

## S.P. Groups Fight

(Continued from Page 1)

to be for a cooperative commonwealth, reject control by the Third International, will be loyal to the principles of democracy within the party and the labor movement and will abstain from participating "in factional groups within the party" (when all the active socialists are already in factions!) and are willing "to use the ballot and party and labor organizations as our present method in the struggle for our goal," are qualified to be members of the Socialist party.

Reformists, centrists of all shades including ex-C.P. members and revolutionists can belong to the party, according to Norman Thomas. "At this time we can afford to differ quite considerably on what may be necessary in some conceivable crisis, provided we work now with proper regard for all that is valuable in the American tradition of civil liberty and democracy," adds this liberal-turned-radical.

## Thomas Panicky

In reality Thomas and the "Millitants" are panicky over the prospects of a split. The important institutions and at least half the party membership would go with the Old Guard. Hundreds and perhaps thousands of the newcomers may be expected to drop out of the party. The talk of a labor party, formed by the reconstituted Old Guard and the A. F. of L. bureaucrats, may captivate the wavering members.

More than that. With the Old Guard reformists cut off, the internal struggle will not end but rather take on sharper form. The "Millitants" will be forced into a fight with the Hoan reformists, with Norman Thomas acting as conciliator. Hoan who is against the "Forward crowd," who wants an "American" party with as little socialism and as few international ties as possible, will once again openly display his real colors much to the discomfort of the "Millitants." He and his followers will move towards reconciliation with the Old Guard within some new organization or find new reformist channels.

A split under present conditions may well mean the strangulation of the Socialist party.

## What Shall the Left Wing Do?

But what of the genuinely militant and revolutionary workers in the Socialist party and Young Peoples Socialist League? They will undoubtedly put up a fight against those leaders of the "Millitants" who stand in the way of an irreconcilable struggle against reformism in all its forms. It is hardly to be expected that the "Millitants" will remain intact.

With these prospects before them the Socialist workers should not fear a split with the Old Guard. On the contrary they have everything to gain from it: if they organize on a revolutionary Marxist program against all reformist and centrist groupings. They can save the large sections of genuine militants in the Socialist movement, only by struggling on this basis towards fusion with the new revolutionary workers' party soon to be launched, towards the Fourth International. —JOSEPH CARTER

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## BROWNSVILLE OPEN FORUM

American Labor Strikes  
Speaker:

## BILL KITT

Friday, Nov. 16, at 8 P.M.  
1776 Pitkin Avenue  
Auspices: Brownsville Branch C.L.A.

## THE MILITANT

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## Youth Thesis

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youth of the United States, especially the Young Socialists. The S.Y.L. aims to win the newly awakened and radical youth for communism. In its latter period it has been politically subordinate to the C.I.A. on the basis of the fundamental organizational principles already outlined.

b. Through its organ, *Young Spartacus*, the S.Y.L. has put forward the International Communist program on the burning problems of the day: the militarization of the youth, preparation for imperialist war, fascist movements in Europe and America and the needs of the young workers and students. Through this means the S.Y.L. attracted new youth to its ranks, educated and equipped its members with an elementary understanding of revolutionary Marxism.

c. Large masses of young workers and students, and in the first instance, socialist and Stalinist youth, were reached with our program through the participation of the S.Y.L. in united fronts against imperialist war, against fascism, and for the unionization of the young workers.

d. The S.Y.L. through its international delegate, aided in the formation of the International Bureau of revolutionary youth organizations (last Feb.) as a step towards a new youth international, as an integral part of the Fourth International. The S.Y.L., the Leninist Youth League of France, the Bolshevik-Leninist Youth League of Belgium and the Bolshevik-Leninist youth League of Spain, which are all politically subordinate to the respective national sections of the International Communist League, are connected on a world scale through an International Youth Commission of the latter. The Spartacus Youth League has and will be called upon to play an important role in furthering the movement for a new revolutionary youth international.

IV. The reasons for the shortcomings in the work of the S.Y.L. in addition to the general limitations which affected the International Communists as a whole, were: the failure of the C.I.A. to understand the needs and character of the S.Y.L.; consequently the failure to apply in practice the fundamental principles which govern the relations between a revolutionary political party and its youth section; and the absence of sufficient leading cadres.

