

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

VOL. I, No. 15.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1932.

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May Day Through the World

In New York City
In spite of heavy rain about 30,000 militant workers marched in the big parade organized by the Communist Party of the U. S. A. on May Day. At least as many were numbered among the onlookers.

IN THE SOVIET UNION
MOSCOW.—Over a million people participated in the tremendous May Day parade held here on May 1, which is a legal holiday in this country of the workers.

In Germany
Large Social-democratic and Communist demonstrations followed each other in the Lustgarten on May Day.

In Great Britain
Police attacked a May Day demonstration of the Communist Party in Hyde Park and a number of workers were hurt.

In Poland
Two were killed when the Polish police attacked a May Day demonstration in the Dombrowa coal district.

In Spain
Mass arrests of militant workers, the murder of one Communist in Cordoba and the wounding of twenty-five others, were the results of the attacks of the semi-monarchist Civil Guard upon May Day demonstrations in all parts of the country.

NEW YORK CITY—Reed Harris the expelled editor of the *Columbia Spectator*, was reinstated on April 20 as the result of involved negotiations between the college authorities and Harris's representatives.

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PREMIUM FOR ONE YEAR'S SUB

Please Check
1. "Short Stories Out Of Soviet Russia."
2. "Social Implications Of Art" by Diego Rivera.

Henri Barbusse on War

The following declaration was made by Henri Barbusse in response to a request for a statement of his views on war.

Dear friends:
My sentiments toward war in general and towards the coming world slaughter and the attack on the Soviet Union in particular, are those of a revolutionist, those of a Communist.

Before the war of 1914, I was a pacifist. I believed in the possibility of avoiding conflict between nations with the aid of treaties of arbitration. But events have sharpened my appreciation of reality. I am today of the opinion that these superficial conceptions are not only full of illusions but are treacherously deceptive, dangerous, fatal.

All proclamations, all measures, initiated and carried thru by the big powers under the direction of the business men have only one main objective: to deceive the masses!

The sense of reality forces upon me the conviction that capitalism, built upon national competition and economic war, can only exist on the basis of antagonism, which must result in armed war sooner or later.

In the face of the situation dominating the world today as a result of that shameful treaty forced upon the conquered peoples at the conclusion of the war and bringing misery upon the toilers of these countries, in the face of the economic crisis which has its profound roots in the incapacity of capitalism to solve the economic

problems on a national and international scale, the dying capitalist system utilizes two methods to keep its power: brutal force and violence, exception laws, Fascism, and the old democratic-pacifist swindle which still finds numerous victims.

Today, fourteen years after the end of the great blood-bath, war appears even more menacing than ever before.

The Russian October Revolution emancipated a gigantic country and transformed it, before the very eyes of the decomposing capitalist world, into a tremendous workshop of socialist reconstruction. Thereby was created a dualism that has become intolerable to bourgeois governments.

As varying as are the interests of the imperialist countries in every sphere of contact, there yet remains one field, and only one, upon which they can reach an agreement: to maintain the slavery of the working masses where it exists and to reestablish it where it has been overthrown!

The duty of all workers of hand and brain, and especially of all artists and writers, the duty of all those who can no longer ignore the actual state of affairs or pretend to stand above it without becoming untrue to the mission that falls to them as figures of public life and as soldiers of social progress, our duty is to enlighten the toilers everywhere on a situation that is growing more and more tragic and dangerous every day. The interests and welfare of mankind are today at stake!

Fraternal greetings,

About the C. P. Plenum Thesis

'New Turn' Twists Back Again

by Herbert Zam

A new resolution has just been published by the Central Committee of the Communist Party for the coming plenum (see April, 1932 *Communist*). To those who have been following the Party documents and the development of Party policy, this resolution will undoubtedly appear as one of the worst, politically incorrect and harmful documents that the "new line" has yet produced, in spite of seeming frankness in listing shortcomings.

While the shortcomings are undoubtedly not overestimated by the resolution, the proposals which it makes for overcoming them will certainly have exactly the opposite effect. The admission of the Party from the masses will grow greater if the directives of this resolution are carried out. The 100% turn-over will become an exodus from the Party, and the drop in circulation of the *Daily Worker* will become an abandonment of it by those workers who still read it.

The Mania of "Social-Fascism"
The central feature of the resolution is the role of the "social-fascists" and, particularly, of the "left social-fascists", the "Mute wing of social fascism", which also includes the various renegades, Saltsky, Lore, Cannon, Lovestone. These "left social-fascists" are responsible not only for the policies of the capitalist class, but also for the failures of the Communist Party! It is they who have prevented a serious movement of the unemployed, who are preparing the imperialist attack against the Soviet Union "under the guise of support for the Soviet Union"; they are responsible for the isolation of the Party from the masses and for its failure to win influence in the trade unions. The bourgeoisie is turning more and more to these "social-fascists" as the last resort for the maintenance of their rule! Consequently, all the tasks of the Party, the struggle against unemployment, against war, for the Soviet Union, against the bourgeois parties, against the government, become concentrated in the struggle against the "social-fascists." Defeat the "social-fascists" and the revolution is here!

On this program, a mass Communist Party is to be built! This is the appeal which will be made to the American workers as an inducement to accept Communism! The amount of success it will have need not even be speculated on.

Vague Phrases For Real Action
The resolution, of course, does not fail to repeat the usual pious phrases about "mass work", "roots in the factories", "participation in the everyday struggle of the masses", etc. But it is admirably vague regarding the specific application of these ideas. In fact, it can safely be said, that only in its falseness is the resolution clear and decisive, as we shall see. It speaks continually of a "revolutionary way out of the crisis". Does this mean the proletarian revolution? Does this mean a revolutionary way out of the crisis within the capitalist system? Only two suggestions

TORIES TO BREAK SOVIET PACT
LONDON.—A threat on the part of the MacDonald-Tory government of Great Britain to break off the existing trade relations with the Soviet Union was made in the course of an official statement by Walter Runciman, president of the Board of Trade, in the House of Commons on April 26. The huge preponderance of British imports from the U.S.S.R. over exports to the U.S.S.R. was made the pretext for this move.

The cancellation of the existing trade agreement, which was formed on April 16, 1930, has been one of the objectives of the reactionary Conservatives for the last two years. Today this part of their program is about ready to be carried thru. And characteristically, it is MacDonald, the former Laborite, who has become the instigator in this attack upon the Soviet Union!

U. M. W. A. EXPELS MILITANTS

Anthracite Officials Oust "Insurgent" Leaders From Union

Scranton, Pa.
A large-scale campaign of expulsion has been initiated by the bureaucratic officials of District 1 (Anthracite) of the United Mine Workers of America against the outstanding militants involved in the recent "insurgent" strike here. A considerable number of miners have already been called before the executive board and some have been expelled from the union for a period of ten years, it is semi-officially rumored.

The expulsion campaign against the best fighters in the District 1 organization falls completely in line with the blacklist initiated by the coal companies after the strike precisely against the same elements. It is not the first time that the reactionary union officials have worked hand in hand with the coal companies to drain the union of its best fighting blood! The militant miners are fighting against the expulsions and for the reinstatement of those expelled.

OATH ABOLITION PASSES DAIL

Vote 77 To 71, Labor Backs Fianna Fail; DeValera Calls For Republic

DUBLIN.—By a vote of 77 to 71, the small Labor party delegation casting the decisive weight, the DeValera abolition of the oath bill passed its second reading in the Dail on April 30, 1932. The Senate, which is of a far more conservative cast, has the power to delay the passage of the bill for some time but cannot really put any serious obstacles in its way if the Fianna Fail government is determined.

The political relations between the Free State and Great Britain have now reached a new peak of acuteness.

DUBLIN.—In spite of a slight setback brought about thru some temporary vacillation of Labor party members, the Dail is going rapidly ahead with the second reading of the abolition of the oath bill and to final action on it. In the course of the debate some extremely heated scenes

SEEKS TO SMASH TEACHERS UNION

Queens Principal In Suit Against Union; Labor Must Defend Cause

NEW YORK CITY.—A libel suit for \$25,000 initiated against the Teachers Union of New York City by a principal of a Queens public school, has developed into an important issue for all teachers and for the whole organized labor movement of the city. The case arose out of the efforts of the city educational authorities to shift the burden of unemployment relief from the shoulders of the rich and their government, where it belongs, on to the shoulders of the workers and civil service employees. Teachers were compelled to contribute 5% of their salaries for the so-called relief of needy children. Because the Teachers Union protested against coercion practised against teachers in this matter, it is now being sued.

In defending itself against the suit, the Teachers Union is also defending its right to exist as an organization as well as its right to protect teachers against the worsening of conditions and the arbitrary despotism of the authorities. A vigorous campaign is being planned to bring the case before the organized labor and before the teachers of this city for in the controversy there is involved the question of the right of trade unionism to exist altogether and to function on behalf of its members.

SLIGHT LEFT MOVE IN FRENCH VOTE

Most Seats Must Wait For Run-Off; Labor Block Is Now Needed!

PARIS.—Altho 238 of the 615 seats of the Chamber of Deputies could not be filled in the elections of May 1 because no candidate received a majority in that many constituencies, nevertheless, the vote and the deputies elected both indicated a slight but unmistakable shift to the left. The Radical Socialists (bourgeois)

(Continued on Page 2)

Woll Calls for Government Attack Upon Militant Workers!

"Labor" Leader As National Civic Federation Head In Fake "Exposure"; Demands Legalization Of Federal Persecution Of Communists And Left Wing

NEW YORK CITY.—A call upon Congress to initiate a nationwide persecution of Communists and militant workers was made by Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor and acting head of the

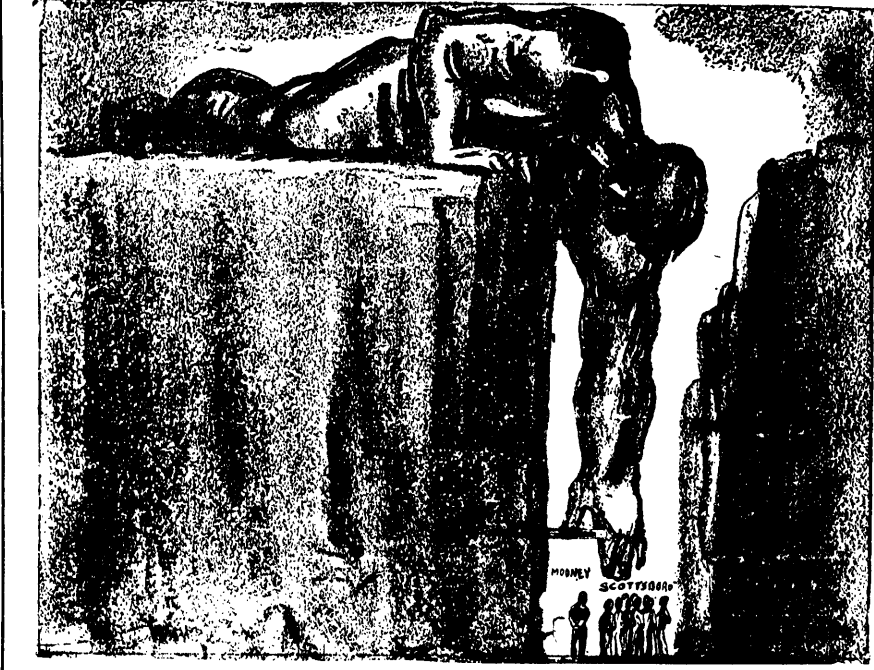
National Civic Federation in a letter sent to members of the Senate and House judiciary committees on April 30.

