CLASS STRUGGLE!

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER DEFENDING THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKERS

ISSUED BY THE COMMUNIST PARTY (Majority Group)

COUNTRIES

WORKERS OF ALL

UNITE

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DEAL QUIZZED

Seabury To Scan Remission Of Taxation To French Government By City

The Hofstadter legislative committee is going to investigate the action of Mayor Walker and the Board of Estimate in cancelling the \$415,499 unpaid taxes owned by a subsidiary corporation of the French government on land along Newton Creek used for the storage of munitions during the World War. This investigation follows the recent conferring of the high honor of Commander of the Legion of Honor by the French govern-ment upon Mayor Walker, who is now visiting Europe. It is even rumored that certain figures in the city administration have been the recipients of more substantial if less spectacular "honors".

The facts in the case are essentially the following. In 1918 an area in Brooklyn was acquired by the French government for war purposes. On this area unpaid taxes soon piled up amounting to nearly half a million dollars. For years the French government tried unsuccessfully to induce the Board of Estimate of the city of New York to grant a remission of coonial oppression; and taxes, permission for such a remission having been granted by the State Legistature. George W. Olvany, then Tammany leader, was legal counsel for the French government but failed in his efforts at that time. On June 17, 1930, Mayor Walker personally sponsored the resolution authorizing the waiving of the city's tax demands on the French govern ment, altho this resolution was not on the regular calendar of the Board of Estimates for that meeting. Walker's efforts were successful!

PLAYING POLITICS

Politicians Make Football Out Of Acute Misery Of Masses

Labor Day saw the capitalist politicians of every stripe make a political football out of the acute suffering of the millions of hungry, jobless workers and their dependants in the country.

Tammany Hall came forward with its program thru Senator Wagner, who, in addressing the New York State Fair, deembark on a two billion dollar public works scheme. The Tammany Senator also put forward the idea of a national undertaking of employment offices, conducted by the Federal government in cooperation

cratic party's nomination in 1932, prepared his own program and proposed the spending of a paltry twenty million for relief in the Empire State within the coming year. This sum is to be gotten thru a special tax, which sooner or later would be picked out of the pockets of the workers, in some form or other. The Roosevelt machine is very cleverly utilizing the unemployment issue against Hoover, who still clings to his position that no government funds should be expended for unemployment relief and that the whole matter should be let strictly to charges filed September 3 with the the mercy of the "generosity and charity" Governor in Albany.

WALKER - FRENCH | ILD Branch Demands Release | Of Roy; Protest Grows

A sharp resolution demanding the release of the outstanding Indian revolu-tionary, Manabendra Nath Roy, and call-ing upon the national office of the Inter-national Labor Defense to start a movement in this country in this direction, was adopted on September 6, 1931, by the Luzerne, Pa. branch of the I. L. D. The resolution reads:

RESOLUTION WHEREAS, the Indian agents of the English "Labor" government have arrestred M. N. Roy with other workers for their revolutionary activity on behalf of the working class; and

WHEREAS, bloody British imperial ism is determined to snap the life of any one who is there to challenge its colonial

THEREFORE, our branch of the I L. D., Luzerne, Pa., at the meeting held September 6, 1931, decides and takes a stand against bloody British imperialism and its colonial oppression and demands freedom for M. N. Roy and the others arrested for their activity against British

THEREFORE, we further believe that the National Office of the I. L. D., with other working class organizations, should immediately start a mass movement for the freedom of M. N. Roy and others in the clutches of bloody British imperial-ism and its colonial agents.

RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE Frank Vrataric, Mark Loncarevich, Tom Chulina, Sec'y.

Over one hundred leading intellectuals writers, artists, teachers, doctors, lawyers, publishers, scientists, of Germany have signed a petition demanding the imme diate release of Manbendra Nath Roy noted Indian Communist, who was recently arrested by the British authorities in India on the charge of "waging war against the King" (high treason). The declaration reads:

The undersigned representatives of science, literature, and art are shocked to hear that the Communist, M. N. Roy, has been arrested in Bombay at the orders of the British government M. N. Roy is known to the intellectual circles of Europe and beyond its borders thru his courageous interven-tion in favor of the rights of the Indian people and thru his fundamenta literary works on India. In the name of humanity the undersigned protest against the further incarcera-

of the employing class.

But while playing with the misery of the masses, the ruling class, thru its most tacks against the workers. Senator Reed two billion dollars next year. This sales with strikers. Of course, the repeal of the Prohibition law is offered by other capitalist spokesmen as the panacea. Governor Roosevelt, with an eye on the Demor whole front. The United States Steel Corporation will announce its wage-cut affecting over 200,000 workers around Thanksgiving Day. This will be a signal for a flood of wage-cuts in every industry throut the country. The besses are preparing for serious resistance by the workers and increasing strikes in every

> Mrs. Frances Perkins, State Industrial Commissioner, has been accused of "allowing her department to become the tool of racketeers" in formal

Luzerne, Pa., Branch Passes Strong Resolution

tion of M. N. Roy and demand his immediate release from the British government.' This statement is signed, among others, by: Prof. Kaethe Kollwitz; Prof. Alfons Goldschmidt; Eduard Fuchs, historian of art and culture; Dr. Johannes Werthauer, lawyer; Prof. Franz Oppenheimer, socio-

logist; Gustav Rickelt, president of the German Theater League; Georg Lede-bour, Socialist writer; Lu Maerten, writer; Erwin Berger, of the publishing house "Neues Vaterland"; Prof. D'Arguto, musician; Reverend H. Koetzschke Dr. H. Stern, nerve specialist; Julian Borchardt, Socialist writer; Prof. Max Barth, sociologist; Dr. August Thalheir mer, Socialist writer; Finette Pasch, musi cian; V. Heller, of the editorial board of "Neues Volk"; etc., etc.

A tremendous demonstration took place n August 26 at Strassburg in Alsace demanding the immediate release of the Indian Communist Opposition leader M.

N. Roy. The central labor body of the German General Federation of Labor in Wittenberg adopted unanimously a resolution demanding the release of Manabendra Nath Roy. The resolution was introduced by G. Bode, of the German Communist

Opposition.

The membership meeting of the German Metal Workers Union in Essen adopted a resolution demanding the re-lease of M. N. Roy, the Indian revolu-

On August 21 there took place a large international demonstration at Stuttgart at which a resolution demanding the release of Roy was unanimously adopted The speakers at this demonstration were: August Thalheimer (Germany), Mourer (France) and Thalmann (Swiss).

MOONEY GREETS SILK STRIKE

Class War Prisoner Sends Message To Strikers In Paterson

At the mass meeting at Roseland Dance Hall, Tom Mooney, thru the Par terson Strikers Relief Committee, sent the following letter which was read to the mass meeting by Benjamin Gitlow, chair man of the relief committee. The letter

September 5, 1931. To the Paterson Strikers.

Tho I sit within the tomb of stone and iron that has surrounded me for the past fifteen years, I am with you in spirit to night as you fight to protect yourself against the greed of the silk mill bosses.

How well I know such struggles as that in which you are now engaged. How well I know to what depths of villainy Big Business will descend to punich him who takes a foremost position in battles to gain for the workers a just portion of the product of their toil.

Fight on, fellow workers! When we struggle, we give evidence that we are alive, body and soul. When we cease to struggle, but meekly accept whatever crumbs the masters see fit to toss to us, we are no more alive than were the shackled automatons that slaved in the ancient

I have been struggling for fifteen years against a monstrous frame up, and tho my body is not what it used to be, my spirit has grown stronger thru the years. Carry on, fellow workers! It is a glorious struggle, and I wish I could be in the midst of it today. I wish I had an opportunity to show the corporations of America that fifteen years in prison are not enough to stifle the fighting spirit of one who is determined to carry on as long

(Continued on Page 2)

Paterson Workers Revise Demands And Push on for Strike Victory

Gitlow Pleads Tom Mooney Case Before Enthusiastic Strikers; 6c Yard Price Adopted; N. T. W. U. Tries To Stampede Strikers Back To Work

The week following Labor Day mark. 3. The new price—6¢ per yard of 60 ed a decided turn in the Paterson textile, ni strike. A big mass meeting took place on tacks against the workers. Senator Reed Tuesday evening, September 8, at Rose-of Pennsylvania has just proposed a sales land Dance Hall. The hall was packed tax which will net the government over with workers from the settled shops and The mass meeting was tax will increase the cost of living for the called in order to ratify a change in worker very considerably. It will make price demands. The first speaker at the meeting was Ben Gitlow who spoke on Tom Mooney. He made a forcible speech pointing out the aspects of the Mooney case, called for continued militancy in the fight against the bosses, for full support to the movement for Tom Mooney's lib eration and for unity and solidarity of the working class, in the spirit of its brave and loyal fighters. He read Tom Mooney's letter to the strikers. It made a profound impression upon the workers. They applauded his revolutionary appeal and sentiments. The resolution on Tom Mooney was adopted with a thunder of

applause that shook the hall. In introducing A. J. Muste to present the new proposals of the general strike committee, Louis F. Budenz stated that one of the outstanding achievements o the strike was the fact that the genera strike committee, in spite of the sharp conflicting political views of its mem bers, had been unanimous on all major questions of policy concerning the strike Your correspondent, however, has now learned that the statement of Mr. Budenz not entirely correct and may be miseading. The facts, according to the information received, are that when the proposal of accepting some manufacture ers new terms embodying a change in price from 7¢ to 6¢ a yard and one cent for every 8 picks, was first presented, Gitlow and Keller fought and voted against accepting the proposal at the time, stating that the best interests of the strike demanded militant continuation, more effective conduct and greater activity of the strike for the following week, their contention being that firmness shown at time when the silk weaving season was begining would break down the resistance of many manufacturers, who would then eagerly seek settlements. After. however, the general strike committee had accepted the proposal of a change in price, the question became one of how to present the proposal in a manner that would prevent demoralization, chaos and a break-up of the strike. To prevent this from developing, there was unanimous agreement upon the resolution to be presented to the mass meeting.

A. J. Muste presented the resolution which empowered the settlement of shops 1. Union recognition by the bosses thru

the signing of the agreement. 2. The 44-hour week.

The revised price represents an in crease over what the workers were receiving before the strike.

The war in Clifton flared up again or Wednesday, September 9, when the picket line led by Chas. S. Zimmerman was attacked by the Clifton police in the at tempt to picket the Henry Doherty Mill in Clifton. The police made no arrests when the strikers refused to obey their orders and fought for their right to pick et. But clubs were used freely. Strik ers were brutally beaten and the pickets had to be carried bodily by the police out of Clifton across the Clifton Paterson boundary line in order finally to break up

The activity of the National Textile Workers Union is arousing the indigna tion of the workers. The National Tex tile Workers Union has given up al of attacking the strike of the amalgamated A. F. of L. unions which maintain

brothers of the dead man. Orlofsky is vigorously denying any inmplication in the Kiviat affair, tho he had admitted that he had warned Theodore Kiviat, a brother of the dead man, that his opposition in the cutters union would cost him

In a number of mills the N.T.W.U. is attempting to get settlements by sending the workers back on no terms what soever. After branding the 6¢ proposal as a "sell-out", the N.T.W.U. held a meeting and ratified the 6¢ proposition!

