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Under the Banner Of Lenin

By JAMES P. CANNON

OUR Lenin, who died eleven years ago this month, gave us the fundamental analysis of the social conditions of our time from which all revolutionary thought and action proceed. Our epoch, he said, is the epoch of wars and revolutions. In his own struggle and victory he demonstrated the correct-



ness of this formula and the underlying unity of these two forms of social upheaval. Lenin and a numerically insignificant group of internationalists—a "sect" in the terminology of the opportunist wise-ones—raised the banner of revolutionary struggle against the imperialist war and made it, within three years, the banner of the first victorious workers' revolution. Lenin's banner was the banner of internationalism. His struggle against the war was a struggle for the Third International. None but internationalists

honor the memory of the real Lenin today.

In the blackest days of the war when the united parties of the Second International became the direct instruments of the imperialist war makers, when the faithless leaders of the social democracy invoked the name of Marx to bless the imperialist slaughter—as the traitors of today invoke the name of Lenin—he called for a revival of unfalsified Marxism, the doctrine of proletarian internationalism. So we today, on the eve of another world war for which the leaders of the Second and Third Internationals have already offered their services as lackeys of the imperialist masters, must fight for a revival of true Leninism, study his teachings and example, and fight under his banner. That means to counterpose the workers' revolution to the capitalist war and to work unceasingly and under all conditions for the realization of an international organization of the Leninists. That is the only way to fight war, because the only answer to war is revolution.

Lenin fought the betrayers who lured the socialist masses to the slaughter with the treacherous slogan of national defense. He proclaimed irreconcilable war against the social-patriots of all hues, the agents of imperialism in the labor movement. Against them he called for the regrouping of the proletarian vanguard and its unification in a new international organization on the program of revolutionary internationalism. It is well to remember that Lenin fought for this idea without compromise even when he stood in a very small minority. He taught that the split with the social-patriots was the prerequisite for the revolutionary unity of the workers. The development of events brilliantly vindicated his thesis. The Russian Revolution confirmed it in practice. On the foundation of the theory and the practice—the word and the deed—the Comintern arose as a great world movement, heralding the proletarian revolution in all countries.

All that Lenin taught us about the reformist social-democracy and the Second International remains true and applies with double force today. Only one amendment is needed to his analysis of the international movement: The Third International stands in the same dock with the Second, indicted for the same crimes. The frightful defeats suffered by the proletariat in Germany and Austria testify to the unregenerate treachery of the social democracy and the complicity of Stalinism. At this moment the two traitor internationals stand at the service of the capitalist League of Nations, backing "sanctions" and paralyzing the resistance of the workers to the impending war. Corrupt and treacherous to the core, the Second and Third Internationals are today the main bulwarks of the capitalist world system.

Reacting against the policies which led to disaster in Germany and Austria, an increasing number of the advanced

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California Parole Board to Meet on Mini Case

Only Pressure of Workers' Organizations Can Prevent Unfavorable Action by Reactionary Forces

While Raymond W. Henderson, attorney for the National Sacramento Appeal Committee, continues his legal battle to break the appeal log-jam caused by the state's refusal to provide Norman Mini, prisoner 57006 in San Quentin, with a copy of the record of the trial proceedings, the State Parole Board is preparing to consider the question of setting sentences for Mini and the other Sacramento prisoners.

Having been denied the right to a copy of the trial record by the District Court in Sacramento, Henderson has sought a writ of habeas corpus in Marin County Court, on the grounds that Mini is being denied his constitutional right of appeal, since no brief can be drawn up without the trial proceedings. The L.L.D. attorney, Leo Gallagher, who represents some of the other Sacramento prisoners, has also gone into action, following Henderson's move against the State. He is likewise seeking habeas corpus writs.

It is unlikely that these writs will be granted by the county

courts, and the fight for them will be carried further by Henderson, possibly to the Federal courts, and even to the U. S. Supreme Court. Until the question of the right of the prisoners to get copies of the trial record is settled, the appeal itself is tied up by the State.

Board Decision Important
Hence the State Parole Board, which is to meet early in February, becomes a doubly important factor in determining the fate of the prisoners as they cannot hope to get out through an appeal for some time at best.

