

QUESTION BOX

GERALD DAVIS, Philadelphia—(Continued from last week)—Point 3. The Stalinist argument that they formed the T.U.U.L. in order to organize the unorganized runs about as follows: There are about 40 million workers in the U. S. of whom only about 4 million are in the A. F. of L. Do you think that we are going to organize the other 36 million and turn them over to the A. F. of L. reactionaries?

This reasoning, at first sight unassailable, is false. As Lozovsky's quotation, given last week shows, it is precisely upon the basis of this revolutionary mass, over whom the revolutionaries will have the decisive influence because the left wing will have organized them, that the Communists can capture the trade unions. Furthermore the Stalinists admit by this contention that they lack confidence in their ability to combat the reactionary union bureaucracy, that they are afraid of them. How can such people have confidence in their ability to fight the powerful American imperialists if they are stopped by a much weaker adversary?

Point 4. If the T.U.U.L. was formed primarily to organize the unorganized, one would have to assume that, prior to the inception of this trade union center, the C. P. either did not stand for the organization of the unorganized or had no policy for accomplishing it either within the framework of the existing organizations. Neither is the case and the contention falls on its point alone.

For proof we will dig up the ghost of Wm. Z. Foster, the most authoritative of the C. P. leaders on the trade union question:

"A most important question for T.U.E.L. militants to understand in order to carry through successfully our work of organizing the unorganized is our relationship to the A. F. of L. and Independent Unions. Our goal must be to build mass labor organizations of the workers, and to bring or maintain these unions in affiliation with the general labor movement, the American Federation of Labor. . . The two evils we have to guard against are on the one side, the devil of dual unionism, and on the other, the dogma of unity with the old trade unions at any price."

"In the industries where there are no A. F. of L. unions our course is clear. We must form new unions and bring them into affiliation with the broad labor movement as quickly as practicability permits. Or if there be independent unions in such industries we must give them our active support and work for their affiliation to the A. F. of L. . .

"In industries where there are A. F. of L. unions, but where these unions are so weak and decrepit, with corrupt leadership, hidebound agreements, etc., that it is impossible to stimulate them into the necessary activity to mobilize the mass militant organization campaigns or to defend their interests in strikes arising therefrom, our problem is more complicated. There the advantage of affiliation may easily be outweighed by the disadvantages. Such situations raise the question of independent unionism in its most intricate form. In spite of our most urgent desire for unity with the general labor movement, we will often, under these circumstances, be compelled to form independent unions."

"But wherever we form such new unions, whether because there are no A. F. of L. unions in the field or because those that may exist are absolutely decrepit, we must from the outset follow a program for the affiliation of these unions to the A. F. of L. We must be keenly on our guard not to get into a dual union position, by declaring against the A. F. of L. in principle or by permitting an open warfare to develop against it. Experience teaches us that dual unionism means sectarianism, isolation from the broad labor movement, and eventually disintegration. One of the outstanding contributions of the Communist International and the Red International of Labor Unions to the American labor movement is their categorical condemnation of dual unionism." (Wm. Z. Foster, "Organize the Unorganized", pp. 13 and 14, published in 1926.)

You will find the same position advanced in Foster's "Strike Strategy" and in his "Misleaders of Labor."

It is obvious from the material which has been presented that all the reasons which the Stalinists give for having formed the T.U.U.L. are merely apologies for an untenable position.

TEXTILE WORKER, Fall River.—Since you are unable to supply details it is impossible to state why your boss is "losing" money despite the fact that he has increased speed and cut your wages. The following may help you determine what has taken place. It is to be understood that, for simplicity, abstraction is made from all those factors which enter into the capitalist mode of production, but which would only complicate but not change anything which follows.

In computing profits the capitalists deduct from the selling price of their product, in addition to the amount advanced for wages, raw and auxiliary materials, and overhead a value for wear, tear, and depreciation of his fixed capital (machinery, buildings, etc.). How much should this latter be? In the final analysis the market itself over a period of time determines how much of the fixed capital is socially necessary and therefore how much is really transferred to the value of the commodities produced. The capitalist, however, deducts from his selling price an amount estimated on what he thinks is the value of his TOTAL fixed capital, regardless of whether his plant is operating at full capacity, or during a crisis, at partial capacity.

