



# Political Activity in the Trade Unions

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE

THE lack of a working class political viewpoint apparent in the American trade union movement is a serious handicap to its progress. It is a handicap because it prevents the union movement from being a force for social and economic reform. It is a handicap because it prevents the union movement from being a force for the defense of the rights of the working class in the present and future.

As a result of this handicap, the American trade union movement is unable to defend the interests of the working class in the present and future. It is unable to defend the interests of the working class because it is unable to defend the interests of the working class in the present and future.

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Two Points  
In this article, I want to point out two things.

First, that the American trade union movement, as represented by the American Federation of Labor, is a movement which is not a movement for the working class. It is a movement which is not a movement for the working class.

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## A GOMPERS' DREAM



Wait Until He Wakes Up.

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# THE PANAMA CANAL

By IVAN GOLL

(Ivan Goll is one of the most brilliant writers of the younger school in Europe. Born in Alsace-Lorraine he had two mother tongues, German and French. He can speak both languages like an artist. As a matter of fact he is both of the German expressionist school and the French futurist movement. He has written plays, literary and art criticism. plays. He has even written one playlet about Charlie Chaplin. Ivan Goll is one of the few expatriates who did not abandon revolutionary ideas since the war was over. He has been very active in the Clara group in Paris and helped the magazine 'Clara' a great deal. We are glad to introduce him to our readers.)

The center of the primeval forest still lay in the middle between the water and the sky. The water and the sky were both golden. With adamant hammer the water shattered the resistant rocks.

The trees swelled into the sensual moon. They had the red flower stains of lust. Homely shimmered and hissed on high stalks. And the slender grape-vine danced with wide-open hair.

Like green and blue lanterns the parrots scurried thru the night of bushes. Deep in the slush under a rhinoceros burrowed. The tiger came toward him in a brotherly manner from the stream.

## Nicolai Lenin

Hereupon came the long, slow wroget troops. The emigrants and the exiles. They came with struggle and with need.

With trembling torments men came and struck the booming bells of metal.

They lifted their arms as for a curse and sent the heavens rattling their naked shoulders.

Their blood prepared in the earth. How many lean children, how many nights of anguish were squandered on such days!

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Founder of the First Soviet Republic.

THE POOR  
By Carl Sandburg

Among the hills I walked and saw the blue haze and red and white smoke, and I stood silent.

Under the stars on the prairie watching the Dipper slant over the horizon's grass, I was full of thought.

Great moans, pagents of war and labor, soldiers and workers, mothers lifting their children—these all I touched, and felt the solemn thrill of them.

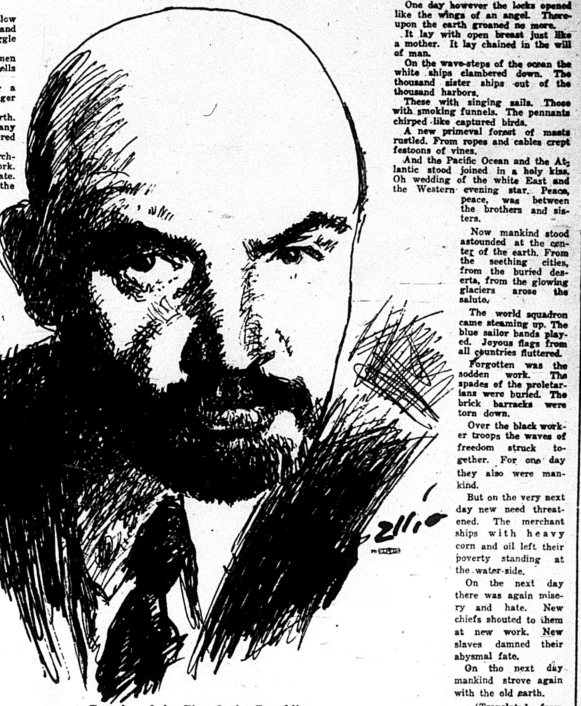
PICCADILLY  
(By Ezra Pound)

Beautiful, tragical faces, and yet you that were whole, and are so sunken;

And, O ye vile, ye that might have been loved, who had forgotten you!

