

Revolution In India Would End War

THE EXECUTION of twelve Czechs, the closing of Czech universities, and arrest of more than 1,500 demonstrators by German storm troopers and Nazi secret police, culminating a series of outbreaks that began late last month when Czech nationalists massed in the streets of Prague to celebrate the anniversary of the founding of Czechoslovakia, reveal how great a menace to the ability of an imperialist government to wage war, is the struggle of an oppressed people for national independence.

If the struggle of the Czechs were to extend to the masses in the former Austrian and Polish states, not to speak of the German workers, the war, as far as the German ruling class is concerned, would come to an end.

The same thing holds true with regard to the strong and rising tide of unrest among the workers and peasant masses of India against imperialist British rule, which is reflected in the sharp conflict between the Indian Nationalist Congress and the British government.

The British government which declared it is fighting against oppression and injustice, has declared India at war with Germany without consulting India. Indian self-government in the provinces has been suspended. Indian troops have been transported for use in other parts of the Empire. And the question of Indian home rule has been indefinitely postponed.

The Congress has condemned Nazism and Nazi aggression in Poland, demanded a more satisfactory statement of British war aims, and a categorical promise of immediate home rule as the price for supporting Britain in the war.

Viceroy Linlithgow, in a White Paper, stated it is premature for Britain to commit herself to any definite war aims, promised to consider dominion status for India at the end of the war, and demanded the establishment of a group representative of all political parties in India, under British control, to aid in the prosecution of the war.

THE CONGRESS representatives to the governments of eight provinces have resigned in protest. No doubt the memory of the British betrayal of promises of independence to the Arabs after the first world war is fresh in their minds.

India is the foundation of the British Empire. It produces more than two dozen different agricultural products necessary to feed the "mother country." It also produces large amounts of rubber, tin, manganese, and other valuable minerals. The population is 375,000,000 one-fifth of the human race.

British policy in India has aimed to prevent the economic development of the country to ensure it as a market for British manufactured goods. India is the lowest country in the world in degree of agricultural productivity. 65% of the population, roughly 250 millions, is engaged in agriculture. Of these about 8 million are landlords, over 200 million are peasants, and some 41 million are farm laborers and farm servants, who form the bulk of the more than 50 million untouchables. There are

750,000 villages.

Bombay and Calcutta, with populations of close to a million and a half each, are the largest cities; total population of the 34 large cities is 8,000,000. Industry is small. The industrial proletariat, chiefly concentrated in textiles, mines, shipping, and transportation, number around 2 million. Trade unions grew from 28 in 1927 with 100,619 members, to 236 in 1936 with 268,326 members. Wages are the lowest in the world. The death rate is very high being 29 per 1,000—double that of the U. S.

31.9% of all exports go to England. 39% of all imports come from England. Railroad lines extend for only 41,058 miles; auto highways for 277,471 miles; autos number 80,000—38/100 of 1% of the autos in the U. S.

BRITISH policy toward India was best expressed by Lord Brentford, British Home Secretary, in the *London Daily News*, Oct. 17, 1925:

We did not conquer India for the benefit of the Indians. I know it is said at Missionary meetings that we conquered India to raise the level of the Indians. That is cant. We conquered India as the outlet of goods for Great Britain. We conquered India by the sword, and by the sword we should hold it.

To prevent revolt the British government has not hesitate to use the same methods Hitler uses in crushing the Czechs. A peaceful demonstration for self-rule of over 20,000 in

Continued on Next Page

ARE TROTSKYISTS STOOL PIGEONS?

Shortly after the war broke out the capitalist papers reported the arrest of the Belgian Trotskyist, Walter Dauge. Reason given was that he was caught pasting up posters calling for social revolution against the imperialist war.

September 26 issue of the SOCIALIST APPEAL, organ of the Trotskyists in the United States, reported his arrest and described him as secretary of the Revolutionary Socialist Party of Belgium, section of the Fourth International... among the best known and best loved revolutionists in Belgium. Only recently he was elected Mayor by the workers of his village... His extreme popularity among the workers prompted his internment...

A different picture of secretary Dauge is given by INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE, published by the International Delegation of the Inter-

national Communists for the Construction of the Fourth International, composed of Belgian, French and Spanish groups of workers "with connections with the militants of England and Italy."

FROM this publication we learn that "The RSP published a handbill on the pact. Dauge and the printer were arrested." Also, that Vereecken, leader of the Belgian Contre Le Courant group, veteran revolutionary and former Trotskyist who broke with Trotsky in 1934-35, was arrested early in September, accused of being the author of the first issue of INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE which dealt with the Hitler-Stalin pact and appealed to revolutionists to "organize their struggle against the war." The signature on the issue was Give.

Vereecken was told by the Judge, says INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE, that Dauge had given testimony that Vereecken was Give. "Ve-

thanksgiving for what?

