

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)

Vol. II, No. 37.

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HOOVER FIGHTS JOBLESS AID

Plots To Check Congress Action on Unemployed Relief Next Winter

WASHINGTON. — In view of the certainty that the next winter will see no improvement in the unemployment situation but will witness an intensification of the desperate misery of the masses President Hoover has just held a series of consultations with his closest economic advisors with the object of preventing the possible enactment of unemployment relief legislation by the next Congress.

Mr. Hoover held long conferences with Julius H. Barnes and Silas H. Strawn, chairman of the board and president, respectively, of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

All agreed that the "danger" of the enactment of some sort of unemployment relief legislation was very real—either as a factional political move of Congressional leaders or as a gesture of concession to a rising public demand.

Mr. Hoover and his advisors were very much concerned over the fear that such legislation should pass for it would inaugurate a "dole" system which would sap the self-respect and the rugged individualism of the American people!

Unemployment, the President declared, is a "local concern" and should be handled by "private initiative", that is, charity.

Mr. Strawn, Hoover's closest economic advisor, said that he could not see any change for the better in the prospects for unemployment conditions next winter. He stated that he expected to see more people unemployed than in the past cold season.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—While the leading economic authorities are predicting more severe unemployment and more acute suffering for the next winter and while President Hoover is busy planning how to forestall the passage of relief legislation by the next Congress, the executive council of the American Federation of Labor opened its quarterly meeting with the unemployment situation as a main order of business.

PLANNING U. S. HOLD OF SOFT COAL

Bosses Propose Government Should "Deflate" Labor And Slash Wages

PITTSBURGH.—The "regulation" of the bituminous coal industry as a "sick" industry by the Federal government has been proposed by J. D. A. Morrow, president of the Pittsburgh Coal Company, at a preliminary conference of operators with Secretaries Lamont and Doak in Washington. Other big operators in the Pittsburgh and West Virginia regions are known to have voiced their approval of this plan.

It is proposed to give a "public utility status" to the soft coal industry, to have the government buy up a large number of mines and then shut them down and in other ways "deflate the over-production" in the industry. It is also planned to have the government take the lead in stimulating centralization of financial control in the industry. The "curtailing of excessive production", it is declared, would "take care of the wage question and eliminate strikes."

All of these proposals are now to go to a joint conference of operators, officials of the U.M.W.A. and the Federal Department of Labor.

The plans now being discussed for Federal "intervention" in the soft coal industry are of the greatest danger of the miners and to the workers as a whole. Their objective is to have the government step in and serve as the agency for "deflating" the industry, i.e., throwing scores of thousands of men out of the industry altogether, for smashing the remains of unionism in the coal mines and replacing it by some brand of government-patronized company unionism, for cutting wages to the bone ("taking care of the wage question") and, in general, lowering all standards of the miners. And if the miners resist, it will be "fighting the government", "offending the public" and so on.... The miners must be on their guard!

Rev. Dr. F. W. Lewis, vice president of the Biblical Seminary of Manhattan, told his hearers that "since God breathed the breath of life into man, each of us is literally the word of God." The more we know some of his chosen people, the more we are forced to conclude that God must have breathed obscenity into their ears.

Paterson Silk Workers! Fight To Win the General Strike!

Appeal of the Communist Party (Majority Group)

Silk workers of Paterson! You are today engaged in a momentous and determined struggle for human conditions and for the right to maintain these conditions thru trade union organization.

The bosses of Paterson have taken advantage of the division and lack of organization in your ranks, in order to lengthen hours, to speed-up production, to lower wages and to institute a most despotic and exploiting regime in the mills.

From the highest wage-paying textile center in America, Paterson has become the lowest. You have decided that the limit of your patience has been reached and that you will no longer submit to the terrible conditions under which you must toil.

You have recognized that only united action, solidarity of the textile workers, militancy and effective trade union organization will make it possible for you to battle effectively against the bosses for better conditions, for a new day.

You took the first big step forward when you amalgamated your unions, the U. T. W. and the Associated, into one organization of the A. F. of L.

You took the second step by going out on a general strike, recognizing that only thru the might of the workers can better conditions be wrung from the bosses.

Paterson textile workers! Your militancy, doggedness and solidarity are the best guarantee for victory. Only thru the greatest participation of the rank and file workers on the picket lines and in all

the strike activities will the strike be won and a mighty union of silk textile workers be built up.

To the Paterson textile workers who have responded to the strike call of the National Textile Workers Union, we make a special appeal in the interest of a common fighting front against the bosses, that they demand that the leaders of their union immediately put a stop to the slander, abuse, name-calling and all such shameful tactics they are today using in an effort to divide the workers. Such tactics of division and disruption play into the hands of the bosses and help to defeat the workers cause.

Striking textile workers of Paterson! Your stand for better conditions, against wage-cuts, for the 8-hour day, for union organization, is bound to win the enthusiastic support of the entire labor movement.

You are fighting not only for yourselves, for your families; you are today the advance fighters for the entire working class. Keep up your strike! Stand shoulder to shoulder! Unify and consolidate your ranks! Keep up your fine example of militancy, determination and courage! Then all the bosses, with their police, injunctions and jails will not be able to stop you! You will march to victory, winning better conditions and building your union!

COMMUNIST PARTY
(Majority Group)
Benj. Gitlow, Secretary.

GENERAL STRIKE IN HAVANA

150,000 Workers Protest Against Wage-Cuts and Machado Regime

HAVANA.—At least 150,000 organized workers in the most various industries took part in the big twenty-four hour general strike called here in protest against the wage-cut threatened by the Habana Electric Railway Company and against the even more oppressive dictatorship of the Machado regime. About thirty unions announced that they can record a 100% turn-out, while other unions reported a partial participation.

The general strike was called to support the strike of the Havana street car workers. It was clear that if the wages of these workers were allowed to be slashed, the wage-cut drive in Cuba would gain tremendous momentum. At the same time, the indignation of the workers was greatly aroused by the suppressive measures undertaken by the Machado dictatorship against the street car workers.

As soon as the general strike began to take effect a few minutes after midnight of August 3, the police and special armed forces brought into the city began to raid workers meetings, make attacks on groups of strikers and to attempt to crush the strike in other ways. The only effect of these measures was to increase the militancy of the strikers.

TO BAN CHURCH IN SPAIN

Cortes Body Plans Ousting Church Orders, Taking Over Property

MADRID.—The political parliamentary committee, which is at work on the new constitution of Spain, decided on August 5 to present a bill to the National Assembly, now in session, calling for the expulsion of the religious orders from the country and the nationalization of all the property of the Church. The adoption of this radical proposal by the political commission is everywhere recognized as a concession to the irresistible pressure of the masses to whom the Catholic Church is the worst hated institution in Spain.

Catholic monarchist organizations are preparing to resist whatever attempts will be taken to dissolve the religious orders and to confiscate their property. Radical democratic organizations as well as the Communists have issued public declarations to the effect that the action of the political commission is no more than an attempt to head off the dissatisfaction of the masses by an empty gesture and that no struggle against the Church is even contemplated.

The longer the deliberations of the National Assembly continue the clearer it becomes that it is almost entirely dominated by those class elements whose objective it is to liquidate the revolution as quickly as possible and to establish a conservative bourgeois republic on the model of France or the U. S. A. Every attempt at the amelioration of the condition of the masses of the workers and peasants meets with bitter resistance and even violent repression on the part of the new rulers of Spain. And in all this infamy the Spanish Socialist party is an acquiescent partner! The Communists, who might and should serve as the unifier and leader of the workers and peasants and city poor for the struggle against the anti-democratic provisional government and for the establishment of a real revolutionary dictatorship of the proletariat and peasantry, are divided into many groups and grouplets, misled by sectarian policies and dominated by the worst confusion.

LYNCH NEGRO BOY IN ALABAMA

16 Year Old Lad Riddled With Bullets on Frame Up Charge of Rape

HAYNEVILLE, Ala.—A Negro boy, age 16, was lynched here on August 5 by a frantic mob of whites. His body was riddled thru with bullets, thirty-two having entered his body.

The "charge" against the boy was "attempted rape" but in this case even the sheriff has been forced to admit that the charge was a pure frame-up. The sheriff, Meadows, declared that he was "unable to make an arrest."

All Large Mills Closed Down in Paterson As 7,000 Silk Strikers Answer Union Call

Doherty Mill Pulled by A. F. of L. Picket Lines - Police Terror Grows - Big Parade on August 14 - C. P. Majority Group in Front Ranks of Strike

As we go to press we learn that the workers of the Doherty mill have decided to affiliate to the amalgamated A. F. of L. unions. On Monday, August 10, they held a mill meeting in Paterson. After hearing Budenz and Holderman for the A. F. of L. unions and Biedenkapp for the National Textile Workers Union, the workers decided to affiliate to the former. There are 1,300 workers on strike in the Doherty mill. The decision of the Doherty workers constitutes a great victory for the struggle of the silk workers in Paterson.

Paterson in the third week of the strike of the silk workers, is the scene of a growing and most determined fight to end the slave conditions and starvation wages prevailing. Over 7,000 workers

have already responded to the strike call of the amalgamated textile unions, affiliated with the A. F. of L.

The Doherty Mill Closed Down

All the large shops are closed down tight. The Doherty mill, the largest single silk textile mill employing 1,300 workers, is shut down completely. The use of an injunction issued in 1922 against the United Textile Workers and the most brutal suppression of picket lines has failed to break the determination of the A. F. of L. picket lines. The mill closed down Monday, August 3, and has remained shut since. The picket line Monday morning was broken up by the police but it was too late. The work was done. The workers left the looms.

Another picket line was thrown on the Clifton border line Monday afternoon. Over 600 men and women were in line.