The letter recounts a most fantastic list of "outrages" alleged to have been committed by Communists—"forest and oil fires, bombings, the destruction and looting of buildings and banks and other crimes", "collected" by Ralph M. Easley, chairman of the Civic Federation's executive council. A ridiculous "plan of destruction" worked out by "Communist master minds on a world scale" is detailed!

In conclusion Woll asks the judiciary committees to support the pending legislation designed to give the Department of Justice legal power to suppress all organizations of Communist and militant workers!

The open letter of Matthew Woll urging the violent suppression by the government of the left wing of the labor movement in this country shows in the clearest possible manner that Mr. Woll, altho holding the office of vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, is really the conscious agent of big trust capital in the ranks of the labor movement. It is his role as acting head of the National Civic Federation, an organization founded to further the "collaboration of labor and capital" (that is, the humble subjection of labor to capital), that Mr. Woll takes seriously. The members of the American Federation of Labor, no matter what their political opinion may be, should keep this in mind: Mr. Woll calls upon the Wall Street government to persecute the most devoted and most militant fighters in labor's ranks at the expense of labor as a whole. Only the bosses can profit from this—only labor will lose! The entire working class must answer Mr. Woll as with one voice: We will defend every labor organization against the attacks of the government!

ONLY LABOR CAN REACH DOWN TO SAVE THEM!



ELECTRICIANS IN NEW YORK REVOLT AGAINST BROACH UNION CLIQUE

Break Thru Bureaucratic Terror At Meetings; "New Deal Group" Outlines Program To Save Union; Honest Workers Must Unite For Coming Elections

New York City.

Thursday, April 27, saw the third meeting of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 3, at which the silence maintained by the bureaucratic leaders was broken. There were over 3,500 members present at the meeting. All the workers came anxious to hear what the officials were going to do about the thousands of so members who would not be able to pay this quarter's dues of \$27, resulting in their automatic suspension and inability to get work.

When the meeting was opened one of the members demanded to know why John Sullivan had been barred from the meeting. The entire hall went into a turmoil. From all sides, came demands that Sullivan be allowed to enter. This demonstration lasted for several minutes. President Wilson stated that he had not barred Sullivan but at the same time he refused to appoint a committee to escort him to the hall, safely. After the commotion ceased, Alfred Terry made a motion that we stop all old business and proceed to the order of new business. He gave as his reasons the fact that there would be over a thousand members who would not be able to pay their dues this quarter and it was necessary for the union to do something about the matter. President Wilson refused to recognize him. An appeal was made from the chair. Wilson refused to recognize the appeal. Another brother pointed out that, according to the constitution of the organization, when an appeal is made, the chairman automatically yields the chair to the next highest officer. This statement was the occasion for tremendous applause on the part of the members. While Terry was still trying to get the floor, Wilson, for the second time resorted to the practice of adjourning the meeting! This was resented most bitterly by the members. The business manager, Emil Fries, took over the platform and went into a long harangue, telling the members of the trying times the labor move-

ment in New York was confronted with, that many of the trades were going ahead and accepting the cut to \$10 a day in their pay, and that some trades were not going to accept the cut, that Local 3 had an agreement that would last until October, etc. The only preparations which were being made to resist the cut— which are no preparations at all— were to tell the members that, if you get a notice on Monday to work for \$10 a day, you should not accept it and walk off the job. The meeting ended with a great deal of resentment on the part of the rank and file. The only preparations cleared out of the hall the thugs went into action, beating up as many of the dissenters as they could get their hands on. Alfred Terry was followed by a union gang at the head of which was Harry Van Arsdale, one of the union's business agents. The gang surrounded him at 126 Street and Broadway and attempted to beat him up. Terry fought back as best he could. A policeman on the beat arrested some of the gangsters as well as Terry for disorderly conduct.

The building trades unions of this city are facing a 15% to 35% wage-cut. These unions, including the electricians, have done nothing to organize an effective resistance to this threat. The disruption inside of Local 3, for which the union officials are responsible by their bullying tactics, has only helped to create further disorganization.

The Revolt of the Membership of Local 3

The members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, especially the members of Local 3 in New York, are manifesting increasing resistance to the paralyzing autocracy of the Broach machine in the union. The Electrical Workers New Deal Group, composed of progressive workers in Local 3, has been issuing a number of circulars exposing conditions in the union and in the trade (Continued on Page 2)

JOBLESS GROWING BUT NO RELIEF!

No Seasonal Job Increase In Spring; All Relief Bodies Break Down

WASHINGTON.—Unemployment is rapidly increasing "at the peak of the usual Spring busy season", according to statement of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor. Last year at this time 280,000 men were taken back to work, Mr. Green said, while for the corresponding period this year 100,000 have lost their employment. The A. F. of L. head placed the total number unemployed at 7,950,000—an underestimation by perhaps 1 1/2 to 2 million. "Never before in five years of reports," he emphasized, "has unemployment increased in April, not even in the two depression years just passed. This new rise is of the greatest significance. We cannot count on any improvement in the near future but we may be faced with a growing unemployment problem."

This startling increase in unemployment is accompanied by an actual breakdown of the various official and semi-official charity agencies that have been handing out some meager relief, altho in degrading and demoralizing form, in the last two years. And yet, in spite of this most acute emergency, in which millions are faced with actual starvation, Mr. Green and his reactionary officialdom of the A. F. of L. continue in their obstinate opposition to Federal unemployment relief and insurance, the only half-way adequate form of meeting the unemployment crisis!

PEIPING.—The revolt of the Manchurian irregular forces against the Japanese puppet-government is growing in spite of the thousands of soldiers being poured into the country by Japan. The fighting has been largely concentrated in East Kirin province where 6,000 Japanese have been held at bay by a much smaller force of Manchurians.

J. LOVESTONE LECTURES SUNDAY, MAY 8th, 1932 8 P. M. "Future of Communism", 228 2nd Avenue

For The Unity Of The Trade Unions! **THE DRESSMAKERS NEED UNITY!**

Los Angeles Dressmakers Unity Group Formed

Los Angeles, Cal. The movement towards unity in the needle trades as a weapon of struggle against the bosses is beginning to make headway in this city too. A group of militant needle trades workers, organized in the Dressmakers Unity Group, have just issued a circular program which brings some hope to the masses of the impoverished and desperate dressmakers of Los Angeles.

The leaflet begins with a graphic description of the incredible conditions under which the dressmakers have to work and live—wages as low as \$6.00 and \$10.00, unemployment, even long hours! The demoralizing lack of unity in the workers ranks is then discussed and it is shown that the miserable conditions of the dressmakers "are made possible because our dressmakers are not organized, not united into one body, so as to be able effectively to resist the manufacturers..." As a program of unity, the Dressmakers Unity Group proposes the following:

"Our group believes that in order to organize the dressmakers in a union to fight for their rights it is necessary:

"1. To unite the two factions, or unions, into one union based upon a program for an immediate drive to organize the dressmakers.

"2. This union to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor and the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union. Such affiliation will make it more possible to rally all sections of the labor movement to the support of the dressmakers in their struggle for better conditions.

"3. To form one broad united front of labor against the bosses which shall include all labor organizations, all organizations and groups friendly to labor and individuals.

"4. This united front of labor, to actively assist the union in the drive to organize the dressmakers for a fight which will gain better conditions for them.

"5. When the situation develops a general strike shall be called which will establish union control in the industry. All efforts must be made to further the most effective means to permit the strike to be called at an early date.

"6. We are determined to carry out this program even if we do not succeed to unite the two unions, leaving

OATH ABOLITION PASSES DAIL

(Continued from Page 1)
took place in the Irish parliament. On April 27 the DeValera government met an unexpected but not very serious defeat. A motion to devote all of the day to the oath question, met with objection from the Labor party allies of the Fianna Fail and so was defeated by a vote of 74-66. A part of the day was therefore given over to a debate on the unemployment relief measures before the Dail.

When the oath question came up again, DeValera made a vigorous speech declaring that "albeit the present government would not go beyond its direct mandate" i.e., the abolition of the oath, the suspension of annuities, etc., his party was "prepared to lead a move for an independent Irish Republic!"

The next day the tension in the Dail almost reached the point of physical blows. Dan Breen, republican member from Tipperary, in a fiery speech declared he was proud of having participated in the attempt to assassinate Lord French, British Governor-General, in 1919! "I would be false to my comrade, Martin Savage, who died in my arms if I did not support this bill. I did not go out to kill French to make room for James McNeil (the present Governor-General) or any other man to succeed him. I went out to kill French and, if it were possible, to kill the last link of British supremacy in Ireland, and I would do the same again tomorrow." A tremendous disturbance from the Cosgrave party benches greeted these words.

The political tension in Ireland is growing daily. The DeValera government, representing the Irish middle class elements opposed to British imperialism in Ireland, is still at the parting of ways. Either forward to a mass struggle for complete emancipation or else capitulation! But the former road can be taken only under the leadership of the revolutionary working class!

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ing no efforts returned to achieve the unity of the workers."

The circular concludes:
"It would be a dire mistake if any of the existing unions or groups would undertake to lead the dressmakers into a fight with the bosses without assurance of support of the broadest masses in the labor movement. Such support will have a broader base if the union leading the fight will be affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

"We believe further, that no appreciable gains in conditions or any great advance in organization can be made without a general strike. Now is the time more than ever before to undertake this task. There can be no two opinions that the dressmakers are ready for organization. However the job is one faced with many obstacles which can be overcome by a conscious understanding of the problems facing us. The dressmakers need help. Help will come if the policy outlined here is put into life.

