Preparing a Split in the A.F.W.

By B. KALFIDES

(Until the recent strike of the cafeteria workers (April 1929) our Party and the T.U.U.L. did not pay sufficient attention to the food industry. Yet the food industries constitute one of the biggest basic groups of industries in the U.S.A., exceeding by far the steel, textile, and automobile industries. Tremendous trade unions and monopolies are constantly merging; rationalization and the speed-up has reached an advanced stage in these industries.

The great bulk of the workers are unorganized. Of the three million workers in the industry only about 50,000 are organized in the different locals of A.P. of L. and about 8,000 in the Independent Food Workers. The field for the organization of the unorganized is full of possibilities, yet neither the A.P. of L. nor the A.F.W. as they are constituted today are in a position to organize these workers. As I believe, the A.F.W. can serve as a basis for a real industrial Food Workers Union which, under the direction of the T.U.U.L., can undertake this tremendous task.

But the way the present Party leadership approaches this task leads directly to the isolation of the left-wing forces rather than to broadening them as a basis for real organization.

The situation in the Cafeteria local reflects the general situation. Nobody can deny that the last strike of the cafeteria workers was one of the most militant strikes in New York City. Despite tremendous difficulties the cafeteria workers succeeded in organizing about 20 shops. Hundreds of workers joined the strike and quite a number of strikers were drawn into the Party, the I.L.D., U.S.W., etc., thus this strike not only a number of mistakes were made. These mistakes were utilized by Gertrude Welsh and the Foster clique for most vicious and provocative attacks against the lines of "self-criticism." Policies were proposed by them which would inevitably lead to demoralization and defeat. As long as the Foster clique was in control these conditions were dangerous for they were always rejected. Now, under the "new course" the policies of Comrade Welsh have become the official policies of the Party leadership. Anybody who dares oppose these policies is immediately branded as a "right winger" and "enemies." Next December comes the biennial Convention of the American Food Workers. Initiative preparations are being made to affiliate the A.F.W. to the T.U.U.L. While the aim is undoubtedly to draft the line pursued by the Party to achieve the affiliation is absolutely wrong and if persisted in will have disastrous results for the A.F.W. as a whole.

From an article by Ben Gitlin in the Free Voice and from the resolution introduced into the cafeteria workers union it is obvious that the Party will make this affiliation a splitting point. Both the article and the resolution brand the "bakers" locals in the A.F.W. as out-and-out reactionary, with no distinction whatever. This is tactically wrong for there is a great amount of progressive sentiment in the A.F.W. which we must know how to utilize. The bakers locals gave $10,000 from their strike fund to the strikers in the Foster Local No. 3, which is singled out for attack in the resolution, can show a receipt from the L.L.D. signed by Engelhard for $1,000 for the Gustonia defense! We do not wish to see the support of workers by calling them names without thought or distinction; certainly we cannot get them to affiliate to the T.U.U.L. that way.

There has been no real preparation for the T.U.U.L. campaign. Moreover, the character of the T.U.U.L. Program is such that it is almost impossible to rally around it anybody except the Communists and their closest sympathizers.*

I am almost sure that the bakers will not be convinced at the A.F.W. Convention to affiliate with the T.U.U.L. and then if the Party decides to make this a splitting issue (as the National Committee of the T.U.U.L. has already done) the T.U.U.L. will not get a single ballot between the A.P. of L., A.F.W. and the "new union." Such a split would have the most disastrous consequences for the organization of the unorganized and for the work of the left-wing in it, yet it is straight towards such a split that the present Party policy leads.
SMASH THE HOOVER-GREEN PACT!

On the Capitalization of Comrade Bukharin
Statement of the National Council G. P. - Majority Group

The press of November 26 (including the Daily Worker) carries information to the effect that Comrade Bukharin (a leading Communist, Tomsky and Tomsk) has issued a declaration in which he states:

“For nearly two years we opposed the Central Committee on the fundamental economic problems. We even declared our duty to declare that in this dispute the Communist Party and the Central Committee proved to be right and we were wrong.

In submitting our mistakes, we promise together with the Communist Party to fight decisively against deviations from the course of the Council of Leninist group, and to struggle against the defeatism in order to overcome all difficulties and assure full victory for socialist construction.

The over-sharing of the crisis in the Communist International— which manifests itself politically in a revision of some of the most important principles of Leninism—finds its objective source in the gap that has developed between the victorious proletarian revolution and the steady construction of socialism in the USSR on the one hand and the “slow development of the proletarian revolution in West Europe” (Lenin) and in the USA on the other.

This objective situation has given rise to a false general line on the part of the present leadership of the Comintern, crystallized in the failure to draw the correct conclusion from the law of the uneven development of capitalism and to lay down in the various countries a line of struggle based upon a realistic estimate of the objective situation. This false line has led to and has been aggravated by the thinning out of the leadership which the CPSU gave to the Comintern, the realization of the role of leadership of the CPSU in the CL, and the narrowing of the leadership of the Comintern in the USA.