The police were mobilized full force, on foot, on motor cycles, in automobiles, fully equipped and armed. The workers booted the police and cheered their cause. After the picket demonstration an open air meeting was held. Louis F. Budenz and Benj. Gitlow addressed the workers.

Budenz served notice that in spite of injunctions and the Clifton police the strikers would fight on until they established the right to picket in Clifton. Benj. Gitlow stated that the pickets were already victorious in closing down the Henry Doherty Mill, that as far as the workers were concerned the Clifton police could go to hell! The workers were determined to picket militantly until a complete victory was won and the workers organized into the union.

There was tremendous enthusiasm. A speaker of the National Textile Union, after the meeting was adjourned, jumped on the improvised platform, calling upon the workers not to follow the "strike breakers", renegades and "betrayers". The workers laughed at him. He saw the futility of his disruptive tactics and had to jump off as quickly as he jumped on.

The John Hand Mill

From that meeting the workers went to the John Hand Mill under a blazing hot sun and picketed the mill. From a lot across the way, Eli Keller, Munro and others addressed the workers to come out on strike. On Tuesday the John Hand Mill, one of the largest jacquard mills, joined the strike.

The militant enthusiastic picket lines of the amalgamated unions is the talk of the town.

The authorities have served notice that they want no spirit, no militancy, no noise on the picket lines. But the picket lines are well organized and well equipped and prepared to stand their ground for the right to picket, win the strike and organize the workers. The bosses too have become worried. One boss threw a gas bomb at the picket line, a heavy lead pipe and a long heavy plank from a fifth story window. The answer of the picket line was to picket there next morning and close the mills down completely in that building.

The mass meetings held are very enthusiastic and very well attended. Among the speakers last week were Thomas Holderman, Soderberg, Moriarty, Gitlow, Muste and others.

Chas S. Zimmermann is now in charge of the picket lines. He, together with Freedman, the chairman of the picket committee, are preparing for a strenuous week of picketing.

On Wednesday, at twelve noon, the American Civil Liberties Union will hold a meeting against the injunction and for the right to picket in Clifton. The meeting will take place in Clifton. The strikers will attend and after the meeting will picket en masse.

Big Parade Coming

On Friday, August 14, at 11 a. m. starting from Roseland Dance Hall a gigantic parade will take place thru Paterson's main thoroughfare. All unions and workers organizations will participate. It will be a gigantic parade for a victorious strike, against the intolerable conditions in the industry, for the 8-hour day, better pay and for trade union organization.

The best feature of the present strike is the realization of the workers of the need of trade union organization. They recognize the amalgamation of the U. T. W. locals and the Associated into one organization as a step in the right direction. Not only are the workers coming out on strike but they hold shop meetings, decide to pay initiation fees of \$1.50 per member and join the amalgamated unions. The office of the Associated is taxed to capacity in registering the workers and issuing them union membership books.

The Paterson strikers are marking forward. Victory is assured.

The Communist Party (Majority Group) is helping in every way to develop the militancy of the workers, strengthen the picket lines, to establish that unity and solidarity which will win the strike. Its members are to be seen on all committees and in the front ranks of the strikers.

BENTON, Ill. — Police officials of Franklin County, in cooperation with immigration authorities, have started a move to run Communists and militant trade unionists out of the country. Three arrests have already taken place and more than 300 workers are under police surveillance.

3 Negroes Murdered, Many Hurt As Chicago Police Attack 3,000 Protesting Eviction

Police Make Brutal Attack On Huge Crowd On South Side; Mayor Begins Drive Again Negro Masses And Militant Workers As Terror Rules City

CHICAGO.—Three Negroes were killed and many white and colored workers were wounded here on the afternoon of August 4 when police opened fire into a crowd of several thousand workers mostly Negroes, who were protesting against the eviction of an unemployed woman, Rose Warwick, and who were trying to prevent the eviction. One of the three murdered Negroes was a Communist, John Gay, and Communists and Communist sympathizers were prominent in the whole demonstration.

As soon as the bailiffs, armed with a court order, began to evict Mrs. Warwick and remove her furniture to the street, a crowd of angry neighbors gathered which grew with astonishing rapidity. A squad of five policemen came upon the scene. At that time the crowd already numbered several hundred and was shouting: "Put that furniture back!" "We want something to eat!" Then some workers began to carry the furniture back into the flat. The policemen immediately sent for reinforcements and it did not take long before heavy reserves arrived in motor cars. The new police forces drew their riot guns and fired into the crowd—and shot to kill. Meanwhile a general alarm had been sent throughout the city and increasing number of policemen appeared on the scene. The demonstrating workers put up a heroic struggle against the murderous police but they were finally overcome and dispersed. It was then found that three Negroes had been killed, many wounded and an indefinite number, probably several score, arrested and hurried to prison. For hours after the clash the police patrolled the neighborhood.

In the evening Mayor Cermak called a conference in City Hall. Among the decisions of this conference were:

1. To blame the massacre upon the "Reds" and to start an anti-Communist offensive.
2. To ask that Major General Keenan hold troops in readiness at Camp Grant to be brought into the city if necessary.
3. To hold up all eviction orders "for the present."

Spontaneous demonstrations against eviction have been of frequent occurrence within the last few months in the South Side of Chicago. The economic crisis has brought indescribable misery to the Chicago Negroes and the exactions of the blood-sucking landlords have been felt most severely. At the same time, the Democratic Mayor Cermak, in an effort to terrorize the Negro districts which have always been important Thompson strongholds, has encouraged a campaign of evictions in the South Side. Unrest among the Negro masses began to grow very rapidly and sympathy for the Communist evictions demonstrators recently. Communist participants in the front ranks.

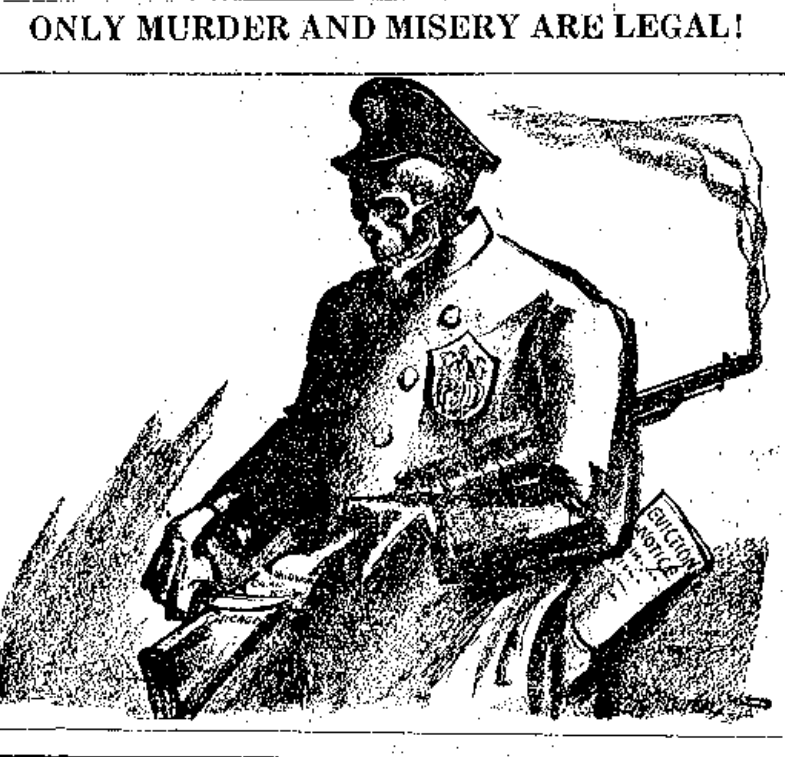
The massacre on August 4 only brought to a head and dramatized the forces that had been gathering for several months. Chicago is now in for a vicious drive against the Communist movement and against the Negro workers. Life itself has shown the Negro masses that their interests lie in the same direction as those of the revolutionary labor movement. Together with the recent development in Alabama, the Chicago events stand as the harbingers of a new period in the emancipation struggle of the Negro people in America.

HAITI RETRIEVES GOV'T BUROS

U. S. Controlled Bodies Returned; Now Comes Fight for Freedom

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti.—An important victory was scored for the constantly growing movement of the Haitian people to get rid of the American occupation when it was announced on August 1 that Dana G. Munro, American Minister, had signed an agreement transferring the American-controlled departments of the Haitian government to Haitian control. This transfer is to become effective on October 1. The departments affected are the Department of Public Works, the principal officers of which are civil engineers of the United States Navy; the Technical Service of Agriculture and Industrial Education, the principal officials of which are American civilians, and the Public Health Service, in which are officers and enlisted men of the Medical Department of the United States Navy.

This concession on the part of the Yankee imperialism to the demands of the Haitian people for self-rule was only won thru many years of obstinate struggle. But even this achievement will turn into nothing and into less than nothing if it gives rise to the general impression that the victory of Haitian independence has been already been won. On the contrary, the Haitian people must now fight harder than ever to see to it that the Haitian officialdom in control of the newly won departments do not become mere puppets of Yankee imperialism and into even more zealous agents of Wall Street than the American officials were. Furthermore, the restoration of the departments to Haitian control must be regarded not as an end in itself but as a step towards the complete ousting of United States rule and influence in Haiti.



FASCISTS IN BIG DRIVE TO DISSOLVE PRUSSIAN DIET AS CRISIS GROWS

Referendum Vote on August 9; Victory Means Great Advance for Fascism in Reich; Communist Party Leaders in Disastrous Move

As we go to press it is reported that the Prussian referendum has failed, receiving no more than 10,000,000 affirmative votes, whereas a minimum of 13,500,000 was needed. It is also reported that the bulk of the Communist Party members and sympathizers openly refused to obey the anti-proletarian directives of their leaders and not only did not agitate for the referendum but took no part in it at all.