THREE HUNDRED AND NINETEEN years ago when the pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock they gave thanks. Not only had they escaped from persecution in Europe, but their future and that of their descendants was bright. This year as for many years past the President has proclaimed a day of national thanksgiving.

The President has something to celebrate. He is a rich man. He is the head of a government which protects the wealth of rich men. They have something to give thanks for.

But what should we celebrate? For what should we give thanks?

The National Youth Commission estimates that almost five million of the sixteen million young people in the country between sixteen and twenty five are out of school and out of work.

What future do we face?

There is the war. Roosevelt says he will keep us out of war.

Suppose he does, what then?

AF. Hinrichs, Chief Economist of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, says industrial activity is up to 1929 but the number of workers employed is a million and a half less. The United States, he says, will continue to "count its unemployed in millions" regardless of what he calls recovery.

The Pilgrims fought the Indians to hold on to their thanksgiving. Looks like we will have to fight a revolution to get what they had.

Revolt Organ of Revolutionary Workers League, U. S.

Vol. II—No. 16 CHICAGO, ILL., NOVEMBER 25, 1939 Price 3 Cents

Has Stalin Taken Off the Mask?

WORLD REVOLUTION ORDERED BY STALIN, shrieks *Social Justice*, Coughlin's jew-hating, red-baiting, union busting rag, of Nov. 20. Red wolf sheds sheep's cloak; monster takes off democratic mask; shows true face; shout the hired hacks of the capitalist press.

Is it true? Has Stalin taken off the democratic mask? Is he calling the workers to world revolution against imperialist war?

1. For sixteen years Joe Stalin has been fighting proletarian revolution:

In 1923 he held the German workers back from revolution;

In 1925-27 disorganized the Chinese workers' revolution, sold them out to butcher Chiang-Kai-Shek;

In 1930-33 helped the social-democrats split the German working class; made it possible for Hitler to come to power;

In 1936-39 oked the imperialist non-intervention committee; held the Spanish workers back from social revolution; Franco won the civil war;

In 1927-38 arrested, exiled, framed,

all leaders of the 1917 revolution and many of his own goons and stooges;

In 1939 invaded Poland and shot revolutionary workers there.

2. Now that the imperialists have corraled the workers for imperialist war Stalin is jittery about the possibility of the British, French and German bandits burying the hatchet in the head of Russia and—Stalin.

To offset this, Stalin Gave Germany a go-ahead signal in Poland;

Invaded Poland to keep Germany from marching further east and to push her toward the west against Britain;

Demanded strategic military and naval bases from his Baltic neighbors;

Utilizes the hatred of the masses against the war to create opposition to the French, English and American governments by denouncing England and France as war-mongers, criticizing the United States for trying to prolong the war in order to make a profit; and urging French and English workers "to go against the war."

3. But the imperialists know that if the workers revolt Joe Stalin can be counted on again to line up against revolution.

When the workers settle Coughlin's hash, overthrow the capitalist system which breeds his kind, they will also put an end to Stalin.

Vereecken refused to believe that." Vereecken was confronted by Dauge before the judge.

Dauge... confirmed that Vereecken was the signatory of INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE and he offered to have this fact confirmed by a dozen witnesses.

Are Trotskyists stool pigeons? What have the Trotskyists to say?

Declaration of the Central Committee on Revolutionary Unity

As reported in previous issues of REVOLT the Central Committee of the League has proposed unity to a number of groups in the American revolutionary movement. As a result a meeting is to take place in New York City on November 26 at the headquarters of the League for A Revolutionary Workers Party. Although the meeting is open to all interested groups only the LRWP, the League and the Revolutionary Labor Group have signified their intention of attending. The representatives of the Central Committee are instructed to make the following declaration to the other groups attending the meeting.

THE SITUATION

THE DECISIVE hour for the class struggle in the United States is approaching.

The ruling class has entered into a criminal conspiracy, through the Roosevelt administration, to exploit the imperialist war in Europe for its own profit; and to enter it when in its judgment events make it advisable or necessary, for the purpose of expanding its share of world trade, acquiring new markets and spheres for the investment of capital at the expense of its imperialist rivals; to suppress proletarian revolution; and to dictate the peace terms in the interest of achieving these aims; for all of which purposes it is preparing to institute strict governmental control of production in all basic and many secondary industries; and impose an open dictatorship over the middle class and the toiling masses under which the rights and achievements won through decades of class struggles will be wiped out; labor in the factory and on the land will be conscripted to fight, and to work under conditions, for wages and hours, and in cities, in factories and on farms decided by the government; and protest, whether by meeting, petition, election, writing, strike or demonstration, will be forbidden; the revolutionary movement will be violently suppressed; and trade unions will be tolerated if they submit to the dictation of the employer and the government.