Let us suppose a corporation with two plants of equal size operating at full capacity and making a profit of \$1,000,000 on each plant. Assume further in computing this profit the capitalist has correctly estimated the wear and tear etc. on his plant as \$1,000,000 a year. With one plant completely shut down, and assuming for the moment no change in prices or wages, the profit from the plant which is operated is still a million dollars, but, since the books will probably show a loss due to wear and tear etc. on the idle plant of a million dollars, the capitalist's records will show that he made no profit that year. Where there is only one plant operating at part capacity the case is similar to this.

The capitalist might just as well have lost the million in a gambling house and then entered it in his books, which would then show the same results. In addition to the above there are cases where, despite this method of bookkeeping, a profit is shown, but the particular owner or owners of the plant take an immediate financial loss. Suppose a capitalist starts a plant with \$500,000 of his own and \$500,000 of borrowed money for which he has guaranteed to pay 5% or \$25,000 a year. If, with a reduced capacity there is shown only a profit of \$20,000, he must dig up \$5,000 from his own capital in order to pay the interest. The same might apply if he had a high fixed rent to pay which at times was larger than the profit shown. In these cases of the interest and the rent, however, what is the loss of one capitalist is the gain of another. A case in point is the railroads which in 1933 earned about \$385,000,000 but paid out in interest on bonds \$525,000,000.

In actuality one does not deal examples as simple as are used here; a combination of all these factors plus changes in prices, wages, rate of exploitation, etc. intermingling simultaneously.

A Capitalist Institution

Suicide

Our great liberal press never tires of rebuking us Communists for our "narrow-mindedness" and "unscientific" spirit. We present, in their opinion a one sided picture of the complex organism of modern society. We are too much involved, they state, in the "dogmas" of the class struggle, and so fail to see the other factors of our civilization, equally, if not more important, than the class struggle. In contrast, their own writings, dispassionately take into consideration all the complex factors of our civilization and point out the "good" features as well as the "bad" ones.

We too are anxious to be scientific and broad-minded. Learning in their press, that by concerning ourselves with the class struggle, we have grown provincial and have lost touch with the mysteries of modern life, we determined to continue our "interrupted" scientific studies. We hunted through our files for a subject, which was suitable for scientific analysis and which presented at the same time an essential feature of modern life. At last we found an absolutely ideal subject: Suicide. Suicide! What study could be more dispassionate, more objective, more removed from the class struggle, so as to guarantee the proper historical perspective and to guarantee its scientific validity.

We embarked on our scientific researches in deadly earnest, beginning with the study of Suicide by Ruth Shohle Cavan. Here is a book which is modern, has been highly praised by the experts, and is published by a great cultural institution, the University of Chicago Press. Nothing more could be desired.

Chicago: A "Normal" City

We began by reading through accounts of suicide in Rome and Greece and the South Sea Islands etc., suddenly we came upon an account of the suicide record of Chicago since the war. Chicago has a "medium" rate of suicide, it is a large urban center, has a mixture of all sorts of nationalities, races, etc., all of which makes it an ideal city for our purposes, as it is "normal" in every sense of the word, so far as suicide is concerned. We learned that Chicago has four suicide areas: "the Loop" . . . and its periphery of cheap hotels for men and sooty flats over stores, 2) the Lower North Side, . . . which has a shifting population of unattached men and an equally shifting population of young men and women in the rooming house area, 3) the North Side linking the loop on the North . . . and the West Madison area, with its womanless street of flophouses, missions, cheap restaurants and hundreds of men who drift in aimless, bleary-eyed abandon."

Having progressed this far with our investigations, we don't mind confessing we were becoming slightly annoyed. Flophouses, Missions . . . these were the very things we were attempting to escape, the very things against which our liberals had warned us. We decided we had better skip all about conditions in the urban centers and tackle the "case histories" After all, our psychologists assure us, suicide is a "psychological" problem and therefore it is perfectly proper to study the individual cases involved. Most of these case histories are taken from the Coroner of Cook County or from the United Charity Records. (We just mention this to assure our readers of the "objectivity" of the documents quoted.)

A Typical "Case History"

First, we learned that one George Rowsk, a Pole born in Austria, killed himself at the age of 45. He was a carpenter who came to Chicago in 1905 and continued working in his trade until about 1911 at which time he lost his job. Since then he continually was forced to appeal to the charities. At this time, he was perfectly normal and sane. After he and his wife and children "lived" on charity for about ten years, he began developing melancholia, manic depressive insanity, dementia praecox and a "fixation"; and so overburdened with all these riches, on June 24, 1932, Mr. Rowsk decided to call it a day and hanged himself in the city of Chicago.

