

Workers of all Countries, Unite!

WORKERS AGE

For Communist Unity in the Revolutionary Class Struggle!

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER DEFENDING THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKERS AND FARMERS

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Workers Age Builders

(The following paragraphs are taken from the directives of the management of the Workers Age for the big SUBSCRIPTION DRIVE that is being initiated).

The appearance of the WORKERS AGE, the wide-spread interest in Communist unity developing today in the Communist Party ranks and among sympathizers and left wing workers, and the increased activity and influence of the Communist Party (Majority Group) in mass organizations and unions, make a subscription drive for the WORKERS AGE timely and imperative.

AIM OF THE DRIVE
To secure 500 new subscribers in three months.

TIME OF THE DRIVE
The drive shall be opened on February 20, 1932 and end on May 20, 1932.

PREMIUMS OF THE DRIVE
With every year's subscription (including renewal) one of the following books will be given FREE: (a) "Short Stories Out of Soviet Russia," by John Coonros; (b) "Social Implications of Art," by Diego Rivera; and (c) "Lenin," by D. S. Mirsky.

PRIZES IN THE DRIVE
For ten 1-year subs, or equivalent, the following book will be given as a prize: "February, 1917—A Chronicle of the Russian Revolution," by Aleksei Tarasov-Rodionov.

BASIS OF CREDIT
The campaign will be conducted in the form of a contest based upon points obtained in the following manner:
1-year sub—\$2.50—10 points.
½-year sub—\$1.50—5 points.

SCOPE OF CAMPAIGN
The subscription drive is planned as a nation-wide drive. Every member and every unit of the C.P.—Majority Group must be mobilized in this drive. (The quotas have already been sent out to the various organizations).

THE WORKERS AGE ASS'N DRIVE ON!

The campaign for the Workers Age Publishing Association is on in full swing. Shares are being bought by workers. Shares are \$5 each and can be bought, if necessary, on the installment plan. Many workers have already bought shares in order to become members of the Association.

The following workers have already bought shares of the Workers Age Publishing Association:

- A. Bell, 1 share; Lillian Michaels, 1 share; George Halpern, 1 share; Eva Dashoff, 1 share; Dennis Gitz, 2 shares; William Cohen, 1 share; B. G. Kalfides, 1 share; Nellie Edwards, 1 share; E. Francis, 1 share; C. Christie, 1 share; D. Benjamin, 1 share; Sam Schwartz, 1 share; Benj. Gitlow, 1 share; Jack Roberts, 1 share; Hal Long, 1 share; C. Stimson, 1 share; M. Silvis, 1 share; J. Cork, 1 share; F. Lichtblau, 1 share; I. D. Rose, 1 share; E. B. Mann, 1 share; L. Kuhn, 1 share; Bronx-Harlem Unit, 2 shares; Philadelphia Unit, 2 shares.

Total, 27 shares.
The Needle Trades Unit in New York has voted to buy five shares for the unit. They have arranged a theatre party for February 19 at the Selwyn Theatre, 42nd Street, West of Broadway. The play is the newest comedy success "The Devil Passes." Tickets can be obtained from Rose Preppstein.

The Downtown Unit in New York is the most active unit in selling shares. It has set as its quota the sale of 75 shares.

Philadelphia was the first out-of-town organization to come across with the purchase of two shares. Let us hear from the other cities.

The first meeting of the Workers Age Publishing Association will take place February 11 at 8 o'clock sharp at 228 2nd Avenue, New York City. Buy your shares now so that you can attend the meeting. Have your trade union, workers club, Workmen's Circle branch, etc., buy shares and elect representatives to be present at this meeting.

The meeting will elect the officers of the Association, adopt a constitution and discuss a report on the administrative and editorial policies of (Continued on page 2)

5,000 Workers in Rousing Mass Meeting Call For General Dress Strike in New York

Mecca Temple Jammed As Dressmakers Declare Will To Fight; Manufacturers Make Sweat-Shop Demands; Dress Strike Is Cause Of All Labor

New York City. A tremendous and enthusiastic crowd of dressmakers, numbering well over 5,000, jammed the main hall and the overflow basement of Mecca Temple on Thursday, February 4, 1932, and vigorously endorsed a resolution for a general strike in the dress trade. Over 30,000 workers are involved. The time of the strike was left to the discretion of the New York Dress Joint Board of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

Jacob Panken, the Socialist leader, Julius Hochman, general manager of the Joint Board, Benjamin Schlesinger, the president of the union, and Edward F. McGrady, representing the A. F. of L. Executive Council, spoke at the meeting. The general feeling of the dressmakers was that their strike would not only smash the attempts of the bosses to restore sweat-shop conditions in the trade but would also be a powerful impetus in stimulating the movement of resistance of labor against the offensive of capital.

