

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. 20.

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The Communist International and the American Communist Party

In its bureaucratic self-sufficiency, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the United States has refused to say a word to the membership either about the "agreement" of the various clique leaders of the American Party made in Moscow some time ago or about the recent special letter of the Communist International. But the membership is surely entitled to know something about what is happening in the top circles of the bureaucracy, especially in connection with developments that mean so much to the Party as a whole. For this reason we make public the following facts and we defy the Party bureaucrats to challenge them.

1. A little over two months ago, an enlarged American delegation went across to take up the situation in the C.P.U.S.A. with the Executive of the Comintern. After considerable negotiation, an agreement was prepared by the Executive to be signed by the various American comrades. This agreement provides that all the signatories pledge themselves to stop the clique struggle now rav-

aging the Party bureaucracy and get down to work. The three chief signatories of the document were: Browder, now general secretary of the Party, and leader of the ruling clique; Hathaway, his chief opponent and "protector" of Foster, (the latter has been practically pushed out of the leadership of the Party); and Stachel, representing the ragged remnants of the old majority.

2. At the same time the Executive sent a long detailed letter written in extremely sharp terms, at least as offensive as the notorious Address of 1929. The letter emphasizes that unless there is an immediate improvement in the work and inner life of the Party, a special convention will be called by the Executive immediately after the Presidential elections in the Fall and a "fundamental change of leadership" put thru. The indictment that the Executive raised against the party leadership in this letter runs along the following lines: (a) The general failure of the Party to utilize the extremely favorable objective situation; (b) the failure of the Par-

ty to grow in membership or even to stop the downward trend; the failure to hold new members gained; (c) an unfavorable, unhealthy inner Party life; (d) the failure to develop new Party cadres to replace the losses consequent upon the struggle against the "right dangers" and against Trotskyism; (e) an unceasing clique struggle in the top leadership of the Party; all sorts of manipulations and machinations, without any differences of principles or tactical issues; (f) an insufficient campaign against "opportunism" inside the ranks of the Party and especially against the "Lovestonites"; and (g) the failure to build oppositions in the old unions and particularly the extremely tragic state of the Red unions.

Members of the Communist Party! Don't you think a letter of such importance should be made known to you? Do you think that the fate of the Party should be played around with in the corrupt clique circles on top? Make your demands heard in voice and action!

Reichstag Dissolved as Rumors of Monarchist Restoration Are Rife; Von Papen In Ultra-Reactionary Platform

RADICAL RISING IN CHILE TRIUMPHS

Davila Establishes Anti-Imperialist Regime As Montero Is Ousted

SANTIAGO, Chile. — The acute misery of the masses of the Chilean people and their constantly mounting dissatisfaction with the pro-imperialist and pro-capitalist regime of Juan Esteban Montero, has led to the latter's overthrow by a revolutionary movement under the leadership of Carlos Davila, former Ambassador to the United States, and supported by the military forces and by a large majority of the population of the country. The seizure of the strategic points of the capital city and the ouster of the old government took place on June 4.

The revolutionary junta immediately issued a manifesto in which it declared that its purpose was to "fight against capitalism, foreign and native, but especially against foreign capitalism." It outlined a plan for the nationalization of a considerable number of industries, including oil, matches, tobacco, iodine and sugar, as well as of foreign commerce. The reorganization of the huge Cosach nitrate syndicate, now controlled by foreign, especially American capital, into a state monopoly is projected. A heavy tax on large fortunes and the gradual nationalization of credit are included in the program. The recognition of the Soviet Union will take place immediately.

A violent hue and cry against the new government is being raised in foreign capitalist circles, above all in U. S. A. With the help of the foreigners, some sections of the professionals and conservative bourgeoisie are already forming "White Guards" and "Civic Legions" for an attack on the Davila government.

The new regime in Chile is of an outspoken radical bourgeois anti-imperialist character. It directly represents these sections of native capitalism opposed to foreign imperialism and aroused against Montero's bootlicking policy towards Wall Street. It has the support of the city poor, that is, the lower middle class elements and the working class, as well as of the peasants. Against it are the foreigners and their connections, the professionals, as well as that section of the Chilean bourgeoisie tied up with foreign capital.

The case of the new government, as far as we can see today, is a policy of stimulation of the growth of native capitalism together with some vague socialistic measures to satisfy the demands of the working masses. Such a course is obviously self-contradictory and is bound to lead to the disruption of the revolutionary front very soon. In this lies the weakness of the Chilean revolution.

GRANT REVIEW FOR SCOTTSBORO CASE

WASHINGTON. — The Supreme Court, on May 31, decided to review the sentence of death of the seven Negro boys convicted, after a trial that resembled a lynching, in almost every respect, of an "attack" on two white prostitutes near Scottsboro, Alabama. The date of execution was set for June 24, has now been postponed so as to enable the court to hear the case on November 10. The case of the Scottsboro boys was presented by Walter H. Pollak of New York. He argued that they had not received fair trials, declaration that threats of mob violence had followed their arrest.

He charged that the trial judge erred in refusing a change of venue, and forced the seven to trial before their counsel had had time properly to prepare a defense. The judge also erred, he continued, in not permitting the defending counsel to question jurors as to race prejudice, and charged that Negroes were excluded from the jury.

MINER LOCALS HIT OFFICIAL TERROR

Locals 1407, 311 Demand Suspended Militants Be Reinstated

WILKES BARRE.—The protest movement against the drive of the reactionary officials of the United Mine Workers of America, in alliance with the coal companies, to suspend and expel the best militants from the union organization in the anthracite was initiated by two locals of the U. (Continued on page 2)

Bitter Attack On Labor Movement And Trade Unions Mark Chancellor's Statement; New Regime Prepares Way For Fascist Domination And Black Reaction

BERLIN—A declaration of policy so bitterly reactionary that even the Catholic Center party paper, *Germania*, has been forced to condemn it as "astonishingly illiberal" was issued on June 4 by the von Papen "national concentration Cabinet." It pictures the economic and financial collapse of Germany and then proposes in the most brazenly outspoken manner to overcome this crisis at the full expense of the masses. A drive against all labor organizations, Social-democratic and Communist, is outlined and the thoro crippling of the trade unions is planned. At the same time rumors are rife

that von Hindenburg is planning to retire early in October and to put through a coup d'etat, with or without the garnishing of a "National Assembly", with the object of making himself Crown Prince Friedrich Wilhelm von Hohenzollern Regent of Germany, thus reestablishing the monarchy!

BERLIN—Exactly half of the deputies in the new Mecklenburg-Schwerin Diet will be Nazis, according to the elections on January 5. From a representation of 2, the Fascists have jumped to 29; the Social-democrats fell from 20 to 18; the Communists rose from 3 to 4. The Nazi gain was at the expense of the National-Mecklenburger party which has been completely smashed.

Berlin, Germany, June 4, 1932.

The dissolution of the Reichstag, in which the new von Papen cabinet of Junkers, militarists and big capitalists would have been hopelessly defeated in a test vote, was ordered, on June 4, by President von Hindenburg. New Reichstag elections will probably be held towards the end of July. Meanwhile the utterly reactionary "national concentration Cabinet" will rule by Presidential decree.

The Nazi attitude towards the von Papen government has become more clearly defined. It is one of "toleration" but not of direct support. Hitler feels, and quite rightly, that the present government is a transition stage to Nazi domination later on. In a speech in Mecklenburg, he declared that the National-Socialists were ready to make a coalition with the powers behind the new government but only on condition of recognized Nazi hegemony. The Junker militarist clique is now prepared, even anxious, to take in the Fascists as partners in the new regime but are not yet willing to yield them the place of leadership. Negotiations are, however, now under way and it is semi-officially rumored that General Groener's ban against the Nazi Storm-Battalions will be revoked in a few days.

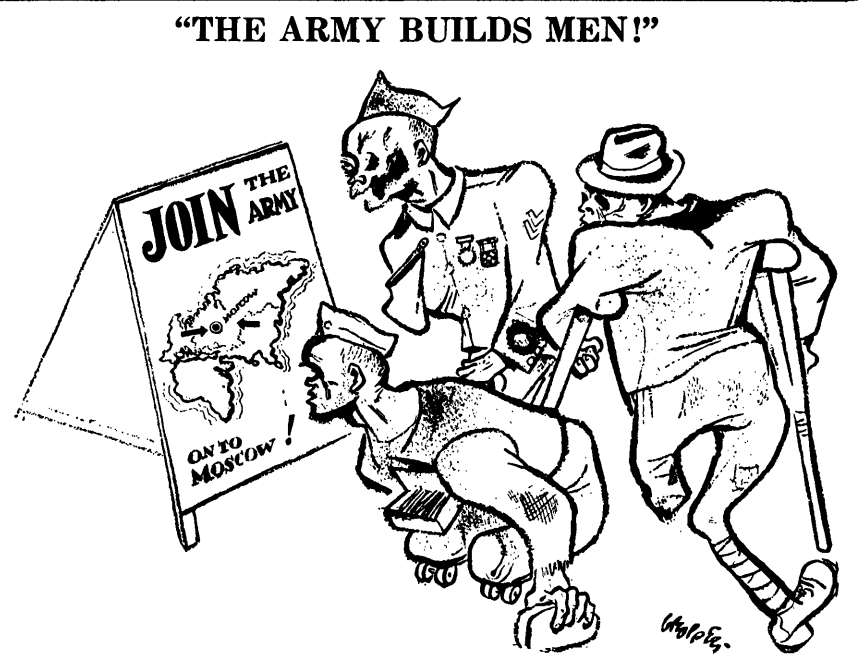
The new Cabinet has already begun to frame its first legislation which will be put into effect by Presidential decree. A very sharp slash in unemployment relief, some new wage-cuts, the suspension of the trade union wage-rates as embodied in the collective agreements, and serious limitations of the rights of the unions, are being planned for immediate execution. As against the determined offensive of the von Papen Cabinet, which is only a slight foretaste of what a Nazi regime will mean, the German workers stand divided, confused and impotent. Demoralized thru the Socialist policy of collaboration with the bourgeoisie and thru the official Communist tactics of split and division, they need the call to militancy and unity today as perhaps never before.