The Land for the Unwe!

Watch the "Daily Worker" for the first installment of "A Week" the great exposure of Russian revolution by the brilliant young Russian writer, Iury Libedinsky. It will start soon.





# THE CLARA ZETKIN FACTORY

By JESSICA SMITH

BEFORE the war, the only factories in Russia that made clothing were military, and in all Russia there were only a few of these. I have seen in Moscow a number of clothing factories that were organized since the revolution, and found them modern, well-equipped plants. One of the most interesting was a clothing factory in the center of the city, and another was a factory in the suburbs. These factories were organized after the revolution, and found them modern, well-equipped plants. One of the most interesting was a clothing factory in the center of the city, and another was a factory in the suburbs. These factories were organized after the revolution, and found them modern, well-equipped plants.

During the course of the conversation, the director had occasion to mention that for some production and wage figures he had requested. The man who brought them had an interesting-looking old fellow in a brown suit, with a black ribbon around his neck. He came in with a big ledger containing the wage records. We discussed wages for a few minutes and learned that the workers at that time were receiving on an average of 2250 roubles a month (a rouble being equal to 100 cents) which was added 25 per cent or more every month, according to the amount of piece-work done above the required minimum. The man in the brown suit assured us that this came to more than before the war, when from 12 to 15 gold roubles a month was the average on military uniform work. This is in fact a very good wage for a worker of medical gear, cheap living accommodations, etc., now received by all organized workers in Russia. The increase of wages in this factory during the past year, he informed us, had been about 200 per cent. Later, we learned that our informant was the former director of the factory. When it was first started, he had had no share in the rest of the management, but he had been applied to return to Russia, and he was willing to work, when he took him back as assistant director. He and the new director had now worked together without any friction for over a year.

Some of the most interesting aspects of the plant was a machine shop, where a number of mechanics are constantly at work repairing machinery in order to keep it working at capacity. They have found this much more satisfactory than sending out for extra parts, or for outside mechanics, especially since the old machines are in such frequent need of repair.

One of the most interesting aspects of a Soviet factory is always the community life of the workers springing up around it. Near the factory one finds the community house, where living accommodations are secured at a very low rate, varied according to the salary. The Clara Zetkin has an unusually fine home, dividing into small apartments, one and two for all the workers. I found a fine day nursery, full of the younger children, who are kept in their mothers' care until they are returned to them at night, fed, bathed and put to bed. There is a club, run jointly by the workers and the management. Here there is a library, classrooms, and a large auditorium, where play after play is given on every day.

The large living conditions of the workers, it may be seen how the new regime, through all its difficulties, is working to give a better life to the people. While the clothing plants may develop faster and state industry grow more rapidly, it is clear that the lower and reduced the worker's health, culture and living standards. While the clothing plants may develop faster and state industry grow more rapidly, it is clear that the lower and reduced the worker's health, culture and living standards.

As these are our factory children, they told us, as we came upon the

some young operators at work. These were orphaned at the time of the famine. The workers are well educated, and have been brought up by their own skilled workers, employed four hours a day, and studying the remainder of the day.

Most of the workers seemed to enjoy their work. Some of the older ones who operated special machines, stopped their work to explain to me the operation of their parental detail. Several of the workers engaged me to visit the factory. They are still using the same clumsy machinery used in the old days, for they are still using the same machinery used in the old days, for they are still using the same machinery used in the old days.

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## The Bankruptcy of Germany Told in Figures

Germany is bankrupt. The capitalist state is impotent, and cannot maintain any system. Recently the state was not in a position to pay its officials their salaries. They received only half of their pay with the balance to be received later. The state railways, which had the resources to pay their bills, were being seized by the German government. The number of unemployed is increasing. The number of unemployed is increasing. The number of unemployed is increasing. The number of unemployed is increasing. The number of unemployed is increasing.

phenomenon. The German state was already bankrupt two years ago. But this fact was concealed by the continually increased output of paper money. In the autumn of 1922, all possibility of further increase in gold marks at the hands of the landowners and peasants refused to sell their products in exchange for paper money. As a result, it became impossible to supply the towns with necessities and the impossibility arose of creating a new currency which would be accepted by the peasants. This led to the creation of the Reich mark, and put a check on the further covering of the deficit and thereby to the concealment of bankruptcy by the unlimited issue of paper money.