The employers, as represented by the manufacturers, jobbers and contractors, made the most insolent demands upon the workers. They call for a general reduction in wages, overtime work with no extra pay, free discharge, the right to 10% reorganization annually, no pay to week workers for legal holidays, etc. The call for resistance to the employers in the dress trade was raised by Local 22, under progressive leadership, frequently, against the passivity and even resistance of the reactionary officials of the I. L. G. W. U. and the Joint Board.

A ballot was distributed at the meeting for a referendum vote on the strike.

Some supporters of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union and of its cover-organization, the United Front Committee, tried to raise some disturbance at the meeting but without any effect whatever.

For Communist Unity!

Letter Of National Buro Of C. P.—Majority Group To C. C. Of Communist Party—Resolution Of N. Y. Membership Meeting On Unity

(In this issue we begin the publication of the most important material and information dealing with the campaign initiated by the Communist Party (Majority Group) for the reunification of Communist ranks in this country and on an international scale.)

In its earnest desire to promote every possibility for Communist unity, the Bureau of National Council of the Communist Party (Majority Group) sent the following letter to the Central Committee of the Communist Party:

January 15, 1932.
Political Committee of the Central Committee, Communist Party, U. S. A.
New York, N. Y.
Dear Comrades:

We have been informed that the Political Committee of the Central Committee has decided to give consideration to the problem of reunification of the Communist movement in this country and to put an end to the demoralizing state of disunity and disintegration that exists today.

We wish to declare that we stand ready to do everything in our power to facilitate this work of unification in every way possible.

We suggest that a committee of ours appears before the Political Committee to discuss in a constructive and comradely manner the various problems arising in the reunification of our movement and in the reinstatement of the expelled members. We are prepared to appoint and send such a committee at any time the Political Committee signifies its willingness to receive it.

We assure you that we will take every Communist step leading in the direction of unity.

Bureau of the National Council of the COMMUNIST PARTY U. S. A. (Majority Group)
Benj. Gitlow, Sec'y.

(Signed) J. O. Bentall, D. C. Gitz, Jay Lovestone, Will Herberg, Alex Bail, Charles S. Zimmerman, Edward Welsh, David Benjamin, Benj. Lifshitz, Lazar Becker, Pearl Halpern, Bertram D. Wolfe.

HUGE ADVANCES IN SOVIET UNION

Production Figures Of Six Years Show Big Success Of Five-Year Plan

MOSCOW.—The tremendous advances made by the Soviet Socialist economy within the last few years are indicated in an article in Pravda on the occasion of the Party conference now in session. The figures, comparing Soviet production in 1925 and 1931, are sensational:

Coal: 1925—17,600,000 (tons); 1931 56,000,000; coke: 1925—1,600,000, 1931—6,700,000; oil: 7,200,000, 1931—22,300,000; pig iron: 1925—2,500,000, 1931 9,400,000; steel: 1925—1,500,000, 1931—4,900,000; cement: 1925—2,100,000, 1931—3,300,000; superphosphates: 1925 67,800, 1931—521,000. As to rubber shoes, 19,000,000 pairs were produced in 1925 and 54,000,000 in 1931.

Machine construction ran to 730,000,000 rubles in 1925 and 5,700,000,000 rubles in 1931, with agricultural machinery jumping from 48,600,000 rubles in 1925 to 441,000,000 in 1931 and electrical machinery from 92,500,000 to 980,000,000.

The production of electric power rose from 2,900,000 kilowatt hours in 1925 to 10,600,000,000 in 1931. Tractors went up from 469 units six years ago to 41,200 last year, with other automotive vehicles comparing at 80 units and 20,500.

In spite of these advances, absolutely unprecedented in human history, great difficulties still stand in the way of the Soviet economy, the shortage of metal being the greatest.

The tremendous success of the first Five-Year Plan and the thoroughly sound basis for the second are admitted today by all of the more sober bourgeois economists and statesmen, Pravda makes clear.

HOW THE T.U.U.L. RUNS A UNION!