BERLIN.—The Nazi motion to change the Diet rule, adopted shortly before the recent elections, whereby a Premier requires a majority rather than a plurality for election, was defeated in the Prussian Diet on June 3 by the extremely close vote of 212 to 202. Thus the Diet is deadlocked and no new Premier or Cabinet can be chosen, since, on the present basis, no combination in the Diet can contrive a majority. The old Braun Cabinet continues to function but it is clear that, if the deadlock continues, the von Papen Reich government will take advantage of the situation and appoint a Reichs-Commissioner and so put Prussia under a dictator chosen by the Junker-militarist clique!

Jay Lovestone Lectures On Friday, June 10

The first two lectures by Jay Lovestone in the series "Development of American Communism" drew large audiences. This is the first time that workers have an opportunity of acquainting themselves with the most important phases of Communist history in the U. S.

The subject on Friday, June 10, will be "The First Problems and Difficulties of Mass Work—1922-1926." Admission to single lecture is 25c. The lectures are conducted by the New Workers School, 228 Second Avenue, corner of 14th Street, New York City.



8,000 VETS MARCH ON WASHINGTON TO DEMAND PAYMENT OF BONUS

Movement Spreading As Ex-Soldiers Pour Into Capital; Police Make Brutal Attack In Cleveland; Veterans Pledge To Stay "Until Bonus Is Paid!"

June 7, 1932. Over 7,000 veterans paraded thru the streets of Washington today demanding the immediate enactment of bonus legislation. The sidewalks were crowded with over 100,000 cheering spectators.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

What is rapidly growing into a broad, spontaneous mass movement of World War Veterans, mostly workers and farmers, demanding the immediate payment of the bonus as a measure of partial relief in the present acute economic emergency, is making itself felt here thru the arrival of hundreds of "bonus marchers" every day from all parts of the country. Already about 3,000 veterans are in the capital city and estimates are that at least 5,000 more are on the march.

In most centres of the country, groups of unemployed veterans, fully expressing the sentiments of the mass of the World War soldiers, have gotten together and started to tramp for Washington, there "to stay until the bonus is paid!" In Cleveland, in parts of New Jersey, around Washington, and elsewhere large bodies appeared at railroad yards and asked for transportation to Washington. "In 1917 when they wanted soldiers," charged John T. Face, head of the Detroit contingent, "they came and took us. It's 1932 now and we want transportation!" In some sections the railroad officials were forced to place some freight cars at the disposal of the ex-soldiers, while elsewhere trucks of all sorts were made available. But at Cleveland, the officials of the Penn-

sylvania Railroad called upon the police; over 400 reserves were mobilized and attack on the 900 veterans was begun. For a time there was even the prospect that Federal troops would be brought in to drive the marchers out of the state. Finally, however, trucks were obtained and the hundreds of ex-soldiers crossed the state lines.

In this city, the thousands of veterans, who were once called upon to give their lives to protect Wall Street's investments, are now being housed in structures specifically condemned by the Health Department as unsanitary and dangerous to health, while the daily expenditure per head for food amounts to the magnificent sum of 7c! And, according to Police Captain Scott, even this meager support will be "withdrawn" by June 10 at latest.

Among the thousands of bonus marchers, the bulk are ordinary conservative Americans whom the criminal indifference of the government in the face of the most widespread suffering, has awakened to some thought and action. In the movement is also the radical Workers Ex-Servicemen's League, which has organized several hundred marchers. If these class-conscious worker veterans fulfill their duty they will not try to mechanically dominate the movement or to give it a "Red" color, which will make it easier for the government authorities to attack it and smash it; on the contrary, they will work quietly in the movement, side by side with the more backward ex-soldiers, and will try to open their eyes to the actual state of affairs and to the most fruitful line of struggle on the basis of their own experiences.

TOKYO IN THREAT AGAINST SOVIET

Saito Demands Withdrawal Of Soviet Troops From Siberian Borders

TOKYO. — A threat against the Soviet Union, veiled in the usual diplomatic phrases of "friendship" and "amity", was voiced on June 2 by Admiral Makoto Saito, new Premier, in an official statement on foreign policy. "No danger of a war with the Soviet Union exists," Premier Saito had the brazenness to declare in the face of the repeated hostile moves of Japanese imperialism in recent months. But at the same time he demanded that the Soviet Union cease its defensive concentration of Red Army troops in Siberia along the Manchurian border. In other words, the Japanese Premier would like the Soviet Union to expose itself completely defenseless to the attacks of Japanese imperialism!

It is also significant that while prating of the "peaceful intentions" of Japan towards the Soviet Union, the Japanese Premier publicly rejected the U.S.S.R.'s offer to conclude a non-aggression treaty between the two powers!

In the same statement, Saito brought forward the possibility of Japan's leaving the League of Nations as a result of conflicts over the Manchurian-Shanghai situation.

10 MILLION OUT OF WORK IN U.S.A.

A.F.L. Estimate For March Reaches Record Figure; Big Rise Since Then

WASHINGTON. —Over 10,500,000 workers are without jobs today in the United States, according to the revised figures just issued by the office of the American Federation of Labor here. This figure represents the situation last March and since then unemployment has increased by at least 200,000. This means that at least one-quarter of those normally employed in this country are today out of work.

In spite of this situation, more critical than any before experienced in the history of this country, no move for government unemployment relief and insurance is yet to be seen in either house of Congress.

Capitalism Defined
"Is Your Chisel Sharp?" begins an ad in the Times, and adds: "A business may be compared to a chisel." Chiseling is right! It's the best definition of capitalism we've seen in the Times.

The Crisis in the Comintern Why I Left the Communist Party

by J. T. Murphy

We publish below the declaration of J. T. Murphy, one of the outstanding leaders of the Communist movement of Great Britain, explaining the reasons of his break with the British Communist Party. In connection with the utterly sectarian rejection, on the part of the British Party leadership, of the slogan of credits for the Soviet Union, it is only necessary to recall the opposition of the American Party leaders, in the fall of 1929, to the slogan demanding the recognition of the U.S.S.R. by the U. S. government and their abusive attacks on the C.P.-Majority Group. It is not without significance that the fight against the demand for recognition was led by R. Page Arnot, then Communist International representative to the C. P. U. S. A., who now hastens (London Daily Worker May 13, 1932) to do his bit in the Murphy heresy-hunt! In his article against Murphy, Arnot has the brazen stupidity to bring up the "American experience". He writes: "But when in the autumn of 1929... the slogans for the working class had to be: 'Defend the Soviet Union' to add to these such a demand as 'recognition' would have weakened the fight and would have been a typical example of petty bourgeois wavering." And to these words this curious knight-errant against "opportunism", adds the footnote: "It is interesting that such a demand (for recognition) was actually put forward by a right-wing opportunist (he means Benjamin Lifshitz, then member of the Central Committee Editor) who presently found himself in the camp of the renegade Lovestone."

Comrade Murphy's statement was published in England in the New Leader of May 20, 1932.

Nobody leaves a party to which he has given twelve years of his life without serious reason. The violence of the denunciation of myself should at least cause every decent-minded individual to ask what I have to say about it.

The answer is simple. I refuse point-blank to declare publicly, in terms which I cannot accept, that I am wrong on a question of policy.

I was the first in the dock in 1925 to be asked to leave the Communist Party under threat of imprisonment by Mr. Justice Swift. I led the refusal. I refuse today to be coerced by the Political Bureau of the Communist Party by threat of the publication of its denunciation of my Communist

Review article. Further, I decline to accept diversion of the discussion from the questions I had originally raised.

The Secretariat of the Party has withheld from the Political Bureau my letters of March 10, 17, and 27. They all bear upon the question of the "fight for work" and the relation thereto of the demand for credits to the Soviet Union, and of the way in which the "revolutionary way out" should be presented to the workers. Instead of discussing this subject as a whole, the Bureau concentrated upon one paragraph in my Communist Review article. It became perfectly clear to me that the Bureau would mobilize the Party against me on this single item. Well, I resigned rather than be put down in this fashion.

I wrote to the Secretariat of the Party, following a speech by Mr. Pike in Parliament on March 10, urging a discussion on policy. On March 17 Mr. Pike wrote a letter to the *Sheffield Independent* to which I replied. I showed this letter to Pollitt and Rust; both agreed that it was an "excellent reply." But it was not published by the *Independent* nor by the *Daily Worker*. I then wrote the leading article in the *Review*.

On March 24 I received a letter from Pollitt which astounded me. It challenged the whole issue of the "fight for work," stated that "we cannot bring forward the slogan of credits for the Soviet Union as a concrete Party slogan," and transformed the whole presentation of the "revolutionary way out" of the crisis into a phrase to be used as a stop-gap when we have nothing else to say. He argued as if I had urged that the question of credits for the Soviets should become the whole program of the Party instead of one immediate demand among many.

What this actually means is that, brought face to face with a difficult situation, instead of studying it to see exactly what demands can set the workers in motion against the ruling classes, we have to tell them to go to the P.A.C. and wait for the revolution—as if the revolution were not the product of continuous day-to-day struggle in the fight for bread and work against the capitalist class!

For example, we have to tell the Clyde engineers that it is very wicked of the shipping companies and the Government to prevent the order for 26 Soviet ships coming to the Clyde, but do nothing to force them to re-

(Continued on Page 2)

Send-Off: Delegate International Opposition Conference Sunday, June 12th, 8 p.m. - 228 2nd Ave.

Against Reformism And Dual Unionism! THE FUR WORKERS NEED UNITY!

Statement Of Furriers Progressive League

(Continued from the last issue)
It is a matter of fact that, whenever there is a movement under way to benefit the workers, the Industrial Union begins working overtime to destroy this movement. When we defend with some honest right wingers for rebuilding and reforming the union, we are condemned as "traitors" by the leaders of the Industrial Union, can't meet the same people in order to disrupt our movement. This is done intentionally to prove to the workers that to build a progressive movement in the right wing union is impossible. We, therefore, declare right here that a progressive movement is being built. All attempts to break away some of these forces have failed. Of course, we can not guarantee as to what may happen in the future, but we can say that the progressives are united to fight in the union for the following program:

- (1) To unite all shades and opinions in the union for the building up of a powerful furriers union. (2) For an aggressive policy against the bosses and against any violation of the agreement on their part. (3) Manufacturers to be permitted to give out contracting only when their own shops are working full capacity. (4) Manufacturers to register their contractors with the union. (5) To recognize only those contractors who employ not less than five workers and are producing the full garment. (6) For a campaign against sub-contracting and especially against finishing contracting. (7) No overtime, Saturday, Sunday work to be permitted during slow period. (8) To force the calling of a special conference between the manufacturers and the union for the purpose of establishing a 30-hour (5 day 6-hour) week during the slow period. In order to achieve these tasks, which is a life question to the furriers, we propose the following changes in the apparatus of the union:

- (1) All paid and non-paid officers of the union who have proven incapable of holding and fulfilling their duties should be removed and new forces of the most capable and active workers be drawn in as officers. (2) The office staff should be instructed to make a thorough investigation as to conditions in the shops and to bring weekly reports to the joint council, such reports be given at local meetings. (3) A general campaign should be immediately launched against all manufacturers violating the agreement. (4) A rank and file committee should be organized together with the members of the executives and joint council to carry on organization work. (5) The workers of every employer should be called to shop meetings to discuss problems of the shop and also for an increase in wages. (6) Local meetings should be held twice a month and membership meetings as often as possible. (7) The joint executive should immediately prepare a plan how to put in good standing all members who are backward in dues payment. (8) When this process of putting in good standing is over, the union should hold general elections under the supervision of a rank and file committee. (9) All expelled for political opinions should be reinstated with full membership rights. (10) No discriminations for political opinions. (11) Full democracy and freedom of expression to every member in the union. (12) The apparatus of the union should always be ready to unite existing unions and to wage the united constructive struggle against the manufacturers.

