capitalist side. The capitalists not only talk of labor's rights and needs. They make a sentence of doing something about it. And under cover of these "concessions" they plot and carry through further attacks in the workers.

The whole of the Pinchot policy fits into the Roosevelt labor policy as a finger fits into a glove. Roosevelt calls for class peace while

he carries out measures "in the interest of the workers"—the NIRA—Pinchot does essentially the same. Only through his wife he goes a step further; he "intervenes" on the side of the strikers! Pinchot's methods are an extension of Roosevelt's. Why do they do this? They do it, because they foresee a rise of working class struggles. They understand that the workers will make attempts to recover some of the ground they lost during the years of the capitalist onslaught. As possible and where it is not possible they seek to prevent as far as they can to prevent the results to a minimum.

At the same time the capitalists are trying to put their house in order to launch their assault on the world market. They need a further concentration and centralization of industry and its administration and a reorganization of labor to the reorganized industrial apparatus at the expense of the working class. To carry through this program they have devised the measures embraced by the New Deal, among them they need class peace in a period of rising working class struggles. That is why they try to carry measures through under cover of liberalism. The key to the strategy is summed up in the formula: the Europeanization of capitalist politics to prevent the political development of the working class.

—T. STAMM.

## SPECIAL SUB OFFER

### SUPPORT THE CLUB PLAN FOR TWO DOLLARS

The Militant Club Plan offers the friends and sympathizers of the MILITANT an opportunity to take advantage of a special talking point to obtain new readers and new supporters for the most important Marxist labor weekly in America. Units of the Left Opposition, worker's clubs and individuals should send two dollars to the MILITANT for four half year CLUB PLAN CARDS. These paid CLUB PLAN CARDS should be carried by each member and sympathizer of the MILITANT and should be used at every opportunity to obtain new subs. You resell these cards for 50c. As soon as the paid card is mailed to the MILITANT the new subscriber is placed on the mailing list.

The Friends of the Militant Club of Chicago and several units are active along this line. What about you? Attention-Workers Culture Club; Spartacus Workers Club; Militant Workers Club; and branches of the Left Opposition.

**SUB PAID CLUB PLAN CARDS FOR EVERY MEMBER OF THE BRANCH OR WORKERS CLUB. EVERY SUPPORTER OF THE MILITANT SHOULD CARRY A PAID CLUB PLAN CARD.**

## CORRECTION

Two errors crept into the article by G. Gonov on the "Left Socialists and Our Tasks", due to a mistake in translation and faulty proofreading.

1. The sentence that reads "The centrism of the Stalinist faction is characterized by a policy of convulsions and zig-zags or by a standstill and it is the most conservative of all centrist formations that have ever existed in the workers movement" should be changed to read "it is the most stable of all centrist formations that have ever existed in the workers movement".

2. Wherever the article refers to the Left Opposition within the socialist organizations it concerns the Left wings or Left socialist groupings in the reformist organizations and not the Left Opposition (Bolshevik-Leninists), affiliated to the International Left Opposition. —(Ed.)

# A. F. of L. Federal Unions

Federal Labor Unions, chartered directly by the A. F. L., comprising all of the workers within the plant, instead of the organizing of these workers into the several crafts within the plant is the form of organization necessary to meet the new situation under the NRA, according to the A. F. L. labor leaders.

Speaking of the workers engaged in mass production Green says: "There is no way by which these workers may engage in collective bargaining except through the establishment of the federal labor unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor."

What Green says in 1933 was true as well as in 1913 or 1903. These workers could not be organized effectively into craft unions. The question is, will the federal unions answer the new situation? Is the A. F. L. starting out on a new policy? Green says: "In following such a plan of organization the American Federation of Labor is not in any way departing from the form of organization and traditional policy which it has pursued from the beginning."

The labor "leaders" admit that the craft union is not satisfactory and state clearly they intend to continue the same policy of the last century. Then what is the purpose of the federal unions? The A. F.

L. leaders are blowing life into the Federal Unions as an attempt to substitute this form of organization for the industrial unions.