Our group appeals to the dressmakers to join us in our efforts to begin a struggle for better working conditions; for higher wages; for shorter working hours; for one powerful dressmakers union."

REVOLT OF NEW YORK ELECTRICIANS

(Continued from Page 1)
and suggesting a course of action. These circulars have had considerable influence upon the membership. On April 14, 1932, the dead-hand of the Lodge machine was effectively challenged by the membership and one of the most effective meetings ever seen in the organization was held, reflecting the will of the membership. Only a continuous racket on the part of the administration henchmen and the final adjournment of the meeting by the scared officials could prevent this revolt of the members from expressing itself in immediate action.

In Circular-Letter No. 5, the New Deal Group after tracing the crisis in the union to the autocratic method of the bureaucracy and to the replacement of real labor unionism by the methods of "business unionism" and collaboration with the contractors, outlines some immediate measures as a beginning of restoring the union to health.

Among these are: the immediate resignation of H. H. Broach, the abolition of Broach's fraudulent "constitution" that had been forced on the International and the calling of a constitutional convention, the guaranteeing of the rights of members and locals and the abolition of the tyrannical power of the appointed representatives of the president, the reinstatement of all members expelled as result of the attempt of the Broach machine to put thru its ruler-ruin policy, and the withdrawal of the I.B.E.W. from the Electrical Guild of North America, a contractors organization.

In view of the coming elections in Local 3, the New Deal Group proposed that, considering the extraordinary situation in the union, some guarantees be given for the honesty and fairness of the elections. It was proposed, in particular, that the elections should be held under the supervision of a "committee of five impartial geos reform party), the Democratic Union and the Socialist party were among the only gainers. The Communist party, although it generally held its own in the voting, made no gains whatsoever and succeeded in electing only one deputy among the 217 in the first ballot. In the previous Chamber of the Communist Party had twelve. The centrist Socialist-Communist Party has already elected 3. This is the "Parti d'Unite Proletarian (Party of Proletarian Unity).

Reelections will be held in the 238 undecided constituencies on May 8. About 9,000,000 people, or nearly 80% of the electorate, participated in the voting.

The majority of Premier Tardieu appears to be badly shaken in the Chamber but whether it will fall and what sort of government will replace it will only be known after the run-offs on May 8.

The run-off elections of May 8 are of tremendous importance to the French working class. The tactics that will be followed by the Communist and Socialist parties will be of considerable importance for the future. The only course that the Communist Party can follow in these circumstances is to call upon the Socialist party for a block against the bourgeois parties in the run-off, to prevent the election of bourgeois candidates. The Socialist leaders are already planning blocks with the bourgeois radicals; only a united front offer of the Communist Party could spike their opportunist plans. If the Communist Party leaders persist, as they have been doing up to now, to regard the Socialist party as a worse enemy than the bourgeois parties with which no block is "permissible" then the alliance between the Socialists and the bourgeois radicals will be consummated and the bourgeois parties greatly strengthened!

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In the Communist International

IS ERNST THAELMANN GOING?

Berlin, Germany. The newest "new turn" that was expected to result from the catastrophic defeat of the Communist Party in the presidential elections and the recent Prussian Diet voting, has now come.

The Communist International executive committee recently discussed very anxiously the situation in Germany with the following results, according to reports here:

1. The C. P. G. has been instructed under no circumstances to do anything directly or indirectly to facilitate the elevation of the Nazis to power in Prussia. To this end the Communist fraction will vote against any proposal to restore the old procedural rules whereby a candidate with a plurality in the Diet could be elected Premier. Under the present rules, a majority is necessary and therefore a block with the Center will be essential for the Nazis to elect one of their number as Premier.

2. The removal of Ernst Thaelmann as leader of the Communist Party of Germany is being considered. Who his successor will be is not yet clear.

3. The Rote Fahne, in its issue of April 26, announced that the Communist Party will "cooperate" with the

Socialist trade unions in fighting the employers when the collective agreements come to a close in a few weeks as a result of recent emergency decrees.

The relatively sharp character of this "new turn" shows how deep is the crisis in the C.P.G. But will these maneuvers do any good? Will the removal of Thaelmann, as scape-goat-extraordinary, be of any use, when some other Thaelmann (perhaps less competent) is sure to follow? What good is the removal of anybody as long as the system remains?

What good does it do to speak of "cooperating" with the trade unions, as long as the tactics of the united front are rejected and the suicidal fantasies of "social-fascism" retained, as they are, in full force, in the very same issue of the Rote Fahne? What good is it now to tell the Communist fraction not to facilitate the rise of Fascism to power (of course the instructions on not voting for procedural changes are absolutely correct!), when the whole course of the Party in refusing to fight for a united anti-Fascist block has contributed so greatly to bring Fascism to where it is today? Are the Communist Party leaders ready to make a sharp change an open break with the catastrophic sectarian policies of the past? Are they ready to reunite the Party by restoring Party democracy? If not (and there is no indication that either they or the E.C.C.I. are ready!), this newest "new turn" can only bring on a new wave of confusion and demoralization!

The "Three-Quarter" Turn In England

London, England. The newest "three-quarter" turn is making headway here. It used to be the first article of faith of the ultra-left sectarian official Communist view that: "The social-fascist Labor party is the greatest enemy of the working class." Literally so! The London Daily Worker formulated this view in the following classical manner: "The social-fascist Labor party is the spearhead of the capitalist reaction."

Now the same Daily Worker publishes a Central Committee statement which makes the astounding discovery: "The chief enemy of the working class has been and will be the bourgeoisie!"

Perhaps you might think that even the C.P. leaders, might, after profound study, master this sensational idea. Then hear these words from the same thesis:

"During the election our Party CORRECTLY directed its heaviest fire against the Labor Party." A real symbol of the "three-quarter turn": apparently sensible phrases repeated absolutely without understanding and directly contradicted by the acts themselves.

WHAT AN "EXCUSE!"

To show to what lengths of sophistry and confusion the official Communist Party leaders are ready to go in explaining away the defeats and catastrophes that follow inevitably in the wake of the ultra-left course, we publish below an extract from the April 14 issue of the Workers News, an English paper published in Moscow and reflecting official Comintern opinion:

"The loss of 1,278,000 votes for Comrade Thaelmann (in the run-off presidential elections in Ger-

BRIBES WENT FOR WALKER VOTES

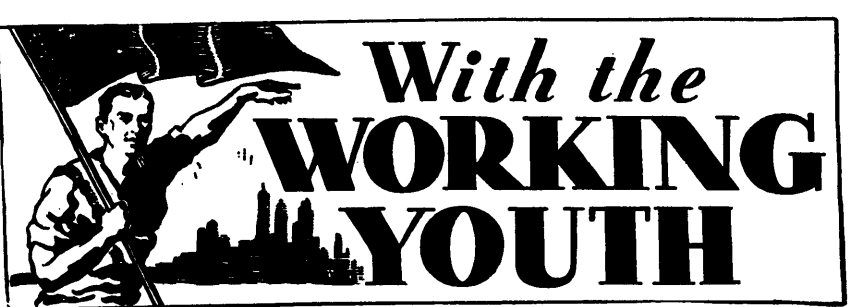
Hastings Collected From Bus Co. In Return For Franchise Promise

NEW YORK CITY.—That State Senator John A. Hastings demanded a contribution to Mayor Walker's campaign fund in 1925 in return for help in obtaining a bus franchise for the Equitable Coach Company, was exposed in the evidence presented on April 26 before the Hofstadter investigating committee.

Samuel Seabury, chief counsel of the committee, established also that Senator Hastings had received a salary of \$1,000 a month from the backers of the Equitable Coach Company and that they had promised him some stock.

These admissions of gross political corruption on the part of the Tammany Senator were drawn from the lips of C. B. Rose, one of Equitable's original backers. Photostatic copies of telegrams and other documents arranged for the "contribution" to Mayor Walker's campaign fund were submitted in evidence.

The sink of corruption of capitalist politics seems to be inexhaustible!



With the WORKING YOUTH

AMERICAN "DEMOCRACY" FIRST HAND

by Julian Picker
The description of the experiences of the student delegation was written by Julian Picker, a member of the group, and first appeared in the New York University Daily News.

On Wednesday, March 23, a student delegation under the auspices of the National Student League left New York to make a study of the political, economic and social conditions in the coal fields of Bell and Harlan counties, and to bring relief to the stricken miners of those areas. Harvard, Oxford, Smith, Tennessee, Kentucky, Texas, and other colleges and universities were represented in the delegation. The delegates, almost a hundred, traveled in two buses and several private cars.

The first busload left Wednesday afternoon and arrived in Bell County, Kentucky, Friday. They were greeted by a delegation of Kentucky "gradu-

ates," "interested citizens" and many unkept gentlemen. All carried guns. The Kentucky thugs and gunmen stopped the bus and conducted them all to the courthouse, where they said they were going to conduct an "investigation." County Attorney Walter B. Smith took charge.

He asked the students questions which were calculated to arouse the lynch spirit of the mob. "Do you believe in God?" "What is your name?" Some of the names were Jewish, much to the satisfaction of Mr. Smith. "Do you come from the East?" From various parts of the courtroom came cries of: "Get a rope!" "String 'em up!" followed by fervent ejaculation of: "Amen, brother!" Finally the so-called investigation was ended, the students were piled back into the bus, and the drivers told to turn around and get going. Five gunmen came into the bus, and travelled along just for sociability, they said. They were also given printed cards which purported to be one way tickets straight out of Kentucky. The bus then returned to Knoxville, Tennessee, and waited for news of the second bus.

The second busload had left Thursday evening, arrived at Washington early Friday morning and was approaching Knoxville about two A. M. Saturday morning. Suddenly, out of the night, an automobile sped up to us and beckoned us to stop. A young man entered our bus and told us that the first bus had been ejected from Kentucky, and that we should take a different route to enter Kentucky. We followed the car, hurtling through the darkness, everyone sitting on the edge of his seat with excitement. We rode for hours, and early morning found us crawling around Cumberland Gap. We crossed the Tennessee State line into Kentucky, and had gone a few miles when our bus broke down and the driver had to go back for oil. Glad of a chance to stop we all piled out of the bus, admiring the country, and walking around to loosen our joints. We had eaten nothing for fifteen hours.