We want to declare wholeheartedly to the thousands of furriers that, even if all our demands would be granted by the joint council, we ourselves, without your help and cooperation, would never be in a position to carry all this thru.
Every fur worker must now realize that this struggle that has been conducted and still goes on, the fur worker has been and is the sufferer. The bosses are glad to see our ranks split. They laugh at our misery and suffering. It is high time to do away

(Continued from Page 1)
M.W.A. in District 1 which adopted strong resolutions condemning the action of the officials as dangerous to the union and demanding the reinstatement of all the penalized militants. These locals are Local 1407 and Local 311.
"The action taken by the executive board," the resolution of Local 1407 reads, "leads us to believe that the coal operators wanted this action and the officers of our district union had given them the cooperation they wanted, thereby demoralizing the ranks of our union, and causing such destruction that the result of such an action has been bitterly felt by the entire membership of the district union."
The resolution demands the reinstatement of the members recently penalized with suspension sentences. The resolution of Local 311 makes a similar demand.
The action of Locals 1407 and 311 is a welcome sign to show that the union-breaking activities of the reactionary union officials, hand in hand with the coal companies, will not go unchallenged by the rank and file of the miners union. Every local of the U. M. W. A. must adopt similar resolutions and see to it that the union is not drained of its best fighting blood and destroyed.

with the fight and hatred of brother against brother. Yes we have and will have differences! But at the moment when the enemy, the boss, is out to choke us, let us now unite our ranks and demonstrate our power! All honest and sincere workers who are out to make a decent living, to have the conditions won thru many years of hard struggle, must join the ranks of the progressive movement and together build the union. United we will overcome all difficulties in the way of struggle.
United we will force the bosses, the parasites, to recognize our right to organize and make a living in the trade.
United we will strengthen our union as the leader of coming struggles!

Furriers Progressive League

REED HARRIS SPEAKS AT VANGUARD YOUTH

Reed Harris, former editor of Columbia University Spectator, will speak on "Academic Freedom and the Student Movement" at the Art Center, 147 Second Avenue (near 10th Street) on Friday June 10 at 8 p. m.
Reed Harris first attracted attention of the metropolitan press in the fall when he attacked college football as a "semi-professional racket."
During the year Harris discussed public questions, attacking war and militarism, the influence of the American Legion, the D. A. R. and the presence of the R.O.T.C. units in colleges and Citizens Military Training Camps. He also discussed the miners situation and heartily endorsed the student delegation to Harlan, Kentucky.

The meeting is under the auspices of the Vanguard Youth, 147 Second Avenue, New York City.
Fort Wayne, Ind.
We have just held the second meeting of the unemployed council. About forty were present and the Party members and sympathizers did all they could to disturb the proceedings. A committee was elected to see the district attorney who had requested a conference with the representatives of the unemployed. Since then we have very energetically billed the town with bills stamped by hand. We look forward to a very much larger turnout next time.
My own Monday night meetings got a good start. Twenty-five came around the first time and my subject was "Proletarian Dictatorship."
—H. H.

DEBATE!

Which Program for American Youth?
Communist or Socialist
THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1932
RAND SCHOOL AUDITORIUM
7 EAST 15TH STREET
YOUNG PEOPLES SOCIALIST LEAGUE
VS.
YOUTH SECTION COMMUNIST PARTY U. S. A.
(Majority Group)
Admission 15¢ Auspices: Joint Arrangements Committee

CAMP SOLIDARITY

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ATHLETICS :: GAMES :: ENTERTAINMENTS :: LECTURES
\$14 a week; \$2.50 a day; \$7 for 3 days
Information: 228 2nd Avenue; Gramercy 5-1660 or Ramsey, N. J. 1086
To go by train: Take Susquehanna R. R. from Chambers St ferry to CAMPGAW Station; Fare \$1.05 round trip.
Call the camp for a car

Camp Solidarity Outing And Jamboree

ALL DAY SUNDAY, JUNE 19TH, 1932
Famous Camp Dinner
Games, Swimming, Sports, Contests, Entertainment, Etc
Bus Transportation To And From Camp
A Good Time in the Beautiful Ramapo Hills—Genuine Proletarian Atmosphere and Fellowship Assured
— ALL FOR TWO DOLLARS
Auspices: COMMUNIST PARTY, U. S. A. (Majority Group)
Buses leave the New Workers Center, 228 Second Avenue, Corner 14th Street at 8 o'clock in the morning

CAMP SOLIDARITY IN BIG WEEKEND

Opening Of Workers Camp Very Successful; Now Open For Vacation

The opening of the summer season of Camp Solidarity on the week-end of Decoration Day was a great success. About a hundred workers came out to stay in the Camp during the week-end despite the heavy rainfall on the very eve of the opening, followed by a spell of cold weather.
The campers had a most pleasant time. The bright bonfire on Saturday and dance on Sunday night, the games during the day, the hike led by the social and educational director were enjoyed by Solidarity campers immensely. The band of the Boro Park Workers Youth Club played revolutionary songs at the camp fire by mass singing. The Boro Park comrades also played the music for the dance as well as a number of solos. The high spirit of the campers was most noticeable when the time to go back to town arrived.
Since it only takes about one hour to get to the city by train, everyone tried to go on as late a train as possible so as to be able to take in the most of the camp atmosphere.

Camp Solidarity is now open for vacation. Workers will find in Camp Solidarity a pleasant proletarian environment and genuine comradeship atmosphere, a large fine lake for bathing and rowing, games and athletics under guidance of a social and educational director, wholesome food, splendid surroundings. The rates are lower than in any other proletarian camp. Fare by railroad is only \$1.05 round trip. The camp machine brings the people from station to the camp.
This is a very appropriate time for vacation in Camp Solidarity. The air is pure and invigorating. The green is the deepest hue. The singing and humming are most fascinating. A vacation at this time will refresh the body and enliven the mind.

Hard-boiled Police Commissioner Mulrooney is getting soft and sentimental. He has asked for authorization to hire "petty girls" between the ages of 21 and 29 for police service, so that it will be a police service, so that it will be a police service, so that it will be a police service, so that it will be a police service.

SUBSCRIBERS ATTENTION!
If your wrapper is marked "20/32" your subscription expires with this issue. Send in your renewal!

The Soviet Writers League Is Dissolved! AGAINST SECTARIANISM IN CULTURE!

A Lesson For America!

We reprint below the leading editorial in the May 20, 1932 issue of the Moscow Daily News, English language newspaper published in Moscow. We need only note that whatever is said, and quite properly, of the sectarianism and sterility of the R.A.A.P. applies with even greater force to the analogous organizations in Western Europe and America (the John Reed Clubs in the U. S. A., for example). Furthermore, the need for a broad, flexible and understanding course in the cultural field is surely far greater in a country like the United States where the first beginnings of a proletarian orientation in art and letters are so weak and need such careful fostering than in the Soviet Union, the land of the triumphant proletarian revolution!

"Literature does not lend itself to mechanical equalization or the domination of majority opinion over that of a minority. There is no question that in the realm of literature it is necessary to assure the widest range for initiative, individual inclinations, a wide scope for thought and phantasy, form and content."—LENIN.

The casual observer may fail to notice an important event which is taking place in the Soviet Union today—an event of foremost significance and great magnitude.

On April 24 an inconspicuous notice appeared in the Komsomolskaya Pravda recording the decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party to liquidate RAPP, the Russian Association of Proletarian Writers.

During the early years of the Revolution, many young, class-conscious writers banded themselves together into organizations whose function was to create a proletarian literature free from all traditions and influence of bourgeois letters. These ultimately united into RAPP and VOAPP (All-Union Association of Proletarian Writers).

One cannot overestimate the service rendered by this Association to Soviet literature during its formative years. It guided it along the path of Marxist dialectics, crystallized the finer elements of the old Russian classics, eliminated all alien tendencies which manifested themselves, especially during the NEP period, and laid the foundation for a literature of a victorious proletariat.

The Association, however, outlived its mission. It metamorphosed into a narrow, sectarian, esoteric group of "high priests" who took upon themselves "to lay down the law" to all Soviet writers and dictate the course of proletarian letters. By the myopic policy of its administration, RAPP alienated many of the talented young Soviet writers and forced them into the camps of the "poputchiki" (fellow travelers) and "soyuzniki" (allies).

The "holier than thou" tactics of its catastrophed leadership took all of the life-blood out of the organization and seriously impaired its prestige. The activities of RAPP were severely criticized a few months ago in Pravda and Komsomolskaya Pravda. Some of its most flagrant ideological blunders were pointed out in an editorial which appeared in the Pravda on May 9. "RAPP, instead of aiding the development of proletarian literature," the article reads, "was guilty of taking the opposite course."

The Central Committee of the Party put its finger on the truth when it stated that "the existing young Soviet organizations (RAPP and VOAPP) have become too narrow and seriously hamper the full flow of creative endeavor." It further points out that these organizations, instead of mobilizing Soviet writers, isolated them.

The decision of the Party calls for the liquidation of the associations of proletarian writers (RAPP and

VOAPP) and "the unification of all writers who support the platform of the Soviet government and aim to participate in socialist construction, into one organization of Soviet writers." Similar reorganization is to take place in the fields of music, painting and sculpture.

