



Soviet Joins The League Of Nations

On the eve of the 17th anniversary of the October Revolution the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, through the policy of Stalinism, has joined the League of Nations, receiving a Council seat and all the highest honors. Long before the formal announcement of the League's acceptance of the Soviets into its fold, Litvinoff was informed that a seat in this body was assured.

The minor opposition that developed to the entrance of the Soviets was easily brushed aside through the steamroller of the three leading imperialist powers of the League: France, England and Italy. In fact, these are the only remaining leading imperialist powers since the exit of Japan and Germany.

The invitation to the Soviets was signed by over thirty countries, with special formal invitations from the Scandinavian countries. These capitalist nations hail the entry of the Soviets in the League of Nations. The Stalinist press runs long apologies and at the same time defend it along the line laid down by Litvinoff's text.

The Soviet's entrance in the League marks another step in the collaboration of France and the Soviets since Hitler's victory. The fact that Japan and Germany are outside of the League, and at present constitute the most direct threat of imperialist invasion of the Soviets is the axis upon which all Stalinist writers base their arguments for the entry into the League, the instrument of British and French imperialism. It has come to pass, of course unofficially, that the strategy of Litvinoff is the strategy of the Comintern. No matter which way Stalinism instructs Litvinoff to jump the Comintern must follow in his steps. Litvinoff scrapped the theory of "social-fascism" and the "united front from below" with a stroke of the pen in France and now his text on the Soviet's entry into the League, as the outcome of his circle of regional pacts around Germany, lays the basis for additional Comintern antics.

"Our attitude in principle to the League of Nations does not differ from our attitude to each and every individual state whether in or out of the League of Nations." (War and the Fourth International, p. 19.) The criticism of Stalinism on this move cannot be isolated from the chain of events that led up to it. Considered by itself, and in relation to the precarious position the Soviets are in, between Japan and Germany, it represents a compromise and a retreat. But considered in its relation to other events, as well as the Litvinoff statement, it is a disgrace to the revolutionary interests of the proletariat and to Marxism. One mistake leads to another.

The adoption of the theory of socialism in one country, led to the rejection of the theory of the permanent revolution and of internationalism and laid the basis for revolutionary defeats on three continents. The low point was in the bankruptcy of Stalinism and its collapse in the German revolution and the struggle against Fascism.

The mistake of yesterday in relation to the struggle against Fascism in Germany has forced the Soviet Union to take dangerous expedients in the diplomatic field, among them is the entrance of the Soviets into the League. The Stalinists will be obliged to take further steps in this direction of the present leadership persists. Since the German debacle, the agreement with the United States and the collapse of the Comintern, and because no revolutionary parties exist in the capitalist countries that surround the Soviets the Stalinists use the most opportunist and bourgeois methods of maneuvering among the imperialist powers. From the recognition of the Soviets by the United States to the Soviet's entrance into the League a whole series of compromises and backward steps have been taken.

The Litvinoff statement and reply to the League of Nations, in part reads as follows: "The Soviet Government, which has made the organization and consolidation of peace the main task of its foreign policy and has never been deaf to proposals for international cooperation in the interest of peace, considers that, coming as it does from the overwhelming majority of these members of the League of Nations, this invitation represents the real will toward peace of the League of Nations and is in recognition of the cooperation with the U.S.S.R., is willing to respond thereto, and become a member of the League of

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Fascism Dons White Hood As Klan Rides Again in South

Startling, alarming news has come from the South.

The Ku Klux Klan has been reborn and has entered the textile strike in "defense" of southern labor. It is not the same old decaying Klan to which we are all accustomed, ranting against the Vatican, and warning of the dangers of Romanism and Papism, but a new regenerated movement, reported to have 100,000 new recruits throughout the south, with about one-third of its membership concentrated in "Chain-Gang" Georgia.

Dr. Hiram Evans, the exalted cyclops of the old Klan is chief of the new outfit, but he has forgotten all about prohibition and the pope. No, Dr. Evans is a man that keeps up with events and he knows when an issue is dead and should be buried. Besides, there is much bigger game in sight, these days for enterprising individual. That is why he has united with M. O. Dunning of Savannah, Georgia, his "Chief of Staff" and together they are engaging in a great fight against the New Deal and the Communist Brain Trust.

The Klan Brains
Dunning, former floor leader of Wm. G. McAdoo at Madison Square Garden in 1924, is reported to be one of the most talented organizers and promoters in the whole country. After McAdoo lost Dunning turned Republican, was rewarded with the Collectors' office of the Port of Savannah, and with the prohibition coordinatorship of the South west. It is he who is reported to be the brains of the whole thing. They are now building their war chests and are actively "organizing" the southern workers. They got into Griffin, Georgia, before the United Textile Workers had a chance, dragged the red herring across the town, warned all textile workers against foreign agitators who would destroy the sanctity of their homes, the church and the family and told them that the Klan would fight their battles for them against the employers, not in the anarchist-bolshevik-Russian way but in the good old fashioned red-blooded American way. The superintendents of the mills advanced the money to the workers to pay their initiation fees to the Klan, which was to be deducted from the pay later on.