After finishing taking notes of this and other case histories, we grew very, very worried. If to forget the class struggle was our purpose, we might just as well not have wasted our time on this book at all. Slightly discouraged, we tore up our notes and decided to make a fresh start. This time we weren't taking any chances. We consulted a prominent social worker, who advised us to read a book by J. M. Williams entitled "The Human Aspects of Unemployment and Relief." The book has been published in 1933 and so we at least felt safe we wouldn't come across Rome or Greece or the South Sea Islands. We also learned that Mr. Williams is a Ph.D. and that his book is published by another great educational institution, this time of the South, the University of South Carolina. Without further ado, we looked up the pages in the index, dealing with Suicide.

The Class Struggle Again

Dr. Williams seems to be one of those "on the one hand we must admit, on the other hand we must confess" variety of writers. Still,

plowing through the verbiage, the facts bare a startling resemblance to those in Cavan's book. "The hardships of the depression have driven fathers and mothers to suicide." "The suicide rate in New York has risen since 1929. . . " We read of Jimmie Capasso, one of the best pupils of his class, was forced to leave school at 15, out for months looking for work, couldn't find a job; his morale was shattered. One day, he went down the cellar of his house, and shot himself in the heart with his father's pistol.

This time we were genuinely frightened. Maybe Williams was one of those professors on the Brain Trust. Hastily we turned to the beginning of the book and found to our great chagrin the opening sentence a quotation of the Greek philosopher, Plato, "Any city, however small, is in fact divided into two, one of the city of the poor, the other of the rich." These two cities are "at war with one another."

That was all we wanted. That will be a lesson for us, anyhow, to start reading books from the beginning in the future and not somewhere in the middle or the end. For all we know to the contrary, Williams writing a "scientific" work, with the aid of a man like that.

Looking for "Solid" Stuff

Our notes were all in the waste basket and a good day wasted. What to do now? Give it up? We decided we would make one more stab at it, but we washed our hands clean of all professors and educational institutions. Now we were going to pursue with the realists, the business men, the people who don't let their feelings run away with them.

We took up the annual studies of suicide, covering the country as a whole, in the *Spectator*—a business paper of insurance. The studies are written by Frederick L. Hoffman, one of the world's most famous statisticians and, to further guarantee the "objectivity", consulting statistician of the Prudential Insurance Company. Writing in the early part of 1929, Mr. Hoffman finds the suicide rate for 100 cities to be 12.3 per 100,000 in 1920 and a leap way up to 17.0 per 100,000 in 1928. Here we had eight solid years of prosperity and suicide was increasing at an enormous rate. What could be the meaning of this?

"The increase in rate is difficult to understand in view of the generally favorable industrial and business conditions . . ." states Mr. Hoffman. Maybe love-affairs had something to do with the rise? No! Mr. Hoffman warns us "It is easy to draw false conclusions from the prevailing prosperity, which after all may be much more apparent than real in countless individual cases where the struggle for existence falls with crushing weight upon persons unable to cope with circumstances beyond their control."

In a book that Hoffman wrote on Suicide Problems he reproduces a chart published by Bradstreet. We are not going to quote it here. You can look it up for yourself if you are interested. But this chart shows with a mathematical regularity, that the years when business bankruptcies increase and business indices fall, when it becomes hard to find a job and make a living; in these years suicides increase rapidly and in the years when bankruptcies decrease, and business conditions ease up, the suicide record decreases. That is why in 1929 and '30, '31, '32, '33, taking the country as a whole, the suicide record has been increasing steadily every year, because the struggle for existence has become so bitter and so hard that life becomes too unbearable for many unemployed workers, professionals, etc. Writing in 1932, Mr. Hoffman says: "A review of our homicide and suicide records leads to no other conclusion than that the cheapest commodity in the United States at the present time is human life." Mr. Hoffman realizes it is an important problem because "even the life insurance companies are becoming alarmed at the losses sustained through voluntary self-destruction, which now cut quite a figure in their annual claim payments."

We are not particularly concerned about the Life Insurance Companies, but we realize by this time that suicide is no more "distasteful" from the system of capitalism than the class struggle itself and that the decrease in the suicidal rate will never be accomplished by "scientific reforms" but only by eliminating the miseries of modern life to thousands of unemployed men and women. This will only be accomplished by destroying the robber system of capitalism and replacing it with a workers and farmers government, which will create real equality of opportunity of life by building Socialism.

