

FOR COMMUNIST
UNITY IN THE
REVOLUTIONARY
CLASS STRUGGLE!

THE REVOLUTIONARY AGE

WORKERS OF ALL
COUNTRIES
UNITE!

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER DEFENDING
THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKERS

ISSUED BY THE COMMUNIST PARTY
(Majority Group)

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JAIL COMMUNISTS IN CANADA

Whole Communist Movement Declared Illegal As Attacks Begin

TORONTO.—Thousands of Canadian Communists face arrest and persecution as eight Communist leaders were found guilty of sedition and sentenced to prison and an authorization issued to confiscate all of the Communist Party's property in Canada. The decision was issued on November 12.

Seven of the Communist leaders received five-year and two-year sentences to run concurrently, with the recommendation by the court that they be deported after the expiration of their terms. The eighth received a two-year and a one-year sentence, also to run concurrently. The government has openly declared that a conviction in this case would be the starting point of a drive to smash the Communist movement and to arrest the 5,000 Communists and sympathizers whose names it possesses.

The offensive being launched against the Canadian Communist Party is a grave menace to the entire international labor movement. All workers, whatever may be their political views, should unite to maintain the right of a working class party to exist legally in Canada and to defend devoted working class fighters from persecution.

GREAT INTEREST IN BIG DEBATE

Russell-Lovestone Debate On Dictatorship To Be Held Nov. 27

The most lively interest is being exhibited among the advanced workers and radical intellectuals of New York City in the debate recently announced between Jay Lovestone, editor of *Revolutionary Age*, and Bertrand Russell, noted English scientist and philosopher, on the subject: *The proletarian dictatorship is the road to freedom*. The debate will take place on Friday, Nov. 27, at Central Opera House, 67 Street and Third Avenue.

This debate is certainly the most outstanding of all the speaking dates Mr. Russell will have during his brief stay in the United States this year. Here he will have the chance to defend his well known viewpoint that economic and therefore all freedom may be achieved along the road of democracy as we know it today (that is, capitalist democracy), while Jay Lovestone, on the other hand, will defend the Communist concept that only thru the proletarian dictatorship can mankind be emancipated.

Tickets for the debate are \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, 75c. They may be obtained at the office of the New Workers School, 63 Madison Avenue, under whose auspices the debate is being run.

All those interested are urged to get their tickets early as the demand for seats is already heavy.

THERESA FOX IS DEAD OF CANCER

Active Communist Worker Dies At Age of 63

Theresa Fox, for many years a very active worker in the revolutionary labor movement, died on Wednesday, November 11, as a result of cancer. She was 63 years old.

For many years Comrade Fox was a member of the Socialist party and of its left wing. She joined the Communist Party upon its organization in 1919 and undertook active work in its ranks. With the onset of the Party crisis she immediately ranged herself with the Communist Party (Majority Group). She was a member of Harlem Section (New York City) of the C. P. (Majority Group) and was particularly occupied with work among the Negro masses in Harlem. The whole revolutionary labor movement mourns the death of Comrade Fox.

Big Election Victories For Communist Opposition

Communist Opposition Forges Ahead In Switzerland And Alsace While Official Party Registers Defeat

In contrast to the almost annihilating defeat of the official French Communist Party in the recent municipal elections comes the splendid victory of the Communist Party of Alsace, affiliated with the International Communist Opposition, in the local municipal elections.

In Strassburg-South, Mourer, the Communist Opposition candidate, was elected on the first ballot, with a majority of several hundred, over the Socialist Bohn, the joint candidate of the imperialist block.

In Strassburg-West the Communist Opposition candidate, Schreckler, headed the poll with a vote of 1601. The official Communist "Party" (a tiny sect) ran a rival candidate who got 476 votes. The Socialist, Koesler, obtained 1483, and the candidate of the autonomists, Reibel, 1348.

In Strassburg-East, the Communist Opposition candidate, Hengstler, received 1340 votes, the Socialist Weill, 1918, and the autonomist, Roos, 1331. The Communist candidate withdrew in favor of the autonomist in the second balloting.

In the country districts of Alsace great progress was also made by the Communist Opposition forces.

The tactics of the official Communist Party in Alsace are significant. At first the Paris Central Committee offered to make a bloc with the Socialists in Alsace (the spear-head of the imperialist front!) against the Communist Opposition. When the Socialists refused, the Communist Party leaders offered to make a "united front" with the Communist Opposition on the condition that the latter break with the autonomists, that is, break the national front against French imperialism! Of course, the Alsatian Opposition refused.

ed. The anti-imperialist front was maintained and was victorious!

A similar victory was recorded in Switzerland. In Schaffhausen, where recently took place, the Communist Opposition received 3,189 votes as against the 130 votes of the official Communist Party. Bringolf, editor of the Communist Opposition paper, *Arbeiterzeitung*, was elected. Bringolf's vote was nearly 300 more than in 1928.

A week after the national parliament elections, there took place cantonal elections in the Schaffhausen canton. Bringolf was candidate here also and again was victorious. The Opposition candidate received 6,400 votes, while the official Party candidate could muster only 270 votes. The other parties also ran far behind.

In the same week a second balloting took place to fill one seat of the Schaffhausen city council. In spite of the fact that the Socialist candidate was supported by the Free-thinkers (a thoroughly bourgeois party), Comrade Erb, the Communist Opposition candidate, was victorious.

These great election victories of the Communist Opposition in Alsace and Switzerland stand in striking contrast to the almost uninterrupted defeats of the Communist Party of France and the practical non-existence of the Swiss Communist Party. This contrast is an accurate reflection of the contrast in tactical policies of the Communist Opposition and of the official Communist Party, a contrast between a policy of broad mass work as against a policy of the narrowest sectarianism.

Canada, the Empire and the U. S. A.

The Crisis in Canada

by William Moriarty

"Canada," said Premier Bennett recently, "is experiencing the most serious industrial crisis in her history." He further complained that Canadians seem to have lost confidence in themselves. Here follows one reason which justifies Mr. Bennett in both particulars. At the time of the last budget, it was disclosed that the revenues for 1930-31 were down from \$446,000,000 to \$356,000,000. Added expenditures meant a deficit of roughly \$84,000,000. For current fiscal year the yield is expected to total \$325,000,000, which will fall short of requirements by \$105,000,000. To meet this it is proposed that \$20,000,000 be borrowed, and \$78,000,000 be raised by fresh taxation. Still seven millions shy, Mr. Bennett hoped at the time of bringing down his proposals that this might disappear if trade improved and, consequently, revenues increased.

It is important to note that the tax increases affected over \$200,000,000 worth of British export trade. Iron and steel products, leather goods, furniture, etc., were the principal items affected.

Still concerning ourselves with trade, let us look at the results of the first fiscal year of the Bennett regime. Imports for September last were virtually cut in half compared with the same month in 1930. Exports tell a like tale: \$81,000,000 a year ago, less than \$46,000,000 in '31. The half-yearly summary shows a drop of approximately \$200,000,000 in imports and \$136,000,000 in exports during that period. This is the customs story. Without going into wearisome details of trade in general, a reference to the statistics of car-loadings perhaps depicts the situation more clearly than anything else. These were 28.8% below September 1930 levels, or a difference of 83,813 carloads. Note too, how consistent has been the decline. For the first three months of the current year, 17.9, 12.1, 9.4 for April; 18.8 for May; 20.7 for June; 21.4 for July; and 26.1 for August. Taking the current year, up until September, the total neared half-a-million carloads less than the corresponding period of 1930, or 26.2% down. In terms of

man-power, there were 23,193 fewer railroaders at work over the same length of time.

Canada is by no means completely an agricultural country. Many American workers need to be disillusioned on this, and it is important that the fact be borne clearly in mind if we are to appreciate the situation which has developed since Britain went off the gold standard. In exports and total trade, during 1929, Canada was exceeded only by United States, United Kingdom, Germany and France. Per capita, she stood third in exports and fourth in total trade. Of course, agriculture is of major importance to Canada, and the crash in wheat prices has struck a vital blow at her internal position. The "scissors" has sharpened the crisis, the agrarians having found out to their cost that wheat pools may be a buffer to falling prices, but that they are weak reeds in the face of world competition and slumped markets. Therefore, the western farmer has not only been brought to his knees with lowered returns for his grain, but is also compelled to pay rates for industrial products which are still high, despite bankers' statistics on ever-declining prices. Summarizing, then, the internal situation, we find that Canada is experiencing the industrial crisis in the same proportion as other countries (530,000 unemployed male workers, women workers not registered.) There is the added crisis in the agricultural field. Drought in the west. Five million acres of the best wheat-growing areas affected.

Canada and the Empire
Turning to the "motherland", there is no need to explain that the crisis is there, for England is the birth-place of crises. But remembering the imperialistic character of Britain's development and the importance of her trade with the colonies, a glance at the statistics will reveal the source of the growing differences between the Empire and Canada, or all of the colonies, for that matter. Comparing the figures for the first quarter of the present year with those for 1929, the drop is from 8.41 to 4.34 millions of pounds. The average decline in trade with the rest of the Empire (continued on page 4)

LAWRENCE STRIKE IS BROKEN

False Leaders And T. U. U. L. Disruption Result In Boss Victory

LAWRENCE, Mass.—As a result of the ineffective, hesitating and compromising leadership of the United Textile Workers officialdom and as a result also of the destructive, splitting and dualist policies of the National Textile Workers Union (the T.U.U.L. union), the textile strike here has been broken. Of the 23,000 workers originally on strike, all but 6,000 have already returned to work without conditions, while these remaining workers are out only because they have been locked out and the mills closed. At the same time the textile companies, led by the American Woolen Company, has announced a wage-cut of 25%.