V. To improve and extend our youth work the entire membership of the Communist League, and in the first instance, its leading bodies, must acquire an understanding of the basic tasks of the S.Y.L. and follow closely the development of the youth movement. The Communist League should from time to time re-examine its relations with the S.Y.L. to determine how to improve co-operation between the two organizations, strengthen its own cadre in the youth league, promote joint activities and gain new members from the youth group. Only thus, can the Communist League give real aid to the youth movement. Only in this way can we win the youth for revolutionary Marxism.

## MILITANT CIRCULATION TO ALL BRANCHES

In the last issue of the *Militant* we asked all branches of the League to arrange for special Sixth Anniversary affairs for the purpose of raising funds and at the same time celebrating the founding of the *Militant*.

The Downtown Branch of Local New York is the only one that has informed us of definite action. This branch has arranged for a Sixth Anniversary Dance for November 17, and promises all participants an enjoyable evening.

We urge all other branches to take immediate action and inform us about it.

## MILITANT GREETINGS

Greet the *Militant* on its Sixth Anniversary. Send 25c and be sure to state whether we may print our name in full.

## HISTORY IN THE MAKING

The Minneapolis *Organizer* is truly a chronicle of "history in the making." This paper was issued daily during the historic truck drivers strike and records every aspect of the battle as it took place. We have a few incomplete files of the *Organizer* on hand, which we have gathered with much trouble. We are selling them at \$1 and \$1.50 depending upon the number of copies missing. We also have some single copies. They sell at 5c a copy. Get a few samples and we feel sure you will want a file.

## HEALTH LECTURES

Dr. S. Joyce began his series of lectures on Workers' Health with an informal talk on colds. He spoke both informatively and interestingly. His second lecture will be on boils, carbuncles, fungus infections. No doubt many workers have quite a few misconceptions on, say, athlete's foot. This lecture will clear those up since it is a scientific explanation of both origin and cure of just such ailments. The lecture will be held on Monday, November 12 at the Stuyvesant Casino at 8 P.M. sharp. Admission is 15c. Auspices: Spartacus Youth League.

## The Truth Is Alien to Them

## Stalinist Hokum on Minneapolis

Minnesota and its neighbors have long been centers of advanced political development. Its workers have often pointed the road to the heavy-industry proletariat of other regions. Characteristically, it is from this section that hail the two Governors and two U. S. Senators who are not members of the Republican or Democratic Party. And, just as general agrarian and proletarian discontent have knocked out of the picture the traditional parties of American capitalism, so the fully class-conscious elements of the proletariat have thrown up here an unusually significant group of thoroughly developed revolutionaries.

When the Communist party, headed by Jay Lovestone and acting under orders from the Stalinist bloc, expelled the Left Opposition in 1928, it lost its foothold in Minnesota. It was no accident that all that there was of Communism in such a city as Minneapolis was Trotskyist, that is to say bred-in-the-bone Marxist and no pretty prey to revisionist bureaucracy.

Since the Communist movement of Minneapolis became Trotskyist, the Stalinists have never had a look-in on the labor movement. They lost every last trade unionist by expelling the Trotskyists, and have today not a single member of a Minneapolis union. Due to a series of fiascos, they have lost even the small section of unemployed whom they bamboozled for a short time.

Consequently, when the drivers struck in Minneapolis last spring and summer, the local C.P., a couple of dozen woebegone petty bourgeois "led" by petty bureaucrats—could but gnash its teeth in rage. But at the top of the strikes were to be found none other than the despised and spurned Trotskyists, and although they busied themselves spreading vicious slanders, the Stalinists could not win the ear of one solitary striker!

Under the leadership of the "enemies of the working class," General Drivers Union 574 was built up between January and May of this year from 150 to 5,000 members. In May it clashed with the bosses in a sensational and militant strike and won a partial victory. By July the bosses had taken steps to retract the concessions forced from them in May, and Local 574 launched a second strike, a veritable struggle for existence.

## Country Electrified

That strike electrified the country for five weeks. Bloody Friday and its toll of two dead and 48 wounded; the efforts of the militia under the command of Farmer-Labor Governor Floyd B. Olson to smash the strike; the publication of the first daily strike bulletin in American labor history; the launching by the bosses and the bold smashing by the union leaders of one of the most vicious of recent scares; the rallying of the unemployed to the union's banner; the daring forced marches of pickets in defiance of police and militia; the brilliant organizational work and political strategy of the union leaders—all these made of the Minneapolis strikes milestones in labor's struggle.