In the concrete application to the policy of the various Sections of the Comintern, the Comintern has been reduced to an old Leninist type of leadership and orientation, to the adoption of the line of the Comintern on the bases of the Congress of the Comintern in May 1935.

The Comintern has not removed any of the causes of the crisis—the false line of the present leadership of the Comintern— and therefore does not lead the Comintern to the true line of the Comintern: to correctly assess the situation, to be unafraid of either the external threats of the capitalist world or the internal danger of the EECI—and therefore does not remove the crisis of the Comintern.

In the Comintern today, the speed-up, the increase in speed is due not only to the absence of any indication of the possible need for anything but the continuation of the present pace but also to the dangerous attitude of Comrade Bukharin.

The “annihilation” of Comrade Bukharin—a consequence of easily underperceived circumstances in the CPSU— is in no way a solution of the question of the basis of any actual contradiction. Our struggle is based exclusively upon these questions of the basis of the actual situation, of the crisis of the Comintern and of restoring it to the Leninist line.

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ON REACTIONARY LEADERS AND THE MASSES

In countries more advanced than Russia, any certain reactionist spirit has been revolutionized, and a mass has revealed itself in trade unions much more than it ever did in the past. In the West... there is a much wider struggle. The trade workers, therefore, face gigantic problems... The struggle against them must be mercilessly conducted, and the irreconcilable debeaters of opportunism and social-chauvinism have been completely exposed and thrown out of the unions. To forget this means to forget the demands of the masses, and the leaders of the trade unions, they jump by some inexplicable mental process, to the conclusion that it is necessary to abandon these organisations altogether... This is an unanswerable and one by which the Communists render the greatest service to the bourgeoisie.

—The Infantile Sickliness of "Leftism".

ON THE STRUGGLE FOR A BOLSHEVIK LINE

You must and you certainly will understand that once a member of the Party is convinced of the absolute incorrectness and loss of a certain doctrine he is duty bound to take a stand against it... at all costs.

—Letters to Comrade.

"OUR THEORY IS NO DOGMATISM"

MAXIRISM requires the most accurate and objectively conceived analysis of the concrete peculiarities of every historical moment. We Bolsheviks have always been convinced that our tactic is above all else, that our tactic is absolutely essential for every scientific foundation of politics.

"Our theory is no dogmatism—but a manual of action"—Marx and Engels. We are dogmatists. The more precisely, therefore, one describes those who hear by heart and repeat formulations which in the best of cases are appropriated to the general task but which are necessarily modified through the concrete economic and political situation in any particular phase of the historic process.

—Letters to Tsitsoe.

ON REVOLUTION

The transference of state power from the hands of one class to those of another in the socialist state took place in New York City—a general meeting of our comrades which was attended by over 250 leading American Bolsheviks, this meeting was reported in the "New Masses". The preface to this book shows that this development is the result of the Bolshevik capitalization of the American Federation of Comrades.

The campaign of "rumors of a fall"

There is one method of a corrupt press that has always and everywhere proved itself useful and effective—through "spies" and "confidants" kept tabs on the others. The heroes who use such methods are already this...

—The League of Liars.

ON CAPITALIST FACTS

I am not in a position to present the entire text of this book, but I can say that this does not mean that this development is absolutely wrong. The fact is that the capitalists have been very correct in this case... The capitalists have been very correct in this case...
“Exceptionalism” and Leninist Strategy

The author, Frank Vrataric, discusses the concept of "exceptionalism" in the context of American policy. The text delves into the idea that American exceptionalism, manifested in its foreign policy, is a strategy that sets the United States apart from other nations. Vrataric argues that this exceptionalism is rooted in the belief that the United States has unique values and a special mission in the world, which justifies its interventions and actions.

What About the Anthracite?

The text discusses theAnthracite coal miners' strike of 1902 as an example of the application of Leninist tactics in the United States. The strike was a significant event in American labor history, and Vrataric uses it to illustrate how socialist and communist strategies can be employed to achieve political goals. The text explores the strategies used by the miners, including the use of strikes, boycotts, and the organization of unions, and how these tactics helped to gain support and influence among working-class immigrants.

Support “Revolutionary Age”

The text concludes with a call for an "American Revolution" and emphasizes the need for a "Revolutionary Age" in the United States. This would involve a radical transformation of society, based on the principles of socialism and communism. The text argues that the United States, with its history of struggle and resistance, is well positioned to lead such a revolution, and that it is the duty of all true Americans to participate in this struggle.

The text is a thought-provoking exploration of the historical and political context of American exceptionalism and the potential for revolutionary change in the United States. It provides a compelling case for the need to rethink the role of the United States in the world and the nature of American exceptionalism.
THE NEEDLE TRADES AND THE LEFT WING

By Aaron Grass

(Vice President, Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union)

THE dress industry in New York is to a large extent an unorganized industry. Employing over 40,000 workers the industry is composed of a large number of small contractors. Production is comparatively decentralized but controlled on the union level. About 25% of the industry is organized, the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, embracing about 8,000 members and controlling nearly 300 shops. The other 75% of the industry is not organized and carried on a general strike in the dress trade thru which we succeeded in considerably improving the conditions of the workers and establishing a number of new shop strikes and in the other activities of the organization campaign. On the basis of such a policy we will be able not only to defeat the treacherous moves of the ILGWU but also to broaden the basis of our union in the needle trades and constitute an effective strike force.