To bring to life the old federal form of organization—to meet the demands of the present situation—which can only be fulfilled by the organization of industrial unions based upon the class struggle, is to use the federal unions as buffers and stumbling blocks for our class.

When the Left wing and class conscious workers understand the purpose of the A. F. L. in its attempt to substitute the federal unions for the Industrial Unions, it can use the federal unions as a skeleton structure for the organization of industrial unions. The A. F. L. leaders will try to dissolve the federal unions into craft unions when they become a menace. The Left wing must view them as embryonic industrial unions.

The only effective answer to the NRA is the organizing of powerful INDUSTRIAL UNIONS with a class struggle policy inside and outside of the A. F. L. according to circumstances and conditions. Industrial Unions with a class struggle policy where Communists as well as other political forces have the right of minority and political expression are means of bringing class pressure upon the slave codes of the NRA.

# Strikes Spreading in Massachusetts Shoe Industry

**Boston, Mass.**—The New England shoe industry is so complicated that even those close to it can hardly keep up with the new turns that present themselves from day to day. The main cause of this is that there are five unions in the field. The Boot and Shoe (A. F. L.) completely lost all but a few shops in Boston, but still remains strong in Brockton and the west. Its history is one of devoted service to the manufacturers. Recently it organized the strikebreakers by agreement with the boss in the Hyde (Cambridge) plant where the National Shoe Workers Association is conducting a strike which has now run into fourteen weeks. In Brockton, its stronghold, it is now losing many members and a new mutual group is forming.

**Many Unions**  
The Shoe Workers Protective Union, strong in Haverhill and Lowell, despite its actions in the past, was able to save itself by militant words protesting its desire for amalgamation when the shoe revolt started.

The National Shoe Association, beginning in Lynn, took over practically all of Lynn, Boston and Chelsea (except two large and a few small shops). The leather workers have organized under the name National Leather Workers Association after the bosses refused to settle with a combined National Shoe and Leather Workers Union. The two unions are closely allied.

In Salem, an independent union exists. This is due to the fact that when they went on strike injunctions kept the National out of Salem.

**T. U. U. L. Union**  
And finally, we have the Boot, Shoe, and Leather Workers Industrial Union (TUUL), which has a small group in Boston, Chelsea and Lynn. In these districts, it settled a few small shops with slight increases, and while these victories (?) were blazoned in the Freiheit, the majority of the shoe workers joined the National.

As the crisis deepened, the shoe workers conditions reached unheard of depths. Speed-up, yellow dog contracts, ten dollars a week for skilled men, girls on two dollars a week, and forced deposits for the job. The Boot and Shoe Union legalized these outrages. Revolt was in the air. Boot, Shoe, and Leather Workers Industrial Union (TUUL) tried to start things going. They won a strike in a small shop in Chelsea, then they pulled out some workers in one Boston factory, only to have them return to work when they found out who was leading them. (The Party representatives had not impressed the shoe workers favorably in the 1929 struggles).

**Left Wing Isolates Itself**  
In Lynn, the National Shoe Cutters Association, under the leadership of reactionary Mahan, began a campaign to organize the Lynn shoe workers. The whole town turned to its support. Strikes were called and the outstanding feature was the militancy of the rank and file. The Boot, Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union (TUUL) settled one small shop the day the strike was called and then proceeded to antagonize the new union at every step. Instead of entering the new union or working with it, they campaigned for the TUUL union with the result that they were left with their original small group of revolutionary workers while the bulk of the shoe workers, now in the National were without radical leadership to fight Mahan and his agreements. While comrade Jack McCarthy in Labor Unity complains of the way in which Mahan put over the agreements, he should add that this was made possible by the fact that the party had kept the radical workers from being present. Mahan should publicly thank them for this.

The National Shoe Cutters Association now became the National Shoe Workers Association and proceeded to organize Boston and Chelsea. The response was remarkable. Instead of 1,500 workers as expected, 7,000 came out in answer to the call. Here again the Party comrades missed a great opportunity, and by maintaining a dyed-hard attitude found themselves separated from the workers. When the Protective leadership under the reactionary Nolan saw which way the wind was blowing, they hastened to propose amalgamation in the near future and so save themselves from extinction. They led the strikers in Lowell, Lawrence and Haverhill.