The eyes of all Germany, the eyes of all Europe, indeed, are turned to Prussia, watching the course and outcome of the referendum campaign of the Fascists for the dissolution of the Prussian Diet. The referendum will come for a vote on Sunday, August 9.

The Prussian government is under the control of the Social-democrats who are enabled to maintain their hold thru a bloc with the Catholic Center party. This bloc is maintained in Prussia thru the surrender of the school system and public cultural work to the Catholics and on a Reich scale thru the "Zolnerion" support given by the Social-democrats to the Brüning regime. The Prussian Social-democratic government has for a long time been the special object of attack of the Fascist-Nationalist elements, who rightly conjecture that if the Prussian Diet could be dissolved and new elections held, a tremendous victory for the Fascists and the other ultra-right parties would be registered. Therefore, some time ago, the Stalhelm (a Fascist armed auxiliary, consisting of World War veterans) initiated a drive for a referendum. Its signature collection was successful and, according to law, the referendum was set for August 9. In support of the Stalhelm maneuver have come out the following parties—The National-Socialists (Nazis, Fascists), the Nationalists (Hugenberg's party, also Fascists), the

Peoples party, the Agrarians, etc.

For the referendum to go thru and the Prussian Diet to be dissolved it is necessary to have at least 13,200,000 votes polled in the affirmative, an absolute majority of the Prussian electorate. Negative votes are of no importance.

The referendum campaign is in its very essence and in all its phases a straight Fascist offensive. The victory 60% of the population of the German Reich and an even greater specific importance, would be a tremendous triumph for Fascism. The main slogan of the drive is: "Down with Marxism!" The whole German labor movement was therefore astonished and shocked when it was announced that the plenary session of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Germany had unanimously decided to call upon the Prussian workers to support the Stalhelm referendum! This shock soon turned into the deep resentment of the revolutionary workers at the incredible course proposed by the Communist Party leadership, which would inevitably strengthen the Fascist fighting front. The German Communist Opposition has issued a public declaration completely dissociating itself from the shameful policy of the Communist Party leaders and calling upon the workers under no circumstances to vote for the Stalhelm proposal in the referendum. The Communist Opposition has also issued an open letter to the Communist Party members, calling their attention to what depths the false policies of the Party leadership has already dragged the Party and urging them not only to refuse to obey the instructions of the Party leadership in this case but to take effective action to oust these irresponsible leaders and change the dangerous policy of the Party today.

AFTER THREE YEARS OF "VICTORIES"

Lozovsky Makes an Inventory!

How the R. I. L. U. Looks Today

That Lozovsky sees everything having to do with the Red International of Labor Unions thru exceedingly rosy spectacles, is a fact only too well known.

This in 1931!—After all the shouting and hurrahing about the glorious victories of "independent leadership" and the "new line"!

IN THE U. S. A. A REAL HEAP OF RUINS!

"Monstrous weaknesses and shortcomings show themselves in the (T.U.U.L.) unions in the U.S.A. What are the chief weaknesses of our American unions?"

And what now? What does Lozovsky propose to remedy this intolerable situation? What but the continuation, the aggravation of the same sectarian line of policy that has driven the R.I.L.U. into the state in which it finds itself today!

Silk Strike Snapshots

The Doherty Workers Learn

The Doherty mill workers hold a meeting in Clifton. The Chief of Police of Clifton announces at the meeting: "Any one who mentions the word 'union' in this meeting gets arrested."

The police make no arrests of those responsible; their job is to arrest and beat up strikers, not bosses.

Law and Order

At the Rosen Mill, 700 workers in the picket line. The police come down in force. There must be "law and order!"

Prosperity

"Paterson Promotes Prosperity." Wherever you go in Paterson this slogan meets you in store windows and on bill boards.

A Gas Attack

The picket line at Filigra and Meyer Mill on Thursday, August 6. First a gas bomb is thrown from the fifth floor by a silk boss.

Real "Solidarity"

The picket line of 500 marches by the headquarters of the National Textile Workers Union. The leader of the line calls for a cheer, to show the N. T. W. U. that, despite differences, we are all strikers together in a common struggle against the bosses.

The "Revolutionary Age"

On every side one sees the strikers eagerly reading the Revolutionary Age. No wonder. The Paterson boss papers carry lie after lie in an attempt to demoralize the strikers.

THE TRUTH ABOUT SCOTTSBORO

by Hollace Ransdell

WHY THE TWO GIRLS MADE THE CHARGES

Mill life in Huntsville, Alabama. The first of these questions can be answered only by some knowledge of the conditions of life in the mill town of Huntsville, as it affected the lives and development of the two young mill workers, Victoria Price and Ruby Bates.

ABOUT THE C. G. T. U. IN FRANCE

"Instead of becoming the center for the dissatisfaction of the masses the C.G.T.U. frequently pushes the workers away from it and builds up a wall between them and the leading organs of the C.G.T.U."

THE CATASTROPHE IN ENGLAND

"We must declare with all determination, no matter how unpleasant it may be to us and to the English comrades, the Minority Movement is the weakest link in the R.I.L.U."

SELF-LIQUIDATION IN CHINA

A peculiar situation arose in the (R.I.L.U.) unions in China—that in new Soviet China. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China discovered the following brilliant idea: Since China is in a revolutionary situation and the chief task is to prepare the insurrection, then trade unions are no longer needed.

JOBLESS WORKERS TO BE ENSLAVED

Conn. Commissioner Plans Arrests and Forced Labor For Jobless Workers

HARTFORD, Conn. — Unemployed workers who refuse the "jobs" offered for relief will be arrested and charged with non-support, William J. Ryan, superintendent of the Public Welfare (I) Department, announced.

A FEW FINE DAYS AT CAMP SOLIDARITY

by W. Moriarty

From Toronto to Camp Solidarity is a far enough distance to travel to spend a vacation. It saves something of "carrying coals to Newcastle".

The layout of the camp is fine. Rocky setting and tent floors make for dry quarters. Good supply of water for both washing and drinking.

MILLIONS FOR WAR JOBLESS STARVE

\$129,385,000 Proposed for 1933 Navy Budget

WASHINGTON—While millions of unemployed workers and poverty-stricken farmers and their families are being hopelessly crushed by misery and starvation.

The United States, the richest country in the history of the world, is "too poor" to appropriate a few millions to save drought-stricken farmers or unemployed workers from actual starvation.

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LABOR AGE

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POWER ENFORCES RESPECT! Lozovsky and CGTU Opposition

An Invitation to a Conference in Moscow

In France there have existed since 1921 two trade union centers—the C. G. T. (reformist) and the C. G. T. U. (Red, affiliated to the R. I. L. U.).

of the Communist Party of France, of the C. G. T. U., of the Comintern and of the R. I. L. U., began the now well-known campaign of slander and abuse—the C. G. T. U. opposition was branded as "social fascist", as "counter-revolutionary", as "stab mongers" as "strike breakers", etc.

These oppositions in the C. G. T. U. arose, in 1928. Immediately the chiefs of the Communist Party of France, of the C. G. T. U., of the Comintern and of the R. I. L. U., began the now well-known campaign of slander and abuse—the C. G. T. U. opposition was branded as "social fascist", as "counter-revolutionary", as "stab mongers" as "strike breakers", etc.

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BRAND DEPORTING SYSTEM DESPOTIC

Wickersham Body Hits At Government Activities Against Foreign Born

WASHINGTON. — As "ruthlessly cruel and inhuman as the despotism of the dark ages" is the alien deportation system of the Labor Department, it is charged in the tenth report of the Wickersham Commission, issued at the White House on August 7.

TO SCAN MAYOR'S BANK ACCOUNTS

Seabury Demands Walker's Records Connected With Doyle Graft Case

It is now officially declared that the Holstadter commission investigating the New York City administration has subpoenaed the bank accounts of Mayor James J. Walker for examination.

3 BANKS CLOSED IN NEW YORK

More Banks Shut Doors in City; One Bank Started As Labor Bank

NEW YORK CITY.—Three banks, with deposits slightly over \$15,000,000 operating a total of ten offices in Manhattan, Brooklyn and the Bronx, were closed on August 5 by State Banking Superintendent Broderick.

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of a living when times were good, so when the slump hit them, it did not take long for the large group to fall quickly below the self-sustaining line. Low standards of living were forced down still lower, and many were thrown upon the charity organizations. It is from the charity workers of Huntsville that one may get an appallingly truthful picture of what mill life in Huntsville in time of depression means to workers who are doggedly trying to live on the already meager and uncertain wages of "prosperity."

The Soviet Union and Its Bourgeois Critics Marx - Lenin - Stalin

by Jay Lovestone

Marx on the Agriculture

Duranty gives the impression that the agrarian policies of the Soviet Union are "Stalinist," meaning that they not only have nothing in common with but actually are hostile to and a revision of the Marxian teachings on the agricultural question. This is sheer nonsense. Lenin's distinct contribution to the agrarian question we will discuss later. But the essential Marxian features of the agrarian policies of the Soviet Union can be clearly seen from the following analysis and estimate by Engels. The latter emphasized that:

"When we seize the powers of the state, we shall never dream of forcibly expropriating the poorer peasants, the small holders (with or without compensation), as we shall have to expropriate the great landowners. Our business as regards the small holders will be to see to it that their individual production and individual ownership are transformed into communal production and communal ownership, but the change must not be effected forcibly. We must act on them by way of example, and by offering social help with this and in view of the fact: The Agrarian Problem in the West."

Duranty confuses the Kulak with the poor peasant. That we can understand. More than one Communist—even in high positions in the Party—forgetting the teachings of Lenin on this decisive question, has now and then, tended to look upon the entire peasantry as one homogeneous reactionary mass and even confused the poor peasant with the Kulak. But how strikingly true is the prophetic analysis of Engels is shown by the application of its fundamentals in the Soviet Union today, in the mistakes and successes of collectivization under the Five Year Plan.