Such a policy requires in the first place complete clarity, then a broad policy for the mobilization of the masses of the working class on the one hand and a consistent policy of the leading left-wing forces. All of these requirements have been seriously undermined by the "new course" of the Party. In the first place, instead of clarity of policy we have the unfortunate exhibition of the most unbelievable confusion in the official statements in the Freiheit and Daily Worker, in which a new version of "policy" was presented every day and in which the policy, repeatedly endorsed by the bodies of the Union, was openly repudiated only to be reassessed in a confused form the next day. Secondly, so far from creating a broad basis for struggle, the new sectarian line of the Party tends to narrow everything down to the Party members and sympathizers. A virtue is made of parading everywhere the stifling mechanical hold of the Party upon the machinery of the organizations. The tendency is becoming stronger to shift the basis of struggle from the burning economic issues to vague and meaningless "revolutionary"-sounding phrases. 

The objective conditions for an organization drive are certainly favorable. On the one hand, the bureaucrats will " retirees" with no boss who does not adhere to the associations; on the other the bureaucrats will not employ the worker who is "registered" with the ILGWU. A real "mutual aid" proposal! The New York Times of December 6 declared editorially: "... it should be recalled that in the dress trade the industry is not a monopoly but rather a guild, and that the way to maintain the organization must be by encouraging voluntary affiliation..."

The forthcoming strike has the support of the most respectable element in the industry. This passes far beyond the limits of class collaboration; it is in effect a special brand of company unionism. It is by far the most important event to happen in the dress industry in the last dozen years. The strike on the one hand, the bureaucrats will " retire" with no boss who does not adhere to the associations; on the other the bureaucrats will not employ the worker who is "registered" with the ILGWU. A real "mutual aid" proposition!

The policy of the Union, which has been approved by all bodies in Chicago and the District of Columbia, is based on the fundamental fact that in this situation the Industrial Union must act as the union in the dress trade, as a means of unifying the workers all over the industry and organizing the workers. With the beginning of the season (December) our Union is launching an intensive organization campaign to unisn the open shops in the dress trade and to enforce union conditions in those shops where the bossus violate them. The workers in the signed-up shops where union condi-

ATTENTION: BOSTON WORKERS!

RED BANQUET

for the benefit of

REVOLUTIONARY AGE

SUNDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 20, 1929.

SECRETARIANISM AND OPPORTUNIST CAPITULATION

In the Lima Labor Party

by Scott Wilkins

T

o understand the Lima, Ohio, Labor Party we must examine its relations to our Party, since it was organized under the name of the Independent Labor Party of Ohio under its own leadership. It was brought out so clearly as in connection with the present Party in the Jewish electoral organizations.

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ime and again the REVOLUTIONARY AGE has pointed out the wild adventurist policy of the Party "leadership" in the Workmen's Circle which is leading straight to the disintegration of the leaders of the left-wing in the Workmen's Circle and the Independent Workmen's Circle. Now the whole issue is becoming transformed into open and shameless capitulations before the right-wing bosses in the IWC and therefore also before the whole right wing in the WPC, before the Rigaists and Schlagerists, before the Forward, etc. The Freiheit of December 5, 1929, reports on the "agreement" reached between the right and the left wings in the IWC: "The agreement" provides that the split-off groups from the WPC will be taken into the Independent on the following conditions:

1. The new members and the new branches will, however, not have the right to participate in the Emergency Convention which is called for January 12. Nor will they be allowed to vote in the special referendum on the constitution.

2. The Emergency Convention is being called to take upon merely (our emphasis—Ed.) a proposed resolution according to which no convention of the Independent Workmen's Circle will be able to call a convention of the Party or a labor union or an official organ and if this resolution is approved by the Convention and the referendum these sections will not be able to call a special convention of the Party or a labor union or an official organ.

This speaks for itself! The "agreement" is a complete capitulation to the right-wing. It is nothing short of a betrayal all along the line. The Party "leaders" have bargained away the whole future of the left-wing in the IWC in order to prevent the disastrous consequences of their ultra-left adventures.

The slogan of the left-wing must now be: Smash the infamous Agreement!

A LETTER FROM A WORKER

Needle trades workers in Baldwinsville, New York, write to the following:

A worker in a dress shop that is under the control of the ILGWU, told the workers that in the Daily Worker, the central organ of the Communist Party of the U.S.A., came out with an absurd article under the header: "The Lima Labor Party, a Fiasco." In accordance with its present semi-socialist line which leads to the rejection of the whole Labor Party campaign, the present Party leadership can find nothing better to do than to slander and discredit the real efforts of the Lima workers to achieve some genuine independent working class political organizations, against the interests of imperialism.