Last week an organization committee was elected, consisting of twenty-five members who represent the various literary organizations. Maxim Gorky (who incidentally, was not a member of RAPP) is the honorary president and I. M. Gronskey, editor of the Ivestia and Novy Mir a man of broad vision and intelligence, was elected chairman. It is noteworthy that Auerbach, the head of RAPP, was not named on the committee. The Organization Committee has decided to summon an All-Union Congress of Writers to carry out the decisions of the Party.

A pathetic attempt was made by the present administration of RAPP to misinterpret the decision of the Party in Literaturnaya Gazeta, a publication more or less under their control. This was severely denounced by Pravda in an article called "Oppressed Innocence" published on May 14. As a result, the Secretariat of RAPP issued a statement on May 15 announcing the liquidation of the Association and stating that all its publications, property, and finances have been transferred to the Organizational Committee.

Soviet writers have hailed the decision of the Party. L. N. Seifulina, the foremost Soviet woman writer, is quoted by Vechernaya Moskva as stating that the decision will strengthen the foundation of Soviet belle-lettres. Ilya Selvinsky, one of the leading young proletarian revolutionary poets, believes that the liquidation is of great revolutionary significance. "Similar sentiments have been expressed by representatives of the various literary groupings, including even RAPP. There is no doubt that this directive of the Party will guide Soviet letters to even greater achievements. It is the harbinger of a renaissance in proletarian literature."

WHY I LEFT THE COMMUNIST PARTY

(Continued from page 1)
scind this decision. For if they did, they would be "solving" the market crisis of capitalism! Besides, "now is not the time to bother about orders of this description, for we are in the war period." "If we demand credit for Soviet trade, then we are committed to demanding credits for every other country" and "if we demand credits for the Soviet Union, then we are telling the workers that it is only the credit system that is wrong." This is the line which flowed from Politburo's discussion. I cannot subscribe to such nonsense.

I have never suggested that Soviet trade will solve the market crisis of capitalism. On the contrary, my letters repudiated such a suggestion. The Communist Party has turned the questions of trade and credits into material for exposure and the capitalists, but not into political questions of positive struggle. It deplors what the Government does, but refuses to demand the reordering of its decisions. I am sneered at because I said that British workers engaged on Soviet orders are working on the Five-Year Plan. I am well aware that they are wage-workers for capitalists. But so are those who are producing munitions for Japan. So are those who are transporting them. Shall we tell these workers that it makes no difference what they turn out or transport, that they are mere wage-workers, unin-



With the WORKING YOUTH

THE DRIVE AGAINST FREE EDUCATION

Students Protest Against Fee Rise In New York
The attempt to increase the fees of the students in the city colleges is part of a general campaign against free education, not only in the colleges but also in the grammar and high schools of the country. In England proposals have already been made to raise the school-admission age to six years of age and to lower the school-leaving age to thirteen years. A world-wide drive in the capitalist countries has begun to limit free education to achieve, which the workers of all countries fought bitterly and so long.

Until the increased fees recently voted by the Board of Higher Education are rescinded by the City Administration every student of voting age at City College will be asked to promise to vote and campaign against any Democratic nominee for municipal office, according to a motion adopted by more than 200 students at a mass meeting to protest the new fees. The motion provided that when a complete roster of names had been drawn up the signatures were to be sent in a tin box to the Board of Estimate.
With the members of the fee committees of Hunter College and the City College evening session promising cooperation, the meeting formulated a program of undergraduate opposition to the contemplated "economic" position. Particular attention was taken by speakers to the board's decision that students who graduated with credits in excess of the 128 required for a baccalaureate degree would be compelled in future to pay for each excess credit at a rate of \$5 per point. Declaring that this provision would impose "a penalty upon superior scholarship" because of a

CHILD LABOR AND CHILD HEALTH

(Concluded from last issue)
Drolet's statistics of deaths from tuberculosis in New York City show that there is an increase when boys and girls pass from the 10 to 14 year old group to the 15 to 19, the increase being almost three times for the girls and almost four times for the boys.

The young people cannot resist poisons as well as older people. Lead, wood alcohol, benzol, naphtha, carbon monoxide, these are all industrial poisons which are fairly widely encountered and which cause much more damage to young things under 20 years of age than they do to the mature.

And, finally, the 14 or 15 year old who enters industry is immature in judgment, self-control, capacity for concentration; he is naturally heedless and impulsive, easily distracted, and therefore much more liable to accidents of all kinds.

We must remember that modern industry is quite different from the kind of industry that prevailed fifty years ago. It has become increasingly a machine industry, monotonous and requiring less and less intelligence as the machine is perfected year by year.

The saying is now that in most industries all that is needed is a stupid little girl to feed the machine and a skilled machinist to keep all the machines in order. There is no educational value in such work; there is no possibility for the worker to gain a sense of achievement and pride in increasing skill.

We know that this machine-made industry has come to stay, that there will be no return to the old hand work. What, then, can we do to provide for the workers a share in the fullness of life which we more fortunate are determined to give to our own children? The factory for work, the movie for pleasure: what kind of promise and women does that program promise us?

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—The Harvard Crimson, Harvard University paper, in an editorial on May 2 advocated barring students who have to depend on their own earnings for their collegiate expenses.

Nothing could more sharply emphasize the fact that, under capitalism, colleges and universities either are or do their best to become social clubs of the gilded youth. The impudent proposal to exclude working class and lower middle class boys from the universities is an unconscious commentary on the real meaning of "equal opportunities" in the United States.

But, of course, the Harvard Crimson howls with indignation at the action of the Soviet Union in opening its schools and universities to the children of the toiling people to exclusion of parasitic elements.

One thing is certain. It won't build a Communist Party, and it won't help to unite the working class to fight war or anything else. Nor will it drive me into the camp of the counter-revolutionaries. I have no desire to fight the C.P., and no intention of spending further time replying to the slanders which its leaders are uttering in their anger because I refuse to be coerced into the acceptance of views I do not agree with.

The task before all of us today, in face of the war situation and the threatened intervention against the Soviet Union, is to mobilize the sum total of the social forces against the war-makers and the Government of war and starvation. The working class is in the foreground of the process, and united working-class action on every political and economic issue on the class-war front is essential. To the best of my ability and opportunity available, I shall work in this direction.
I suppose it will go on. Very well.

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Against the Trotskyist System of Dogmas!

On "Socialism in One Country"

by A.P.

(Concluded from last issue) Trotsky attempts to hide this score point in his conceptions under a cloud of phrases. He says in the above mentioned work:

"Bukharin has asked us several times in tones of an entirely unjustified superiority: 'If in the construction of socialism, the points of departure, the prerequisites, do provide a satisfactory basis and even actual results where then is that limit at which everything is transformed into its opposite?' (Report of the VII Plenum of the E.C.C.I.)

"This is poor geometry and not historical dialectic. Such a limit is possible. There can be several such limits, inner as well as international, political, economic and military. The most important and most dangerous 'limit' would be a long and serious entrenchment of international capitalism and a new upward development. Thus this question takes us, economically and politically, into the world arena."

But Trotsky has not answered Bukharin's question; he has rather evaded it. In the first place it is not a question of whether or not a limit to socialist construction within a country is "possible"; it is indeed possible because such construction is compatible with the struggle against capitalist elements. It is a question of whether such a limit is inevitable, as Trotsky claims. Furthermore, the leadership of the C.P.S.U. has never denied the existence of the danger of foreign capitalist intervention as a danger to socialist construction. We are here concerned with the question of whether or not the proletarian dictatorship is in the position to settle with the capitalist elements within its own country, i.e., whether or not it can complete socialist construction.

The theory of permanent revolution, which Trotsky, as an "non-factional" Menshevik, championed from 1905 to 1917, agrees with the ordinary Menshevism to the extent that it denies the possibility of building socialism in the Soviet Union because of that country's backwardness. Therefore, it is no accident that today Trotsky denies the socialist character of the Soviet economy and, just as the Mensheviks do, says that the Soviet Union is a bureaucratic caste rules over the proletariat.

And What About Advanced Countries? If the backwardness of a country prevents the completion of the building of socialism, what would happen if there would be a revolution in an advanced capitalist country? Trotsky rules out the possibility of the completion of socialist construction in this case also. The more the Five-Year Plan eliminates the inherited economic and cultural backwardness of the Soviet Union, the more does Trotsky harp upon his other argument, namely, that the completion of the building of socialism is possible only in the framework of world economy.

What does that mean? If the world revolution victory and a proletarian dictatorship is established in one of the present capitalist countries, then, to be sure, the question will no longer be whether the building of socialism in a single country can be completed but whether it could be completed in two or three countries. (In this connection it must be kept in mind that the countries having proletarian dictatorships, if they should not be contiguous and the capitalist powers should control the connections between them, would to a certain extent still be isolated economically from one another.) There would however remain the question of the perspective of the building of socialism in a limited area confronted by the capitalist world. It cannot be expected that the world revolution will succeed simultaneously in all countries. Capitalism, and thereby also the class struggle which capitalism generates, develop unevenly, at different tempos in different lands. To say that the building of a socialist economic order can be completed only within the framework of world economy means that the time of such completion is to be postponed until the proletarian revolution has succeeded at least in the dominant centers of world economy, i.e., in the majority of the large imperialist states. This situation, however, will not come all at once; it is much more likely that a long period of time will elapse before the world economy is controlled by the proletariat. Until that time, there will, according to Trotsky, be no possibility for the revolution resulting in the uprooting of the remnants of capitalism and in the abolition of classes. Even in advanced countries, according to Trotsky, it will be impossible to realize a socialist society.

Socialist Construction in England Trotsky takes England as an example. He says: "We mentioned England, which certainly is a country of high capitalist development. But for that very reason, it has no prospect of a successful construction of socialism within the borders of its island territory. A blockade would easily strangle England in a few weeks." What aim should the English revolutionary workers place before themselves? Having seized power and expropriated the capitalists in their country and having organized industry and agriculture on a socialist basis, they face the possibility of completing the building of socialism, for the place of large scale capitalist enterprise in the economy of England is well known. Should the working class, after seizing power, spare the

capitalists? Or should it seize power only when it has the absolute guarantee that simultaneously the working class of some of the other countries will follow suit? But a blockade would strangle a socialist England in a few weeks! The question is whether a proletarian dictatorship can even maintain itself in a single country. That is the root of the problem of "socialism in one country". That an English revolution would be greatly endangered by a blockade, by a war, is certain. But it is absolutely false to maintain that its defeat is equally certain. The example of England shows whence Trotskyism derives his wisdom. We are sufficiently familiar with the Social-democratic phrases that the proletarian dictatorship has been able to survive in the Soviet Union only because of backwardness of the country but that a revolution in a highly developed capitalist country would be dependent on the "delicate mechanism" of world economy, would therefore unquestionably come to grief if the rest of the mechanism were not similarly transformed. This and nothing more lies behind Trotsky's argument!