New York City. In the Suitcase and Bagmakers Union the right-wing administration was recently ousted by the membership and the affairs of the union given over to a committee of 15 to constitute the new administration. In this committee of 15 there are 6 T. U. U. L. members, one member of the C. P.—Majority Group, and the rest left wingers without affiliation. The organizer of the union, Blank, and the secretary, Reitman, are both T. U. U. L. members.

Now let us see how a union is conducted under the "revolutionary" leadership of the T. U. U. L.

In the Stecker and Spellrein shop the organizer, without the knowledge or consent of the committee of 15 or of the workers of the shop, made an agreement with the boss which included the following terms: a 5% reorganization every six months, piece-work instead of week-work, the piece shall be settled according to the "general market" using as a basis the Philadelphia scale (the worst open-shop center), etc. After the agreement was signed, the organizer came to the workers of the shop with it as an accomplished fact. In the committee of 15 a fight was launched against this shameful agreement and, as a result, the committee of 15 condemned the action of the organizer.

In the Atlas Luggage Company the scandal is even greater. Here the boss declared a lock-out. Instead of declaring a strike, the organizer and the secretary of the union went to Buitenkamp, the I. L. D. lawyer, for his advice! He advised them not to call a strike but to pay him \$100 for getting out an injunction against the boss! This Blank and Reitman did, again without the knowledge or consent of the union or of the workers in the shop. Fifty dollars were actually paid to Buitenkamp. When the matter came before the committee of 15, Areinoff made a vigorous protest against the action of the "revolutionary" union officials. He proposed that the injunction affair be dropped, that no more be paid to the lawyer and that a strike be declared. A T. U. U. L. member made a motion

INDICT SHERIFFS AS THIEVES

Tammany Leaders Charged With Keeping Interest On Public Money

NEW YORK CITY.—Thomas M. Farley, sheriff, and Charles W. Calkin, his predecessor, have been indicted by the grand jury on the charge of grand larceny in connection with their retention of interest on public funds deposited with them. This makes four Tammany leaders indicted in little more than a year.

Farley was indicted for grand larceny in the second degree while Calkin was indicted in both the first and second degrees.

Japan Sharpens Attack on Soviet; Wall Street Terms Rejected

Harbin Taken, Part Of Chinese-Eastern Seized; Japan Bars Interference In Manchuria And Proposes "Demilitarization" Scheme; Fighting On

A distinct swing of Japanese imperialism in the direction of attack upon the Soviet Union as well as the Chinese rejection of the so-called "peace" terms of the United States, are the most outstanding developments in the Far Eastern situation within the last week.

The Japanese forces in Manchuria have taken Harbin and have assumed control over a large section of the Chinese-Eastern Railway, in spite of Soviet protests. Meanwhile an anti-Soviet war spirit is being stirred up in the Japanese. The Japanese Consul General at Vladivostok has issued reports about a supposed "war atmosphere" existing in that city and the Far Eastern sections of the Soviet Union. This propaganda is cautious as yet but it is growing daily.

AS THE "DISARMAMENT" CONFERENCE MEETS!



The Japanese militarists calculate very consciously that the stimulation of the offensive against the Socialist Workers Republic will weaken the resistance of the other imperialist powers (especially the U. S. A.) to the Japanese drive in the South. When it comes to an attack against the U. S. S. R., Japan knows very well that it will have the support of all imperialist powers, however much they may be opposed to Japanese plans in China.

Meanwhile Japan has categorically rejected the American proposals which involve a "neutral" commission on Manchuria. Japan already regards Manchuria as a colony and no interference whatever will be permitted. The Japanese Foreign Office has come out for a plan of the "international demilitarization of zones surrounding the principal commercial centers of China." This proposal is obviously aimed at the United States for it would involve the withdrawal of the troops of the American-controlled Chinese government from the most important regions. The "demilitarization" scheme would also imply a revision of the Nine-Power Treaty.

Meanwhile Japanese troops have advanced on the Woosung forts but were delayed by the dynamiting of a bridge. The Japanese naval forces also resumed the attack on Chapei.

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE BRANCHES HIT LEADERS FOR PROTECTING SCABS

150 Delegates From 75 Branches Endorse Resolution Calling For Proletarian Leadership Of Order

New York City. The conference of Workmen's Circle branches in New York and vicinity to take up the question of scabbery in the organization and the proletarianization of its leadership, which took place on January 7, 1932, was a big success. Seventy-five branches were represented by 150 delegates.

