

FOR COMMUNIST
UNITY IN THE
REVOLUTIONARY
CLASS STRUGGLE!

THE REVOLUTIONARY AGE

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER DEFENDING
THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKERS

ISSUED BY THE COMMUNIST PARTY
(Majority Group)

WORKERS OF ALL
COUNTRIES
UNITE!

VOL. III, No. 2

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WALKER URGES MOONEY RECANT

N. Y. Mayor Addresses Gov. Rolph; Fickert Letter Is Quoted

SAN FRANCISCO.—Mayor Walker's political pilgrimage to "free Tom Mooney" ended here on December 1 with an address before Governor James Rolph, Jr. in which he asked for a full pardon for Tom Mooney. To the general surprise Walker quoted a letter received from Charles M. Fickert, former District Attorney who had prosecuted Mooney, declaring that "in my opinion you are probably right in maintaining it would be in the best interests of the state that executive clemency should be granted to Mooney." A day later Fickert denied that he was in favor of a pardon for Mooney!

Governor Rolph declared that he would make known his decision before March 1.

After his appearance before the California governor Walker left immediately for Santa Barbara for "rest under advice of physician."

The entire activities of Mayor Walker and his party were concentrated on attempting to extract from Mooney a promise to abstain from militant labor activities in the event of a pardon. So far these attempts have been futile.

Another Mooney "hearing" will be held before Governor Rolph at which the opponents of pardon for Tom Mooney, those who contrived the frame-up and are defending it today, will have their say.

The tactics of the Communist Party in the difficult situation created by Walker's sudden "championship" of the Mooney cause, is a striking example of the political lunacy that has seized hold of the Party leadership today. Instead of explaining patiently the real reasons for Walker's startling move and exposing the sordid Tammany politics behind it, the official Communist Party did its level best to convince the workers that the Communists are interested in the Mooney case not sincerely and honestly but for the sake of making an "issue" out of it—which, of course, is not true in the least. The Communist Party organization in San Francisco arranged a mass demonstration against Walker precisely at the time that Walker was making a speech urging a pardon for Mooney—creating the obvious impression of opposition to Mooney's release on Walker's plea. The situation is such that the bitterly reactionary New York Evening Post found it possible to declare: "We do not blame the crowd around the courthouse which shouted 'Down with Walker!' and accused him of 'trying to steal Mooney from the workers!'"

EDISON CO. THUGS BEAT WORKERS

C. P. L. A. Members And Union Organizers Attacked

While attempting to distribute organization literature among the 6,000 workmen employed by the Brooklyn Edison Company on December 2, a group of nine, led by the Rev. Eliot White, as representative of the American Civil Liberties Union, and including members of the Conference for Progressive Labor Action and organizers of the Brotherhood of Brooklyn Edison Employees, were attacked by a crowd of several score men and youths gotten together and incited by the Edison officials and severely beaten. One of Mr. White's teeth was broken and Anna Lawrence, of the C. P. L. A., was struck repeatedly on the back of her head.

The attack on the union organizers is part of the campaign of terrorism that the Edison Company has been waging to prevent the unionization of their employees.

PHILADELPHIA.—The State Superior Court on December 2 refused the appeal to admit to bail Orlando Spartaco, anti-Fascist, sentenced to two years of imprisonment for shouting "Down with Fascism!" in the Grand parade in this city.

For the Defence of Framed Up Marine Workers

Committee Issues Appeal To Workers

The Marine Workers Defense Committee, organized to defend John G. Soderberg, William Trager and Thomas C. Bunker, victims of a police frame-up, has just issued a statement exposing the latest "dynamite plot" as a new concoction of the New York police in order to smash whatever union organization there is in the harbor.

The statement points out that despite a vicious third degree the defendants have maintained their innocence of the deed with which they are charged. The only "confession" the police can boast of is that of their own stool-pigeon, William Hoyle.

The defendants, in a letter to the committee, have the following to say on this point:

"We want to make it clear . . . that not one of us is guilty of any part of the charges against us. . . . We are framed and accused by one, William Hoyle, whom the police are using against us. Our only crime has been that of organizing workers in an industry where exploitation is in its very limit."

