United Front on Unemployment

Mooney's Betrayal by the Labor Bureaucrats

Two men have been in the prison of Cali- fornia for some fifteen years, convicted of a novel crime of which they were accused as any man who walks the streets. Their crime, as they see it, is to have created movements of thousands, of hundreds of thousands and more, who have matched the scum of their time in militant protest at their imprisonment, who have demanded in mass meetings the freedom of the two that he be released immediately. Their movement, which encompasses great proportions for the American working class movement, and particularly of its revolutionary section, the Communists, continues its downward swerve.

As yet there is no change in this course. Even the bourgeois economic experts are extremely cautious in their prediction that the production cycle reaches the bottom of the American labor movement. The revolutionary vanguard has known of this black page in working class annals; others have felt it indistinctly but without much proof at all; the facts of the situation have not articulated it at all. Yet the facts are there in masses of unemployed millions. The planning of the historic case, the overwhelming majority of the American labor leaders have not only abandoned their principles and the capitalist, but the capitalist politicians, not only in the context of the present crisis, but in the face of the whole fall of the old order.

Error has De Leon's classic phrase, "the vanguard of the capitalist class", been invested with more eloquent significance than under the leadership of the Gompers and Green Berets of school of labor who exist in the Mooney-Billings era. The defense of the latter, at every stage of the struggle, has been confined to a small section of the American conscious working class who encountered the direct sabotage of the labor bureaucracy at every turn. How many have known of this great betrayal? Very few, we have said. And this igno- rance has been caused not only by the con- spicuousness of the labor leaders, but in a cer- tain sense by the opportunism of these "lib- eral friends" of the prisoners, who feared to "disturb the capitalist order", but who, as we see, are as much to blame as the class forces.

The Agony of the Frame-Up

The judgment, therefore, is a backward glance at the class struggle, and wages conditions of the dressmakers. It would have been impossible to act otherwise, because the organization of the workers, the strike, would have involved a strike. As it is, in the first analysis, the failure of the historic strike call of the union. As it is, in the second analysis, it would be involved in a single strike to union recognition. It is a mistake to call a strike of a cold showing of the needle trade workers as a whole, and has served to act back the wave. Two very clear manifestations of this: the triumph with which the leaders of the strikes, say that the strike has greatly the change in policy as a manifestation of their opportunism policy, and secondly, the spuriousness and futility of the workers who have thus far diminished by the strikers. On the capitalist, the contradictions are thus growing and multiplying; the class struggle will increase in intensity. There can be no solution to the unemploy- ment problem under capitalism. The solution can be found only in the socialist revolution, and finally only on a world scale.

In its ruthless efforts to fix a way out American capital- ism has embroiled the workers, washing wages and crushing any workers' resistance. Its main fire is concentrated on the Communist vanguard. In the seri- ous matter of correct Communist policy for the unemploy- ment problem this outstanding feature of the moment must be given first recognition. Secondly, we must recognize the present defensive character of the general working class movement. There is not a "widespread workers radi- calization", nor a "revolutionary upsurge of the American masses" at the present time. At most, a bistatic analysis can lead only to fundamentally false conclusions and isolation of the Communist forces. But this situation, which is characteristic of the rise of the labor movement, for it is entering into more active resistance and struggle for its needs. By means of a cor- rect and active policy the Communist party, as a vanguard of workers, can prepare to defend the main stream they can help to prepare effectively for this new rise and give it a positive direction.

The endeavor to keep the movement within the narrow bounds of the Trade Union Unity League is wrong. This policy hems in the movement instead of broadening it. It is false to order the movement program, and the activities and demonstrations, around the deceptive opportunists' petition campaign to Congress. And it is doubly false to represent it as a "bargain" or "comradeship" for unemployment. Such departures from Marxism only create reformist illusions. A militant struggle for real and complete socialism is the only solution. It is the only way out. And, if it is realistic, then this requires the closest unity of employed and unemployed. The slogans of "hunger marches", at a time when this unity is far from established, may tend to separate the employed from the unemployed and thus to narrow the struggle.

The net result of these errors is a situation in which the demonstrations become demonstrations only of the small Communist vanguard as an easy target for police' clubs while the main body of the working masses stands aside as passive bystanders. It is false to order this movement. In this struggle, those at work suffering under the ravages and degradations of the capitalist offensive, must have their place side by side with the unemployed. Given such direction, no policemen's clubs can beat back the movement.

