

FOR COMMUNIST
UNITY IN THE
REVOLUTIONARY
CLASS STRUGGLE!

THE REVOLUTIONARY AGE

WORKERS OF ALL
COUNTRIES
UNITE!

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER DEFENDING
THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKERS

ISSUED BY THE COMMUNIST PARTY
(Majority Group)

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Why the Weekly Age?

The Revolutionary Age is now a WEEKLY NEWSPAPER. This represents a big change over the former form and character of the Age. Why this change? What is the significance of the WEEKLY Revolutionary Age?

The Revolutionary Age is the fighting paper of the Communist Party (Majority Group). The main purpose of the Revolutionary Age and of the CP-Majority Group is to bring back the Communist movement of this country and internationally to the road mapped out by Lenin for winning influence among the workers and leading them in their struggles. The official Communist movement today has deviated from this path and is bringing untold damage to the whole Communist movement.

Because of its wrong policies the official Communist Party in this country is fast losing all contact with the labor movement and the workers. It has adopted a conscious policy of deserting the trade unions and building up a wall between the Communists and the workers. Its "super-revolutionary" phrases only hide its disappearance as a factor in the labor struggles of this country. The workers are left without revolutionary leadership at a time when conditions are most favorable for big class battles of the workers against the bosses.

The CP-Majority Group is faced with the task of trying to make up for the harm and damage the wrong policies of the official CP have brought about. It is faced with the task of supplying revolutionary leadership to the workers. This task is growing more and more urgent every day.

To fulfill such a tremendous task requires the concentration of all our forces, all our efforts. That is why our paper has been transformed. To supply revolutionary leadership to the workers, a Weekly is absolutely necessary. And it must be a paper that speaks directly to the workers at the advanced workers in the first place, but to the masses of the workers as a whole.

That is why our paper has become a WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

But we have only STARTED the Weekly. We must now be sure to MAINTAIN it. To do this \$3,000-Keep the Weekly Fund must be put across! You are a reader of Revolutionary Age. You realize the deep meaning of its appearance as a weekly newspaper. Will you do your utmost to KEEP the Weekly? It is your duty as a worker, it is your duty to your class to do this. What is your answer.

BARE CORRUPTION IN CITY POLICE

Expose Vice Squad Graft And Extortion

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—The most sordid tales of corruption and extortion on the part of policemen and official stool pigeons were told in the course of the investigation of the city's magistrate courts held before Samuel Seabury, referee for the Appellate Division. Scores of innocent girls were arrested and mistreated upon the charges of vice squad stool pigeons, such as "Chile" Acuna, for the sake of money that could be extorted out of them. The role of the "vice squad"—the "protector of the city's morals"—as the promoter of vice and corruption, as an agency of corruption, was fully exposed by the officials of the vice squad itself. The dirty hypocrisy of boss morality, which drives working girls to vice and hen persecutes and mistreats them in smug virtue and coins extortion money out of their misery, is thereby laid bare for every worker to see.

It is significant to note that one of the judges involved in this scandal is Judge Silverman, one of the worst anti-labor magistrates, as his record in the needle trades cases shows. The same is true of the notorious Judge Eward.

An Epoch-Making Discovery

"A frown or scowl on the face of the United States is not a cure for Latin-American revolutions"—John Bassett Moore, ex-World Court Judge.

"Christmas Joy Captures Wana-makers—Two Great Buildings Glow With Holiday Spirit"—ask the salesgirls, they'll tell you.

The White Guard Conspiracy In the United States

Monarchist Schemers and American Politicians—Czarist Swindlers and American Banks

There are numerous Russian White Guard organizations operating in the United States. They are working in close touch with the government officials, bankers, insurance companies, manufacturers and leading churches.

Among the main Czarist organizations closely co-operating with their colleagues, having central headquarters in Paris, are the following:

1.—*Kruzok Duchovnogo Obshchenia* or the "Circle of Spiritual Inter-course." This organization was started by Russian Czarist emigres. It conducts an open forum every Saturday.

Some Leaders of the Circle

One of the outstanding figures in this organization is Professor Karpovich, who is now teaching Russian history in Harvard University. This organization is an outgrowth of very reactionary Russian White Guardists in Constantinople, back in 1924. Because of internal dissension, this group became colorless and posed as a sort of liberal forum in 1925.

One of the organizers of the "Circle" is a Mr. Lisitzin. He is a well-known Czarist attorney, who, before the October Revolution, served some of the biggest capitalists in Moscow. Another organizer is Ismaeloff, who was once editor of the *Moscow Kolokol*, an ardent advocate and organizer of pogroms. At the time of Denikin and Wrangel, Ismaeloff headed the Tzar Kolokol in Novorossisk. This paper was closed down even by Wrangel as too reactionary. In 1926, he was temporarily pushed out of the "Circle" as too reactionary.

A dynamic force of the "Circle" is Professor Ostromishensky. He is an expert on synthetic rubber. In 1928, he was working for the United States Rubber Company. It was then that he joined the "Circle". Under Ostromishensky, the "Circle" swung very much further to reactionary policies.

It was under this professor's influence that there was organized a sort of Russian Political Committee which is supposed to co-ordinate all White Guard activities in this country and, by uniting the chairmen of the various White Guard organizations and the most influential figures in those organizations, to serve as a super-committee on Russian Czarist affairs

today. This synthetic rubber expert is today the president of the Russian Political Committee. This Political Committee never appears in public.



"Grand Duke" Cyril

lis itself. Among those who appeared before this committee are Konovalev, who was Secretary of Commerce under Kerensky, Count Ignatiev, who was a Czarist Minister of Education and the notorious Cadet leader, Milukov.

Raskob and Smith Flirt With Czarists

It was with this Political Committee that the National Democratic Committee, thru Raskob, tried to get the Russian votes lined up for Al Smith. But the Russian Political Committee, first of all, tried to get a statement against the Soviet Union from Al Smith. After this effort was made, there arose divisions as to tactical questions in the Political Committee. Some said that if Al Smith were to issue such a statement, even the most conservative and reactionary Russians would tend to line up against the Democratic Party on the ground that they would resent interference by a political party in this country with the affairs in Russia.

Thus, Mr. Raskob was unable to line up Russian White Guard sup-

(continued on page 2)

Italian Unemployed Riot Against Fascist Rule

Turin Masses Demand Bread—Fascism Weakens in Crisis and Foreign Frictions

TURIN, Italy, Nov. 28.—Hundreds of unemployed workers clashed with large numbers of fascist police yesterday, November 27, in this city as a result of an attack by the police upon a demonstration of workers which gathered at City Hall to ask aid of the mayor.

The unemployment situation here was aggravated by the announcement of the Fiat Automobile Company that there would be a lay-off beginning December 1. The Fiat Company, one of the largest in Italy, has been working on a 3-day week basis with reduced wages.

The workers declare that the Fascist unemployment benefits are miserable and hardly more than a swindle. A spontaneous demonstration developed and a march took place to the City Hall. When the City hall was reached municipal police tried to interfere. "You are our comrades"—the workers appealed—"come and help us." The police were unable to check the demonstration.

"Give us bread!" was the shout of the workers at City Hall. The mayor refused to see the delegation of the demonstrators. Additional police were called and the crowd brutally attacked. The leaders of the demonstration were arrested.

The extreme instability of the Fascist regime in the situation of world economic crisis and strained foreign

relations with France and other powers is reflected in the unofficial ban on loans to Italy placed in some of the most important financial centers of the world.

At the same time rumors are rife that representatives of the powers.

7 YEARS PRISON FOR 40¢ THEFT

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Anthony Guilianio, 31 years old, a chauffeur, was sentenced to seven and a half years in prison for stealing 40 cents from a register in a restaurant. He pleaded guilty and was given this brutal sentence by Judge Harry Stratwell in Bronx County Court.

For stealing \$6.76 Edward De Monico, 26 years old, was sentenced to 15 years in prison by the same judge. For stealing 40¢—7½ years in prison; for stealing \$6.76—15 years. But for grafting and stealing millions—no punishment whatever. On the contrary, while the petty thieves who are driven to steal by unemployment and hunger get the most brutal sentences, the stealers of millions go scot-free and become respected pillars of society.

CHINA RED ARMIES MAKE ADVANCES

Strength And Weakness Of the Red Peasant Movement

REACTION IN NANKING

SHANGHAI, China, Dec. 3.—Under the leadership of the well known military leader Kang, revolutionary peasant armies are reported to have captured the city of Stangyin in Hupeh province. At about the same time the Nanking troops were driven out of Changteh, in Hunan province, which was occupied by the revolutionary armies. Similar advances in other parts of the central provinces are reported. At the same time the Red forces have definitely withdrawn from Changsha, the capital of Hunan.

The Peking correspondent of *Pravda* declares that the reports from the interior of China reveal that 200 counties, with a population of about 30,000,000 are held by the revolutionary peasant forces who have in the field armies totalling 300,000. Seventy-five per cent of these forces are composed of revolutionary peasants, 20% professional soldiers (pauperized and expropriated peasants), and 5% city population (radical petty bourgeois and proletarians).

Strength and Weakness of the Peasant Movement

The advance of the revolutionary peasant movement, in the face of the renewed anti-Communist crusade of the Nanking government, shows the deep and wide-spread support this movement has won among the millions and millions of peasant masses in China. The program of the revolutionary movement offers emancipation to the masses of the poor and

(continued on page 2)

TARDIEU CABINET FALLS IN FRANCE

Defeated in Senate by Very Close Vote

CRISIS EFFECTS FELT

PARIS, France, Dec. 4.—By a vote of 147 against 139 on a motion of lack of confidence the ministry of Andre Tardieu lost in the Senate and the resignation of the ministry forced. It seems very probable that Raymond Poincare will be called upon by President Doumergue to form a new ministry.

The attack in the Senate was led by Rene Hery who attacked the Tardieu cabinet on every conceivable question including national defence, foreign policy, finances, etc.