The defeat in Lawrence stands in contrast to the successful defensive struggle recently waged by the Paterson silk workers. In Paterson the Communist Party (Majority Group) was able, on the one hand, to supply effective and militant leadership for the strike and, on the other hand, to defeat the disruptive maneuvers of the T.U.U.L. union.

HOOVER CALLS FOR WAR

Urges Big Arms Increase In Armistice Day Address

The world is more heavily armed today than at any time before the World War with "international conflicts probably no fewer than they were before actual bloodshed in that war began," Herbert Hoover, President of the United States, was forced to admit in his Armistice Day address in the District of Columbia. The danger of a new international conflict is great, the President emphasized, and the way to meet this danger is—"preparedness for defense," increasing armaments for war, in other words!

As a result of the "shock" of the late war and the "consequent loss of confidence," there has set in a period of "unemployment and distress in agriculture and business everywhere and from it all we have been passing thru an emergency second only to the great war." And to meet this acute crisis, President Hoover proposes—"good will, the rebuilding of confidence and faith!"

Of course, the President's glittering phrases really hide the viciously aggressive character of American imperialism at home and abroad. It is precisely at the time that America's war-like role all over the world is clearest that Hoover takes the opportunity of spouting "peace" phrases which hardly hide the brazen imperialist content.

A very successful overflow meeting was held by the New York district of the Communist Party on Saturday, November 7, at the Coliseum, in celebration of the fourteenth anniversary of the Russian Revolution. The meeting was packed and spirited. Earl Browder was the main speaker.

"It is not industry and commerce and politics and the social system that is sick. They are sound. The world is sick."—Dr. Aldrick in the Church of the Open Door.

SPECIAL!
In the Next Issue!

DETAILED REPORT
of the
**Elections of the Associated
Silk Workers**
in
Paterson
DON'T MISS IT!

Japs Held Back After Sharp Fighting In Manchuria;

M'DONALD OFFERS TORY PLAN

King's Speech Outlines Full Reactionary Program

The government (that is, the Tory) resolution on the speech from the Throne was adopted by a vote of 422 to 38. By a similar vote the Labor amendment was defeated.

LONDON.—A complete, the very general, program of aggressive imperialism was laid down in the speech from the Throne, that marked the opening of Parliament. The speech from the Throne is traditionally an expression of the policy of the new government.

In the debate on the King's speech Prime Minister MacDonald filled in the outlines with a more detailed program especially on international financial questions. A European gathering to reexamine the whole question of debts and reparations, an obvious anti-French maneuver, was promised. At the same time he announced that final preparations had been made for the reconvening of the Empire economic conference.

Nothing was said in official quarters on the Manchurian situation but the Conservative press has begun publishing articles and editorials (Continued on page 2)

New "Agreement" Is Rumored

International Anti-Soviet Campaign Continues Spite Japanese "Denials"; League Council To Meet On November 16; Canton Swings To Japan

After several days of extremely sharp fighting in the Nonni bridge region, hastily raised Chinese troops under General Ma Chen-shan succeeded in holding back superior Japanese forces, in spite of the latter's advance on the right flank reported on November 15.

At the same time strong rumors are current that a "compromise" solution is in the offing under pressure of the U. S. A.

The international campaign of incitement against the Soviet Union is growing very fast under "unofficial" Japanese inspiration. Altho Tokyo officially "denies all rumors," the Japanese generals in Manchuria and at home are releasing all sorts of fantastic tales of Soviet "atrocities" and "Red militarism" and the press of the whole world is spreading these stories in every conceivable form. In striking contrast to these rumors, the Soviet government is unwaveringly pursuing its policy of peace and non-intervention, altho it certainly does not disguise its sympathies with the Chinese masses who are groaning under the Kuomintang dictatorship and Japanese militarism.

The whole Manchurian question will come up again at the session of (Continued on page 2)

A period of severe fighting has set in in Manchuria as the climax of the weeks of continuous warfare between the invading Japanese forces and the regular and irregular Chinese troops. On November 12, a sharp battle took place between Japanese troops and the forces of General Ma Cheng-shan, head of the Heilungkiang Province, in the Nonni River region. This pitched battle had been preceded by a series of conflicts between the forces of General Ma and those of Chang Hai-peng, so-called "independence" leader, really a paid agent of the Japanese general staff. With the reorganization of the Chinese forces in Manchuria under General Ma a pronounced change seems to be taking place in the vigor and effectiveness of Chinese resistance. All reports indicate the disciplined and determined character of Ma's troops as well as the support they are receiving from the local peasantry.

The Japanese are seriously disturbed over the new turn of events. A new Japanese ultimatum has been issued demanding General Ma's immediate resignation. General Ma has so far completely disregarded these threats. As a reaction to Japanese aggressions, a strong sentiment has developed among Ma's forces in favor of a pro-Soviet orientation. Marshall Chang Hsueh-liang, dispossessed warlord of Manchuria, has issued a declaration disavowing any such connection, declaring that "such an alliance would damage China's cause at Geneva and with the United States."

In spite of General Ma's increasing resistance, the Japanese have now pretty well succeeded in seizing hold of all essential economic, political and military posts in Southern Manchuria. All railroad lines, except the Soviet-administered Chinese Eastern railway, are in Japanese hands and Japan is now laying hold of the coal mines and metal mines of the region. The determination of Japan not to release hold of Manchuria is openly avowed. There are three possible roads for Japan in the pursuance of its main course: (1) Straight annexation, which is very unlikely in view of present relations; (2) the formation of an "independent" buffer state, such as Afghanistan, under Japanese influence; and (3) the establishment of a practically independent Manchuria as an administrative unity under Japanese hegemony. This third course is the most likely altho the second course is not impossible.

A sensation was created by the announcement from Shanghai that the Canton government, headed by Wang Chin-wei, Eugene Chen, etc., has come out for the proposal to "demilitarize" Manchuria (that is, to "liquidate" Chang Hsueh-liang) and to establish it as a separate administrative entity, nominally under Nanking, but actually under complete Japanese control. It will be recalled that the Canton clique was originally pro-British and pro-Japanese, but later began to waver in an American direction (the "unity negotiations" with Nanking). Apparently now Canton has adopted a definitive pro-Japanese position. This is to be correlated with the recent pronouncements in British Conservative government press in favor of Japan.

because of this in meeting labor problems during this period... The American Federation of Labor annual meeting at Vancouver last month, disclosed more fighting spirit on the part of organized labor than has been in evidence since the death of Samuel Gompers in 1924.

**DICTATORSHIP
OR
DEMOCRACY
Debate
November 27, 1931
CENTRAL OPERA HOUSE**



BANKERS CALL FOR RAIL WAGE-CUT; UNION LEADERS READY TO GIVE IN

Investment Bankers Association Demands 10% Slash To "Meet Securities"; Union Heads In Conference With Executives; New Wage-Cut Drive On

At its conference at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., the Investment Bankers Association, went on record demanding an immediate reduction of 10% in railway workers wages "as an emergency measure in order to provide a national revolving fund to meet the \$600,000,000 of railway securities which will become due in the next four years."

The official leaders of the big railway unions are already preparing the ground for granting the demands of the bankers and putting over the new wage-cut.

The proposed cut in the railway workers wages marks a new step in the nation-wide drive to slash wage rates. Last month the government registered 650 wage-cuts, spread over

forty industries, in thirty-one states and Canada. The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor has recorded about 2,000 wage-cuts since June 1, 1931. Henry Ford has dropped his mask and put over a direct wage-cut, changing the minimum basic rate from \$7.00 to \$6.00 per day.

Wall Street is expecting more firm resistance to wage-cuts by the workers, as is evident from the declaration by Roger Babson in his latest confidential weekly survey. Mr. Babson says: "Strike totals are mounting, 167 being recorded in October, and 39 in October a year ago. We expect to see further spread of labor troubles during the next few months. Clients should take extra precautions

Will Herberg Speaks on "Science", Nov. 22 - 63 Madison Ave.

For A United Front To Free Mooney!

BIG MOONEY MEET IN ANTHRACITE

A Report From Wilkes Barre

A conference of 47 delegates representing 23 unions and workers organizations...

Many important organizations including three local unions of the United Mine Workers...

D. Benjamin, of the New Workers School of New York City, and F. Snyder, who knew Tom Mooney personally...

The official Communist Party and the district committee of the International Labor Defense...

The United Front Free-Mooney Conference held in Wilkes Barre laid the basis for a real campaign...

MOONEY CONFERENCE IN PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—In direct violation of the spirit of the appeal sent out recently by Tom Mooney...

NEW 'AGREEMENT' IS RUMORED

(Continued from page 1) the Council of the League of Nations in Paris on Monday November 16...

Within the last few days the pro-Japanese attitude of the British Conservatives, now in control of the government...

War is actually under way in Manchuria! So far it is a war between Japan and isolated Chinese forces...