THE TASK

TO STRUGGLE—to the death if need be—against the war program of the ruling class; to expose its aims; to organize a gigantic mass struggle against the impending entry into the war and against conscription and dictatorship; to agitate the working class for revolutionary action to overthrow the ruling class; to extend the hand of revolutionary solidarity to the workers in the slaughterhouses of Germany, England and France and in other countries to help them turn the imperialist war into a civil war against the capitalists of their countries; to extend the hand of revolutionary solidarity to the masses in the colonies and semi-colonies oppressed by the United States to help them free themselves from the yoke of United States imperialism and their own ruling class; these are the tasks of class conscious workers in the United States today.

To organize this struggle; to give it leadership
BUILD THIS PARTY is the task of the revolutionists which they cannot put off without failing in their duty as revolutionists.

But first of all the revolutionists must organize themselves. Those who see eye to eye on the danger before the working class and the great opportunity for revolutionary action that is developing must unite if they would be true to the cause they have chosen to serve above everything else in the world.

THE PROGRAM

THE CENTRAL Committee declares that from the standpoint of the theoretical principles of Marxism there is no reason for the separate existence of such groups as those attending this meeting. On these principles, on the strategy for revolutionary struggle against imperialist war, and for proletarian revolution, and on the need for a new revolutionary party there is agreement among the League for a Revolutionary Workers Party, the Revolutionary Labor Group, the League and other groups. The Central Committee bases this declaration on its knowledge of the positions of these groups.

Differences among them are either over situations which no longer exist; or which do not touch the fundamental positions of Marxism.

There is a big difference over the class character of Russian society. A number of groups hold that Russia is no longer a workers' state but some form of capitalist society; while others maintain that it is a degenerated society of transition between capitalism and communism which stands on the verge of being transformed into a capitalist society again.

But this difference does not justify division and should not stand in the way of unity. For this attitude there are four reasons:

1—The program for building a revolutionary party in the United States must be, above all else, a concrete application of the principles of Marxism to this country; the basis for unity must be a program for the class struggle in this country.

2—There is a broad agreement on the principles of Marxism and revolutionary strategy.

3—The difference over the Russian question involves important questions of Marxist theory but does not directly involve a fundamental principle of Marxism. Nor, in view of our situation, does it involve action. In time, through the development of its implications, the position that Russia is a capitalist society can lead to a revision of Marxist principles, and to action against the interests of the working class. But these are today only possibilities, not at all inevitable. On the other hand, there is also the possibility that this position may be corrected, a possibility which will be increased when there is unity since, in the last analysis, the working out of a Marxist program, is not a task reserved for high priests but can be only the product of a collective work which will be more fruitful the wider the experience and number of revolutionists that enter into it.

IN THE RICHEST COUNTRY IN THE WORLD

Mr. Laucks.... place.... From the terrace there is a most beautiful view of the Susquehanna river.... We had a glimpse of a Japanese garden.... on a hillside with a tiny waterfall dropping into a succession of pools. Off in the distance we had a glimpse of 2,000 white turkeys.... it must be most interesting to have a place of this kind. My Day by Eleanor Roosevelt.—Chicago Daily Times, Nov. 16.

One person out of every seven in Illinois received public assistance in one form or another during September, it was revealed yesterday in figures compiled by the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission.... A total of 1,043,645 persons, not including duplications, received benefits during the month.... Saline and Williamson counties in the mining districts of the state had one in every two persons receiving state aid.—Chicago Daily Times, Nov. 5.

Maybe you remember that, because of his fine salesmanship of that picture, Jimmy (Roosevelt) got his salary raised from \$35,000 to \$50,000 a year. Which isn't at all bad for a beginner.—Chicago Herald-American, Nov. 14.

The International Brotherhood of Red Caps yesterday filed suits in the United States District court to collect more than \$2,000,000 from.... railroads.... Leon M. Despres, general counsel for the brotherhood, said the railroads pay such helpers either 1 to 5 cents an hour, or nothing at all.—Chicago Tribune, Nov. 10.

Philadelphia, Nov. 18—(UP)—A hamburger joint in the roof-top Oak Room of the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel early today fed 250 socialites attending a birthday dinner dance for a debutante who left a sick bed to go to the party.

James H. R. Cromwell and his wife, the former Doris Duke, "the world's richest girl," were said to have spent more than \$25,000—\$100 per guest—on the affair in honor of Peggy Anne Huber, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joel C. Huber of Bryn Mawr, who made her debut at a tea last month.

....There were hamburgers aplenty, but those with more delicate tastes were served turkey, pheasant, salmon, Virginia ham, tongue and lobster. Chicago News, Nov. 18.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—(AP)—Five women and one man, in six different states, are each offering to sell an eye in order to keep a home together. The six offers, each in a letter that sounds a little desperate, have reached the Associated Press New York office in the last three weeks. The letters are from Minnesota, Michigan, Nebraska, Tennessee, Alabama and Texas. Two of the women set a price of \$5,000 for an eye. The man offers his for \$2,500.