The ministry of Tardieu united in itself most of the parliamentary groups with the exception of the Socialists and the Communists. The mobilization of a majority in the Senate against his ministry therefore points to a serious regrouping of political forces which can be traced to the effects of the intensifying economic depression and the increasing difficulties of foreign relations.

RR UNIONS MEET IN CONFERENCE

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 3.—In accordance with the decision of the recent Chicago conference of railway unions for a 6-hour day with no change in pay, there will meet there tomorrow the officials of the big five brotherhoods of railway workers to take up ways and means of achieving the above goal.

It is generally understood that the officials of the unions are not very enthusiastic for the decision on the 6-hour day passed at the Chicago conference. It is expected that these conservative officials will try to circumvent this decision by all sorts of "temporary adjustments" which will mean wage cuts for the workers.

The railway union officials have also declared their intentions of joining the railway companies in a joint struggle against the so-called "unfair competition" of auto truck lines, busses, waterways and pipe lines.

Well, the unemployed need worry no longer! Their troubles are over. By direction of Cardinal Hayes, beginning tomorrow and continuing until unemployment is relieved, prayers for the relief of the situation will be said in every one of the 450 churches of the Archdiocese of New York at each of the masses.

What shameless hypocrites! The priests, living off the fat of the land, sharing in the profits of exploitation of the toiling millions, are magnanimous enough to pray for the unemployed! If the unemployed have no food—let them eat prayers! If they have no shelter—let them pay the landlord with prayers! If their children are naked—let them clothe them in prayers! What disgusting mockery!

BILLIONS FOR WAR AND BUSINESS; NOT ONE CENT FOR THE JOBLESS!

President Hoover's Messages and Gigantic Budget Ignore Distress of Unemployed

HOOVER PUTS OVER \$150,000,000 GRAFT PLAN

While proposing the largest peacetime budget in the nation's history—a budget appropriating \$4,667,845,468—close to the five-billion mark, President Hoover's budget message to Congress last week did not propose the appropriation of one cent for unemployment insurance or relief for the unemployed. A much-headlined item of 150 millions allegedly intended for aid to the jobless proves upon exam-

ination of the budget to be nothing but the addition of various sums devoted to the completion of government construction jobs ALREADY AUTHORIZED BY PREVIOUS CONGRESSES.

With colossal brass the President declared in his message:

"This is not a time when we can afford to embark upon any new or enlarged ventures of government... the plea of unemployment will be advanced as reasons for many new ventures, but no reasonable view of the outlook warrants such pleas as supply to expenditures in the 1931 budget."

Nothing for the Workers or Farmers
For the drought-stricken and depression-ridden farmers Hoover proposes the paltry sum of only \$25 millions; for the workers, nothing.

"I am confident," he explains, "that the sentiment of the people (he means big business) is for a balanced budget."

During the war, there was no question of "balancing the budget" but the present national emergency in which millions are unemployed and tens of millions of their dependents are starving "is not a time when we can afford to embark on any new or enlarged ventures of government." Nevertheless, the appropriations for the War Department, Veterans Bureau and Shipping Board, expenditures for past and future wars in 1931 (appropriated) and 1932 (estimated in the budget) run over three and one half billion dollars!

Full Steam Ahead For War

All but three of the eight-inch gun cruisers authorized by the London Treaty for construction by 1936, will be completed by the end of next year. The five-year plan for aviation decided upon a few years ago when the War Department secretly issued orders for a "maximum peace-time war footing" in all branches by 1932, will be completed in 1932 with 1,648 new army planes and 100 new navy planes (the latter already completed) and 2 new rigid dirigibles costing close to 2 million dollars a piece.

Further examination of the budget reveals that while there was not one cent for the starving workers there is an item of 92 million dollars for intended tax refunds to big business. And there are fresh increases of 35 millions for ship subsidies and two millions increase for prohibition "enforcement."

The President Rubs It In!

The budget message was preceded by a general message to Congress on "the state of the Union." In it Hoover congratulates the nation because the unemployment and suffering have made "our country more alive to its problems of moral and spiritual welfare." He means that many miserable starvation victims are turning to the opiate of religion and its promise of "pie in the sky" because they have lost hope of a decent human life on earth.

His message shows the complete bankruptcy of the government in the face of the depression. No longer does he promise "prosperity in 60 days" but declares that "economic depression cannot be cured by legislative action (not if you spend all the money for war and graft and aid to business, Mr. Hoover!) nor by executive pronouncement."

His message rubs in the shame of the present weakness and helplessness of a divided and disorganized, and misled working class with the words:

"The nation has had unusual peace in industry and freedom from the public disorder which has characterized previous depressions."

An Attack on Russia

The inevitable attack on Soviet Union is in the message, which has nothing to say about how capitalism causes unemployment, but blames revolutions in South America and "the methods of sale by Russia of her increasing agricultural exports to European markets, for 'contributing to prolong the depression.'" Naturally, there is no proposal to recognize the

(continued on page 2)



I DONOT NEED YOU
IF YOU ARE 40 OR
JOBLESS
GO LAY DOWN AND DIE
Your Uncle Sam

Conference Against Lynching Meets in Washington

Lack of Militancy Dominant—No Program Outlined—Strong Opposition Develops

By Rothschild Francis

December 4, 1930.

The words of Mangasarian that: "It is wrong to submit to evil. It is base to kiss the hands that rob us of our rights" came fresh to memory when a "Committee on Resolutions" which included Mr. Maurice W. Spencer, President of the Anti-Lynching Congress, presented to Mr. Hoover a memorandum supposedly opposed to lynchings in the name of that body but without its knowledge and consent.

This Congress convened on November 24-25, in John Wesley A. M. E. Zion Church at 14th and Corcoran Street, N. W., Washington, D.C. with Mr. George E. Gordon in the chair and your correspondent as Secretary.

Cure for Lynching

During the morning session of the first day many of the speakers advocated prayers, obedience to law, and servile appeal to the President of the United States as proper mediums to check the increase in lynchings. Your correspondent, a delegate for the Frederick Douglas Inter-Racial Forum of Brooklyn, disconcerted with these "checks", he pointed out to the Congress that the increase in lynchings is due to two reasons: the present economic crisis and the sharpening struggles of the Negroes for their rights; that in many instances the state governments aided and abetted lynchings; that a single protest against these practices is yet to come from the Federal authorities who cannot claim ignorance as an excuse;

The Memorandum

Due to the fact that Mr. Spencer had made it possible for a delegation to visit the White House at 12:45 P. M. the day following and present any grievance or grievances it may have to President Hoover, a committee of five was appointed to draft a memorandum against lynchings to present same at 9:30 A. M. to the Congress for deliberation and final action.

In conflict with a previous decision the Committee presented the memorandum, which in substance is a servile prayer, two hours later. Just as the body was deliberating thereon this Committee made its exit by the back door and wended its way to the

(continued on page 2)

MOORE HITS U.S. POLICY ON RUSSIA

Criticizes Refusal of U.S.A. to Recognize USSR

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—In a speech held before the Bar Association of the City of New York on the evening of December 5, John Bassett Moore, former judge of the World Court, made a sharp criticism of American policy in regard to recognition of the Soviet Union. He declared that this policy is inconsistent with American diplomatic traditions and is one which "provokes resentment and risks disaster." Later, after his address, he characterized America's policy towards the USSR as one of "bombastic fury" rather than as a "well-considered line of diplomacy reflecting the actual facts of the situation." Judge Moore pointed out that when the U. S. government allowed the USSR to sign the Kellogg pact it recognized the Soviet government as the government of Russia and that the refusal of diplomatic recognition is absurd.

Judge Moore took occasion to criticize the Fish Committee and the proposal for an embargo on Soviet goods. He also expressed himself opposed to any legislation curbing the freedom of speech and of the press. Mr. Moore extended his remarks to include a sharp criticism of American diplomatic policy in Latin America.

The position taken by Judge John Bassett Moore represents the point of view of a considerable section of liberal bourgeois opinion in this country and shows that recognition of the USSR is favored by considerable sections of the American capitalist class.

RED ARMIES ADVANCE

(Continued from page 1)
middle peasants of China who are living and suffering under conditions of the most ruthless exploitation under a variety of forms (patriarchal, feudal, capitalist, militarist robbery, etc.) and these peasant masses are showing the most ready response in support of the revolutionary armies. That is why the Red armies are able to maintain their resistance to the forces of the militarists in spite of the great numerical disproportion and are even able to make some advances.

The great weakness of the revolutionary movement in China is the lack of response the peasant revolution has evoked in the cities, among the proletarians and among the city poor (artisans, merchants, students, etc.) An all-Chinese nationalist revolution can today take place under the leadership of the city working class and the peasant movement can only assume permanent significance if it becomes allied with and subordinated to the revolutionary movement of the proletariat. That such is not the case today and that, moreover, the development at the present moment does not seem to be in this direction is the great weakness of the present revolutionary movement in China. That is why the so-called "All-China Soviet Congress" called thru the initiative of the Communist Party for some time in December is no more than a hollow gesture. It is called at a time when even according to the most optimistic reports only a small proportion (7%) of the population of China inhabit areas under revolutionary rule. It is called at a time when, on the whole and in spite of gains here and there, the rapid advance of the Red armies have been checked. Above all it is called at a time when the working class movement is relatively dormant and when not one important town lies in the hands of the revolutionists. The calling of the "Soviet Congress" can be no more than reckless adventure

AMERICAN LYNCH "DEMOCRACY" IN ACTION



ANTI-LYNCHING CONFERENCE IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 1)
White House to present a memorandum unapproved by the Congress. The President was non-committal. He took the memorandum under advisement. Immediately as it became known that the Committee acted without due consent of the delegates, the session assumed a stormy aspect. Rev. Dr. T. S. Harten of Brooklyn, N. Y., led the opposition. The memorandum was referred to as a "disgrace to the race, unauthorized, tame and senseless." It was unanimously rejected by the Congress and the Committee was also censured as betrayers of confidence.

