

Department for Agitation and Education

Edited by
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Facts for Speakers

(Clip for your notebook)

Sources given upon request. Send a self-addressed stamped envelope to "Facts for Speakers", 37 Grove St., S. F.

MORE ABOUT PROFITS IN 1933.

The N. R. A. claims to be ending the crisis. Certainly it is not bringing prosperity for the workers, whose faster work has increased production but has brought them less compensation.

But here are a few who have profited by slashing wages and mounting prices: (*—denotes profit; **—denotes loss)

	1933	1932	Inc. 1933
Southern Pacific	\$8,057,074	\$5,606,157	\$3,450,917
Hercules Powder Co.	*2,363,055	**89,763	1,473,292
DuPont Co.	**32,221,253	**19,769,394	13,151,859
Fuller Brush Co. etc.	**118,861	**21,837	140,695
Howes Bros. Co.	247,213	**157,557	89,656
West. Union Tel. Co.	4,205,346	**1,398,454	5,603,800
Caterpillar Tractor Co.	**302,716	**1,616,873	1,919,589
Western Pac. R.R. Co.	387,710		
Alaska Packers Co. (83% interest held by Calif. Pack'g Corp.)	320,670	1,560,243	1,880,913

OUT OF YOUR MEAGER PAY.

20c out of every dollar income went for taxes in 1933. In 1923 it was 10c.

Of the 20c out of every dollar, 6½c went for Federal taxes, 3½c for State and 10c for municipal taxes.

CULTURAL ADVANCEMENT IN SOVIET UNION.

Today more than half of the 160 million people in the Soviet Union are attending schools or receiving instruction in other organizations, classes and institutes.

Another significant figure is the success achieved in increasing literacy in the Soviet Union. The percentage of those who can read and write has increased as follows:

1913	30% literates
1932	90% literates

CHILDREN INTO SCHOOLS IN U. S. S. R.

	Pre-school children in creches and kindergartens	School Children 1914
1914	1 million	9 million
1928	12 million	11 million
1932	5 million	23 million

CHILDREN TAKEN OUT OF SCHOOL IN U. S. A.

In the prosperity year of 1929 there were 1,662,778 children from 5 to 17 years of age not at school, and in 1933, as observed by the SCHOOL ARTS magazine for Feb. 1934, "there are 2,280,000 children of school age who should be in school but are not".

This magazine also quotes "nearly 2,000 rural schools in 24 states failed to open this fall".

"In some communities free public schools have become tuition schools".

"In one town, of 200 children, those whose parents could not pay tuition charges were being denied an education".

STUDENTS RECEIVE STIPEND IN SOVIET UNION.

Not only is there no charge for tuition to Soviet Schools, but students at universities, for example, receive a monthly allowance.

	BOOK PUBLISHING IN U. S. S. R.
1913	25,000 titles
1922	10,000 titles

	1928	35,000 titles
	1931	55,000 titles

NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN U. S. S. R.

	1913	1928
	900 newspapers with circulation of 2.5 million	35,000 titles

	1928	1931
	6,600 newspapers with circulation of 7.5 million	55,000 titles

A Unit Circulating Library

Does your unit have a circulating library? You should. It's the simplest job, and here is how it works:

The comrade in charge of agitation and propaganda (Agit-prop) takes care of it. The unit decides that from now on a single copy of every pamphlet or classic put out by our publishers should be bought out of the unit treasury and placed in the unit library. Every comrade in the unit, and sympathizers are asked to donate whatever pamphlet or book he has already read and can dispense with to the unit library. In that way you'll be surprised how soon it will grow to a hundred or more pieces of literature.

At every meeting about 5 minutes are devoted to returning the pamphlets loaned at the previous meeting, and picking up another one. In that way many comrades who don't read much get into the habit, in addition to the fact, that many who cannot afford to buy any can get them.

In units where this scheme operates, the political level of the comrades advances very well.

Just one more tip. No pamphlets are to be loaned out if the previous one is not returned. A record should be kept in a special note book.