As we were waiting for the driver, a long string of automobiles drove up the road, and stopped next to us. The occupants, a mob of unkept men, sprinkled with a few prosperous looking business men, all carrying guns, surrounded us, all demanding to see our leader. The leader was told that we'd all have to keep right on going, until we were out of Kentucky. We protested, demanding our constitutional right of travelling along public highways. County Attorney W. B. Smith, the only man present who wasn't holding a gun, laughed at our protests and announced that Kentucky was not a foreign country, it was a foreign country. He said, "I am the law." The bus driver hadn't returned, so there we stood outnumbered about four to one talking to these Kentucky "graduates," thugs and gunmen. We asked them about the conditions of the miners, and they said that the miners were all perfectly happy, well fed and contented, and didn't want to be annexed by a bunch of meddling rah-rah boys. The gunmen innocently averred that they were there only for our personal safety, and insisted on protecting us from those cruel and naughty miners, by not allowing us to get near enough to see them.

Eventually the driver returned, repaired the car, and the gunmen got back into their cars, leaving a few of the more fraternally minded brothers to ride along with us in the bus. They were not for several miles a long line of automobiles following, making a picturesque cavalcade winding around the mountains. We crossed the Tennessee border, and Attorney Smith and his hirelings continued holding us prisoners on our own bus, violating Tennessee sovereignty. They stopped in Tennessee to take on a few new deputies. When they tried to recent the bus we tried, saying that now we were in Tennessee territory, and they were outside of their jurisdiction. Smith smiled and turned to a friend saying, "Robinson make me a deputy." Robinson then placed his hand on Smith's shoulder, and in less than the twinkling of an eye Smith was transformed into a Tennessee deputy.

We protested against this flagrant contempt of the law. The deputies got angry, dragged our leader out of the bus threw him face downward on an embankment by the side of the road, and kicked him in the ribs. Two others got up and fought their way out of the bus, demanding to be put under arrest or to be permitted to leave the bus. They were shoved around violently, and their sweaters were torn. By this time the bus was in an uproar. Most of us demanded to be taken out of the bus and stick together. One student on the bus was banged on the head with the point of a revolver by an angry thug who was an importation from Chicago. The student still shouted protests and the deputy thrust the gun into his stomach, with such violence that it incinerated the skin. Everyone was now shouting, demanding to leave the bus. This was contrary to Smith's plans, so after trying to terrify us a little more he returned the three students back to the bus and allowed us to continue on our eventful way.

(Concluded in the next issue)

HAWAII MURDERERS ARE CONVICTED

HONOLULU.—Manslaughter was the verdict of the jury in the case of Lieutenant Massie, Mrs. Fortescue and the two other self-confessed murderers of Joseph Kahanawahi, Hawaiian athlete. The jury, predominantly white, was out forty-eight hours.

The maximum penalty for manslaughter is 10 years. On the basis of the jury recommendation of clemency, it is expected that the murderers will get short terms, which will be further reduced by pardon on parole later on, when the matter passes out of the public attention.

Clarence Darrow was the attorney for the defense and conducted the entire case by playing on the worst racial prejudices of the whites against the colored population of the island.

It is instructive to compare the Massie case with another of recent occurrence, the Scottsboro case. In Scottsboro, Ala., seven Negro boys have been condemned to death for an alleged attack on two white prostitutes, although every unprejudiced investigator who has examined the case is convinced of the complete innocence of the boys.

But in Honolulu four self-confessed murderers have gotten off practically scot-free! For in Honolulu it was not two white prostitutes who were "attacked" but a colored boy who was actually murdered. And what is the

BOMB IN SHANGHAI HITS JAP LEADERS

SHANGHAI.—A grave turn in the political situation has been brought about here by the bombing of the speakers stand during the Japanese celebrations here in Hongkew Park on April 29 in honor of the birthday of the Japanese Emperor. Six of the Japanese officials were seriously wounded. Of these Y. Kawabata, president of the Shanghai Japanese Residents Association, has already died, while Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Minister to China, and Kuru-matsu Mural, Japanese Consul General, are dying.

The terrorist attempt was probably carried thru by Korean national-revolutionary forces, working in collaboration with some secret Chinese student anti-imperialist societies. The people of the city are in an uproar and have taken the opportunity to press their fervent anti-Japanese sentiments.

Jobless relief is cut in Germany

BERLIN.—A plan to cut down unemployment benefits still more and to institute compulsory labor for the unemployed, not for wages but for the relief dole, is being proposed by the Reich government for immediate initiation. A big domestic lottery is also being suggested to meet the financial crisis resulting from the increase of unemployment and the decrease of revenue.

The ruthless slashing of unemployment relief and the initiation of labor conscription on a mass scale are being proposed by Adam Stegerwald, Minister of Labor, in the name of "safeguarding the budget and business," that is, for the purpose of shifting still more the burdens of the economic crisis on to the shoulders of the toiling people.

Attention is called to the fact that these proposals of Stegerwald are in substantial agreement with the enslavement program of the Nazis.

SANTIAGO, Chile.—A further step in the economic subjection of this country to foreign capital was taken when President Juan E. Montero vetoed the fourth section of the new peso devaluation law under which Chile recently went off the gold standard. This section, twice inserted into the bill by the Congress, prohibited concessions to foreign firms under which they could make their price schedules conform to the gold value of the peso and thus take advantage of the reduction of local value of the currency.

A storm of protest has broken out in Chile among the masses of the people, including the smaller native capitalists, against the President's gross favoritism to foreign capital. Foreign companies and diplomats, on the other hand, have been open and lavish in their praise.

DNEIPROSTROY, U.S.S.R.—What is the second largest hydroelectric plant in the world (the Boulder Dam in the U. S. A. will be the largest), was opened here on May Day. The completion of the gigantic project before time was made possible by the completion of the great Dnieper dam before the Spring thaw.

The Dnieprostroy plant is the single greatest triumph of Socialist construction in the Five Year Plan. It was laid out and built by Colonel Hugh L. Cooper, American engineer, who, in congratulatory message, declared the Soviet execution of his plans so rapidly and so well was a "veritable miracle."

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Before the Socialist Convention

Where Are 'Militants' Going?

by Jack Herbert

Social-democracy is in a crisis thro- out the world. This crisis is expressed most sharply in the general decline of the influence of the Socialist parties in the most important countries as well as in a number of splits (Germany, Holland). But even in countries where Social-democracy has made some gains in the last few years, this crisis finds expression in the form of the great dissatisfaction of large sections of the membership with the reformist policies and anti-proletarian activities of the leading strata, in the form of internal struggle. This is the situation in the Socialist party of America.

As a result of the internal struggle, the Socialist party of America is compelled to "air" its policies. We see practically for the first time since the split in 1919, an attempt to discuss some of the fundamentals of Socialism, and we see particularly an effort among the younger elements of the Socialist party to grope their way out of the mire of reformism in the midst of which they seem suddenly to have been awakened by the reverberations of the world-wide crisis of capitalism. For the coming national convention of the party, both the administration and the "Militant" group among others have presented platforms and proposals reflecting this condition. One of the features is a desire manifested by both these elements to speak as "Marxists". There is very little to say regarding the "Marxism" of Hillquit and his friends. Their proposed declaration of "principles" is a vulgar, pseudo-scientific, petty-bourgeois, semi-utopian doctrine whose culminating point is in the demand for "the complete democratization of the state." It has not even the saving grace of Marxian verbiage. By comparison with it, Norman Thomas's most liberal doctrines shine a brilliant red. As for the "Militants", there is no doubt that many of them (not all, by any means) are seriously trying to think in a Marxian manner. Unfortunately, not only have they not yet mastered Marxism, they have not even a thoro acquaintance with the works of Marx, Engels, and Lenin. Consequently, their documents show terrible confusion, which is particularly evident when it comes to adopting a positive position on the issues raised. And the right wing is not slow in seizing upon this confusion in the struggle against the "Militants" and against all efforts to revolutionize the Socialist party.

Dictatorship and Democracy On no question is the confusion of the "Militants" so apparent as on the burning one of "dictatorship" and "democracy." On the one hand, we find an article by a "Militant", Theodore Shapiro, in the American Socialist Quarterly, in which he quite ably exposes the fallacy of belief in "democracy" as a means to achieve Socialism. On the other, the program of the "Militants" (the pamphlet "A Militant Program for the Socialist Party of America,") expresses as strong an attachment for this "democracy" as Hillquit. Shapiro declares:

"In their support of reactionary governments, in communistic alliances, in non-revolutionary parties, in their attitude on the question of war, in their naive reliance on bourgeois democratic institutions, in their hostility to the Soviet Republic, Social-democratic parties manifest their reaction and block the way to the Socialist goal."

"While it is true that the workers began their organizational life within the democratic frame of the capitalist state and while it is equally true that working class organizations can best be accomplished under democratic forms, it does not follow that the working class can achieve its emancipation by relying upon a class by sole reliance upon an institution that is primarily an instrument of bourgeois rule which they have little or no control.

These strong words are written seemingly in the name of the "Militants" who at the same time, have this to say regarding "democracy" in their program. "We set ourselves firmly against dictatorship in this country so long as democratic means of transition to a socialist society are still available." Their amendment on this subject to the "declaration of principles" reads as follows:

"The Socialist party reaffirms its faith in democratic methods for this country in the attainment of Socialist goals."

strument of class rule of the bourgeoisie, then they can not serve as instruments for overthrowing the bourgeoisie, let alone as means of achieving Socialism.

The Record Of Social Democracy But we must not suppose that Shapiro's article is superior to the program in all respects. While in his analysis of bourgeois democracy and the reformism of Social-democracy he is far ahead of the program, he does not go any further. He dismisses bourgeois democracy, but he does not adopt proletarian dictatorship. He has no illusions regarding parliamentarism and reforms, but he stops short at armed uprising and proletarian revolution. On this point, there is universal silence. There is similar silence regarding the traitorous role of Social-democracy during the war and in the post-war crisis. The program is "loyal to the principles which made our party great", but refers to the betrayal as "the tragic failure of the Second International vigorously and effectively to oppose the 1914 catastrophe." But the Second International never undertook to oppose the war, let alone oppose it vigorously and effectively. It undertook to support the war, each national party supporting its own bourgeoisie. In the post-war period, Social-democracy consistently helped the bourgeoisie against the efforts of the workers to utilize the crisis for the overthrow of capitalism; in Germany, Hungary, Bavaria, Finland, Italy, it helped shoot down workers in rebellion against capitalism. Social-democracy was the force which revived capitalism and put it on its feet, so that it could proceed to exploit the world's toilers more horribly than ever. Social-democracy refuses to take advantage of "cataclysms", "crises" and "national disasters" to struggle for Socialism, and in "normal" times, in times of "prosperity", it denies the possibility of advancing Socialism, and places the

blame upon the workers. How can a person, or group, call itself "revolutionary Socialist" and keep silent regarding these questions?