Adjournment
Prior to the adjournment of the session your correspondent was given a chance to speak about the vicious manner in which the *Revolutionary Age* is being denied mailing rights. Several copies were distributed, and

which will hurt and not aid the revolutionary movement.

NANKING, China. — The conversion of President Chiang Kai-shek to Christianity is openly regarded here as an obvious gesture showing the close relations between the Nationalist government with the United States. Chiang has become a member of the American Methodist Church. With the defeat of the Northern coalition the Nanking government finds itself in a relatively strong position. It is true it has been forced to recognize the practical autonomy of Chang Hsueh-liang whose power has now passed beyond the bounds of Manchuria and extends into the Northern provinces of China proper. But on the other hand the power of Feng Yu-hsiang and the other members of the Northern coalition has been destroyed and the Nanking government has the semblance of authority over all China. This represents a considerable victory for US imperialism with which Chiang has close connections. The extension of the power of the Manchurian war lord (Chiang Hsueh-liang) consolidates the influence of Japanese imperialism. The greatest loser has been Great Britain which was the chief backer of the Northern coalition.

After the defeat of the Northern coalition the Nanking government has turned to the reorganization of the government and to the organization of a crusade against the revolutionary peasants.
Experienced observers here see the preparations of the elements that will make for a new militarist civil war in the spring.

DOAK NAMED AS LABOR SECRETARY

Railway Burocrat Takes Office of J. J. Davis

GREEN IN OPPOSITION

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—William Doak, the legislative agent of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen ("legislative agent" means lobbyist), has been appointed by President Hoover as Secretary of Labor to replace John J. Davis, now senator from Pennsylvania.
This appointment aroused the sharp protest of William Green, president of the A. F. of L., on the ground that a member of the A. F. of L. should have been appointed to this post. (The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen is not affiliated to the A. F. of L. but is an "independent" union). But Green's protest was utterly disregarded by President Hoover who came forward as the champion of the "equality of opportunity"!

On December 3 President Hoover presented the name of William Doak to the Senate for confirmation. Thereupon William Green suddenly discovered that he had "never entertained the slightest thought" of opposing Mr. Doak's nomination after the president has formally nominated him. It is expected however that there will be some opposition in the Senate.

BIDS GERMANS TO QUIT ARMS PARLEY

BERLIN, Germany, Dec. 6.—The Reichstag's Committee on Foreign Relations adopted on December 2 a resolution instructing the government to withdraw the German delegation from the Geneva Disarmament Conference, because the majority of nations participating refuse to fulfill their commitments to disarm. The motion was introduced by the representative of the Fascist party and is to go to the plenary session of the Reichstag. Because of the failure of the Communist Party to act with energy and decision the Fascists again appear to the German people as the vigilant defenders of their interests, this time even as the apostles of peace!
Thru the use of the notorious Article 48 of the German Constitution which gives him dictatorial powers, President von Hindenburg has decreed a number of financial measures for the budget of 1931. These measures are all calculated to shift the burdens of the economic crisis and of the Young Plan on to the shoulders of the toiling population and to relieve trust capital as much as possible. The financial measures include a salary cut of 6% for government employees, increase of indirect taxation, and other such measures.

NEW TAXES DECREED

It appears that these financial measures will pass thru the Reichstag since the Social-Democrats have already announced that they will vote in support of the Brüning proposals. Among the millions of workers who follow the Social-democratic party there is tremendous dissatisfaction which is already taking on organizational expression.

BILLIONS FOR WAR

(Continued from page 1)
Soviet Union so as to increase the market for American goods, and consequent employment of workers and farmers here.
Of five recommendations for definite legislation in the message, three are for strengthening the prohibition "enforcement." Relief is urged for poor big business from the already emasculated anti-trust laws, and to the railways in consolidating into super-mergers; while the President goes out of his way to urge that there should be no tax on large profits (capital-gains tax) to meet the present emergency.
Other reactionary proposals there are aplenty—including further restriction of immigration, strengthening of the deportation laws, and continuing of the marines in Haiti at least till 1935.

Such is the response of the President of the United States to the crying distress of tortured millions and to the overwhelming repudiation of Hoover at the last elections. Such a response was to be and is to be expected so long as the mass of American workers and poor farmers are content to express their resentment by switching from Tweedle-dum, to Tweedle-dee, from one party of big business to the other. The Democratic Party, thru its leaders, has already publicly promised its support to the Wall Street program of Herbert Hoover for the preparation of a new

of such an appeal that Charles Evans Hughes and Elihu Root were the first donors to subscribe to the above mentioned \$15,000 fund.
The three leading White Guard organizations in this country, the "Circle of Spiritual Intercourse" Russian Lawyers Association, and the Russian Political Committee are run by a triumvirate. This notorious trio is; one Lisitzin, whom we have already described; two, Professor Ostromishensky, who now conducts a synthetic rubber laboratory of his own and works as an experimenter for the biggest rubber companies in the United States; three, a certain Potchkovsky. He is the secretary and legal adviser of the Metropolitan Platon of the Russian Orthodox Church in New York City. Potchkovsky is also working now as an attorney for the New York Life Insurance Company, as an expert on "how not to pay Russian credits."

It is very significant to note that the late Haley Fiske, once president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, was a trustee of the Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church in New York City. This church has recently affiliated with Bishop Manning's church, the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

We Must Keep The Weekly!

The campaign for the \$3,000 Fund has been under way for about two weeks and already it is becoming clear that the comrades all over the country are tackling the job with a will that promises well for the drive.

IN NEW YORK

Section 3, it seems, will go over the top. They have already turned over \$557 and have pledged another \$125. Section 2 seems to be slow in getting under way. Only \$145 is in to-date. A lot of pep is needed to put the section high up on the list, where it belongs. Section 4 with \$112 and Section 5 with \$159 can and must do much better. Section 6 shows up with \$101 but promises to score heavy by the end of the week with a round sum of \$250 more. The Youth Section with \$50 chalked up for them says it's only a beginning.

California says: Here We Come!
A letter from the comrades in California states that they pledge to raise \$1,000 in the drive. Collections have already begun. Anyone who knows California will expect \$1,000 and nothing less.

The following letter received from Plains, Pa. (Anthracite coal fields) indicates that the weekly is receiving a hearty response from the militant workers in the Anthracite. This miner who works one day a week writes to us:

Dear Comrade:
My subscription to the Revolutionary Age expired in November. In the last issue of the Age I saw the announcement of the drive for the Weekly Revolutionary Age. I tax myself with \$10 to help the Revolutionary Age in its struggle for winning the Party members and the workers to a correct Leninist line and for winning the majority of the working class to the Revolution against capitalist exploitation.
You will find in this letter \$5. Of this sum \$2 is for my subscription and \$3 on my \$10 tax. The other \$7 I will pay next month.
Fraternally yours,
PETER GALLIA.

TOTAL UP TO DECEMBER 5

B. Engelstein \$1.00; Theresa Fox \$5.00; George Halpern \$5.00; Pearl Halpern \$5.00; Sidney Jonas \$5.00; Klein \$5.00; Mrs. Schlachter \$2.00; Helen Taublich \$10.00; Mary Shaines \$10.00; B. Pishman \$1.00; D. Sklar \$2.00; Eva Dashoff \$1.00; Sarah Gilis \$1.00; B. Kalifides \$1.00; I. Wall \$10.00; Pauline Goldberg \$1.00; Sophie Mesnil \$1.00; Goldie Schibky \$2.00; Sam Bail \$1.00; L. Greenberg \$2.00; Edna Brand Mann \$3.00; Section 2, \$100.00; Section 3, \$125.00; O. Schliefer \$5.00; Alex Bail \$12.50; Miriam Silvis \$5.00; Eva Stone \$12.50.
Total \$ 333.00
Previously Listed 942.00
Total \$1275.00

HE SENDS IN A SUB

"I am over 81 years of age, very hard of hearing—can't hear a speaker. I was fiercer boy in the Civil War, was not sworn in, hence receive no pension. I vote the straight Communist ticket and am sure that capitalism will fall of seemingly its own accord—unexpectedly with a CRASH."
"I attended the WAKE at the end of chattel slavery era. I expect to attend the FUNERAL of the wage slave era before I pass away."
Yours,
THEO. WILLIAMS.

war and for passing of the burdens of the breakdown of capitalist economy on to the backs of the American workers and toiling farmers.

DEATH, MISERY HITS JOBLESS

Penniless, Dispossessed, Baby Child Dies

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—After a period of unemployment of nearly thirteen months George Stuezel came home yesterday to find his 9-months old daughter, Irene, dead of gas poisoning. At this moment he received a dispossess notice to vacate his small apartment, his rent being overdue two months.

Stuezel, a former clerk, used up his savings of years to feed his wife and six children and to pay a doctor's bill caused by the recent illness of his wife and two of his children.

When Stuezel came home he found 33 cents as the sole possession of his family. A neighbor lent him 60 cents to send a wire to a relative to ask for some money to bury Irene. But he was not sure if this money would be forthcoming since the relative was out of work also. Because of lack of funds to pay the premium the insurance policy that was taken out for Irene has also been voided. And now Stuezel is fully able to appreciate the beauties of American democracy and capitalism—He is without a cent, without a home, with a wife and five children, and with his youngest child dead.

1,000 WORKERS AT JOBLESS MEET

Big Crowd Hears Speakers at Bryant Park

NEW YORK, November 21, 1930.—About a thousand people, mostly unemployed workers, took part in an unemployment open air meeting that well might become a demonstration in Bryant Park, New York City, on Friday, November 21, 1930. The meeting was arranged by the Communist Party (Majority Group).

The chairman of the meeting was Bill White. Among the speakers were Chester Bixby, Rothschild Francis and Joe Rosen. The speakers emphasized the terrible situation in which the millions of unemployed find themselves without food or shelter and without any promise of relief. They analyzed the various "relief" schemes of the politicians and showed how empty and fraudulent they are. They called upon the unemployed workers to immediately insist on getting what-over food, clothing and shelter they needed on the promise to pay when they got jobs. The hundreds of unemployed workers present indicated their lively agreement with the remarks of the speakers. Over sixty copies of the *Revolutionary Age* were sold.