The cause of the bankruptcy of the German Reich—apart from the

UNIONS	Members 1919	Members 1922	Part-time (per cent)	Total	Percent
Building workers	100,000	110,000	100	110	110
Wood workers	100,000	110,000	100	110	110
Metal workers	100,000	110,000	100	110	110
Textile workers	100,000	110,000	100	110	110
Food workers	100,000	110,000	100	110	110
Public workers	100,000	110,000	100	110	110
Unemployed	100,000	110,000	100	110	110

According to these figures, there are in the most important branches of production, already 57.3 per cent of the workers either unemployed or on part time. Production in Germany is laboring under the most serious crisis which can be imagined. This crisis is bound up in the closest manner with the bankruptcy of the state. The present bankruptcy of the German Reich, which is becoming increasingly apparent, is no new

Of these amounts the greater portion was derived from taxes on the working class (wage tax reductions and on the "consumers" — which likewise, means in an overwhelming measure, the working class) in the form of taxes on the turnover of business houses and taxes on agricultural consumption. The taxes paid by the

the worms in the wheat, I saw vision. And in the shops nothing but a flame, a flame, a flame. Nothing for sale in Stupidity Street."

# THE PRESENT ECONOMIC SITUATION

By JAY LOVETSON

IN THE great emphasis that many are now putting on the acute economic situation there is a danger that the developing industrial crisis may be overlooked. It is true that the collapse of agricultural prices has been phenomenal and such a situation has not occurred since the fall into the groove of foreign selfishness and disregard, momentarily of course, the government is developing our basic industries, other than agriculture.

Our Country Business Skies Business is beginning to taper off. Our business horizon is far from bright. Slowly but surely, a thickly-gathered storm is threatening to sweep down upon the millions of industrial working masses. The latest summary of the general business and financial conditions in the country made by the Federal Reserve Board is a veritable eye-opener. It is one and for all dispels the myriad of fake prosperity rumors and optimistic forecasts that the capitalists have so assiduously spread in the last six months.

In December, the production of basic commodities has shown a further decline. The production of the basic industries has reached the low point of the year, declining as much as four per cent from the month. Operations were greatly reduced in the cotton, woolen, lumber, petroleum and sugar industries. The consumption of cotton by textile mills, according to the statistics of the Department of Commerce, fell by almost 75,000 bales in one month. Relative to 1913 the production of bituminous coal fell from 117 in December, 1922, to 101 in the corresponding month of 1923.

The production of merchant pig iron, the unified iron and steel orders, the production of lead, and the manufacture of leather have all shown a marked decrease in December. Increasing Unemployment and The Federal Reserve index of employment also showed a decrease in December. The index of the number of workers employed indicated a further decline of one per cent in the month and was the lowest since the month in the Spring. The workmen engaged in the manufacture of food products and railway equipment were the heaviest sufferers. In the month of December, the Pennsylvania Railroad discharged 7,360 shop craft workers alone. This railroads has approximately 20,000 of these workers less than it did a year ago. The building contracts in December, were also smaller than in November.

Railroad shipments continued to fall in December and reached a point slightly lower than in December, 1922. The loadings of coal and grain were also smaller than last year. This Federal Reserve Board report also shows more than the usual seasonal decrease and was at about the same level as a year ago. This is a significant conclusion, for it indicates that business is definitely tightening up and that caution and preparedness are getting to be the order of unfounded optimism. The sale of

bondage of misery, debt and disemployment. These straw on the back of our paralyzed Mr. Prosperity bear a significant significance of the first magnitude. Because of our inability to export our surplus produce at prices sufficiently profitable to our capitalists, our industry is more and more becoming dependent on domestic demand. This demand is less than our production power. Hence the general realization among our business men that the time has come when attempts are therefore being made to

## Lenin on the Labor Aristocracy

"It is true that the jingoist and chauvinist-minded labor aristocracy in England and America constitutes the greatest danger for Socialism, the greatest support of the bourgeoisie and the greatest obstacle to the development of such a bourgeois international as guilty of the greatest betrayal."