The same reasoning is applicable by those who hold Russia is a capitalist society.

4—There is agreement that the Stalin government is a counter-revolutionary government which must be overthrown by the workers of Russia before the revolution in that country can go forward; that revolutionists in other countries have the duty of aiding the workers of Russia to build a new revolutionary party to lead them in the overthrow of the Stalin government; and that under no circumstances—either in peace or in war—is it correct or permissible to support or give aid to the Stalin government since that would be treason to the cause of the revolution.

Continued on Next Page

INDIA

Continued from Preceding Page

Amritsar, in 1919, was massacred by British troops under General Dyer, using machine guns, hand grenades and rifles. Almost 400 were killed and 800 wounded in ten minutes. The massacre ceased when the troops ran out of ammunition.

LEADER of the struggle against British imperialism has been the Indian Nationalist Congress, whose policy has been formulated chiefly by Gandhi, religious pacifist. Gandhi's program may be summarized as follows:

1. For twenty years Gandhi has defined the struggle for independence as "Home rule within the Empire," dominion status.

2. Gandhi is not opposed to imperialist war. In the world war, Gandhi, a believer in Tolstoy's doctrine of passive resistance to evil, "...at once entered the service on the British side, raising a volunteer ambulance corps, and later undertaking to do the same in India." India in Bondage, J. T. Sunderland, p. 448. The Congress is not opposed to the present war in principle, but demands home rule as the price for aiding Britain.

3. Gandhi's economics are reactionary. He advocates having every Indian become self sufficient economically; for example, by spinning the cloth for his own clothes. This doctrine of hand-work would hinder industrial development and aids Britain's efforts to ensure the Indian market for British manufactured goods. This doctrine is in conflict with the interests of the Indian manufacturers.

4. The Congress, by Gandhi's own declaration is "an organ of the merchants and manufacturers." The Gandhi non-cooperation movement is an effort to unite all the Indian people, landlords and peasants, capitalists and proletariat, under the leadership of the merchants and manufacturers.

5. Gandhi obstructs the development of class consciousness by preaching religious doctrines such as "soul-purification as a means to win the political franchise."

6. Gandhi is afraid of the working class. He has stated "it is dangerous to make political use of factory workers."

7. Gandhi is opposed to revolution. He "deeply disbelieved in war and bloodshed and would not sanction a revolution that involves these...." India in Bondage.

In action this program has led to betrayal. In his Beginning the 20th Century, Swan writes

In March 1930, Gandhi issued an ultimatum to the Viceroy, demanding dominion status. When his demand was rejected, Gandhi... launched a civil disobedience campaign.... British salt monopoly was violated.... the collection of taxes was resisted.... Gandhi cautioned his followers to abstain from violence.... much blood was shed.... Gandhi and other prominent nationalist leaders were jailed....

.... a Third Round Table conference.... On publication of its report, Gandhi threatened to starve himself to death in protest not only against the report but against the increasing violence of the civil disobedience movement. With the aid of the Nationalist leaders.... the movement was halted....

IN THE STRUGGLE against the introduction of the present constitution in the spring of 1937 and again in February 1938 Gandhi and the leaders of the Congress exercised a restraining influence on the masses and compromised with the British government.

That Gandhi's policy today is as pliable may be seen from a declaration which he made as reported in Empire Review, Oct. 1939, p. 201:

Mr. Gandhi, the most notable pacifist of our time... has expressed his strong sympathies with England and France from the humanitarian standpoint.... "I am not thinking just now of India's deliverance. It will come; but what will it be worth if Britain and France fall."

The Indian bourgeoisie represented by Gandhi and the Congress is incapable of leading the struggle for national liberation to a successful conclusion. It wants independence in order to keep for itself the entire profit of the toil of the masses. It has no intention of freeing India's teeming millions from exploitation. To get what it wants it is willing to send the man-power of India to be murdered on the battlefields of Europe.

Continued on Last Page

DO NOT YIELD

THE LEAFLET REPUBLISHED below was issued by the Auto Workers Fraction of the League and distributed to the Cadillac Square demonstration of auto workers in Detroit on November 15.

* * *

GREETINGS, CHRYSLER WORKERS!

We speak to you as members of the working class, as active members of CIO and AFL unions. Our interests in this struggle are identical with yours. We have no interests separate and apart from the workers.

The hired capitalist press, the government "mediators," the Chrysler Corporation, the Manufacturers Association, and other capitalist agencies are hiding the real issues in the present struggle against Chrysler.