CUBA UNDER NEW YANKEE GAG LAW

HAVANA, Cuba, November 27, 1930.—The Cuban Congress, completely under the thumb of Yankee imperialism, presented on November 27 to President Machado a new weapon to use in his efforts to suppress the widespread dissatisfaction and insurgency among practically all sections of the population. Already empowered to suspend constitutional guarantees in the city of Havana and suburbs, the president has now received additional authorization to extend the suspension thruout the entire island. It is generally admitted here that were it not for American support the present government of Cuba could not last a day, so hated is it by the masses of the workers and farmers and the middle sections of the population.

M-U-S-I-C

by Harwin

Ruggiero Ricci

On Sunday evening, November 30, I had the extreme pleasure of hearing Master Ricci play the Beethoven Concerto at Mecca Temple. I say pleasure, because this is not the first time I have listened to infant prodigies, but in this case, as the case of Menuhin, the child is really a genius. To hear this 10 year old boy, with a full-sized violin in his hands, at all times under his control, play this gigantic and ever beautiful concerto was really a delight. The youngster has a beautiful broad tone, deep with vibrancy and appeal. Especially was this noticeable in the slow and impressive second movement. The Manhattan Symphony under the direction of Louis Persinger, who has taught this infant genius for the past six years, was at all times masterful in its accompaniment and a tribute to Ricci as well as to Mr. Persinger. The salvo of cheers which greeted the youngster at the end of this most difficult concerto was both well deserved and gratefully received by Ruggiero Ricci with a truly juvenile naivete.

Mme. Valentina Aksarova, Russian soprano, gave a very mediocre performance of the well known aria from Tchaikowsky *Jeune d'Ara*. It was very unfortunate for Mme. Aksarova that she was compelled to sing after the brilliant performance given by Ricci.

The orchestra under the direction of Henry Hadley then played a new symphony by Dimitri Shostakovich, one of the new school of composers of Leningrad. This symphony was first performed by Leopold Stokowski and the Philadelphia symphony in 1928. It is exceedingly difficult to pass judgment on it at its first hearing. There is however, no doubt, that it is a virile and powerful symphony portraying the potent drama now being enacted in the Soviet Union. Thruout the entire first two movements of this symphony I could see the drama of industrialization in Russia unfolding itself. There is no doubt in my mind that the composer intended to portray the workings of the Five-Year Plan.

Justice For Organized Workers

By LOUIS KIRSBAUM
The Experiences of a Union Rank and File Who Stood Up for His Rights
Analyzing Trade Union Evils and Suggesting Means for Their Abolition
With forewords by Norman Thomas, A. J. Muste, Roger N. Baldwin, Paul H. Douglas, Paul F. Brissenden and David J. Saposs.

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CZARIST PLOTS IN THIS COUNTRY

(Continued from page 1)

port for Al Smith so openly. He tried very hard to get such a statement from Al Smith but the automobile magnate was cut off and thwarted, in his efforts by inner divisions.
In May 1930, the "Circle" was again split. This split brought about the organization of a new group called "The Circle of Russian Culture", which does not favor violence as such, and is really a group of intellectuals among the White Guardists. At the same time, the "Circle of Spiritual Intercourse" is today firmer than ever pledged to a program of violence against the Soviet Union.

Sir Henry Deterding on the Job
Typical of the activities conducted by the "Circle of Spiritual Intercourse" is the following: In May 1930, there was brought here for a series of lectures, a certain Feodorov. He is a representative of the "Barbi Rossia." This is a White Guard organization in Paris. Under Count Witte, Feodorov was the head of what would be called in the United

States the Department of Commerce. The "Barbi Rossia" recognizes terror as a method for the overthrow of the Soviet Government.

Feodorov's primary mission was to mobilize the Russian White Guard societies, with a view of helping to bring into this country Russian Czarist students now in Prague and Paris, so that these Czarist agents would find berths for themselves in the employ of the biggest corporations in this country. In this fashion, they would use their positions to mobilize sentiment against trade with and recognition of the Soviet Union. Feodorov's chief job here was to secure a united front of all the Czarist organizations against the Bolsheviks around these two issues only. These were: no recognition of the Soviet Union and no credit for the Soviet Union.

Feodorov's secretary, while on the tour of the United States, was none other than the secretary of Sir Henry Deterding, the notorious British oil magnate who is a central figure in the recently revealed plot against the Soviet government. Actually, Sir Henry Deterding's secretary was the boss of Feodorov here and directed all of Feodorov's work against the Soviet Union in the United States. It was the voice of Feodorov and the

hand of Sir Henry Deterding.

Two of the chief handymen of Feodorov during his stay in the United States were Chernikoff, a young Czarist, 26 years of age. His father was a Czarist general, today in Serbia. The second was a certain Roudkovski, 28 years of age, a student of philosophy under Professor Dewey. He is one of the theoreticians of the White Guard movement in the United States. It was he and Chernikoff who were among the most active circularizers of the lists of murders said to have been committed in the Soviet Union by the notorious Czarist organization, "Bratichiki Russki Pravda."

2.—The Russian Lawyers Association has fifteen members consisting of individuals who were formerly members of the Russian bar. This organization recently secured \$15,000 in a subscription list circulated primarily among American lawyers. This subscription list appealed for money to help continue and intensify the "useful" work which the White Guard forces are supposed to be doing in the Soviet Union today.

As proof of this "useful" work, this organization offered evidence, names of the individuals whom their agents were supposed to have murdered in the Soviet Union. It was on the basis

of such an appeal that Charles Evans Hughes and Elihu Root were the first donors to subscribe to the above mentioned \$15,000 fund.

The three leading White Guard organizations in this country, the "Circle of Spiritual Intercourse" Russian Lawyers Association, and the Russian Political Committee are run by a triumvirate. This notorious trio is; one Lisitzin, whom we have already described; two, Professor Ostromishensky, who now conducts a synthetic rubber laboratory of his own and works as an experimenter for the biggest rubber companies in the United States; three, a certain Potchkovsky. He is the secretary and legal adviser of the Metropolitan Platon of the Russian Orthodox Church in New York City. Potchkovsky is also working now as an attorney for the New York Life Insurance Company, as an expert on "how not to pay Russian credits."

It is very significant to note that the late Haley Fiske, once president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, was a trustee of the Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church in New York City. This church has recently affiliated with Bishop Manning's church, the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

Brazol Does His Bit

3.—Russian American Financial Syndicate. Until a short time ago, there also existed in the United States a society known as the "Russian American Financial Syndicate." For a time, the dynamic spirit of this organization was the notorious Boris Brazol, who was infamously connected with the world renowned anti-Semitic case in Czarist Russia, the Mendel Baileas case. The Czar sent Brazol to the United States to trail German spies. Brazol was also connected with the American government's forged Sisson documents under the direction of President Woodrow Wilson. Then Brazol tied himself up with the Orlov group of forgers in Germany. Recently, this group was brought to trial by the German government, and convicted.

Brazol is now working overtime in the United States against the Soviet Union. And he is in very high company. He is today employed by the world's biggest bank, the National City Bank as a counselor of defunct Russian accounts. Brazol was connected with Henry Ford at the time of his anti-Jewish drive. Brazol was also working with the U. S. Department of Justice until 1922 and did yeoman work for Palmer in the raids of 1919, which brought about the ar-

rest of thousands of workers and the deportation of many hundreds.

When the Grand Duchess Cyril was imported into the United States, Brazol posed as the Ambassador of "Emperor Cyril the First" to the United States. Djangaroff and Mrs. Loomis put their heads together and ousted Brazol from this position. They could not stomach the attempt of the "Russian American Financial Syndicate" to mobilize the Grand Duchess. Djangaroff, with the help of Secretary of State Simson's blood kin, very soon outwitted Brazol.

The dominant forces in the "Russian American Financial Syndicate" were:

- 1.—G. J. Percy Fuller, who boasted of having hanged the first Soviet representative in Persia.
- 2.—Colonel Philippoff, who was an officer of the Czarist general staff.
- 3.—Count Berg (the genuine Count Berg and not Bernadsky), who is the son of the former Czarist Governor General of Finland.
- 4.—Prince Schachofsky.
- 5.—Skoble, who is an Italian and who was charged with managing the "detective" force for this group.

Czarist Swindlers Make Big Haul

The "Russian American Financial Syndicate" was organized to raise

funds in the United States for defraying the expenses of an invasion of the Soviet Union. Fuller claimed also that he was the organizer and financier of the Georgian rebellion in 1920. He had previously organized in Paris a company to sell tips on the fluctuation of the French franc at the time of the acute instability of French currency. The name Fuller gave to his Paris organization was so similar to the name under which J. P. Morgan and Company then operated in Paris—Morgan Harjis and Company—that the House of Morgan was compelled to buy out Fuller's company in order to avoid its dangerous competition in the game of "tipstering."

Fuller got himself into hot water in New Jersey in 1928. He was convicted and sentenced to jail for four years as a bogus salesman whose operations involved a loss of \$800,000 to \$1,200,000 to small investors. This conviction and imprisonment dealt an ignominious death blow to the Russian American Financial Syndicate. It was immediately dissolved.

In the next issue will be told the sordid story of Boris Bakhtmeteff, the "ghost ambassador" of the defunct Kerensky regime to the United States.

Einstein and Marx

How Einstein "Made" the First Page

by Will Herberg

The publicity that Albert Einstein has received in the course of the last ten years certainly seems to present a curious puzzle. The least of his actions become a matter of first page notoriety. Sensational newspapers relegate divorce and murders to inside pages in order to provide room for so-called reports of his latest views and discoveries. And yet this man is an unworldly scientist—almost a recluse; while his theories on the nature of time and space and the structure of the universe are as intelligible to the overwhelming majority of newspaper readers as the lost language of the Etruscans. Why, then, has this scientist and his theories of the universe become subjects of "human interest"?