The Klan proclaims itself a friend of labor. "We are not

against the conservative elements in the American Federation of Labor", one of the leaders explained, "We are the friend of labor. But the Klan will fight to a finish the radicals and the Communist Brain Trust."

To prove that they are men of their word, Dunning had the Klan swing into line in many of the Labor Day parades of the United Textile Workers in the South, as in Columbus, Georgia, where some 12,000 textile workers are employed.

On Wednesday, just as the strike was gaining headway in the South, again Dunning pulled a master stroke to capture the southern working class. Before the union had a chance, the Klan called a strike at one of the mills at Griffin, and picketing was actually begun. The strike is reported to have been just a "fake" called with the connivance of the boss.

In any event, this was the signal for all of the organizers of the Klan to go among the workers on the picket lines and warn them that they would never get anywhere by following the union reds. The way to fight the bosses was to join the Klan and fight with the aid of God, the Constitution and the Star Spangled Banner, etc. etc.

When Dunning approaches the manufacturers, the line is altogether different. They outline to them the plan by which all unions will be crushed in the south, when wages will be set as low as they wish, the Klan will be in a position to start on a real crusade against the New Deal with the possible assistance of the American Liberty League.

The picture is sufficiently clear. With the South rising against the feudal industrialism of American capitalism, and unionization growing by leaps and bounds, the manufacturers are already subsidizing a patriotic, 100% full-blooded American fascist movement in preparation for the decisive struggles to come.

The conclusion is clear. Fascism while still weak, has "a big future ahead of it" in America. The American working class must now begin the preparation for a struggle against it, by organizing mighty united fronts and sweeping behind them the bulk of the American working class.

Marine Union Appeals for Strike Here

The District Committee of the International Seamen's Union of America yesterday set October 8 as the deadline for a general strike on all merchant ships operating along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. The walkout will involve 40,000 unlicensed seamen.

Pledge cards, poured in from all locals of the union, indicated unanimous sentiment in favor of the strike. "Conditions at sea today are so bad that a respectable American seaman would rather survive on a bowl of soup in the street than accept the conditions imposed upon him", said Patrick J. Keane, representative of the union to the Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York.

While living costs of the families of seamen have increased, officials of the union said, the number of men employed on ships have been decreased about 25%, and wages have been slashed 50%.

Following the Federal government's stubborn indifference to the demands of the union a resolution was passed that "The District Committee of the Atlantic District of the International Seamen's Union of America does hereby decide to issue a strike call effective Monday, October 8, 1934 to enforce the wage rates and working conditions as submitted to ship owners by the National Labor Board and the NRA."

Widespread abuses in the industry have combined to bring the issue to a head. The following wage scale submitted last year to the NRA committee on the shipping code was rejected by President Roosevelt under pressure from foreign shipping interests: Able Seamen \$75, carpenters \$80, firemen \$75, oilers \$80, water tenders \$80.

The vicious job racketeering system was also revealed. Job agencies along the waterfront, recognized by the ship owners, gave employment to inexperienced seamen, willing to work for lower wages and to pay more for the privilege of getting a job. Thousands of capable, experienced seamen, consequently have been discharged.

The Morro Castle disaster also gave an impetus to the rapidly mounting strike sentiment when it was disclosed that there weren't enough men on board to insure proper inspection.

The union demands that the government act to regulate the hiring of seamen, force the shipping lines to adopt the proposed wage scale, and increase the number of men employed at sea.

Babies Born With Gun in their Mouth

Children at the age of 8 years are to be trained by the Italian Fascist butchers for military service.

At this tender age, the children are to be pressed into service in the Fascist Balilla organization, which will train them until they reach the age of 14 years. There they will learn the delights of war through "frequent contacts with the armed forces of the nation, whose glories and traditions will be taught to them."

Thus does the "totalitarian state" spring one step nearer to its ultimate objective: Every citizen a soldier from the cradle to the early grave.

The next step in the program will, undoubtedly, be extended to swaddled infants, who will be taught to remove their gas masks before sucking; who will learn to gurgie "sinistra! destra!" as their first words, instead of Mamma and Pappa.

They must learn to march before they learn to walk. All toys, by edict of Il Duce, must henceforth be of military character. They will cut their teeth on toy cannons, they will pedal imitation armored tanks.

A pre-natal course is also under consideration, in which the prospective mother will be alternately wooed by military music, or frightened by the roar of cannon. In the hope that warriors may spring, fully armed, from the womb.