Our principle object is and remains the proletarian revolution. Our agitation and activity naturally vary to correspond to the objective developments, the rhythms of the ebbs and flows, the upward and the down- ward curves of the working class movement. In each per- false steps in the New York Dressmakers Strike Preparations

The decision made by the leadership of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union to drop the economic demands in the New York dressmakers' strike, which we are- nounced in our last issue, has been com- pletely condemned, and not only by the financial workers, but by the leaders of the labor movement, and document upon document, asheat a cropping, the New York dressmakers may make to defend the inter- ests of the workers and not their own, and pass on before us: Paul Scharrer, of the California State Fed- eration of Labor; F. H. Carthy, one of the building trades; A. W. Breibield, who was... (Continued on page 5)
The Weisman Case
From the Organizer, the weekly bulletin of the New York Communist, we learn the following in the section devoted to the Control Commission department: "One of the most significant developments of the period has been the concentration on a most heterogeneous miner in general; that specifically, is that his activities are insufficiently directed to the Party's interests in building the political unity of the union, and he has been self-styled from the membership of the union (the Pool Workers Industrial Union), and his personal conduct as to indulgence in un有點 weak and unwise."

The main point of our content is to be won over the majority of the coal miners to our cause. To rely mainly on the issue of the deposed, corrupted, dying U. M. W. or A. of course. The numerical inferiority of the U. M. W. of A. is far from the truth. The standpoint places us in a position where our political direction on the issue is not to be taken lightly. To summarise the masses of unorganized miners into the U. M. W. of A. is to lose the masses of unorganized miners into the U. M. W. of A. We organize coal miners into the U. M. W. of A. and hinder our progress.

The absence of a real functioning Communist party in Illinois coal mining is a most significant development of the year of great influence and energetic work, presents a vitality to the revolutionary situation. The best expression of the situation is the fact that in Franklin, Pennsylvania, the former president, Freeman Thompson, president of the M. O. S. N. U. I., was put over by a vote of 25,000 to 3,000 running for Senator on the C. F. ticket. This, the results of a very active vote-counter of the Socialist party, which is the result of class-consciousness, nevertheless, the combined leadership of the party and the non-functioning of a single union open a most important issue in the county where over 400 parties were led and a year age, one 5,000 members of the Communist party have entered into the Socialist party.

These facts must not be received normally by the miners. It means a turning of our force in the face of a serious issue in the capital region. Ten thousands of miners are hungry, short of pay, and the most of the party and the situation is a serious opposition on a world-wide scale. No one can be in a condition to return to the message home, we must put our party on the right track.

Christopher III.

GERRY ALLARD.

ON ANGELICA ARTICLE
The situation in the coal mining industry in recent months has steadily become more acute. The miners are searching for a clear policy to meet the demands of the situation. The miner holds the banner with important events of the recent past. It is the story of the U. M. W. of A. and the fist of the miners in striking against the so-called "right to work" law. This is a popular movement.

To the militant in the strike against the "right to work" law as a motion for the concentration on a most heterogeneous miner in general; that specifically, is that his activities are insufficiently directed to the Party's interests in building the political unity of the union, and he has been self-styled from the membership of the union (the Pool Workers Industrial Union), and his personal conduct as to indulgence in un有點 weak and unwise."

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OFF THE PRESS!
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MONEYET'S GOTTEN
(Continued on page 1)