Said Engels: "We are determinedly on the side of the small peasant. We will do all we can to make his life easier and to facilitate co-operation if he wants it. If he does not decide upon it, we will give him time to think the matter over on his own part. We will act in this way not only because we think that the small independent peasant can quite well manage himself on his own side but also because it is in the direct interest of the party. The greater the number of peasants who will let become proletarians and will draw to our side even while they are still peasants, the more rapid and easy will be the social transformation. For this transformation it is futile to wait till the moment when capitalist production will everywhere be developed to its maximum extent, when the last artisan and the last peasant will fall victim to big capitalist production." (Engels: The Peasant Question).

An examination of Soviet agricultural policy from the October Revolution thru the Five Year Plan reveals with great clarity the effective, realistic application of the above principles by the Russian Bolsheviks. "Criticism" of Marx on the agrarian question has long been the sport of the deserters from Marxism, Kautsky, Baur, Hillquit etc. Duranty has mechanically repeated such criticism, has merely vulgarized the pseudo-Marxist critics of victorious Bolshevism.

The Why and Wherefore of Leninism

It's an old trick of the enemies of Marxism to hide their attack of Leninism behind lip-service to Marxism. Behind incessant repetition that Lenin was "against Marx". Duranty concludes that Marxism is European, Leninism semi-Asiatic, and the practices and policies of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics today (for which he invents the name Stalinism) wholly Asiatic and therefore different from and opposed to Leninism and especially to Marxism. The aim of such propaganda is to undermine the growing confidence of the workers in the Soviet Union as a land of Socialist construction. Thru such propaganda the bourgeoisie hope to put over the following illusion and bluff among the workers: "Well, the Five Year Plan may be good for Russia. It is not good for Western Europe and America because Russia is Asiatic and they are not." "Therefore," say the capitalist apologists, "there is no point in copying the Russians and their horrible Asiatic schemes. They won't work in Europe." They are based on the Asiatic doctrine of Stalinism and not on the European doctrine of Marxism or the semi-European theories of Lenin.

Again, we cannot emphasize too strongly that all attempts in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union or the Comintern apparatus to create a Stalin cult only play into the hands of the enemies of the Soviet Union and the Comintern. The present policies of the U.S.S.R. are founded solely upon Marxism and are deeply rooted in Leninism.

It is true Leninism is not merely a repetition of Marxism but is a development of Marxism. There are distinct contributions in the theories of Lenin. These contributions are much more than the concrete application of Marxism to the peculiar conditions of Russia. Stalin once said very well: "Lenin has indeed revived the revolutionary content of Marxism, suffocated by the opportunists of the Second International." That in itself would mean that Leninism is fully international and not semi-Asiatic or European or what not else.

Leninism is the Marxism of the period of imperialism—the period of the decay of capitalism—and the period of proletarian revolution. Leninism is the theory and strategy of the proletarian revolution, especially the theory and tactics of the dictatorship of the proletariat in revolution. We must not forget that Lenin lived in a different epoch than did Marx and Engels, whose follower he was. Bukharin properly estimated this relationship as follows:

"Marx understood the epoch of merchant capitalism which was behind him. Marx likewise knew industrial capitalism. But the entire new stage of

capitalist development with its great re-organization of productive relations in capitalism—what Lenin designated as monopolist capitalism—it is obvious that Marx could not know about all these phenomena since they were non-existent during his time, and it is just for that simple reason that he was unable to express and generalize them."

Lenin, the greatest follower of Marx and Engels, made distinct contributions in the development of Marxism by scientifically examining and generalizing first, the "phenomena arising from finance capital, from the imperialist policy of this finance capital"; second, the problems growing out of the World War and the resulting accentuated "decline of capitalist relations (state capitalism, disruption of production and exchange, etc.); third, "a series of factors directly connected with workers' rising during the time of the collapse of capitalist relations"; fourth, a whole series of altogether new questions growing out of the epoch of the "commencement of the period of working class rule."

Leninism and Russia

We have seen the new epoch which has given birth to Leninism. But how come that Russia was the home, the birthplace of Leninism? Because Russia represented the concentration and synthesis of all the acute contradictions of imperialism. "Caesarism was the quintessence of the most negative sides of imperialism," said Stalin. Under Caesarism Russia was that country sufficiently pregnant with revolution to be able to solve these contradictions by means of revolution. Bernard Shaw recently recognized the

(Continued on page 4)

international significance of this when he hailed Lenin as pointing a way out of the impasse (into which capitalism ("western civilization") has been and is still traveling. Under these conditions the thoroughgoing destruction of Caesarism could be achieved only thru an overthrow of imperialism—the Czar as the watchdog of imperialism in Eastern Europe and the germling of Western imperialism in the Near and Far East.

The strategy of the entire proletarian revolution in the Soviet Union and of the maintenance of the world workers' Soviet republic in the world are predicated upon Lenin's analysis and teaching on imperialism, on the national problem and on the peasantry (Lenin being "the most outstanding agrarian theoretician existing among Marxists"). Leninism, born in Russia, is international in content, in substance, in outlook. Leninism approaches the problem of the world revolution not merely from the angle of the economic condition in one or another separate country, but from the point of view of the condition of international capitalist world economy. Capitalism is now imperialism and its inherent basic contradictions have been enlarged to a world magnitude, to international dimensions.

Leninism is International

On this basis one can no longer speak of the problem of proletarian or national revolution in one or the other country as a distinct problem. To Leninism the various national fronts of capitalism are

(Continued on page 4)

Stalin to the Industrial Executives

ON THE ROAD TO SOCIALISM

by Joseph Stalin

(Continued from the last issue)

5.—SIGNS OF A CHANGE AMONG THE OLD TECHNICAL INTELLIGENTSIA

The question of the attitude to the old bourgeois industrial and technical intelligentsia arises now in a new way. A couple of years ago we had a situation when the more qualified section of the old technical intelligentsia was contaminated with the disease of "wrecking". Moreover, "wrecking" was something like a fashion then. Some did the wrecking, others shielded the wreckers, while there were those who washed their hands and maintained an attitude of neutrality, and there were those who oscillated between the Soviet government and the wreckers. Of course, the majority of the old technical intelligentsia continued to work more or less loyally, but we are alluding here not to the majority, but to the more qualified section of the technical intelligentsia.

What originated the wrecking movement, what stimulated it? The intensification of the class struggle within the U.S.S.R.; the aggressive policy of the Soviet power towards the capitalist elements of town and country, the resistance of the latter to the policy of the Soviets, complications in the international situation, the difficulties of state farm and collective farm construction. While the activity of the militant section of the wreckers was reinforced by the interventionist designs of the imperialists in the capitalist countries, and by the grain difficulties within the country, the wavering attitude of another section of the old technical intelligentsia was strengthened by the fashionable talk that "nothing would come of the Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes, anyway," that "the Soviets would soon degenerate, collapse," that "the Bolsheviks by their policy were stimulating intervention," etc. etc.

Naturally, in such a situation there could be but one practical policy for the Soviet government in regard to the old technical intelligentsia—the policy of smashing the active wreckers, of beginning a process of differentiating among those who were neutral, and attracting those who were loyal.

It is quite a different situation today. To begin with, we have smashed and we are successfully overcoming the capitalist elements of town and country. Of course, this cannot give any joy to the old intelligentsia. It is quite probable that they still feel sympathy for their defeated friends. But none of these sympathies, especially those who were neutral and who wavered, care to share the fate of their active friends, now that the latter have suffered a humiliating defeat. Furthermore, we have overcome the bread difficulties, so much so that we are now exporting grain in quantities unprecedented during the whole existence of Soviet rule. Even the blind can now see that upon the front of kolkhoz and Sovkhoz construction we have been definitely victorious, having attained tremendous successes. Consequently, the chief "weapon" of the old intelligentsia has disappeared into oblivion. As to the interventionist hopes of the bourgeois intelligentsia, it ought to be admitted that they have proven—at least so far—to have been houses on sand. Indeed, for six years they were promised intervention, and not a single attempt was made to intervene. It is time to admit that our sagacious bourgeois intelligentsia was simply hoodwinked, not to speak of the fact that the very behavior of the active wreckers at the famous trial in Moscow resulted in the utter discrediting of the ideal of wrecking.

Naturally, these new circumstances were bound to tell upon our old technical intelligentsia. The new situation was bound to create, and it did create new moods among the old technical intelligentsia. This accounts for the fact that we now see definite signs of a change in the mood of a certain section of the intelligentsia, which formerly sympathized with the wreckers and now have turned to the side of the Soviets. The fact that not only this section of the old intelligentsia, but even some definite wreckers of yesterday, a considerable portion of them are beginning to work in a number of factories and workshops side by side with the working class, clearly indicates the beginning of the change among the old technical intelligentsia. Of course, this does not mean that we have already no more wreckers. There are and there will be wreckers as long as we have classes, as long as we are surrounded by capitalism. But it does mean that since a considerable section of the old technical intelligentsia, which formerly sympathized with the wreckers in one way or another, has now turned to the side of the Soviets, there is but a small number of active wreckers left and they are isolated.

This means that there should be a corresponding change in our policy towards the old technical intelligentsia. Where, as the height of the "wrecking" period, our attitude to the old technical intelligentsia was chiefly expressed in the policy of smashing them now that the intelligentsia has turned to the side of the Soviets, our attitude should be to attract and assist the technical intelligentsia. It would be incorrect and non-dialectical to persist in the old policy under the new, changed conditions. It would be stupid and irrational to consider every specialist and engineer of the old school as nothing short of an unrepentant criminal and wrecker. The "anti-specialist" psychology has always been considered by us as a pernicious and shameful mania.