—BURKE COCHRANE.

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Under the Heel of Wall Street

Imperialism

The American Imperialist Colossus looks southward on a domain several times the size of its own soil. In the Caribbean, in Central and South America live approximately ninety million people, divided by the boundaries of close to twenty countries, by racial differences which reach back, in some cases, to an undeterminable antiquity, upon which have been imposed the feudal and capitalist national, cultural and religious mores of Spain, Portugal, Germany, France and now the United States and Japan.

In their vast majority they come within the orbit and under the heel of imperialist capitalism: American, British, German, French, Japanese, Portuguese. The process of extracting profit from the limitless resources and natural wealth of this great area has condemned millions to unimaginable poverty, disease, peonage, serfdom, physical and spiritual deformation and to suffering which they bear like the omnipresent and indispensable burden.

The problem of their emancipation is an extremely complicated one. Once the beacon light of the Communist International under the leadership of Lenin and Trotsky could have pointed the road to freedom from degradation and abysmal poverty, to a better life, fruitful and rich like the lands they inhabit. But that light has been put out by the treacherous wreckers of the revolutionary movement, the Stalinists. Of the Fourth International only a mere handful know anything although their number is growing and they are situated in the decisive cities and sinking roots in the proletariat. The vast majority of this tremendous population knows, as yet, only its own suffering and hatred for its imperialist and native capitalist oppressors.

Stake of American Imperialism

The penetration of imperialism, the merciless work of the crisis which imperialism unloads on the people's backs and the ever sharpening competition for the Latin American market, always at the expense of the native population, have combined to produce a situation in Latin America which is full of explosive possibilities. The stake of American imperialism is immense. Its investments run into billions. It will fight tooth and nail to preserve these investments and the condition on which they can be profitable, the ousting of its imperialist rivals and the poverty of the people.

The question of the Latin American revolution is therefore one of the major and fundamental problems of the American proletarian revolution. The workers of the United States cannot emancipate themselves without at the same time striking the chains of wage slavery and feudalism from their Latin American brothers. On the other hand the Latin American workers, as the Cuban revolution has demonstrated, in striking at their American imperialist oppressors to emancipate themselves from the yoke of slavery, are striking at the enemy of the American workers.

Clear Answer Needed

Revolutionary working class organizations and organizations which claim to be revolutionary must work out and give clear theoretical answers to the complicated problems of the Latin American revolution and the relation of the American to the Latin American revolution. Certainly the parties of the Fourth International will not be able to lead the workers to victory unless they can pose and solve these problems in Marxian terms, in theory and action.

Today the problem is concretized by two situations: the Cuban revolution and the war in the Gran Chaco.

In Cuba the working class is posing the questions of the fight against imperialism and the entire system of capitalist exploitation with great strikes and demonstrations that have thus far, because of the absence of a revolutionary proletarian party standing on the ground of Marxism and rooted in the masses, fallen short of the proletarian revolution.

In the Gran Chaco British and American imperialism through the bodies of the Paraguayan and Bolivian soldiers have come to grips over oil wells and fields and outlets to the sea. So intense is the greed of these blood-sucking giants that populations of two and four millions have been forced to put arms of thirty, forty, fifty, sixty thousand men and more in the field to fight a battle out of which, as it is conducted, they stand to win only a possible change of masters. Both belligerent countries are approaching a state of exhaustion and social explosions are indicated. Once again war and, possibly revolution, will pose all questions with the maximum sharpness and demand unequivocal answers from those who are and profess to be revolutionists.

—JOHN COATES.

San Luis Potosi, Mexico, Aug. 15.

THE NEXT STEP

To date the question of the necessity for a new communist international has been recognized and openly voiced at two international conferences. Four groups, the Independent Socialist Party of Holland (O.S.P.), the Socialist Workers Party of Germany (S.A.P.), the Revolutionary Socialist Party of Holland (which shortly after joined the I.C.L.) and the League of International Communists united on a common declaration, the "Necessity and Principles of a New International". At the same conference another group, namely the S.A.P., the O.S.P. the British I.L.P. and the Norwegian Labor Party and several other less important organizations adopted a joint resolution on "the necessity of the regeneration of the international working class movement."