Retreat And Prospects On the whole, the program of the "Militants" shows a decided retreat from their previous position. Their modified attitude toward the Soviet Union is an example of this. That this retreat is motivated by their desire to capture certain "powerful" allies is obvious. The securing of questionable organizational gains thru concessions of principle is a policy against which they claim to protest when adopted by the party as a whole; it becomes no better-smelling or beneficial when practiced by their own group. Are we to conclude that there is no hope of winning any workers from the Socialist party to revolutionary Socialism, to Communism? Not at all! Life itself will convince honest Socialists of the necessity of a complete ideological and organizational break with Social-democracy and of unity with the Communist movement. The seeds sown by the "Militants" will bear fruit, whether the present "leaders" know it or not. The issues raised will not down. The split of thousands of workers from Social-democracy in Germany and Holland will be repeated in varying degrees in other countries and the winning of these workers to Communism is a matter of correct work. The attitude of the Communists themselves will be an important factor. To the extent that the present tactics of the Communist Parties constitute an obstacle to the winning of Social-democratic workers to Communism, it is the duty of the Communist Opposition to work all the more energetically to overcome these obstacles, to establish close contact with the Socialist workers, to insure the triumph of Communist ideas.

Medicine And The Workers

DOCTORS AND SCHOOLS IN U. S. A.

by Medicus

The following article on doctors and medical schools in the U. S. A. is the first of a series of short articles on "Medicine and the Working Class" which Medicus, a practicing doctor, will contribute from time to time.

If it is of interest for the readers of the Workers Age to know the conditions in a certain shop, or how workers are treated there, why should not they want to know how the same workers are treated in hospitals, or when they come to the doctor's office? Why should not the readers of the Workers Age want to know how 160,000 doctors live in the United States of America and what sort of treatment the workers get from them?

Before we proceed, I shall give a few facts and figures about hospitals and medical colleges in the U. S. A. It may help us better to understand the matters I am now discussing.

In 1930 there were 6719 hospitals in the United States. The number of beds in all the hospitals was 956,000. The number of hospital beds in government hospitals (Federal and State) was 620,000, in non-government hospitals 336,000. The patient-hospitals suffered a decrease in 1930 while charitable and government hospitals were overcrowded.

278,635,000 days were spent by all the patients in the hospitals. The daily average was 763,000 patients. The total daily unoccupied beds were 180,000. This does not mean that there was less sickness but that patients who could not pay were not admitted into the hospitals.

It is interesting to note the rapid growth of nervous and mental diseases in the hospitals. In 1929 there were 395,400 and in 1930, 415,000. One person out of every 300 is mentally so deranged that he has to be confined to a mental hospital. The above is due to the stress and strain of our present social system.

do not make a living, a few thousands more will be added? Capitalist chaos prevails here as well as in the other trades. The medical profession is overflooded with more physicians than can find a place, especially with the deepening of the present crisis. For years the economic condition of at least half of the general practitioners has been intolerable.

The following table will show that there is a chronic unemployment among physicians even in prosperity.

Table with 2 columns: Country, 1 physician per inhabitants. Rows: Sweden (2860), France (1690), Germany (1560), England (1490), Denmark (1430), U. S. A. (800).

In the United States in 1929, there were 152,500 doctors, 45,000 specialists. In proportion to the population there are 3 and one-half times as many physicians in the United States as in Sweden, about twice as many in England, Germany, or France.

Who Owns The Medical Colleges? It would be a waste of time to show something that everybody knows: that the medical schools are owned by the trust. Most of the schools are only branches of universities: university of Pennsylvania, Columbia, Cornell, etc. Therefore, the same regiments: politics, graft, discrimination against the poor, the Negroes and the Jews. Some examples to support my charges; but I must first say a word about the "high standards" of American medical schools. You often hear the American bourgeoisie priding itself on its medical schools. The truth of the matter is that our own medical schools are far behind the European schools, not to mention those of the U.S.S.R. Very few physicians go for post-graduate work in the United States, but many do in the European schools. Of course, they would not dream of going to U.S.S.R. for post-graduate work, fearing to be "poisoned by Communism". Listen to what an authority has to say about the American "medical schools": The famous Dr. A. B. Flexner, of New York, lately published a study of "Universities, American, German and English", in which he says: "Not one medical school really comes up to the standards. I further quote: "Wealth still triumphs over reason; neither Americans nor Englishmen have found effective means of putting the idle and stupid rich in their proper places," conveying the idea that our schools cannot be good if ruled by representatives of a stupid and idle class.

A Crude Swindle Falls Thru!

The capitalist press of this country and the Social-democratic press of Germany have made a big noise recently about some alleged "revelations", supposed to have been uncovered in the course of the investigation of the Kreuger scandal in Sweden, to the effect that Folkets Dagblad, the central organ of the Swedish Communist Party (affiliated to the International Communist Opposition), and especially its editor, Karl Kilboom, had received subsidies from the Kreuger concern, the bitter enemy of the Soviet Union and the worst enemy of the Swedish workers.

The Transformation of Natural Science Natural science emerged into the nineteenth century in an almost exclusively mechanical guise. Not only was mechanics, terrestrial and celestial, the only branch of science at all adequately developed but its concepts and categories were unhesitatingly universalized and transferred to the whole of experience. The result was the classical static-metaphysical conception of the universe, well enough symbolized by the names of Newton, Linnaeus, Cuvier. "In general, nature was not regarded as something developing historically, having its history in time; the various forms were grouped not one-after-the-other but one-before-the-other. Natural history was valid for all times, like the elliptic orbits of the planets." (1)

It is not the limit of unprincipledness of the Welt Am Abend (Muenzenberg's paper) to accuse Comrade Kilboom and Folkets Dagblad, when it was very well that it is a matter of a business loan for its own establishment?

even an attempt to contradict Dr. Flexner's statement, but a mere threat that if Dr. Flexner keeps on "biting" he will have no food. But the official Journal certainly knows the hand that feeds it! The Journal knows the voice of its master all right.

About Graft

About graft: Every year thousands of young men who are lured by the M.D. degree and by the "fortunes and easy life" that the doctor has, are turned away by the medical colleges—they can't accommodate so many. But who are the fortunate ones who do enter. You would expect it to be more brilliant students? Or the ones who have a science degree? No, you have another guess coming! It is an open secret that only those can enter a medical school who have either some political pull or those who can actually pay a large sum of money to place him there, with a guarantee of my office and place on my desk. These one-hundred dollar bills saying: "Doctor, they are yours if you can place my boy in the medical school you are connected with, and I'll never forget the favor. I could place him in another medical school, but a certain person wants \$1000 from me to place him there, with a guarantee that he would not take a cent until my boy receives a note from the Dean that he is placed in the Freshman year." Familiar as I was with the rottenness of our present institutions, this was shocking to me! I could not believe it. I made a little investigation and learned that this was true. This immediately rules out the poorer classes. Who can afford to pay such a sum of money? And consider the present tuition fee in all Grade A schools: between \$500 and \$600 a year not including books, dues, donations and other small expenses. They rule out the working class children from the medical schools, and this is precisely what they want!

Several years ago the head of one of the great medical schools came out with a theory of his own which amounted to the following: Medicine is the sacred art of healing—not for money but to save human life. It should work for the advancement of medicine as a science, to root out disease and make human life happy. Since the poor boy must eat after he graduates, he must spend his time among patients in order to earn a livelihood, and hence has little time to spend in "research". The rich boy, on the other hand, does not have to make a living (he can live on the bloody coupons of his father, or his father-in-law), so he can take post-graduate courses and study all his life for the advancement of medicine!

The Jews In The Medical Colleges Everybody abhorred the so-called "percent norm" of Russia according to which only a certain percentage (3% or 5%) of Jews were admitted into the high schools and colleges. This could only have happened under a despotic Czar and never under a "free democracy" like ours, and yet it is a known fact that precisely the same thing is being done here. When one applies for admission to a medical school he is told to send in his papers. He is then investigated, with the result that, in the greatest majority of medical schools, only about 10% of Jews are admitted, and in some schools as little as 3% or 4% Jews. This applies to such famous medical schools as University of Pennsylvania, Jefferson Medical Col-

Fifty Years After Darwin's Death

Darwinism and Marxism

by Will Herberg

It is hard to believe that only fifty years have passed since the death of Charles Darwin; so great is the revolution his work has effected in the mode of thought and outlook of mankind that one inevitably tends to think of it in terms of historical periods. Yet the very rapidly with which Darwinism succeeded in establishing itself in a dominating position in all fields of modern thought indicates that it was really a profoundly true expression of the spirit of the age. It is to this primarily that Darwin owes his well-deserved immortality.

The Transformation of Natural Science Natural science emerged into the nineteenth century in an almost exclusively mechanical guise. Not only was mechanics, terrestrial and celestial, the only branch of science at all adequately developed but its concepts and categories were unhesitatingly universalized and transferred to the whole of experience. The result was the classical static-metaphysical conception of the universe, well enough symbolized by the names of Newton, Linnaeus, Cuvier. "In general, nature was not regarded as something developing historically, having its history in time; the various forms were grouped not one-after-the-other but one-before-the-other. Natural history was valid for all times, like the elliptic orbits of the planets." (1)

In the earlier phases of modern European science, in the days of Galileo and Kepler and Newton and Boyle and Lavoisier and Priestly, even up to the days of Faraday, this static-mechanistic world-view served indeed as a form of development of natural science; its inherent inadequacy, however, inevitably transformed it into a fetter upon progress. If not immediately in physics and chemistry yet quite certainly in the organic and social sciences.

A break in the whole rigid, petrified system had to come; it was on the order of the day. And it did not begin with Darwin; rather, it climaxed in him. Kant and Laplace injected history into astronomy and began the destruction of the "conservative" conception of nature according to which everything is today as it was in the beginning of the world and as it will remain unto the end" (2). Then came Lyell, the great geologist, who showed that the earth too had a story full of change. Finally came Darwin who dissolved the immutable species, each created by a special divine act and remaining unchanged thru the ages, into an ever-changing stream of organic evolution. The Creator, in whom Darwin still showed a vague, diplomatic interest, was relegated further into the background and man, as an organic being, was finally integrated into the general scheme of nature. The hard-and-fast categories of the old static-metaphysical conception of nature fell away in Darwin's never to return again in the old form!