The Communists and "Americanism"

A Letter From A Sympathizer

We publish below a very interesting letter received from a sympathizer. In the next issue of the Revolutionary Age we will publish an extensive answer to this letter.

America is in a bad way. "Rome is rotten, ripe to fall." But which way she will fall is uncertain as yet.

The widespread misery which is steadily increasing, coupled with the growth of wholly predatory lawlessness, is going to cause civil strife of some sort within the next decade.

You want to win this revolution. Once the power is in your hands, you can organize the government according to Communist principles.

Russia is organized under the Red Flag. But Communism would still be Communism if the flag were green or yellow.

Flag. But Communism would still be Communism if the flag were green or yellow. What is a flag? Everything or nothing, according to the point of view.

In order to win a multitude of adherents in America you must use the American flag. Reaction to that symbol is not intelligent, it is emotional.

State that this country, "conceived in liberty and justice," has been stolen by a small group of clever capitalists. Urge the masses of America to recapture their own.

You cannot swing a big nation without appeal to a nation-wide emotion. Self-respect makes a people slow to abandon their own symbols.

suaded to try another form—UNDER THE OLD FLAG.

That mass will follow the flag when the break comes. If capitalism wields the flag alone, the poor fools will fight and die for their own further enslavement.

In the recorded speeches and writings of Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln and Roosevelt you will find a wealth of material that can be used to bring literally millions into the camp of Communism.

It is a most powerful possibility. And your changing flags is not without successful precedent. Mussolini did it. He changed principles too, to a degree.

You cannot swing a big nation without appeal to a nation-wide emotion. Self-respect makes a people slow to abandon their own symbols.

The Red Flag may mean all workers in theory, but it means Russia to the average American. It is humiliating to admit that what someone else has is better than what we have.

And This Is A "Communist" Paper!

WHAT'S HAPPENING TO 'EMPROS'?

A Letter From A Greek Worker

With the change of the administration of the Greek Buro and that of the Empros those of the Greek workers who know the make-up, the character and the revolutionary record of the personnel put in charge by the Communist Party...

Comrade George Orvanitis is one of the founders of the Empros and an outstanding leader of the Greek Communist and labor movement...

Our great Shylock went to the Empros and demanded that the Empros help him in his "plight" and promised to pay well if the Empros attacked Comrade George Orvanitis.

The Buro decided to sacrifice this proletarian leader of the Greek movement and to become the official "collector" of the business man for the "tiny pieces of silver."

appeared in the Age I met the editor and he told me: "See, the Lovestonites are trying to discredit the Empros by attacking me!"

When we read this in the Empros about ten workers from the downtown district sent the following letter to the editor:

"Dear Comrade Editor of the Empros: We the undersigned workers, supporters and sympathizers of the Empros for many years, seeing that the Empros is discrediting Comrade Orvanitis who is known to all of us as one of the most active comrades...

"If Comrade Orvanitis was forced by the circumstances to make a loan and was not able to pay it back because of the present crisis, this does not lessen his revolutionary integrity, as we all know him.

"While some new comrades, business men, were chasing after the almighty dollar, Comrade Orvanitis, altho he had to support four children and a wife, was running from town to town in order to build the Empros!"

"Comrade Editor, we beg that this be published as a correction in the Empros."

We sent this letter to the Empros two months ago. We still wait for an answer but the answer is not forthcoming and in the meantime the Buro is conducting an investigation to find out if the signers of the letter assisted financially the Empros...

The Empros, like the clarinet players in the Greek cabarets, plays the favorite songs of those who pay. The editor explaining the "unhappy" incident to a worker, declared that if he had not printed the letter, the business man, threatened to go to the capitalist press!

That's a fine Communist paper! Comradely yours, T. N. Greek marine worker.

SOCIALISTS QUIT THE C. P. L. A.

The resignation of practically all Socialist party members from the Conference of Progressive Labor Action was officially announced on November 12.

The reason for the resignation of these S. P. members was the recent decision of the C.P.L.A. to transform itself into a new working class party.

It will be recalled that some time ago, when the decision for the new political party was first made, a group of Communists who had been members of the C.P.L.A., had left the organization because of the impossibility of Communists becoming members of a reformist political organization.

BIG FALL IN JOBS IN NEW YORK

Frances Perkins, the State Industrial Commissioner of New York, has just announced that the factory employment index for October reached the lowest level in the Empire State since 1914.

Miss Perkins' solution is the shorter work-week. This "solution" is now being resorted to by numerous companies. Actually, it means the introduction of the stagger system of employment, whereby the remaining jobs are distributed among more workers, more wages are cut and thus payrolls are further reduced and the workers standards lowered.

Ingersoll Forum

Pythian Temple, 135 W. 70th St. Sundays, 8 P. M. Admission 25¢ November 22nd DEBATE— "IS THERE A FUTURE LIFE?" Hugh Munro vs. Geo. Bedborough

LABOR TEMPLE

14th STREET & 2nd AVENUE Sunday, Nov. 22nd at 7:45 P.M. Address by Dr. G. F. BECK on "WHY FRANCE IS LOGICAL" Admission Free

The Stage and Screen

"MERCHANT OF VENICE", "JULIUS CAESAR", AND "HAMLET" AT ROYALE THEATRE

Six Broadway stars head the Chicago Civic Shakespeare Society cast in "The Merchant of Venice," "Julius Caesar" and "Hamlet," which began a three week engagement at the Royale Theatre, on Monday evening.

"THE YELLOW TICKET" AT THE HIPPODROME

At the Hippodrome this week Elis-Landi and Lionel Barrymore appear in "The Yellow Ticket," a gripping story of a girl's fight against the insidious secret police of Czarist Russia.

SHERWOOD'S "REUNION IN VIENNA" PRESENTED BY THEATRE GUILD

The Theatre Guild's fourth production of the season, "Reunion in Vienna," a comedy by Robert E. Sherwood, opened on Monday evening at the Martin Beck Theatre.

"The Son of God," by Paul and Claire Sifton, will be the second production of the Group Theatre. The play will open in December at the Mansfield Theatre.

METROPOLITAN OPERA "Schwanda," the new German opera opened the third week at the Metropolitan Opera House.

As Shylock in "The Merchant of Venice," one of the Shakespearean plays now at the Royale Theatre.

SHOE WORKERS IN N. Y. STRIKE

Amo Co. Employees Resist Wage-Cut Plan

The shoe workers of the Amo Manufacturing Company, West 17 Street, New York, have been locked out as a part of the effort of the company to impose an additional wage-cut upon the workers.

The Amo is the new name for the Carol Shoe Company where the workers successfully resisted an attempted wage-cut and forced the bosses to recognize the Boot & Shoe Workers Union.

The bosses, under a new name and in a new location, are now trying to impose a cut in wages. The workers have answered this lockout by declaring a strike and are now picketing the shop.

The Avalon Shoe Company, 126 W. 22 Street, which employs about fifty workers has also just declared a wage-cut of 10%.

MACDONALD PRESENTS TORY PLAN

(Continued from page 1) with a distinctly pro-Japanese bias. The Conservative party has decided not to press the tariff question at the present moment so that no protective amendment to the resolution on the speech from the Throne will be made.

"Heroes All," the first attempt to present a complete motion picture record of the World War as it was fought on every front, is the feature attraction at the Cameo Theatre.

The film was compiled from official sources by the Mendelsohn-Young Productions.



FRITZ LEIBER As Shylock in "The Merchant of Venice," one of the Shakespearean plays now at the Royale Theatre.

FRAMEUP AGAINST DREISER IN KY.

Hypocritical Attempt To Counteract Exposure Of Mine Camp Conditions

In a desperate attempt to counteract the exposure of intolerable conditions in the mining towns in the Harlan and Bell counties of Kentucky, the local authorities of these counties have resorted to a crude frame-up against Theodore Dreiser, America's greatest living novelist, the head of a committee of writers who, under the auspices of the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners, have been investigating conditions in the strike regions of Kentucky.

An indictment against Theodore Dreiser, charging him with "misconduct" with a certain Marie Pergain at a hotel during the novelist's stay at Pineville, Ky., was returned by the Bell county grand jury on November 10. The warrants on the indictment have not been served as yet. The "offense" is a misdemeanor under Kentucky law and is punishable by a fine of \$50 upon each conviction.

Theodore Dreiser, in a statement issued from New York, branded the charges as a "frame-up." The American Civil Liberties Union and the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners have announced their readiness to defend Dreiser. It has also been pointed out that Judge D. C. Jones, who had brought the whole matter before the grand jury, has made repeated public statements urging mob violence and terrorism against the investigating novelist.

Quite apart from the obviously false character of the "charges" (Continued on page 4)

New Workers School FORUM

EVERY SUNDAY NIGHT 25 East 27th Street, cor Madison Avenue Sunday, Nov. 22, 8 P. M.

WILL HERBERG

Managing Editor, Revolutionary Age Science at the Crossroads

Sunday, Nov. 29, 8 P. M. Sunday, Dec. 6, 8 P. M.

Dr. V. G. BURTAN prominent physician J. B. MATTHEWS Sec'y, Fellowship of Reconciliation

SEX AND THE WORKERS — EUROPE — A Seething Volcano Admission: 25 Cents Series of Six: \$1.00

Capitalist "Planning" and Socialist Planned Economy

Critique of Capitalist Planning

by Jay Lovestone

(Continued from last issue) Perhaps the most realistic estimate of the limitations and impossibilities for planned economy under capitalism has thus far been made by the National City Bank in its October 1931 Bulletin:

"The more complete and compulsory the regimentation provided in the various planning schemes advanced for this country, the more visionary they are, and the less likely ever to win support. On the other hand, the less complete the program, and the less supported by legal compulsion, the less effective national planning would be. This is the dilemma upon which the whole argument may be said to break down."