A socialist England can be overthrown by a war of intervention or by a blockade—which is really only a form of a war of intervention. It would be wrong to prophesy in advance in the Social-democratic fashion, that an English revolution must fall thru a war of that sort. Trotsky, however, claims that the building of socialism in a country must fail even without capitalist intervention or actual blockade. According to this view a socialist England would be completely subject to the laws of the world market and the dictates of capitalism even if it were not to be blockaded. Similarly, Trotsky declares that the Soviet Union is becoming more dependent on the world market, the more its economic development advances. Now, naturally an economic system that would be only a part of the capitalist world economy would not be a socialist economy for it could not be a planned economy. Events up to now have certainly shown that the Soviet Union, in spite of certain export difficulties caused by the capitalist crisis, has been able to avoid the decisive influence of the laws of the capitalist world market. The building of socialism in the Soviet Union goes on apace while produc-

tion declines in the capitalist countries. And, in general, the changes of the world market and of trade with capitalist countries can have only a limited importance for a socialist economy which does not participate in the world market thru motives of capitalist competition but which makes use of this market only to obtain certain products that it lacks. Domination of the laws of the capitalist world market over the economy of the Soviet Union is out of the question. On the contrary, socialist organization permits a country to escape these laws and to make up for certain difficulties which arise from relations with world economy. No one has denied that an intervention can endanger the building of socialism. A socialist economy depends on the world economy in quite another way than does a capitalist economy.

The economic relationships between the capitalist countries are limited to the exchange of commodities which for natural reasons can be produced in one country but not in another. International trade under capitalism is based above all upon the drive for profitable sales which cannot be fully satisfied on the internal market and upon capitalist competition which in its chase for the highest possible profit, cannot be stopped by national boundaries. A socialist economy uses international trade only to the extent prescribed by the real international division of labor, that is, to the extent that such trade results in securing commodities which the country involved does not produce and cannot replace or dispense with. There never has been at any time or in any land, a self-sufficient capitalism (autarchy). A socialist economy, however, can be self-sufficient to the extent that it is not limited by natural (and temporarily also, technical) factors.

Trotsky attempts to prove that socialist construction cannot be completed in the Soviet Union because the country is backward and in England because the country is advanced. His views necessarily lead to the denial of the Socialist character of the Soviet economy and of the proletarian character of the Soviet State. It is not clear why the centrists of the German Socialist Workers party, for example, have eagerly adopted Trotsky's views on the Soviet economy and the Soviet state?

Medicine And The Working Class

LIFE OF A GENERAL PRACTITIONER

by Medicus

With this article we resume publication of the series "Medicine and the Workers," by Medicus.

Rarely, if ever, will you find a person who does not think that the neighborhood doctor leads a life of leisure and that he is actually coining money. There are reasons for this erroneous impression, the most important of which is the fact that as a rule doctors are the greatest braggarts and liars. This is done with a definite purpose. Patients like their doctors to be rich just as they flock to the specialist who plays the big game.

There are physicians who hardly have a spare shirt for their bodies and yet they drive a \$1,000 machine and have a colored girl in the house. The office and waiting room are fixed up nicely with rugs and fine furniture to give the impression of "well-to-do", with hardly a piece of oilcloth, chair or bed in the back rooms which are the abode of the "prosperous" physician and his family. Nobody knows what terrific headaches the doctor has every month until he scrapes together the little rent he needs. These headaches cannot be stopped by all the aspirin in the world.

The doctor gets up in the morning and the first thought in the head of this "prosperous doctor" is: "Will I make a few dollars today—who knows?" And there are quite a few days in which the doctor does not make a cent—so called zero days. Think of it—the doctor sitting in his office all day, in expectation of something, disgusted with himself and with the world, mind too tired, worried and distracted to read anything, no desire at all to study! For what purpose? Nobody needs him, nobody wants him, and nobody cares for his knowledge.

On one of these zero days the door bell suddenly sounds an alarm. Now prosperity is not only around the corner but right in the office! An accident, a man with his hand enveloped in a towel soaked thru with blood. The busy season begins. The office has brightened up a little. After about an hour's work the wound is cleaned, ten sutures put in, covered with salve and white bandage. The patient is pleased and asks how much he owes. Should the doctor charge him \$3? Anybody might, but

the doctor has \$2 in mind, takes a look at the patient and asks \$1. "Thanks, Doctor," he says, "As soon as I go to work I'll pay you the dollar." The office darkens now. The patient leaves—the doctor remains thoughtful. Sutures, gauze and bandage are an expense. People are under the impression that a doctor must answer any emergency call without remuneration, but who is going to help pay the doctor's rent next Monday?

The doctor's wife is waiting on tiptoe in the "sanctuary" in the back rooms. Times are terribly slow lately, she knows. She stayed up late last night to wash a collar for the doctor who drives a \$1,000 machine and she has a colored girl in the house. Next morning, True, he still has one dollar in his pocket but it must be put away for an emergency—for a flat tire. The doctor's wife looks at the returning doctor but asks no questions; she understands from his face what was happening. The doctor mumbles: "Prepare my box of tools for me for tomorrow I'll go back to carpentry." But he does not!

How can a doctor—an honest doctor—make a living? Look what is happening. In the health centres in the schools, they vaccinate children against smallpox. They give injections against diphtheria and typhoid. They advise mothers and treat children in the health centres and in the hospitals which are much better organized than in years gone by. Scarlet fever means only one visit to the doctor. Then the child is shipped to the municipal hospital for contagious diseases. The same is true with pneumonia cases and allied conditions. To prevent disease is a sublime idea! But doctors must eat. And so they become pickpockets, diligently picking the pockets of their patients.

The outstanding racket among the general practitioners is the so-called "repeat visit" which, in 98% of the cases, means unsolicited visits. What it means to the doctor you can see from the following: A doctor has three outside calls in one day. He decides to see each patient three consecutive days. If he gets three six calls next day he will be making six calls, three new ones and three repeats. The third day, assuming he gets another three calls, he will be making nine outside calls, which

Our Wonderful Civilization!

We publish below without comment a report in the New York Times of June 6, 1932.

Eugene Olsen, 16 years old, a senior at George Washington High School, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by hanging himself with a section of a dumbwaiter cord in the basement of 608 West 172d Street. His body was discovered by his 12-year-old brother, Marlan, when the latter returned with their father from a walk.

The father, Thomas Olsen, a carpenter, has been out of work for several months. Unable to pay rent, he was evicted two weeks ago from the apartment in which they lived in 171 Street, near Amsterdam Avenue.

At that time Herman Dalene, superintendent of an apartment house at West 172d Street address, took pity on the Olsens and offered to place a storeroom at their disposal in the house of which he had charge. He told them they could have the storeroom rent free. Having no other place to go they accepted.

Yesterday afternoon Dalene went for a walk and Thomas Olsen and Marlan accompanied him. As they neared the house on the return, Marlan ran ahead and, peering through a window saw Eugene's body hanging from a pipe overhead. His father hurried into the basement and cut the rope. An ambulance was called, but the doctor said Eugene had been dead for some time.

The father said the only reason he could give for the suicide was worry over their financial condition. Eugene was a bright boy, he said, and greatly interested in scientific subjects and stood high in his class. They had asked him to join them on their walk, he explained, but Eugene said he was planning to go to a motion picture show.

means that his income is three times as much as the income of the doctor who does not make any unsolicited calls. But how does the doctor work it?

The doctor examines the patient, prescribes, exaggerates a bit the seriousness of the patient's condition in order to scare him into submission, and then when he reaches the door and is ready to leave he casually remarks: "I'll see you tomorrow. This is casual rather than an amass of fortunes for those who can work it properly. It is true that one patient out of three or four will tell the doctor that he will call if he wants the doctor again, but most of the patients are bulldozed by this procedure but believe the doctors are very good to take such great interest in their patients, coming every day and sometimes each twice a day. There seems to be no limit to human stupidity.

Now this evil is not only a matter of robbing millions of people of hundreds of millions of dollars every year but something more. Imagine the anguish and grief of a mother or father when the doctor consciously exaggerates the seriousness of the child's condition, intentionally misdiagnoses a case, stating that the child is in bed unnecessarily, for the sole purpose of soaking a few lousy dollars out of the parents!

Shall I mention the petty racket that some doctors still keep up? I refer to their suggesting one particular drugist to fill prescriptions and getting in return 25% of the cost? This makes the doctor write out three medicines for a patient who needs only one. The drugist then tells the customer he has a very good doctor, and "the very good doctor" in return writes as many prescriptions as possible.

Just to mention briefly a few of the other rackets: selling whiskey prescriptions made out to imaginary names; taking 30% commission on supports and belts, getting part of the fee for X-ray men, and specialist, and advising many operations as possible, light treatment and injection (needle) racket, and a good many others as, for instance, the split-fee racket between X-ray men and consultants.

As to the relations between one doctor and another, the less said the better. It is a fight of one against all. The best seal would not say out his fellow-workers what his "ethical" doctor says about another doctor. No means are too low to be used against a fellow practitioner in order to steal his patients.

I will remember a physician in a certain town who, when called to see a patient, treated before by another doctor, would look attentively at the medicine, shake his head negatively and throw the bottle of medicine out of the window saying: "Gosh it is real poison. You don't want the patient to die, do you?" And this skunk was the head of the County Society who preached medical ethics at the meetings and no doctor had the guts to get up and tell him where to get off.

Soaking The Rich In accordance with their well-known plan to "soak the rich", the Senate has restored the sales-tax on such millionaire's playthings as matches, chewing gum, 30c theater tickets, ten cent jewelry and soda pop!

From Philadelphia a comrade writes in to ask if it didn't take a great load off our mind when the Senate committee knocked out the ten per cent tax on yachts?

Consequences of the World Crisis

Rationalization and the Crisis

by Jay Lovestone

This is the second article in the series "Social and Economic Consequences of the World Crisis." The third article will appear next week.