At the youth conference held in Lille in February 1932 a resolution was adopted on the necessity for a new international youth organization as well as a new international organization and responsibility for its "creation" and "crystallization" accepted. While few organizational consequences flowed from the "declaration of the Four" in August 1933, the "Bureau of Revolutionary Youth Organizations" with a permanent International Secretariat resulted from the Youth Conference. It was no accident that the youth organizations of both parties, the I.L.P. and the N.L.P. which subscribed only to the unanimously adopted resolution at the Paris conference and opposed the creation of a new international, did not take part in the work of the International Bureau of the Revolutionary Youth Organizations.

A Progressive Mission

The Plenary session of the Bureau to be held in August must draw the consequences of the Lille resolution on "The work for the crystallization of a new international organization". There is one way to realize these tasks. The declaration of the four organizations at Paris has to date not led to any extension of common activity between the four organizations. The International Bureau of Revolutionary Youth Organizations will fulfill a great progressive mission if it subscribes to the Declaration on the "Necessity and the Principles of a new International", and calls upon the organizations which have already signed the declaration, to organize common activity on the basis of this declaration and is itself drawn into this work.

There is nothing unusual and nothing especially new in this step. The assistance given to the building of the C. I. by the international revolutionary youth in the war,

later the Y.C.I. is well known. And in later World Congresses of the C.I. there was hardly a commission of importance to which a representative of the Y.C.I. was not delegated.

Deep Ferment in Youth Movement

The International Bureau of Revolutionary Youth Organizations has no grounds—on the excuse of the ideological backwardness of the international youth movement—to shrink from such a step. A deep-going oppositional current in several important national organizations of the Socialist Youth International is noticeable even today. In Spain a large section of the Socialist Youth League has already split and united with the Bolshevik Leninist Youth of Spain. At the National Congress of the Socialist Youth of Spain the question of international affiliation was placed before the entire organization and only 103 representatives out of a possible 779 pronounced themselves for remaining any longer in the Socialist Youth International and the 2nd International. 76 voted for the creation of a Fourth International and 600 abstained from voting.

French Youth for New International

Even deeper is the ferment in the Socialist youth organization in France where the lefts, who advocate the creation of a new Communist international and a new youth international, have won an overwhelming majority in certain districts (e.g. the Seine district) and have temporarily come into open conflict with the bureaucracy. There are similar developments in Belgium and in the United States. If the International Bureau of Revolutionary Youth Organizations is not to be left straggling behind the march of events but on the contrary will play the role it should play, that of pointing out the road to the vanguard of the international proletarian youth, then it must adopt as its own the declaration of the four accepted in August 1933. Should it fail to do so it will be in danger of becoming an obstacle in the path of history instead of a progressive and history-making factor.

—WALTER HELD

(Member of the International Secretariat of the Bureau of Revolutionary Youth Organizations)

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE MILITANT

There are only a limited number of Bound Volumes for the year 1933 on hand. They can be obtained from Pioneer Publishers at \$1.50 post-paid. This holds for any part of the United States.

WORLD OF LABOR

SPAIN

In answer to a C. P. Youth call for a united front, the S. P. youth replied that the Alianza Obrera, or united front committees now operating in a large part of the country, was a true united front and asked the C. P. youth why they did not join them?

Subsequently Largo Caballero, left-centrist Socialist leader and at present president of the party, made a speech in which he said that a united front as proposed by the C. P. without a concrete basis or given aims, and postulating a kind of vague fusion, was bound to fail; whereas the proper alternative was the Alianza Obrera. This was the first speech made by Largo Caballero for some months. When last heard from he was agitating for an immediate revolutionary stand, but has since been silenced by the reformists, who are engaging in under-cover deals with the republicans. Rank-and-file pressure for some open stand on the united front issue provided a good "out" for Largo Caballero, in this case; but actually the S. P. has been accepting the Alianza Obrera in word, but doing nothing much about it in deed, and wherever possible, quietly sabotaging it by inaction.

The significance of the S. P. youth answer is this, that our comrades have maintained and are maintaining close contact with S. P. youth members and leaders, many of whom are deeply influenced by the League position. The S. P. Youth is the most active section of the S. P., and is at present wholly committed to a Communist position on every point, but wavers on the question of which International.