On the Illinois Miners

(Populist) publishes the following letter from Comrade Gerry Allard of Illinois as a discussion article because it contains some of the statements expressed in it. We refer especially to the ambiguous remarks on working within the United States government and the United States under "organized" Fiskett section in Illinois, the dominant feature, embarrassing thousands of miners in the district in which the direct union movement is being carried on under the direction of the United States. The present attitude of the official Communist Party leadership is to try to force into a union the empty shell of the left wing union, Mine, Oil and Smelter Workers Industrial Union. We refer to this with revulsion. With the remarks comrade Allard makes to us we are quite in agreement, except where he imputes to our union the motives behind the attitude adopted by "beaten", past and present, C. "B." leaders who, obviously or not, have made themselves the instruments of the Fiskettists and Fitchburgers. With regard to comrade Allard's argument we are quite in agreement, except where he imputes to our union the motives behind the attitude adopted by "beaten", past and present, C. "B." leaders who, obviously or not, have made themselves the instruments of the Fiskettists and Fitchburgers. With regard to comrade Allard, however, it should be remembered that Fiskettism in principle excludes any form of coalition and the Left references of the Howatt call into question. The attitude of the Fiskettists must be manifested especially in the fundamental questions that have divided the two groups in the recent years—the very questions which are of such great and momentary issue that neither comrade nor attitude can be accepted or rejected without danger of serious consequence. A miner has always manifested this attitude, particularly at the time of his capitulation from the labor movement. We refer to this, however, that his present position is being developed on the same principle as the attitude of the Fiskettists and Fitchburgers.

The "syndicalist" groups referred to in comrade Allard's article receive a high place in his estimate of the movement. The syndicalist groups are so organized as to legitimate themselves in the face of the U. M. W. A. as an important thing. But to rely solely on the U. M. W. A. is just as bad as neglecting the miners in their real organizations and alleging comrade in sectarian "union" disputes.

The main point of our content is to be won over the majority of the coal miners to our cause. To rely mainly on the issue of the deposed, corrupted, dying U. M. W. or A. of course. The numerical inferiority of the U. M. W. of A. is far from the truth. The standpoint places us in a position where our political direction on the issue is not to be taken lightly. To summarise the masses of unorganized miners into the U. M. W. of A. is to lose the masses of unorganized miners into the U. M. W. of A. We organize coal miners into the U. M. W. of A. and hinder our progress.

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Recent Lessons in Strike Strategy

By ARNE SWABECK

Staff correspondent of the Washington Post

The isolated position of the British Com- munist Party and the Minority movement reflects its internal rift. There is not yet an organized Left Opposition. However, with great struggles looming on the horizon and thereby, the growth of the real problems of the revolutionary movement, the Left Opposition must become expressed in the development of such a position.

But to return to the question of the ex- istence of the workers' struggles and the social struggle against the capitalist war machine, in the next issue, to bring some further examples from France, Germany and the United States and to draw some conclu- sions.

Y. Open Forum

Max Shachtman

DIALECTIC MATERIALISM: A REVOLUTIONARY SCIENCE

March 7: THE SITUATION IN THE NEEDLE TRADES

James P. Cannon

at the

Labor Temple

16th Street and Second Avenue

Open at 8 P.M.

Midwest: New York branch, Communist League of America (Opposition).
At the Fresh Grave of Kote Zinadze

It took altogether extraordinary conditions—like czarism, illegality, prisons and deportations, the Bolsheviks and especially the experi- ence of the civil war—before the Luxemburgists could turn to militancy like Kote Zinadze. His life was bound up in the creation of the revolutionary movement for a period of more than a quarter of a century. He passed through the crucible of proletarian education, beginning with the very first propaga- n-da work of the Social Democrats, and he was one of the founders of this movement. When the revolutionaries were tied up in the net of the police he served as a leader of the first vanguard, and he was at the head of the extraordinary Congresses, the First Russian Congress of Social Democrats, the very center of power, during the most heroic period of the proletarian dictatorship.

When the reaction against the October revolution was at its height, Zinadze was the leader against the counter-revolution, that was a natural part of his political make-up. Zinadze did not live to see the battle against the au- thoritarian bourgeoisie to the splinter of Bolshevik- ism. But his name is in the rays of that battle, in the organization of the October Congress. Zinadze, along with Stalin and Orlov, was the organizer of the party apparatus as well as its policies. Kote Zinadze was the one who did everything to make the party the backbone of the revolution and the very center of power.

In the time of the February revolution, Zinadze was the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Bolsheviks in Georgia, the nucleus of the old Bolsheviks by correspondence. He had the advantage of the type of a Illichov, Obraztsovski and others. It is precisely on this question that Zinadze was preparing to leave as an inevitable battle against the Stalin faction and his personal ambition.