The conference was opened by M. Kliebard, the secretary of the initiative committee, Mana (Branch 386) was elected chairman and Friedman (Branch 637), vice-president. Mana gave the report of the initiative committee, following the line of the declaration of that committee (see Workers Age, Vol. I, No. 1). He emphasized that the scandal of the scabbery of Workmen's Circle members in Paterson was connected up with a much broader issue—the proletarianization of the leadership of the order, the elevation to leadership of elements

WAGE.CUT TO HIT N. Y. PRINTERS

Bosses Threaten 20%-30% Wage-Cut; Six Unions Are Involved

NEW YORK CITY.—A proposal for a 20%-30% wage-cut has been made by the employers in the largest printing and book establishments of this city. The heads of the biggest of such establishments, with annual payroll of \$25,000,000 have notified six printers unions with a total membership of 15,000 that they intend to put thru a wage reduction of 20% in two unions and 30% in four, to go into effect March 1.

The officials of the printers unions have already declared their opposition to these demands and have indicated that resistance to the wage-cut will be well organized.

drawal from the conference. Despite these unfortunate events the conference represented a tremendous step forward in the struggle for the proletarianization of the Workmen's Circle and its infusion with the spirit of militant class struggle.

Our prize puzzle for this week is: "When is a war not a war?" Send in your answer today. It may win the prize.

BIG ANTI-WAR MEEETING - FEBRUARY 18 - Stuyvesant Casino

Wages and the Working Class

Incentive Systems in America

by Hal Long

When we examine more closely the particulars of the incentive systems in American industries, two things stand out. First, such systems are much more extensively used in U.S.A. than in any other capitalist country...

soon forgets about its more unfortunate fellow workers. The latter are subject to time and motion studies, to psychological investigation and fatigue tests...

help maintain the spirit." Incentives certainly don't turn the workers into capitalists but they do promote capitalist ideology in the ranks of labor.

Reasons for the Development
The reasons for this development are of course closely connected with the development of world capitalism in general and American capitalism in particular.

The strength of American capitalism and the corresponding lack of organization and militancy on the part of American labor, have made it very easy for the American bosses to put their wage policies thru.

However, it must be no means be concluded that the formation of an American labor-aristocracy has taken place solely thru incentive-payments...

For A United Front Of Labor!

THE MARINE DEFENSE AND THE I.L.D.

by Jack Soderberg

The following communication has been received from Jack Soderberg, one of the three framed-up marine workers...

I have received about a dozen letters from Party members as well as I. L. D. members during the last week. All these letters deal with the same question—that of the I. L. D. and its relation to the defense of the prisoners involved in this case.

A couple of facts seem to contradict the statement that it is particularly profitable to use incentives when fixed investments are large.

In America, capitalism has advanced further technically than anywhere else. The fixed investments are very large, and machines grow obsolete fast enough.

Formerly, the capitalists exerted their power as the ruling class more or less blindly. Now, the ruling class, narrowed down to small cliques, place their men directly in the different offices and issue direct orders to the statesmen.

In the days of Marx, the capitalist left it to the working of supply and demand to determine how much or how little the workers should be paid in order to maintain a suitable class of toilers.

the question. Nothing was heard from the I. L. D. until nine days later when Brodsky came. I asked him how the I. L. D. could explain its attitude in view of the fact that, when approached by workers shortly after the arrest...

At the time of our arrest Nov. 10, 1931 we were entirely at the mercy of the police and they knew it very well and acted accordingly. Hence, the inhuman and beastly third-degree and brutal beating, Bunker at the time, asked me whether I thought the I. L. D. would come forward to defend us.

THE blackest week in 1932 passed with a precipitate price drop in basic commodity which has assumed alarming proportions. With new all-time lows established for sugar and export copper there collapsed two of the outstanding capitalist stabilization plans.

An Incredible Confession!

From the February issue of The Communist ("The Problem of Cadres in the Party"), by C. Smith, a comrade of international authority, we take the following extracts.

"The results of the Party registration (not dues-payments but merely registration—Editor), which are now at hand from the districts in New York, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Minneapolis, Dakota, and Colorado (almost the entire Party—Editor), show... 6,500 registered members in the above-mentioned districts.

"As to the trade union membership... Out of the 6,500 registered Party members, only 2,300 are members of any trade unions and of these 1,650 are members of the revolutionary trade unions (which are, of course, no trade unions at all—Editor), and about 650 are members of the reactionary trade unions.

CORRECTION

Typographical errors caused a series of misprints in the concluding installment of "God in the Test-Tube" by Bertram D. Wolfe, published in last week's Workers Age.