Plans have been perfected for a week of intensive strike activity and militant This is absolutely necessary picketing. to force full acceptance of the new terms. Especially is it important to get union recognition thru the signing of the agreement as the best guarantee that after the strike conditions are maintained and discrimination against militant, active strikers prevented. Giving up the agree ment will greatly hurt in maintaining the gains won and in building up a powerful

Dictatorship In Britain As Coalition Plans Full Program of Attack on Labor

Royal Orders In Council Replace House of Commons Coalition Sustained by 309 to 250; Trade Union Congress Meets In Bristol

SNOWDEN FRAMES **BOSS BUDGET**

Plans Shift Crisis Burden To Toilers; Henderson Exposes Self

September 10, 1931. Greeted by the cheers of the Conser vatives and Liberals and by the jeers of his lifelong political friends of the Labor party, Philip Snowden, chancellor of the exchequer of the new coalition government, announced the new budget, the masterpiece of the "All-National" cabinet. In order to give the impression of "impartiality"—"the whole nation must

bear the burdens of the crisis!"-Mr. Snowden started out with a proposal for an increase of about 12% in the income tax rate, bringing it up to 25%. Exactly how "radical" this measure is can be seen from the fact that recently Governor (Continued on Page 2)

mentarism in Great Britain, coming as a period of "emergency legislation" no result of the most acute economic and members bills, that is, no bills coming political crisis, was sensationally dramatized in the bill introduced by Ramsay MacDonald, the figure head of the new "All National Government", giving

authority to the coalition cabinet to put its new "economy measures" into immediate effect by royal orders in council without the necessity of having them approved by or even made known in advance to parliament! Afterwards indeed, Parliament may discuss and decide on the measures-after they have been in operation for weeks and months! A bill to this effect was introduced by

Ramsay MacDonald on September 9. In order to steamroller this bill thru, closure will be enforced and debate stifled. It is expected that this measure will pass next week. This new scheme to give the cabinet dictatorial powers is intended to remove the obstacle of the Labor opposi-tion in the House of Commons. Stanley Baldwin, Conservative leader

and Lord President of the Council, contributed another device to destroy the much vaunted parliamentary "freedom" of the House of Commons. He introduc-

WHEN WINTER COMES

CLIQUES AWAIT COURT RULING

Tammany Hall Seeks Hillman Alliance As Offset To The

Seabury Quiz Results; Socialist Party Divided

Norfolk Grill last week.

Mr. Orlofsky is held on \$5000 bail on

disorderly conduct charge. It is not yet

certain whether a homicide charge will be lodged against Orlofsky. The disorderly

conduct complaint was placed by the

his job in the shop. Theodore Kiviat

maintains, however, that Orlofsky has

threatened "to wipe out the entire Ki-

viat family". At the hearing in court

Hillman was repressented by Jacob Po-

tofsky, assistant general secretary and

treasurer, and other of the Amalgamated

office. These representatives of Hillman

lice", says the Amalgamated G. E. B. of-

The clique struggle between the Hill-

man and Beckerman Orlofsky forces is

ing sharpness. Both sides are awaiting the

continuing but with momentary decrease

The beginning of the end of parlia ed a motion to the effect that during the tentarism in Great Britain, coming as a period of "emergency legislation" no from anywhere except the government, may be introduced—an obvious scheme to suppress any attempts of the Labor party to introduce any of its own proposals in opposition to those of the coali-tion cabinet. This undisguised attack on "parliamentary rights" was passed by a vote of 306 to 212, a good many Labor members being absent on agitation tours and at the Bristol Trade Union Congress.

> By a vote of 309 to 250, with only eleven of the former Laborites voting with MacDonald, the House of Commons, on September 8, gave a vote of confidence to the new "All-National Government" committed to a program of "economies" by which the burdens of the acute economic crisis in Great Britain would be shifted to the shoulders of the toiling people. The vote, taken after a bitter all-day debate, was on a motion that the house resolve itself into a committee of the whole to "devise ways and means to restore the national finances."

> While the parliamentary struggle was going on inside, a huge demonstration of the unemployed, under Labor party auspices, rapidly gathered outside and voiced a loud protest against the burdens that Parliament was planning to lay upon

A parade of three thousand London school teachers in protest against the proposed 15% cut in their salaries took place on Friday, September 11, in connection with the opening of the National Teachers Association that evening. A parade of London policemen on the same issue was scheduled for the day after.

The collapse of parliamentary institu-tions in Great Britain, the model country of parliamentarism, the home of the "Mother of Parliaments", is a development of the greatest significance. In Germany Bruening rules without parliamentary sanction by Presidential decree according to Article 48 of the Constitution. In England MacDonald, or rather Baldwin putting MacDonald thru the motions, rules without the aid of Par liament by royal orders in council! As capitalism reaches its final phases, as the crisis of the capitalist system becomes more scute and more unsolvable, the whole imposing structure of bourgeois parliamentarism begins to crack and rapidly collapses, exposing its real inner content—the class dictatorship of the capitalists!

A. C. W. STRUGGLE SLOWS DOWN AS LONDON.—British unemployment is still rising, the latest official returns show ing 2,762,219 wholly or temporarily jobless on Aug. 31.

The new total is 28,437 more than that: of the previous week and 701,775 more than the figure for the same time last year. The Aug. 31 total includes 2,008, 935 men, 77,293 boys, 614,626 women and 61,365 girls.

LONDON.—Considerable reductions in the volume of British trade during August were disclosed in preliminary figures made public in The Board of Trade Iournal

Imports for August totaled \$326,305,000against \$350,730,000 for July and \$399,265,000 for August, 1930.

BIG "AGE" OUTING

Three Day Outing Begins Sept. 19 Planned With Splendid Program

A three-day outing will be held at Camp Solidarity, Ramsey, N. J. beginning Saturday, September 19, for the benefit of the Revolutionary Age. The entire proceeds of the week end will go to the support of the Revolutionary Age. The outing will attract a host of friends and readers of the Age.

The camp offers many opportunities for sport and recreation, swimming aand boating. Arrangements have been made (Concluded on page 2)

★ PATERSON MASS MEETING ★ Trade Unions, Strikes and Communists Friday, September 18, 8 P. M. Sharp

CARPENTERS HALL (Helvetia Hall)

54-56 Van Houten Street, Paterson, New Jersey SPEAKERS:

BEN GITLOW, Sec'y Communist Party (Majority Group) ELI KELLER, Member of the General Strike Committee of the Amalgamated Textile Unions of the A. F. of L.

JAY LOVESTONE, Editor of the Revolutionary Age

-ADMISSION FREE -Auspices: COMMUNIST PARTY U. S. A. (Majority Group)

on the following basis:

getting 4ϕ , $4\frac{1}{2}\phi$, 5ϕ in rare cases $5\frac{1}{2}\phi$ per yard of 60 picks. The resolution was adopted by the

mass meeting. A score or so of worker voted against the resolution.

the picket line.

picketing. Its activity consists entirely picket lines and are continually coming into sharp conflict with the police. In the Henry S. Doherty Mill, the National Textile Workers Union organized a few workers, who were never active on the picket lines, to call upon the workers to go back to work because "the strike was

A meeting of the Lithuanian strikers was held by the National Textile Workers Union and these workers were informed that the strike was "lost" and they better go back to the mills.

union of silk workers.

Over Support Of Hillman In Amalgamated Phillip Orlofsky, Hillman's chief op- | court decision. In the meanwhile, secret ponent in the fight in Cutters Local No.

4, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, has just been arrested over the murder of local Kiviat former details. Jacob Kiviat, former clothing cutter and seriously because whichever side wins in court will break off the "peace" negotiarestaurant proprietor, who was shot in the tions and resume the war on a more intense scale then ever before.

> The Revolutionary Age has learned from unimpeachable sources that besides the financial deals between Hillman and Lehman, there were also other reasons for Tammany Hall swinging over to Hillman's support against its pet, Orlofsky. These are the following: Tammany Hall has been aiming for some time to counteract the effects of the Seabury exposure It now proposes to play with Hillman and to use his alleged reputation for "hones ty", "progressivism" and so-called "radi-calism" as a cover for its filth and corruption and as "proof" that Tammany Hall has turned over a new leaf, has begun to reform. Among the workers the feeling is that Hillman and Tammany Hall are only birds of a feather, the same as Hillman and Orlofsky.

were also present at the police precinct station and at the district attorney's office, Within the Socialist party there is only at the specific request of the po-1 quite a good deal of confusion and divise for a fine program of lectures and en ion over the whole fight. At first, some tertainment for the week end. sort of an arrangement was arrived at sort of an arrangement was arrived at between Hillman and the Forward. How which will be presented a splendid mu ever, now there seems to be a growing clamor among certain Socialist party burocrats, that Beckerman should be given editor of the Revolutionary Age, will lec-

(Continued on Page 2)

Letters from Workers

A Proposal For A Labor Symposium

ca thru one of its official representatives stated that it, and it alone, has promotes antagonism among them, an effective program, politically and for the converts usually become nareconomically, for the workers and their discussions and reading material that the rest of the groups, who in to partial and one-sided sources. theory and practice, advocate the abolition of the present social and study of the groups, their differences economic system, do not according to and similarities before affiliating and that claim, and condemn those groups cause, etc.

The Communist Party made this claim in connection with my proposal for a symposium on the question as to what can be done to abolish our present trade union evils and build a strong, healthy, powerful labor movement. I proposed that the various prevailing opinions on this question should be stated for comparison and also for the sake of enlightening those who do not know how the various groups in the labor movement differ as to their programs and policies,

Replying to this proposal the Daily Worker wrote to me on May 25, 1931:

"To us it seems that you have started off upon the theory that nobody knows about the labor movement and that now we must invent a way of finding out. It appears to us that this rather ignores the fact that the Communist Party and the T.U.U.L. have both well considered all phases of the labor movement and already have programs effectively responding to the interest of the working

class.
"Furthermore, the workers who wish to say something are able to do so in our Workers Correspondence columns and in the Daily Worker columns generally. Every issue of the Daily Worker is a symposium of workers' opinions

about the labor movement. "So we feel that your suggestion is not exactly in place, unless you aim to start a new labor movement. We do not see the point of publishing your request that contributors send manuscripts to you. And if you are starting a labor movement of your own, we do not see the point in supporting you because it could not be other than hostile to the Communist move-

of forming a new labor movement and also expressed the belief that we suffer from having too many movements already, which, as a result, I said, makes them fight among themselves instead of working for their common goal. In consequence of this, I said, the labor and radical move ment fails to progress and many of those whose sympathy is with these movements as a whole, and not with any particular group, remain unattached and have no way to work for it, which is deplorable, because I believe that they constitute a large number and would, if they had the means, contribute much of their enthusiasm and labor for the cause.

Replying to the above the Daily

"We do not feel that you have improved your argument and by Wa have doubt of your honesty of intentions in the matter, but you probably heard before about what good intentions may be used for. "To our mind, if those who are

as you say 'not attached to any particular group' would read arguments of all of them in some pamphlet which you project, they would probably be at least as much confused as when they began. After all, the workers are not convinced by reading programs anyhow, and they are turning to the Communist for leadership because the Communists are the only ones who are giving them leadership in struggle, not because we can write prettier programs than somebody else.

"What you say is true when you state that 'we have too many groups already'. But you are absolutely in error when you indicate that 'fighting one another' is a total loss. If you have learned a nickel's worth from the Bolshevik Revolution, you should have learned one thing, that the Bolshevik came to power precisely because they did fight against all false leadership of the workers, such as the Menshevists, Social Revolutionary Party and the liberal bourgeoisie. If you have any admiration for the result of Lenin's work, you had better pay some attention to Lenin's method of getting those results and that is by no means a policy of making a mush of all kinds of policies, good and bad, and think you have an effective labor movement."