It is a sickening farce that is being played by Mussolini, a frightful exposure of the true aims of the "totalitarian state", which has only one subject: War!

But Mussolini dreams too far ahead. Long before his 8-year-old battalions are ready to be delivered to slaughter, he and his Fascist murderers will be remembered only as a hideous nightmare, a ghastly but brief episode in world history.

Proposals of the Roosevelt Board Would Continue Present Coolie Conditions in the Textile Industry

20,000 Dyers Get Strike Call This Monday

BULLETIN

The A.F.S.W. local in Paterson has sent a telegram to the National Strike Committee in Washington demanding that the dyeworkers be called out immediately. This belated action on the part of the Associated officialdom was directly due to the pressure from the dyers themselves, and the silk workers already on strike. Gorman has already issued a statement to the press that dyers would be among those called out nationally Monday, Sept. 25. Failure of the Associated officialdom to take more decisive steps would indicate that its latest action was merely an attempt to pass the buck and thus evade the responsibility. The mood of the workers in Paterson is such that one can say with assurance that order or no order, injunction or no injunction—the dyeworkers will come out next week; and with them also the throwsters.

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Georgia Brings Hitler Methods to The United States

Germany is decades ahead of the rest of the world—in torture chambers, barbarism and concentration camps.

Alfred Rosenberg, Hitler's mouth-piece, bragged aloud of these achievements. But that was before the textile strike and before Georgia said "You've got nothing on us."

Not at all outdone by Thyssen's stooge, Georgia has imported the latest 1934 model of Nazi concentration camp and dung more than 140 strikers into it.

The German papers, says a dispatch in the N. Y. Times, are hailing President Roosevelt as the "Nazi Fuehrer of America", gloating that he has taken another leaf out of the Nazi book and thereby sanctioning Nazi practices by imitation.

This is not exactly correct, however. For the state of Georgia, which "leads" the rest of the world in the "art" of chain gangs and the sport of lynching has added another improvement to its concentration camp. In Germany concentration camps are made out of deserted factories, abandoned warehouses or unused prisons. In Georgia, workers who want a better living and are prepared to fight for it, are quartered right out in the open where they can broil in the sun, shiver in the rain and wind and take care of their human needs with less conveniences than any plug-horse has in its stable.

While the Nazis "are greatly exaggerating the death" of American democracy, it must be said that democracy has taken a new turn in these United States. The imprisoned strikers are held without charges "strictly as military prisoners", until the strike "emergency" is over.

These strikers, held in the concentration camp because they were wanted to picket a mill, are prisoners, true enough, prisoners of the class war. But General Camp is overshooting his mark when he says that these unarmed men, taken in battle with troops carrying machine guns, tear gas and bayonets, are "military prisoners".

He is anticipating the day when that term will really apply. And then there will be "military prisoners" not only on the side of the strikers who will be not quite so defenseless as they are now.

CRIPPLES MEET

The International Association of War Cripples and War Veterans is now in session in Geneva. At the time when the world drives headlong into a new world war their mute protest will have little or no effect. Capitalism is not interested in life or limb but in profits. If it has its own way about things all of humanity will be eligible for the Cripples Congress except for those who are pushing up daisies.

What Price Strike-Breaking?

Millions to break a strike; not one cent for wages!

Workers in the textile industry are paid \$3 and \$4 a week, men with families are forced to live on from \$6 to \$12 a week. This is all the impoverished mill owners can afford to pay. General Johnson's heart bleeds for George Sloan. The wails of the bosses reach to Heaven. As God is their Judge, that is all they can pay.

But suddenly, when the textile strike is called, these same bosses find themselves possessed of inexhaustible funds, of millions of dollars, for strike-breaking purposes.

Here are some of the wages paid out by the Carolee mill of Carolee, N. C., wages that are fairly representative of those paid throughout the Southern textile industry.

"American" Wages

Speeder tender, four in family, \$8.65 for 24 hours work; loom cleaner, \$7.20; weaver, \$8.40; quilt skinner, \$7.20; card room operator, \$7.20, etc. Full time 40 hour work paid \$14.40 for the speeder tender, and \$12.00 a week for the rest.

These amounts were not all paid in cash. The commissary and company housing in most instances took all of the pay-check, and wanted more. One head of a family who earned \$10 did not receive a single cent in cash.

Money, ready cash, millions of dollars, flow like water however, when the pockets of scal operators, special deputies, armed thugs and State and County officials charged with breaking the strike. The bosses are not so poor that they cannot hire thousands of highly paid gangsters, a veritable army.