1. Einstein is quoted as asserting that Spinoza's God "is no God at all" whereas the Einstein quotation should have been limited to "I believe in the God of Spinoza" and it is the author of the article (Comrade Wolfe) who added the words: "which God, as Hobbes long ago discovered, is no God at all."

statement drawn up by Carl Hacker, New York District Organizer of the I. L. D., which, in effect, asked us to dissolve the committee and discharge the attorneys Sabatino and Fishman!

bank failures are bringing in a new wave of pessimism. The trend toward hoarding has assumed such serious proportions as to force Hoover to sound a nationwide alarm, the net result of which will be only to stimulate lack of confidence thru focussing still more attention on the practice.

Capitalist "Planning" and Socialist Planned Economy

Planned Economy in the USSR

by Jay Lovestone

(Concluded from last issue)
Historical Estimate of the Five Year Plan

The Five Year Plan marks the transition of the period of rehabilitation to that of Socialist construction. It is the first, general, all-embracing plan of socialist construction and differs from the previous steps of planned economy in the sense that all preceding efforts were limited in scope.

1. The most important feature of the new order being so rapidly advanced in the Soviet Union, the feature which the Five-Year Plan is hastening, is not only the bringing about of new or much higher technique of industry, but is rather the new social spirit based not only on up-to-date technique, the most modern large scale machinery and scientific method; it is especially based on a fundamental change of attitude towards machinery.

2. Participation of the workers in the administrative apparatus of industry and of the state is a constantly growing phenomenon. More than that it is a basic feature of socialist planned economy. Thus, there is being created a genuine, a working class democracy in every field, in every walk of life, in every form of social relationship.

3. In tempo of construction, as well

a. in the volume of capital accumulated, our Soviet brothers, working on the basis of social, planned, economy have attained an increase in their national economy exceeding every record of economic growth in the history of human-kind.

4. We have seen that capitalist development means the extension of capitalist contradictions. This extension is bound to continue to the point of leading to the collapse of the capitalist system of production.

5. Last, but not least, historically speaking, the achievements of socialist reconstruction, the successes of genuine planned economy, are the source and centre of the greatest revolutionary inspiration for the entire international working class, for the toiling masses of all capitalist countries, and colonies.

Some Concrete Achievements
It is now evident that the Five-Year Plan will be completed in four years. In fact, in some industries, the plan was completed in even less than four years.

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speaking, the achievements of socialist reconstruction, the successes of genuine planned economy, are the source and centre of the greatest revolutionary inspiration for the entire international working class, for the toiling masses of all capitalist countries, and colonies.

"Capitalistic countries legislate and regulate the terms under which labor and capital cooperate. The theories of capitalist countries have again temporarily failed to function. That failure provides the advocates of the socialistic theory a welcome opportunity to demonstrate its merits."

Plain words and quite an understating by the enemy class!

Some Concrete Achievements

It is now evident that the Five-Year Plan will be completed in four years. In fact, in some industries, the plan was completed in even less than four years.

The capital investment of the Soviet Union has already been doubled. By the end of the fourth year the total basic capital in industry will be 20 billion rubles, or 150% of what was planned for the entire five years.

By the end of 1932, the national income will be 49 billion rubles, or an increase of 90%, instead of the 71% originally provided for in the entire Five-Year Plan.

The conditions of the workers have improved considerably with the large increase in production. It had been planned that by 1933 there would be 15,000,000 workers in the Soviet Union. Actually, there are already 18,700,000 workers and by the end of 1932 there will be at least 21,000,000.

The wage-fund was to be 15,700,000,000 rubles at the end of 1932. But it is already 21,100,000,000 rubles and by the end of 1932 will be nearly 27,000,000,000.

One of the best known British journals sent a special investigator to look into the labor conditions in the Soviet Union. Mr. C. M. Lloyd, the investigator, found the following: "The Workers State," New Statesman and Nation, October 3, 1931!

"Not only have earnings increased all around and in many cases, under the piece-rate system, to undreamed of figures, but the standard of living has also risen considerably. Pensions, medical care, holiday bonuses, free or cheap amusements, are all gains that have been secured by the workers in the dining rooms at the factories and at offices, and they are cheap and good."