This struggle is not just over a contract. It is a struggle for the very right of working men and women to organize and struggle against the capitalist system of exploitation and misery. Chrysler is taking the lead in smashing the UAW. Chrysler is trying to take the union's strength away by a poor agreement which will destroy the grievance procedure and prevent the workers from resisting with a no-strike clause. If it fails in this—AND WE MUST SEE TO IT THAT IT DOES—it will attempt to smash the union directly by breaking off negotiations and starting a back-to-work movement. All the gains of the Chrysler workers won through struggle and sacrifice will be swept away.

The struggle will not be an easy one. Against us are the forces of reaction in the pay of Chrysler and other capitalists—J. Frank Norris, Father Coughlin, Gerald K. Smith, McCarty and others. They are this minute preparing a back-to-work movement.

LET US DEFEND OURSELVES AGAINST THESE FASCIST GOONS!

But against us also is the United States government. The war plans of the Roosevelt administration call for the suppression of strikes, a military dictatorship over labor. The speed-up in Chrysler is a forecast of what is to come. The government which speaks for ALL the capitalists cannot tolerate the slow-down and the workers having a voice in production because this interferes with war preparations and profits.

THIS IS THE ISSUE, even greater than the very existence of the UAW-CIO. If we go back into the factories on the plea of national defense, national unity, good-bye union, good-bye labor movement. A year ago today the French workers went back to work on this plea of national defense after coming out in a general strike. Now our French brothers are slaving away under hours, wages, and conditions DICTATED by the French capitalist government.

Let us learn from this before it is too late. LET THESE BE OUR SLOGANS:

For the extension of the Chrysler strike!

For the right to sit-down, slow-down, strike and mass picket!
No return to work until all demands are won; against no-strike clauses!

Defend the picket lines against Fascist goons!

For a sliding wage scale to meet the rising cost of living!

Organize the unorganized auto workers!

For the 5 day, 30 hour week in industry with no reduction in pay!

Against the war plans of the Roosevelt capitalist government!
For workers control of production!

Continental Strike Called Off

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—The strike at the Continental Products, Inc., radio and auto accessories warehouse and mailorder, in progress since September 30, was called off today. By unanimous vote of the workers the advice of organizer Leonard Levy of the United Retail and Wholesale Employees of America, CIO, to continue the strike was rejected.

Thus there came to an end a bitter struggle which broke out when four men were discharged for refusing to pay dues to the Retail Clerks International Protective Association, AF of L, after Max Caldwell, International representative of the RCIPA, had sold them down the river, by signing a contract with the Company which omitted their main demand, seniority, and without consulting the workers in the plant.

Main consideration in the workers' minds which led them to call off the strike was: They saw little chance of winning; the slow season in this plant is coming round; a vicious injunction forbids them from carrying on many strike activities; the National Labor Board turned down their appeal for an election in the plant and their appeal for re-consideration; in both denials the Board gave no reason; unemployment compensation took so long to come through that a number of the workers were starved out and had to find other jobs.

NO CAPITULATION

Although the men voted to call off the strike they decided not to go back to work for Continental. They refuse to submit to Caldwell. The fact that they finally received compensation at the end of last week and will continue to get it for a total of sixteen weeks will enable them to hang on while they look for other jobs. The average wage in the plant was \$17 a week. The majority of those getting compensation will receive \$15.

These workers stood up well for seven weeks against the combined assault of the Company, the cops, two attacks by goons, in which several workers were beaten up and Levy was shot, the courts, the National Labor Relations Board, the red tape of the compensation set-up and the RCIPA leadership. They learned many lessons about the real character of capitalist democracy which will help to make them good fighters for the working class in coming battles.

Retail Employee

Back-to-Work Fails In Chrysler Strike

DETROIT, Nov. 19.—As the Chrysler strike entered its 46th day there is definite evidence that the Corporation, backed by the government and assisted by strike-breaking agencies, has not abandoned its efforts to smash the UAW-CIO, or, at least, to pull its teeth. But Chrysler workers show no indications of letting up in their determination to make this strike a show down. Tomorrow the picket lines at the huge Dodge Main plant are being doubled.

There is a terrific barrage of back-to-work ballyhoo. Today the fourth of a series of advertisements by the Associated Chrysler, Dodge, De Soto and Plymouth Dealers of America appeared in the Detroit News. It pictured the strikers as taking bread out of the mouths of their wives and children, and as depriving their families of a merry Christmas.

Homer Martin, acting as the spearhead of the Chrysler Corporation in a back-to-work movement, delivered a series of radio addresses this week, in which he urged his UAW-AF of L followers to go to work in the Dodge Main plant Monday morning at 7 a. m.

Father Coughlin, reactionary priest, has added his voice to the back-to-work babble. He issued a statement to the press that in his opinion strikes at this point of history are "outmoded." He used his million dollar Shrine of the Little Flower in Royal Oak to hold a meeting of Chrysler workers last Thursday, in which he advised the men to go back into the plants.