I replied by calling their attention to the fact that while the workers of Russia had to choose between two groups, the Bolsheviks and Mensheviks, the workers of America, have to choose among a half dozen Communist, groups, whose policies, programs and even their names are so similar that it is difficult even for the student of labor to know all the factors that separate them. To know this one has to read dozens of books, magazines and pamphlets issued by the respective groups, not including lectures, debates and weekly or daily publications. This is seldom done by anyone because very few of us can afford to spend so much time, energy and money this study requires.

Hence we have many blind followers who join a certain group before

The Communist Party of Ameri- knowing the policies and programs a thru one of its official representa- of the rest. When this is done it

the Communist, have any merits for becoming a follower of any particular one. A symposium such as I have as misleaders and betrayers of the proposed would do away with the present difficulties to study the different groups. An outline of the respective policies and tactics would serve to eliminate blind followers and the bitter antagonism that exists among the factions in labor and radical circles.

H. Jorge, who wrote to me in behalf of the Daily Worker, got very angry when I insisted that there are groups among the Communists, and when I challenged him to deny that he admitted the existence of such groups but he did not like the idea of their being called Communists. In conclusion he stated that there is no need for the Communists to take part or publish a notice of the symposium because the workers know "That the Communist Party and only the Communist Party is leading the working

class in struggle". (My emphasis).

However, despite this emphasis that they and only they are leading the workers to a new and better order, the question is —why are they declining to go on record with their program, alongside with other programs?

Finally, why should any of the groups hesitate to present their programs alongside with the rest which apparently could bring no harm but a lot of good, especially to those who are convinced that their program and their program only is the best to educate and free the workers from their present low level?

L. KIRSHBAUM (Author of Justice for Organized Workers)

Editor's Note: Brother Kirshbaum's letter offers striking evidence of the spirit of narrow sectarianism and contemptuous assumption of superiority that dominates the official Communist Party leadership today. The C. P.-Majority Group absolutely rejects such an attitude. We do not know what Brother Kirshbaum's I replied that I had no intentions opinions may be on the various questions at issue, but we are certainly in favor of some such symposium plan as he proposes and of any means to help to develop discussion in the labor movement. We are for the maximum free speech within the ranks of

TOM MOONEY GREETS SILK STRIKERS

(Continued from Page 1) as the breath of life remains in him.

The workers in the United States today must either stand up and fight or suffer a continual degradation of their standard of living until it finally reaches starvation point. Millions have already suffered drastic wage cuts, and we all know that there are more to come.

jail existence, but this I will say, that many a poorly paid wage slave today is not as well fed nor as well housed as the prisoner in the penitentiary. That is a fact, and it is a damnable tribute to the existing economic system.

In closing, I again urge you to keep up the good fight and stick until you win every point on your program. Sincerely and fraternally yours,
TOM MOONEY

The mass meeting went on record passing a resolution demanding that Tom Mooney be immediately pardoned.

MEETING ON ENGLAND IN BRONX

"Whither England" will be discussed as a mass meeting organized by the Bronx-Harlem Unit of the Communist Party U. S. A. (Majority Group) on Friday evening, September 25, at 8 p. m. The meeting will be held at 896 Prospect Ave., Corner 163rd St., Bronx, New York, at Hollywood Gardens.

Prominent speakers will present the report and lead in the discussion. mission Free.

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French revolutionary labor movement illustrate with painful clarity the real depth and complicated character of the crisis in which the French Communist Party and the whole international Communist movement find themselves.

1. New Electoral Tactics!

According to the Christian Science Monitor, (September 5, 1931), an exceptionally well informed and accurate bour geois paper:

"A striking change in the policy of the Communist Party in France, apparently approved or directed by Mo scow, is evident from the latest declaration of the party's organ, the Paris Humanite. No longer will extreme 'Reds' continue their hitherto irreconcilable rivalry (in the elections.-Editor) with the Socialists but will attempt to make common cause with the party which now has almost as many representatives in the Chamber of De

puties as any other.

In view of the local elections thruout France this autumn and the national elections next spring, this development may have important consequences. . . .

The gist of the matter is clear: The Comintern has ordered the C. P. of France to return to the old policy of election plocs with the Socialist party.

In confirmation of this report comes the article by Maurice Thorez, general secretary of the Communist Party of France, in the Humanite of April 14 and 21, headed: "No Dummies!" In this article Thorez declares that "in spite of extremely favorable circumstances our achievements have been null." "No onger", he asserts, " is there any attempt to convince the Party members as to what they must do; they are simply ordered around. Everybody believes we are dummies...... Our policies, including our

BOSS BUDGET

(Continued from page 1)

Roosevelt of the State of New York pro

posed an income tax rate increase of 50%

to provide means for his unemployment

tion level of the income tax is to be low

ered considerably. As the New York

Times reports: "The receivers of small wages and salaries who have never paid

The slight increase in income tax rates

is to be supplemented by a heavy levy on

beer and tobacco, articles of mass con-

sumption, and upon gasoline and enter

ainments, both of which hit the middle

classes. The estimated increases in revenue

from these changes in taxation are: this year—\$210,000,000; next year — nearly

To supplement these measures to increase revenue, Mr. Snowden made

number of proposals to decrease ex-

penditures: sharp cuts in the outlay of

the social service departments (health,

wages of government employees, and a 10% cut in unemployment relief benefits.

Again according to the New York Times,

an unemployed worker receiving a "dole" of \$4.25 a week, will hereafter

have to subsist on \$3.81. A teacher re-

ceiving \$23 a week, will hereafter have

his wages cut by \$1.25. Furthermore, the

amount the workers will have to contri-

bute to the unemployment relief funds is

to be increased. About \$180,000,000 will

The veil of "impartiality" with which Mr. Snowden and the coalition cabinet

have tried to cover their financial propo-

sals is pretty thin; thru it can be seen

very clearly the real significance of the

new Snowden budget: a carefully planned

attempt to shift the burdens of England's

economic crisis on to the shoulders of the

BRISTOL.—Intense surprise and con-

sternation greeted the report made by

Arthur Henderson, fraternal representa-

tive of the Labor party, to the Trade

derson practically admitted that in the

old Labor cabinet there had been no real

differences in principle in connection with either the proposed "all-national go-

vernment" or the contemplated cut in un-

employment benefits. Mr. Henderson de-

clared that he personally and the other

members of the former Labor cabinet had

"approved in principle of a national go-

vernment while objecting to the manner

in which the present government was

formed." He also revealed that the late

Labor cabinet had, by a majority, agreed

to a 10% reduction in unemployment

relief, "the break-up not coming till

Mr. Henderson also declared his personal approval of an increase in tariff as

The resentment of the delegates to the

Trade Union Congress rose as Mr. Henderson continued his revelations tending

to prove that no really fundamental po-

litical issues divided the present leaders of the Labor party from those former

leaders who had gone with MacDonald into the "All-National cabinet", that Henderson and his friends had broken

with MacDonald only because they want-

ed to save their contacts with the labor movement. As Mr. Henderson continued

talking it became only too clear that he was the new MacDonald, the new center

of capitalist influence in the labor mov

means of balancing the budget.

Union Congress meeting here. Mr. Hen-

workers and the lower middle classes.

* \$55 *** (* ***)

be saved in this way.

education, etc.), a nearly 20% cut in

ncome tax before must pay now.'

plans! Furthermore, the exemp-

Two current developments in the electoral tactics, have been sectarian...." If this report is found to correspond even partially to the facts, it points to an event of first rate significance in the history of the present crists in the Comintern. For it signifies a return-even tho nesitent and partial—to Leninist electoral tactics and an open scrapping of the unfortunate "class against class" nonsense which, in France, served as the lever to introduce the new sectarian course in all its implications.

How will the officialdom in Paris and in Moscow be able to continue their slanderous attacks upon the Internationa Communist Opposition while at the same time they execute an under-cover return to precisely those tactics for championng which the Communist Opposition wa expelled?

Furthermore, how will the C. P. o France be able to carry thru its own change of tactics in one field while at the same time it continues to hold in official veneration a system of tactics, sectarian n its very core, and directly contrary in mplication? Is it possible to maintain an ultra-left tactical system in general and yet apply correct Leninist tactics on the electoral field? Only a complete change of course will suffice!

2. The C. G. T. U. Minority Delegation Returns!

That there can be no talk of a real and complete change of course is only too clearly shown by the experiences of the delegation of the minority of the C. G. T. U. (Red trade union center in France) in its conferences with Lozovsky and

It will be recalled (Revolutionary Age, August 22, 1931) that some time ago the officials of the R. I. L. U. were forced to make some gesture of unity to the constantly growing opposition movement fied! The C. G. T. U. is going to be in the C. G. T. U. An invitation was ex- split! Such is the last word of wisdom tended by Lozovsky to the minority con of Lozovsky.

during the Fall Term:

MARXIAN PHILOSOPHY, with Ber

tram D. Wolfe as the instructor, a course

for those who have already taken MARX-

ISM-LENINISM I and II or have done

equivalent study. It will make a survey of

dialectical materialism, the philosoph

underlying the Communist movement and

will undertake a critical analysis of "relat-

ed" or "rival" viewpoints. The following

subjects will be treated: what is philoso

phy; thinking and being, the main battle-

ground of philosophy; the problem of change, dialectics and its laws; time, place

and matter; modern science and philoso-

phy, science and religion; the "crisis" in

MARXISM-LENINISM I, with B.

Herman as instructor, a course for those

who have had FUNDAMENTALS. It

will take up the origins of Marxism and the basis of Marxian theory thru a study

of some of the shorter Marxian classics. These include: "The Communist Manifesto", "Socialism, Utopian and Scientific, "Class Struggles in France", "Critique of

MARXISM-LENINISM II, directed by

Will Herberg, a continuation of the above

course. It will study the development of

Marxian theories in the period of imper-

ialism, on the basis of the short works of

Lenin, such as "State and Revolution" "Imperialism", "The Proletarian Revolu-

tion", "Infantile Sickness of Leftism"

All courses will begin the first week in

October. Workers are urged to register

into the classes. Registration begins on September 14 and will continue thru

Further announcements of courses, in

cluding English courses, will be made in

the Revolutionary Age later, and can also

be secured from the Office of the New Workers School, 63 Madison Ave., N.

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September 30.

I trolled unions in the C. G. T. U. to send a delegation to Moscow to "discuss the situation and the prospects of unity. The minority controlled unions are: The Ports and Docks Workers Union, the Food Workers Union, the State Railway men's Union, all controlled by the syndi calists, and the Teachers Union, controlled by the Trotskyites.

The representatives of the syndicalists got to Moscow (the Trotskyites were pre vented by external circumstances). The discussions began. And then it became clear how far from any real unity in the C. G. T. U. things were. The syndicalist representatives laid down the following as their conditions of unity:

1. Full democracy within the C. G. T.

U. and its unions—the right of various political tendencies to form fractions. 2. Rejection of the theory that the C. G. T. U. must officially recognize the leadership of the Communist Party-the guaranteeing of the non-party character of the trade unions.
3. Rejection of the artificial "politicali-

zation" of strikes.

4. Adoption of a course of trade union unity aiming at the amalgamation of the

two trade union federations, the C. G. T

and the C. G. T. U.

Now whatever fully justified criticism we may make of the dangerous ideas of syndicalism; we must declare that the above conditions are entirely unobjectionable; more, they should be entirely acceptable to every Communist. But what did the ultra-left officials of the R. I. L U. do? They rejected these proposals and branded them as "counter-revolutionary." Instead of leading to peace, the Moscow negotiations were only a preliminary to further inner union struggle. The last words of Lozovsky were: "On such conditions you can have only war!"