The present crisis creates for United States capitalism the problem of stabilization, socially, politically and economically. American capitalism, unlike British, French, German, Italian, etc., did not have a problem of stabilization after the war. American capitalism then escaped the problems and difficulties of stabilization particularly of its economy. In fact, the war even hastened and intensified the development of American capitalism. This phenomenon is to be accounted for by the differences in the development of American capitalism and European capitalism as well as by the specific role American imperialism played in the last war.

However, these differences, hitherto making for substantial advantages for Wall Street imperialism in the world arena, are now being eliminated by the crisis itself. As a result of this crisis, American capitalism is face to face with the problem of stabilization in an acute form. The position of the United States in the world arena will be very much weakened as a result of this crisis. This is true despite the fact that even in its weakened condition, I believe Yankee imperialism, relatively, will still maintain its hegemony American imperialism in its very much weakened position will still be stronger than German, French, British or Japanese imperialism. The losses which the United States will suffer in the world market, in prestige as well as in trade, will be great, but this does not mean for one moment that the competition between the United States and other countries in the world market will be lowered. No, the opposite will follow.

These very great losses will only sharpen the competition, deepen the antagonisms, make more acute the contradictions and conflicts amongst the biggest imperialist powers. United States imperialism will be in the center of all these conflicts and subject to their complications and difficulties more than ever before.

As a result of America's being weakened in the world market United States imperialism will have some of its most important economic bases seriously weakened. For instance, the capital market: One of the great sources of the corruption of a large section of the working class in America has been the capacity of American industrial cap-

ital is, for the sake of self-preservation, not prepared to allow further huge importation of foreign commodities, not to allow the further objective narrowing of the domestic market already very much constricted.

Rationalization and Capitalism For some time economists and politicians of the ruling class, the most conscious of them, of course, have worshipped at the shrine of rationalization. We're not speaking now of rationalization in a psychological sense. Economically speaking, the Germans were the ones who coined the word "rationalization". In this sense, when we speak of a system of economic rationalization we speak, generally and specifically, of the philosophy and practice of capitalist management and production known as Taylorism. In the United States, scientific management, the elimination of waste, the speed-up, organization of the distribution system, etc. The German bourgeois thinkers and economists glorified this platform of the American Taylor Society with the name rationalization, meaning by rationalization the organization of industry and technique on a scientific or higher basis.

A decisive consequence of this crisis is the mounting evidence that under capitalism there can be no real rationalization of industry. Actually, the more capitalist rationalization in a particular field, in a particular trade or industry, the more capitalist industry as a whole, the capitalist system as such, develops and shows its inherent organic irrationalities. The very processes of which capitalist rationalization boasts so much, once completed, bring about the most irrational consequences in social and economic relations. Specifically, capitalist rationalization rests on the reduction of labor power in relation to the volume of machinery: More machinery, less workers. Under capitalism the reduction of the volume of labor power means not the reduction of working time by the individual worker employed but, rather, the reduction of the number of workers employed in industry. Indeed, very often it has lessened working time per individual worker.

For instance, it is a fact that even in an industry like coal, which is not so much rationalized, if it were operated from the point of view of social needs and not, as today, from the point of view of private profit for the individual operators, the number of coal miners now in the industry could produce all the coal needed for a day. This would mean practically no unemployment for any of the coal miners today in the industry. I have found in the hard coal fields, considered by many the "better section" of the coal industry, workers who put in five days in two months, twelve days in two months and three days in ten months. The companies are constantly announcing a lengthening of hours for those workers who manage to rest a few days at coal digging in a few months. Taking advantage of the vast army of unemployed, the Anthracite coal corporations, dominated by the country's biggest railroads, have been forcing wage cut after wage cut on the anthracite coal diggers. The continued introduction of new electric coal-cutting machines further diminishes the army of unemployed and further augments the army of no-occupation in the coal fields.

Then, in order to put thru all these rationalization schemes the companies in control of the mining industry, and in other industries, resort to another phase of rationalization: so-called industrial democracy. The workers are called together in various coal centers by the anthracite managers to rest a few days at coal digging in a few months. Taking advantage of the vast army of unemployed, the Anthracite coal corporations, dominated by the country's biggest railroads, have been forcing wage cut after wage cut on the anthracite coal diggers. The continued introduction of new electric coal-cutting machines further diminishes the army of unemployed and further augments the army of no-occupation in the coal fields.

For Unity And Militancy In The Unions!

THE CRISIS IN THE AMALGAMATED

Statement Of The A.C.W. Progressive Circle

Last December, the New York Joint Board, at one of its sessions in which it discussed the problems of the New York organization, openly admitted its complete failure to conduct the moral and financial affairs of the organization. Undoubtedly, the conditions are due to the false course of the leadership—its class-collaboration policy of working with the bosses. The board further declared that it was no longer in a position to tackle the situation. It consequently decided to present the matter to the General Executive Board to solve the impending problem.

Shortly afterward the General Executive Board was called into session. The sessions began on Monday, February 1 and continued until Saturday, February 6. At this time we sent a declaration to the General Executive Board indicating the miserable conditions prevailing both in the trade and in the union, the suffering of the workers, the extremely weak morale of the union, the causes for these conditions. We placed the responsibility where it belonged and we also made some proposals which would improve conditions for the workers. Briefly, our suggestions were as follows: To amalgamate the existing local unions, such as operators, tailors, pressers, lapel-makers, button-hole makers and turners, both of the men's clothing trade and children's trade into one big trade local, with separate language sections; to abolish the unnecessary separate trade boards and trade managers and to place the union under the centralized control of one general management; to reduce the force of paid official staff in proportion to the membership of the union and the number of shops and also in accordance with the financial income of the organization. If carried out, these proposals would undoubtedly give the union the financial possibility of doing organization work in the city and out-of-town and would avoid separate dealings of each and every official with the bosses, the making of individual policies and agreements. It would put a stop to reductions of wages and prices, to the throwing out of workers from the shops. It would halt the competition among the shops and would prevent the colossal shipment of bundles out of New York with the support of the Cutlers Union. These proposals, if carried

thru, would unquestionably bring immense relief to the workers. In order for the entire trade in New York and out-of-town to be organized and placed under union control, it is necessary that all out-of-town local unions and shops be brought under the jurisdiction of and be financially controlled by the New York Joint Board, without any separate officials. We also proposed the establishment of a definite, standard price for the garment in accordance with the different grades, that the prices for the various operations of the same grade in all the shops should be alike. This would certainly greatly decrease the competition of one shop with another.

We also drew the attention of the General Executive Board to the fact that elections of paid officials have not been held for the last two years and that the membership does not have any further confidence in the present officialdom, due to its incompetence, betrayals, and complete failure. On this ground, we proposed that elections be held as quickly as possible in order to raise the morale of the workers and win their respect for the organization lately sunk so low. We demanded that the G. E. B. should not continue under any circumstances the appointment of officials, basing such appointments on the power of one politician or another.

The G. E. B., studying the situation of the New York organization and of the trade, has, it seems, accepted a number of our proposals and has passed decisions which, also far from being in accordance with our declaration and from meeting with the satisfaction of the membership, would, if enforced, improve conditions for the workers to a certain extent. Four months have elapsed since the session of the General Executive Board. Let us now draw conclusions and see whether these decisions have been really carried thru and whether the conditions of the workers have been improved. The situation in the New York organization and in the trade, despite the decisions of the General Executive Board session, has not only not improved but has gone from bad to worse. The chaotic conditions in the union have become extremely bad. (Continued on page 4)

All-Day Outing C-A-M-P S-O-L-I-D-A-R-I-T-Y Sunday, June 19, 1932 \$2.

(Continued on Page 4)

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THE COLLAPSE OF ILLUSIONS—AND THE GROWTH OF A MENACE

IN the now universally recognized ascent of Fascism to power in Germany there are dangers for the international proletariat not a whit less great than those of the tragedy of August 1914. Hitler's victory only hastens, dramatizes and insures Europe's breaking towards a maelstrom which is bound to engulf the world.

From behind the mask of the stop-gap cabinet of von Papen much can be seen. For one thing, it marks the burial of the illusion about the war "for democracy"—even capitalist "democracy". The Entente powers fighting for "democracy" have themselves robbed the masses of many democratic rights. It was an Entente power which set the pace in Fascism—Italy. It is in the "self-determined" new nationalities, like Poland and Jugoslavia, puppets of that cradle of bourgeois democracy, France, that we have had for years a bloody terrorism against the toiling masses. And now, the land which was to be given the greatest dose of capitalist democracy is coming to a head in its class developments. Germany, which was to be democratized to be rid of Kaiserism, monarchism and militarism, is now stamping out every vestige of social and political rights its working class has won in many decades of struggle and travail. This is the only kind of democracy the workers in the victorious countries fought for; this is the only kind of democracy Wilson's fourteen points could bring to Germany, the vanquished.

Illusion number two, dealt a blow in the victorious advent of Fascism in Germany, is the "lesser evil" policy of the German Social-democracy. In the crisis following immediately after the world war, it was the powerful Social-democratic party of Germany that saved capitalism, preserved its fraudulent democracy, and was the decisive force in resisting and defeating the rising forces of the proletarian revolution, the forces of Communism, the forces of genuine Socialism. Pursuing this role of savior of the bourgeois order, the Social-democratic party rendered service after service to the exploiters against the workers. But the class war grew sharper. The capitalists were going from crisis to crisis. Fascism was being more and more pushed as the weapon against the proletariat. Instead of trying to unite the ranks of the workers against capitalist reaction, the Social-democratic party concentrated on energetic support and toleration of the cursed "emergency-decree" regime of Brüning. Soon, "Article 48", government by decree, had its path constantly lit by the torch of the party of Scheidemann and Kautsky. And soon even Hindenburg, that four-score year old monarchist and reactionary, was accepted by the Socialists as the bearer of German liberalism and the firmest champion of democracy! Now, this "lesser evil", Hindenburg, only a few weeks after the elections, has taken off his shoddy democratic gloves and is openly pounding away with his iron Fascist fists at the workers. This role of Hindenburg is possible especially because of the treacherous policy of the Social-democratic party in lining up with the Catholic Brüning and the militarists as allies "against" capitalist reaction.