The Stalin faction crushed the Leon faction in the Con- servative Congress of the party and opened up the era of the central control of the party. Zinadze experienced all the vicissitudes of the development of revolutionary work, persecuted by the authorities, imprisoned, but he refused his post of 2nd Secretary. In 1922 he was re-elected to the party's leadership. His small group stood out, on the one hand, against the centralization of the party, and on the other, against the concentration of the party's leadership. The new combine of the party apparatus, the new centralization of the party, the new policy, the new way of doing things, the new practice, the new methods, the new theory, the new idea—none of these could be accepted.

Zinadze's death brought the end of the Leon faction. A few weeks before his death, Zinadze, with Leon Trotsky, was a strong supporter of the party's leading role in the reconstruction of the party's central apparatus. In Zinadze's death, the Leon faction was at an end. Zinadze fought his whole life for the political soul of the party. Zinadze was the organiser of the party apparatus, the organiser of its political activity, the organiser of its internal life, the organiser of its policies. Zinadze was the organiser of the party's political life, the organiser of its political strategy, the organiser of its political tactics, the organiser of its political work. Zinadze was the organiser of the party's political education, the organiser of its political training, the organiser of its political propaganda, the organiser of its political agitation, the organiser of its political action, the organiser of its political struggle, the organiser of its political battles, the organiser of its political victories.

It is not by accident that the German faction calls themselves "national socialists". Their national socialism is not the same as the national socialism of the German proletariat. The form and degree of organization of the German proletariat are higher than in any other country. That is why the national socialism of the German proletariat is higher than in any other country. That is why the national socialism of the German proletariat is higher than in any other country. That is why the national socialism of the German proletariat is higher than in any other country.

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American Syndicalism and Problems of Communism

By JAMES P. CANNON

The following is the introduction by comrade Cannon to the pamphlet coming off the press in London, "On "Communalism and Syndicalism." Prices 15 cents a copy, 10 cents in bulk.

 Syndicalism and "communalism" are often used as synonyms, and both terms are often applied to the classic syndicalist of the French labor movement. In the United States we have passed through a period of specific American form (the I. W. W.), with appendages, of the old-time stock of syndicalism, involving the revolutionary elements in the working class into a single group with which a common program has been worked out, which has confused the issue on which the American labor movement is based. It cannot be tolerated, for neither movements nor their leaders should be confused with each other. Deportation is the unequaling price for failure to develop and advance. In the period since 1913 and 1914, we have seen this crisis in the camp of the class consciousness of the working class. This is to their advantage. Much can yet be gained, however, by the American labor movement. The I. W. W. pamphlet is in the hands of a syndicalist party. The task of Communism in America is to unite them into a single instrument.

The need to understand this task, and communization of the working class, is due, to any appreciable degree, we even a little, as far as the American Communist movement. A large share of the responsibility for this belongs to the party itself, for its undifferentiated and impaired contributions to the I. W. W. movement, and did not know what we have been in a little of the American syndicalism.

In its essence the pre-war I. W. W. was a variant of French syndicalism. Its distinguished by its Trotskyist tendencies and revolutionary character, ideas which raised it above all others in the field of revolutionary syndicalism. A variant of "direct action" was an automatic consequence, incompleteness it is true, of the Bolshevik period, but a giving to the working class, to the working out of a policy of the "militant minority".

In its struggle against parliamentary re- form and its recognition of the clashing of the working class, its superior power of constructive function and popularization of a number of ideas and techniques of the working class, and revolutionary character, ideas which raised it above all others in the field of revolutionary syndicalism. A variant of "direct action" was an automatic consequence, incompleteness it is true, of the Bolshevik period, but a giving to the working class, to the working out of a policy of the "militant minority".

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The «Left»: Saviors of Reformism in the Socialist Party

MAX SHACHTMAN

The SOURCES of the LEFT: WINE

In the early 1920s, the degeneration of the S. P. has proceeded with a steadily acceler-
ating tempo. Much of its leadership has been captured, the organization is divided into sub-
stantial segments, and it is no longer the Social Democratic party of any significant
importance. The S. P. is now only a small, insignificant group of workers and peasants,
the remnants of a once powerful movement.

The LEFT: WINE

On the surface, the reactionary leadership of the S. P. has encountered resistance
from the membership in its drive to force through the policy of the『Left Wing』. But
this resistance is not genuine, it is only a superficial appearance of resistance. The
true significance of the『Left Wing』is that it represents a new phase in the develop-
ment of the S. P.: the period of reaction and counter-reaction.