The case of Einstein is not an isolated one. The reviews of Jean's works, reports of Eddington's radio talks, Whitehead's religious effusions, all seem to be a matter of far greater general interest than one might expect. Nevertheless, as far as "news value" is concerned Einstein easily leads the host. But the "news value" of a man or an event is never a mere accident. In general it reflects more or less accurately the outlook, the interests and the cultural atmosphere of definite classes and sections of the population. To understand the paradoxical "news value" of Einstein it is necessary to appreciate the inner significance of the man and his work in contemporary cultural development.

The structure of science erected in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries was directly predicated upon materialism and determinism. A profound confidence in the powers of the human mind to penetrate the secrets of the universe characterized the thought of this period. Its fundamental methodological postulate was the law of causality: that every event is the necessary resultant of the confluence of previous events and that "the same causes always lead to the same effects." It firmly believed that the totality of phenomena observable in nature (including man) can be adequately explained in terms of the behavior of matter, i.e., in terms of a substance independent of and prior to spirit or thought.

This system of materialist determinist science, that still constitutes the proudest achievement of human culture, was the direct cultural reflex of the forward march of bourgeois civilization of which it was at the same time the sharpest ideological weapon. In the period of its historical ascendancy the bourgeoisie felt no discomfort within the "rigid" confines of determinism nor did it show any distaste for the "spiritual narrowness" of materialism. On the contrary, it gladly welcomed the "remorseless rule" of natural law precisely because the operation of the forces of nature and society promised it the inevitable fulfillment of its supreme social aspirations as well as the inevitable doom of its historical enemies. Such was the relation of bourgeois civilization in its ascendancy to natural science.

But bourgeois economy is not immortal. In the fullness of time it passed into the stage of historical descent. With the world war and the post-war period this gradual decline turned into precipitate collapse and the growing confusion into well-nigh complete chaos. The cultural reflex of this fundamental transformation soon became quite obvious. With the change of social situation the entire attitude of the bourgeoisie to natural science underwent a profound change. Facing the black future, bourgeois thought no longer has any confidence in its own powers. Reason gives way to mysticism. More than anything else does the bourgeoisie now fear the "remorseless rule" of natural law for the operation of natural and social forces now promises it the inevitability of its own doom. Materialism must give way to idealism; to spiritualism; determinism, to indeterminism. In the period of its historical decline the relations between bourgeois civilization and natural science undergo a complete dialectic transformation.

It is precisely the historical function of the new "anti-materialist" tendency in modern science to supply moribund bourgeois civilization with the comforting assurance that the black future threatened thru the inevitable operation of natural and social forces need no longer be feared since the very foundations of science—materialism and determinism—are no more than empty illusions.

"The day of materialism and determinism is over!" assures Sir Arthur Eddington. "Room must be made for a spiritual conception of the universe and man's place in it." "Modern science can no longer talk of 'certainty'; it must be satisfied with 'probability' instead," declares Sir James Jeans ("The Mysterious Universe"). "Because it has to

such things as simultaneous events, and time as usually understood is a mere fiction. Mass is no longer permanent but depends upon relative velocity. The universe is finite but unbounded. All of the old certainties of science now vanish away into uncertainty and where uncertainty rules mysticism and confusion find a sure foothold. "Idealism can find in the general theory of relativity a most powerful weapon against materialism" (Vasiliev, "Space, Time and Motion.") And so Einstein appears as the shining champion against the dragon of materialist science lowering over contemporary bourgeois society. This is the secret of Einstein's puzzling popularity.

But appearance is not reality. Einstein's conceptions appear to the interested interpreter to offer a strong support to philosophical idealism and to destroy forever the oft-destroyed materialism. But what the relations between the theory of relativity and materialist science actually are is an altogether different question which will be considered in future articles.

But of all the heroes of the "new science" Einstein is easily the foremost. Here is a man who has apparently upset all of the cherished ideas of the dreaded materialist science. Matter is energy—energy is matter—and both are space. There are no

CAPITALISM AND CHILD WELFARE

by Albert Epsen

At a time when millions of workers of this country are unemployed, there are over 3,000,000 children under 16 years of age who are wasting away the best years of their lives in the mills, mines, factories and fields. This only brings out one phase of the conditions of the working class children in this country. Indeed the situation of the working class children (at work or in school) is so serious that President Hoover, in his speech at the opening session of the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection, was forced to make some damaging admissions. Where Mr.



"Equality of Opportunity" under Capitalism

Hoover does not fly off on the wings of poetry, he gives us information which is instructive if not altogether new. But coming as it does from the head of the ruling class of this country it deserves the closest attention.

How Does Childhood Fare? After a touching rhapsody on childhood, Mr. Hoover makes the following declaration:

"If we could have but one generation of properly born, trained, educated and healthy children, a thousand other problems of government would vanish."

How actually does the present generation of children fare in this, the richest country of the world? One of the committees reported to the conference that of 45,000,000 children in this country 6,000,000 are improperly nourished, 1,000,000 have defective speech, 1,000,000 have weak or damaged hearts, 675,000 present behavior problems, 450,000 are mentally retarded, 382,000 are tubercular, 342,000 have impaired hearing, 18,000 are totally deaf, 300,000 are crippled, 50,000 are partially blind, 14,000 are wholly blind, 200,000 are delinquent, and 500,000 are dependent.

35,000,000 are reasonable normal. But even more significant than these figures is the admission that at least 10,000,000 of these deficient (more than 80%) are not receiving the necessary attention, the experience shows that these deficiencies can be prevented or remedied to a high degree by proper attention.

And how about the 35,000,000 "reasonable normal" children? Their life is certainly not a picnic, as we know from our own childhood and from the children all around us. Even in the most "prosperous" times we have the problems of crowded slums. Hoover expresses it well in the following words:

"Perhaps the widest range of difficulties... grows out of this crowding into cities. Problems of

sanitation and public health loom in every direction. Delinquency increases with congestion. Overcrowding produces disease and contagion.

"The child's natural play place is taken from him. His mind is stunted by the lack of imaginative surroundings. Home life becomes more difficult. Cheerless homes produce morbid minds. Our growth of town life unendingly imposes such problems as milk and food supply."

Hoover knows well enough about country life to realize that it does



not provide a paradise for the children. He points out that the country child is handicapped by lack of cultural influences and other factors. Helplessly he says:

"... some of the natural advantages of the country child must somehow be given back to the city child—more space in which to play, contact with nature and natural processes. Of these thoughtless city cheats its children."

But it is not the "thoughtless city" that cheats the children out of human

In the Communist International

Belgian Trotskyites Split!

The French Trotskyist paper Verite reports on the latest developments in the Belgian Trotskyist Opposition group which culminated in a split. The split in the Belgian "Left" Opposition follows in general the lines of the split in the German Leninbund a year ago. About that time a sharp difference of opinion broke out among the Belgian Trotskyites, primarily around the following points: the perspective of Party or group, the estimation of the character of the Soviet state, the relation to the syndicalists, etc. The majority viewpoint was represented by the Executive Committee and the minority viewpoint by the Charleroi Federation. The International Bureau (Trotsky) supported the point of view of the Charleroi Federation, which was the viewpoint of orthodox Trotskyism.

The central point in the dispute appears to be the estimation of the class character of the Soviet state in the USSR. The majority maintains that Thermidor has already set in (i.e., that the Soviet power is already losing its proletarian character). The minority denies this, insisting, however, that the danger of Thermidor is immediate and that Stalin (the "cen-

Wise Words

In deciding our line of action... we followed the Comintern which was categorically opposed to the theory of destroying the unions but was for winning them over. Why? Did we not equally estimate the reactionary character of the trade unions? Did we not recognize the fact of the interlacing of the bourgeois state with the heads of the trade unions? Did we not see their reactionary role? Certainly we saw all that, but we were approaching the trade unions from an entirely different point of view...

What is a union? A union is an organization which unites laboring masses... If we come out with the slogan for the destruction of the unions, what will we do? The mass will not follow us because they came to the union in order to gain something real. With the tactics of destroying the unions we can only bring a couple of thousand workers out of these organizations. We may create a "pure" Communist little union, which will have the Communist virtues, but which will not embrace the masses. This is not Communist tactics.

—A. Lozovsky, The World's Trade Union Movement

conditions of life but the capitalist system of society in which the children live. If the capitalists were only as liberal with their wealth as they are with their words the working class child might have received some benefit of the boundless accumulation of wealth in society. But the 1925 International Year Book of Child Care and Protection sums up, without any intention of irony, the activities of the government in child welfare:

"The function of the federal government in child welfare has been confined mainly to research

Hoover's speech is even more important for the facts that it calls to mind than for what it actually tells us. Taking the most conservative sources of information we learn from the census of 1920 that 1,060,858 children between the ages of 10 and 15 are at work. This amounts to 8.5% of the total children of that age in the country. In order to realize how incomplete these figures are we must bear in mind that many children under the age of 10 are at work. And since the 1920 census was taken in January, children employed in agriculture were not counted. Nor did the census takers count the children doing seasonal industrial home work or vacation work. There are well over 3,000,000 child laborers in the USA today!

The apologists of capitalism always like to take us to India and China when discussing child labor and child misery. But this is shameful hypocrisy. The worst examples of child labor and child misery are to be found in these United States of ours. That the children who work in American industry are very young is brought out by the following facts. In the beet fields of Colorado and Michigan 41% of the child workers are under 11 years of age. In some cases they begin to work at six years. In Rhode Island over 45% are under 11 and 7% under 14. In Connecticut the same percentages were disclosed, and in New York they are even higher!

Child Illiteracy Illiteracy is very high amongst child workers. Among the little children in the oyster and shrimp canneries of the gulf coast illiteracy is as high as 25% while for children of the whole United States it is only 4%. As child labor increases illiteracy increases, and school attendance decreases. Thus, in Woonsocket, and Pawtucket, R. I., Columbus, Ga., Columbia, S.C., Plymouth, Pa., the children do not get beyond the fourth grade on the average. (concluded in the next issue).