Counting off good time, the minimum sentence of all the prisoners will be up on February 27. Their maximum sentence would be 14 years less several years for good time. The Parole Board has not yet sent any definite sentence; it has the power to do so at its meeting in February, and if it chose to, it could release all the Sacramento prisoners at the end of next month. The fact that the Associated Farmers, Inc. and the Chamber of Commerce of California are contin-

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Conflict Looms on West Coast

Ohio Drivers Local Flourishes Under Rabid Boss Attacks

Youngstown Local 377 in Union Drive

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio.—A little over two years ago the truck drivers here organized local union No. 377. For several months the local union made very little headway. About one year ago the local really started to grow as a force in the labor movement by the militant tactics it pursued. From about fifty members when it first started, it grew to over one thousand. In the very beginning few people ever paid any attention to the drivers' local union, taking into consideration the fact that many times efforts have been made to organize the drivers but they were not successful.

The drivers in the meantime learned quite a bit. They have taken a lesson from the workers in Cleveland, Toledo, Minneapolis and other cities throughout the country, and they were an inspiration to other crafts and local unions, such as the butchers, bakers and auto mechanics in the city of Youngstown.

Reviving the Labor Movement

They really helped to revive the United Labor Congress of Youngstown by bringing a new spirit of unionism into the stagnant reactionary swamp that has failed to learn anything in its over fifty years of existence in the city of Youngstown.

The labor movement here consists of about 19,000 organized workers. The basic industries of the city are unorganized, but with the efforts of the truck drivers, interest in unionism became general among the workers. The bosses, in their efforts to stop the awakening spirit of trade-unionism among the workers, figured that this was a time to smash the spearhead of trade-unionism in Youngstown, that is the local union of drivers 377.

Attack by Bosses
Several weeks ago the bosses organized what is known as the Citizen's Association, in order to prepare public opinion for a drive

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Packing House Workers Plan Union Merger

MASON CITY, Iowa, Jan. 11.—Deciding that definite steps should be taken to organize an industrial union for all packing house workers throughout the packing industry, delegates from plants in Cedar Rapids, Austin, Albert Lea, South St. Paul, Faribault and Mason City met in a two day session over the week-end here. This conference was called by the Independent Union of All Workers of Austin, Minn., and the Midwest Union of Packing House Workers of Cedar Rapids, Ia. A committee of ten was set up and given full power to take steps towards the ultimate goal of one union for the packing house workers.

The conference cited the division that has been created in the ranks of the packing workers by craft unions and the further redhibition under the guise of racial prejudice. The conference repudiated this as the program of the bosses. The conference stands for one industrial union, regardless of color or creed. One Negro delegate to the conference told of cases when workers of his race had been used to break strikes, placing further emphasis on the need for one solid union.

Defense Plans New Federal Appeal in Scottsboro Case

A defense motion to transfer the Scottsboro cases to the Federal courts was denied by Judge W. W. Callahan in Decatur, Ala., on Jan. 8. At the same time the trial dates for Haywood Patterson and Clarence Norris were set for Jan. 20 and 23 respectively. A jury panel, reported to include 20 Negroes, was immediately drawn. It has been pointed out, however, that any or all of the Negroes summoned may be stricken by the prosecution before actual jury service.

After Judge Callahan overruled the motion to have the case trans-

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Tampa Aid Group Balks Whitewash

Florida Victims to Hold N.Y. Mass Meeting January 22.

J. C. Poulnot and S. J. Rogers, workers of Tampa, Florida, who were kidnapped, tarred, feathered and beaten by the same gang of police and Klansmen who murdered Joseph Shoemaker several weeks ago, will be the featured speakers at a mass meeting to be held in New York City January 22 under the auspices of the Committee to Aid the Defense of Civil Rights in Tampa.

Poulnot and Rogers escaped with their lives, but Shoemaker paid the penalty of death assigned by the Tampa bosses and the corrupt city administration to all who try to organize workers to fight for their economic needs or who oppose the corrupt political ring in the courthouse. The two workers are members of the Modern Democrats, an insurgent Tampa political group with a liberal program. They have also done organizing for the Workers Alliance.

Speakers at Protest Meeting

Among the other speakers at the mass meeting, which will be held at the Hotel Delano, 43rd Street, near Sixth Avenue, at 8 P.M., will be Norman Thomas of the N.P.L.D., David Lasser of the Workers Alliance, Herbert Solow of the Non-Partisan Labor Defense, and Sam Wiener of the General Defense Committee. Julius Hochman of the Joint Board of Dressmakers will preside. Admission will be 25 cents. Unemployed admitted free.