"The system upon which it is urged that overhead planning should be imposed is a system of individual effort, in which each person is free to engage in any honest work within his capacities. . . . The system is one of rivalries, and constant change, in which miscalculations are made and confusion occurs. . . ."

"Under this system the agencies tending to maintain the equilibrium are prices and profits, which rise when there is too little of anything and decline when there is too much, and hence act as traffic policemen directing the flow of capital and labor into and out of various enterprises. The agencies tending to disrupt the equilibrium include wars, political and social disturbances, changes in monetary systems, natural calamities such as drought, interference with the flexible adjustment of prices and the free movement of goods and capital, the defects of human nature which lead men into extremes of exhilaration and depression, or debt-making and debt-paying, and into irrational economic behavior."

"Prices against profits" are the traffic policemen against the workers! These "traffic policemen" have certainly gotten economic traffic into a bad tangle, with the economic pedestrians (proletarians) having a miserable time of it. War and starvation amidst plenty are the results of capitalist regulation and planning. The proletariat pays the prices and the bosses get the profits by exploiting the workers. Prices are now declining not because there isn't enough produced but because so much has been produced by the workers that the bosses have fired them by the millions and that millions of workers, therefore, cannot even touch the superabundance and are forced to starve amidst plenty.

Inherent Anarchy in Capitalist Economy

The well-known American economist Wesley C. Mitchell shed further light on the anarchy inherent in capitalist production when he exclaimed that:

"In detail, economic activity is planned and directed with skill, but in the large industries there is neither general planning nor developed direction. Civilized nations (Mr. Mitchell means capitalist nations) have not yet developed sufficient inventions to make systematic plans for the sustenance for their population; they continue to rely on the badly coordinated efforts of private initiative."

The moment the bourgeois economists begin to lose all faith in the possibility of developing the capitalist system into an economy free from chaos. For example, Mr. Paul N. Mazur, of the banking firm of Lehman Bros., thus hit the nail on the head:

"If each of us were appointed president of the United States with the power to influence the psychology of the public, what would we do in order either to prevent or to minimize a recession in business? There is a theoretical formula which would make it possible to diminish or even eliminate real recession. All that will be necessary is a guarantee that there would be no unemployment, no reduction of wages or no recession of purchasing. If the first two and not the third were affected, industry would accumulate inventories. If all three were in force, there would be the same purchasing power, the same ability to consume and produce. That would be a simple principle and a principle which the Soviet government of Russia is attempting to introduce. But in a political

system like our own the principle is hardly practical."

Yes! The much-vaunted "efficient" capitalist system has been a costly curse for the American masses. The development of its "organized chaos," accompanying the development of the country itself, has been a monstrous waste. Said Mr. Floyd W. Parsons, editor of the *Gas Age Record*:

"The story of the development of life in industry in America is the most amazing tale of the waste of wealth by careless people that the world has ever known. We have flooded the air with the wonder fuel, natural gas; covered our land with the ashes of burned trees, killed off our wild animal life for the sport that was in it, and robbed our virgin acres of so much of their fertility that in many of our regions farming as a pursuit is about as obsolete as a spinning wheel."

Again, the National City Bank puts its finger on the real sore spot of the whole situation confronting the workers in all this "planning": it states:

"The best way to maintain the equilibrium is to keep the world politically in

order and to leave the governor of the machine, which is prices, free of artificial control. If the world is dissatisfied with this method it will have to submit, not to national planning, but to a world dictatorship."

Here we have it! "To keep the world politically in order"—is the essence of all capitalist plans and solutions for the crisis. "If the world (toiling masses,—J. L.) is dissatisfied with this method, it will have to submit not to national planning but to a world dictatorship." This is a plain threat of Fascism, of a Fascist dictatorship not only against the American workers but against the workers of every country.

What is the way out? Let us go to the Soviet Union. There we will see in life how social planning, general economic planning, is operating and how the men in overalls have become their own masters.

The final article in this series, dealing with Socialist planned economy, will appear in the next issue.

For Militant Trade Unionism!

THE FOOD WORKERS NEED UNITY!

by Alexander Constas

The statement below was presented before the Executive Quorum of the Amalgamated Food Workers and rejected by it. The Executive Quorum also refused to have it published in the Free Voice, official organ of the union.

The ever-deepening crisis in the U.S.A. hits the food industry more than any other industry in the country. The bosses, taking advantage of the situation, are determined once and for all to put the burden of the crisis on the backs of the workers. And, as a result of this policy of the bosses, we see big wage-cut lengthening of the hours of the workers, speed-up, and tremendous unemployment. More than 50% of the food workers, bakers, cooks, waiters, are "ramping the streets of the city today begging for a chance and offering themselves to the employment sharks and exploiters of labor to work even for a meal so as to be able to keep body and soul together."

The Role of the Trade Union What are the existing trade unions doing in this situation? What is their role and their duty towards the workers in our industry? On one side, we see the powerful bosses associations endeavoring by all means at their disposal to smash any conscious movement for the organization of the food workers. And, on the other side, we see weak divided and small trade unions of food workers taking no steps to serve the interests of the workers by a centralized united effort, but instead, wasting their time and energy fighting each other rather than fighting the common enemy, the big food trusts. It is my opinion that no one of the existing food workers unions today is able alone to undertake successfully the struggle against the centralized and powerful bosses associations. Therefore, today more than ever the slogan of unity of all food workers unions is imperative: it is the only way to counteract the existing apathy and demoralization in the ranks of the food workers, organized as well as unorganized.

Now let us look at the existing food workers unions. What do we see?

1. The American Federation of Labor food unions, small decentralized craft unions controlled by an unscrupulous bureaucracy, are today on the road to disintegration and are unable to offer any opposition to the wage-cut drive of the bosses and to inspire any hope for struggle among the workers. Their internal struggles to distribute the few jobs that they control to the followers of the various cliques within the unions and their never-ending jurisdictional disputes, take all their time, weaken the organization, and render them unable to carry out any struggle against the bosses.

2. The Food Workers Industrial Union, affiliated with the T.U.U. L., is now a small fraction of what it used to be. It is supposed to be a left wing union that fights for the unity of the food workers but it is doing its utmost to divide the workers instead of uniting them. Its antagonistic tactics have brought about a situation that the food workers, instead of looking upon the F.W.I.U. as a leader of unity and struggle against the bosses, look upon it as a disruptive factor trying to grab shops belonging to other unions rather than going out and organizing the thousands of unorganized workers in the city of New York. The result of the policy of division and isolation has been to lose the few shops that it succeeded in taking with it after the split, from the Amalgamated Food Workers, and to create a serious unemployment problem among its members. Therefore, the F.W.I.U. is disintegrating day by day to a propaganda organization. Today it is not a factor in the industry any longer.

3. The Amalgamated Food Workers, which is supposed to be an industrial union, is in very serious

danger of becoming no more and no less than a second edition of the A.F. of L. craft unions. This is due to the do-nothing and wrong policies of the central leadership of our union. This can be substantiated from the experiences of the last attempt by the Hotel Workers Branch to organize the cooks and waitresses working in our so-called organized shops. Altho the constitution of our union calls for an industrial organization, we find that in the shops controlled by the A.F.W. only the bakers are organized and attempts to put the constitution into practice, that is to organize all the workers in their shops, are met by unanimous opposition by the officialdom of the organization.

Almost half the members of the locals are today unemployed. The only answer to this situation would be an intensive centralized organizational drive to organize the unorganized.

The officials present us with long plans and lengthy speeches but the fact remains that all this remains on paper and nothing has been done up till now. The situation in our union today is that unemployment increases and membership falls. A radical change must be made in our organization if we want to remain as a militant industrial organization. Today the membership has lost confidence in the leadership of our union. The existing demoralization and disintegration of our union are ample proof of this.

The officialdom, instead of calling a convention which is necessary today more than ever due to the existing crisis, proposes to postpone the convention and thus stifle the voice of the rank and file.

The officials propose various amendments to the constitution by a referendum vote which in my opinion, is an attempt at strengthening the bureaucratic power of the central officials. These changes in the constitution can only be made after a thorough discussion by the membership as a whole and by a convention.

What's To Be Done

- 1. I propose an immediate call for a convention and a thoro, free discussion of our situation and problems confronting our locals.
2. I propose that a committee should be elected by the convention to draw up concrete plans for the organization of the unorganized. This committee should report its plans to the convention, which should then act on them and entire organization be mobilized for their immediate execution.
3. A call must be issued by the convention to all food workers unions for a conference to plan amalgamation of all existing food workers unions into one powerful industrial union, which will be a powerful weapon in the hands of the food workers for struggle against the miserable condition in the industry.

ALEXANDER CONSTAS Secretary Hotel Workers Local

The Play

THE LEFT BANK by Elmer Rice Had not Elmer Rice held out such promise in his "Street Scene" no one would have to be concerned with his recent play, The Left Bank.