The cost of breaking the strike, if it could be computed, would reach a staggering total; more than enough to guarantee the workers extra wages and shorter hours for years. Each deputy earns triple the amount paid the workers, and there are many deputies; almost as many as mill hands. Each scab has to be guarded, fed, paid extra, and in other ways provided for.

Cost of ammunition, tear gas, and other armaments in the war against labor could buy food, shelter and adequate clothing for thousands of ill-fed, half-naked workers' children.

But lest the cost of strike-breaking prove too great a drain on the bosses' treasury—and there is no indication that the bosses' treasury is exhausted—the State and Federal governments have rushed to their aid with unlimited troops and ammunition.

There are 11,000 troops on strike duty whose wages and subsistence cost eight states \$37,000 a day. This is irrespective of the cost of tear and nausea gas, ammunition, etc. Double pay, \$2 a day, or more than a hard working weaver can earn on full time, is paid to guardsmen on special duty. Rhode Island has so far spent over \$6,000 for tear and nausea gas alone.

Meanwhile, these same states, willing to spend close to \$50,000 a day to break the textile strike, are seriously challenging the right of starving strikers and their families to a relief pittance.

With disgusting hypocrisy, the Federal relief authorities promise aid to the distressed, whether on strike or not, but leave the distribution of this relief in the hands of violently biased county officials, under the thumb, and often in the pay of the mill owners.

And at the same time, the State governments give without stint to help the mill owners break the strike. Nearly \$50,000 a day for strike-breaking troops. Can the relief figures approximate this?

Is one-tenth of this amount or one-hundredth being spent to feed the starving mill-workers?

John F. O'Hyan has resigned from the post of police commissioner of N.Y.C. Chief Inspector Valentine is to take his place, Valentine, if we recall correctly, is the flatfoot who personally directs the slugging of strikers and unemployed. The change is from tweedledum to tweedledee.

Relief is Vital For Victory in Strike Battle

President Roosevelt has personally intervened in the textile strike with pressure for a settlement—but not until the list of martyrs had mounted to thirteen, not until 11,000 troops shot, bayoneted and gassed strikers in a half a dozen states, not until concentration camps in Fascist style were set up in Georgia, not until one of the most drastic anti-labor injunctions was handed down in Paterson.

He let all that go by without batting an eyelash, hopeful that it would smash the strike and save him the trouble of directly having to give the strikers the "raw deal".

Unfortunately for Mr. Roosevelt and for Hoole ("my-heart-bleeds-for-Sloan") Johnson their expectations have been blasted. Not all the thugs in the country, not all the troops in the garrisons have been able to dam up the river of militancy that has been overflowing since Labor Day.

Dye Workers' Strike Call

Reports are at hand that despite the injunction the dye workers of Paterson and vicinity will be called out on Monday. Further statements from union officials say other tens of thousands will be asked to strike in affiliated textile industries.

Everywhere new mills are closing down and everywhere the battle lines are holding firm. It is becoming universally recognized that the optimistic statement of George Sloan are just whistling to keep up courage.

Roosevelt's mediation board has returned to him with a proposal to arbitrate the strike. It smells strongly of the betrayals of steel and automobiles. It offers labor nothing but ambiguous promises—the kind that working men have been choking on since the beginning of the New Deal. It permits capital to resume the operation of the mills and the coining of profits on the old basis pending further "investigation".

Winant's Proposals

Summarized the proposals of the President's Inquiry Board are as follows:

- 1) Recommendation to the union that the strike be called off.
- 2) Recommendation that employers reinstate strikers without discrimination.
- 3) Declaration that national settlement is not feasible and advice to workers to accept local mill agreements.
- 4) Appointment of a board similar to the Steel Labor Board to enforce code provisions.
- 5) Request that the Federal Trade Commission investigate wages.
- 6) Appointment of a committee to investigate the stretch-out.
- 7) Request that the Department of Labor investigate wage conditions and make investigations known to workers and bosses.

A Good Example of the Run-Around
This, says Roosevelt, "is a good example of the practical way in which industrial problems can be calmly discussed and solved under a republican form of government."

This, Mr. Roosevelt, is the best expression of your National Run Around, the classic way of tricking workers out of victory when it is within reach.

What is offered the strikers? The union demands call for the 30-hour week with the same wages as received for 40 hours. The board offers them an investigation committee to make inquiries.

The union asks for the establishment of a maximum work load for operations in the various divisions of the textile industry. The board offers them a research committee which will look into the matter.

The union asks for recognition of the United Textile Workers on a national scale. The board tells them it isn't "feasible" and tells them to go to the individual bosses and get whatever recognition they can. Or, in other words, it is perfectly alright for the bosses to accede nationally but the union must break its fighting instrument into thousands of ineffective weapons.

The union wants the reinstatement of all workers fired for organizing under section 7-a. The board offers them a set-up like the Steel Labor Relations Board.

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