Despite the decisive victory of securing the absolute predominance of socialist elements in both the city and village, there are still serious shortcomings to be recorded. Thus Molotov, in his speech before the recent session of the Central Committee of the Council of Peoples Commissars, frankly stated:

"The metallurgical industry was in 1932 our weakest spot. Although we undertook extensive construction during this period, production did not increase in the metallurgical industry. This means that extraordinary measures will have to be taken in 1933 in this sphere. The output of pig iron will have to increase to at least 9,000,000 tons as compared with 6,000,000 in 1932. The question of heavy industry and especially that of steel and iron will be the center of our attention next year."

(Concluded in the next issue)

Marxism And Neo-Malthusianism ON ABORTION AND BIRTH-CONTROL

by V. I. Lenin

This article of Lenin was written in 1913.

At the Russian Medical Congress of the Pirogov Society, the question of the abortion, i.e., of the artificial prevention of birth, aroused considerable interest and discussion.

In New York there took place in one year 80,000 artificial abortions; in France, as many as 36,000 per month.

The Medical Congress of the Pirogov Society adopted a resolution to the effect that criminal prosecution of the mother for artificial abortion should in no case take place, but that doctors should be judicially prosecuted only when "greed of gain" was present.

In the discussion the majority, while expressing themselves against the judicial penalty of abortion, naturally also raised the question of "Neo-Malthusianism" so-called (artificial measures for the prevention of conception), and touched on the social side of this matter.

So, for example, Herr Wiedertschik, according to the report of the Russkoye Slovo, declared that "the measures for the prevention of conception are to be welcomed"; and Herr Astrachan proclaimed, amid loud applause: "We must convince the mothers that they are bearing children only for them to be later crippled in the schools, to be drawn on for conscription, and finally to commit suicide."

If the report that this kind of outburst of Herr Astrachan awoke stormy applause is correct, the fact does not surprise me. The audience was an audience of bourgeois, middle bourgeois and petty bourgeois elements, with a narrow-minded petty bourgeois psychology.

nues but with no results even in stimulating "confidence." Indicative of this is the fact that despite the 142% increase in public works, general building in 1931 fell by 750 million dollars and the trend is still markedly downward.

The war clouds in the Far East are unsettling the European and American capital markets acutely as the Government budgetary deficits continue to mount.

(Continued on Page 4)

the whole reactionary essence, of the whole poverty and deformity of "social Neo-Malthusianism" than the above-quoted sentence of Herr Astrachan—being chiefly bourgeois in world, only for them to be crippled, etc."

Only for this? And why not for them to wage a better, more united, more class-conscious, more determined fight than ourselves against the modern conditions of life which cripple and destroy our generations?

Here precisely lies the root difference between the psychology of the peasant and the handcraftsman, the intellectual and petty bourgeois—in general, and the psychology of the proletarian.

The petty bourgeois sees and feels that he is going downwards, that life is becoming for him ever more difficult, the struggle for existence ever more ruthless, and that the position of himself and of his family grows ever more desperate.

On this there is no dispute. And the petty bourgeois protests against this.

But how does he protest? He protests as the representative of a class which is going under without hope, which has lost faith in its own future and become broken and cowardly.

"We can do nothing; therefore rarely let us have as few children as possible, who will have to suffer our tortures, our prison-house existence, our poverty and humiliation," so runs the lamentation of the petty bourgeois.

The class-conscious worker is immeasurably far removed from such a standpoint. He does not let his conscious understanding be obscured by such lamentations, however sincere and deeply felt they may be.

Yes, we too, the workers and the mass of the small peasants, we also have to live a life full of unendurable oppression and suffering. Our generation has a more difficult life than our fathers, yet in one respect we are more fortunate than our fathers.

We have learnt to fight, and are learning it ever faster—and to fight not only in isolation, as the best of our fathers did, not merely for alien watchwords of bourgeois fine speakers, but for our own battle-cries, the battle-cries of our own class.

We fight better than our fathers did. Our children will fight still better, and they will win.

The workingclass does not grow downwards; on the contrary, it grows gains strength, matures, draws its ranks closer together, trains and steel itself in the fight.

We are pessimists in regard to the prospects of serfdom, of capitalism and of small production; but we are glowing optimists in regard to the prospects of the workingclass movement and its aims.

We are already laying the foundations of the new building, and our children will build it to the end. Therefore, and only therefore, we

The Economic Week

THE blackest week in 1932 passed with a precipitate price drop in basic commodity which has assumed alarming proportions. With new all-time lows established for sugar and export copper there collapsed two of the outstanding capitalist stabilization plans.

The tremendous extension of state capitalist enterprises conti-