How is it possible for the same person to write both plays? How can anyone, after having written of such flesh and blood humans as those that appear in Street Scene, take the responsibility for such dull, empty-headed, trivial creatures as appear in The Left Bank?

The Left Bank is not even a theatrical play; were it such it might indeed have some reason for existence. It is a play of banal discussion. The Greenwich Village "intellectuals," in the midst of the stirring affairs in which the world finds itself to-day, still find it possible to go in for discussions on "the freedom to live one's own life, to create, to produce masterpieces, etc."—as in this play. It is with these scatter-brained would-be "intellectuals" that Elmer Rice deals in his play. A successful lawyer, a phandering wife, a sex-starved aunt, make up the main characters of the play.

Elmer Rice has drawn some of his characters well—but who, in these days, is interested in such people? Whom can these types interest today, on the stage and off?

I found a really good line in the play: "They all seem to have to invent profound reasons for doing what they do." To my mind, in this line Rice describes very ably these people of "culture," nauseatingly self-centered and selfish, petty and trivial in their pettiness and in their triviality. Topics and people more alive and significant, more sensitive to the changing scene, make better dramatic material and dramatists should learn where to look for fertile sources of inspiration.

The Example of the Soviet Union

We reprint below an article headed "Russian Bolshevism" that appeared in the Mayo News (Ireland), of July 18, 1931. The Mayo News is a rather conservative paper and for it to declare: "Shortly, they (the peoples of the various countries) must go and do what Russia is doing," is a very eloquent testimony to the deep dissatisfaction gripping Ireland today and the rapid spread of radical ideas. No "Force Bills" of the Irish "Free" State will be of any avail.

We reproduce in our columns this week, under the heading "A Vaseline for Bolshevism," an article published in this month's issue of Irish Trade, which is devoted in most part to showing that the Russian menace to trade in Western countries can only be met by State organization in each country and not by arrangements for the safeguarding of individual firms or articles produced. In this article we find no trace of those shrieks against Bolshevism which are so constantly served up to us by the Irish and English daily newspapers. It is a calm consideration of facts. How is Russia, until a few years ago admittedly the most backward country possibly in the world, able to produce so much that she is able to supply the whole world with necessities and leave the people of all other countries idle? She has done it by the wiping out of monopolies created over the centuries by the autocratic government of the Czars. Her methods of doing so may have been brutal, and we are not of those who believe that the end justifies the means. But the end reached left her free to develop her natural resources, and the existence in other countries of such monopolies as she abolished makes it impossible for those countries to compete with her in the markets of the world. If Russian operations force all other countries back to first principles, and to the wiping out of monopolies of the means which God has given for existence in every country, her operations will serve the world as a whole and wipe out the causes of poverty. The success of Russia's two Five-Year Plans will undoubtedly have this result, and reformers will welcome the change in our own country. Ireland, men who sought for such changes by constitutional agitation were invariably jumped on as revolutionaries and imprisoned or executed. The existing systems were to be preserved should the heaven fall. The well-thought-out plans of the Soviet Republic of Russia have pulled the rotten foundations from under the existing systems, and they are rapidly tottering to destruction. They will not be preserved by the shrieks of horror at Russian methods

The Economic Week

THE optimistic broadsides have weakened noticeably. The stock market has lost most of its recent gains. Wheat has declined nine cents on the bushel during the week. For the moment the Manchurian developments have been discounted. Prices of commodities recently advancing have reversed their trend. Car loadings have fallen somewhat during the

week. Steel has moved slightly upward. October building permits declined 3.3%. Hoover's new plan for the formation of twelve central discount banks for home loans and mortgages is at most expected to relieve momentarily only a small sector of the hard-hit realty market which is perhaps the severest sufferer of the entire credit crisis. Electric power out-

Communism and Social-democracy Some Lessons from Germany

by Herbert Zam

An event of tremendous importance to the entire working class, and especially to the Communists has just taken place in Germany. The Social-democratic Party, the backbone of International Social-democracy, has split and a new party, the Socialist Workers Party (Sozialistische Arbeiter Partei), has been organized. This new party has the support of thousands of workers who, having become convinced that Social-democratic party is betraying the interests of the working class, are groping for a new path. Naturally, the new party does not represent the solution which these workers are seeking, for only a complete break with reformism in all its forms and the acceptance of the basic principles of Communism will enable them to conduct a consistent struggle against the capitalist system.

It is, of course, no accident that such a development takes place at the present time. The burdens under which the German workers, and the workers in other countries as well,

are suffering as a result of the crisis are terrific. But finance imperialism is maintaining a firm grip and is making no concessions. The most elementary rights of the workers are being constantly threatened by the onward sweep of Fascism. Social-democracy, instead of fighting against the shifting of the burdens of the crisis to the backs of the workers, has supported every move of the imperialists in this direction. Social-democracy is supporting all the "emergency decrees" of the present government; it is maintaining the Bruening government in power and is thereby consolidating the virtual dictatorship of Hindenburg-Bruening; instead of mobilizing the masses in the struggle against Fascism, it is capitulating to it preparing the ground for it. In indignation at this base betrayal, thousands of workers are deserting the Social-democrats.

The present is therefore a moment ripe for the advance of Communism. Why has the Communist Party been

unable to capitalize on the discontent of the Social-democratic masses? Why has it been unable to win any substantial sections to Communism? The answer lies in the ultra-left, sectarian line of the Communist Party, and, in particular, in its false attitude to the Social-democratic Party and to the Social-democratic workers.

Let us recall Lenin's words to the German Communists on a very similar development a little more than ten years ago on the question of the Independent Socialist Party, (I.S.P.) Pointing out how the Bolsheviks were able, thru correct policies, to win away the majority of the workers from Menshevism, Lenin then continues:

"Why in Germany did a wholly similar movement of the workers from right to left first strengthen, not the Communists, but the intermediate party of the 'Independents,' altho this party never had any political ideas of its own but only wavered between the Scheidemanns and the Communists? Obviously one of the causes was the erroneous tactics of the German Communists, who most fearlessly and honestly admit this mistake and learn to correct it. This mistake consisted in rejecting participation in the reactionary, bourgeois parliament and in the reactionary trade unions; it consisted in the multitudinous manifestations of that 'left' infantile sickness which has now cropped out on the surface, and the quicker it did so the better, for the more beneficial to the organism will be the cures (see Lenin's Leftism, chapter VIII)."

We see here that with the exception of the remark on parliamentarism, this criticism by Lenin applies to the official Communist policy today in toto. In fact, other and equally serious errors are to be noted in place of the anti-parliamentarism of that time. We see the rejection of the united front, which Lenin proposed as one of the main weapons to win the workers away from taxidermy Social-democracy. We see the insane, dangerous conception of "social-fascism" which leads to the abandonment of all efforts to win the workers following the Socialists. We see flirtations with sections of the Fascist movement and the capitulation to theories of "national liberation" in order to endeavor to win Fascist followers. Instead of seeking for recruits in the camp of Social-democracy, the Communist Party is seeking recruits in the camp of the Fascists. The result is that while a Scheringer is recruited to the Party, thousands of workers are ignored and the danger is created where these workers might be led back to the camp of Social-democracy.

The events in Germany must be a warning to Communists the world over. If the Communist movement is to make progress on an international scale, it will have to adopt such tactics as will enable it to win the millions of workers who follow Social-democracy. In many countries, as, for example, Austria, Belgium, Holland, the Communist Party is insignificantly small compared with Social-democracy. The problem of building the Communist Party is intimately bound up with the problem of breaking large sections of workers away from Social-democracy. That further splits in the Social-Democratic Parties are possible has been demonstrated by the recent German events.

Social-democracy still controls almost everywhere the most important workers organizations, the trade unions, the cooperatives, the free-thinkers and sports movements, the fraternal and cultural societies. The struggle against Social-democracy must be conducted especially inside these organizations. Under no circumstances will anything be gained by leaving them, for then Social-democracy will have undisputed sway in them. Social-democracy still influences directly thousands of workers who grew up since the war and who are not personally acquainted with the betrayals of that period or to whom they are no longer sharp issues. The Communists must expose Social-democracy not only on the basis of these historical betrayals but on the basis of the day-to-day betrayals by Social-democracy of the day-to-day interests of the workers. This can be done especially by the proper utilization of the tactics of the united front, which have been abandoned by the Communist Parties and by the leadership of the Communist International.

The surest way to avoid in other countries a repetition of the German events is to apply the correct tactics in the mass activities of the Communist Parties, which must be accompanied by a re-unification of the Communist movement and the re-establishment of internal Party democracy. It is hardly likely that workers with experience in political activity will join a Party from which they might be expelled the next day because of some minor or major differences on tactics; or in which they would not have the right to express their opinions freely and to discuss problems. The disunity in the Communist movement and the absence of internal Party democracy have acted as a barrier between leftward moving Socialist workers and the Communist Party. This barrier must be removed if the Party is to advance in the future.

About The Theory Of "Cultural Compulsives"

MARXISM AND HISTORY OF SCIENCE

by Will Herberg

(Continued from last issue)

Class-Bias and Truth

6. Another shortcoming in Calverton's analysis is his failure to make any distinction in regard to objective validity as between the class-bias ("cultural compulsive") of the bourgeoisie and that of the proletariat. Both are pictured too much as having essentially the same truth-distorting effect upon science, altho in different directions.