As a result of the campaign of protest organized by the Committee, of which the N.P.L.D. is a constituent, the Tampa authorities have felt compelled to go through the motions of a prosecution. Six Klansmen and three police have been arrested, charged with kidnapping and with second-degree murder. The county prosecutor is stalling because the defense is backed by the wealthy cigar manufacturers who support the Klan terror against all workers. The joint committee is conducting an independent investigation of the crime in order to compel the prosecution to abandon its whitewash plans.

Threat to Remove A.F.L. Convention
Efforts will be made to get the

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Maritime Federation Is Threatened with General Lockout

Strike Ties Up West Coast Shipbuilding

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13.—The Industrial Union of Shipyard Workers (Independent) of San Francisco and Oakland walked out on strike over a week ago. The San Pedro (Los Angeles) local of the same union walked out this morning, making the strike general on the west coast, excepting Seattle. Over a thousand men are out under the leadership of the Industrial Union in the Bay Area of San Francisco and Oakland.

The entire shipbuilding industry of these three points is paralyzed as the workers, practically to a man, refuse to go back to their jobs unless their demands are granted. The demands are for the Seattle scale of wages, which would amount to a raise of between 15c and 35c an hour, and for recognition of their union and hiring through the union hall.

Acting in Solidarity

The Industrial Union controls all sections of the workers who construct or repair ships, excepting the machinists who belong to the Machinists Union of the American Federation of Labor. Generally friendly relations hold sway between the rank and file of the machinists and the Industrial Union, however.

The strike began on January 2 when the Machinists presented demands to the employers. The Industrial Union joined their walk-out, at first as an act of solidarity, and later on presenting their demands to the companies, too. The Machinists and Industrial Union have pledged each other solidarity, and have given assurances that one will not go back to work unless the employers settle with the other.

An international official of the Machinists attempted to instruct the machinists of San Francisco to have nothing to do with the Industrial Union. The machinist rank and file quickly and emphatically informed this international official first, that they, the rank and file, were running the strike, and second, that they were not going to walk

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New Struggle Finds Workers Prepared

SAN FRANCISCO.—The year 1936 is ushered in with the west coast waterfront daily becoming more tense. A storm is brewing that will, when it breaks, make the strike of 1934 seem like a gentle breeze.

A few of the salient facts: Fifty-nine steam schooners are tied up, as the men refuse to work more than six hours per day. The bosses have retaliated with a lock-out. These ships ply coastwise between the northern lumber regions and San Francisco. The Seamen's Union of San Francisco, differently than the so-called "left" as well as conservative labor leaders, is supporting the seamen of these steam schooners.

The Pennsylvania, a superluxurious liner, was tied up for several days as the men refuse to work more than six hours per day. The bosses have retaliated with a lock-out. These ships ply coastwise between the northern lumber regions and San Francisco. The Seamen's Union of San Francisco, differently than the so-called "left" as well as conservative labor leaders, is supporting the seamen of these steam schooners.

Furnishing Seaboard Union Cards
After being tied up for quite a number of days, a skeleton crew of unlicensed scabs was secured. It is said that the local appointee of Furesuth, the Grand Old Man of the Shipowners who is president of the International Seamen's Union, gave these scabs union cards. It is said to say, but the fact must be told: union men worked alongside of these scabs.

Four Luckenbach freighters which had been tied up by job-action of the seamen, sailed on Saturday, Jan. 11, after the men had accepted the company offer of an increased basic rate, equalling the west coast scale.

Urges East Coast Action
The Sailor's Union of San Francisco, at its last meeting went on

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PLOWING UNDER THE AAA

By GEORGE MARSHALL

One by one the measures of the New Deal go to the guillotine. First the NRA; then the Railroad Retirement Act; and now the AAA have been benched by the Lord High Executioner of American capital, the Supreme Court.

What does the massacre mean? It means that "The Roosevelt Revolution" is dead and needs only to be buried. The real purpose of the New Deal—to revive American capitalism and restore its profit-making basis—has been accomplished. American capitalism, as administration spokesmen so proudly proclaim, has recovered from the crisis. The steady rise in production indices, the ten-month old stock-market boom, the doubling and tripling of corporate profits testify that Dr. Roosevelt has succeeded in nursing his patient back to health. American capital feels the strength of yore returning to its fever-ridden frame.

Upon this rising tide of economic recovery a wave of reaction in the upper circles of monopoly capital has set in. The emergency measures of the New Deal were rungs in the ladder by which finance capital emerged from the pit of the depression. Today they have no further use for such measures. They simply need to be discarded and destroyed.