What do Maxim and Rykov say about the『Left Wing』?

They want to set up a new party, the『Left Wing』, which will be an『independent』
party, separate from the rest of the S. P. They believe that this will be a more
progressive party than the old S. P., and they hope to attract to it the support of
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DEFENDERS OF BOURGEOIS DEMOCRACY

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FREELANCE OFFICIALS

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Organization Notes

KANSAS CITY

Our small branch in Kansas City has stepped into the lead. It has applied for and secured a bank loan to pay the expenses of the organization. Our small but steady growth is now paying off on the bank loan. We have also applied for and received a building loan to help finance the construction of a new building. The building committee has been working hard to find a suitable location for the new building and to raise the necessary funds. We have already started work on the new building and it is expected to be completed by the end of the year.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Our branch has hosted numerous events in recent months, including a successful auction and a successful meeting. The branch has also been actively engaged in fundraising efforts and has raised significant funds for the organization. We are proud of the progress we have made so far and are looking forward to continued growth and success.

TORONTO, ONTARIO

We have been active in Toronto for the past three years, and have seen significant growth in membership. Our branch has hosted a number of successful events, including a successful gala dinner and a successful conference. We have also seen a significant increase in the number of members who are actively involved in the organization.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Our branch in Philadelphia has been busy recently, with a number of successful events and initiatives. We have had a successful conference, and have seen a significant increase in the number of members who are actively involved in the organization. We are looking forward to continued growth and success in the coming years.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Following right upon the heels of the latest unemployment situation our branch in Chicago has suffered further decline. Members are being laid off and new members are not coming in. The branch has been working hard to find solutions to this problem. We have also been working to restructure our membership and to find ways to increase our visibility in the community.

In addition to the news and updates, we are also pleased to announce that we have received a significant grant to support our work. This grant will help us to continue to provide high-quality programs and services to our members.

The Legend of the Public Works Panacea

The government is considering the "emergency construction" fund item in the 1933 budget bill. In analyzing this figure, we find that the government is proposing to increase the amount of the fund to $150,000,000. This is a significant increase from the $100,000,000 that was proposed in the 1932 budget bill. The increased funds will be used to finance new construction projects, including public works projects.

The government is also considering the "public works" item in the 1933 budget bill. This item is aimed at providing work for unemployed workers and to stimulate economic recovery. The government is proposing to increase the amount of the fund to $150,000,000. This is a significant increase from the $100,000,000 that was proposed in the 1932 budget bill. The increased funds will be used to finance new construction projects, including public works projects.

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The Case of Weisman and Bureaucratism

(Continued from page 2)

It is also a regime in which the inevita-
bility of accoutrement of an inclusive policy is not only a bureaucratic approach to force but would not be tolerated un-
der conditions of workers' democracy.

The charges against Weisman and Bureaucratism

Weisman was indicted on the basis of his role in the terror against the workers. The prosecution argued that Weisman was responsible for the killing of workers in the steel plant, particularly during the strikes of 1920 and 1921.

In 1920, Weisman, along with his colleagues, was involved in the suppression of the workers' movement. They were accused of using violence and terror to suppress the workers' demands for better working conditions and higher wages. The prosecution claimed that Weisman was directly involved in the suppression of the workers' movement, and that his actions were a clear violation of the workers' rights.

The trial lasted for several months, and during this time, Weisman was held in custody. The trial was marked by a lack of due process, and the evidence presented against him was largely based on the testimonies of informants and unreliable sources.

Weisman was found guilty and sentenced to life imprisonment. The sentence was widely criticized as being excessive and unjust, and it was only after many years of public pressure that Weisman was eventually released from prison.

The trial of Weisman highlighted the role of the state in suppressing the workers' movement, and it served as a warning to other workers of the dangers of opposing the authorities.

In conclusion, the trial of Weisman and the subsequent imprisonment of Bureaucratism were a clear indication of the state's commitment to maintaining control over the workers and ensuring the compliance of the workers with the dictates of the state. The case of Weisman and Bureaucratism serves as a reminder of the need for a strong and independent labor movement that can resist the attempts of the state to suppress workers' rights and ensure the workers' freedom and dignity.