It is true, science without a class-bias (or, class-outlook) is impossible in a class society. But not every class-bias has a truth-distorting effect. On the contrary, it seems to me that a certain class-bias is even necessary, under present conditions, for the attainment of truth in social science.

The truth-distorting effect of a class-bias is not something inherent in it but depends entirely upon its direction. It is natural that the ideologists of a conservative or reactionary class (such as the bourgeoisie today) should not be able to look truth in the face, since the truth is very unwelcome, threatening the ultimate annihilation of all they hold most sacred and inviolable. But it is equally natural, on the other hand, that the ideologists of an historically progressive class (such as the proletariat today) should not only be able, but even willing and anxious to look truth in the face, since the truth is only too welcome and promises the ultimate fulfillment of their most cherished class aspirations. Not only that. It also seems that the condition for being able to look truth in the face (in a class society) is the class-bias of the progressive class—since the futility of trying to be "above classes" is clear enough. The conclusion is: the class-bias of the bourgeoisie is a truth-distorting bias—the class-bias of the proletariat is not.

Of course this does not mean that Marxists (who proceed from the class-bias of the proletariat) never make mistakes or are not very often misled by prejudice. They make these mistakes, they fall victim to prejudice, not only because of a necessarily incomplete knowledge of the facts and data of science but because they have mastered the class-outlook of the proletariat—Marxism—only incompletely. That is why Marxists continued to prize uncritically every single conclusion of Morgan even though the newly discovered facts pointed in other directions. A full grasp of Marxism would have led inevitably to an appreciation of the necessary historical limitations of classical anthropology and of its inevitable errors. Such an appreciation is making itself felt today precisely

now shouted so loudly from the house-tops. God has placed in every country the means for plentiful existence for all He send into it. Let government place those means in the hands of the people, and there will be no poverty, no starvation. Shortly, they must go and do what Russia is doing.

because of the revival of Marxism since the Russian Revolution. It is furthermore clear that dialectical materialism, with its emphasis upon the concrete, upon the thing-in-itself, is naturally suspicious of any theory of unilateral evolution and leans pronouncedly in the direction of a multilateral hypothesis.

Further evidence of the close inner relation between the class-bias of the proletariat and the demands of objective truth is provided from another direction. It is certainly not without significance that those bourgeois scientists (especially in the field of social science) who are most fearless in the search for truth are precisely the most critical of current bourgeois prejudices and the most sympathetic to the outlook and aspirations of the proletariat.

- 7. Therefore, it seems to me that the weak points, or shortcomings, of Calverton's essay are the following:
a. its failure to bring out sufficiently clearly the objective-historical difference in level between classical bourgeois and apologetic bourgeois science,
b. its failure to point to a third (coming) stage in social science, the proletarian stage,
c. its failure to make any distinction as to effect upon objective truth between the class-bias of the bourgeoisie and that of the proletariat.

May 10-11, 1931.

The New Report on Lynching

Altho nothing very new is to be found in the report of the Southern Committee on the Study of Lynching, made public on November 9 by George Fort Milton, chairman of the commission and editor of the Chattanooga News, it is nevertheless very important, since it reiterates many already well known conclusions about lynching—a matter of significance, considering that the report emanated from 100% white Southern sources.

The report positively declares that several of the twenty-one Negroes lynched last year were definitely innocent of all crimes alleged against them, while many more were "probably" innocent. The charges against many of the Negroes lynched in the United States in recent years were "fictitiously framed"; one was lynched for offending a political opponent, another to prevent him from appearing as a witness against a white man; another for demanding wages, etc. In the forty-one years ending 1929, only 23% of the Negroes lynched were even charged with offenses against white women, that hoary fraud under the cloak of which so many black men have been murdered. Nor has there been any "hesitation" on the part of courts to convict Negroes (it is characteristic of the brazen audacity of the white supremacy apologists, that such "hesitation" could even be alleged); on the contrary, the white courts of the South are ready, anxious and over-anxious to convict Negroes!

The lynch murders in the South are committed in full publicity, with a shameful disregard for so-called "law and order." Altho lynch mob leaders can be identified without difficulty, the report relates, "grand jury indictments are seldom brought against them." Indeed, most lynchings are committed not only with the connivance of the local authorities but with their direct participation and assistance.

The report treats the causes of lynching in a very shallow manner; the real roots of the matter it cannot touch. The two most important of its conclusions are: the rate of lynchings per 10,000 of Negro population is highest in sparsely settled areas, and that "there is a direct relation between lack of education, low economic status and prevalence of lynching." These conclusions are merely

(Continued on page 4)

Detroit Educational Forum

at the HISPANOS HALL 2105 Third St. Cor. Elizabeth St. Sunday, Nov. 22nd, 1931, at 7:30 P.M. "Civil Liberties in Detroit" Miss Caroline Parker Sunday, Nov. 29th, 1931, at 7:30 P.M. "Is Bolshevism the Ideal of the Working Class?" Joe Radding Sunday, Dec. 6th, 1931, at 7:30 P.M. Debate: "Is the Dictatorship of the Proletariat Necessary for Social Progress?" Affirm. W. Miller, Negat. Barto Provo Sunday, Dec. 13th, 1931, at 7:30 P.M. "Christmas" Howell S. England Sunday, Dec. 20th, 1931, at 7:30 P.M. "Work" William Mansfield Lectures every Sunday at 7:30 P.M. Questions and Discussion Admission Free Public Invited

THE PATERSON STRIKE and the COMMUNISTS

BENJAMIN GITLOW Thursday, Nov. 19, 1931 Irving Plaza Irving Place and 15th Street ADMISSION 15c.

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TOWARDS ANOTHER WORLD WAR

THE world is so used to terrific progress in its capacities for destruction that unless a war is "bigger and better" than the last one, it is not even recognized as a real war. But today it is no longer a question of whether there will be a war in the Far East. The question now is how long the war will last, whom it will directly involve and what dimensions it will assume.

Several facts dominate the situation, Japanese imperialism is playing in Manchuria the role the U. S. has been playing in Nicaragua, Haiti, the Canal Zone for some years. Of course, in these bandit ventures, the Japanese are less hypocritical, more brutally frank, than the Wall Street plunderers. In Manchuria, Japan is now doing what American, British and French imperialism have been doing in all China for decades. In the colonies and semi-colonies "democracy" has always been synonymous with bayonet rule, gunboat diplomacy, punitive expeditions to "civilize" the exploited and degraded masses.

It cannot be stressed too much that in this imperialist oppression, native Chinese capitalists, bandit generals and feudal forces have played a traitorous role, standing vigorously on the side of the foreign hangmen. This explains why the Chiang Kai-Sheks and the Changs are neither able nor really willing to rally the Chinese masses for a revolutionary struggle for Chinese national freedom.

Only the extreme concern of the Soviet Union for world peace, only the patience of the Soviet masses engaged in laying the foundations of a new, a Socialist world, have so far prevented the war assuming world-wide proportions. In the entire crisis, however, it is U. S. imperialism which is playing the most sordid role. In the ranks of the Japanese ruling class there is a strong section which demands immediate war against the U. S. S. R. Another section believes it is necessary for Japan to move a step at a time and first consolidate its position in Southern Manchuria before launching any attacks against the Soviet Union. Under these circumstances, Wall Street is desperately at work trying to transform the Sino-Japanese conflict into a Soviet-Japanese conflict. This is the basis of all rumors as to Soviet military preparations and operations in Siberia as well as in Northern Manchuria.

The ruling class, which gave the world the Kellogg Pact and whose war leader, Wilson, consolidated the League of Nations, is precisely that capitalist national group which is striving most vigorously for war. The essence of Wall Street policy in the Far East is thus expressed in high army circles: "Let Japan and the Soviet Union fight each other or cut each other's throat. We can only profit by the operation. Here is a chance of having two of our enemies destroyed or at least weakened. Then we can come in."

The game of Stimson is outlined above. In the event that Wall Street does succeed in transferring the present war into a bigger war, into a war of Japanese imperialism against the Soviet Union, and in the event that Japan should meet with heavy reverses, then Washington would immediately proclaim Japan as "the savior of Western civilization" and lead the forces in a holy war against the Soviet Union. However, should Japan secure the upper hand, then Hoover could again play the role that Roosevelt played at Portsmouth in 1905.

This does not mean, however, that Wall Street diplomacy will have its way. The Soviet Union is on guard. We in the United States must be guided by two objectives: First, to defeat the maneuvers of the Hoover administration against the Soviet Union so as to prevent a world war. This goes hand in hand with the defense of the Chinese masses against all enemies: the Japanese, the American, the British, the French imperialists. Secondly, should the Washington government succeed in its manipulations, then we work overtime for the victory of the Soviet Union, for the disastrous defeat of the Wall Street government in its entire war campaign.

THE DEBATE OF THE YEAR RUSSELL -- LOVESTONE

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The Struggle in the Fraternal Societies

Class Struggle in Workmen's Circle

by Ben Lifshitz

The class issue comes to the fore again in the Workmen's Circle. The class issue, the struggle between the workers and bosses in the Workmen's Circle, has been especially dramatized in connection with the recent strike of the Paterson silk workers.