Revival of the Left Wing In Needle Trades

by Chas. S. Zimmerman

During the last few weeks there has been a marked increase of activity in the ranks of the cloakmakers. A group of cloakmakers organized themselves into the United Cloak and Dress Makers Progressive League and adopted a program of militant unionism. The Trade Union Center began the issuance of their bulletin advocating their mildly progressive platform. The Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union began calling meetings of cloakmakers to organize a so-called "rank and file united front movement" but in reality to fight any attempt on the part of the progressive cloakmakers to organize an opposition movement in a fight against the bureaucracy of the reactionary unions.

Why This Burst of Activity To one not acquainted with the situation, this burst of activity may appear sudden and the result of the elections now going on in the ILGWU. But to one who has followed the situation in the needle trades this activity does not appear so sudden or surprising.

What is the situation? The conditions of the workers in the indus-

try are very bad. The union standards and conditions won by the cloakmakers thru many years of hard struggle have completely broken down. The reactionary bureaucrats of the ILGWU are doing nothing at all to defend the interests of the workers. Instead they are engaging in manouvers with the employers to bring back the pernicious piece-work system and scheming how to increase the dues of the workers to one dollar. In view of this situation one would expect that a powerful opposition movement would have developed to fight against the reactionary bureaucracy, against their scheming and plotting with the employers. Yet there has been no organized voice of protest. The cloakmakers expressed their discontent by cursing and sighing in the market. Why was there no organized opposition? There are many left wing elements among the cloakmakers. Most of the workers in the industry are progressive. Why was there no progressive movement developed? The reasons are twofold. First, since the last fake strike in July 1928 most of the cloakmakers were forced to go back to the ILGWU against their own wishes. The work-

ers came back demoralized and discouraged. They felt that they paid a few dollars graft as initiation fee so as to be able to get the job. They therefore remained passive and did not undertake any struggle against the bureaucracy. It was up to the conscious left wing elements to rouse the cloakmakers out of their passivity and to mobilize them anew for the struggle against the bureaucracy and for better conditions in the shops. But the "official" left wing and the NTWIU did just the opposite. They adopted a fundamentally false policy towards the cloakmakers. Instead of rousing the cloakmakers they discouraged them further by a false propaganda that it is useless to fight in reformist unions and by spreading defeatism and pessimism. Instead of stimulating the crystallization of a left opposition movement they denounced everyone who proposed it as a counter-revolutionist and a right winger.

MOTHER JONES, 1830-1930

by W. J. White

"Judge, I came into West Virginia to organize miners of this state and you and your capitalist courts and your capitalist injunctions can all go to hell." These remarks of Mother Jones when she was hauled in for violating an injunction issued by the Federal Court at Parkersburg, West Virginia, were typical of her best fighting days when time and again she risked her life and liberty in the cause of labor and faced the thugs and gunmen of the giant corporations that had fastened their talons on to the wealth of the country and stood ready to murder all those who, like Mother Jones, came in the way of their domination and who, like her, tried to organize the wage-slaves to fight against their exploiters.

Starting her activity in the cause of labor even before the Haymarket martyrdom of Parsons and his colleagues, no woman has done more to stamp her personality upon the history of the American labor movement than Mother Jones, as she was affectionately known to thousands upon thousands of workers, many of whom knew her personally thru seeing her in action.

Many times have I seen her in the anthracite strike of 1902 taking command of groups of women and descending upon some mine which, rumor had it, seabs were about to infest. As soon as the rumor came forth she and her organized women went to visit the mine with their brooms, mops and dishpans and the operators knew that it would take more than ordinary effort to keep her out of the mine. When she was billed to speak in some mine camp, the miners, their wives and even their children would turn out to hear her. To the question of the pudge: "Mother Mary Jones, where do you live?", she answered in the now famous words handed down among the miners of West Vir-



ginia: "Wherever there is a fight."

For years her life was one battle after another. West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Alabama, Colorado, Ohio, Arizona! Anywhere there was a struggle to form a union or to improve conditions, there Mother Jones could be found, jails and arrest had no terror for her; courts and injunctions ever had her contempt. When Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone were kidnapped from Colorado into Idaho, there to face a vicious frame-up, Mother Jones took the platform in their defence. She did the same for Mooney and Billings. Thru her efforts thousands of dollars were

raised and the workers of state after state heard her stirring denunciations of the methods used by the capitalists in trying to break up the organizations of the workers. It was all the same to this white-haired, indefatigable fighter whether she was speaking from the stage of Cooper Union or Panuel Hall or whether she was raising her voice in defence of her class from some tree stump in some lumber camp in Washington or Arizona, Cripple Creek or Coeur d'Alene. In countless miners strikes, in the steel strike of 1919, in the shopmen's strike of 1921, she was always to be found fighting with all her might for her class.

Her fight against the betrayal of the miners cause thru the sell-out of John Mitchell in 1902 when he joined hands with Teddy Roosevelt

over to certain German and Czech Communist as proxies. At the first session Hartwig made the report for the executive committee. Immediately after his report Lukashevsky (USSR) got up and read a declaration saying that he had been "empowered" to expel Hartwig, Sievers, etc. (the reformists) from the IPF! He ended his ridiculous demonstration by leaving the congress. The representative of the Belgian freethinkers, a Trotskyite, went along with the Russians in their splitting tactics—evidently unaware that his own expulsion will be next on the order of business of this new "pure" freethinkers international. Twenty-two delegates left—37 remained.

The net results of this splitting manouever of the Russian delegation (following of course, the directives of the CPSU and of the Comintern) is that the Russian freethinkers have been separated from the proletarian freethinkers of Western Europe and that the revolutionary elements have been withdrawn from the IPF. The split at Bodenbach is a further stage in the deviation of the Communist International from the line and tactics of Leninism in mass work.

The Fight for Left Wing Action

For over a year and a half we have been carrying on propaganda that there is only one way for the cloakmakers to improve their conditions and that is by uniting all progressive forces in a powerful opposition movement to fight against the reactionary bureaucracy, to smash the alliance between the reactionaries and the bosses, to win back the union for the members, and to fight for one union in the industry. The leaders of the NTWIU denounced us for this agitation. Any worker who dared advocate a policy of struggle within the reformist union was denounced as a "Lovestonite" in the same fashion as any worker who opposes the reformists is attacked as a "Communist." The Freiheit, in reporting the mass open forum held at Cooper Union on December 2, attacked several workers who spoke there in disagreement with the leadership of the NTWIU as "Lovestonites" although these workers never were nor are today members of the CP-Majority Group. In just this way the Forward attacks every worker who opposes Schleiinger or Hillman or Zaritsky or any of the bureaucrats as a "Communist." Let the bureaucrats continue to denounce us for advocating struggle against the bureaucracy! The cloakmakers will soon realize that these attacks against us are only helping the bureaucracy.

Already there are signs that the cloakmakers are beginning to wake up. The workers can no longer stand for these miserable conditions under which they work and are beginning to organize themselves as an opposition the ILGWU locals. These beginnings are a sign of the rebirth of the left wing (or progressive) movement in the reformist unions. These movements should be encouraged. The workers should rally around these progressive groups and again develop a powerful left wing movement that will finally wipe out the bureaucracy and establish one militant union of needle trades workers.

In the next article I will deal with the policy of the NTWIU, the united front, and the bloc in the ILGWU.

against the miners, was repeated in her bitter struggle against John L. Lewis. Mother Jones recognized Lewis as an enemy of the workers and fought against him right to her death. On her very deathbed she gave to the Brophy-Hagood-Howatt insurgent organization of the UMWA the last \$1,000 savings she had. In Mitchell and Lewis she recognized open labor lieutenants of the master class.

I cannot close this article on Mother Jones without referring to her return to the Republican Party after the collapse of the Socialist Party and to last "kind words" for John D. Rockefeller Junior. This woman who stood in the forefront of the struggle of her class for decades, who fought against capitalist courts and judges all her life, finally came to support the Republican party. This woman who fought like a tigress against the Rockefeller interests in Colorado under the shadow of the Ludlow massacre, spoke in her last days, of your John as a "good sport." This woman, certainly dim her fighting record in the eyes of the working class. But it must be remembered that she died at the age of 101 and that age had not only sapped her bodily strength but also sapped her once vigorous mind. But recognizing this, we workers must not let the splendid traditions of Mother Jones and of her many glorious battles be forgotten. Mother Jones has passed but her life of gallant struggle for her class must and will live on in the minds of the workers. The workers must learn of the career of this grand old woman who gave her life and strength in order that her class might get more of the better things of life. The memory of Mother Jones will live hallowed and revered by her class—the working class.

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 BEN GITLOW, Secretary

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CAPITALISM AND VICE

The stinking mess of capitalist morality and justice is exposed to the view of even the most simple-minded believers in our noble system by the recent vice-squad frame-up exposure in New York. So far, 150 frame-ups, 900 fixed cases, \$20,000 in bribes paid to a prosecutor, 13 stool pigeons paid by lawyers, detectives, magistrates, bondsmen and frame-up victims, two bribe-taking magistrates have come to light. Prostitution—the stamping of a dollar sign on the sex relationship—is a definite by-product of capitalist culture. Only under a system where everything is for sale, where everything has price, can the body in labor and in love (or what passes for love) be a salable commodity. Law-making and "justice"-dispensing are for sale; "truth" and "falsehood" can be bought in the newspapers; universities sell to the highest bidder; athletic contests are "thrown" for a price. It costs money to get born, money to live, money to die, and money to get buried. Like a creeping syphilitic scourge the system of purchase and sale, of exploitation and robbery, of graft and corruption, spreads into every vein and extremity of the "body politic" until it is a rotting carcass. A fair-seeming structure, with shining gilt covering the rotting wood of its posts and pillars, but wherever you touch it, it crumbles to the touch. To the awakened working class, to the Communist movement falls the Herculean labor of cleaning out the capitalist stables.