The statement of the Lima Labor Party remains a promising field of mass work in America and the Communist Party leadership is completely out of touch with it. The Lima Labor Party's answer was that the "Bolshevism" of Frederick Engels applied to the SLP in 1897 will apply to those who "deserve to perish because they do not understand their own principles."

ATTENTION:

Sectarianism and Opportunist Capitulation

This is the original content that was extracted from the image.
The Young Plan and German Fascism.

By Spectator

Despite the desperate efforts of the Hoovers and Greens to contain the depression, the effects of the Young Plan, all indications pointed to an intensifying tempo of the depression. The slackening in various industries is being accentuated and labour conditions for some time to come will be worse than in 1930. New layoffs are already on part time or totally unemployed. While the beginning of the depression could be discerned only in the auto, textiles and steel industries, the chain of industries affected is now to include textiles, shoe, shipyards and the mining industry.

The period of intense rationalization and wage cuts which has been denied to the workers in the steel industry, is amenable to the possibility of accumulating any reserves against unemployment. The thousands of workers who are now on the streets, without a job and with no relief to back them up, do not have the possibility of working and will, therefore, have to beg or steal in order to survive. Those remaining employed will face an even greater threat of losing their livelihoods. A period of intense suffering and misery is facing the working class.

What must be done to resist the disastrous effects of unemployment? To depend upon the schemes of the capitalist government or upon the reformists—the reactionary labor leaders, the Muette, and the Socialists—means to invite a program of increased exploitation and misery.

True to its sectarian “new course” the official leadership of the Communist Party does not “recognize” the necessity of mobilizing the masses of the American workers upon issues and under slogans around which they may be rallied. Under phrases of “widespread and deep-going rationalization” it seeks to unite the American workers en masse in the fight against its capitalist masters. The struggle for the establishment of international working class solidarity is the only solution.

The road for working class struggle against unemployment is directly laid down in the program of action of the Communist Party. The main lines of this program are as follows:

1. The struggle for a program of action among the workers.
2. The struggle for the establishment of international working class solidarity.
3. The struggle for the establishment of international working class solidarity.
4. The struggle for the establishment of international working class solidarity.
5. The struggle for the establishment of international working class solidarity.
6. The struggle for the establishment of international working class solidarity.
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8. The struggle for the establishment of international working class solidarity.
9. The struggle for the establishment of international working class solidarity.
10. The struggle for the establishment of international working class solidarity.

The Young Plan was a preparation for the drive to shift its burden upon the workers, peasants and petty bourgeois strata. Rationalization is being intensified, hours lengthened and productivity increased in increasing measure. The gains of American workers under the Young Plan and the reparations payments can only be achieved at a heavy cost to German economy (the class significance of which we shall examine below) remains clear.

The Young Plan was determined by the “realistic” policy of Streeten, the main point of which was that—accepting as a fact the German economy in the war and the Versailles Treaty—it attempted by means of partial agreements, concessions, mobilizations and combinations on questions of the execution of the Versailles Treaty to destroy the alignment of forces of the imperialist powers emerging from the war, to bring about a definite realignment, and thus finally to achieve a revision of the Versailles Treaty in the interests of the new German imperialism.

The German Social-Democracy fell completely with the main line of Streeten and of the German trust-bureau bourgeoisie. Its traditional task consisted in reinforcing “pacific” appearance of the policy of Streeten with “socialist” phrases and in attempting to pass off the imperialist revision of the Versailles Treaty desired by the German bourgeoisie as “German emancipation”, the “self-determination of nations”, etc. Such has been the policy of Streeten and of the main line of policy which Streeten was an ardant champion.

Concentration Towards the Right

With the economic development and internal strengthening of the new German imperialism a growing impatience with the policy of Streeten has arisen. A definite regrouping of forces within the German bourgeoisie to the right has become visible in the formidable growth of fascist—in political influence, in the extension of its class basis, in the increasingly clarifying character of its manifestations, and in its growing inner consolidation.

This “concentration towards the right” showed itself above all in the reaction of the Young Plan. The basis of fighting for a referendum to “openly reject” the Versailles Treaty, the Young Plan, etc., it proved impossible for German fascism to overcome their differences to a sufficient degree to enable them to engage in united action. In the communique for the “peoples initiative” are represented the German National People’s Party (Hugenberg-trust capital), the National-Socialist Labor Party (Hitler—petty bourgeois, anti-parliament, anti-Christian Front workers), the Stahlhelm (Steel Helmet League, military-terrorist fascist organization with considerable proletarian support), the Vaterland, the Bund, the Christian National Farmers’ League (organizations of Junkers and rich peasants).

Of course this concentration towards the right is expressed not only by the programmatic declarations of individual groups, but by the general development of the fascist movement in Germany. The strongest evidence of this development of the fascist movement in Germany is the way in which it is bound up with the external-political situation of Germany, with its foreign relations, economic and political conditions. The Social-Democracy and the trade union bureaucracy, having endorsed the Young Plan, naturally have to take responsibility for its consequences, for the burdens imposed by the Young Plan.