NO COMPENSATION

Material hardship is also being added to the lot of the Chrysler strikers. The Unemployment Compensation Commission issued a ruling denying compensation to the strikers on the grounds of "labor dispute." A hearing to contest this decision is being held, but it is estimated that it will last at least one month. Certainly the charge of the union that the "Commission is aiding the Chrysler Corporation in a campaign to starve out the workers" is well founded.

The intentions of the International UAW leadership are to settle the strike in any manner in order to get the workers back to work as soon as possible. Wednesday of this week the UAW-CIO held a mass rally in Cadillac Square in support of the Chrysler strike. Richard Frankenstein, UAW-CIO regional director in charge of the strike, made a speech in which he stated that the International negotiators were doing everything possible to settle the strike.

What did Frankenstein propose on the difficult matter of arbitration of disputes? He took a plank out of the company union set-up of 1933. This called for submitting "any difference which may arise between employees and management" to the arbitration of a third party, "which decision shall be binding on all concerned."

The Thomas-Frankenstein-Morris Fields leadership is even willing to submit the cases of discharged workers to arbitration after the men have returned to work. The membership of Local 3 Dodge Main has made its position clear that it will not go along with the International but will insist on the rehiring not only of the 128 men dismissed for protesting the speed-up which brought about the present strike, but also those fired during the duration of the expired contract. The Chrysler Corporation in a letter to Frankenstein when the strike began stated that as far as it was concerned the latter cases had been arbitrated and closed for good.

The union shop question is proving also to be a thorn in the side of the International leadership. Frankenstein and Thomas wished to side-track the issue. On November 13 at the close of a session of negotiations, Frankenstein stated that the union (he means the International leadership) would agree to submit to the membership for approval a contract that does not include the union shop, if the Corporation

would accept the other demands of the union.

But many of the rank and file workers look upon the union shop as one of the basic issues. One of the elementary instincts of workers wherever they are organized is to have every one in the union. Why, they reason correctly, should a certain group of workers receive benefits without having to struggle for them, while the union men carry on their fight? These non-union men are appropriately called "hitch-hikers" and other more colorful names.

So the issue of the union shop might well come to the fore of the negotiations before any final settlement is made.

On the question of wages, increases in a certain few classifications will probably be made. It is doubtful, however, whether

a blanket increase of ten cents an hour for all classification which the union is demanding will be granted by the Corporation.

VICTORY

From the tenor of the discussion thus far the Chrysler Corporation indicates that it will probably want some kind of a non-strike clause such as existed in the expired contract. This, however, the membership is likely to turn down, if the membership does not allow itself to be brow-beaten and bull-dozed into submission by the bureaucracy.

This strike can chalk up a victory over the Chrysler Corporation and the forces of reaction that are attempting to smash the union if the membership doesn't let the International leadership trade it away in the negotiations.

Auto Worker

Revolution? But Definitely NOT

—Norman Thomas

Chicago, Nov. 11.—In an Armistice Day speech at Christopher House on Chicago's near Northside, before an audience of 250, Socialist leader, Norman Thomas, tall and distinguished in appearance, a brilliant orator and master showman, showed his deep, abiding faith in the capitalist system of society, when he stated

We in America must make democracy work so well that it can inspire the rest of the world to new faith in it...

Thomas advocated keeping America out of war by strengthening the neutrality act, taxing war profits 100 percent, and letting "the people vote on war." How Congress, Wall Street's Charlie McCarthy, was to do all this Thomas did not explain.

In reply to a question by a League member

Why do the Socialist parties of England and France support their governments?

Thomas, who the day before, in Wisconsin, had denounced the

war in Europe as an imperialist conflict, said

They have no choice...

They are caught between two evils... and they choose the lesser evil....

Traitors to the working class like Noske and Scheidemann who shot down Liebknecht and Luxemburg, leaders of the revolutionary German workers, Ramsay MacDonald, Caballero, Leon Blum, Paul Spaak, have justified their sellouts with this slogan.

In reply to a second question

Do you think the workers should overthrow U. S. imperialism as the only way to keep the U. S. out of war? Thomas stated

I do not suggest bringing about a violent revolution...

I am flatly opposed to the dictatorship of the proletariat....

That puts Thomas in the same camp with a great many other enemies of the revolution which will put an end to war.

Declaration on Unity

Continued from Preceding Page

PROPOSALS

The Central Committee therefore declares that it recognizes these groups as groups of revolutionary workers who stand on the fundamental positions of Marxism.

And it proposes that they concretize these positions in a program for revolutionary action in the class struggle in the United States today, on which basis they shall unite without delay.