**Prospects of Many Strikes**  
In the last few days the National has begun an attack on the few open shops left in Lynn and in Boston. Also some of the manufacturers are refusing to abide by the decisions of the state board of arbitration regarding back pay. This stand is taken at the same time that the August 1st agreement offered by the union discard arbitration and demand extensive betterment of working conditions. Thus undoubtedly the immediate future will be marked by many strikes.

T. U. U. L. in the meantime has shifted its position and the members have all gone into the National Shoe Workers Association to

# FROM THE MILITANTS

## Labor Shows Militancy in Los Angeles Conflicts

**Los Angeles.**—The seventh week of the strike at the Golden Bros. Millinery Shop finds the workers with spirit high and ranks intact. Picket lines have been maintained in the face of the "Red" squad, which probably is the most degenerate collection of strikebreakers in the country.

Eight women have been arrested. The picket line has been subject to most brutal attacks, in which pickets, women as well as men have been slugged and beaten. The events of Friday, July 24, will give an idea of the activities of the "Red" Squad as well as the courage and valor of the strikers.

At 5 o'clock as the picket line was forming, Pfeiffer, lieutenant of the "Red" Squad began donning a pair of gloves. Every picketer knows what that means. The gloves cover brass knuckles. Undoubtedly the strikers maintained their ranks. Squad cars rolled up. Police unloaded from these cars. With face pale the picketers continue.

**"Clear the Streets"**  
"Clear the street, officers!" commands Pfeiffer. The street are "cleared". Fighting every inch of the way, the picketers are forced down the street. On the corner of Eighth Street, the picketers resistance increases. Pfeiffer becomes panic-stricken. "Take your eyes off officers—and use them," he shouts. No picketer is intimidated.

The chairman of the strike committee is punched. The picketers demonstrate. Brass knuckled fists strike and blackjacks fly. Comrade C. Curtis is knocked to the ground. He recovers his feet and is whisked off to a doctor where a number of stitches are taken into his scalp.

The picket line stands its ground. The next day all the picketers are there again, early in the morning. Spanish and English speaking, young and old, in a display of solidarity that is making working class tradition on the west coast. Old time western rebels pay a tribute as the most militant strike in Los Angeles since the McNamara trial. In the heart of reaction, in Los Angeles the "white spot" of Harry Chandler's Los Angeles Times to maintain a picket line is a heroic deed. The tribute is well earned.

**General Strike Needed**  
Every militant in the entire need trade is watching this strike. One thing becomes obvious and that is, that in order to firmly establish union conditions it is necessary to project the idea of a general strike into the millinery industry. Faced with the highly organized association it is absolutely necessary to organize all workers in the entire industry. In the millinery trade the New Deal is a joke. The minimum the bosses agreed to in their code is \$2 lower than the minimum for women in California. The idea of a general strike will undoubtedly find a fertile field awaiting it in the underpaid, speed-up millinery workers.

**Agricultural Workers Strike**  
The recent strike of the 5,000 agricultural workers has been ended with a "victory" for the strikers and the recognition of a union formed under the aegis of the Mexican Consul. Wage rates had been increased to a minimum of \$1.50 for a nine hour day, with all overtime and part time paid at the rate of 20 cents an hour. Before the ink was dry on the agreement the ranchers began breaking the contract.

The situation is still ripe for an aggressive strike. The workers demands have not been satisfied yet—not by far.

**T. U. U. L. Outwitted**  
The TUUL Agricultural Workers Union was completely outwitted by the Mexican Consul. The leadership of the TUUL while courageous in action was very weak in strategy. Now it is necessary to make a quick shift in the orientation of the Agricultural Workers Union.

About a month ago the Militant printed an account of a meeting held in New York by the local F. S. U. The feature attraction was a eulogy of the Soviet regime by Archbishop Benjamin, a self-confessed, unabashed Wrangelite priest. At that time the exact nature of the services His Eminence had rendered the White Guard troops of General Baron Peter Wrangel was unknown to us. Nor did the meager notices of the meeting in the Daily Worker enlighten us in this respect.