Under phrases about “saying what can be saved” the trade union leaders are even now engaged in negotiations that will inevitably lead to a conscious drive for the reduction of wages, the lengthening of the working hours, the diminution of the social insurance benefits and the general worsening of conditions. The_traumatic role of the Social-democratic leaders is coming out more and more clearly every day.

The Leftward Movement and the C.P.G.

The resistance of the workers to the offensive of capital is rapidly stimulating their leftward movement and were the Communist Party of Germany in a position to take advantage of this leftist movement the great strengthening of the revolution movement in Germany would result. But unfortunatley the one powerful C.P.G. is developing rapidly towards isolation and is already almost inexplicable of taking real advantage of the favorable objective situation. Its ultra-left course, supported by the Comintern, has led to the substitution of pseudo-revolutionary phrases such as: “We stand with both feet in the period of revolution.” (Rennolla), “The masses are already with us!” (Rote Fahne), etc., for a realistic estimation of the situation and concrete and politically appropriate slogans. Its intermittent participation in the movement of the most experienced leaders and of the best revolutionary forces has given the leadership of the Party to politically disaffected elements, and the result is that at the middle of September the P.D. awakened to the fact that a new stage of the reparations question had set in and that something must be done about it! And since then it all has done is to issue empty high-sounding slogans and phrases; it has done nothing to provide the Party with the necessary funds based on the concrete issues. It allowed the fascists to seize the initiative on the referendum. It has openly dropped the tactic of the right to establish a “Militant Opposition”.

A wall is growing up between the Party and the working masses comparable to that in the Fischer-Maslow regions. Instead of making the elections an instrument of the struggle to the revolutionary struggle the “new course” of the C.P.G. is facilitating their capture by the Social-democracy and even by the Fascists. The situation is already very subtle and it is on a high level. The dangerous nonsense of “social fascism” and the illusion in fighting the fascists contribute greatly in this context.

The Communist struggle against the Young Plan, the offensives of capital and the Means of production by the C.P.G.-Opposition. As far back as February the C.P.G. Opposition took up the struggle. The abolition of the Versailles Treaty was the purpose of the struggle against the Young Plan and the Young Plan. The struggle for the realization of the right of self-determination of peoples and the annulment of all war debts. This signified the abolition of the international working class for the overthrow of the capital.

In conclusion, the offensive of capital and the C.P.G.-Op- position has elaborated a definite program of concrete measures which can be put into effect in the United States of America. The fascists have beenWindowed themselves from the section or else refused to vote. The bill gives for referendum on December 52.

1. According to the new German constitution a bill may be put to referendum of the voters by a petition ‘peoples initia-
The Tenth Plenum of the ECCI

By Will Herberg

(Continued from the last issue)

Faust, "Social-fascism," and Social Reformism

Of the many questions which arose in the course of the ECCI’s activities, the most pressing was the question of fascism and "social-fascism." The basic analyses of the IV, V, and VI Congresses, which made the question of fascism and "social-fascism" the focus of attention, had been largely ignored. In the light of recent events, however, this omission has become a matter of serious concern. The problems of fascism and "social-fascism" are now becoming increasingly urgent, and the question of the proper role of the Left Communist movement in the struggle against these movements has been raised.

The basic issue underlying the question of fascism and "social-fascism" is the fundamental contradiction between the two. Fascism represents the development of capitalism, whereas "social-fascism" represents the development of socialism. The two movements are diametrically opposed, and any attempt to reconcile them is bound to fail. The task of the Left Communist movement is to fight against fascism and "social-fascism," and to build a truly socialist society.

The Truth about the "Corridor Congress"

F was called Comrade Lovestone who at the last meeting of the Sen- nioren Komitee (the middle-aged and responsible comrades) brought up the whole question of the "corridor congress" into sharp relief. He pointed out that the "corridor congress" was a mere continuance of the VI Congress, and that it was a manifestation of the same forces that had brought about the split in the Comintern. Comrade Lovestone argued that the "corridor congress" was nothing more than a smoke screen to cover up the real intentions of the Russian leadership.

In his report he repudiated all rumors regarding a split in the Central Committee of the ECCI and emphasized that there were no such rumors. The thesis that there were dissensions among the members of the Central Committee was completely refuted.

The declaration went on to condemn speculation on such "dif- ferences" and to deny any rumors as to a right-wing in the Russian police.

After this session the Sennioren Komitee Comrade Love- stone reported to the American Delegation on what had hap- pened there. Then Lovestone presented a motion condemning the Base, and the motion was adopted. The motion was adopted by the Comintern, the Comrade-stalin, the Comrade-stalin, the Comrade-stalin, the Comrade-stalin, the Comrade-stalin, the Comrade-stalin, the Comrade-stalin, the Comrade-stalin.