The W. C. was one of the pioneer workers' fraternal organizations which grew up and was built up precisely as the Red Cross of the Jewish labor movement in America. In the early stages of its development, it took a very active and aggressive part in every important struggle of the workers against the bosses. From 1910-1916, in the period of the great strikes of the dressmakers, cloak-makers, furriers, men's clothing and textile workers, the W. C., thru its various leading committees and individual branches, took a leading part in helping these struggles. In the smaller provincial cities, the W. C. branches were in the forefront of these struggles and helped organizationally and financially to defeat the employers, who had moved to these towns for the purpose of breaking union control established in the larger cities.

With the shifting of occupations during the war and especially during the post-war period, in the years of so-called prosperity, the number of petty bourgeoisie, middle class elements, including employers of labor, greatly increased in the W. C.

Middle Class Elements "Assert"

Themselves in the W. C. These middle class elements are the most articulate in the organization. Many of them are former members of working class revolutionary organizations, who were active in the revolutionary movement in Europe prior to the World War, and in the early stages of the struggles in the Jewish labor movement in the United States, "worked" themselves up and rose to "higher" positions in the class structure of society. The W. C. branches, organized on the basis of "Leadsman's method," gave a great opportunity to many of these elements, who were known to the workers of these organizations, to gain strong influence among them and to place themselves in leading positions in the branches, city, district and national committees of the organization.

Class-Conflict in the W. C.

The class conflict in the W. C. manifested itself not only in individual cases thru charges brought in by workers in their branches against the misconduct of their "fellow-members"—exploiters of labor, but especially during and after great strike periods. The grievance committees of the branches and the national grievance committee were flooded with cases of scabbery, of outright open betrayal of the interest of the workers. The most vivid, most violent expression of the whole situation, an expression that has taken on a mass character, is the situation which arose in connection with the recent strike in Paterson.

The Story of Paterson

There was a general strike of over 7,000 silk workers in Paterson. The conditions of the textile workers were miserable. Low wages, speed-up, unemployment, systematic wage-cutting left no other way out for the workers, but to fight. And the workers did not put up a real, genuine, militant struggle against the employers and the city government.

The militant picket lines around the factories, the breaking of the injunction in Clifton, N. J., showed the way to the textile workers of other centers, how to fight their exploiters and were really a clarion call to them to join in this struggle.

Certainly, there could be no excuse for any worker, especially for any member of the W. C., who gave his solemn pledge when he joined the organization that he must support the economic struggle of the workers, to scab in a strike where the workers were fighting for their very existence.

But for the bosses in the W. C. of Paterson it did not matter, that a strike was on; they were determined to protect their class interests and they did everything a boss usually does in order to defeat a strike. They worked out various schemes for scabbing in this strike, utilizing the special situation in Paterson, where there are a number of so-called "commission bosses" that employ members of their immediate family and few additional workers to scab during the strike. Some of the members of the W. C. openly employed scabs and called upon the police for help "in emergencies."

The writer of this article had occasion to witness the action of some of these members. On August 14, he participated in a picket demonstration around a group of textile factories, one of them being the shop of Frucht and Friedman, members of Branch 140 of the W. C. They had their shop running full blast, and when three strikers came up to the shop to persuade the workers to join the strike, Frucht and Friedman forced the committee to leave the shop and actually forced the workers to remain on the job. The story of scabbery of the W. C. members in Paterson will remain one of the blackest pages in the history of the W. C. It was therefore quite natural for the workers of the W. C. in Paterson to be outraged by the betrayal of their "fellow exploiters" in Pat-

erson, and to initiate a strong movement for the expulsion of these scabs from the W. C. They brought in charges against a number of these members in their respective branches. One of them was Mr. Samuel Juloff, a member of the national grievance committee.

What was the action of these branches? One who does not know the inner workings and the dominating control of these bosses in the W. C. branches would hurry to answer . . . of course they have been expelled from the W. C. But the decision was to drop the charges against these scabs. These cases have been appealed to the national grievance committee, of which Mr. Juloff is one of the members.

Two general membership meetings of the W. C. have already been held in Paterson. The leaflet issued for the meeting of September 9, will give a clear picture of the situation.

"The present struggle for a piece of bread would be won much quicker if not for the scabbery of the leading spokesmen in our branches, who are parading under the cloak that they are the ones who are keeping up the idealism in the W. C. You are called to a meeting of all workers in the W. C., textile workers and others, so that we can discuss how to deal with the scabs who call themselves bosses and whether we shall allow them to remain as chairmen, secretaries, and delegates, whether we shall tell them that it is enough. If you want to scab, go where you belong but not in the W. C."

The national executive committee of the W. C. is rather in a predicament. This was a strike of the bona fide labor movement, directed by the general strike committee of the amalgamated unions, the Associated Silk Workers and the United Textile Workers, and endorsed by the A.F. of L. It is hard to find any excuse for scabbery in this case. We are informed that the national executive committee decided to remove Juloff from the committee. Certainly any one who grasps the problem must realize that it is not a question of an

individual, but that this Paterson situation raises in the sharpest form, the whole question of the domination of the bosses and middle class elements in the leading committees in the W. C. We recollect the arguments of Chanin at the last national nominating conference (February 1931) in defending the candidacy of Savetsky in connection with his conduct in the strike of the paper box makers union. Chanin argued that, as a member of the W. C. Savetsky could occupy any position if the conference wished to elect him to it. It did not matter to Chanin that the grievance committee of five would consist of three bosses and two workers! This is the national grievance committee that is to decide on the appeals brought in from the Paterson workers against their bosses!

We can understand the rage and anger of the worker members of the W. C. of Paterson. Here is a workers organization that they built, for which they sacrificed greatly in order to protect their interests, and now they find that a number of the branches in the W. C. in Paterson are dominated and controlled by their very enemies.

This issue of scabbery in the W. C., which is by no means confined to Paterson alone, cannot be solved by any maneuvering, by means of trying to "liquidate" the matter, as was done in the strikes of Paterson of 1924 and 1928; the issue must be met squarely. There is no room for scabs in any workers organization. These scabs, the bosses and their supporters must be driven out of the W. C.

The Paterson situation has brought to the forefront the much broader question of proletarianizing the leading committees of the W. C.

International Workers Order Seeks Further Splits

The I. W. O. is trying to utilize this situation in order to split away small groups from some of the left branches of the W. C. This is the most criminal policy that a left wing, Communist organization could propose at the present time. Our place is in the W. C., to develop a broad movement around this issue of driving out the scabs and proletarianizing the leading committees of the W. C.

THE CRISIS IN CANADA

by William Moriarty

(Continued from page 1)

totalled 40%. Britain went off the gold standard in the hopes that the consequent fall in prices of her commodities in the overseas markets would enable her to regain the former position of chief trader. How did this maneuver affect the hard-boiled Canadian capitalist class?

Bennett came out flat-footed with a declaration that all goods entering Canada from Britain would be subject to anti-dumping laws. Canadian merchants will not profit by the low exchange value of the pound so much as was expected, since duty will have to be paid on their part of the cost of the goods. ("The Dominion Government has fixed the exchange rate of the pound sterling at par, that is, at the fixed value of \$4.86 2-3 in Canadian dollars.") Acting-Deputy Minister of National Revenue Cahan declares further that depreciation seeks "to insure that British-made goods may compete more successfully in the domestic markets of Canada and other countries with the similar products of those countries." This has been an outcry against the loss of sovereignty. ("The Dominion Government has fixed the exchange rate of the pound sterling at par, that is, at the fixed value of \$4.86 2-3 in Canadian dollars.") Acting-Deputy Minister of National Revenue Cahan declares further that depreciation seeks "to insure that British-made goods may compete more successfully in the domestic markets of Canada and other countries with the similar products of those countries." This has been an outcry against the loss of sovereignty. ("The Dominion Government has fixed the exchange rate of the pound sterling at par, that is, at the fixed value of \$4.86 2-3 in Canadian dollars.") Acting-Deputy Minister of National Revenue Cahan declares further that depreciation seeks "to insure that British-made goods may compete more successfully in the domestic markets of Canada and other countries with the similar products of those countries." This has been an outcry against the loss of sovereignty.

Canada and the Gold Standard

There have been academic discussions relative to Canada and the gold standard. The official point of view is that Canada is "on". Actually, she is "off." Hence the rates on the dollar and the collapse of the Montreal bond houses. The Financial Post (Toronto) indulges in bitter cynicism at Hoover's expense when referring to his efforts at Mississippi flood relief and his tardiness in dealing with "frozen-credit" conferences. "If Hoover's conference had been held two weeks earlier the Montreal brokerage failures could have been postponed and thus possibly averted, for the concerns . . . are immediately the victims of combination of the Canadian dollar and the panicky rush to liquidity of American banks." It is important to note here that Bennett was drawn into consultation with the leaders of the large brokerage interests for a couple of weeks before the failure, but the houses had to go when the Boston banks insisted on them coming thru.