That this movement was futile because it was not in line with Socialism, distribution will not

EDITORIAL

ANSWER THE FASCISTS

The Department for Agitation and Propaganda of the Communist Party has in preparation a leaflet answering the chief lies of the fascists, especially those against the Soviet Union, the revolutionary movement, the Negro people, the Jewish people, their defense of Japanese imperialism, etc. We hope to distribute half a million copies in the eleven western states alone. The leaflet will be very attractive, simple to understand, and crammed full of facts.

Will you help get it out? How much they will cost will depend on how much is ordered, probably \$1.50 per thousand or less. Send this department as much money as you can spare and when the leaflets are ready we will send you a bundle according to what ever rate the printer sets. The rate will be lower if you order in advance.

YOUR RESPONSE

The workers are thinking many important thoughts. We know that, because our mail is crowded with comment and questions from workers to this department. But the response to our appeals to the intellectuals has but small increase. What does that mean? Is there no interest in writing short stories and live articles? The ability is there because we have received samples of much good work. Maybe Joaquin Murieta, the burden of government, and the other topics we suggested do not inspire. Well, choose your own subject! But join the growing ranks of revolutionary writers. Don't let the weight of a decadent capitalist culture crush your creative abilities!

Literature and Book Reviews

MARCH — Month of Revolution

The Month of March is full of the outstanding dates in the history of the working class. It is during this month that some of the most important and far-reaching events in history have occurred.

Here's part of your calendar for the month:

- (1) March 2—Memorial for Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg, chief founder of our Party, and its first secretary.
- (2) March 12—Anniversary of the overthrow of Tsarism in Russia. This was the first phase of the revolution that established the Soviet Government in November 1917.
- (3) March 14—Fifty-first Memorial of Karl Marx, founder of Communist Principles.
- (4) March 18—Anniversary of the Paris Commune, first time in history when the workers took power, and showed what a proletarian dictatorship should be like.
- (5) March 5—Founding of the Communist International (Comintern), general-staff of the world revolution.

We have a large number of pamphlets and books on hand, which should be available at all the celebrations of the above mentioned events. Workers and all students of the revolutionary movement should pick off a list of them and get armed without delay with the lessons arising from each of these eventful moments in the history of the workers.

Here is a partial list of those that a thinking worker should have:

On the Paris Commune "STATE AND REVOLUTION" by Lenin, 30c. This is one of the first books he has written and explains most clearly the principle of the Proletarian Dictatorship. "THE PARIS COMMUNE" by Lenin, 20c. This is a collection of Lenin's writings on the Paris Commune. The "CIVIL WAR IN FRANCE" by Karl Marx, 25c. An analysis of the Paris Commune by the leader of the First International. "THE PARIS COMMUNE IN PICTURES" by Wm. Siegel, 5c.

On the Karl Marx Anniversary, one of the best is "TEACHINGS OF KARL MARX" by Lenin, 10c. A mine of information in just one little volume, by the one best fitted to give it. Also "KARL MARX" by L. Perchick, 15c. The finest biographical sketch of Marx available.

There is no limit on the number of pamphlets that one may read on the Anniversary of the Comintern, but here are some that we especially recommend. "BOLSHIEVIZATION OF THE COMMUNIST PARTIES" by Piatnitsky, 5c, which tells of the process of development of the Communist Parties in all countries, towards becoming fit to lead the revolutionary struggles.

"THE WAR AND THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL" by Lenin, 20c, explains how the Second International betrayed the workers prior to the last war, and how the foundation for the Third Communist International was being laid.

"THE PROGRAM OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL", 25c, is an indispensable document to every revolutionist. It gives in a concise manner the principles and tactics of the Communist International. This book was the result of the most careful six years' work of a commission of the Communist International composed of the outstanding leaders.

Finally don't forget Ogin's "WHY COMMUNISM", a fresh edition just off the press at 5c each, and 4c in lots of 100 or more. Rush money and orders at once to Workers' Bookshop, 37 Grove St.