Some idea of his faithful devotion to the Soviet cause in the dark days of the Civil War may be gleaned from a brief passage in a recent history of the counter-revolution and intervention. "The

begin the uphill fight which they should have undertaken in the days of the strike. There they find a militant rank and file willing to listen to them.

Against this background the present problems are (1) those of amalgamation, (2) those connected with the agreements which terminate August 1, and (3) those presented by the federal government in its industrial code.

—W.

The former status of complete organization has been changed to a condition where there is a semi-company, nationalist union in the field with a large membership of agricultural workers.

In this case the tactics of the T. U. U. L. must be to function within the class collaborationist union as a Left wing, and from within transform this union into a genuine class struggle union. Will the leadership of the TUUL be able to execute this maneuver or will the dualism and sectarianism that is embedded in the ideology and practice of the TUUL and party keep the union upon the futile path of ultra-Leftism?

**Hollywood Film Strike**  
Hollywood's famed industry, the movies, has been the latest to be drawn into the wave of strikes. On Saturday, July 22, 650 sound technicians, a highly specialized and trained group of workers struck against a wage rate of as low as \$38 per week for work that often lasted until midnight or later.

When the studios advertised for scabs to take the place of the men who had struck, a strike was called by four other unions bringing the total strikers up to nearly 5,000. Despite the solidarity shown by these unions the sad truth is that under the influence of craft unionist ideology many unions are still working for producers whose shops have been struck. More will be heard of this strike later.

**The Strikes and the Left Wing**  
Strikes increasing in number involving all sections of the working class from unskilled farm hands to highly educated sound technicians and camera men—the question of aggressive action and leadership of future strikes becomes of paramount importance to the Left wing.

The training of cadres of militants capable of participating in and leading these struggles and the drawing of lessons from these strikes, from the successes and even more from the failures—this is the present task of the TUUL and the party as well as the entire revolutionary movement.

Is the TUUL seriously undertaking this work? Judging by the farcical bureaucratic manner in which conventions of the TUUL are called the answer is, NO. A few days ago the Los Angeles TUUL held a general pre-convention discussion membership meeting. Few letters were sent out. The rank and file of the furriers and milliners—the majority of the TUUL—were in ignorance of the meeting. The strikers were meagerly represented.

While this highly important and poorly attended meeting was in session the Friends of the Soviet Union were holding a mass meeting for Soviet recognition. 2,000 people packed the house. This is party policy! Two thousand people listen to lawyers, doctors, rabbis, preachers spread opportunism among the workers and an infinitesimal part of that at a meeting of the TUUL in the midst of a series of intense strikes!

Slowly, but surely, the ideas of the Left Opposition are gaining hearing and response. Our activity on the picket line, in the union, in the Unemployed organization has gained us the respect of the workers generally and especially the thinking Communists. Above all amongst the youth our literature is being avidly read as the facts that our correctness in action in the everyday struggles of the workers is based upon Bolshevik clarity and theory is recognized. —C. C.

**Embarrassing questions to the editors of the Daily Worker:**  
1. Why hasn't there been a congress of the C. I. for the last five years?  
2. Why hasn't there been a convention of the C. P. U. S. A. for the last three years?  
3. Why hasn't the DAILY published Litvinov's congratulatory telegram to M. Herriot?

**The Archbishop Benjamin Again**

White Armies of Russia" by George Stewart, the MacMillan Company, 1933. In the spring of 1920 the White Guard forces in the south of Russia were bottled up in the Crimea. The Red Army was pressing them hard, threatening to drive them into the Black Sea. Wrangel was defending the mountain passes into the Crimea.

Stewart records: "The Red Army attacked in the Perekop area on March 31 and were repulsed. After bloody fighting, the Crimean passes were taken and fortified by the Whites. During the operation before the Djimbuluk Station, Wrangel walked along the skirmish lines encouraging the men while Bishop Benjamin—he has been promoted since—by the F. S. U.—who was with him, blessed them with his cross before General Anguladze led them in the storming of the Red positions." (Page 303)

Times have changed. The Soviet is now a power. But the venerable ecclesiastical still believes in the futile magic of his cross. The difference is that he now sells blessings to the Stalinists. And the Stalinists who invented the dirty story of the Wrangel officer in the pay of the Left Opposition are not above anointing their bankruptcy with holy oil compounded of the blood of the Red Army.