The strike ended with a settlement which gave the workers their jobs back without discrimination, minimum wage rates with arbitration for upward (and only upward) revisions, and improved working conditions. The union won the right to recognize the important group of market inside workers on whose behalf the second strike had been called. The elections provided for later won the union full recognition in almost all the large trucking firms and many of the small ones. The union is solidly grounded and growing steadily.

Not a worker in the city—indeed, in the whole region—who does not feel inspired by the deeds of 574. Every section of the labor movement hailed the outcome—and this includes many a labor skate who attacks the strike leaders for radicalism but is forced to admit that a victory was won. Only the bosses, whose press is preaching the lesson "Do not strike," and the Stalinists are dissatisfied with the outcome.

Two recent developments confirm this estimate. As a result of arbitration, in which the workers were represented by the strike leaders, the wage levels have already been raised 21 cents an hour above the minimum stipulated in the strike settlement. Equally significant, the militant milk truck drivers of Fargo-Moorehead, N.D., when it began the organization drive which culminated in the present strike, borrowed from 574 one of its leaders, Mick Dunne, to head their forces.

## The Spleen of the Stalinists

To the Stalinists, however, the story of the Minneapolis strikes is a bitter pill. They did not have a look-in—and a historic task was performed by the hated Trotskyists. Under the title "Permanent Counter-Revolution," they have now issued a dime pamphlet "analyzing" the struggles of last spring and summer. The pamphlet includes

an article from the *Communist*, by M. Childs, and several *Daily Worker* pieces by William Frances Dunne, the hero of Outer Mongolia. It is one of the most malignant excretions in all Stalinist history.

To list all the lies and slanders in this pamphlet would require an entire issue of the *Militant* it is not proposed to give so much space to the matter. The story of the Minneapolis strike is written in the capitalist press of the Northwest, which cursed every move of the union leaders, and in the columns of the *Organizer*, strike bulletin of Local 574. Those who wish to check every factual question must refer to these documents above all others. It is furthermore the intention of the C.I.A. to publish soon a pamphlet giving the story of the Minneapolis strike.

In the meantime on or two things might be pointed out about the Stalinist pamphlet.

The greatest enemy the strikers had to face was the militia, called out and commanded by Governor Olson. Bosses, scabs, police were beaten. Not until 2,500 troops began their strike-breaking work were the strikers in a tight hole. The policy of the union leaders toward the troops was, consequently, of crucial importance to the outcome of the strike. It is a touchstone of the whole strike policy. This the Stalinist pamphlet recognizes, and consequently devotes a major portion of its attention to lying about this very question.

"It was not until martial law was declared that the Trotskyite leaders began to criticize Olson," declares this pamphlet. Over and over it charges that the Trotskyites offered no opposition.

## The Workers' Illusion

The strike began on July 16. As soon as the Minneapolis police made serious efforts to interfere with picketing, there could be heard from most strikers repeated expressions of hope that the militia would be called in. This is a strange and unfortunate but indisputable fact. The workers of Minneapolis had elected Olson, and most of them believed he was "their" Governor. They hoped that "his" troops would tie the hands of the boss-controlled city police, enabling the pickets to handle all scabs and win the strike in one-two-three order.

The troops were not called out until July 26, ten days after the strike began. During this period the sentiment of the strikers in favor of martial law under Olson's administration increased constantly. After Bloody Friday this became a question of active agitation by Farmer-Labor leaders, to whom many workers gave a ready ear. In this period, to criticize Olson, to fight against the calling of martial law, was to risk widespread unpopularity among the workers. Only a true Bolshevik, endowed both with the theoretical apparatus of Marx that recognizes the boss state—and its Governors and its troops—as the implacable and inevitable enemy of the workers, and with a firm courage to tell the truth in labor's interest would risk such unpopularity.

What did the leaders of Local 574 do?

## The Leaders' Policy

Did they "assure the workers that they had nothing to fear from the National Guard, that Gov. Olson had mobilized the troops for the protection of the workers?" (The Stalinists use quotes on that phrase; we defy them to produce evidence that a single 574 leader, Trotskyist or non-Trotskyist, used such a phrase.)