"The Roosevelt Revolution" is therefore giving way to a period of counter-reforms. American finance capital is not yet ready to submit to the confining embraces of state capitalism, which had its first flowering under Roosevelt and which can find its finished expression in the national economic strait-jacket

of Fascism. They want to get rid of the New Deal and all it represents in the way of state capitalism and revert to the good old days of the Coolidge-Hoover regime, when the government rarely interfered with their business, and then only at their own behest.

Above all, the bankers and industrialists, encouraged by every rise in the stock-market, emboldened by each new victory, and feeling solid

Who Benefited and who Suffered from the AAA?

What was the AAA? The AAA was designed to raise the prices of farm-commodities on the domestic market by restricting production on the one hand and taxing the consumer on the other way. Capitalism knows no other way of emerging from the crisis caused by the colossal forces of production at its command than by destroying and restricting these productive forces and shifting the cost of this enforced scarcity onto the masses.

The AAA was a classic example of this procedure. On the producing end, it limited acreage; plowed under every third row of cotton; wasterly and wastefully slaughtered millions of pigs and cattle; stored away wheat and cotton bought at prices above the world market in government bins and warehouses. With the unexpected aid of such uncontrollable natural forces of destruction as drought and dust-storms, the government has achieved its purpose of raising the prices of the basic farm commodities.

Who benefited from this deliber-

ate destruction and these higher prices? First, the top layers of the farmers, who received cash allotments from the government for restricting their acreage, and higher prices for the crops they raised.

Second, the landlords, the banks and the insurance companies who are again receiving interest and payments on the farm mortgages they hold. Third, the packing, tobacco, food, and mail order corporations, who could pocket a percentage of the higher prices as profits, including the processing taxes now declared to have been illegally collected.

Who paid for the AAA? The consuming masses of the country. Over a billion dollars were collected in processing taxes. The bulk of this came out of the salaries of the working masses. Thanks to the AAA, they paid extra pennies for every suit of underwear, loaf of bread, pound of meat, and pint of milk they bought. The AAA is principally responsible for the tremendous rise in the cost of living since 1932, which still continues to

skyrocket, and which has provoked meat strikes from desperate housewives in city after city.

But the consuming masses were not the only ones who suffered from the AAA. The crop restriction program ground the faces of the southern share-croppers and tenant farmers even deeper into the dust; transformed them into wage-laborers, earning even less for their labor than before; and drove hundreds of thousands off the land. The plantation-owners, the cotton corporations, and the banks alone prospered under the AAA. The agricultural workers got no more from the AAA than their industrial brothers got from the NRA. The Ohio onion-workers, the New Jersey fruit-pickers improved their conditions of labor only when they fought their bosses by organizing and striking.

All the operations of the AAA were carried out at the expense of exploited agricultural workers, share-croppers, and tenant-farmers and the consuming masses for the benefit of the rich farmers and a handful of grasping capitalists. The oppressed masses of the American people have no reason whatsoever for mourning the death of the AAA. It gave them nothing but higher prices for the necessities of life and another demonstration of the inability of the present economic system to distribute the abundance at its disposal.

Who Are the Usurers?

Last Saturday the Daily Worker carried on its front page a call from the Central Committee of the Communist Party, U.S.A., signed by

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Toledo MESA Local Wins Real Victory In Ten-week Battle

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 14.—After 72 days of striking and two days of solid mass picket lines, the workers of the Mather Spring Co. have come out of the battle with a real victory for their union, the Toledo local of the M.E.S.A.

After days of jockeying back and forth between the two negotiating committees with the Toledo Peace Board acting as messenger boy, an offer was made by the management and presented to the Mather strikers at their meeting on Sunday, Jan. 12. The proposals were read and explained to the men by the chairman, George Becker, president of local 4, of the M.E.S.A. Following the chairman's remarks, the men were addressed by Mathew Smith, national secretary of the M.E.S.A. and Burke Cochran, vice-president of the Toledo local. Both speakers pointed out that the union had won substantial victories, as the men were guaranteed union recognition, occupational seniority, time and a half for overtime, readjustments and many other minor concessions, and urged the men to accept the settlement.

The Mather Spring Co. men, voting by secret ballot, accepted the settlement by an overwhelming majority and then as the tension of the 72-day battle was for the first time relieved, the meeting broke into wild cheering and singing of the song they had learned during the strike: "On the Line."

The prestige of the local union has increased considerably because of its conduct of this ten week old battle. Shortly a special issue of its new paper, the "Industrial Unionist," will be published as the first shot in a campaign to organize the unorganized auto-parts workers.