It therefore makes the following proposals:

1—That the groups represented at this meeting agree on a date for a unification convention to be held not later than the end of February;

2—That they appoint representatives to a commission to begin immediately to draft a statement of principles and a constitution which, upon adoption by the groups and the unification convention, shall become the program and constitution of the united organization;

3—That this commission or another commission organize the convention on the basis of agreement on its location, agenda, basis for attendance, the organization of a pre-convention discussion involving the membership of the groups, and the issuance of material for the discussion;

4—That controversial questions shall be thrashed out in the pre-convention discussion in the press of the groups and in special bulletins and in discussion meetings. The decisions of the unification convention shall be the positions of the new organization on them;

5—That other groups be invited to participate in the writing of the statement of principles without being required to say in advance of seeing the final result whether they will consider unification; that they be invited either to submit programs of their own or to participate in the actual formulation of the statement of principles, or both;

6—That the commission make efforts to include other groups in the unification to which end they shall be invited to participate in the work of the commission on the same basis as the groups present at the meeting; that they be invited to participate in the pre-convention discussion; and that they be invited to attend the unification convention;

7—That the groups present at the meeting exchange representatives on their leading bodies and on the editorial boards of the press; and that if other groups decide for unity the same arrangements be made with respect to them.

REVOLT

Published by the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Workers League, P. O. Box 5463, Chicago, Illinois
3 cents a copy 50 cents a half year (13 issues) \$1.00 a year (26 issues).

Nov. 25, 1939 Vol. II—No. 16 Whole No. 29

Shop Talk

DETROIT.—“Jesus what a boss I’ve got,” cried Jim. “The S. O. B. keeps piling job after job on me.”

“Mine too,” said Glenn. “It was two operations yesterday and four today.”

“And probably six tomorrow,” I offered. “There’s no limit to what these guys want.”

“But it’s more than I can do!” Jim protested. “I’m half-way down the line already.”

“So am I,” answered Glenn. “The boss’ll have to give me help soon or I’ll be puttin’ windows on in the salesrooms!”

“Hell, that’s no good,” piped Frank. “They give you help till you get back a little and then they take it away and down you go again.”

“But what the hell’s the idea?” cried Jim. “The line’s in an uproar all the time. Nobody’s got a spot to work at.”

“It’s crazy as hell,” said Glenn. “It’s not as crazy as you think,” I replied. “There’s a system behind all this.”

“Oh yeah,” countered Jim skeptically. “Not so’s you could notice it.”

“Well, it’s this way,” I started. “At the beginning of every model the operations are all changed a little.”

“That’s right. What of it?”

“Well, all the figuring the time study guys did last year won’t go any more. They’ve got to get a new time rating for the work.”

“And the smartest way to get a low time rating is to give each man more than he can do. By doing that they’re sure to get all that each man can possibly do.”

“Christ, if that isn’t true!” exclaimed Frank.

“Sure, it’s clear as crystal,” said Frank. “You see, without help we fight like hell to keep from going down the line, and when we do get help we fight like hell to get back. They’ve got us stretched to the limit every second of the day!”

“Yeah,” I replied. “That way the time study guys get a low rating, and the boss gets a high profit.”

“And I get so tired, I go home and flop,” said Jim. “By Jesus fellows we gotta put a stop to this!”
Mike Bono

U. S. War Aims

MANILA, Nov. 17.—(UP)—... Adm. Hart, commanding the Asiatic fleet, is expected to make a tour of inspection in the southern Phillipine Islands, where a number of destroyers and navy bombers at present are strategically placed, ostensibly to maintain Phillipine neutrality.

... United States defenses in the Phillipines are undergoing considerable expansion.... This includes the recent addition of 14 navy bombers....

The United States Army recently received an undisclosed number of new planes at Nichols Field, on the outskirts of Manila

Honolulu, Nov. 16.—(International News Service)—Destined to augment the United States navy’s Asiatic fleet, six submarines today were enroute to Manila. The submersibles steamed from Pearl Harbor preceded by the submarine tender Beaver.

This week the British and French.... withdrew their troops from Tientsin.

... For years Japan has coveted the oil, rubber and other resources as well as the markets of the Dutch East Indies. Many observers thought that a Nazi assault upon Holland would be followed by a Japanese assault on the far eastern colonies of Holland.

... the Dutch possessions are not far from the Phillipines.... some observers believe the American government has a tacit understanding with the British to safeguard the position of Occidental interests in the Far East while Britain and France are preoccupied with the war in Europe.

... our government is not yielding to Japanese pressure.... We retain a garrison of 1,500 men in Tientsin and a garrison in Shanghai as well as a fleet in China waters.—Chicago Daily News, Nov. 18.

ANOTHER fear in Queen Wilhemina’s mind, according to diplomatic reports.... is the danger of a Japanese attack upon the Dutch East Indies simultaneously with a German march across the Dutch border.