The Question of "Amendments"

In his article Comrade Bucharin, who participated very activel- y in the "corridor congress," negatively commented on the in- terpretation of the Sennioren Komitee declarations. He declared that there were "twenty-five amendments" to the Sennioren Komitee declarations, which are supposed to have changed the line of the thesis. Comrade Bucharin is wrong in this, of course, for the amendments are nothing but parts of the original thesis. Thirdly, he forgets to say that the Sennioren Komitee, Neumann, Bucharin, and others introduced on behalf of the "corridor congress" were rejected. These facts are of great importance.

The VI Congress elected a Political Commission to put the issues on the international situation in its final form. Comrade Lovestone represented the American Party in this commission, no other American Party had any representatives. This commission had several sessions and elected a sub-committee of Bukharin, Macdonald, Lovestone, Levenson, Erolf, Jickl and Schuller. This sub-committee handled over 50 amendments, some of them proposed by Bub- harin himself. Not a single one of the "amendments" was adopted. The American Party's line is to carry on the struggle against Bucharin's line.

The line of the Sennioren Komitee was not the "correct" line, but it was the only possible line at the time. The "amendments" were adopted which supplemented the thesis and were fundamental. The line that was adopted was in harmony with its main line was rejected. Such are the facts on the question of amendments. The official documents will show this.

The American Party at the VI Congress

As a whole. the American Party played quite an im- portant role at the VI Congress. The leaders of the American delegation (Lovestone, Levenson, Erolf, Schuller) played an active part in the formulation of the new program. The leaders of the American Party were the only ones who presented the American viewpoint of the new program. The leaders of the American Party began their efforts with the American Party's line, but the Sennioren Komitee rejected this viewpoint.

The American Party's stand against the American Party continued. In the sub-committee of the Political Commission Lovestone proposed an amendment attacking the American Party leadership. This amendment was rejected.

Finally, the thesis in its final form was satisfactory to the American Party, and it was carried on by the American Party. The American Party's stand against the American Party leadership was thus strengthened.

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The Marx-Lenin School

What Happened in Baltimore

In reply to the shameless and outrageous lies contained in the so-called "Report of the Committee on Monopoly" of the Daily Worker, the Daily Worker press (the "loyalists") to break up our Baltimore meeting, The Daily Worker on the 21st of April made a request to the Party press from which the following paragraphs are taken.

The Editor of the Daily Worker:

In the November 15 issue of the Daily Worker a story was carried from Baltimore under the heading "Police Unit with Discrete Uniforms". It was, the story said, "a move for sabotage and subversion of the Socialist worker who worked the day before. All these cases are open in the month of December and registration is going on nightly at the headquarters of the School, 37 East 28th Street, Room 7, New York."

The list of teachers and the directors of the School is made up of names familiar to all comrades as the leaders of the Marxist educational work throughout its history. These teachers, Bertram D. Wolfe, the assistant director, D. Benjamin and F. W. Lovett, are the same officers who were in charge of the Workers School until the party wreckage and reorganization began. The instructors include Comrades Lovett, Glossen, Zimmerman, Wolfe, Bejamín, Herberg, Miller, Zorn, Cark, Rock, Speech and Siles, every one of whom was a teacher in the Workers School.

The courses have special bearing upon the great problems affecting the Party's life at the present moment. There are two popular lecture courses—America Today, Instructor Jay Lovett—and American Thought, Instructor Bertram D. Wolfe—which are designed especially to make the necessary analysis of the concrete peculiarities of American political and economic life and thought, which analysis is forbidden by the official line of the Party: such analysis is "exclusivisticism."

Two other lecture courses are entitled Problems of the American Working Class, Instructor H. Zorn, a course in imperialism, made necessary by the revision of Lenin's fundamental theories on that question with the same instructor and a course on Work in the Line of Mass Organizations, under the direction of Glossen and Zimmerman.

In addition there are the usual courses in Fundaments of Communism, Marxism, American History, Intermediate English, Advanced English and a Sunday night open forum.

MARX-LENIN SCHOOL

SCHEDULE OF COURSES

America Today—Lovett—Sunday, 1 p. m.

American Civil War—Herberg—Monday, 1 p. m.

Problems of the American Communist—Herberg—Tuesday, 2 p. m.

Problems of the Communist International—Herberg—Wednesday, 7 p.m.

Program of the Communist International—Herberg—Thursday, 2 pt. m.

Fundamentals of Communism—Benjamin—Monday, 7 p. m.

Marxism—Benjamin—Tuesday, 7 p. m.

Marxism-Leninism II—Wolfe—Wednesday, 7 p. m.

Lenin—Herberg—Thursday, 7 p. m.

Imperialism—Zorn—Monday, 8 p. m.

Lenin (Russian)—Zorn—Tuesday, 8 p. m.

American History—Cork—Wednesday, 8 p. m.

Intermediate English—Glossen—Monday, 8 p. m.

Intermediate English—Zorn—Tuesday, 8 p. m.

Advanced English—Zorn—Monday & Thursday, 8 p. m.

Revolutions Movements of 1917—Siles—Tuesday & Thursday, 8 p. m.