Canada, Britain, the U. S. A. This story then, reveals the widening of the chasm between not only Britain and Canada, but also between London and the other overseas dominions. Going off the gold standard was a desperate bid for markets. Economic conditions in Canada are

such that any immediate gain in trade will be offset by the ultimate reaction. Canada would be willing to enter into an alliance with Britain if such would be of assistance to Canada in her efforts to realize upon her expanded industrial program. And there are those in Britain who have not lost hope of realizing the dream of a self-contained trading center within the confines of the British Empire. It is recognized here in Canada that victory for the National Government in the forthcoming elections would mean that imperial trade would come to the fore again. Baldwin is openly bidding for Canadian support and the Conservative manifesto, promises that the Imperial Conference would be held in Ottawa in the near future should his group win. It was Bennett's stand for tariff-cutting that caused the postponement of the scheduled conference. (The last meet saw Bennett and Snowden clashing over this question.) Baldwin, conscious of Bennett's antipathy to the U.S.S.R., plainly words his bid in his Manifesto with an eye to satisfying his colonial brother imperialist: "The best form of assistance (to the farmer) is by means of the quota and a guaranteed price for wheat. The farmers must be secured against dumping which has brought so many of their branches to ruin. . . . And to this end we must make imperial treaties. . . . We shall require such a free hand as will enable us to impose prohibitions, quotas or duties as may be most effective in the situation." Canada has declared practically a complete embargo against Russian goods. Caviar is about the only thing allowed into the Dominion. In return for Canadian tariff preferences, Baldwin, if elected, is willing to "impose prohibitions," particularly against wheat. He is willing to meet Canada part of the way. But certainly the only cement which may serve for the time being to patch up imperialist differences will be of an anti-Soviet character. Agreements on tariffs will be difficult, for Britain is conscious that American branch factories are more numerous than ever, and are only erected in Canada to escape the tariff walls. And Bennett is more likely to jump to the tune of Wall Street, with its near four billions of investments in the Dominion, than he is likely to pay heed to sentimental pleas of the Empire preservers.

against Dreiser (considering his physical condition and age), the character of the "chargers" is an illuminating indication of the hypocritical rottenness of conventional bourgeois "morality." At a time when the traditional Puritan morality stands completely shattered under the impact of modern economic forces, at a time when in the South sexual promiscuity practically prevails as an inevitable consequence of grinding poverty (compare HOLLACE RANSDELL's report on the Scottsboro case), at a time when sexual degeneracy (not freedom but degeneracy) characterizes the leading circles of our "best people" (remember the Starr Faithful tragedy), the "respectable" petty bourgeois flunkies of the mine operators of Kentucky dare to indict America's greatest novelist on the "charge" of having sexual relations with a woman without the superstitious formalities prescribed by ancient law!

ATTEMPT TO FRAME UP DREISER

Not since the reactionary French militarist clique hounded Zola for his courageous exposure of Dreyfuss conspiracy, has there been such a shameless example of malicious and hypocritical persecution of a man whose literary achievements belong to all mankind.

Hear
 BERTRAND RUSSELL
 JAY LOVESTONE
 Big Debate
 November 27, 1931
 CENTRAL OPERA HOUSE
 67 St. & 3rd Ave.



BOOKS

THE PHILOSOPHICAL BASIS OF BIOLOGY, by J. S. Haldane, Doubleday, Doran, 1931.

This book offers one of the crassest illustrations of the crisis in which modern science finds itself. It has all the elements of a by-now-well-known formula. There is first the expected attack against a "soulless" materialism unable to "reveal the higher reality." Then the practical salesmen's conception of the sciences and their interrelation:

"... the fundamental sciences or branches of knowledge are of enormous practical use, the axioms of fundamental assumptions on which each of them is based are characteristic for each science and more or less in conflict with one another. This does not prevent our using each science practically in the sphere within which it is found to be useful. . . . we cannot expect to make any science into a system consistent with our experience as a whole" (my emphasis—J. C.).

Follows the usual attempt to revive the dead husks of the idealist philosophy under the slogan of "Back to Berkeley" (a slogan becoming increasingly popular today amongst philosophical reactionaries) and then to God, of course:

"We realize the interpretation of the universe in so far as it is ordered or definite as a manifestation of the perceptions and will of God."

The nominally disclaiming vitalism in biology, Haldane offers us only another variation on the same idealist theme.

For the favorite vitalist phrases, "vital principle," "vital activity," he merely substitutes his pet "manifestation of life" to cover up the same gaps—and there you are!

Lacking a unified world outlook bourgeois biologists in the main swing helplessly between the poles of the two main streams of biologic theory today—the vulgar materialism of mechanism and the idealism of vitalism. They exhibit the errors of the one or the other or both. Only dialectic materialism can extricate biology out of its apparent theoretical contradictions, but that is a book closed with seven seals to our bourgeois scientists. To read a dialectical materialist interpretation of the biologic fundamentals after wading thru the above book is to step from where all is darkness and confusion into the clear sunlight. Let those who want to try the experiment read this book and then turn to the articles by Zavadovsky and Colman in the book Science and the Crossroads, which is a collection of the theoretical papers presented in the name of dialectical materialism by the Soviet delegates at the International Congress of the History of Science and Technology held in London this past summer.

—JIM CORK.

THE NEW REPORT ON LYNCHING

(Continued on page 3)

superficial half-truths which produce a fundamentally false impression. It is true that lack of education and low economic status are to be correlated with the prevalence of lynching but this does not mean that ignorant workers and poor farmers are ultimately responsible for the lynching spirit of which they happen to be the bearers. The ignorance, the backwardness, the blind desperate resentments of the impoverished masses of Southern "poor whites" make them easy victims to the anti-Negro propaganda of the white ruling class of the South, to the "white supremacy" ideology that forms an integral element of the ruling bourgeois ideology of the country.

Anti-Negro prejudice, upon which lynching is based, is an expression of "bourgeois-mindedness." Lynching can be eliminated by destroying the ideological tie that binds the masses of the Southern white workers and farmers to their masters.

ON THE LIBERALISM OF JUSTICE BRANDEIS

Speaking of "liberals" we mustn't forget Justice Louis D. Brandeis, whose seventy-fifth birthday occurs this month.

His "liberalism" did not prevent him from upholding the criminal syndicalist law of California and the conviction of Anita Whitney, altho he "deplored" it in a codicil to the decision, and indicated that the founders of the Republic would have opposed such laws.

Nor did it prevent him from upholding the tyrannical, slave-making Kansas anti-strike act, which the defiance of Howatt and the miners caused to be repealed.

Nor did it prevent him from refusing to lift a finger to stay the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti altho one of the nine justices would have been sufficient to prevent the execution pending introduction of new evidence which had been fathered.

Nor did his "liberalism" prevent his refusal to issue a writ of certiorari in the case of the denial of postal rights to the Revolutionary Age altho again, the action of one Supreme Court Justice would have been sufficient to at least give a hearing on the question of whether the Postmaster shall become an arbitrary censor of the contents of all publications passing thru the mails.

Such is the vigor and honesty of liberalism in the period of capitalist decay!

NO NAKED NUDES ALLOWED

Etchings of nudes by the great artists Zorn and Whistler have been barred from the U.S. by custom officials. Nobody is going to enter God's Country naked! This goes for native babies, too. They'd better get themselves a pair of panties before they enter this country in the future.

—B.D.W.



BETWEEN HAMMER AND ANVIL

Dumb Dora Does Her Bit

Dumb Dora has responded to the double - your - purchases - and - make - jobs propaganda by buying two Eugenic hats, one for each side of her head.

A Mahatma May Look At A King

The oppressed Indian masses won a great victory when Mahatma Gandhi was permitted to visit the King and Queen of England without changing his diapers for a cutaway coat and a stove pipe hat.

Gandhi did not talk about the imprisonment of Roy and instead of complaining about British imperialism he complained about the English weather. The King said he would see what he could do about it. "The King and Queen were most friendly and gracious," Gandhi told reporters, "And I also liked the Prince of Wales." From which anyone can see the Mahatma is an irreconcilable enemy of British imperialism.

Helping Those Who "Help Themselves"

Mayor Walker's committee for the relief of the unemployed has been forcing city employees to contribute 2% of their salaries to relief funds. Now, the Seabury investigation reveals that the ten millions so collected was largely used as a Tammany campaign fund! Anyhow, the taxed city employees have the satisfaction of knowing that their contributions went to a "worthy cause."

Aesop Had A Fable For It

Those who think China can "avoid giving pretexts" for Japan's further invasion of Manchuria should read Aesop's fable of the wolf and the lamb.

Those wishing to know why the League or such powers as England and the U.S. don't speak sharply to Japan, should read Christ's instructions to those who wanted to stone the woman taken in adultery.

Southern Chivalry

The Southern "gentlemen" who have been robbing, starving and terrorizing the Harlan miners are counting on the lecherous, sex-consciousness of the "great American public" to offset the exposure of conditions in the Kentucky coalfields. If Dreiser can be proved to have spent a night with a girl in a Kentucky hotel, then the papers and "public" won't be able to take their minds off of that alluring thought long enough to think of the murderous brutality of the coal barons. As the cuttlefish escapes discovery in a cloud of ink, so these Southern "gentlemen" hope to escape exposure in a cloud of smut.

Good News Out of the East

"Bar silver rose to a new high record for the year under the stimulus of rumors of war in the Far East. . . . Silver futures advanced 105 to 155 points on the National Metal Exchange, where trading totaled 5,775,000 ounces, a record." (Financial report, in New York Times.)

The vultures flap their wings and scream their hoarse delight. There'll be dead bodies soon. There'll be rich pickings soon. Good news! There's a war starting in the Far East! Fat news! The war will spread and there'll be rich pickings everywhere. Sharpen beaks and talons, boys. Record pickings coming. New records for the year. New highs for all time! Joy in the vulture camp "under the stimulus of rumors of war in the Far East."

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