We can not here examine the special mechanism of organic development with its new categories and concepts (variation, struggle for existence, natural selection, etc.) nor even the general theory of evolution as it emerged from the hands of Darwin and his disciples. Those were glorious days of triumph of the human spirit over hoary superstition and reactionary tradition; in them the progressive bourgeoisie, the bearer of materialistic science, reached its peak of cultural achievement just before its precipitate decline. The names of Darwin, Spencer, Huxley, Tyndall, Maxwell, and the hosts of lesser lights, will never be forgotten as long as mankind remains proud of its own creative accomplishment.

About the C. P. Plenum Thesis

THE "NEW TURN" TWISTS BACK

by Herbert Zam

(Continued from Page 1)

are made for this "revolutionary way out of the crisis." "The revolutionary way out of the crisis must be widely popularized, including a systematic and thoro exposure of the mere phrases about 'socialism' used by the Socialists." This is one point. And here is the other: "The revolutionary way out of the crisis must be concretized by showing the masses how a revolutionary workers government . . . etc. But does not this represent precisely mere "phrases about Socialism"? Has not Lenin time and time again warned us against such phrases about 'socialism' being used by the Socialists? It is a struggle after the plution in place of concrete struggles for the needs of the masses today? Have the Party leaders learned nothing from the German fiasco, where the Communist Party made "solemn promises" regarding what a workers government would do, but failed to mobilize the masses for the immediate needs, and in this way played into the hands of the Fascists?"

Shortcomings and the Way Out

The resolution lists a whole series of weaknesses and shortcomings of the Party, but the explanations as to the causes is either entirely absent or else entirely false. The usual explanation is "insufficient struggle against social-fascism", or "failure to carry out the directives" of this or that resolution; that is, insufficiently vigorous application of the false line is made the explanation, instead of the false line itself. In this connection, an examination of the condition of the Party is important. In spite of many membership drives, the membership of the Party, we are told, has not grown. (It has actually declined!) There is a 100% turn-over, that is, for every worker who joins the Party, one leaves! There is no life in the units. There is a top-heavy bureaucracy, with "an excessive number of paid functionaries". There is a great dearth of trained cadres. The Party is permeated with "bureaucratic methods of work." All these weaknesses are admitted, but the sole remedy proposed is: the reduction of the number of paid functionaries!

How can there be trained cadres in the Party when the independent thinking comrades are either expelled, as was the Opposition containing the best developed cadres in the Party, or else driven out of the Party by the bureaucratic regime and false line? According to an article by Smith, in a previous issue of the Communist, approximately 10,000 workers who were members of the Party in 1928-29 left the Party or were expelled. Only one-third of the members are in the Party more than two years. It is the entire condition in the Party which brings this about. Here is a description of this condition:

"The leading group (of the Party) endeavored to establish its authority by removing from collaboration and expelling all comrades who held different views from its own. A regular thersy-hunting set in and the gross tactlessness of the upper stratum was repeated in an exaggerated form in the districts. . . .

Spencer was already working on an all-inclusive philosophical synthesis of knowledge in terms of evolution. The idea was in the air. The rapid triumph of Darwinism as an explanatory principle in the realm of the organic naturally proved of decisive significance in this movement and it did not take long before every field of nature and thought was resumed under the category of evolution; literally tens of thousands of books appeared on: "The Evolution of . . ." everything from the universe to golf! More than that, even the specific concepts and explanatory apparatus of Darwinism in biology were carried over, quite recklessly, into other spheres of science and there emerged not only the curiously inverted attempts to describe the physical in terms of the biological (Peirce, Butler, Ward) but also the better known efforts to explain the course of social development by means of categories borrowed from organic evolution. The advocates of "social Darwinism," such as Spencer, Haeckel and Kidd, did not see that they were repeating into the fatal error of the pre-Darwinian static-metaphysical viewpoint, whose fundamental methodological fallacy was precisely the transfer of categories from one branch of science to another (from mechanics to biology, in one case; from biology to sociology, in the other (3). Marx showed long ago (4) how the illegitimate transference of categories from one level of science to another reduced these categories, perfectly valid in their own sphere, into mere empty phrases: ". . . Lange has made a great discovery. All history can be subsumed under a single great natural law. This natural law consists of the phrase 'struggle for existence' (the expression of Darwin's theory of evolution instead of analyzing this struggle for life as it historically manifested itself in various social forms, there remains nothing to do but to transform each social struggle into the phrase 'struggle for existence'. . . ." But behind the empty phrase hides a very real social aim. It is not for nothing that "social Darwinism" is a name (which neither Darwin himself nor his greatest follower, Huxley, really shared), with its convenient elevation of the competition and ruthless anarchy of capitalism into natural law, became the chosen champion against the "Red hydra" of revolutionary Socialism!

The Rule Of Evolutionism Even before Darwin finally prevailed upon himself to publish his epoch-making work in 1859, Herbert Spencer was already working on an all-inclusive philosophical synthesis of knowledge in terms of evolution. The idea was in the air. The rapid triumph of Darwinism as an explanatory principle in the realm of the organic naturally proved of decisive significance in this movement and it did not take long before every field of nature and thought was resumed under the category of evolution; literally tens of thousands of books appeared on: "The Evolution of . . ." everything from the universe to golf! More than that, even the specific concepts and explanatory apparatus of Darwinism in biology were carried over, quite recklessly, into other spheres of science and there emerged not only the curiously inverted attempts to describe the physical in terms of the biological (Peirce, Butler, Ward) but also the better known efforts to explain the course of social development by means of categories borrowed from organic evolution. The advocates of "social Darwinism," such as Spencer, Haeckel and Kidd, did not see that they were repeating into the fatal error of the pre-Darwinian static-metaphysical viewpoint, whose fundamental methodological fallacy was precisely the transfer of categories from one branch of science to another (from mechanics to biology, in one case; from biology to sociology, in the other (3). Marx showed long ago (4) how the illegitimate transference of categories from one level of science to another reduced these categories, perfectly valid in their own sphere, into mere empty phrases: ". . . Lange has made a great discovery. All history can be subsumed under a single great natural law. This natural law consists of the phrase 'struggle for existence' (the expression of Darwin's theory of evolution instead of analyzing this struggle for life as it historically manifested itself in various social forms, there remains nothing to do but to transform each social struggle into the phrase 'struggle for existence'. . . ." But behind the empty phrase hides a very real social aim. It is not for nothing that "social Darwinism" is a name (which neither Darwin himself nor his greatest follower, Huxley, really shared), with its convenient elevation of the competition and ruthless anarchy of capitalism into natural law, became the chosen champion against the "Red hydra" of revolutionary Socialism!

Evolution and Dialectics Evolutionism as a philosophy, i.e., as an all-embracing world-view, is essentially the philosophical reflection of fundamental dogma of bourgeois society; History has been, but shall be no longer! The past has indeed been a flux of uninterrupted developmental change (and that is why our struggle against feudalism was natural?) but happily the ultimate nature of nature in this long process of evolution is now approaching realization in the present conditions (and that is why your struggle against capitalism is unnatural!); this is that essential axiom (openly avowed by Spencer, for example, tacitly assumed by the others) of all classical evolutionism as a philosophical system. The absurdity of attempting to reduce the dialectical method of Marxism to some form of evolutionism should be self-evident; such an attempt is essentially a bourgeois vulgarization of Marxism. Between evolutionism and dialectics there are three fundamental differences and these differences point to the profound inadequacy of the former in the role it claims for itself as the world-view of the modern man. In the first place, evolutionism is a *lutetia*: to all intents and purposes (social) evolution is to cease with the capitalist system, in all of its implications, as the ultimate and the natural. Secondly, evolutionism is *thoroly undialectical*. Not only is it *gradualistic* and unable to explain the countless cases of "jumps" in nature and society, the innumerable transformations of quantity into quality, but it narrowly conceives of development as proceeding evenly forward in a *straight line* instead of thru inner contradictions, in the form of a spiral, one might say. Finally, evolutionism is hopelessly *undialectical*.

And The Party Trade Union Policy

The isolation of the Party from the masses is nowhere so evident as in the trade unions. Finally the Party leaders are beginning to realize it. They now see "the ruinous results of our isolation from the workers in reformist unions." They are ready to admit that there exists a "possibility for developing mass influence in the reformist unions if we really start work." This is "self-criticism." After three years of condemning the Opposition as "renegades" for saying precisely these things, they are now making new "Leninist" discoveries. But all these "discoveries" will be absolutely of no effect in changing the position of the Party. What about the dual-union policy? Will the Red unions be maintained? Is the A. F. of L. to be considered as "fascist" or "social-fascist"? Are the Party members to be sent into the reformist unions or will they remain in the pure "Red unions"? And what are they to do in the reformist unions—blend them or smash them? Comrade Smith's article showed that only 10% of the Party members were in reactionary trade unions. For every one member in a reactionary union, there were almost three in "Red" unions. So long as this condition continues, there is no use even talking of work in the reactionary trade unions. Let the Party frankly say

that the time has come to dissolve the "Red" unions and send the revolutionary workers back to the reformist unions. There is no disgrace in this. It has been done many times before by sections of the Comintern. (It is being done secretly and haltingly today by the Party.) At its Fifth Congress (1924), the Comintern was confronted with the existence of a dual-union and anti-union movement in Germany. And here is the concise and courageous manner in which the Congress acted:

If the Party today wishes to remain faithful to the revolution such a position and activity which leads to abandoning the trade unions and which demands the splitting of the trade union movement in Germany. The Fifth Congress calls upon all those who have left the unions to return, and generally calls upon workers to remain in their unions. The Congress asserts that the trade unions are the rallying ground of all the exploited in which Communist activity must be conducted and that the abandonment of the trade unions implies desertion from the revolution and cooperation with the enemies of the proletariat.

store its influence in the trade unions and upon the masses generally, it must act in accordance with the directives of the above resolution.

(Concluded in the next issue)

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UNDER THE SWORD OF DAMOCLES

EVEN the most purblind pacifist and sincere "Socialist" should now see thru the tragi-comedy at Geneva. The "disarmament" conference is more than a dying echo of the Versailles war conference of thirteen years ago. It is a sounding board for the capitalist war plans and plots of today and for the imperialist world war of tomorrow.