Here is the truth: The *Organizer*, strike bulletin, of July 18 (third day of the strike, one week before martial law was declared, four days before troops were seen outside barracks), contains a leading editorial comment on the question of troops and Olson's attitude. This occupies the central columns of the front page and is printed in heavy type. It is entitled "Troops in Minneapolis—What For?" Here are some quotations:

"One battalion . . . has already been mobilized. . . Governor Olson in his statement to the press said: 'The important question is the preservation of law and order.'"

"We don't believe that this is the right way to put the problem. The most important question now is: Has the underdog, the worker, the exploited and persecuted, the right to organize into unions and to demand a decent living? . . ."

"The only threat to public peace comes from those who try to provoke the strikers by the use of thugs and scabs and deputized hoodlums. . ."

"Governor Olson, in his statement, said he will not take sides in the strike. But his action in mobilizing a battalion of the National Guard on the first day of the strike—is that not taking sides? Many workers will be deeply disappointed both with the statement and the action of Governor Olson. They voted for him in the firm conviction that he would side with them against the bosses. Union men and women have a right to doubt that anyone can be really neutral in the

great struggle between capital and labor. But in any case they expected something more than neutrality from the Farmer-Labor Governor. They expected support of their struggle, not the threat of military force against them.

"That is the only way the mobilization . . . can be understood—as a threat against the strikers. That is why the workers who are enlisted in this fight for the right to live, demand and will continue to demand:

"WITHDRAW THE NATIONAL GUARD IMMEDIATELY!"

Opposition to Olsonism  
This is the way in which the "counter-revolutionaries" behaved. This was their "deal" with Olson. Is there anything more shameless than a Stalinist pen-prostitute? And this is far from the end of the story.

Martial law was declared July 26. The *Organizer* of that day announces that "574 DEMANDS OLSON RECALL MILITIA ORDER." "Martial law," it declares, "cannot help the strikers. It must help the bosses. . . We call upon every labor union in the city . . . to second this demand. We ask them to impress with the utmost force and solemnity upon the Governor the implacable opposition of the overwhelming mass of the population to the presence of these troops and the operation of martial law."

The main headline of the *Organizer* of July 27 is "MARTIAL LAW CLOAKS SCAB MOVES."

On July 28 it blazes forth: "STRIKERS DEMAND 'TROOP' REMOVAL," and there follows the text of the resolution of the Strike Committee of 100 against martial law.

On July 30 appears a photograph of General Walsh sitting side by side with Bloody Johnnes, Chief of Police; under it is a satiric editorial driving home the truth that Olson's troops are hand-in-glove with the murderous police.

## From Words to Deeds

And on July 31 (when picketing was a military crime) appears the sensational announcement: "PICKETS TO REPORT AT 4 A.M."

"Replying to the latest public statement of Governor Olson," the leading news article in this issue states: "The Strike Committee of 100, shortly after noon today issued a public statement expressing its complete dissatisfaction with the present state of affairs and with the Governor's latest orders."

The statement is quoted: "Despite all his harsh words directed at the employers, Governor Olson directs all his harsh blows at the Union and the strike."

Against this attempt to undermine and break the strike, Local 574 has but one alternative: to fight. . .

And the editorial entitled "We Will Not Submit!" says of Olson: "The course of action he has taken has served but one purpose: to aid the bosses and to hamper and restrict the independent activity of the workers in their struggle for the right to live and to enjoy the benefits of union organization. They cannot forget that and they cannot forget it. And what is more, they cannot submit it without fighting back."

On the next day the strikers, following the plans laid down by their leaders, defied the militia and picketing was resumed in force.

On August 1 appeared the reply to Olson's seizure of headquarters and arrest of strike leaders and pickets: "ANSWER MILITARY TYRANNY BY A GENERAL PROTEST STRIKE!"

One could go on indefinitely. So intense and skilled was the campaign of the official union paper, the leaders' speeches and a steady agitation in the ranks of the strikers, that Olson's raids and arrests failed to break the strike. The workers, shocked by the troops' actions, found a new point of orientation in their leaders' policy, a source of renewed courage in the fact that their leaders had fallen into no trap and had plans for handling the situation which the rank and file had not foreseen. The ranks were reformed; the workers defied the troops and labelled their commander, the once-idolized Olson, what he was: A STRIKE-BREAKER.