To sum up, our task is to change the attitude towards the engineering and technical forces of the old school, to accord them the utmost attention and solicitude, to more boldly draw them into work.

6.—COST ACCOUNTING AND ACCUMULATION

The picture would be incomplete if I failed to touch upon yet another new circumstance. I am alluding to the sources of accumulation for industry, for our national economy, and to accelerating that process of accumulation. It is quite probable that they still feel sympathy for their defeated friends. But none of these sympathies, especially those who were neutral and who wavered, care to share the fate of their active friends, now that the latter have suffered a humiliating defeat. Furthermore, we have overcome the bread difficulties, so much so that we are now exporting grain in quantities unprecedented during the whole existence of Soviet rule. Even the blind can now see that upon the front of kolkhoz and Sovkhoz construction we have been definitely victorious, having attained tremendous successes. Consequently, the chief "weapon" of the old intelligentsia has disappeared into oblivion. As to the interventionist hopes of the bourgeois intelligentsia, it ought to be admitted that they have proven—at least so far—to have been houses on sand. Indeed, for six years they were promised intervention, and not a single attempt was made to intervene. It is time to admit that our sagacious bourgeois intelligentsia was simply hoodwinked, not to speak of the fact that the very behavior of the active wreckers at the famous trial in Moscow resulted in the utter discrediting of the ideal of wrecking.

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What is the new and outstanding feature in the development of our industry from this point of view of accumulation? It is that the old sources of accumulation are beginning to become already inadequate for the further development of industry. It becomes necessary to seek new sources of accumulation and to in-

crease the old ones, if we really desire to maintain and develop the Bolshevik tempo of industrialization.

We know from the history of the capitalist countries that not a single young state, which desired to raise its industry to a higher level, was able to manage without outside aid in the shape of long term credits or loans. The capitalists of the Western countries bluntly refused credits and loans to our country, presuming that the lack of credits and loans would assuredly curb the industrialization of our country. They guessed wrong. They overlooked the fact that our country, as distinguished from the capitalist countries, has its special sources of accumulation that are quite adequate for the restoration and further development of our industry. In fact, not only have we restored our industry, our agriculture, and our transport, but we have spent some tens of billions of rubles on this work. Whence were those billions drawn? From light industry, from agriculture, from budgetary accumulations.

Now the situation is quite different. The old sources of accumulation are already proving to be manifestly inadequate for the reconstruction of industry and transport. It is no longer a question of reconstructing the old industry, but of creating a new technically equipped industry in the Urals, in Siberia, in Kazakhstan. It is a question of creating new large-scale agricultural production in the grain growing, cattle-raising and raw material regions of the U.S.S.R. It is a question of creating a new network of railways between the East and the West of the U.S.S.R. Naturally, the old sources of accumulation cannot be adequate for such grand undertakings.

This is not all. It should be added that owing to inefficient management the principles of cost accounting were quite upset in a number of our enterprises and of our economic organizations. It is a fact that in a number of enterprises and economic organizations they have long since ceased to calculate costs, to draw up detailed balance sheets of income and expenditures. It is a fact that in a number of enterprises and economic organizations the conceptions: "regime of economy," "curtailment of non-productive expenses," "rationalization of production," have long since gone out of fashion. They obviously expect that the State Bank will "advance them the necessary sums anyway." It is a fact that lately in a number of enterprises production costs began to rise. They were given the task of cutting costs by 10% and more, while actually they are raising them. What does the curtailing of costs mean? You know that each one per cent reduction in costs means an accumulation of 150-200 million rubles with expenditures. Clearly, a rise in costs under these circumstances means the loss of hundreds of millions of rubles to our industry and to our national economy as a whole.

The deduction from the foregoing is that we can no longer rely upon the revenues of our light industries, upon budgetary accumulations alone, upon agricultural income alone. Our light industries represent an abundant source of accumulations, having all the chances of future development; this source is not without limits. A no less abundant source of accumulation is our agriculture, but at this stage of reconstruction, it needs funds and expenditures. As regards budgetary accumulations, you know that they cannot and should not be without limits. What remains? There remains the heavy industry, and primarily its machine construction section, to yield accumulations.

To sum up, our task is to introduce and strengthen the principles of cost accounting, to increase accumulation in industry.

Menace of Labor Deportation

Editorial from the "Locomotive Engineers Journal"

Threats of deportation as a strike-breaking tactic were employed against 100 road construction workers in the vicinity of White Plains, N. Y., last month. The men struck against wage-cuts averaging from 80 cents to \$1.00 a day and reducing their wages as low as \$3.20 a day. The strike was immediately met by raids of strikers' homes and mass meetings. As many as 250 men were arrested, threatened with deportation, and advised to return to their jobs. The actions of the White Plains police were described by the American Civil Liberties Union as "one of the most amazing and unwarranted exhibition of strike-breaking by public officers in recent years."

Deportation threats have also been used against textile and coal strikers recently. Seeing that strikers have no income and are therefore "likely to become public charges," they are treated as subject to deportation. Workers who make themselves conspicuous by strike activity have been singled out for deportation proceedings, even when they claim to be native born Americans. Even if the deportations do not go thru strike leaders are thru removed from the scene at a time when their activities are most needed.

—Locomotive Engineers Journal

crease the old ones, if we really desire to maintain and develop the Bolshevik tempo of industrialization. We know from the history of the capitalist countries that not a single young state, which desired to raise its industry to a higher level, was able to manage without outside aid in the shape of long term credits or loans. The capitalists of the Western countries bluntly refused credits and loans to our country, presuming that the lack of credits and loans would assuredly curb the industrialization of our country. They guessed wrong. They overlooked the fact that our country, as distinguished from the capitalist countries, has its special sources of accumulation that are quite adequate for the restoration and further development of our industry. In fact, not only have we restored our industry, our agriculture, and our transport, but we have spent some tens of billions of rubles on this work. Whence were those billions drawn? From light industry, from agriculture, from budgetary accumulations.

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To sum up, our task is to introduce and strengthen the principles of cost accounting, to increase accumulation in industry.

ment farmers, and agricultural laborers of the Northern districts, who are unable to exist with their families on the small yield of their plots of ground. The tenant-farming system, especially the small tenant farm, is widespread. Only 62% of the registered land is cultivated by its owners. 32% is rented, 6% semi-rented. Only one third of the total area has been registered, but this suffices to give a survey of the ownership conditions: (see table).

As will be seen from this table, 1,106,000 small holders own 2.9 million hectares of land while 26,000 large landowners own 1-2 million hectares. A total of 2.1 million hectares of land fall to 3,000,000 farms under one hectare each, while 0.7 million fall to 200 undertakings with over 3000 hectares each. The distribution of land ownership is even worse in some of the provinces. In Cordoba, for instance there are landlords owning 8,000 to 10,000 hectares. Frequently the great landowners possess halves of provinces, and there are instances in which the large landowners possess 73% of the whole land.

The Condition of the Toilers

The great estates are cultivated by agricultural wage laborers; in some places they are subdivided into farms and houses and let. The poverty of the agricultural workers is indescribable. Even the bourgeois statistics admit that the wages of the agricultural wage laborers (numbering 6 to 8 millions) rose only 70 to 75% between 1914 and 1925, and hence lag far behind the increased costs of living while during this same period industrial wages rose by 116%. The two figures are indubitably assessed too high, and since this time conditions have greatly worsened.

When we remember that the wages paid by the Spanish industries, whether calculated by their gold value or according to their buying powers, are among the lowest known (the data of the International Labor Office show that the real wages paid in Spain 1930—the wages paid in Great Britain being taken at 100—must be indexed at 40), it is possible to gain an idea of the frightful misery of the Spanish agricultural laborers. The workers' wages vary between 3 1/2 psetas (37 1/2 to 62 1/2) for 12 to 14 hours work; deductions are made from this for taxes and keep. Even when the conditions are "normal" the agricultural

shipment of ammunition to the Nanking government backed by Wall St. Both domestic and foreign bonds reached new lows during the week. Railroad income is still falling seriously, being 27.5% below June of last year. The unemployment and wage-cut situations are worsening, with the winter outlook darker than at any time in years. A flood of state capitalist legislation may be expected in the winter on a state and federal scale.

Party Policy in the Paterson Strike The Union Strike Demands

by Barney Herman

The National Textile Workers' Union rushed into the strike in Paterson on July 22 with the roar of a lion insofar as the magnitude of its demands was concerned, but with its price list and demands announced in the press on August 6, two weeks later, the sound and the smell is that of a different animal entirely.

The Original "Left" Demands

On July 22 the National Textile Workers' Union put forward demands like the 40-hour week, \$45 a week for weavers, \$35 a week for dyers and \$13 a week unemployment relief from the bosses and the government. In a situation in which the weavers were getting \$12—\$25 per week (\$25 being considered "high" wages), where the workers were working 10 to 14 hours a day, such demands were considered by the workers as unrealistic, as radical phrase-mongering, and this among many other things, contributed to the loss of confidence of the workers in the N.T.W.U. In the meantime, the N.T.W.U. kept up a furious barrage of the most vicious slanders against the amalgamated A. F. of L. unions, the U. T. W. and the Associated Silk Workers, calling these unions "strike-breaking and scab organizations," declaring that these unions would no "fight" for any improvement of conditions of the silk workers of Paterson, and that if the A. F. of L. unions did gain "certain concessions" for the workers—this was nothing but a "trick" to worsen the conditions of the workers later on.

The Shameful Retreat

On August 6, both the amalgamated

A. F. of L. unions, and the N.T.W.U. simultaneously announced to the press their price lists on which they would negotiate settlements with the manufacturers. The slightest glance at these lists and demands shows at once that the demands of the A. F. of L. unions are higher than the demands of the exceedingly "left" N. T. W. U. and that the N. T. W. U. has beaten the most shameful retreat from its unrealistic demands of July 22 to a position fundamentally far worse and far to the right of the A. F. of L. demands.