Nothing brings home the futility of the Geneva "Disarmament Conference" as a gathering to prevent or even delay war as much as the latest antics of Stimson and Tardieu, the spokesmen of the two wealthiest powers. Suddenly, Mr. Tardieu develops laryngitis. Apparently he has talked much too much and too hard for French imperialism. With even more suddenness, Mr. Stimson rushes home and shouts from the Swiss mountain tops that he is satisfied with his achievements. What happened to the much advertised "Five Power" confabs? And why did Stimson disappoint some of our comrades over here and over there who looked forward to his embracing Comrade Litvinoff in order to frighten Japan? Then again, why is Mr. Stimson so silent about Anglo-Saxon world unity, about the "harmony of interests" between Wall Street and Lombard Street?

The Geneva Conference was a still-birth. Its very convocation was only a storm signal for the shattering disaster ahead. In the midst of its severest crisis the bourgeois world finds itself between the devil and the deep blue sea. Shriveling taxation incomes dictate government economy. But the constantly narrowing world markets multiply and intensify the contradictions and antagonisms between and among the imperialist powers, and fan and feed the flames of hatred and war against the Soviet Union. Hence, a "magic" formula was needed. The experts and technicians were called in. What their answer would be was clear to us long before they got together. Now it is clear to all that war is no longer a matter of the future, far or near, but is a matter of burning reality, now and today.

The big imperialist powers, all as one, said: "No" to Litvinoff's plea for full or even partial disarmament. German imperialism makes a plea for "disarmament" which is really a plea for the rearmament of Germany, because it is today, along side of French imperialism, quite disarmed. Mr. MacDonald again shrieks about Great Britain going on the "escalator clause" of the London Naval Conference, giving England a navy second to none. France sheds crocodile tears about a "trap" set for her own dove of peace by the U. S., Italy and Germany. And the Japanese imperialists frankly admit that they look upon all their existing treaties as "steel hoops around a powder magazine, which is Japan, and each new one (treaty) intensifies the violence of a potential explosion." Obviously the bourgeois ruling class is hoping and planning to climb out of the crisis upon piles of corpses, the bodies of the butchered workers and farmers in the new world war now in the making at Geneva.

What grimmer timeliness and significance could the Geneva Disarmament Conference assume than at this time when the munitions industry is booming in all countries—while all other industries are in the dumps! The grand illusion of the liberals that the road to peace lies thru personal contact between diplomats and statesmen has received a death blow at Geneva. Mr. MacDonald can now repeat till doomsday that "the peace of the world will have to be maintained by conference," but no worker should take him seriously. It is quite natural that the world's greatest munition maker, the most renowned merchant of death, Sir Basil Zaharoff, holds the biggest decoration of the French Republic, the Cross of the Legion of Honor, and the highest decorations from Great Britain, the Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath and of the Order of the British Empire. This is capitalist hypocrisy in full bloom—its own, natural self.

The class-conscious workers of the world already hear the cries of the widowed and the fatherless drowning the empty peace talk at Geneva. Capitalism dooms the proletariat to live under the perpetual imperialist sword of Damocles. Our big job is to arouse all the workers, all the toiling masses, to the acute danger of another imperialist conflagration, to the growing menace of a concerted attack against the Soviet Union. The victory of Hitler in Germany, the Japanese drive on the Soviet frontier, the bloody farce at Geneva are only straws showing which way the capitalist trade and political winds are blowing. Let us prepare lest the whirlwind overtakes us and new world war tornadoes drive humanity back to barbarism.

Only the international working class can save civilization and insure its progress.

Present and Future of American Labor

Problems and Tasks Facing the American Labor Movement

by Jay Lovestone

This is the third article in the series by Jay Lovestone "Present and Future of American Labor." The fourth and last article, "Toward Working Class Unity" will be published in the next issue.

Six decisive problems face the American proletariat today. We have no blue-print analysis or solution. We do not announce with thunder on the right or left the calendar date for our goal. But we do see a definite trend in the working out of these problems.

Organization of the unorganized: The first task before the American working class is organizing the unorganized. Less than 10% of the American working class is today organized in trade unions of any character. To the extent that the Communists and other progressive and left-wing forces in the labor movement learn to link up constructive work inside existing conservative trade unions with well prepared efforts for organizing great masses of unorganized and semi-skilled workers, will they solve this problem. The Communists alone are not strong enough to organize the unorganized. The Communists and the left forces must learn to utilize the existing trade unions for the purpose of drawing more workers into these organizations as well as setting up new unions in fields where none exists today. These new unions will have to be not dual, not competitive, organizations, but new bodies added to the main trade union force of the country, the American Federation of Labor.

These new forces will add new blood, fresh fighting ranks to the main stream of the American labor movement. Only by organizing the unorganized, today 90% of the working class, can the labor and Communist movements grow in vitality, enlarge their perspective, and be strong enough to improve day-by-day working and living conditions and fight through to a new social order. All this obviously will come despite of and not because of the present reactionary leadership of the American Federation of Labor.

In the United States, unlike Europe, we face the task of organizing great bodies of unorganized workers after trustification has already been largely completed. Our efforts must proceed with careful and thorough preparation based on an understanding of the special conditions and problems in each industry. Communists should seize every opportunity to set an example of initiative and practical effort, but in giving such leadership the Communists will have to learn to show less of their face and rather have more of their hand felt. The rule of the Communists should be to inspire and guide instead of bossing, even at the risk of having nothing to write "home" about.

Winning the Negro toilers: Closely bound up with the question of organizing the unorganized is the task of drawing the Negro workers into the labor movement. This task has a significance which transcends the color line. An unorganized worker, white or black, is a more easy prey to the greed of the exploiters and perforce undermines the standards achieved by those organized. This is especially true in the case of Negro workers because the employers are quick to utilize all race prejudice and to pit one worker against the other in industrial struggles. The Negro has become a primary factor in American industry since the great migrations of Negro masses northward and the rapid industrialization of the South following the World War. As industrialization proceeds and large scale industry is extended the Negro laborer will assume ever-greater importance in the economic life of the country.

Particularly under these conditions is it suicidal for the trade union movement to continue its hostility to the organization of the Negroes. The definitely anti-Negro position of the national officialdom of the A. F. of L., its persistent opposition to equal rights is as much a menace to the white as to the black workers. So long as any group of unorganized workers is excluded from unionization there is no hope for the effective general organization of the great mass of unorganized.

It is the writer's opinion that the most practical program is for the Negroes, in certain cases, to form their own unions, unions of Negro workers. Then, the organized resources of such Negro unions can be more readily be utilized thru strikes, for merging and uniting with all workers regardless of color, for cooperation with other unions in labor campaigns, and organized educational effort which, along with the every day activities, will serve to uproot race prejudice and develop one powerful trade union movement born out of its common travail and interests.

For a labor party: As a class, American labor has yet to be born politically. Ours is the only country in which the working class does not have a national mass

political party of its own. As previously indicated it is the task of all progressive and militant workers to help develop a Labor party based primarily on the trade unions. The Labor party should serve to rally and unite all workers organizations, regardless of individual differences, around the issue of independent working class political action. This would transform the workers from pawns of the two big bourgeois parties to conscious forces moving and fighting in their own behalf. It is the best way of destroying the corrupting and paralyzing influences of the so-called non-partisan political course of "reward your friends and punish your enemies" sponsored by Green, Wall and Company and the dead hand of Comptons.

Towards a new strike strategy: American labor faces the task of developing a new strike and organization strategy. To persist in narrow craft unionism in the face of mighty and far-flung monopolies is like racing an ox cart against a powerful multi-motored airplane. The craft unions must be amalgamated (not destroyed) into industrial unions consistent with modern economic developments and structurally fitted to counter the powerful trusts and corporations.

The very nature of American industry today adds to the complications and problems of strike strategy for the workers. The intensified exploitation, mounting wage cuts, the influx of farmers, Negroes, women and children into industry, the declining importance of skilled workers, the chronic organic unemployment with its permanent reserve army of no-occupation, are some of the basic and newer determinants in the problem. The consequent sharpening class struggles will of themselves soon induce new strike tactics in the trade union movement. The limited possibilities of partial (isolated crafts, as turners in the shoe industry) strikes, will be assessed and judged dynamically in the light of the pervading force of monopoly capital.

To arrive at effective strike strategy we must not hide the difficulties confronting us. First, the employing class is today on the offensive along the whole front. The trade union officialdom fights the strike as a weapon of labor in the struggle for improved conditions of work and life. The only strikes they engage in are those forced upon them by the rank and file in revolt and these strikes they often mislead and sabotage. The A. F. of L. officials naturally prefer to seek their solutions in conference with employers and speak-easies, swell hotel suites in Atlantic City or Florida, and sometimes even in the scintillating atmosphere of Hoover's White House. The recent 10% wage cut for railway workers is a case in point.

And because of these and many other difficulties from without and within the labor movement, the only way in which strikes can be successful is by involving large numbers of workers. To achieve this broad base, the largely agitational strike strategy, pursued today by left wingers and official Communists, must be transformed into practical programs of carefully selected concrete demands rooted in the specific conditions of each industry. Such demands must appear to the workers as realistic and not fantastic. They must be based not on the employers' readiness or capacity to grant them but solely on the interests of the workers and they must be limited only by the understanding of the workers involved. For example, the six-hour day would be a highly desirable immediate demand did it not seem entirely fantastic to the overwhelming majority of the workers in the United States who work more than eight hours a day. Demands, no matter how radical-sounding they may be, cannot be imposed on the workers but must reflect their understanding and readiness.

It is fatal to play with the strike as a weapon. No guarantee of success can be demanded before calling the strike yet there should always be a possible fighting chance of victory. One of the major prerequisites for successful strikes is, in all cases, to supplement the regular union machinery with a broad rank and file machinery, to draw into active participation and management of the strike the greatest number of workers possible. Such rank and file voice and power, such extension of trade union democracy, is the surest weapon against betrayal and sell-out by corrupt union officials.

The new strike strategy will necessarily involve adequate publicity, winning moral and financial support of broad sections of the whole labor movement for strikers, the mobilization of friendly forces in non-working class ranks, such as the liberal petty bourgeoisie and intellectuals, the building of a strong department for the legal defense of strikers, and a communist department to feed strikers. More and more strike struggles will assume the character of a combat between huge armies.



BOOKS
ONLY YESTERDAY by Frederick Lewis Allen. Harper and Brothers, New York.

As a record of the events that held the attention of the American people during the years considered by F. L. Allen as a distinct era in American history (1918-1929), "Only Yesterday" makes interesting reading; but as an interpretation of these events the value of the book is equal to zero.