War! The destructive, ultra-left line i going to be continued and even intensi-

SNOWDEN FRAMES New Workers A.C.W. STRUGGLE School Offers:-**QUIETS DOWN** The New Workers School has just

published its complete curiculum for the (Continued from page 1) Fall, 1931 term, showing a more extensive schedule of courses than ever before. In addition to the courses in the Labor Movement Today, Fundamentals of Communism, and Communist Strategy and Tactics, already described in these columns the following courses are offered charges of taking money.

ire. His subject will be, "History in the Making". On Sunday evening a mas-querade and carnival dance will be held Besides this program there will be a series of games and water sports. Those plinning to spend the week-end

to register For registration and further information

Camp are advised

is most important is that these Socialist party burocrats, who should certainly know, are now begining to protest and say: "Who is Hillman anyhow to talk of corruption and to try anybody else on

(Continued from page 1)

call the office of the Camp, 63 Madison Ave., Telephone Bogardus 4.9399. The on Saturday.

"square deal" and a "fair trial." What

Apparently the Socialist party is not fully satisfied with the results of its latest arrangement with Hillman and is either asking for more or is trying to set up its own strictly reliable machine in the situa-

BIG "AGE" OUTING AT CAMP SOLIDAR!TY

rates for the week-end are \$2.50 per day. Special round trip railway tickets to the

Party History

Material on the History of the Communist Movement in the United States

Fundamentals of Trade Union Line

(From theses adopted at 6th Enlarged reformist methods of struggle and Executive of Communist Interna- are beginning to look for a way out tional. February-March, 1926).

The growth of unemployment, the themselves. Pressure on the part of ering of the existence level of the masses and the growing financial-day, deterioration in the conditions of economic hegemony of the U.S.A. on labor, wage reductions, all these comby growing discontent among large sections of the proletariat, all of which has its reflex in the reformist trade But this is impossible without the unions. Workers who for many years have been devoted followers of the international Social-democracy and of ginning to question the expediency of

H. ZAM SPEAKS AT "SOLIDARITY"

Delivers Talk On Britain Before Big Crowd

More than 160 workers from New York, Paterson and vicinity spent the Labor Day week end at Camp Solidarity and not only passed the time in an enjoyable manner but utilized it to promote working class solidarity and class consciousness. The light sides of the week end includ-

ed a masquerade dance, in which the workers made good use of their revolutionary imagination in the selection of costumes, and an evening camp fire where excellent entertainment was provided by the workers themselves. On Monday, not only was a collection

made for the benefit of the Revolutionary Age, but an audience of more than one hundred listened to a lecture by Herbert Zam on the "Latest Events in England." In this lecture Zam pointed out that the present crisis in England was a sharp expression of the decline of British imperialism which is involved very deeply in the world crisis. The efforts of British imperialism to regain its pre-war position thru rationalization have failed. It has definitely lost its world hegemony to the United States and its hegemony on the continent to France. The efforts of the ruling class to shift the burdens of the crisis to the backs of the workers led to the establishment of the 'national government" of MacDonald and Baldwin. The resistance of the workers today finds expression both inside and outside the Labor party, where the 'new' Great Britain would now be in a position to lead large masses under its banner. the workers. This situation makes it possible for the reformists to speak "left" phrases and continue to mislead the workurgent need for Communist unity and a correct Leninist policy.

The workers expressed themselves in agreement with the policies of the Communist Party (Majority Group). A majority of them promised to be present at Camp Solidarity on September 19, 20 and 21, when a special outing for the Camp may be purchased at the office for state and 21, when a special outing for the \$1.25. A bus will also leave for Camp benefit of the Revolutionary Age will

FALL OPENING New Workers School

— REGISTRATION, WEEK OF SEPT. 14. —

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LABOR MOVEMENT TODAY— Jay Lovestone Popular lecture course, Fridays—8:30 P. M. FUNDAMENTALS OF COMMUNISM— D. Benjamin

Mondays—7 to 8:30 P. M. COMMUNIST STRATEGY AND TACTICS— H. Zam

Mondays—8:30 to 10 P. M.

Tuesdays—7 to 8:30 P. M.

SOCIAL HISTORY OF THE U.S.A.—

Jim Cork

B. Herman

MARXISM-LENINISM I— Mondays—7 to 8:30 P. M.

Will Herberg

Tuesdays—7 to 8:30 P. M. MARXIAN PHILOSOPHY—

MARXISM-LENINISM II—

Bert Wolfe

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continuous economic crisis, the low-the employers, the growth of Fascist the world market, are accompanied bined are confronting the masses establishment of the united front, without a practical understanding between workers of various tendencies the Amsterdam International are be- in and outside the factories with respect to all the concrete questions of interest to the masses. Thus the pressure of organized capital is more and more permeating the ranks of the toiling masses, with the idea of unity and this is begin-

of the blind alley in which they find

ning to find its reflex in the everyday struggle of the proletariat. There is hardly an Amsterdam organization but that, side by side with a welldeveloped revolutionary wing there is a left tendency which differs from the right wing upper stratum by its advocacy of the united front and of the unity of the national and world trade union movement. For and against the united front with the Communists-this is what marks the parting of the ways within all the reformist organizations. The left wing as yet is not ideologically full-fledged. It has no definite program and tactcs. In every country it has its own peculiarities, but the idea which unites most of these groups and tendencies, is the united front with the trade unions of the U.S.S.R., and unity of the national and world trade union movement. The attitude of the Comintern and

the Communist Parties towards the growing opposition within the reformist trade unions is quite clear. It is the outcome of the fundamental rule of Bolshevist tactics: Support at all times for every opposition movement within reformist political and economic organizations which is directed against the theory and practice of these organizations. We cannot and must not wait until these left tendencies crystallize completely, we must use all our energy and strength to help the opposition movement, to assist these workers who are begin-ning to shake themselves free of reformist ideology. We must do our utmost to establish close contact and correct mutual relations between Communist workers, Social-democratic workers and non-Party workers. In a word, Communist Parties must leadership of Henderson will only endbe eavor to stave off the tide of revolt. With correct policy, the Communist Party of to all ideological ferment-and do their utmost to help these elements within the reformist organizations in However, the Party in England, thru its their struggle against class collaboraultra left isolationist policy, has discredit tion. Communist Parties must come ed itself among the masses, lost the bulk to an understanding quite openly with of its membership, and isolated itself from all opposition elements on the basis of a concrete program of action without of course even for a moment relinquishing the struggle for the full ers. The British situation shows the Communist program and for all the Communist demands. The main task, with respect to the opposition in the making, consists in not placing before it impossible demands, not in offering t unacceptable programs, but in coming to an understanding with this op-position on practical and concrete questions of interest to the masses and being able by means of a bloc between the followers of the Profintern and the opposition—of further-ing the unification of the forces of the working class.

PAT IS RIDING HIGH FOR A FALL

Pat Comeford, the new czar of the laoor movement, riding the crest of the wave, making agreements and signing up the engineers at his volition, has gone so far as to sign an underhand agreement with the P. T. Cox Construction Comp. on the new terminal warehouse job on West and Houston Streets. By his clever manipulations, he has

proken down the conditions of the engineers, which it had taken long years to win and they are now back on a six-hour day on his proposal on this project. It seems that there is no limit to Pat's power. But many of the members of the Engineers Local Union No. 145 are awake to Pat's tactics and swear vengence

If Pat is permitted to continue his regime, woe be it to the engineers organization. As it seems, Pat is getting while the getting's good.

PALACE

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"Daily Worker" and Paterson

by B. Herman

the bourgeois press will not do), to unite and consolidate the ranks of the strikers in order to strengthen their struggle against the bosses, to direct the minds of the workers in the course of the strug-gle to an understanding of the role of the government and the nature and role of the Communist movement.

In the Paterson strike, the Daily Worker has done none of these. It has lied about the facts without end. done everything it could by its slanders to split the ranks of the strikers and to demoralize them. Instead of a fight against the bosses and the government, its entire fire, as any issue of the paper will show, has always been directed against the A. F. of L. unions.

To answer the multitude of lies and slander of the Daily Worker, a daily paper, in the Revolutionary Age, a weekly, is an impossible task, especially as the Daily Worker is so prolific in that re-At best we can point out some of the outstanding efforts of the Daily Worker along this line. Any worker so unfortunate as to get his entire information about the Paterson strike from the Daily Worker (and believing it) would have as much of a real conception of what is going on in Paterson as one would have looking at himself in the funny concave mirror in Luna Park In these mirrors one appears standing upside down.

Before the Strike-The Strike Breaks

The first piece of strategy of the N. W. U. leaders in the strike was to claim, in Paterson, that they were leading the Allentown strike; in Allentown, that they were the amalgamated unions of Paterson, under the name of United Front Committee. A conference which they held in Paterson on July 18 was reported in the Daily Worker of July 20 as having 89 delegates representing 46, 678 (exactly!) textile workers, including representatives from Allentown, the U. T.W. and the Associated Silk Workers. They represented neither the Allentown workers, nor the U.T.W., nor the Associated Silk Workers, nor 46,678 textile workers. They didn't represent 678 tex-

Their premature, unprepared, hurried call for a strike was a failure. About 600 workers responded, of whom many hundreds at once signed up with the A F. of L. amalgamated unions. The Daily Worker reported 2,000, then 3,000 out, July 23 and 24. It then "mounted"

When the A. F. of L. amalgamated unions called the strike, the Daily Worker wrote it up July 28: "Workers Angus To Floor Series 500 Mars Lines swer To Fakers Strike. 500 More Join The United Front Silk Strike". If brass were gold, the Daily Worker would be richer than the United States

Instead of welcoming the calling of the strike by the A. F. of L. amalgamated unions (they who claim now to be for "unity" in the strike), the Daily Worker wrote, July 22: U. T. W. Plots To Stab Silk Strike. United Textile Workers Associated Call For Sham Stoppage". What der the banner of the A. F. of L. amalgamated unions, let us read again the wisdom of the Daily Worker about shams

The bluff continued with the Daily Worker, August 10, claiming the largest mill, the Doherty Mill in Clifton, for the N.T.W.U. altho the militant picket lines of the A. F. of L. unions pulled the shop and enrolled the workers in their ranks. The bluffs of the Daily Worker have a way of being too quickly exposed before every worker.

Slandering the Unions

The Daily Worker carried a constant daily stream of slander against the A. F of L. amalagmated unions. "The A. F of L. unions have been selling you out for fifty-five years," writes the Daily Worker of Aug. 5. One wonders why Lenin instructed the Communists to join the A. F. of L. and work within the reactionary unions. Perhaps Lenin, not hav ing the infinite wisdom of the Daily Worker, did not know how for forty five years the A. F. of L. unions had been "selling out." Even Wm. Z. Foster, in the fifty-third or forty-second year of the sell out of the A. F. of L., was advising all Communists and left wingers to joir and work within the A. F. of L. But fifty-five years became too much for Foster and the Daily Worker.

The Depths of Degradation

Ben Gitlow, for the crime of issuing a statement calling on the amalgamated A. F. of L. unions to advance the strike, was greeted by the Daily Worker of July 27 with: "Benjamin Gitlow injected himself in the Paterson strike situation as an open strikebreaker." If one calls on unions to strike, one is a strikebreaker in the eyes of the Daily Worker.