The N. T. W. U. now puts forward and correctly so, the demand for a 44-hour week and not a 40-hour week. It drops the unemployment relief demand. But in its price list it is distinctly below that of the A. F. of L. For instance, on the time rate for weavers the N. T. W. U. demands 79¢ an hour. The A. F. of L. demands 80¢ an hour. On crepes and on artificial jobs, the A. F. of L. union prices run approximately a cent a yard higher than the N. T. W. U. list. In the case of the loom fixers the demand of the A. F. of L. is and has been \$50 a week on a section of 36 looms. The N. T. W. U. comes forward with a demand of \$47.50 for 44 looms, less pay for 25% more work! On jacquard work, on ribbon and handband, and on dyehouse work, the N.T.W.U. puts forward no lists at all.

No Recognition of the Union!

But the most shameful retreat of the N. T. W. U. was in its announcement that the shops would settle directly with employers, and that these shops would

Better a Company Union!

This position of the N. T. W. U. is no accident. In the "Dye and Silk Striker" bulletin of August 6 issued by the N. T. W. U., it is reported with glee that the Doherty silk workers rejected affiliation to the Associated Silk Workers (which is contrary to the truth). "They have not been able to break away from their company union leadership and come to us," the bulletin declares. To these extremely confused leaders of the N. T. W. U. the rejection of the A. F. of L. in favor of the "company union leadership" is a forward step—a step in the direction of the N. T. W. U. Fortunately the Doherty silk workers have broken with such a false position and are entering the ranks of the U. T. W. and fighting actively on our picket lines.

The Lessons of Experience

In the Lawrence strike, as Edith Berkman, one of the N. T. W. U. organizers, stated in articles in the Daily Worker and Labor Unity, a fundamental error was made that the strike was settled on a mill basis. As a result, the outcome of the strike was a company union, the "American Textile Union, Inc." The N. T. W. U. has nothing. Similarly, in the further situation in New York, the U. T. W. U. union proposed, thru Ben Gold, that the workers should ignore the question of trade union affiliation, but should have a "united front from below on a shop basis" and fight the boss on a "shop basis." This leads toward company unionism, not towards militant industrial unionism. In Paterson, this policy of the N. T. W. U. must be condemned and repudiated by the workers still following that organization.

For the Unity of Labor!

The workers in the N. T. W. U. must fight to put an end to the shameful slanders, to the splitting tactics of the N. T. W. U. leadership and must demand the unity of all the workers in struggle against the bosses. Calling the powerful picket lines of the U. T. W. and Associated workers "scabs" and "strike-breakers" will not help to win the strike. Unite the ranks of the workers. Fight to build one powerful united trade union movement in the textile industry that will be able to win better conditions for the workers, and that will be able to maintain these better conditions!

laborers are forced to be idle for 90 to 150 days in the year, if they are indeed not entirely out of work. At the present time the proportion of unemployment is frightfully high, 60%.

In the face of all this, it is not to be wondered at that about 200,000 agricultural laborers, small holders, and small tenant farmers emigrate annually to Argentina and Cuba, where they seek work as agricultural laborers. The thinness of the population, in spite of the many births, is due too to the extreme poverty of the workers. Spain has an area of 305,207 square kilometers, and is therefore somewhat larger than Germany, but it has only about 23 million inhabitants, or a third of the population of Germany. There are only 44 inhabitants to the square kilometer.

Of its agricultural products, Spain exports chiefly its gardening products. Grapes and olives, oranges, almonds, and other Southern fruits are exported in large quantities. Cork too is exported. Spain produces 12% to 15% of the wine of the world; about one-sixth of its wine is exported, chiefly to France—and one half of the total wine exported—and to Germany, Great Britain, Belgium and Cuba. Of the olive oil, approximately one fifth is exported, especially to Italy and the United States (one fifth each). Argentina and Cuba (one eighth each), France, Great Britain and Brazil (3% each). About nine tenths of the oranges grown are exported chiefly to Great Britain (one half), to France and Germany (one sixth each), to Belgium and Holland (4% to 8% each).

With regard to grain supplies, Spain just about covers its own requirements, and it is only in the case of had crops that about one eighth of all the wheat consumed must be imported. Much maize is imported, as that grown in the country only meets about two thirds of the demand. Sugar is only imported when crops fail. About one sixth of the rice crop is exported; there is no foreign trade in rye and oats, and only 3 to 4% barley is exported. The meat production covers approximately the home consumption. The import of wood is becoming increasingly necessary, chiefly from Sweden (one half), the United

(Continued on page 4)

The Spanish Revolution and the Peasants AGRARIAN CONDITIONS IN SPAIN

by J. A.

Spain is a predominantly agrarian country. Two thirds to three quarters of the working population are employed in agriculture. About one half of the national income—about 13 million pesetas, annually—flows from agrarian sources. About one half of the total value of goods exported falls to agricultural produce. Of the approximately 50 million hectares of land 16.2% are under wheat cultivation; olives 3.4%, vine 2.8%, 42% of the land is pasture, although livestock breeding lags behind tillage of the soil; 20.8% is barren fallow land.

The cause of these conditions is the fact that wide tracts of land formerly mil-

lack of means, the absence of irrigation plant, etc.

The System of Land Ownership

The system of land ownership is the worst in Europe. In Andalusia and Castile the semi-feudal estates of the grandees and clergy predominate, whilst in the densely populated Northern provinces, in the Ebro basin, in Catalonia and on the coast of the Mediterranean, the land is split up into very small pieces. The greater part of the hundreds of thousands of emigrants leaving Spain yearly are recruited from the small holders, ten-

Acreage class	farms in 1000	area in mill. hect.	owners in 1000	area in mill. hect.
Under 1 hect.	4905	2.1	498	0.3
1-5	1455	3.6	481	1.6
5-10	146	0.9	127	1.0
10-50	115	2.1	127	3.3
50-100	19	1.2	20	1.6
100-500	20	3.9	20	0.9
500-1000	2.6	1.6	3.8	3.0
1000-3000	1.1	1.8	1.6	3.0
over 3000	0.2	0.7	0.6	3.4
Total	6664.0	17.9	1279.0	18.0

ed or—in Andalusia for instance—cultivated as garden land, have been converted by their owners into pasture for the rearing of the profitable animals used for the bullfights. In the North and North West the livestock breeding and grain growing districts are found. Vine and olive trees are also grown. In Andalusia olive growing takes the first place. On the Castilian plateau sheep pastures take up one half of the land. Horned cattle breeding is confined to the Western provinces. About one third of the proceeds of agriculture accrue from grain growing, about one quarter from livestock breeding, and about 6 to 8% each from the cultivation of olives, grapes and fruit.

The methods of cultivation show little intensity. The yield of grain per hectare is the lowest in Europe. The crops differ however in accordance with the part of the country and with technical development. In 1926 the wheat yields per hectare were as follows: South East provinces 7.1 double hundredweights per hectare dry land, 20.3 double cwt. of irrigated land; Mancha, dry 7.9, irrigated 22.0; East Andalusia, dry 7.6, irrigated 18.3. It is not the naturally most fertile districts which yield the largest crops per hectare (Basque provinces, Galicia, Catalonia). The causes of the poor yields are the unfavorable ownership conditions, the widespread rent system, the extensive methods of cultivation still employed on the great estates, the backwardness of agrarian technique, especially on the small farms, in consequence of

The Economic Week

fell during the week. Car loadings made the sharpest drop in weeks—far below the seasonal norm. Foreign trade for June maintained its downward course with exports declining to all countries but the Soviet Union and China. The July market value showed a drop of about three billion dollars on the New York Stock Exchange. Brokers loans are falling precipitately. The stock market continues its downward course—the latter being due entirely to the heavy

shipment of ammunition to the Nanking government backed by Wall St. Both domestic and foreign bonds reached new lows during the week. Railroad income is still falling seriously, being 27.5% below June of last year. The unemployment and wage-cut situations are worsening, with the winter outlook darker than at any time in years. A flood of state capitalist legislation may be expected in the winter on a state and federal scale.

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Against Sectarianism and Reformism!

Communists and the C.P.L.A.

Statement of the Communist Party (Majority Group)

1. Recent developments in the Conference for Progressive Labor Action, especially the decision of this organization to take the initiative in the formation of a new reformist, centrist party in this country, necessitate a re-examination of the organization and a review of relations between it and the C.P. Majority Group. At the same time we are now in a position to arrive at a more accurate estimate of the C.P.L.A. in its various stages of development and a more complete answer to the questions thus placed before us.

I.—The Character of the C. P. L. A.

2. The general background of the C.P.L.A. is the progressive movement in the trade unions that at one time stood in very close working relations with the left wing under Communist influence. The vesting of the Communist Party trade union policy in the direction of sectarianism was accompanied by the alienation of the progressive elements and by the independent crystallization of a separate labor organization of certain progressive elements, the formation of the C.P.L.A. At the very beginning the C.P.L.A. had a distinct anti-Communist orientation and operated under the general belief that the collapse of the left wing created an "opportunity" for the progressives. The fallacy of this conception and its reactionary character in practice became clear soon enough and the C.P.L.A. tended to swing towards greater cooperation with left wing elements, especially after the appearance of the C. P. Majority Group as a force tending to correct the sectarian policies of the Communists in the trade unions.

3. The rise of the C.P.L.A. undoubtedly reflected a leftward movement in the ranks of the organized workers and among certain layers of the lower trade union officials. It therefore was a manifestation of positive significance, but the positive character of this manifestation could only be assured and serious confusion avoided thru close cooperation with the left wing forces. Signs of such cooperation have already begun to appear in the last few months (e. g., Paterson). On the whole, therefore, the formation of a center for the consolidation of the progressive forces in the trade unions constituted a positive constructive factor in the American class struggle.