## Liebkecht and Luxemburg

Five years have passed. The smoldering memory, Which they, our martyred leaders, left to us, Has been a flame, a flame, a flame, That these valiant hearts crosses every sea.

These valiant struggles in a foredoomed fight Have saved their mark on every rebel mind. And in the flames of the Revolution, That fires our brains and gives our muscles might.

workers than a simultaneous acute economic crisis. It is the developing unemployment, the slowing up of trade and the accelerated pace of economic disruption in the agricultural and building industries that are the most serious danger to the country.

The reactionary Coolidge administration will do everything possible to avoid the country's being thrown into economic crisis before the November elections. Coolidge is continually conferring with the leaders of Employers' Associations and Chamber of Commerce to impress upon them the importance of their being lenient with conditions and of their continuing heavy investments. The recently announced program of new railway construction totaling nearly \$2,000,000,000 was inspired by White House influence. The same may be said for the last extra dividend of the United States Steel Corporation. The sixth hour attempt now being made to prop up certain second class banks in the agricultural and manufacturing areas also falls in this category of artificial attempts to give new blood to our respiratory organs of our system of production and exchange.

The economic depression of 1921, has taught the capitalist governing agents a great lesson. The serious crisis and the workmen had grown out of the last depression. The conditions in Europe are showing no signs of improvement for the whole year is questionable. At present, the world is in a state of economic depression. The conditions in Europe are showing no signs of improvement for the whole year is questionable. At present, the world is in a state of economic depression.

## The Smoke of Depression



economic depression has brought untold political losses to them. The overwhelming majority in the Senate and House has been reduced to practical insignificance. Another wave of economic difficulties would in all likelihood widen the breach now menacing their party and would tend to disrupt their firm political hold on some key positions in the government.

## From "Smoke and Steel"

By Carl Sandburg

A bar of steel—it is only Smoke at the heart of it, smoke and the blood of a man. A runner of fire ran in it, ran, ran somewhere else, And left—smoke and the blood of a man And the finished steel, chill and blue.

So fire runs in, runs out, runs somewhere else again, And the bar of steel is a gun, a wheel, a shovel, A rudder under the sea, a steering-gear in the sky; And all ways dark in the night and through it, Smoke and the blood of a man. Pittsburgh, Youngstown, Gary—they make their steel with men. In the blood of men and the ink of chimneys The smoke knights write oaths: Smoke into steel and blood into steel; Homestead, Braddock, Birmingham, they make their steel with men. Smoke and blood is the mix of steel.

# THE RUSSIAN IN LENIN

By LEON TROTSKY.

THE internationalism of Lenin is not a special recommendation, but a recommendation revealed by the irrefragable break in the first days of the world war, with that imitation of internationalism which reigned in the Second International. Upon the rostrum of parliament the official leaders of "Socialism" have tried to thrust abstract explanations in the spirit of the old universalists, to reconcile the interests of mankind. In practice they have been the supporters of the rapacious fatherland by the working class.

The internationalism of Lenin from first to last, is no formula of reconciliation in national and international in words, but the formula rather of international action. The internationalism concerns the territory of the world inhabited by so-called civilized mankind as a single, continuous field of battle upon which the interests of individual nations and their classes were a gigantic struggle against one another. According to this internationalism, not a single question of importance permits of being forced within the national limit. Visible and invisible threads in fact connect this question with dozens of phenomena in all corners of the earth. In the estimation of international factors, the forces of Lenin were more than any other force free from national prejudices.