But the most degenerate depths of their lies and slanders is reached in the Daily Worker of August 7, with the following Word has been received that the stool pigeons in Paterson who are trying to get formation on who are members of the Communist Party, who are foreign-born elements and other information of inter est to the police go regularly to Gitlow. Zimmerman and Keller for identification of any outstanding individuals working with the strikers of the N.T.W.U. Gitlow knows them all." Lenin wrote tha shameless demagogues are the worst enemies of the labor movement. Dema-

The role of a Communist paper in a sane asylum or the editorial office of the union. Wherever the union became aware No of this, the picket line was thrown strike struggle must be: to accurately re Daily Worker could believe this. No port the facts of the strike (something proof is offered. "Word has been received" is typical of the way bourgeois papers write up rumors attacking a strike Its purpose is to demoralize the strikers, but it is so crudely done that it fails in its strikebreaking effort. who see these men mentioned as most militant in the strike, most devoted, most active on the picket line, arrested repeatedly, clubbed by the police, fighting step by step for policies that will lead the strike to a victorious conclusion, are aroused not against Gitlow or Zimmer man or Keller. This atrocious charge was not repeated by the Daily Worker show ing that they understood full well its falsity, but neither does the Daily Worker

> "Fake Settlements" and "Sell Outs" From the first day of the strike, the Daily Worker carries on agitation that the A. F. of L. amalgamated unions were preparing to "sell out the workers," that they would make "false settlements." Even if the unions win the strike and improve the conditions of the workers, this oo is a sell out according to the Daily Worker of Aug. 5. It writes:

"The latest trick of the Muste, U. T.W. and Gitlow combination is part of their general scheme to negotiate fake settlements and get some concessions from the bosses which will mean only further wage cuts and worse conditions soon after the strike."

If the N. T. W. U. gains concessions from the bosses, that would be permanent, no less; but if the U.T.W. and Associated gain them, that would be merely "temporary," a mere scheme and trick put over on the workers.

With every settlement by the amalgamated unions the Daily Worker emitted a blast that it was a "fake". Not a day goes by today without the charge of "fake settlement" or sell out. To date, the Amalgamated unions have succeeded in settling approximately 60 shops with 1.700 workers. In every case the manufacturers have signed the union agreement and agreed to the demands of the inion—an 8-hour day, a 7c rate on piece goods (80c an hour), recognition of the union. These were victories, accepted unanimously by the workers, and acknowledged as such. In isolated cases, the ooss, was able secretly to break the agreement and by intimidation of the workers, prevent them from informing the (continued in the next issue) ers, prevent them from informing the

around such a mill and it was pulled out on strike again. These are not "sell outs" Declaring all settlements of the U.T. W. as fake settlements the N. T. W. U. has attempted to picket settled shops of the U.T.W. The U. T. W. workers are "scabs" to the N.T.W.U. and the Daily Worker daily applauds the militant struggle which the N.T.W.U. carries on not against the bosses, but against the workers in the A. F. of L. amalgamated unions!

The Settlements of the N. T. W. U. What sort of settlements does the N. T.W.U. make, pure "revolutionary . make, pure "revolutionary that it is? Read the resolution union" in the Daily Worker of August 25 on their strike in the Royal Weaving Mill in Pawtucket, R. I., where they say: The Royal workers have been temporarily defeated in their struggle against a 15% wage-cut on box room weavers and for improvement of the bad conditoins existing in the other departments of the mill." The resolution points out the poor organization of the departments, that the "fighting" N.T.W.U. permitted complete suppression of picketing, and generally takes the blame for the failure of this silk strike. Think of it—15% wage-cut, bad conditions, no union recognition—the result of their mishandling of the Pawtucket strike by the N.T. W.U. And in Paterson, the N.T.W.U. pickets settled shops where the workers have gained 35% 40% increase in wages, 8-hour day and union recognition. They are unable to fight against any possibility of a real betrayal, when they call every victory a betrayal. Like the boy who shouted wolf too many times, when the real wolf appeared, no one had any confidence in him.

The settlements of the N.T.W.U. in Paterson are practically defeats and capitulation. The Daily Worker August 22, boasts that the girls in the Fred Hall Throwing Plant gained a dollar increase, right after stating that they were get ing down to \$3 and \$4 a week. "In the Victory and the Colt the workers gained a 10% increase in wages." This is far below the increase demanded. But more than that, there is no union recognition Victory, in Colt, in the Fred Hall Throwing Plant. One careful investigation every Daily Worker "victory" in the Paterson strike shows a complete capitu-

Rationalization and the Workers

RATIONALIZATION AND TACTICS

by Hal Long

When new technical methods of any stretch out, speed up and longer hours, and are introduced in a mill, a mine, or From this follows that the attitude to aind are introduced in a mill, a mine, or anywhere else, the question arises for the workers: What attitude should the workers take, oppose the new methods or not? The question is very important, particuan analysis! Now, in the sixth week of a militant strike of 7,000 silk workers, under the barron of the A.R. (A.R. the status of the workers involved, some on the economic system at large, and the attitude taken by the workers will have a definite influence on their solidarity and fighting spirit. Further, these various sides of the problem may have some aspects as to immediate consequences and quite different ones in the long run.

The Approach to the Question

Due to the complication of the pro blem, no definite rules can be laid down The workers will have to consider all the aspects involved, in each individual case of technical innovation. Their decision will have to made according to the actual conditions and not according to tradition or dogma. The general consideration that will be made here will therefore have no absolute validity. While they apply in most cases, there are also plenty of ex-

Intensity of Labor and Productivity In the means by which the employ ers raise the output per man, there can be distinguished two tendencies. Either the workers are simply speeded-up, made to work harder. This is called intensification of labor. Or else, by new machines, or thru other methods, the output can be boosted without speeding the workers up or otherwise making the work more tiresome. This is called raising the productivity of labor.

Both tendencies will usually be present in new technical methods. Especially is this true in post-war rationalization, with which we are dealing with in these articles. They are therefore easily confused, even by advanced labor leaders. But the distinction is important, productivity and intensity of labor are opposed to each other much in the same way as are labor and capital, as wages and profits. When the capitalists want to boost the output per worker, they will, as far as possible, put it thru by intensification, that is the cheaper method, What cannot be achiev ed that way, will have to be taken care of by heightened productivity. From the capitalist point of view, both are technic al progress, because both boost profits. But from the workers point of view, only the latter (increase in productivity of labor) is technical progress; only the latter makes it possible to produce more, with

the same expenditure of energy. Thru a successful fight against intensification, the workers force the capitalists to raise productivity. On the other hand, gogues are saints compared to the authors if the workers oppose new machines, they of this slime. No one outside of an in- invite the bosses to intensify labor, by

wards new technical methods must be fight against intensity, not against productivity. For instance, conveyors raise the productivity because they put handling and hauling on a convenient and efbe opposed in principle. But what should making their speed unnecessarily high.

mills heighten productivity. But the stretch out methods that the employers combine with them, compelling workers to attend to more spindles; this constitutes intensification and should be militantly

Unemployment and Technical Progress

It is a well-known fact that all the new in the other countries mentioned.

pitalists bring about by means of them, by

Likewise, up to date spindles in textile

technical methods that have lately made their entrance into industry play a great part in bringing about unemployment. The question may therefore be asked: Should not the workers oppose all technical innovations? But it should not be orgotten that the basic cause of unemployment is the prevalence of capitalism. Only by fighting capitalism and bringing about its downfall, can the question of unemployment be definitely solv ed, and the most effective way of doing this so far as technique is concerned, is by directing the efforts of the workers against intensification. Those workers who are made unemploved by new machines can most effectively be helped by their ellow workers in the shops, by demands for higher wages and shorter hours. The productivity of the English worker has not been raised as much since the War as that of the French. German or American worker. Yet, unemployment has on the average been worse in England than The productivity of the Chinese and Hindu worker is way below that of their Euro the situation and derive their decision pean and American fellow workers. Yet, solely from the class interests of the prounemployment in particular, and misery letariat.

Gorki On Soviet Literature

In an article in the literary magazine Nashi Dostizheniya (Our Achievements) Maxim Gorki, the world-famous Soviet author, undertook an investigation as to the absence of real masterpieces of lite rature in recent Soviet work, in spite of the most vigorous cultural activity.

"It is asserted that our young literature hasn't brought out any masters. Soviet literature is only a dozen years old, and there is no giant of that age. I freely admit that the craftsmanship of our young writers still leaves much to be desired, but on the other hand it wouldn't be wise to deprecate their worth because, in spite of everything, our literature is rich in talented authors who are doing their best to create an absolutely new literature upon an entirely new foundation.

'The Soviet literature is reproached with not having produced any master pieces so far. It would be nonsense to expect young writers to turn out monumental novels on the order of (Tolstoy's) 'War and Peace'. But we must not forget that the French only began in the middle of the nineteenth century to write about the French Revolution of the end of the

eighteenth century.

"On the other hand it is clear that the Soviet literature cannot produce a "War and Peace' now, because, being in close contact with the mass of the creative powers of the Soviet Union, it is in permanent state of war against the old world and is working feverishly to create a new one. While war is on there can be no question of pure art and estheticism. Only a hard-boiled cynic could remain an esthetic in the face of war. But we have the right to say that never, nor in any place, has literature so easily kept pace with real life as it is doing here. And we also have the right to boast of the fact that our young writers have given us a books in which the tortuous years of 1914-1918 are perfectly reflected, regarded from every side and pictur ed in all their peculiarly disgusting details "We ought to study the literary trade

and learn about it, not only from the (Continued on Page 4)

in general, is far worse in China and India. The struggle of the workers must therefore not be directed against the machines. Only thru a militant struggle for concessions from the capitalists, for higher wages, shorter hours, unemployment insurance, social legislation, sanita tion and safety laws, comfortable working conditions, and so on, and by letting this struggle terminate in conquest of power by the workers. Only thus can the work ers cure the ills that the machines apparently impose on them.

Confusing Remedies

The workers will be likely to hear all sorts of confusing statements about what kind of tactics to pursue in this respect. Just as some reactionary leaders say that nigh profits for the capitalists are to the benefit of the workers, so the same leaders blame the machines rather than the bosses for the plight of the workers. Andrew Furuseth, President of the International Seamen's Union, recently proposed to impose heavy expenses on inventors of labor-saving devices in order to relieve unemployment. Tho more sincere than William Green's truce with the employers after the stock-market crash in 1929, this proposition is rooted in exactly the same ideology, namely, that capitalism is the "natural", unchangeable order

On the other hand there are those that propose to accept everything that the osses may choose to call technical progress. This point of view is prevalent in circles that believe that capitalism can slowly grow into Socialism. Fight against intensification of labor is denounced as fight against progress; we hear that if the workers would only let the capitalists do with them as they please, the capitalists would put Socialism thru themselves. Even people who claim to be "purer" revolutionists than anybody else, have a slice of this. The writer recently heard a prominent member of the Proletarian party denounce the Communist Party as reactionary for having advanced the slogan: "Fight the speed-up system."

As mentioned above, there are exceptions where the statements made above are out of place. There are many new technical methods that raise the productivity but in which it can't be avoided that the work is made more tiresome. In such cases, it may be advisable to oppose these methods while on the other hand it is often better to demand compensation for the harder work, thru shorter hours longer rest periods and more comfort at work. In other cases, there may be critical situations where the question of technique should be pushed in the background and where the preservance of unity and solidarity is all-important. Such cases are likely to occur when a profound crisis is at hand, where the conquest of power is on the order of the day.

As mentioned above, any situation must be considered in itself, in relation to the prevailing conditions. It is necess sary that the workers understand what they are up against and that their leaders make a careful and unbiased analysis of

An Unpublished Letter of Friedrich Engels

The Fight Against Reformism

by Friedrich Engels

extracts from a most remarkable letter of Friedrich Engels, written towards the end of 1879, and recently unearthed by the Marx-Engels Institute of Moscow. In an astonishing manner Engels uncovers the roots of the social reformist plague in the German Social-democratic movement which finally consumed the move-ment altogether. The members of the Zurich triumvirate referred to Schramm, Hochberg and Bernstein.