STALIN ON DISARMAMENT

"Litvinoff may be able to secure the insertion of a few beneficial clauses in the draft of the pact." In these identical words Stalin is reported to have described his conception of the role of Litvinoff at Geneva in his interview with the United Press correspondent and with the Tokyo Nichi-Nichi. No more dangerous idea could be spread among the masses at this time! There will be nothing "beneficial" to the workers in Geneva. Nor is it the duty of the representative of the proletarian Soviet state to try to smuggle in such "beneficial clauses" or to give the impression that any such clauses can be smuggled in. The "disarmament" conference is a fraud intended, for one thing, to befuddle the masses while war is being prepared and all that the Soviet representatives can do is to propose genuine disarmament and use the rejection of their proposals to expose the true nature of the conference. For Stalin to give the impression that anything beneficial can be expected of the conference is to aid in the deception of the masses. If Stalin is correctly quoted, he is guilty of the rankest opportunism.

AN EXPLANATION REQUIRED

The Freiheit report on the recent Communist Party "united front" protection of the foreign born conference in Washington informs us: "There were 480 delegates representing 277,000 workers. Of these 480 delegates, only 18 delegates came from trade unions. Of the 227,000 workers represented, only 25,000 were trade union workers. These are official figures. It is hardly necessary to point out that these figures are wildly extravagant exaggerations. But on the basis of these figures themselves what do we see? About 8% of the delegates came from trade unions—from the Communist trade unions of the TUUL, less than 10% of the workers represented were trade union workers, from the same paper trade unions. Not one single union was represented outside of the TUUL-unions. How can the super-Napoleonic Party strategists explain such slim influence in the trade unions? How can they explain away such a miserable showing?"

AMALGAMATION OR ANNIHILATION

The hog-tying effect of craft unionism was demonstrated once more when the railway unions were able to present a united demand for a shorter work day and division of work. Trainmen, Switchmen, and Firemen made one set of proposals. Conductors and Engineers opposed them and made contrary proposals. All in all there are 21 different unions, each with its own contract, its own expiration date, its own proposals and each ready to stay at work while the other is on strike. This in the face of the united might of the powerful railway companies! Amalgamation or Annihilation! Is the answer to the plight of the million and a half railwaymen "united" into 21 separate unions.

STRIKES AND RADICALIZATION

The survey of the Standard American Corporation of Chicago that "for the first time in its history the United States is relatively free from severe industrial strife during a period of business depression." The survey shows a total of 444 industrial disputes this year compared with 740 in the same period last year. For 1919 the survey records 3,630 strikes; for 1930, 3,411; and for 1921, 2,385.

Now it is up to some of our sleight-of-hand experts on the Daily Worker to prove that fewer strikes really mean more strikes and that the statistics brought forward above manifestly show the "wide-spread and deep-going radicalization of the American working class."

ANOTHER "LAST WAR"?

To prove that the World War was the "last war" (as we were all promised when they needed us to go to France and die), the U. S. War Department is planning gigantic air maneuvers in New York City for next May. New York will then be the scene of the greatest concentration of military air-craft ever assembled in peace-time. Over 500 planes of the Army Air Corps will come here for annual maneuvers.

While these gigantic engines of war are being concentrated for maneuvers and while war preparations are going on at full blast in every field, "disarmament conferences" are flourishing as never before. A worker must be blind indeed who does not see that these "disarmament" conferences and all official "peace" talk are no more than screens behind which real war preparations can go on with increased speed.

UNEMPLOYED Men and Women!

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Aspirants:

COMMUNIST PARTY, U. S. A. (MAJORITY GROUP)

Progressives and Left Wing

The Nature and Role of the CPLA -- Perspectives and Tasks

By Ben Gitlow

In the January 1930 issue of *Labor Age* there appears an appeal: "The Call to Battle"—which contains the following words:

"Progressives, this is our day. Communist bankruptcy, foretold in these pages last spring, is now universally conceded. The feeble AP of I leadership continues to mumble about Russia and to sell bonds for Wall Street brokerage houses. It is the progressive group, familiar with the American landscape and with American history, scornful of doctrinaire limitations, that determined to march forward, that can raise the standard of revolt."

Almost a year has passed since that statement was made. What progress have the progressives made in the face of the bankruptcy of the Communists in the trade unions? Nothing to boast about! For the first time during an economic crisis we have industrial peace. Never before have there been so few strikes with so few workers involved. It is no wonder that the capitalists and their politicians, from President Hoover down, can herald this significant fact. It is no wonder that they can give the "credit" for such a situation to the "loyalty and patriotism" of organized labor which has rejected the policy of strike and struggle in favor of the "constructive policy" of cooperation and peace in industry.

The Situation in the Labor Movement

What has happened to the standard of revolt which the progressives alone were to raise? It was not raised in spite of the fact that very favorable conditions for arousing the workers to action prevailed. These favorable conditions still exist. The severe economic crisis, wide-spread unemployment, wage-cuts, driving and speed-up, are certainly having their effect upon the opinion and attitude of the workers. One does not expect a starving jobless man to be satisfied with conditions. One would be foolish to maintain that a worker is happy to have his wages reduced either thru wage-cuts or part time employment. The man of forty who has been discarded by modern industry is not happy because of his premature "old age." The general insecurity, the fear of unemployment, loss of income, starvation, does not make for contentment. It all makes for discontent. It all fertilizes the soil out of which rebellion grows.

The workers in the trade unions can not escape these conditions. The present economic crisis is too deep, too severe. The worst mistake a working class leader can make is to consider the trade unions as one homogeneous mass, to confuse the membership with the officialdom of the trade unions. A union carpenter who walks the streets for months looking for a job and willing to accept one at \$3.00 a day is not exactly the same as his International president, Hutchinson, who lives in luxury and gets a nice fat salary. While the reactionary leaders of the trade unions live and talk like members of the Chamber of Commerce, the masses of the trade union membership live, work, starve and die like workers. The same conditions that are causing discontent among the workers generally are also causing discontent in the ranks of organized labor. Today, thanks to the demoralization and crisis of the labor movement, the reactionary officials are able to prevent the discontent, the ranks of organized labor from crystallizing into action against the bosses.

The Mistake of the Progressives

The progressives by themselves were not able to raise the standard of revolt in spite of the very favorable conditions in this direction, because they were themselves caught in the demoralization and crisis of the labor movement.

The bankruptcy of the Communist Party policy—the abandonment of the unions by the official Communists—liquidated the rank and file left wing and left the membership to the mercy of the reactionary officialdom. This strengthened the reactionaries and greatly weakened the progressives. In withdrawing the militants from the trade unions the Communist Party leadership strengthened the bureaucracy of the trade unions and left the workers leaderless. Wherever left wing workers were not withdrawn they were forced to carry out policies in the trade unions that isolated and divorced them from the workers and made them ridiculous, ineffectual in the trade unions. As a result of the liquidation of the left wing, pessimism grew in the ranks of the organized workers. Even greater demoralization gripped the unions. The progressives were caught in this situation. What they welcomed yesterday as an "opportunity" they will today have to admit was the cause of disaster. The welcoming of the liquidation of the left wing and

the failure to recognize its disastrous consequences actually placed the progressives at the mercy of the trade union bureaucracy.

In line with the above contentions, let us examine the progressive movement as it is typified in the "Muste movement," the Conference for Progressive Labor Action.

The Nature and Program of the "Muste Movement"

This movement is the expression of the opposition within the trade unions to the reactionary policies and leadership of these unions. It represents a left development in the trade union movement in that it strives to replace the present reactionary policies with a program of immediate demands of which the Communists and the left wing can accept for immediate struggle. Their program includes the following (*Labor Age*, February 1930):

1. Emphasis on organization of the unskilled and semi-skilled in the basic industries into industrial unions.
2. Appeal primarily to the militancy and solidarity of the workers, not to the good will of the boss in organizing efforts.
3. Opposition to National Civic Federation influence in the labor movement.
4. Insistence that union membership shall not be denied on grounds of race or political, social, economic or religious views or affiliations.
5. Right of a minority or opposition to function in the movement.
6. Aggressive warfare on injunctions and yellow-dog contracts.
7. Social insurance.
8. Encouragement of cooperative enterprises.
9. Setting forth a new social order as Labor's goal.
10. Working out effective methods of collective bargaining and union control without sacrifice of the union's independence.
11. The 5-day week, higher wages, elimination of overtime and night work.
12. Recognition of Soviet Russia.
13. Making the American labor movement anti-militaristic and anti-imperialistic.
14. Labor Internationalism.
15. Independent labor political action.
16. Development of genuine workers education movement.

It is clear that in the main this program is acceptable to the Communists and the left wing in the trade unions. The Communist Party officialdom does not recognize the significance of this movement and conducts the most bitter fight against it as the worst "social-fascist" development in the labor movement. But it is the duty of the Communists in the trade unions to build up the left wing forces in the unions so as to make possible a closer union and possibly an amalgamation of the genuine progressive forces of the Muste movement into the left wing.

The way of the present situation in the trade unions is the union of all fighting militant progressive forces in a left wing—and not their dispersal and rout.

MOVIES

Just Imagine

JUST IMAGINE, with El Brendel, Maureen O'Sullivan, John Garrick, Marjorie White, etc. Story, dialogue and songs by DeSylva, Brown and Henderson. Dances staged by Seymour Felix. Directed by David Butler.

Just Imagine, is a typical example of an extremely poor picture with special trimmings to make it pass. The only good features of the picture are the photography and the splendid interior shots both on earth and on the planet Mars. Just Imagine being a musical comedy, I of course did not expect any sense to the picture and in this respect I was not disappointed. It is the story of a man who died in the year 1930 and was brought to life again in 1980. He then learns all the new and intricate ways of the world. The hero of the story is in love with a girl but another man also loves her and according to the laws of the country the girl is compelled to marry the man who distinguishes himself most. Therefore when the opportunity is presented for the hero to fly to Mars and in this way make a name for himself, he gladly accepts the offer. Being the hero, he of course succeeds in arriving at Mars and when he returns he is greeted by the populace and the court awards the girl to him as his wife. Altho the story is stupid the picture itself is worse. No attempts at details are made. When the rocket arrives at Mars the men rush out of their rocket without first ascertaining just what the atmospheric conditions are. We are shown a scene of Martian dancers before an idol which strangely enough resembles a Buddha and the dancers on Mars also strangely enough are garbed in the latest 1930 fashions of the Broadway night clubs. Every once in a while, and for no reason at all, some of the characters burst forth into song

and the singing is atrocious. If you are interested in seeing beautiful photography, very effective shots, and futuristic scenes, then see this picture, provided, however, that you can sit thru a foolish picture for an hour and a half with rotten comedy and even worse singing.