This always has been the strategy planned by the Japanese war lords, but it has been shaken recently by Roosevelt’s sudden transfer of the United States fleet to Hawaii and by the straight-from-the-shoulder diplomacy of Ambassador Grew.—Washington Merry-Go-Round, November 16.

As it shapes up now American strategy appears to be to support the British in Western Europe—at a profit—and get ready to take over the job of protecting the Far East against Japan. That Britain would have to pay a high price for this protection goes without saying. But the English ruling class will have no choice. REVOLT, Oct. 28.

United States capitalists are determined to make a profit out of the shambles in Europe;

They are determined that Japanese capitalists shall not use the war as an opportunity to mop up the Far East.

If this means war either in Europe or in the Far East they will not draw the line at that. Profit in war time goes up. REVOLT, Nov. 11.

India

Continued from Second Page

But the peasant wants land; the worker wants bread; peasant and worker want peace. They need a revolution to get rid of the British imperialists AND the Indian princes, landlords, merchants and manufacturers; and to establish a government of workers and poor peasants. The struggle of bread and land is also, therefore, a struggle against imperialism and imperialist war.

The British imperialists are sitting on a volcano.

The Congress will not be able to prevent the eruption.

If India is lost, the Empire will fall.

Revolution in India can be the spark that will set the fire of revolution ablaze in the colonies—and in England.

And end the imperialist war. Let us hope for a revolution in India!
J. Drake

Philanthropy and Piracy

MURRAY Guggenheim, copper dynast and philanthropist died on November 15. The press sang praises to the “business sagacity and foresight” which enabled him, the son of a Swiss immigrant, to become one of the economic kings of the United States.

The Chicago Daily News praised him for establishing “... free dental clinics to care for the teeth of poor children in New York”

The New York Times praised him for contributing to the support of the Goldman Band Concerts in New York City; erecting a dormitory for the City Universitaire in Paris for which, and other contributions, the French government made him an officer in the Legion of Honor; giving \$1,000,000 for a private pavilion for Mount Sinai Hospital in New York City; supporting the Metropolitan Opera Company; and giving, in 1933, the U. S. Treasury a gift payment of \$3,500,000 on two trust funds totaling \$20,000,000 for his son and daughter.

Philanthropies by Murray Guggenheim and other members of the Guggenheim clan not listed by the press include:

The Guggenheims, thru Bernard Baruch, contributed \$47,500 in 1915 to the League to Enforce Peace formed to carry on a systematic press campaign for drawing the United States into the war.

Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim contributed \$10,000 and Mrs. Simon Guggenheim \$1,000 to the Republican fund in 1916.

Daniel Guggenheim contributed thousands of dollars, in 1920, to the \$400,000 fund set up by the Du Ponts for controlling the policies of 400 foreign language papers with a combined circulation of 5,000,000 by placing and withholding large advertisements.

DANIEL GUGGENHEIM, Harry Guggenheim and Simon Guggenheim contributed \$25,000 each to Hoover’s campaign in 1928.

Edward Guggenheim contributed \$17,500 to Roosevelt’s campaign in 1932.

Murray Guggenheim, Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, Simon Guggenheim and S. R. Guggenheim contributed between \$5,000 and \$25,000 each to Hoover’s campaign in 1932.

The Guggenheim family can afford these little donations. They are the thirteenth richest family in the United States. Their estimated fortune is \$190,000,000. Their chief interest is the American Smelting and Refining Company, one of the largest of its kind in the world. Other interests are: Yukon Gold Company, Nevada Northern Railway Company, Utah Copper Company, Kennecott Copper Company (next to Anaconda Copper the largest in the United States), Mineral Corporation, Pacific Tin Corporation, and Keno Hill Ltd., England. They controlled Chilean nitrates through a deal with the British Empire which fell through in the 1929 crash. Their interests also extend to Mexico, Bolivia and Peru.

Examples of Guggenheim business sagacity and foresight not mentioned by the press include:

During the Taft Administration, 1908-12, Morgan and the Guggenheims attempted to swindle between \$75,000,000 to \$100,000,000 by alienating valuable mineral land, which they acquired, from the public domain in Alaska.

During the World War the Guggenheim interest sold the government 66,846,000 pounds of copper at \$1.16 2/3 to \$1.26 a pound. Production of copper cost from \$.08 to \$.12 a pound.

In July, 1929, J. P. Morgan let out 722,600 shares of Standard Brand Inc. at \$10 a share below the market price. The Guggenheims got 5,000 shares.

Murray Guggenheim is dead. But his fortune remains. The agonizing oppression of the workers in his realm remains. The boundless luxury of the Guggenheim clan remains.

It is time the workers tore down this dynasty built upon their backs. It is time to put an end to these pirates and their piracy. It is time to put an end TO THIS KIND OF BUSINESS SAGACITY AND PHILANTHROPY.

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Contributors’ names will be published or withheld according to the preference of the contributor.