In the meantime we have received the Hochberg Annual, which contains an article: "The Socialist Movement in Germany in Retrospect," which, as Hochberg himself told me, was written by the three members of the Zurich Committee. Here we have thei rauthentic criticism of the movement up to now and therefore, their authentic program for the policy of the new organ, as far as they are concerned.

"The movement which Lassalle looked upon as being pre-eminently political and to which he called not only the workers but all honest democrats, and at the head of which the independent representatives of science and all men imbued with a true love of humanity, should march, was, under the presidency of John Baptist Schweitzer reduced to a one-sided struggle for the interests of the industrial workers." The reproach that is particularly hurl

ed against Schweitzer is that he reduced Lassalleianism, which is here regarded as a bourgeois democratic philanthropic movement, to a one-sided struggle for the interests of the industrial workers, that he deepened its character as the class struggle of the industrial workers against the bourgeoisie. Further, he is reproached with "repelling the bourgeois democrats". What has bourgeois democracy to "repelling the bourgeois demodo with the Social democratic party? If the bourgeois democrats were men," they would not want to join the party; and if they do want to join the party, it is only in order to make a stink.

The Lassalleian Party "chose to act as a one sided workers party." The gentle-men, who write this, are themselves members of a party, which acts as a one sided workers party, and in which they hold office and positions of trust. This is an utter contradiction. If they mean what they say, they should leave the party, or at least give up their offices and positions. The fact that they do not do so is a confession that they intend to utilise their

September 8, 1931. Over 35 delegates

representing seven groups were present

joint council of the I. F. W. U., the sub-

committee of the Board of Directors of

the I. F. W. U., the Furriers Progressive

League, the Progressive Bloc, the Trade

Union Group, the United Registered Workers, the United Ranks and File

The conference was opened by Stet-

sky, head of the joint council. He assert-

ed the purpose of the conference to be

the "bringing together of all elements in

the fur trade as well as those groups in

the labor movement willing to help to

achieve unity as well as to establish union

conditions". On a motion of Shapiro

(Furriers Progressive League) a chairman

was elected as against the proposal of

Stetsky that the chairman be appointed.

After considerable discussion over me-

thods of procedure, Stetsky, for the joint

council, read a declaration of proposals.

These proposals will be analyzed in a

Suffice it to say that this resolution, altho

containing many acceptable proposals

was full of very serious shortcomings: the

'no politics in the union" idea, the pro-

failure to put forward economic demands,

the absence of guarantees of union demo-

In the name of the Furriers Progress

sive League, Baraz introduced the follow-

ing resolution which clearly outlined the

situation in the furriers union and the

measures absolutely necessary:

issue of the Revolutionary Age.

groups in the union, the

The sub-committee

the groups being:

Committee.

cracy, etc.

positions of trust, the party betrays it-

But if the upper strata of society or the well-meaning elements of the upper strata are to be won over, great care must e taken not to frighten them. And here the three Zurichers think they have made consoling discovery:

"Precisely now, under the pressure of the anti-Socialist law, the party is showing that it does not intend to go the road of violent bloody revolution but is determined to travel the road of lawfulness, i.e., of reform."
Thus, because the five or the six hun-

red thousand Social democratic electors one-tenth to one-eighth of the elector ate), who, moreover, are scattered over the whole country are wise enough no to ram their heads against a brick wall do not try to carry thru, a "bloody revolution" when they are outnumbered by ten to one, then this proves that they pledge themselves for all time not to take advantage of any great external event, or a revolutionary upsurge suddenly called forth by it or even of a victory of the people, won in the conflict growing out of it! If Berlin should prove to be so uneducated as to make another "March 18th", then the Social-democrats, instead of taking part in the struggle like 'scoundrels, with a barricade mania" (p. 88) must "take the path of lawfulness," must calm down, clear away the barricades, and if necessary march with the glorious army against the raw, uneducated, one-sided masses. But if the gentlemen declare that this was not what they meant, then what do they mean?

But this is not the worst. "The more quietly, objectively and deliberately it (the party) criticises the existing situation and makes proposals for changes, the less likely is it that the clever chess move (played when the anti-Socialist Law was introduced) with which the conscious reactionaries were able to scare the bourgeoisie with the Red bogey, will be repeated." (p.

In order to remove the last trace of fear from the bourgeoisie, it must be clearly and convincingly proved to them that the Red bogey is in fact only a bogey, that it does not exist. But what is the secret of effectiveness of the Red bogey if it is not the fear with which the bourgeoisie is filled before the inevit able life and death struggle between itself and the proletariat, before the inevitable outcome of the contemporary class struggle? But if we abandon the class official positions to combat the proletarian character of the party. Thus by men" will "not be afraid to go hand in struggle, the bourgeoisie and all "honest

back the attacks of the bosses.

the fur manufacturers.

ference decides as follows:

But the fur workers are divided. Their

organizations are weak and paralyzed.

They are in no position to resist the boss

attacks and secure decent working and

Unity is the crying need of the hour.

This conference must recognize this need:

This conference by itself does not afford

a sufficient base for unity of the fur work-

ers. It has not even invited all factors

in the industry (for example, the N. T. W. I. U.) to participate.

We propose that this preliminary con-

1. This preliminary conference should

elect a special committee to take the ini-

tiative in organizing a committee repre-

sentative of all forces in the fur workers

anks and that the said representative

committee should issue the call and pre-

bare for a conference which should unite

the furriers ranks and build up one union

in the fur trade. This preliminary confe-

ence further decides upon the following

program which we propose for conside-

ation and adoption by the enlarged unity

conference which is to be called. At this

enlarged unity conference the following

program is to be proposed in the name

2. For the immediate, unconditional re-

instatement of all fur workers expelled

from the union for their political opin-

ions. This preliminary conference further

recognizes that the whole expulsion policy

in the furriers union was a costly mistake

which only brought disruption and par-

alysis to the union. The conference goes

squarely on record for revising ways and

means to prevent the executive council

of the A. F. of L. or any of its agents or

representatives bringing about a repeti-

tion of the expulsions and disruption which occurred in 1926.7 in the fur work.

3. New election of all officers and ex-

ecutives in local unions shall be held im-

mediately on a democratic basis, under

he strict supervision of a committee of

rank and file fur workers who have the

4. Steps should be taken to arrange

immediately for a national convention

which should insure the democratic elec-

tion of new officers. This national con-

vention is to be charged with ratifying

the decisions of the various conferences

to be held towards the uniting of the fur

(Continued on page 4)

confidence of the membership.

of tonight's preliminary conference.

The Struggle For Trade Union Unity

THE RECENT FURRIERS CONFERENCE

NEW YORK CITY the fur workers ranks is meeting at a The conference called by the joint decisive moment. It has been years since

ouncil of the International Fur Workers the conditions of the fur workers were so

Union of representatives of all groups of intolerable. On every side we find grow-

the organized furriers, took place at the Governor Clinton Hotel, New York, on rising determination on their part to beat

We publish below the most important allowing them to remain in office and hand with the proletarians"; and the ones to be cheated will be the proletarians! Let the party prove by its humble and submissive conduct that it has once and for all abandoned the "improprieties and excesses" which called forth the anti-Socialist Law! If the Party voluntarily promises to act strictly within the limits of the anti-Socialist Law, then certainly Bis mark and the bourgeoisie will be good enough to repeal this law, for it would then be superflous!

"Understand us correctly," we do not want "to give up our party and our program, but we think that we will have enough to do for many years to come, if we turn our whole forces and all our energy to the realisation of definite, achievable aims which must be attained at all costs before it is possible to think of achieving the more far-reaching aims."

The program is not to be given up, it sonly to be postponed—indefinitely. It accepted, but not actually for oneself, for one's own lifetime, but posthumously, as an heirloom for one's children and grandchildren. In the meantime, "all forces and energy" must be devoted to all kinds of tinkering and patching of the capitalist social system, in order to make it appear that something is happening, while at the same time nothing is done to scare the bourgeoisie. .

Similarly, our defence of the Commune had the effect of repelling otherwise wellintentioned people, and intensifying the hatred of the bourgeoisie towards us. And further, the party is "not wholly free from blame for the introduction of the October Law, since it unnecessarily increased the hatred of the bourgeoisie.'

This then is the program of the three censors of Zurich. It leaves nothing to be desired in regard to clarity; particularly for us, because since 1848 we have heard a great deal of phraseology of this kind. These are the representatives of the petty bourgeoisie, who are afraid that the proletariat, under the pressure of its revolutionary position in society might "go too far." Instead of decisive political opposition—general collaboration; instead of fighting against the government and the bourgeoisie-attempt to win them and persuade them; instead of firm resistance to ill-treatment from above—submissive subordination and admission that the punishment was deserved. All historically necessary conflicts are explained as misunderstandings and all discussions end with the declaration: in essence we are all agreed.

Those who in 1848 called themselves bourgeois democrats can now quite as easily describe themselves as Social-democrats. Just as in the case of the democratic republic, the overthrow of the capitalist system is regarded as something in the unreachable future, but having absolutely no significance for present day practical politics; it is permissible to colloborate, to compromise and to take up philanthropy to one's heart's content.

And the same applies to the class struggle, between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie! On paper the class struggle is recognised because it is no longer possible to do otherwise, but in practice it is hushed up, smoothed over and weakened. The Social democratic party must not be a workers party! It must not bring on itrising determination on their part to beat self the hatred of the bourgeoisie or of anyone for that matter; it should above all conduct propaganda among the bourgeoisie. Instead of laying stress on farreaching and what are, in our generation, unattainable aims which frighten the bourgeoisie, it would be better if it turn. living conditions unless they unite their ed all its forces and energy to pettyranks and present a solid front against bourgeois, patching reforms which would strengthen the old social system, and thereby, perhaps, turn an inevitable catastrophe into a gradual and if possible, peaceful process of dissolution

> First, in order to be useful to the proletarian movement, these people (bourgeois intellectuals.—Editor) must bring with them real elements of culture. But this is not the case with the great majority of the German bourgeois converts. Neither "Zukunft" nor the new "Gesellschaft" have contributed anything to help the movement to advance a step forward. There is a complete lack of actual or theoretical elements of culture. Instead of this, there is an attempt to bring the superficially adopted Socialist ideas into harmony with the most varied theoretical viewpoints, which the gentlemen have brought with them from the university or from elsewhere, and each of which is more confused than the other, thanks to the process of decay which the remnants of German philosophy are now undergoing. . . .

> Secondly, when people from other classes like these attach themselves to the proletarian movement, the first thing that must be demanded of them is that they shall not bring remnants of bourgeois and petty-bourgeois prejudices with them, but unreservedly adopt the proletarian point of view. Experience has shown, however, that these people are completely imbued with bourgeois and petty-bourgeois ideas. So far as we are concerned, there is

> only one way open that corresponds with our whole past. For almost forty years, we have emphasized that the class struggle is the immediate driving force of history, and that especially the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie is the greatest lever of the modern social revolution. We cannot possibly march together with people who wish to eliminate the class struggle from the movement. At the inauguration of the International, we clearly formulated the battle cry: the emancipation of the working class must be the action of the working class itself. Thus, we cannot march together with people who openly say that the workers are too uneducated to emancipate themselves and must be freed from above by the philanthropic bourgeoisie and petty-bourgeoisie.