It was the view of Marx that the philosophers had explained the world sufficiently, but they had not perceived his task to be that of reshaping this world. He himself, this inspired prophet, did not live to see it. The reshaping of the old world was an immense, in-fallible work and one who has more to do with it than anyone is Lenin. His internationalism consists of a remaking historical events practically, and intervening practically in their process upon a world-wide scale for purposes which effect the whole world. Russia and its fate represents only one element in this context upon whose outcome the fate of mankind depends.

The internationalism of Lenin needs no special recommendation. And yet Lenin is not without a certain high degree. He is deeply rooted in the new Russian history, absorbs it in himself. The revolutionary tasks of the present, and it is just in this way that he reaches the peak of international potency and influence.

At first sight this characteristic of Lenin as "national" may be a surprise, and yet, at bottom it is something very obvious. To be able to lead such a revolution, unprecedented in the history of the nations, as the one taking place in Russia, is obviously necessary to have an unseverable connection with the basic forces of the people's life, a bond which springs from its very roots.

Lenin embodies the Russian working class, the young class, which politically is perhaps, not older than Lenin himself, a deeply national, but not a narrow, comprehending the whole of the preceding development of Russia; it holds in its hand Russia's fu-

ture; with it stands or falls the Russian nation. The absence of strict routine and conformity, or of falseness and conservatism, a decisiveness in thinking, daring in action, a daring which never degenerates into indiscretion—all this marks the Russian working class and Lenin as well.

The nature of the Russian working class which has made it present the most energetic force in the international revolution has been prepared thru the process of Russian national history, thru the barbaric cruelty of the absolute government, the insignificance of its privileged classes, the feverish developments of capitalism under the drags of the world handicraft and the complication

## The Christening of "Hull 18"

"Hull 18" we called her in the "ways."  
"Yes, because she is faster than steel. Oh, how we loved her, from the very day When first we laid her keel."  
And now she is finished, and leaves our hands To be fitted out for sea. Soon, ready to meet the severe demands,  
Which she will answer, 'we'll guarantee.

Three shifts a day we worked and toiled—  
"We worked and fought with the trembling steel; In garment, glove, and boot, we were made toiled."  
Mid heat and noise that made us reel.  
And many were injured and two were killed,  
But this we couldn't heed, Because an accident would set us back,  
To set his giant gear.  
And now, she is ready to slide from the ways,  
And into the water—  
Someday, she'll be christened,  
Without any fear of its leak...

The day's first shift is over now,  
And the sun is in the west,  
And steady breeze on the hangings blow,  
In locally soft breeze.  
They are friends of the masters—this we heard—  
They have come to christen the ship.  
To break a bottle and gaily cheer,  
As lets the water over the dip.  
The bottle is broken by a maid—  
It is the master's daughter;  
The ship is skidding the green grade,  
And into the startled water.

I stare at my mate, who, on every side,  
Toward the time-honored crush and press;  
In some, I notice a glow of pride,  
In others, scowls of bitterness.  
Reverent burns in many a breast  
As we punch the accursed black.  
And the sun, descending in the west,  
Our haven impudently mocks...

other great man of the world proletariat: Marx, in black frock-coat, on a rock. Certainly that is a trifle, but it has to be possible for a motion to imagine Lenin in a frock-coat. In a few portraits Marx is pictured in a stiff shirt-front upon which dangles a sort of monocle. That Marx did not incline to vanity is clear to all those who have some conception of the spirit of Marx. But Marx grew up on a different soil of national culture, lived in another atmosphere. In the same way, the leading personalities of the German working class have their roots extending back into the village, but into now the drags of the world handicraft and the complication

The young Russian working-class was capable of accomplishing that which the peasant class desires to accomplish, that class which cultivates the hard, untouched cloth of earth. Our whole national past served to prepare this very thing. But it is precisely because the young Russian working class was able to solve thru the course of events that our Revolution has been able at one bound to overcome racial and national narrowness and provincial backwardness, and to reach the heights of Soviet Russia is not only the shelter of the Communist International, but also the living natural resources and markets of the world. It is precisely because the young Russian working class was able to solve thru the course of events that our Revolution has been able at one bound to overcome racial and national narrowness and provincial backwardness, and to reach the heights of Soviet Russia is not only the shelter of the Communist International, but also the living natural resources and markets of the world.