Thirdly, in the rise of Hitler to power, we witness a collapse of all the liberal, official Communist and Trotskyist illusions that the Fascists could not win in Germany because it was a highly developed industrial country, because Hitler wasn't "as great and able a man as Mussolini", because once Fascism really took power this would be a "signal for its end," because it has no "real" program, because then it would show its bankruptcy, rush into a war with French imperialism, collapse and be quickly replaced by Communism! Painful and costly illusions these have proved to be indeed! Actually, Hitler has power now. The face of an election will be gone thru only to facilitate and make smoother the Nazis assumption of control over the full machinery of oppression. For some time, the military clique, which, together with big trust capital, has been the real government of Germany, has been working closely with the Nazi general staff. Soon this cooperation began to change into submission of the militarist to the Nazis. Now every ounce of ability and energy of the old Hohenzollern monarchists, of the still powerful Junker forces, of the mighty Reichswehr machine, of the all-powerful monopoly capitalists, will be welded and concentrated into one center under Nazi spirit and guidance. "Peace" and agreement will be arrived at with French imperialism by these dark forces in order to tighten and crush their most dangerous and most immediate enemy—the German proletariat.

But the shadow of Fascism in Germany is black with the menace of many evils, not only for the German working class, but for the entire international proletariat. The bourgeoisie of all countries will welcome as an inspiring example the crushing of German labor unionism, of German Communism and of all German working class organization. This way out of the crisis, ruthlessly, at the expense of the working class, has always been popular with French, American and British imperialism. Working class organization and standards will be undermined by the capitalists trout the world, if for no other reason or excuse, than to enable them to compete with the "reorganized" German Fascist competitors in the world market. And if hard-pressed as it will be in all probabilities, Germany's Fascist regime, in a desperate effort to extricate itself from mounting financial and other difficulties, will open a road to and become a spearhead of world imperialism's legions in a wild assault against the Soviet Union

For this catastrophe in Germany, the policies of the Communist International are in a large measure responsible. The union-splitting, ultra-left, sectarian line, now and then even bordering on "national Bolshevism" has made the strongest section of the Comintern, outside of the U.S.S.R., into a party of lost opportunities. The German C. P., because of its false line, has played into the hands of Social-democracy, into the hands of the Fascists, has therefore met disastrous defeats in the recent elections, and has completely failed to become the leader of the masses in this all-pervading crisis. As the Communist Party (Opposition) has repeatedly pointed out, only a complete break with the present ultra-left line, only a return to the Leninist tactics of the united front and in the trade unions, coupled with a restoration of normal Party life and Communist unity, can organize and prepare the proletarian forces necessary for successful resistance against and destruction of the rapidly growing Fascist menace in Germany and thus save the entire international working class from a defeat fraught with untold disaster.

Class Struggle in the Workmen's Circle

Boston Convention of the W. C.

by Benjamin Lifshitz

The composition of the delegates of the thirty-second special convention of the Workmen's Circle held at Boston, from May 8 to 14, did not differ much in character from previous conventions. It must be remembered that the delegates to this convention were elected not directly from the branches, as in 1925, but from territorial conferences, where the W. C. bureaucratic machine had ample opportunity to eliminate every delegate in disagreement with the leadership on the policies to be pursued in the order.

This was a special convention for the purpose of endorsing the unity between the W. C. and the Independent Workmen's Circle. The membership of the I.W.C. had already previously endorsed this unity proposal thru a referendum vote. This convention, though it was to be officially a unity convention, did not limit itself to the question of unity but it also took up a number of other important questions affecting the organization, such as the question of scabbery and proletarianization of the leadership of the W. C., the question of the Soviet Union and changes in the payments of sick benefit and old age fund.

The Seating of Sheloff as Delegate

The seating of Sheloff as delegate to the convention of the W. C. marks, in our opinion, the official recognition by the bureaucracy of the W. C. that to carry on scab activities in the W. C. is legitimate and is even to be rewarded by electing these scabs to higher positions. This was the case of Mr. Sheloff, silk manufacturer with "a very high moral standing" among the bosses in Paterson, who in the recent Paterson silk strike fought the union, running his shop under open shop conditions for many weeks after the strike was declared.

The action by the official machine at the Boston convention was only a logical, consistent extension of the position taken by Chavin, president of the W. C., in his report given to the National Board of Directors on December 30, 1931. Here he already made the distinction between scabbery and "small scale employment" and that of "small bosses." Chavin developed the theory that inasmuch as many of these workers who have now preferred charges against Mr. Sheloff and the other bosses in Paterson, may themselves at one time or another become bosses, therefore the National Executive Committee must be lenient in these cases and must not demand the "pound of flesh." It is also highly significant that Delegate Gusk-in, the official spokesman of the machine, speaking for the seating of Delegate Sheloff, stated that, inasmuch as Sheloff was a member of the Socialist party and the party did not find it necessary to remove him, he saw no reason why Sheloff should not be seated as a delegate to the convention of the W. C.

The position of the N. E. C. was so openly in defiance of the traditions of the W. C. and the constitution, which requires all members of the W. C., upon joining, to support the economic struggles of the workers, that a number of the delegates at the convention could not swallow this open endorsement of scabbery and spoke and voted against the seating of Sheloff. However, these delegates did not get Sheloff from the class struggle point of view. The real opposition: not only against the seating of this individual delegate Sheloff but also against the position of the N. E. C. as interpreted by Chavin and the decisions of the National Grievance Committee on a number of other scabbery cases was put forward by the committee elected at the convention against scabbery held in New York on February 7. The committee consisting of Finkelstein (Branch 637) and Manna (Branch 286) analyzed the whole situation of scabbery in the W. C. from a broader point of view. They pointed out the relations of these manifestations of scabbery, dramatized on mass scale in the Paterson situation and in the case of Branch 11, N. Y., where W. C. members took out injunctions against their workers on strike, with the method and procedure of selecting the leadership of the W. C. at the present time. They criticized very sharply the N. E. C. and the N. G. B. for their new "improvements" on the question of scabbery, for their leniency to the bosses and scab elements of the W. C. and they presented to the various committees of the W. C. the conference of the 75 branches in which it was pointed out very clearly that:

"In order to guarantee that the interests of the workers will be properly defended, that the scabs will be driven out of the W. C., it is necessary to create the proper sentiment in the W. C., that the bosses elements shall not exercise any influence in the leading committees of the W. C., it is necessary to change the character and composition of the present leadership in the W. C., it is necessary that the various committees of the W. C. be composed of worker elements who are closely connected with the day to day struggles of the working masses."

The Discussion on the Question of the Soviet Union

The reporter of the *Forward* writes in his story on the convention that the debate on the question of the Soviet Union came suddenly and unexpectedly. The reporter conveniently forgets that the committee which appeared at the convention, on the previous day in the name of the conference of the 75 branches on the question of anti-scabbery and proletarianization of the W. C., had also introduced, in the name of a number of left wing W. C. branches, a resolution for the unconditional recognition and defense of the Soviet Union. The discussion came up on the report of the resolutions committee the following day. The resolution on the Soviet Union brought in by the resolutions committee consisted of two parts:

"1. That the W. C. demands that the government of the United States should recognize the Soviet government and that the W. C. does this as a part of the world Socialist movement.

"That the W. C. protests against persecution of the Socialists by the Russian government and demands the liberation of these political prisoners."

The discussion centered around the first section of the resolution which had another explanatory paragraph to the effect that the recognition of the U.S.S.R. was being demanded "because we believe that each country has a right to decide on its own form of government."

Some delegates at the convention, led by Doctor Silverberg of New York objected very strenuously to the explanatory paragraph of the resolution as being "too favorable" to the Soviet Union! There were some delegates at the convention, Peskoff, Eberl, and others, who spoke more favorably on the Soviet Union. But that these radical speeches were merely empty phrases, that they did not signify any real change of policy of the official leadership of the W. C. towards the Soviet Union, can be seen from the fact that the second section of the resolution for the freeing of the counter-revolutionaries was adopted unanimously.

The resolutions committee did not report on the resolution presented by Finkelstein and Manna, that resolution was in the air in the convention hall. The resolution read as follows:

"Whereas the Soviet Union has, in the fifteen years of its existence, met with all the destructive activities of the internal and foreign capitalist and imperialist enemies, succeeded to proceed with socialist construction, has raised the living standards of the working masses, abolished unemployment, solved the Jewish question, as a part of the general solution of the problem of national minorities, and has stood in the forefront for world peace, and

"Whereas at the present moment there is a very great danger of an open attack of world imperialism against the Soviet Union, especially on the Manchurian front, where the Japanese imperialists are provoking war against the U.S.S.R., as a prelude of a general attack of world imperialism against it, and

"Whereas, the W. C., as a workers fraternal union, the more does it support the Soviet Union not only thru the demands for recognition, but must declare that the Soviet Union has a workers government, and that it is to defend the interests of the working masses against the open imperialist interventionists, against the saboteurs on the economic front, and against all those who seek to disrupt the successful socialist construction in the only workers republic in the world."

"Therefore the thirty-second convention of the W. C. decides to withdraw the Toronto resolution and to come out for the recognition and defense of the Soviet Union under any conditions."

The W. C. and the Crisis
That the bureaucracy of the W. C. is determined to proceed with the old policies in the organization, that the only way it proposes to meet the problems created by the crisis is by burdening the membership with still heavier taxes, can be seen from the

and in which—perhaps after a short transitional period, which, the somewhat deficient in other respects, will in any case be very useful morally. There will be the means of life, of the enjoyment of life and of the development and activity of all bodily and mental faculties thru the systematic use and further development of the enormous productive powers of society, which exist with us even now, with equal obligation upon all to work. (Introduction to "Age-Labor and Capital," April 30, 1931).

action of the convention on the question of the sick-benefit fund and of the decision to strengthen the hold of the bureaucratic machine.

The convention adopted the recommendation of the constitution revision committee, as brought in by the Chairman Yeshurin, to abolish the payment of sick-benefit for the first week or to increase the sick-benefit assessment by \$1.44 a year. Only these two proposals went to the membership for a referendum vote; either one of them carried will mean the taking away from the membership a week of their benefits or else placing on them of heavier financial burdens. There is no question that, due to the crisis, there has been a large increase in the payment of sick-benefit and the fund has been depleted to quite an extent but the N. E. C. did not try to solve this problem by bringing in any proposals of economy in the organization. No proposal for a reduction in the salaries of the officials of the W. C., no reductions in the contribution to the "friendly" organizations! On the contrary, the convention recommended appropriations of more than half of this sum to go to all kind of Socialist organizations and papers (*Workers News Leader*, the *Forward*, *Volk-Zeitung*), all of which are carrying on a vicious, slanderous campaign against the revolutionary working class movements.