The Fruits of Faith in the Bureaucracy

Faith in the bureaucracy has not brought any achievements to the progressives and in so far as they have been a check on the development of a militant left wing movement and struggle of the rank and file, they have played a conservative role. The campaign of organization in the South has been dissipated. The Illinois miners development has not turned out as it should have. This recognized in the *Labor Age* (September, 1930):

"Once again we venture to make the point that the Howatt organization has only one excuse for existence, if, namely, it will be a militant, clean progressive organization breaking not only with Lewis but also with Lewisism and going out to organize the unorganized. If it will be that of seating its delegates at an AP of L convention is for the time being unimportant. If it is not that, but only a new version of the old regime, it deserves to die as it will."

Then came the settlement of the hosiery workers strike upon an acceptance of a 20% wage-cut and the stretchout.

These are sufficient to indicate where the policy of reliance upon the bureaucracy leads.

The S P and the Progressives

The official Socialist Party has nothing in common with the progressives in the trade unions. It is married to the reactionary bureaucracy. A definite break with the Socialist Party is inevitable just as soon as the progressives make a clean break with the bureaucracy. Such elements as James Oneal and J. B. S. Hardman (Salutzky), the errand boy of Sidney Hillman, have no place in a genuine progressive movement.

What is needed today is a revolution and a reconstitution of forces and situations.

Conditions call for a union of all forces in the unions in favor of a program of struggle for the workers interests against the bosses and against the reactionary officials and their treacherous policies—for the unification of the organized workers and the unorganized, for the organization of the unorganized.

The unification of all such forces into a movement based on the rank and file, courageous and determined to engage in independent activity for its program—this is the burning need of the hour in the trade unions. In other words the time has come for the union of all forces in a left wing. This is our trade union policy. The official policy of the Communist Party is opposed to this.

The way of the present situation in the trade unions is the union of all fighting militant progressive forces in a left wing—and not their dispersal and rout.

MUSTE AT FORUM ON PROGRESSIVES

A. J. Muste will speak at the New Workers School forum on "The Program of the Progressives" this Sunday night, December 14, at 8 P. M. The following week the forum does its bit for the reception of Dr. Albert Einstein in America by a lecture on "Einstein and Marx" by Will Herberg.

On December 28 Sileindra Nath Ghose, Secretary of the Indian National Congress of America, will lecture on "India and Britain." And on the first Sunday night in January, Bert Wolfe will speak on the "Next War."

The Sunday Night Forum began with a bang last week, with a lecture by Benjamin Gitlow on "The Present Situation in the Labor Movement."

STUDENTS PLAN BIG SCHOOL DANCE

The Student Council of the New Workers School plans to celebrate the successful Second Year of the institution by a Festival and Dance at its headquarters on Saturday Night, January 10.

The Jazz King (All-Colored) Band is furnishing music for the occasion. The school asks all its friends to join in the celebration. Tickets are 35 cents and can be secured at the school office or from the students.

and the singing is atrocious. If you are interested in seeing beautiful photography, very effective shots, and futuristic scenes, then see this picture, provided, however, that you can sit thru a foolish picture for an hour and a half with rotten comedy and even worse singing.

Flicker



BOOKS

THE FIVE-YEAR PLAN OF THE SOVIET UNION, A political Interpretation, by G. T. Grinko. International Publishers, New York, 1930.

The popular exposition of the 5-year plan by the vice-chairman of the State Planning Commission (Gosplan) of the USSR is a very effective bit of work. After a general examination of planned economy as such and the possibilities for planned economy in the USSR, he passes on to a study of what might be called the background of the 5-year plan—the period of economic reconstruction immediately preceding the period of forward Socialist construction. Following that, every aspect of the 5-year plan is investigated; its general principles and policy, the problems of industrialization and of the Socialist reorganization of agriculture, the question of rationalization in a Socialist economy and specifically in the USSR, etc. The questions of transportation, of housing and city planning and of distribution receive adequate treatment. Particularly important is the somewhat brief and inadequate chapter on "The Worker-Peasant Bloc and the Economic Development of the USSR," which is, after all, from a political viewpoint, the very heart of the problem. On the other hand, the cultural problems of Socialist construction are very satisfactorily dealt with, considering the general limits of the book. As a whole however, the book is marred by its factional slant in relation to the controversial questions at issue in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union precisely over the 5-year plan. The approach of this book to the position of Bukharin-Rykov-Tomsky is positively shameful and utterly out of harmony with the book as a whole: the superficial factional slanders of the ruling Stalin clique are simply retailed without any pretense of objectivity. But a careful reader can easily allow for this factional prejudice.

JUSTICE FOR ORGANIZED WORKERS, by Louis Kirshbaum. Published by the author, New York, 1930.

This is a book every member of a trade union should read. It tells in the simplest possible form, on the basis of the author's own personal experiences, the story of the stifling bureaucracy that chokes the life out of the American trade unions. It is only fair to say, however, that the descriptive side of this pamphlet is much stronger than its analytic side or than the remedies it proposes.

Brother Kirshbaum was a member of Local 144 (pants makers) of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. He was a militant worker and it did not take long before he got in bad with the business agent. Then began a long and arduous struggle, ever expanding to higher and higher circles in the union, involving the so-called "impartial" administrators and trustees of the union unemployment fund and other such dignitaries.

The net result of this battle was the sad lesson learned: that the union is in the grip of the most vicious machine working hand in hand with the employers, and stifling every sign of militancy and initiative on the part of the rank and file. This is a valuable lesson for every union member to learn.

Brother Kirshbaum is, however, extremely vague about the causes for such a situation. He tends to believe that it is peculiar to the needle trades because of the foreign composition of the trade. But of course this is not so. An even worse bureaucracy dominates some purely American unions in trades that know nothing of "bargaining" and that are on a standardized basis. The root cause of bureaucracy is an economic one: the union officials, thru their actions and policies, serve the interests of the bosses rather than those of their members; this naturally tends to arouse resentment and protest on the part of the rank and file; bureaucracy and repression develop in order to enable the reactionaries to "keep the workers in their place."

Not fully appreciating this Brother Kirshbaum cannot propose any serious remedies to overcome the situation he describes so vividly. His proposals, many of them very good, are purely legalistic and formal and do not touch the heart of the question.

In spite of these deficiencies we heartily recommend Brother Kirshbaum's book to every worker. Copies of the pamphlet may be obtained from the author, P. O. Box 200, Station A, Brooklyn, New York.

Please be sure to be on time. District Committee, New York.



BETWEEN HAMMER AND ANVIL

Oh, My God!

Chicago's Mayor Thompson is running a million dollar lottery to help the unemployed.

"I'm going to a medium who's in touch regularly with the spirit of Grover Cleveland." Mr. Thompson is quoted as saying, "Grover's spirit will pick the winning numbers... and nobody but me will know what those winning numbers are."

Nobody but you and Grover and the medium's astral body, eh Bill? Which means you can help "the unemployed" according to the old motto: The spirits help those who help themselves.

The Steel Trust has just raised steel prices a dollar a ton, and has the brass to say it's doing it to help the unemployed. The king can do no wrong!

The Grand Racket

There's no misery so great that the business man won't find a way to coin the distress into shekels. The latest racket is the Mayor's committee of business men to "help" the unemployed. They give one or two percent of their proceeds for a given day, get free advertising worth twenty times as much, and stick up signs such as "Eat here today and help the unemployed!" It's one more little racket in the grand racket called the capitalist system.

The High Cost of Seats

That poor multi-millionaire laboring man, ex-Secretary of Labor Day and his State machine, spent over million dollars buying the nomination and no one knows how much buying his election. Senate seats come high these days than seats on the stock exchange.

—X Y Z

C O D

There is poetic justice in the fact that the City Marshall who paid Martin Healy \$2000 for his appointment is named Jacob Cash. And Mr. Cash is founder and president of the United Pay-Triotic Society, too.

Olgin "Corrects" Stalin

Moissaye Olgin, the bolshevik editor of the "Freiheit" has set up as a censor on "Russian propaganda" in America.

Stalin said to Duranty the other day:

"The present world economic depression is very heavy and will be heavier yet. It is the worst of the periodic crisis that mark the decay of the capitalist system, BUT I DO NOT THINK IT WILL LAST OR THAT IT IS THE CULMINATING CRISIS."

The Freiheit published the interview minus the last part which we have printed in capital letters.

The S. P. C. A. is shedding public tears over the fate of the poor cats made homeless by the closing of stores and homes due to depression. Funds for the poor suffering cats should be sent to the Revolutionary Age, care of this column.

"Suffer Little Children..."

"The passion of the American fathers and mothers is to lift children to higher opportunities than they themselves enjoyed. It burns like a flame in us as a people."—Pres. Hoover. That's why every child labor law has been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

Zeal for Science!

"New York reporters will disguise themselves as coal heavers, stevedores, prohibition agents, sailors, policemen or whatever necessary to get by the barriers which the Red Star Line will try to put in their way and one face to face with the man (Einstein) who holds the world record for an incomprehensible book." —New York Times

The Mockery of Capitalist Relief

"Many Asked Food in Vain"—"Elderly men and women who applied at police stations for relief were turned away with regret when it developed that they had no young children in their families."—Thanksgiving Day issue of the Times.

While the Jobless Starve

Macy's advertises Christmas presents for dogs as follows:
 Grooming outfit—2 brushes, con soap, towel, soap dish, rubber bone\$7
 Dog basket\$12
 Dog boots\$6
 It's a dog's life!

—B. D.