in which the personality of a man is formed, which has not as yet reached its final development. But their group interests collide more and more with the group interests of the proletariat as a whole. This period of capitalist development gives rise to independent political movements of various lower strata of the capitalist class. These movements are produced from very real special interests of capitalist groups, special interests which in the political program of the imperialists, not only find no adequate provision for themselves, but are even directly disregarded for the sake of the imperialist group interests. No one of this kind of these small capitalist special interests can be the focus of a real, advanced political party. On the contrary. But the resemblance with which these political interests

the foreword to his "Critique" and in "Capital." Even if he had not been the founder of the First International, and even if his ways remained what he is, Lenin on the contrary lives entirely in revolutionary action. Had he not published a single word about the party, would nonetheless appear in history as that which he is now, as the leader of the proletarian revolution in the order of the Third International.

A clear scientific system—materialist dialectic—is necessary for the execution of actions of such historical dimension, as Lenin had to perform. This materialist dialectic is necessary, but not sufficient. What is still needed is that such a scientific system, which we call intuition, the capacity immediately to grasp a situation correctly, to separate the essential and important from the incidental and insignificant, to be able to imagine the missing parts of the picture, to follow up thoughts of others to their conclusion and principally those of the enemy, to weld all this to a uniform whole, and to take the blow the moment that the "formula" rings out, springs up in the mind. That is the intuition for action. In one way it is synonymous with what we call action.

When Lenin, his left eye narrowed, receives wireless which contains the speech made in parliament by one of the shapers of imperialist history, or a speech which requires an answer—a mixture of blood-thirsty slyness and polished hypocrisy—he resembles a scientist who is waiting behind pseudonyms in such discussions.

By MAX BEDACHT.  
THE radical comrades won a great victory at the Convention of the Workers Party, was the joyful report made by the "Volkszeitung" on the readers on New Year's day. And a few days later a leading article crowned the brow of Comrade Lore with a laurel crown for this "victory" and said that the party was now complete and that difficult struggles are ahead.

And the discussion thus far in the "Volkszeitung" seems to represent the heavy blows of the opponent in this hard struggle against the thesis of the Central Executive Committee. May I remark that something more than an assertion of a report in the "Volkszeitung" is needed to make the world believe that the Finnish language group in alliance with Comrades Lore, Trachtenberg, Poynta etc. are all at once promoted to custodians of radicalism in the party. Particularly Comrade Poynta who every time she regards her callous laborer's fists can suppress only with difficulty a fit of rage against the wicked intellectuals and "non-workers" in the party.

The manner in which the discussion has been carried on up to now is not only lacking in clarity, but it also creates confusion rather, and tends to discredit our Party in the eyes of its non-members. The very least that can be expected of those taking part in the debate is that they shall clear up the subject of the debate. Comrade Berner has done this so far so well that he joins to the conclusion that the majority of the previous Executive was in the right. Nevertheless, strangely enough, he is against their proposal.

The Problem Before Us  
What is the problem? The November thesis of the Party Executive under discussion. Not only those paragraphs which specify the attitude of the Party toward an eventual Third Party, but also the analysis of the present situation in our own land down in the thesis. The conclusions of the author and exponent of these theses are built upon this analysis. Either the opponents of these theses have something to advance against this analysis. In that case where is their own analysis? Or they accept this analysis and in that case they must admit that we have a difficult problem to solve. The authors and exponents of the November theses propose a solution. The opponents condemn this solution. But the problem remains. Where is the solution which the opponents of the November theses propose? Either one has sufficient understanding of the problem so as to be able to solve it in a better way than the one proposed, and if so we will go on and on with it. Or perhaps we have no such understanding and thereby one forfeits the right of criticism.