## Olson's Friends

So pertinacious were the strike leaders in their anti-troop campaign, both before and after the declaration of martial law, that all Olson's adherents began to whine, and still do whine, that the strike leaders cared nothing about winning the strike but only wanted to put poor old Olson, the people's friend, on the spot. For example, Anne Ross, an Olson hector, made just such charges in the "liberal" *New Republic* among whose editors is the devoted Stalinist "sympathizer," Malcolm Cowley.

The study of the Stalinist attitude on this question of troops in Minneapolis would be incomplete if we limited ourselves to the filthy lies of the Dunne-Childs pamphlet. The true viciousness of Stalinism can only be understood by comparing their criticism of the "counter-

ter-revolutionary Trotskyites," with the actions of the Stalinists themselves.

Shortly after the troops began their strike-breaking activities, the Stalinists were confronted with the issue, not in Minneapolis where in their ignominious bescurity no issue ever confronts them, but in New York City where they have a following.

The strike-breaking moves of the State of California had stimulated the formation in New York of a Committee for Workers Rights, a joint body composed of delegates from half a dozen defense organizations, with the object of defending the rights of the Frisco workers. When the martial law situation reached a crisis in Minneapolis, it was proposed at a meeting of this committee that a protest be sent to Governor Olson. The representatives of the General Defense Committee (I.W.W.), the League for Industrial Democracy and the Non-Partisan Labor Defense supported the proposal. It was opposed by Frank Palmer of the Federated Press and other delegates of the American Civil Liberties Union. Palmer stated that a protest would be ill-advised because some Minneapolis workers favored martial law. Louis Berg, representative of the Non-Partisan Labor Defense, protested against Palmer's statement. His remarks were received with stony silence by Allen Taub, representing the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners (of the I.L.D.) and by Anna Damon, representing the I.L.D.

The proposal of a protest against the Minneapolis suppression was bandied about for several weeks. Allen Taub, in a sub-committee, declared that the use of troops need not always be bad for the workers and that his people (the Stalinists) would even demand martial law for protection against lynching in the South! The Stalinist representatives never once raised their voice of the protest proposal. They served as the passive allies of the A.C.L.U., which attacked the proposal for a dozen different "reasons". The Liberal-Stalinist bloc succeeded in paralyzing the committee and no protest was ever made by that body.

A similar pretty tale could be told about every major point in the Stalinist pamphlet. The long and short of it is that, since the Trotskyists recruited the members of the union, agitated for and organized and led and won the strike, it is a counter-revolutionary strike. . . it is a victory, but a victory for counter-revolution! Starting out from Stalinist "theories", Dunne and Childs quite naturally compose a masterpiece of brazen lies. And behind each lie is a Stalinist crime.

A Crime Against the Class  
The pamphlet is, however, more than a web of lies. It does not merely obscure the truth about a strike and slander the Trotskyists. It is a blow to the working class as a whole.

Its main object is to "inform" workers, especially those of Minneapolis, that they have been defeated! All who have derived encouragement from the triumph of militancy in a day when so many militant performances are crushed or trapped into the National Run Around, are to be discouraged. Labor has again been beaten. The stimulus given to the Minneapolis trade union movement is based on a misapprehension: Minneapolis and other workers in the section who have joined unions, others who have begun to press their leaders to adopt the policies of Local 574, are all wrong. They should be discouraged, not heartened. No doubt they should relax into pessimism and passivity, quit the unions or whatnot. As for the workers of Fargo-Moorehead, they must bounce Mick Dunne, their strike leader, now under indictment for inciting to riot, and go jump in the creek for not knowing a fighter from a traitor!

For a so-called proletarian organization to sacrifice class morale in order to deal a blow at another organization is nothing short of a crime against the whole class. Little wonder that after such behavior the hardest task of the Minneapolis C.I.A. and the leaders of 574 in organizing a protest against a recent vigilante raid on the Stalinist bookstore was to convince workers that the interests of the class were involved. To them the Stalinists look like stooges for the boss and nothing else. Once the Dunne-Childs pamphlet appears in the Minneapolis bookstore, workers who want to defend that store against vigilantes will be as scarce as hens' teeth.