Economic Week

HE wave of pessimism engulfing the commodity and stock markets has forced the Hoover administration to launch a new "recovery" boom. With no Fall seasonal upturn at all, the first signs of the black winter ahead are already visible. The unemployment situation is growing much worse. In New York State the index of factory employment fell to the lowest point yet reached since 1914. Payrolls likewise declined. Bank clearings for the week are the lowest

in years. Building operations are rapidly falling, with the New York figures being especially low. The price decline continues with farm products touching new bottoms Gross farm income for the fiscal year dropped 22%. Failing to show even the slightest signs of post Labor Day revival, the steel industry will very likely now continue downward till the New Year. Pig iron and steel output for August continued downward at an ominous pace. The fall of railway shares is

causing considerable alarm because of their having reached the low points of the late 1890s. The automobile output for August has fallen even below the most pessimistic estimates. Echoes of the bankers preparations for the opening of Congress are especially audible in the various proposals for new taxation arrangements. There is a growing movement among the financiers and industrialists for imposing new heavy tax burdens on the masses to meet mounting government deficits.

RESOLUTION This conference of various forces in

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SECOND THOUGHTS ON LABOR DAY

Bankrupt and tragic is the American labor movement today in the face of one of the severest crises in history. More striking evidence of this pathetic situation could not be offered than in the speeches of the so-called recognized labor leaders and their friends on Labor Day. Judging by what these "servants and friends" of the toiling masses have said on Labor Day and by the very fact that such individuals could still dare appear and appeal publicly as representatives of labor's cause, one cannot but propose that Labor Day ought properly to be called "Demagogues' Day." Can one select a more unfitting crew to speak for labor than Governor Murray of Oklahoma, Senator Wagner of New York, Secretary of Labor Doak, Matthew Woll, acting president of the National Civic Federation and Wm. Green of the A. F. of L.? Yet, it is these individuals who arrogates to themselves the position of "champions of labor" before the entire

What is the situation in the country? Here is the best industrial machine on earth, technically speaking. Here is the most vast collection of unused goods at hand—in the warehouses and in the grain elevators. Here is the most fabulous mass of gold—over five billion dollars—within the boundaries of one country in the history of mankind. And here are more hungry, jobless people than ever there were in any country at any time in history. There is every reason to conclude that by Thanksgiving Day there will be at least ten million unemployed in the United States. Under these conditions Labor Day should have been a day to inspire and mobilize the masses to fight against hunger, to fight for decent working and living

But what do we find? Mr. Green, chief labor lieutenant of capital, makes a speech in which his main concern is that the present economic system—responsible for all the misery and suffering—is in danger of collapse. And Mr. Woll, of course, only emphasizes Green's viewpoint to the limit. It is especially interesting to note the role played by Secretary of Labor Doak, for years a professional labor burocrat. In Paterson there is going on a strike of workers under the official banner of the American Federation of Labor. How does Deportation Doak help these strikers? Simply by coming to the picnic of the local United Trades and Labor Council and declaring: "Wherever there is a unity of interest and understanding between the employer and employees, there is no cause for panic or fear as to our economic safety." This is the crudest piece of strike breaking that any labor leader has attempted in many a year.

Already the capitalist political demagogues and presidential nominee seekers are begining to play with the interests of the workers and to toy with radical phrases in order to capitalize the mounting discontent for the perialist war. Capitalist planned econointerests of the ruling class.

The speech of Governor William H. (Alfalfa Bill) Murray of Oklahoma before the celebration of the Chicago Federation of Labor at Soldiers Field was a classic in this respect. Here this champion of the Democratic party ranted vigorously against both the Democrats and Republicans. He went as far as to shout for an "altered political structure" and to demand ist economy on one sixth of the earth-"the destruction of both our great parties."

Of course Alfalfa Bill gave Wall Street a "nasty lacing". But who is this Alfalfa Bill, who is so eager to win the Presidential nomination of pared to put thru many a "reform" meas the Democratic party in 1932? This is the same Governor who is trying up hill and down dale. A guaranteed to stabilize the Oklahoma oil industry by mobilizing the National Guard. minimum wage, unemployment insurance This is the same "friend of labor" who wrote a letter to the Rock Island some perverted form of a supreme economic council are among the most adver-Improvement Association, advocating a wage cut of 50% for the coal tised panaceas in the bumper crop of miners of the state. In the interests of rugged individualism, Governor Murray, whom the Chicago Federation of Labor selected as its main speaker for Labor Day, declared that the miners should meet "the situation during the next eight months by lowering their wages voluntarily so as to tional Guard (recent actions of the Govenable the railroads to continue the use of coal. . . . They had better drop 40% or even 50% because there is no probability of them finding employMost vociferous among these "life-savers" of capitalism are the "Socialist" ment elsewhere."

The worst enemies of the working class are these "friends" of labor, It is the so-called non-partisan political policy of the American Federation of Labor that has been the best bet of Wall Street in stifling the development of the working class in the United States, politically as a class.

Not until the Murrays, the Borahs, the Greens and the Wolls are banished from the labor movement, can the working class move forward toward independent political action on a mass scale thru a Labor party.

Labor Day, 1931, marks the lowest ebb of division, confusion and betrayal in the American labor movement. The time has come for the working class really to turn a corner. The economic conditions are ripe for it. The Communists, the left wing forces, the genuine progressive forces, can and must join hands in a common effort to have the working class turn a corner toward militant, struggle against the bosses and their strike-breaking government.

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Capitalist "Planning" and Socialist Planned Economy

The Problem of Planning

by Jay Lovestone

ist economist, engineer, college president, legislator, movie star, Jesus jazzer, "Socialist" savior or labor burocrat does not come forward with some master "plan" to end the crisis and make impossible its recurrence. But most of these "plans" have—like the flowers that bloom in the spring-nothing to do with the realities of capitalism, with the hopelessly unsolvable ever-sharpening, inherent contradictions of the capitalist system of production Captain Gulliver could make a tour of the United States today, he would find, in the various "plans", stranger things than ever befell him in Brobding

nag or Laputa. Thus, Hoover has given us a twenty year plan on how to increase the country's population. God's leading light on earth, the Pope, has begun to plan as well as pray for us! Matthew Woll is there with his brand of shoddy "planning" goods. Stuart Chase, McAdoo, Brookings, Donham, Beard, Roosevelt, Baker, Butler, and even Eddie Cantor have all toyed with or joked about some plan to bring back prosperity and to

Why So Many Plans

Why this sudden interest in the "best of capitalism in planned econo-Why has the rainbow-chase for a plan, for a "cure" to end the present and prevent future crises become the "big dea" of today among capitalist thinkers? For this phenomenon there are three main reasons. They are:

(1) The profound crisis of capitalism particularly as manifested in the violent oang with which American prosperity came down, which has awakened even the most ardent defenders of the present economic system to a realization that something, at least outwardly new and different, must be tried in order to stifle the mass protest and action which are bound to flow from the widespread chronic unemployment.

(2) The phenomenal progress of Socialist construction in the U. S. S. R., despite the severest handicaps, at the very time of the most acute capitalist crisis, at the very moment that international capitalism is going down its steep and slippery path of decay.

(3) The ever-more intense competition n the narrowing world market and the resulting need for "efficiency" in normal world competition as well as in the high est stage of capitalist competition-im my" an dimperialist war preparations are

The more educated and conscious of the bourgeois apologists and experts are frank enough to admit that capitalism is facing the fight of its life, is confronted with the most dynamic challenge in it history by the rapid advance of Socialthe Soviet Union.

Thus, so frantic and desperate have become some would be saviors of the capitalist system that they are now preure which but yesterday they damned capitalist plans. Some detenders of the capitalist faith have been ingenious enough to look for a way out of the industries with the bayonets of the Naernors of Oklahoma and Texas in declaring martial law in the State oil fields). Stuart Chase and Dean Donham of the Harvard School of Business. Of late, the latter has repeatedly been stressing:

"Capitalism is on trial and on the issue of this trial may depend the whole future of Western civilization. The justification of capitalism is efficiency. Our present situation both here and in all the great industrial nations of the world is a major breakdown of capitalism.

And none other than Sir Arthur Salter, Director of the Economic and Finance Section of the League of Nations, groaned the other day before a highly select group of captains of finance and industry at the New York Bond Club:

"Our system (capitalism) is on trial the more because there stands in another great country (the U.S.S.R.), as an increasing and alternative system to some, and a bogey and a ter ror to others, a conceivably preferable system.'

This is going some for the official high priest of bourgeois economists in Eu rope. One might think that only in Eu rope is there such a recognition of the potentialities of Soviet Socialist economy. This is not the case. So regular and recognized an authority among the Wal Street economic seers as the financial editor of the New York Times recently told the world that this plethora of

"proposals for a definite program of business development in this country obviously owe their origin to the headway being made by Soviet Russia, which furnishes a distinct contrast to the muddled condition of economic affairs in other countries.'

A Serious Menace To The Workers

It would be easy to dismiss all these capitalist plans as just a lot of hokum which doesn't concern the workers and doesn't involve their fundamental interests or even their every day affairs. But to do that would be the height of folly for the revolutionary workers. These plans are plans of capitalist attack on the workers, are plans elaborating new, more posals!" Kaufman, the International pre-

Scarcely a day passes that some capital effective, and more dangerous methods of the different Communist Parties in the capitalist exploitation and oppression of aim to devise ways and means of perpetuating the capitalist system. As such they vitally concern every working man and working woman. These plans must, therefore, be understood, examined, and exposed in their true light as capitalist war plans against the working class.

In the objective consideration of the various proposals for "planned economy" under capitalism is involved a fundamental analysis of capitalism as an economic, as a social order. Unfortunately, in the Communist International there has been no adequate examination of the economic situation, of the economic position of world capitalism, since Lenin's master-ly analysis at the Third Congress, some ten years ago. The attempts of Bukharin and others at the Sixth World Congress, three years ago, to examine seriously the elements of capitalist crisis, proved only an aggravating factor for the worst crisis in the Comintern itself. Since then, not a single Plenum of the Comintern Executive nor of any of its sections has even attempted to understand analyze the basic economic questions raised for the international proletariat and its vanguard, the Comintern, by the present crisis of world capitalism—a crisis unprecendented in intensity and inestimable in its potential social and political consequences. There is too much fear of burocratic factional vengeance, of "deviations" from the 'new" line, in the various sections of the Comintern, to permit a free, Leninist objective discussion of the present world

I don't even for a moment, want to give the impression that this fear of exand theories is something entirely new in the Comintern, developing since the faction war which broke out seriously at the Sixth World Congress. Many times, pefore the 1928 World Congress the writ out in the Union of Socialist Soviet Reer discussed with Bukharin, Stalin, Zino publics? viev, Kuusinen and Varga the lack of

ts "solution'

basic problems of capitalist economy. the toiling masses. In short, these plans Bukharin, especially, always lamented this lack of appreciation of economic theory and problems in the Comintern, I recall how Bukharin time and again emphasize ed his regret that this condition was, in no small measure, due to the fear of make

ing "deviations" in handling the dif-ferent questions of economic theory. Of course, within the last couple of years this fear has been much aggravated. Bukharin's present political plight is, in a large measure, due to his very persistent and systematic efforts to study and explain the latest phenomena of capital ist developments from the Marxist-Len-

Some Basic Questions
In this series of articles, I propose to examine some of the recent phenomena in the development of capitalism in its imperialist stage, in its period of decay and decline. I do not propose to examine these questions solely from the theoretical angle. Rather, it is my purpose to explain these new problems of capital ism in the light of their practical consequences for the working class. Hence, the pivotal question will necessarily revolve around those phenomena and conditions which have literally stirred the whole bourgeois world into "a veritable furore of theories" about "crisis-proof" production and exchange, about planned

What is the underlying theory and what are the fundamental features of the sundry blueprints and plans to secure "sound" and "stable" capitalism in the a "sound" and stable capitalism in the United States and elsewhere? Which are the leading bourgeois "plans" and what do they propose to do? What about pub lic works as a "prosperity reserve"? What amining and discussing economic facts are the possibilities and impossibilities, limitations and inherent characteristics of all capitalist planning? Finally, what is genuine, social, planned economy, Socialist economy, and how is it working

It is these basic questions that we will interest shown by the leading forces of try to answer in the coming articles.