CHINA

The government terror has dealt some heavy blows to the Chinese Bolshevik-Leninists. After the unification conference of the four left opposition groups in July 1931, seven members of the Executive Committee were arrested and imprisoned. It will also be recalled that in September 1932 Chen Dui Hui and ten members of the Shanghai District Committee were condemned to long terms. Chen is still alive but in poor health. Thanks to his prestige and to the intervention of several bourgeois admirers he is not subjected to the same treatment as the other political prisoners. His release, however, depends entirely upon international action.

The present organization is composed of 5 sections: Shanghai (60 members), Honkong-Canton (100), Peking (40), Tientsin-Tsuan (70), Foochow in Fukien province (20) and several other scattered groups. This makes a total of 300 members, 90% of whom are active. With the exception of Peking, which is composed of intellectuals, the majority are proletarians. In Tientsin there is a strong percentage of soldiers and several peasants. Two illegal organs are published: *The Spark* in Peking and the *Vanguard* in Shanghai. A translation of "The Soviet Union and the Fourth International" by Comrade Trotsky was recently made.

ARGENTINA

The following note was received from one of our groups in Argentina, the "Tribuna Leninista" and transmitted to us by the International Secretariat of the League of International Communists.

"The Congress of the Young Socialists was held in May and although confused, took a definite stand against the nationalist attitude of the social-democracy and adopted resolutions which indicate that the socialist youth are evolving towards Communism. The Federation of Young Socialists has 140 groups and a total of 7,000 members. Several days later, on the 26th, the regular biennial congress of the Socialist Party was held at Santa Fe where two currents clashed, a Marxist and an avowedly nationalist wing. In one of the contests, the right received 10,000 votes and the Left 4,000. Several days after this congress the Executive Committee of the S. P. dissolved the Socialist Youth Conference and asked for and obtained, in part, the expulsion of the left socialist leaders.

"The Stalinists, despite an enormous loss of prestige, succeeded in deriving some gain from the situation by their usual methods but with absolutely no results to date. Our comrades of the *Tribuna Leninista* have attempted to give an orientation to the young socialists towards our organization as is demonstrated in their growing influence in that sphere. They state that in a meeting called for the purpose of pressing the Left leaders to a clear position our comrades were invited for the express purpose of offering their contribution to the discussion."

COSTA RICAN BANANA WORKERS STRIKE

The workers on the extensive plantations of the United Fruit Company are striking against semi-slavery conditions and starvation wages. This promises to be the greatest labor struggle in Costa Rica for many years and recalls to mind the great plantation strike in the same company's Colombian plantations in 1926.

All evidences point to the probability of violent clashes between the strikers and the armed forces, especially if reports of the existence of an armed workers "militia" of 400 men in the plantation area, are true. August 17th (Friday) and the days immediately following will witness the first real test of strength when the company attempts to cut the fruit for loading on ships due then. Many of the strikers are foreign born workers, from other Caribbean countries—both Spanish and English speaking.

The plantation workers' strike is led by the Communist Party, which, although of recent formation, is very influential, publishes a regular weekly paper, and functions legally, enjoying considerable prestige in the labor unions of the whole country. It is interesting to note that the C. P. of Costa Rica has the unique distinction of having increased in membership and influence, while most of the other sections of the C. I. are more or less definitely on the downgrade, organizationally as well as politically. In the recent elections, two Communist deputies were elected out of a Chamber of thirty, in addition to several aldermen in the capital and other towns.

The Costa Rican labor movement is now in line for its first great test. Upon the success of the Costa Rican banana workers, depends in great part, the future of the whole labor movement in Central America for many years to come.

NEW STRIKE WAVE RISING IN CUBA

The Post Office and Telegraph workers of Havana have been on strike since August 10th and workers of other government departments are preparing to join the movement. This together with the sharp conflict between Batista and the ABC, is creating a new political crisis in the Cuban capital. True to its idiotic antics, the Cuban Stalinists issued a manifesto calling on the workers to support an insurrection for the establishment of Soviet rule on August 14th. The Stalinist bombast fell flat and nothing serious occurred. Once more, the need for the building a real revolutionary party of the Cuban proletariat is made apparent, as the Stalinists repeat their demonstrations of bankruptcy, stupidity and betrayal. It is our duty to aid our Cuban section, the Bolshevik Leninist Party in this, in its period of financial crisis. Branches and comrades holding collection lists for this campaign should make special efforts to have them fill out and sent in to the National Office as soon as possible.