The convention also decided to increase the present tax of \$0.20 to \$1.00 a year for the building of a home for the aged members and, to make the picture complete, voted down the proposal to reduce the convention expenses for delegates from \$12.00 to \$10.00 per day.

The convention also decided that the National Executive Committee shall be elected for a term of two years, instead of the previous one year. It seems that the bureaucracy is beginning to get uneasy as to the reaction of the membership and they are providing new means for their security.

This convention, which officially rewarded Mr. Sheloff for carrying on scab activities in the Paterson strike, which placed the full burden of the crisis on the membership thru increased taxes, which increased the term of office of the N. E. C., this convention, with its stubborn defiant adherence to the Toronto resolution on the question of the Soviet Union, could have no better conclusion than to elect Weinberg as president of the order. Weinberg has always been affiliated politically with most extreme conservatives of the labor movement, a cog in the wheel of the *Fervent* machine. A man who has always taken a leading part in the campaign against the Soviet Union, who only recently (in January) circulated thru the W. C. branches a most slanderous statement against the Soviet Union, he is the one that will guide the political desinues of workers fraternal organization!

What must be the answer of the progressive, left wing workers to this convention?

In a coming issue of the *Workers Age* we will take up this question and deal with the role of the *Freiheit* in the struggle of the left wing in the W. C. as well as with the sudden, somewhat belated "new" turn, as expressed in the articles of W. Abrams on May 18 and of Sultan on May 24.

RATIONALIZATION AND THE CRISIS

(Continued from Page 3)

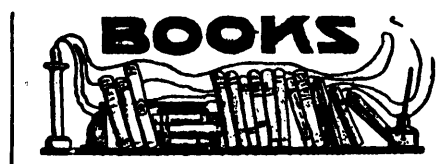
izer and an inspirer of the international working class. He understood and analyzed the working of the capitalist system, unraveled its "mysteries", exposed its inherent contradictions.

Estimating this nature of capitalism Marx wrote:

"The more productive capital grows, the more it extends the division of labor and the application of machinery; the more the division of labor and the application of machinery, the more does competition extend among the workers, the more do their wages shrink together." (*Wage, Labor and Capital*, p. 59).

Marx did not preach or prophesy that this was coming but on the basis of the laws of capitalist development, of the laws of economic evolution he could, years ago, foresee and understand the inevitable, that which we now so clearly observe. And Engels presents us with a detailed and composite picture of this process when he says:

"But these discoveries and inventions which supplant one another with ever-increasing speed, this productivity of human labor which increases from day to day to unheard-of proportions, at last gives rise to a conflict, in which present capitalist economy must go to ruin. On the one hand immeasurable wealth and a superfluity of products, with which the buyers cannot cope. On the other hand the great mass of society proletarianized, transformed into wage laborers and thereby disabled from appropriating to themselves the surplus of the products. The splitting up of society into a small class, inordinately rich, and a large class of wage laborers devoid of all property, brings it about that this society smothered in its own members, while the great majority of its members starve, or, not at all protected from extreme want. This condition becomes every day more absurd and more unnecessary. It must be got rid of; it can be got rid of. A new social order is possible, in which the class differences of to-day will have disappeared,



SOVIET RIVERS, by Leonid Leenov, G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York City, 1932.

This is a powerful and gripping story. It is a part of the Five Year Plan in story form. A paper factory is being built in a northern part of the country, a backward swampy section, inhabited by monks, fanatics, peasants.

Part of the land has to be reclaimed and contented superstition overcome. The story unfolds with a description of the invasion of engineering, Leonov's easy-going, liquid style arrests immediate attention. The reader becomes anxious for every word. The atmosphere these words create holds the imagination and stirs it to enthusiasm for events as they develop—the invasion of science in the wilderness.

The forest, the brook, the very stillness of the place, comes to life. The spectacle of building, creating, rises out of the printed pages as in a continuous. Leonov's beautiful, simple words make even Maxim Gorky, it his foreword to this book, sound labored in comparison. "Using words as a painter paints," says Gorky. Leonov here does more than that. He uses brain and the skill of the creator. He creates life. In Gorky's words, "Leonov is a bee who gathers his honey from all the flowers that abound in it."

Reading this story, one feels keenly the joy, the privilege, of living in this age, when so much can be happening; when so much is happening.

"Soviet River" abounds in wit, too. The discussion between the invading engineers and the monks in the first chapter approaches Anatole France at his witiest. The setting is in a monastery—"a wilderness of men's minds as well as of the forces of nature." In comes the Five Year Plan. In the vanguard of this particular invasion are an engineer, Favorov; a chemist, Suzamie; and Uvadiet, the central figure in this story. Their work, accomplishment, success and failure, the battle between the invader and invader, the wilderness and science, and the ultimate changes accomplished make up this story. But only by reading it can one really appreciate the artistry of Leonid Leonov.

The same persons declared themselves again as trade managers. That is another outstanding example of the so-called "functioning" of the union.

The reductions of wages and prices have not ceased. The throwing out of workers from the shops has not only continued but entire inside shops have been destroyed and the work is sent out-of-town. This clearly indicates: how the colossal shipment of bundles has been "halted" with the control of the Cutters Union.

The following facts are significant. A certain person who aided in ruining the union while he was an official and who, when he left the union served as a representative of a certain firm, has opened a shop in partnership with another ex-official. They slashed the price of a garment from \$2.50 and \$2.75 to \$1.50. The managers of the Joint Board, Charles Weinstein and Hyman Bloomberg, had a meeting of the Board of Directors, recommended that under no circumstances should this shop be recognized as a union shop and be entitled to any union help. The managers also declared that this shop was organized for the purpose of breaking up one of the largest inside shops. They further declared that if this shop remained in existence it would completely ruin the New York market. The Board of Directors decided all this in accordance with the request of the managers. But it seems that the Coatmaker's Union staff has completely ignored the decision of the Board of Directors. On the contrary it has helped to organize and build up this shop by dispatching executive board members to work there. On this basis there are now new and numerous requests for reductions in the market.

In accordance with our analysis and in view of the conditions and facts existing in the trade, we would like to ask the following of the G.E.B.

How could the G.E.B., thoroughly informed thru committees, thru written contact and thru verbal reports, have dropped its decisions and replaced control of the fate of the organization into the hands of the same persons who had ruined the organization and who had openly and explicitly confessed their own complete failure?

In our opinion the General Executive Board is just as much responsible for the New York situation as is the officialdom to whom they gave their decisions for "enforcement."

And now, four months later, several local unions have held a conference, reaffirmed themselves bankrupt and applied to the national office for aid and a new management. The national office has granted their request.

What the new management will accomplish can easily be imagined. In conclusion, we wish to say that the only way out is a general strike, a general walk-out, to improve the situation of the workers. And not a strike similar to the last one in which conditions were worsened.

We, therefore, suggest that a conference of active workers, direct from the membership of the local unions be elected which shall work out a definite, detailed plan of how the strike can be made a success.

Amalgamated Clothing Workers Progressive Circle



Senators Die In Bed

"By abandoning the plea for justice and adopting in its place threat and coercion," Senator J. Ham Lewis told the bonus marchers, "veterans are causing their fellow-countrymen to wonder whether their soldiers served for patriotism or merely for pay."

Senator Lewis should be given the opportunity to give such service for such pay—then he'd know.

To Soothe The Savage Beast
After a lapse of ten years, Flushing is to resume bandconcerts "as a slump tonic." Appropriately enough the band will go heavy on wind instruments and use a lot of brass.

He Knows How
When we learn that "our Jimmie" has accumulated over a million in his safe at home, we know what he meant when he said that the Mayor of New York "has to know how to take it."

His brother also has taking ways.

Fashion Note
"Mellon will wear breeches," says a front-page headline, "when a private guest only."

In public, we suppose, he'll take them off.

Simon and Shuster publishers, report that the sales of Pitkin's "History of Human Stupidity" have increased since the book's price was raised from \$3.50 to \$5—which seems to give some support to the title of the work.

Roosevelt, Smith, Murray, Garner— "how many weak shoulders have craved heavy burdens!"

A Mohammedan Jimmie Walker
Mayor Walker's explanation as to how a million odd dollars got into his domestic safe remind us of the skillful answers of the Turkish philosopher-jester or hodja, Masr-Eddin.

Once the hodja put a ladder against a garden wall and pulled it up when he was on top. Then he descended into the garden. The owner noticed him and called him: "What are you doing in my garden?"

"I offer a ladder for sale," said the hodja.

Another time when the hodja had admitted himself into a man's garden, he hid carrots and turnips and ripe tomatoes in his pockets and in his shirt. The gardener caught him red-handed. "What are you doing here?" he asked.

The hodja had no better answer ready than: "A violent wind has landed me here."

"But how do you explain the carrots and turnips that have been pulled up?"

"If," said the hodja, "the wind is strong enough to lift me up, it can also pull up your vegetables."

"And who do you think, put my vegetables in your pockets?"

"That was what I too was just wondering about," answered the hodja.

Our Farmer Prince
"We farmers must study our markets," the Prince of Wales told his "fellow-farmers" at the Somerset Agricultural fair.

"We farmers must do a little of our own farming," is what he should have said.

Till Judgment Day
Ambassador Gibson head of the U. S. Arms delegation notified Henderson that: "The United States desires the arms conference to remain in session without adjournment until it accomplishes something."

Uncle Sam is giving the boys a life sentence!

"Powers Insist China Be Invited to Talks on Her Fate," newspaper headline. Like inviting a turkey to be present at a Thanksgiving dinner!

Guest Of The City
O city, rich city, shelter me!
I who had cash in my pockets
and joy in my heart
And enjoyed the golden praise
of the money mart
Have joined the mirthless army
of Down-and-Outs
Who sleep with paper for cover
under a tree,
Disturbed by subway trains
and newsboy's shouts
O city, cold city, shelter me!

City, gray city, shelter me!
Reserve a bench in one of your public squares
Gather me close to your heart,
For nobody cares
For those who look thru
the windows of restaurants,
Reading "jintney specialties" hungrily,
As they search the empty pockets
of ragged pants;
O city, full city, shelter me!

City, rich city, shelter me!
City of clubs and red delights,
City of bawdy graft and sensuous nights,
Is there no work for me?
No dirty tasks?
What! No work?
Well, keep your charity!
Spend it for churches and clubs
and whiskey flasks!
O city, open your jail to me!
Harry Elmore Hurd,
in *The Rebel Poet*
B. D. W.