4. At the same time the C.P.L.A. was never purely a trade union progressive center. It always had in it elements of a political character, elements of a false political orientation. The specific weight of the political character of the C.P.L.A. has varied considerably thru its existence. Now it comes definitely into the foreground with this new move.

5. The political aspect of the C.P.L.A. was usually of a centrist, "left" reformist rather than the struggle of various political forces: reformists of the Socialist party variety, S. P. "militants" who always essentially defended the position of the S. P., centrists who wanted to be "in between" the S. P. and the C. P., some Communist-tending elements and, lately, C.P. Majority Group. The general political aspect of the C.P.L.A. however, was usually of a centrist, "left" reformist character.

6. We must reject as false and as dangerous the official Communist Party estimate of the C.P.L.A. as a reactionary manifestation and as merely an elaborate conspiracy of the labor bureaucrats to "head off the discontent of the workers from the Communist Party."

II.—Relations Between C.P. Majority Group and C. P. L. A.

7. In the first weeks of our independent existence as a Communist Opposition, our estimate of the C.P.L.A. did not differ essentially from the official C.P. estimate and was entirely false. A re-examination of the problem from a Leninist viewpoint showed us the falsity of our position and led us toward the adoption of the analysis outlined above.

8. On the basis of our analysis we immediately began efforts to establish working relations and a united front between our group and the left wing we had been helping to revive, on the one hand, and the C.P.L.A., on the other. The first important effort in this direction was our attempt to establish a united front for a general national campaign to revive the left wing. The cooperation of the C.P.L.A. could not be obtained for this because, as the C.P.L.A. leaders explained, there was insufficient preparation within the C.P.L.A. itself for such a move. However, working united fronts on specific issues have been established, the most important of which are the joint action committee of the Paterson textile unions and the joint May Day meeting.

III.—Some Differences in Our Ranks

9. At an early stage in our relations with the C.P.L.A. some differences began to manifest themselves in our ranks on the questions of: (a) the estimation of the C.P.L.A., primarily as to its role in the building of a left wing movement and as to the emphasis to be attributed to its political aspect, and (b) the tactical question of whether Communists should join the C.P.L.A. The National Bureau was of the opinion that for members of our group to join the C.P.L.A. at that time would hinder and not help our cooperation with the C.P.L.A. in the rebuilding of the left wing. The question was, of course, not a matter of fundamental principle and differences on it were fully compatible with membership in our group as long as the decision of the organization was carried out. Nevertheless a number of comrades decided to join the C.P.L.A. in spite of the decision of the C.P. Majority Group. The National Bureau, then took the following

action:
 "The National Bureau therefore decides to suspend Comrades Miller, Benjamin, etc. from all membership rights in our group until such time as they recognize the elementary Communist responsibility of carrying out the decisions of the group and not their private, contrary independent course."

8. As soon as this group of comrades entered the C.P.L.A. and began to function, a differentiation began to take place: Bert Miller, Levich, and Lawrence began to move rapidly to the extreme right, while the rest of the comrades, under the leadership of Comrade Benjamin, took up a sharp struggle against social reformism and against Miller and his friends as well. The struggle of the comrades following Comrade Benjamin constituted good Communist service.

III.—The New Reformist Sect of the C. P. L. A.

9. Under the influence of Lore and Salutsky and with the vigorous assistance of Bert Miller, the C.P.L.A. recently decided to form (or rather to transform itself into) a new political "party" to be "in between" the C.P. and the S.P., that is, a centrist party. The Socialists, with the "militants" in the fore, attacked this proposal as utterly unnecessary since the Socialist party already existed as an agency of reformist Socialism and the program of the new party as proposed by the C.P.L.A. leaders was essentially a program of reformist Socialism. They showed decided objections to the formation of a competitive reformist party. The Communist group, following Benjamin and Cibulsky bitterly condemned the step pointing out that in essence it meant the creation of a new reformist sect and the complete abandonment of the original avowed objective of the C.P.L.A., that of building a progressive labor movement. With the decision of the C.P.L.A. to form the new party, the Communist group very correctly resigned from the C.P.L.A.

10. The objective logic of the new party decision of the C.P.L.A. is the liquidation of that organization as a progressive labor center and a potential contributory force for rebuilding the left wing. The new party has no basis whatever in the labor movement of this country; it is condemned to vegetate as a sterile reformist sect. At the same time such progressive unionists as follow the Socialist Party politically will be lost for the C.P.L.A. and other progressive trade union elements alienated by the new political orientation. Only the sincere centrist sectarians will remain in the long run. Instead of a progressive labor center—a reformist sect.

IV.—Our New Relations to the C.P.L.A.

11. The transformation of the C.P.L.A. into a centrist sect will, of course, mean that our united front cooperation with it

will be considerably more limited and will take place at most on the basis of specific issues. The C.P.L.A. has put itself out of the field as a national factor for the rebuilding of the left wing and of the left wing-progressive bloc, the elements connected with it may and will be of value towards this end. At the same time, it will be more necessary than ever to differentiate ourselves politically in a clear manner, in all united front undertakings.

12. The projected transformation of the C.P.L.A. must not be allowed to be the occasion for the growth of leftist sectarian tendencies in our own ranks, for scepticism as to the united front, etc. The Party bureaucrats will be certain to utilize these developments in an attempted justification of their complete rejection of united front tactics. Yet the very developments in the C.P.L.A. have fully demonstrated the correctness of our basic tactics of the united front.

V.—The Comrades Who Return to Our Group

13. In connection with the recent developments in the C.P.L.A. the group of comrades following Comrade Benjamin have indicated their desire to return to our group. We wish to reiterate that the comrades had a full right to continue to try to convince the majority of the group for their position on the questions at issue, instead of concluding that because of the atmosphere that had developed it was impossible for them any longer to exercise this right, therefore resorting to an infraction of discipline. They recognize their incorrectness in violating the decisions of the National Bureau in action and therefore, on the basis of the above quoted decision of the National Bureau, they have been fully restored to all membership rights. Furthermore, there now exists substantial agreement on the question of estimation of the C.P.L.A. and on the tactics to be pursued by the C.P. Majority group. The comrades must be welcomed and drawn into all activities and share fully in all responsible work. These comrades will constitute an additional force in our struggle against leftist sectarianism and social reformism and in our fight for Communist unity and the restoration of the Party to the Leninist path—a goal that can be achieved to the extent that our group can root itself in the masses and become a distinct constructive force in the labor movement.

NOTE—As is shown in Bert Miller's book review article in LABOR AGE in which he speaks of the proletarian dictatorship as no longer existent and having to be "restored" and as is further demonstrated by Miller's agreement with and initiative in driving the C. P. L. A. towards the organization of a new reformist sect, Miller and his associates have definitely departed from Communism and have no place in any Communist organization.

MARX - LENIN - STALIN

by Jay Lovestone

(Continued from Page 3)

but links in the chain of world imperialism. Hence it is the duty of the revolutionary proletarian to break this chain of world imperialism at its weakest link at any particular moment. The international proletarian revolution starts precisely in that country where the proletariat can first break thru. This break will come, said Lenin, as it has come, not necessarily in that country with the highest developed capitalist industry but rather on the weakest national sector of the capitalist world front, at the break of the weakest link in the international imperialist chain. In 1917 it was Russia. Perhaps Germany will be the next—the weakest link in the world chain. Perhaps India or China. The unquestionably international—*not* Asiatic, *not* European, *not* North American, *not* world perspective of Lenin is strikingly brought out in his analysis to the effect that:

"The capitalist countries of Western Europe will accomplish their evolution towards Socialism not by the methodical maturing of Socialism in these countries, but by means of the exploitation of certain states by others, thru the exploitation of the first State that is defeated in the imperialist war. . . . The East, on the other hand, definitely entered into the revolutionary movement in consequence of this first imperialist war; it has been drawn into the whirlpool of the revolutionary world movement."

Lenin—Symbol of Revolutionary

It is especially because Leninism is international, is Marxism in the epoch of imperialism that it is so practical. Of course, the bourgeois intellectuals can never see this. They see individuals, personal ambitions, Tamerlanes, "Stalinism", as the incarnation of the practical. They cannot understand that the revolutionary theories of Marxism, of Leninism are the very quintessence of the practical. One of the most characteristic qualities of Lenin was "his realization of the practical sense of every theoretical construction and of any kind of theoretical conception."

Bukharin has pointed out that "Lenin always approached the question in such a way as to obtain alliances with the greatest possible number of people who could play the role of known quantities of energy to hurl against the old regime." It would do well for those who so ardently call themselves Stalinists, who drink of the non-existent fountain of Stalinism and partake of the glory of

"practicalism", to ponder the above. Lenin was so practical that he was able to survey a whole epoch and observe even the minutest details in it.

Finally, it was none other than Stalin who understood and hailed Lenin as the symbol of revolutionary practice. Thus Stalin answers the question: What are the characteristics of the Leninist school of theory and practice?

"There are two—Russian revolutionary inspiration and the practical spirit of the American Leninism is their harmonious union. . . . The union of revolutionary inspiration with the American practical spirit—this is the essence of practical Leninism. Only this union will give us the perfect type of Leninist workers."

Precisely here is the key to the great success in Socialist construction in the Soviet Union today under the Five Year Plan. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union leading the Party, which is the inspiration and dynamo of the remarkable progress in Socialist construction in the Soviet Union, is developing policies for the country based on the full recognition of the following undying truths of Lenin

"The Communist who imagines he can succeed in every task by drawing up Communist decrees is guilty of Communist vanity."

"Power, pompous phrases, and more everyday work . . . less political trepidation and more attention to the simpler but more tangible facts of Communist construction."