Here is the situation:  
During the start of the forward development of capitalism in the United States in the exploitation of the natural resources and markets of the country there were always enough crumbly which the pigmies of the tables of the capitalist class, so that the pigmies submitted more or less willing to the political leadership of the party. But the giants have now reached the peak of their imperialist development. Their group interests collide more and more with the group interests of the proletariat as a whole. This period of capitalist development gives rise to independent political movements of various lower strata of the capitalist class. These movements are produced from very real special interests of capitalist groups, special interests which in the political program of the imperialists, not only find no adequate provision for themselves, but are even directly disregarded for the sake of the imperialist group interests. No one of this kind of these small capitalist special interests can be the focus of a real, advanced political party. On the contrary. But the resemblance with which these political interests

# OUR ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE THIRD PARTY

seek to assert themselves in a proof of the incipient inner decay of the Communist movement. This decay is in turn the prerequisite for the assumption of political power in society by the workers class. We are therefore interested in the process of decay. We should not be content with the abstract analysis of the process of decay, but we must help to hasten the process of decay. We should not be content with the abstract analysis of the process of decay, but we must help to hasten the process of decay. We should not be content with the abstract analysis of the process of decay, but we must help to hasten the process of decay.

Thus the growth of the political consciousness and the class consciousness goes hand in hand with this inner disintegration of the ruling class. The process of disintegration within the ruling class of the United States is a process which is in progress, and it is a process which is in progress, and it is a process which is in progress. The process of disintegration within the ruling class of the United States is a process which is in progress, and it is a process which is in progress.

In this connection every comrade should read the excellent article of Comrade Poynta, "The Farmer and the American Revolution" published in the supplement of the "DAILY WORKER" of January 19, as well as the article of Comrade Zinoviev for the "Daily Worker" published in the supplement of January 21, 1935. The article of Comrade Zinoviev presents itself to us as an object for operation which is not clearly separated from the whole movement. It is a movement which is in progress, and it is a movement which is in progress. The article of Comrade Zinoviev presents itself to us as an object for operation which is not clearly separated from the whole movement.

How can we accomplish this gigantic task? We must act upon the basis of the theses which we are discussing. We must act upon the basis of the theses which we are discussing. We must act upon the basis of the theses which we are discussing. We must act upon the basis of the theses which we are discussing.

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Serrati and other "lefts" in that Congress made an opposition of the Communist movement against the intended "Trays" by the Third International of the pure Marxist principles. What a Reactionary Movement! What then is all this outcry over the abstract reactionary character of all farmer movements. Have we really learned nothing from the class struggle of the international?

No class is reactionary in principle on the ground of its ideological position, but only as a result of its class interests. Either the farmers are reactionary in principle because their class interests demand it, or because their class interests demand it, or because their class interests demand it.

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ideology which controls the laboring masses favors them in this venture. The Communist must therefore agitate the lower middle class politicians for the souls of the workers and peasants in this "Reactionary Movement" is not exactly defensible. They have fore their themselves into a movement and recruit their forces. They attempt to crystallize the workers' class into a "Reactionary Movement" even if only temporarily, in a Third Party. The founding of the "Third Party" is the result of the immediate result of this effort. This Party is only the beginning of the process of crystallization. The Federation of Farmers-Labor Party does not solve the problem, it only creates a more advantageous basis of operation for the agitation. It has put the whole left wing of the class party movement among the workers and poor farmers under the influence and leadership of the Communist and has thus multiplied its force in the campaign for a class party.

This also determines the role of the Federation of Farmers-Labor Party. It cannot remain standing with it. In the United States, the Communist Party and it is our duty to increase our leadership by a great deal. New examples must be made of our leadership in organizing the class party movement among the workers and poor farmers. This abstract and ground of theories and empty reasonings of the class of the past and not the working class, the class of the future. For this reason we want to see the alliance with the poor farmers system, they could never assume a leadership and initiative of the revolutionary movement. The leadership belongs to the working class, the revolutionary farmer group must be won over to this leadership.

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