

prove of great importance even outside the Exhibition, implying, as it does systematic joint work among the whole of the co-operative organizations of Soviet Russia, and thus forming a strong rampart against the economic system of private commercial enterprise.

## THE WHITE TERROR

### Events in Turkey in July

By Henri Paulmier.

The month of July brought victory to the Kemalists in Turkey. Wherever candidates of the so-called "People's Party" were nominated, they were victorious in the election. The opposition had been deprived of any possibility of defending its program before the masses of electors, and it will be as well here to draw public attention to the methods used by the Kemalists agents in pursuance of their aims.

When the voters approached the ballot box, they were given a sealed envelope containing a voting paper of the People's Party, and were obliged to throw this into the box under the supervision of the polling clerks who consisted of spies. In this manner they were forced to vote for Kemal and his followers.

The signing of the peace treaty was celebrated with unprecedented pomp. The governor of the city gave 3000 francs to the national socialist organization for the arrangement of a demonstration. And this demonstration was then arranged with all possible promptitude. Tramway traffic was stopped for several hours, in order to allow the workers to take part in the demonstration.

The persecution of the communists continues. Thus comrade Riazim, already indicted at the last alleged communist conspiracy, was refused leave to quit Constantinople to go to his place of employment in Kerazunde. This practically amounts to a sentence to death by starvation as the gates of every factory here are closed to him. On the application of the state attorney, the conspiracy trial was passed on to the court of cassation in Sivas. This has now quashed the decision for acquittal pronounced by the court of justice in Constantinople in favor of the 18 imprisoned comrades. The communist trial will thus begin all over again.

Party comrades in all other countries must now concentrate their attention on Angora and Constantinople, which will presently be the scene of two trials of a class character. The law upon which the indictment of our comrades is based provides for hard labor as a minimum sentence and a maximum sentence of capital punishment.

## BOOK REVIEWS

### The American Labor Year Book 1921-1922

By I. Amter.

The fourth issue of the American Labor Year Book made its appearance some little time ago. First published in 1916, the Year Book has been a good survey of the labor movement, especially of the United States.

This fourth issue gives one a comprehensive review of conditions in America, of labor legislation, unemployment, the open shop movement, espionage, cooperation, the situation of the Negro, the farmers, the labor organizations, of the socialist and labor movement abroad and of the Internationals. The last section is a lengthy review of the Socialist and radical movement of the United States.

The editors of the Year Book are Alexander Trachtenberg and Benjamin Glassberg. And therein lies a tale. The title "Year Book 1921-1922" is a *fraud*. It is a fraud perpetrated by the Socialist Party and the Rand School of Social Science, which recently had to give up its ghost as a socialist school and become the educational center of the New York Central Trade and Labor Council as a trade union school.

The book was compiled in 1921, when Trachtenberg and Glassberg were still teaching at the Rand School and covered the year 1920 to 1921. At that time, the Socialist Party did not

dare proceed to the demand that all members of the board of directors of the Rand School must be members of the Socialist Party. But the fight between the Communists and those constituting the "Workers' Council" group on the one hand, and the Socialist Party on the other, became acute, and the S.P. knew no better way to conduct the fight than to cut off its own nose and cause Trachtenberg and Glassberg to leave. The manuscripts were finished and in the hands of Algernon Lee, director of the Rand School in October 1921. And in his hands they remained for more than a year, then to be published as the annual of 1921-1922.

The mental lethargy of these "proponents of revolution" is manifest in this book. They were too lazy, too irresponsible to attempt even to bring the book up to date. Instead, they have published statistics of 1920, while those of 1921 were easily available. Even the big strikes of the summer of 1922 are not mentioned; nor are the statistics of the A.F. of L. for 1921-1922, which could easily have been procured, since the convention of the A.F. of L. and a meeting of the Executive Council took place in 1922. Even statistics of the Socialist Party are limited to 1921.

It is amusing to read in this book an article on the 2½. International, by Fritz Adler, containing the following statements: "Those parties which left the Second International, but could not join the Third without coming into conflict with their Socialist consciences, are not deluding themselves that their international federation constitutes a new International. They refuse to call themselves the 'Fourth International' and leave it to their opponents to speak of them in cheap mockery as the 'Two-and-a-half International.' The newly established 'International of Socialist Parties' takes the position that it is little as the so-called Second and the so-called Third International fulfils the requirements of a real International". And two years later, the 2½ joined that so-called Second International, which, we agree, does not "fulfil the requirements of a real International". It is unnecessary to take up his quarrel with the Third International: these pseudo-revolutionists have found that revolution is a much sterner, more serious matter than they believed and therefore want to get back safely into the fold wherein lies security under the protection of the bourgeoisie—at least for a short while.

But the height of stupidity and of impudence in the Year Book is attained in the article on the Communist International. After enumerating the 21 points, the Year Book continues: "The thesis adopted at the Fourth Congress of the International, meeting late in December, 1921 (sic!), nullified these demands, declaring the imperative necessity of working class unity and the desire of the workers of the world to effect such unity (sic!)." The mixing of dates is pardonable; one should not ask too much of a socialist brain. That the Communist International nullified the 21 points will come as a revelation to socialists in other parts of the world. Unfortunately these hair-brained socialists of the United States cannot understand the difference between the United Front policy of the Communist International, which has met with tremendous success and was the spirit that led to the Frankfurt Conference and the conference of the International Transport Workers in Berlin, and organic unity, which the Communist International rejects unless based upon the 21 points, which have *not* been nullified. On the contrary, the Fourth Congress, which met on Nov. 7, 1922, confirmed the 21 points and demanded of the future Executive Committee that "it enforces these most strictly."

That socialists make such small mistakes is to be expected: that is quite in line with the other mistakes and omissions and commissions they have been guilty of since 1914. But the article on the Communist International is unsigned, so that it may be attributed to the authors of the Year Book. *This is a lie*. The authors of the Year Book are members of the Workers' Party—Trachtenberg is a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Party. The real author of the article is Algernon Lee, director of the Rand School, one of the "leaders" of the Socialist Party. The same Algernon Lee, who as a member of the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York, voted for an arch commemorating the deeds of American soldiers in the World War, an arch bearing the inscription *Murmansk, where American soldiers shot down Russian workers!*

To be sure, the honor and self-respect of Socialists is not very high—and this should be taken into consideration. Nevertheless, it is necessary to apprise the intelligent workers of the world of the omissions and commissions of these "emancipators of the proletariat".