There is no doubt that the "Red" hysteria, the Palmer raids, the Dayton trial, the cross-word puzzle craze, Coughlin, Teapot Dome, the rise of the American Mercury and the "revolt" of the highbrows, the race-riots, the case of Sacco and Vanzetti, the great steel strike, the Wall Street explosion, the Ku Klux-Klan, racketeering, speakeasies, etc., etc., are organic parts, more or less important in American history.

In writing history, however, formally or informally, a definite approach and method are indispensable. The approach used by the author is thoroughly anti-working class in character and as to method, at times it is the thread-worn idealistic one, at other times a confused or no method at all.

We are told that the public needs excitement and thrills; accordingly up comes the Florida boom and the notorious murder cases. The public longs for a national hero, therefore, a Lindbergh. In the construction of a loop aerial everything is relegated to the background and the "Red Menace" is forgotten. Events appear and vanish as a result of the public's "wish."

The press, the all-powerful bourgeois instrument in creating the psychology and ideology of the masses, plays an insignificant role in the moulding of public opinion. The public demands and the press slavishly yields. From the public's mind flows a Harding "accessible to the last degree," tabloids a la *Police Gazette*, radicals who "shot down" Armistice Day paraders in the streets of Central Park, Washington, an "honest" Coolidge who is praised for his courage in breaking the Boston police strike, a Wall Street explosion in September, 1920 attributed to an anarchist gang.

The death of Floyd Collins, trapped while exploring the cave which he hoped would attract tourists, fills the columns of the press, but when a month later, fifty-three miners are killed in a cave-in, hardly a comment is made, because in the former case, the "public" demanded news but paid no attention to the latter. The class struggle, the social forces, economic conditions—the motivating factors in the development of history—are unknown to the author.

In his preface the author tells us that "a contemporary history is bound to be anything but definite." This opinion coming from F. L. Allen is not surprising. But that contemporary history does not necessarily have to be as futile or as "indefinite" as Mr. Allen's, such classics as Marx's "Class Struggle in France," "Revolution and Counter-revolution in Germany," etc. are sufficient evidence.

ED. WRIGHT.

cal materialism as the really "modern" world-view. But Darwin (and here we must include his great collaborator, Huxley, as well) had only the narrowest and shallowest of philosophical outlooks—quite in the tradition of English natural science. Agnosticism (coupled, in Darwin, with an undeniable intellectual timidity and fear of offending) and a too blind empiricism gave to his work the "crude English manner" of which Marx complains. In his strength and in his weakness Darwin was an Englishman of the 19th century!

It is characteristic that in the official commemorations of the semi-centenary of Darwin's birth, everywhere (except in the Soviet Union) it is his weakness, and the weaknesses of philosophical evolutionism, that are being celebrated and their strength forgotten. Why, Darwin has been converted almost into an evangelical preacher mouthing obscurantist silliness in the style of Millikan and Puppis! Here to this decadent bourgeoisie is split in the face of its own past glory, denying its own past greatness, degrading and falsifying its own gigantic figures. A really adequate appreciation of the great Darwin and his work is today possible only on the basis of the class viewpoint of the proletariat, on the basis of the world-outlook of dialectical materialism.

(1) Fr. Engels, *Dialektik und Natur* (Dialectic and Nature) (Marx-Engels Archiv, vol. II, p. 75).

(2) Fr. Engels, as above.

(3) For a discussion of the fallacy of transference, see: Fr. Engels, *Feuerbach*, p. 66; Fr. Engels, *Dialektik und Natur*, pp. 167, 231-232, etc.; V. I. Lenin, *Materialism and Empirio-criticism*, pp. 283-284; B. Zaslowsky, "The 'Physical' and the 'Biological' in the Process of Organic Evolution," in "Science at the Crossroads."

(4) Briefe an Kugelmann, June 27, 1870.

(5) *Der Briefwechsel zwischen Engels und Marx*, vol. II, p. 476, December 19, 1869.

SCHOOLS AND DOCTORS IN THE U. S. A.

(Continued from Page 3)
lege, Cornell University and Columbia University under the direction of the "liberal" Dr. Bunker. This last school had 21 Jewish students five years ago in its medical school, and now only 6! The rest are told that they cannot be accommodated due to lack of room.

Several months ago at a convention of the rich Jews in New York the problem was taken up and a motion was even made to establish a big Jewish medical school in New York. Motion was voted down primarily because this would call out a new wave of anti-Semitism in America.



BETWEEN HAMMER AND ANVIL

ALICE VOTER IN BLUNDER-LAND

To show what capitalist politicians really think of the confidence game of bourgeois politics, we reprint some songs and Mother Goose parodies sung at the Annual Gridiron Club dinner at Washington. The dinner was attended by the president of the United States, his cabinet, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, foreign diplomats, the president of the Stock Exchange, etc.

Mother Goose Songs

There was a poor voter and what do you think!
He lived upon nothing but victuals and drink,
Victuals and drink were the chief of his diet.
And now he has neither and cannot keep quiet.

Republican voter,
If I've heard true,
Was the strangest fellow,
That ever I knew,
He asked for a panic,
To keep him awake,
And said he liked Hoover,
Better than cake.

He'd rather drink soda,
Than Bourbon and ice,
Than eat up a wage cut,
And said it was nice,
He stayed in the market,
Until it fell through,
And he'll vote the straight ticket,
In the year '32.

Chorus

Rockabye, Hoover, on the treetop,
When the wind blows, the market will drop.
When the boom breaks, the prices will
Down will come Hoover, Curtis and
all.

There was a man in our town,
And he was wondrous rash,
He jumped into a savings bank,
And drew out all his cash.

And when he heard the name of Knox,
With all his might and main,
He jumped into another bank,
And put it in again.

Old Mother Hubbard went to the cupboard,
To get her poor Dawes some stocks.
But when she got there, the cupboard
was bare,
And so the poor Dawes got Knox.

Three wise men of Gotham,
Put their cash in a bond,
If a bond had been stronger,
The market would have been longer.

Little Boy Coolidge, come blow your horn,
There's no use in the meadow and slump
in the corn.
Where is the man that looks after
the sheep,
He's down in the White House, fast
asleep.

Blat! Blat! Borah, have you any pull?
Yes, sir, yes, sir, three bags full,
One for Cardozo and one for Shanghai
But none for the citizen left high and
dry.

Twinkle, twinkle, little Fess,
What are you'll have to guess,
Up above the world so high,
Like a Joslin in the sky,
Twinkle, twinkle, little Fess,
Proving nothing, more or less.

London sterling's falling down,
Falling down, falling down,
London sterling's falling down,
Poor old Mellon!

Build it up with canceled debts,
Build it up with canceled debts,
Poor old Mellon!

Get The Voties

(A parody of "Gunga Din")
Statesmen talk o' gin an' beer
When they're quartered safe down
ere.
An' they promise that soon we'll have
our lager;
But such things they never mentions
in the corn,
An' the platform's fixed among 'em in
Chicago.

Each then a compromiser
Gives the knuck to old Budweiser,
Prohibition—that's the hobby gets
their goals.
An' statesmen now intence
You'll find sittin' on the fence,
For in politics the cry is:
"Get the votes!"

For it's votes, votes, votes!
In November cram it down their
bloomin' throats!
Both parties sure to straddle;
Politics is in the saddle
With that old familiar slogan,
"Get the votes!"

Now about that hawful tax:
Well, 'twas no idea o' Jack's,
We views it with alarm, an' we
condemn;
We denounce, an' we renew,
An' we gives our promise true
That we'll cut the bloody blighter to
the stem.

Say, no bally Democrat
Has any sense to find 'c's 'at.
We points with pride, rejoice an'
reaffirm,
An' we stands pat for protection,
Nothin' else, in this election.
Mister Tariff, 'e's the bird that gets
the worm.

Then it's votes, votes, votes!
Makin' farmers think they'll jack the
price of oats.
But depression ain't so wicked:
Up to now there's no third ticket
Y'llin' to bid 'ill next November:
"Get the votes!"

—J. D. W.

MAINE EX-GOVERNOR ON SOVIET UNION

R. T. Morton, former governor of Maine, who has just completed a 7,000 mile trip of thirty-four days duration thru the Soviet Union, made the following statement at the conclusion of his trip:

"The journey was immensely impressive, not only on account of the diversity of scenes and people, but because of the evidences of energy, enthusiasm and constructive work.

"The moral and material re-birth are not confined to Moscow and the other big cities. Way off on the edge of Asia there was the same fury of building and the same drive towards new life.

"We traveled in great comfort spending our days in seeing the chief points of interest. Every one talked freely and, far from wishing to conceal anything, seemed anxious to show all that would heighten the contrast between the old and the new.

"We saw no signs of distress among the population at any point, tho the stations everywhere were crowded and people were travelling in great numbers. The enthusiasm of the people we met and their confidence in their ability to accomplish their plans were most striking and indubitably genuine.

"The able minds that are conduct-

FREDERICK DOUGLASS INTERRACIAL CLUB

1660 Fulton St.—Brooklyn, N. Y.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 4—8:30 p.m.

"POLITICAL PARTIES AND THE NEGRO"

"EDUCATION AND THE NEGRO"

"RELIGION AND THE NEGRO"

Instructor—JIM CORK

ing this vast enterprise do not neglect small details. The work being done for women and children is no less impressive than the hygienic and educational campaigns for adults as well as youngsters. And when you see the new port being built at the edge of Lake Balkash, where a year ago was desert, or the biggest agricultural machine factory in Europe on the outskirts of Sverdlovsk, where a year ago was virgin forest, you get an idea of what the Five-Year Plan means."

DARWINISM AND MARXISM

(Continued from Page 3)

It has one pattern for development and one only: everywhere evolution must go thru exactly the same stages in the same way. The immeasurable superiority of the dialectical method is to be seen precisely in these three respects.

Darwinism And Marxism

Of the "Origin of Species" Marx wrote (5): "... This is the book that contains the natural-science basis of our viewpoint." But to this remark he prefixed the words: "Altho developed in the crude English manner..." And here we have both sides of Darwinism (in the narrower biological sense of the term) illuminated as with a flash. By dissolving the rigid categories of science into a stream of constant change, by dealing a death blow to the doctrine of special creation and indeed to any form of supernatural intervention into the affairs of man, by making impossible for the future any form of vitalistic teleology (merely a refined form of "natural religion") in biology, at least insofar as the rise and development of species is concerned, Darwin did indeed prepare the way for the ultimate triumph of dialectical