THE RECENT FURRIERS CONFERENCE

by J. R.

(Continued from Page 3) orkers into one powerful union.

5. This preliminary conference, in order to show its good faith and readiness to fight militantly in the interests of the fur workers, herewith recommends the adoption of the following immediate program for the protection of the fundamental interests of the fur workers:

1. An aggressive policy against the bosses to bring back conditions which the fur workers won thru many years

2. A campaign to increase the wages of the fur workers in every section of the trade.

3. Against overtime in the slow 4. No expulsions for political opin-

5. An energetic campaign against clique control in the union and for a broad and genuine rank and file

6. No officer of the union to be paid more than the average wage a worker earns in the shop.
7. Local meetings to be called twice

8. Membership and mass meetings to be called as often as possible to acquaint the members and draw them into the activity of the union.

9. Freedom of speech to be guaranteed to the members, regardless of their political affiliations. 6. In view of the fact that the agree

ment in the fur industry is expiring, this preliminary conference proposes that steps be taken to mobilize all fur workers on a united basis for one struggle to insure the adoption of an agreement based on the following demands:

1. 40-hour, 5-day week.

2. Equal division of work during classics, but also from our arch enemies,

the whole year. 3. During slow period, the working week to be 5-days, 6 hours, each day paid accordingly on the 40-hour rate. 4. 25% increase on the minimum

5. Unemployment insurance to be paid by the bosses and distributed by a workers committee elected from the membership.

6. Regulation of overtime work.

7. Overtime to be paid at the rate of time and a half. 8. Complete abolition of finishing

contracting. 9. Contractors be recognized by the union only when they produce the full garment in their place. Such contractors must employ not less than five

10. Manufacturers be permitted to give work to such contractors only when their shop is working full capacity.

The "rank and file committee" (the cover name for the Industrial Union) did not come prepared with any positive program because they had confidently expected to be thrown out of the conference. They contented themselves with abuse and disturbance. Finally, they patched up some proposals which, in the end, reduced themselves to the demand for a 'mass trial" of the union leaders!

Characteristically, Sorkin (Progressive Bloc) opened his remarks by expressing his readiness to "accept both of the pro-

sident, whose group had been recently defeated in the union elections, did not once take the floor at the conference.

On a motion of Shapiro a joint committee of two delegates from each group represented, was set up, empowered to consider the proposals laid before the conference and to prepare the calling of another conference in the future to which the Industrial Union (Fur Department) would also be invited. This motion threw the "rank and file committee" into consternation. They did not know whether to support these proposals or not—they had not consulted Gold! Finally they proposed that the conference postpone consideration of this motion to some fu-Shapiro carried. When it came to the and greed of the degenerate, and of the each group, the "rank and file committee" again hesitated, but at last consented to name two of their delegation.

The conference, it is clear, did not itself lay the basis for unity in the fur trade. It, however, and the conferences that will follow it, will make it possible for those elements among the fur workers who do have a practical and comprehensive program to meet the extremely critical situation, to mobilize the masses of the organized furriers for effective

GORKI ON LITERATURE OF SOVIET UNION

(Continued from Page 3)

in case they are intelligent and talented Learning doesn't signify copying, but simply absorbing the method and taking thought about the way to create a work of art. Our Soviet authors really are too young to march alone, without any suport. And the classics offer them this contact with the mass of the creative support.'

The Dole

Yonkers is to receive \$200,000 from the State Fund to help the unemployed. The local bankers and business men propose to lend it to Yonkers industries. And since it comes from the relief funds ment. His sympathy and support of the it is called unemployment relief!



GENERATIONS OF NOAH EDON, By David Pinski. Macaulay, Publishers, New York, 1931.

David Pinski has written The Treasure, The Eternal Jew and other plays of enduring, of lasting, quality. Definite contributions to folklore and, as such, valuable historically.

The Generations of Noah Edon, his latest novel, would have been more suitably named, Degeneration . . . It is the sort of book one skims thru, when idling away a half hour in deference to a man who has shown such possibilities but

The individual pious Jew, immigrant in America, the struggles of his offspring for position, wealth, success, power, and the wasted empty lives of their children, such. It is a theme worn thread-bare by Jewish writers with their limited contacts and viewpoint.

At the outset, in justice to the author, I will say that, in spite of a very usual story, there are one or two moments in which Pinski suggests more than he says. There are also a couple of reminiscences of his old poetic beauty, of wistfulness and pathos. His pathos touches those of us who, like the child in his story, suffering some such personal disappointment of childhood with the great "mighty," have turned from the myth, and from the search for God.

Who of us, who was drugged with religion in his childhood, does not remember offering a no small part of his life, or all of it, in exchange for some cherished wish, such as the prolongation of the life of a mother, the stopping of a war, as is the case in this story? A child is praying and fasting and remonstrating with God to make President Wilson keep us out of the great war. When war ideclared the child becomes a skeptic.

One can't help being sorry for a child in darkness. But one is sorry for David Pinski too as he continues this story. From here on, he thinks he is making his contribution to Socialism. I found the word somewhere in the story. He makes this child of the rich American Jewry, without any contact with the realities of life, become the mouthpiece of the new idealism born of American life. Pathos of a different kind! "If men had humanity in their hearts", says Pin-ski. And he also says, "The road to a higher level of man" we will ascend by our own efforts,—"we" meaning the children of the bourgeoisie.

Had David Pinski kept pace with the masses, the exploited and enslaved, and their struggles, he would have known them and included them in his three generations. Had he been with them, would he still be dreaming his utopian dream of pacifism? Is it still possible that he believes there is no class struggle in America? The "land of plenty", where workers have every opportunity . . . to starve. How can we take his idealism seriously? For whom is this "Socialism?" For the offspring of a disappointed generation? Are they going to bring it about because their personal lives crumble under their feet?

. Muddled as he is in his idealism and ideas of the regeneration of mankind, I'd like to think David Pinski tells his story of these three generations to expose them with the rest of the bourgeoisie in their striving for wealth and power. I'd like to ture time! Nevertheless, the proposal of think this book is an exposure of the vaste degeneracy of the capitalist class. I'd like to think at least that it is the record of the decline of a class.

But for me to do that would be wrong, would be a mistake. The front cover tells practic. us, in part: It is a record of success, tragedy and retribution.

A. S. Sacks, the well-known Jewish Socialist writer, died suddenly on the morning of Sunday, September 6, 1931, at the

Sacks was born near Kovno. He was very active in the local Tewish Socialist organization "Bund". In 1908 he came to America. He was editor of the "Zukunft" for two years. In the course of the time he also edited the Chicago "Yiddische Velt". In the first months of its existence Sacks was also a collaborator on the In the course of his literary activity he

vrote a large number of books and pamphlets in Jewish, many of which have been translated into the English lan-He was quite prominent in the course

of the left wing struggle in the needle trades unions in New York, in which he regularly threw his support to the left head of a tape worm! Instructions were

A few years ago Sacks became a writer on the Jewish bourgeois paper "The Day". He was given considerable freedom and his writings maintained a consistently Socialist character.

Thruout his whole life A. S. Sacks was an influential intellectual figure in the Jewish labor movement. He was one of the outstanding Marxists in the move-Soviet Union never wavered

ANNUAL DANCE

of the

★NEW WORKERS SCHOOL★

SATURDAY, OCTOBER THIRD, 1931—8 P. M. **NEW WORKERS CENTER**

63 Madison Avenue,—New York

Negro Jazz Band

Admission 35 Cents



MERCIREX, THE NEW CURE-ALL

The drug stores in the poorer quarters have flamed out with huge window displays for Mercirex. The new panacea removes pimples, rashes, boils, eczema, and syphilitic sores and cures baldness and all afflictions of the skin. The living proof is there in the window—a series of thrilling before and after pictures: a mangey dog that acquires a silky coat, a baldheaded man that grows a thick head of hair, and an ulcerated foot that grows who has lost his way by getting out of whole and muscular, a syphilitic face that touch with the masses and their strugg' turns to one in the pink of health. And the camera never lies!

Before and After

But let us give the floor to Mr. Alvin F. Harlow, Mr. Harlow is an "artist". He devoted his life to making and taking "before and after" pictures. In March 1924 he explained his art in the American Mercury:

"It is a thousand to one that the before and after apearance has been produced by the combined skill of the artist and the engraver. . . . I myself have aided in the making of hundreds of false ones. A touch of shadow under each cheekbone, a bit of darkening around the eyes to make them appear hollow, a little drawing down of the corners of the mouth, a light dishevelling of the hair, and there you have a sick man. I have even painted tumors. boils, pimples, scrofula, eczema and dozens of other afflictions on pictures of tolerably sound-looking faces and bodies. Then, after the cut is made, the retouching is washed off the photograph, wrinkles are painted out, sparkle is put into the eyes, the corners of the mouth perhaps twitched up in just the suggestion of a smile and here is your sound, healthy, contented man who has been made over and inducted into a new life by six bottles of Liquozone or Kiskapoo In-

Mr. Harlow tells how he painted in cavernous cheeks, projecting ribs and drooping shoulders for the "before" picture used by Dr. Strongheart for his muscle building by correspondence course; ulcers and cancers upon photos of healthy people for a "cancer-cure"; shape thing with one eye on the smaller end and a lot of long, wriggley legs—be sure and make it horrible looking," which appeared as a "grippe germ from a photograph magnified 1,600 diameters"; and half-tone plate of a painting of Jesus which was passed off as a bona-fide photograph of Francis Schlatter, the Miracle Man and Divine Healer of the West.

We Invite a Libel Suit

We hereby formally openly and definitely charge that the Mercirex beforeand after photos displayed in drug store windows are made by the same processes. This gives the Mercirex people a splendid opportunity to sue us for libel and thus prove the efficacy of their skin cure. We would enjoy nothing better.

The Alphabet King

While we're on the subject we want to pay our respects to Dr. Joseph S. King, B. T. H. M. B. S. D. C. When hauled grees" to the judges he translated them as "Baptist," Trust, Heaven, Master of Biblical Science and Doctor of Chiro-

Quack! Quack! Quack!

Then there are the vitamin fakes, the sunlit Bond Bread, the gland guff, the dangerous and useless "remedies" venereal diseases, the radiation racket, the swamis, seers, faith healers, Christian "Scientists", absent treatment experts, vibraters, numerological healers, thought wavers, psychoanalysts, and pink pills for pale people and lose-80-pounds-in-30days-or-your-money-back capsules. (For further specimens see the section on. Quackery in Stuart Chase's "Tragedy of

A Sure Fire Reducer

While on the subject of reducing pills we mustn't forget the little sure-fire black capsule advertised as a fat-reducer which was found to consist of a coating of gelatine in which was imbedded the to take one a week. They worked!

We Need a Flea Medicine

It's an old story. Under the profit system there is no human misery so great that there will not be some way to coin it into profits. From the quack in the White House who talks about rugged individualism while the jobless starve and schemes to prevent the wealth they have created from being taxed to relieve their distress, to the quack in the Mercirex or tapeworm pill "industry", they're all engaged in coining human toil and suffering into pieces of silver and crisp new bank notes. The picking off of a little louse here or there, the conviction of a tape-worm pill manufacturer or the ousting of a Hoover from the White House won't change the parasitic profit system in the slightest. What America needs is a real delousing-big lice and little lice shaken into the fire together-into the fire of the proletarian revolution.