What timely and significant truths these are—not only for bourgeois critics of our movement but also for members in our Party, in our whole movement who have not yet learned to steer clear between the swamps of "revolutionary" phantasy and the morass of petty details.

Ford Called In For Baby Crisis

The Hoover Plan of 20 million babies in 20 years is already breaking down, due to the depression. The Census Bureau reports an 8.5% decrease in marriages during 1930. Unless maybe Hoover is getting revolutionary and will accept babies born out of lawful wedlock on a "capitalist competition" for twins or triplets. It is reliably rumored that Henry Ford will be called into a fishing conference on the Rapidan to outline a plan to produce babies on the belt system. They will hop off the belt one every 14 seconds with diaper, safety pin, milk bottle and muffler complete.

BOOKS

INDUSTRIAL EVOLUTION, By N. S. B. Gras, Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass. 1930.

The book is intended to be an historical sketch of the evolution of industry. The sketch is simple, clear and interesting up thru the Industrial Revolution, but becomes vague and diffused as the author approaches the present period. In fact the last half of the book shows a rather poor handling of the subject. Altho the author shows some appreciation of the sociological consequences of industrial and economic changes (he actually gives a few instances of earlier class struggles), he divorces the subject almost entirely from political and social development. Whenever he does casually connect them, his view is distorted, as may be expected of a bourgeois professor. A clear insight into Professor Gras's lack of basic understanding of historical forces can be had by quoting from his chapter on the Industrial Revolution. He states there:

"If France had experienced an industrial revolution in the eighteenth century, it might never have had a political and social revolution."
 The Marxist knows that it was this very political and social revolution in France which smashed the outworn social superstructure of feudalism (already accomplished in England by the civil wars in the 17th century), thus paving the way for further revolutionary industrial changes not only in France but also in the rest of the continent. But the professor is not a Marxist.

Altho the book is meant to be sketchy, "its brevity and incompleteness being its greatest merits", as the preface pretends, yet in parts the author indulges in details, the subject matter of which could have been utilized to better advantage. For example, one of his longest chapters is on "The History of a Single Factory". Here was a chance to sketch the transformation of the earlier workshop into the centralized, integrated and rationalized industrial unit that it is today. Instead the author bothers hardly at all with the industrial history of the factory, but rather with its general business and financial aspects and then at the end of the chapter he confesses that the managerial and business structure he described with some detail was not the typical and dominant organization of the present day. He simply conveniently picked a concern that happened to have kept a good record of its history over a long period. There are other shortcomings which are not necessary to dwell upon.

The book as a whole is interesting and should be read. Its terminology, altho somewhat original is nevertheless simple and understandable. From the author's treatment of the earlier industrial development one can draw a quite clear picture of the birth of the proletariat as a class. For this alone the book is worth while.

—R. Macklin

BEDFORD FORREST AND HIS CRITIC

TED COMPANY by Andrew Nelson Lyde, Minton, Balch and Company, New York, 1931.

In a recent article in the New Republic Edmund Wilson interestingly describes the younger generation of the Southern "agrarians" (white land-owners):

" . . . they come back (from Oxford, Paris or New York) to marry girls at home; to renovate family mansions, to do some farming with the aid of share-croppers, to write books about the Civil War. When they went away they may have been impatient with the eighteenth-century world, but now they think tenderly of the South again."

"Now they blame the ills of industrialized America on the defeat of the Confederacy in the War."

Vanderbilt University is their spiritual center—Minton, Balch and Company of New York their chief publishers.

Mr. Lytle's Bedford Forrest is strictly in this tradition. In the form of a biography of one of the outstanding Confederate generals and leaders of the old Ku Klux Klan in the Reconstruction period, it is an apology for the old regime of slavery and an attack upon precisely the most progressive features of modern industrial society.

The polished savant and classical culture of Mr. Lytle and his friends cannot hide the fact that these men are defending the cause of blackest reaction, the cause of chattel slavery in the past and the cause of peonage and virtual serfdom today.

Mr. Lytle's book has no merit whatever except the fluency of its style. Its history is distorted; its judgments partial; its bias distinctly reactionary.

X. Y. Z.

"Wharf Nigger," a play by Paul Peters aimed against race prejudice, which is now in rehearsal at the Provincetown Playhouse, 133 MacDougal Street, will open on September 15.

The play deals with the life of colored dock workers in New Orleans and ends in a stirring scene which bears striking similarity to the circumstance of the Scottsboro Camp Hill, Alabama share-cropper case.

"Wharf Nigger" is the first work of a white playwright since Eugene O'Neill's "All God's Chilluns Got Wings" which is written with deep, sympathetic understanding of the race problem. It has all the intensity of O'Neill's work and an equal depth of feeling.

Peters' drama, however, presents the basic issues involved with greater clarity and purposefulness. It is sincere and straightforward.

Peters gathered the material for his play when he was at work as a stevedore in New Orleans.

Parts of the play have been published in the New Masses. Its production in New York will be the first attempt at the presentation of a full-length proletarian drama in two years.

BETWEEN HAMMER AND ANVIL

A NEW BABY
 We have just received an expiring document. It is published by the C. P. L. A., was fathered by Salutsky, mothered by Lore and midwifed by Bert Miller and taken to church to be baptized by A. J. Munk. It is entitled: Do we need a new political organization in the United States? Under this modest and hesitant—not to say vacillating—title is being deposited on the doorstep of an unexpected world, a new party.

A Cold Reception
 The baby was not entirely welcome. The Socialists threatened to secede because they think one reformist party is enough. The Communists, leading an uneasy existence in the C. P. L. A. did secede, because they thought even one reformist party in America was too much. So the baby was left without godfathers or godmothers at the very baptismal font.

A Versatile Child
 The modest baby, like the sole survivor of the ill-fated ship "Nancy Bell", wants to fill all posts at once. The document is a political platform, a discussion bulletin, an outline of a political and economic "theory", a manual of "Marxism" purged of its "defects" or "excesses", of its guts and its common sense, a guide to action for the American proletariat, and another addition to the mounting pile of 3-and-10-year plans for American economy.

What Brookwood Did to Marx
 As a typical sample of the diluted hogwash that the "platform" passes off as "Marxism" we offer our readers the following description of capitalism:
 ". . . a system which is built on the idea of letting private individuals reap profits, i. e. surpluses, from industry."
 The innocent reader will ask: "If they only take surpluses from industry, what's wrong with that?"

And the less innocent reader will say: "If you mean surplus value, why don't you say so? If not, what do you mean?"

And Planned Economy

The new "party" is ready to introduce "planned economy."
 "The Plan must be made and put to work soon. . . . Otherwise. . . in the next crisis. . . or a Fascist or Communist revolution (apparently, it's all the same which so far as its effect on America—B.D.W.) in some important industrial country, or an upheaval in China or India, or a war, American labor will be caught unprepared, and a Fascist dictatorship will fasten itself upon us."

But the workers need not worry. Bert Miller's patented card index system and Brookwood Labor College's universal planning and research department will come to the rescue. The new "party" will have:
 "An advisory board of experts in engineering, economics, finance, city planning, cooperation, etc. who would draw up plans as to how the resources of the U. S. would be used for the benefit of the masses under planned economy, and the technical steps which might be taken by labor if it achieved power in order to execute such concrete plans. Such a board might also give technical advice on industrial trends, the issues in political campaigns, etc."
 Anyhow, it sounds like a plan to keep Bert Miller busy!

Is It a Boy or a Girl?

Is it a revolutionary party of a reformist party? The poor thing can't make up its mind. It would like to be "boyish, but not too boyish."

A boy—if you don't look too close. And if you do she will blush pink, but stay yellow behind the ears.

"We do not think," reads the platform, "of this labor struggle as a simple and exceedingly polite affair in which labor has only to form a political party, win more and more votes at each election, eventually get a parliamentary majority and then vote a new economic order into existence." (Aha, so it is revolutionary!) What is needed is "struggle on every front— industrial, political, cooperative and educational and with a realistic use of such methods as can accomplish their final emancipation. They must depend upon their own organized strength, rather than ("rather than" is good!) on the machinery of a capitalist government." (Oho, so it ain't revolutionary!)

Such language! Such word slinging! A marvel of use of words to conceal thoughts!

Marx On The New Party

"Communists scorn to hide their views and aims. They openly declare that their purposes can only be achieved by the forcible overthrow of the whole existing social order."

So wrote Marx and Engels in the Communist Manifesto. But Marx recognized that tho he had won dragon's teeth, he sometimes reaped fleas. In this new "Marxist" party, in its zeal for legality and its eagerness not to frighten itself, does not even dare to point out that no ruling class ever yielded up its privilege without an armed struggle.

We leave the last words on these "Marxists" to Marx who surely had no worse (rather a far better) program in mind when he wrote in scorn:
 "Even the most vulgar democratic movement which sees the millennium in the democratic republic, stands outside the limits which the police allow and logic forbids."

—B. D. W.

Agrarian Conditions in Spain

(Continued from Page 3)

The revolution in Spain on April 14, in part a consequence of the agrarian crisis, was not brought about by shuffling voting ballots as the bourgeois papers would like us to believe, but by the revolutionary mass movements in which the poor peasantry and agricultural laborers played a considerable part. The peasantry was not content with the fall of the monarchy; but advanced its own demands. Peasant marches with red flags and peasant demonstrations have followed in quick succession. The peasants demand not only the division of the great estates, but have in many districts taken matters into their own hands, and have seized upon the land of the great landowners and have divided it among themselves.

The power of the large landowners and of the clergy, the semi-feudal exploitation of the small peasants and agricultural laborers, continue to be maintained in the Republic. The republican government and the bourgeois republicans are however well aware that the agrarian question is one upon which their fate hangs, and is indeed decisive for the existence of the bourgeois capitalist regime. The spectre of Communism haunts the rural districts.

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