Revolutions Movement 1—Siles—Monday, 8 p. m.

Revolutions Movement 2—Zorn—Tuesday, 8 p. m.

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Capitalist Monopoly and Organization

By Herbert Zam

We have said previously that monopoly does not go out of existence. Lenin never maintained that it does. Neumann attempts to put this fact in opposition to Lenin's concept of monopoly. But Neumann is not doing so, in fact he denies the existence of monopoly, gives the impression that Lenin was involved in a series of base contradictions and actually makes Lenin say the exact opposite of what he always maintained. Thus Lenin pointed out that "monopoly which has sprung from free competition does not do away with competition, it carries it on even more strongly and with it thus giving rise to a number of very acute and very great contradictions, the one of the Comintern (written by Buchanan) declares on the same question that alto "capitalist-monopolist organisations grow out of free competition, they do not eliminate competition, but exist side by side and helps over it, and thus give rise to a series of exceptionally great and acute contradictions, frustrations and conflicts."

In his article, Comrade Buchanan emphasizes the "existence of monopoly and competition" which Neumann attempts to gloss over and forget for the sake of his polemic. This "ex- erdash" of competition with monopoly, may seem Hinarich in view of what Lenin emphasized about the transformation of "free competition" into monopoly. It is indeed contradiction to Neumann (at least to the Euro), who therefore proceeds to eliminate the economies of scale and monopoly and leave only competition. A dialectic analysis, however, will show that there is no contradiction at all in the Leninian concept. The "elimination" of "this contradiction" in order to make everything smoothly lead straight to the perfection of the capitalist system is the "solution" of this! We have already seen what Lenin said about "free competition" being the "foundation monopoly and competition" and how the actual production of monopoly is one of the most important tasks of the proletarian revolution, instead of the opposite, as the "social-reformers" and the Neumann (by implication) declare. For capitalism, Neumann uses against this idea really turns back on himself.

"Production becomes socialized, but appropriation remains private" was the statement of the so-called "exclusivists" as the reverse is the truth. We told the police that we did not want to go to court and the comrade the police dared not touch the comrade that the comrade had the restaurant keeper and no one dared tangle with the monopoly private property of a small number of persons. The general structure of the formally recognized free competition monopoly itself contradicts this. Neumann is a great economist,充满矛盾与竞争。他的语言令人困惑且不一致。他不仅批评垄断经济的缺点，同时又否认它的存在，并将垄断经济与资本主义相提并论，从而混淆了两者的关系。这种矛盾与竞争在今天的美国社会中仍然存在。
So This Is "Radicalization"!

The Daily Worker of December 5, 1959 contains a resolution of the Politburo of our Party on the results of the Czechoslovak elections which express the extreme characteristics of false anti-Communist line of the present leadership and we shall return to a more detailed analysis in the next issue of Revolutionary Age. Here we want to call attention to a certain phase of the question which makes us wonder if after all the ten years of the propaganda of Leninism has had any effect upon our new "theoriticians".

The Resolution reads:

"It is the most dangerous illusion, however, to think that the Party of Thomas (themself represent movement of the workers to the left; ... The workers who voted for Thomas did not move to the left; on the contrary by their votes they showed that the elections their influence has been turned towards the right."

The Theses of the VI Congress (section 17) declare: "The general process of the working class swing to the left in European countries continues further; the influence of the purely bourgeois parties upon the workers wane, a section of the workers abandon those to join the Social-democrats whereas another section joins the Communist Parties."

There is a quickening of the process of more militant elements of the working class abandoning Socialism and coming over to the Communist camp."

Do the new "theoriticians" of our Party—who only yesterday hailed the large Smith vote as a sign of "radicalization"—today maintain that the workers who for the first time in their lives broke away from Tansky and were moving to the right. Do they therefore maintain that the Social democratic is the right wing of the bourgeois? It is to such catastrophic absurdities that the fantasies of "social-fascism" lead!"
"Vanguardism" in the Y.C.I.
by EDDIE MARSHALL

The "new line" has reached the Passaic League. Expulsions have begun and the League is being smashed. In spite of the pessimism that reigned in the Passaic Party, League and Union organization, a number of the comrades who are now facing expulsion were able to push along the work so that the League made some showing among the younger workers of Passaic and vicinity. Industrial work was undertaken on a broad front and this was our initial success. But it was not long before the League was coming closer to taking an active part in the struggles of the Pas- saic workers. With the revival of the Passaic League, the League forced the Party to take a more active part in the struggle and it was hoped that the Party and League would once again come to the forefront in the struggle.

But a new move has been initiated in Passaic on the part of the "new leaders" to condemn, remove and expel the leading comrades, the best experienced and tried comrades. Because the comrades are putting up a resistance against the false policies of the League "leadership" they are being replaced by those who have a record for passivity and subserviency, by those who "borrowed" money from the League treasury without being able to account for it, by those who have been repeatedly charged for inactivity and stagnation. Already the organ- izer of the Passaic League, Besliss Bogorad, has been "ex- pelled" and replaced by a Commissar of the Y.C.L. in a rejection of the role of the Commissar Parties as the vanguard of the proletariat.