Fundamentals of a Communist Political Education

Lecture 5

Industrial Capitalism — Finance Capitalism — From Free Competition to Monopoly — Concentration and Centralization — Strike Tactics and Imperialism —

No. of Banks Decrease

1921—June	30,748	1928—Dec.	25,576
1922—June	30,325	1929—Dec.	24,630
1923—June	30,112	1930—Dec.	22,789
1923—Dec.	29,505	1931—Dec.	19,866
1924—Dec.	28,806	1932—Sept.	18,794
1925—Dec.	28,257	1933—Mar.	18,261
1926—Dec.	27,367	1934—Feb.	13,443
1927—Dec.	26,416		

We have taken as our example only the development for the last 13 years. You can see from this that the total number of banks shrunk from more than 30,000 to about 13,500 in this time. This development is also true of all other capitalist enterprises. The continued elimination of the weaker of the capitalist enterprises, and the concentration of economic power in the hands of large corporate capital which tends to obtain monopoly in its own industry, and even other industries, not only goes on continually, but every year increases its speed.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

QUESTION: E. S. Wasco, Cal.—Your 2nd lecture has been studied by me with great satisfaction. Here is a thought which the lecture suggested to me:

Under capitalism commodity production is carried on for sale. That is clear to me.

How would this be changed under a Communist society? It seems to me commodity production would go on even under a Communist society. Each factory or farm will produce more than they can use. They must then pass this surplus on to someone else. How else can this surplus be disposed of except on the open market? Would not this disposal constitute commodity production?

ANSWER: Yes. We have already explained that in previous lectures.

QUESTION: J. S. B., Berkeley, Cal.—Is it true that according to Marx the working class cannot be taxed? Is that true? If so why is the C. P. fighting the sales tax?

ANSWER: Whoever told you that did not know whereof he spoke. Even after the worker receives his wages in cash he is beset by many other leeches of the bourgeoisie, the landlord, the pawnbroker, the tax-collector, all of whom try and succeed, to still further reduce the share of production that goes to the worker. The products are actually held by the bosses—the cash given him is a symbol of what he might be able to buy. However, immediately all the other bourgeois parasites, take, either as listed above or through reducing buying power, through inflation, or any of a thousand other methods, what ever the worker through apathy will allow. For that reason the Communists always fought for making the bosses pay the taxes. In the Communist Manifesto for example, Marx and Engels raise the slogan: "A heavy progressive, or graduated income tax". This clearly would shift the burden of taxes to the rich. And Communists are today fighting against the sales tax because that puts additional burden on the masses, and relieves the rich.

by the fact that when these capitalist enterprises are ready to give up the ghost they are each year able to meet less of their obligations than before.

This second period of capitalism is FINANCE CAPITALISM, or Imperialism. It is a period when the so-called captains of industry, and industries in general, give up their comparative advantages and conflicts within capitalism, of which we spoke in the last lesson. Not only is the struggle intensified between powerful groups within the same industry (as for example, Standard Oil against Shell Oil), but between whole industries (as for example, coal fuel versus oil fuel) and also between huge combinations of capital (for example, the Morgan interests vs. the Rockefeller interests). These new struggles are on a larger scale, and are more destructive than the puny struggles amongst individual capitalists which dominated the situation in the earlier days of capitalism, that is, in the period of industrial capitalism.

1. Because the speed of capitalist development increases, there also increase the contradictions and conflicts within capitalism, of which we spoke in the last lesson. Not only is the struggle intensified between powerful groups within the same industry (as for example, Standard Oil against Shell Oil), but between whole industries (as for example, coal fuel versus oil fuel) and also between huge combinations of capital (for example, the Morgan interests vs. the Rockefeller interests). These new struggles are on a larger scale, and are more destructive than the puny struggles amongst individual capitalists which dominated the situation in the earlier days of capitalism, that is, in the period of industrial capitalism.

2. The working class, which has been the main force of capitalist development, is becoming increasingly concentrated and organized, and thus becomes a more powerful force in the struggle against the capitalist system. This is particularly true in the United States, where the working class is the largest in the world.

3. The capitalist system, which has been based on the exploitation of the working class, is reaching the stage where it can no longer sustain itself. The working class, which has been the main force of capitalist development, is becoming increasingly concentrated and organized, and