—T. STAMM.

# An Example of the New Deal in Operation

**Chicago, Ill.**—In Chicago, the New Deal, with the N. R. A. as its principal weapon, is now in full swing, attended by much enthusiasm on the part of gullible workers and prosperity hungry employers. Many firms have signed up, and are now operating under the blanket code; while others are preparing to function under individual trade codes.

Where employees have been working more than forty hours, exclusive of certain types of vocations, it will mean shorter hours, with the promise of no reduction in pay and a possible increase in the near future. However, in actual practice, it looks like the same old marked cards are being used in the New Deal.

**Hoax of Employment**  
For example, for many years, in the large Chicago Department stores, it has been customary to hire the great majority of the salesforce on commission basis. Until the great depression set in, some small drawing account or stipend was allowed, but in most cases, this has been taken away. The average customer, unfamiliar with this pay arrangement, on seeing the great number of salespeople in attendance, would naturally conclude the establishment had a large pay roll. Much credit has been taken by the owners and managers of these stores for employing large numbers of employees, with a resultant large pay roll. Merely cheap propaganda.

By working their help on the commission basis, the store paid nothing to such employees unless earned in sales. Even then, the reimbursement has been very small, little more than a bare living, and that gradually reduced by cuts in the commission rates. To add to these miserable conditions, during periods of large sales promotions, extra help has been added on a similar basis, thus making it difficult for the regular force to take advantage of such sales to increase their meager pay and make up for former losses.

**300 Workers Laid Off**  
Now, the blanket code stipulated by the Roosevelt Recovery Plan is being forced on the workers. This means a minimum wage must be paid to all employees of the store. What has been the result? One large store, specializing in low-price merchandise, has accepted the code and has turned out approximately 300 salespeople, many of whom have been with the store for many years.

This same scheme is and will be practised by other stores, offices and factories, resulting in the speed-up process, putting more work and increased responsibility on fewer employees. The administration has piously warned against speed-up methods and assures the workers they will be protected against this evil. We must not be deceived by this sort of talk.

There is a promise of shorter hours and increased pay. In fact, a veritable paradise awaits the worker, whether he wears a white collar or blue shirt, if he will only rest his confidence in Franklin Delano and allow the great white prophets to guide his destiny.

How long will it take the average worker, especially those now on the Roosevelt bandwagon, to realize the awkward position into which he has been cast? How far distant is the time of disillusionment? While his hours are decreased, and his pay stabilized at the former figure, or possibly increased, he must be made to realize that all the policies of the present administration are pressing forward to a higher cost of living, resulting in a lower standard of living for the working class. Only when the worker begins to realize how little his pay is returning him in necessities of life and the few luxuries desired, will he question the fake altruism of the present government, spokesman for the ruling capitalist class.

While liberals, socialists and labor fakery are tooting their horns and shouting hymns of praise in support of Roosevelt and his New Deal, the Communist party and its factions, particularly the Left Opposition, with its correct Marxist background must rally to the fight to assist in the early destruction of this mirage now being foisted on workers blinded by the gilt embellishments of a program to beat down the proletarian class and some elements of the petty bourgeoisie.

Strikes are being outlawed and discouraged. Class collaboration is encouraged. The now gullible workers must be taught that only by struggle can their lot be improved. This is where all organizations of Left and revolutionary tendencies must play leading roles in taking advantage of the bankrupt tactics of capitalism and prepare for its complete liquidation.

—STUART.

**YOUTH CLASS IN BOSTON**  
The Marxist Youth Club in Boston, Mass., will give a class on the History of the Left Opposition on Monday, August 7th at 8:30 P. M. The class will treat with the fundamental points of difference between the Left Opposition and Stalinism. All young workers are invited to attend and learn. The class will be held at 11 Keswick St. —To get there take Beacon St. car to St. Mary St., and walk back one block.