Such sectarian theories distort the energies of the League and move the League away from the interests of the workers and toward the internal affairs and issues of the Party. Isolation of the League from the masses of the younger workers, their decline into insignificance, sectarianism is the present line if it is permitted to continue. These symptoms are already manifest by the drastic decrease in the number of important League work in the Y.C.I., by the pronounced lack of activity among the young workers on the most important issues, and by the complete inability of the League (except the League in the Soviet Union) to mobilize a mass youth movement against the increas- ingly acute war danger.

"Activity and struggle for the general tasks of the Party and the League, but the basis of existence of every League is the struggle of the young workers. To tackle the problems of the League, the League must itself become a Commissar Party. Therefore we call every League to take an immediate move in order to carry out the League's main task."

"ENLIGHTENMENT!"

A NEW method of "enlightenment" has been discovered in Passaic—"reduction in the ranks". In Passaic, when the question of the expulsion of the leading comrades came up be- cause they are "Lovestones", among those who voted against the wrecking of the League were two comrades who were graduated from the Pioneers over a half a year ago and have since been active in the League. Now for their "crime" in re- moving the League from its "crisis" they are being expelled from the League. The League is calling "taken out of the league" and again "denied" the rank of Pioneers! A truly novel punishment! We recommend this new method to the Central Control Commission.

"PROGRESS—BACKWARDS!"

The "new line" in the "new course" is making in the Young Communist League is reflected by remarkable "progress" that has been made in the Pioneer movement since the last convention. In May 1939 the New York League was able to record that, as a result of years of hard work, the Young Pio- neers in the New York District could count 1,000 members. Now, in December of the same year, the organizational figure reported by the District Committee is 4,671! There is considerable "progress" but seems to be in the wrong direction.

OUT IN DECEMBER!

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Organ of Young Communist League
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With the Communist Youth

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Defeat the Hoover Program
(Continued from Page 8)
workers are now jobless. In the furniture, leather, fur, textile, iron, and automobile industries the conditions are very bad. In some of the largest mills in New Bedford, machinery is being stopped as fast as the workers can make it. In the Southern textile areas mills are also slashing production.

Hoover says not a word of all these things. He simply engages in a larger-scale struggle to keep capital unfettered that capital will leave the stock market and go “back to industry.” But up until the crash on the Stock Exchange we were told that we were having “prosperity” during the time that the market was booming and capital was flowing in great quantities from the industry. And now they speak of “increased prosperity.” The entire fraud of capitalist “prosperity” stands exposed!

It is not a decline in production, it is not a shortage in goods that the workers are responsible for. It is the fraudulent process of industry, operating on a capitalist basis, that leads to terrible mass under-consumption, to poverty and misery. Of the 45,000,000 people employed in the U.S.A., only one in 10 makes as much as $2,000 a year. At least 40% of the workers receive less than $600 a week. Over 15,000,000 workers receive less than $60 a week. Over 60% of the workers grind away more than 48 hours a week for their wages. Nearly 90% of the workers cannot afford any education beyond the basics of elementary school. Every year capitalist industrialists kill at least 50,000 workers and wound at least 3,000,000 more. And this entire system of capitalist exploitation and misery is only more deliberately maintained and buttressed by federal, state, and municipal government.

The Hoover program is a direct challenge to the growing class consciousness of the American workers, to their growing and increase of self-confidence and of recognition of the Hoover challenge! They must defeat the Hoover program!

It is now time to unite the forces of the working class struggle for concrete and definite recognition of the Hoover program as an attack on the workers and against their labor rights. The struggle against the reactionary labor racketeers of the A. F. of L. and the Socialist Party. Let the Hoover Message sound the alarm! To unite the workers against the attack on their rights, the workers must resist wage cuts and fight for wage increases and shorter hours and for better living conditions. The struggle against unemployment, against speed-up and against the brutal labor must be taken up. More necessary than ever before is a struggle for a concrete and clear program of solidarity with those under the attack of the bosses, with the workers at the expense of owners of industry but to be administered by the workers themselves.

The struggle against the bosses can be carried on only thru the organization of the workers. The left wing in the old unions must be strengthened and the struggle against the racketeers sharpened until their influence is destroyed. The new unions must be built into powerful mass organizations and the Trade Union Unity League must be developed into a really broad, powerful mass movement uniting all the militant minorities in the reactionary unions on the one hand, and the new fighting unions on the other.

In the struggle for these immediate demands the workers will learn to fight politically. They will learn to recognize the character of American “democracy” as really capitalist dictatorship. They will learn that only the overthrow of the capitalist government and the establishment of a Workers and Peasants Government which will put an end to what the heroic Soviet workers have accomplished—will emancipate the masses from the misery and poverty that is their lot under capitalism.

On the Correct Line of Be the General of Leninism can develop such a movement and lead it to victory!