No doubt the pamphlet will be a success in New York petty bourgeois circles, however. It is rich in the corrupt qualities which well-fed dilettante Stalinists adore. All who think it a wonderful piece of work, and who would like to see Bill Dunne stay sober long enough to really clean up on the Trotskyists once and for all, will no doubt suggest that he accept the C.I.A.'s challenge to debate publicly the question of the Minneapolis strike policy. And it is equally certain that Bill Dunne will accept. Believe that and I'll tell you another one.

## JOIN THE COMMUNIST LEAGUE

## SUBSCRIBE TO THE MILITANT.

## SEND FOR MILITANT BUNDLE

## ORDER AT 2 CENTS PER COPY.

## Truce Gov't Falls

(Continued from Page 1)

## THE METHODS:

The general strike which is an immediate necessity, the preparation for which can be assured by the constitution of factory and district committees.

## The People's Militia.

Time presses. We must begin at once. We must not wait until the constitution is revised and the relation of forces changed in favor of the enemy. We must not wait for a new coup to launch the general strike. The bourgeoisie has learned the lesson of the February events. And the Joubaux (yellow trade union leader) delay an answer under the pretext that six days are necessary for preparation, will find pretexts to make this answer completely negative.

The only possible defense for the workers against the maneuvers of the reaction is broad action, prepared from today on, unleashed forcefully and followed through to victory.

The only way to avoid the fate of the workers of Germany, Austria and Spain—paralysis and then defeat—is a revolutionary policy of broad scope, of well organized, well prepared struggle. It is high time our socialist sections and all workers' organizations took this road.

—P. FRANCK

## Fargo Drivers Win

(Continued from Page 1)

differences of size in the two communities. The roads leading into town were picketed, and a large picket line assembled at the Fairmont plant. Here the scabs were bottled up by the picket line.

The picketing was 100 per cent successful. Not a milk truck moved, with the exception of those bound for hospitals and children's homes, which were permitted to operate by the strikers.

A restaurant owner who brandished a revolver in an effort to frighten the pickets into permitting milk delivery at his place was disarmed by the workers and returned to his business considerably subdued. Upon this incident, apparently, were based the charges against Dunne and other union leaders who were arrested. Sunday afternoon Miles Dunne and five other Local 173 leaders were arrested and thrown into jail on charges of inciting to riot, an offense which carries a penalty of 3 to 7 years imprisonment in North Dakota. The warrants were issued on complaints signed by a small creamery owner.

This act was all that was required to arouse the greatest pro-polis—were warned by the Stalinist among the Fargo workers. Agitation for a general strike spread immediately.

The bosses became frightened. They had made a mis-step, overlooking the devotion which the strike leaders had inspired in the breasts of the workers.

They called a conference, and sent word to the union that they were ready to arbitrate.

Local 173 said: "First release all our leaders and bring them here." The bosses grumbled and groaned—and consented. By 1 A.M. Monday morning an agreement was arrived at, giving Local 173 union recognition, a 48-hour 6-day week and a \$3 weekly raise, with the agreement to arbitrate wages upwards within ten days.

The principles of Local 574 are spreading, are being assimilated by community after community in the northwest—and by the workers all over America. The success of this short militant Fargo strike added impetus to union organization throughout this section.

The Fargo workers were warned by the Citizens' Alliance of Minneapolis in that pretty pamphlet, "Permanent Counter-Revolution". — to have no truck with the General Drivers Union Local 574. But the Fargo workers had their own interests to consider.

The Fargo one-day milk drivers strike may be considered another victory for the tactics of Local 574 in the American labor movement.

## BRONX OPEN FORUM

## Socialist Party of New Workers Party?

## BRONX OPEN FORUM

Speaker:  
JOE CARTER  
Friday, Nov. 16, at 8 P.M.  
1739 Boston Road

## BORO PARK OPEN FORUM

## Reform or Revolution—S. P. C. P. or New Yorkers Party?

Speaker:  
BURKE COCHRAN  
Friday, November 16, at 8 P.M.  
1231 49th St., Brooklyn  
Auspices: Boro Park Branch C.L.A.

## HARLEM OPEN FORUM

## Seventeen Years of the Russian Revolution.

Speaker:  
A. L. DASCH  
Friday, Nov. 16, 8 P.M.  
143 East 103rd Street  
Auspices: Harlem Branch C.L.A.

## NOTICE TO CHICAGO READERS:

The *Militant* is now available at the Post Office News Bookstore, Monroe Street between Dearborn and Clark Streets. Non-subscribers may get copies there henceforth.