Recalling the role of stool-pigeons in the cases of Mooney, Sacco and Vanzetti, etc., the statements point out that "the case against the accused union workers consist of the statements of one man, the police stool-pigeon, whose record makes him eminently fit for this kind of dirty work. With a conviction for larceny and having been fired off his last three jobs for drunkenness, he hit upon the idea of making some easy money by turning stool-pigeon."

The real target of this conspiracy is the Independent Tidewater Boatmen's Union. This is shown by the whole procedure during and after the arrests. The police raided the union hall, tore the telephone wires and broke the furniture. They confiscated the books and records of the union and padlocked the hall.

Detectives also visited the boats where members of the union were employed and warned them that if they did not tear up their union cards they would run the risk of being arrested.

After exposing the bestial third degree to which these workers were subjected, the committee appeals to all class-conscious workers to rally behind the defendants and the I.T.B.U. so that it will be possible to secure competent lawyers to smash this frame-up and free the marine workers.

The statement is signed by all the members of the provisional committee, namely: Carter Hudson of the I.T.B.U., chairman; Carlo Tresca, editor of the I.T.B.U.; James P. Cannon, editor of THE MILITANT; Ben Gitlow and I. Zimmerman, of the REVOLUTIONARY AGE; James Gilday, of the I.T.B.U., and Norman Hawkins, A. Ribarich and Sylvan A. Poller.

Collection lists have been issued by the committee for distribution among labor organizations, to provide funds for the defense of these frame-up victims. Workers are asked to send all contributions to: Marine Workers Defense Committee, 82 E. 10th Street, New York City.

SPAIN O. K.'S NEW CONSTITUTION

New Constitution Is Full Of Radical Phrases Hiding Reaction

MADRID.—With the Cortes having completed consideration of the individual paragraphs and having decided to vote upon it as a whole, the approval of the new constitution by the Constituent Cortes is regarded as certain when the matter comes before the body in a few days.

The new Spanish constitution is a very characteristic document. It opens with the statement that "Spain is a republic of the workers of all classes" (!) It includes equal suffrage for men and women over 23, political equality for both sexes, a single-chambered parliament, liberal marriage and divorce laws, the organization of Spain as a Federal state, the complete separation of Church and State, etc., etc. In approach and in phrasing it has been given a pronounced radical democratic aspect but it is openly declared that "the new charter is regarded as more of an ultimate goal than a code susceptible of immediate application"—in other words, the constitution is regarded as a demagogic fiction necessary to satisfy the radical petty bourgeois elements and to nourish the illusions of the workers and peasants. Furthermore, the new constitution is so carefully framed as to make possible an extremely reactionary government under the right wing bourgeois parties.

The hearty approval given to the code by Alcalá Zamora, the conservative candidate in the coming election, shows that the new constitution is so carefully framed as to make possible an extremely reactionary government under the right wing bourgeois parties. The hearty approval given to the code by Alcalá Zamora, the conservative candidate in the coming election, shows that the new constitution is so carefully framed as to make possible an extremely reactionary government under the right wing bourgeois parties.

CHICAGO & N.W. IN BIG WAGE CUT

Demand 15% Slash In Wage W. Va. Non-Union Mines Cut Wages 25%

CHICAGO.—Announcement has been made by the officials of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway that a "request" has been directed to the railway's unions for a "voluntary wage reduction" of 15%. Other Chicago roads declared that similar action would be taken by them following the conference of railway workers representatives on December 8. If this "voluntary" wage-cut is not forthcoming, the railway companies are determined to put thru the reduction anyway. The Chicago and Northwestern is also planning, according to its president, Fred W. Sargent, to make a drastic cut in pensions.

FAIRMOUNT, W. Va.—A general wage slash of 25% in all non-union bituminous areas here was announced on December 1. It follows the reduction of the union scale by 25% according to recent agreement made by the United Mine Workers officials. The union scale of last May was \$3.60 a day for day labor and 30c a ton for machine loading. This was reduced in October to \$2.70 a day and 22.5c a ton.

MONTREAL.—A wage-cut of 10% for all employees has been announced by the Canadian National and the Canada Pacific Railway Companies. About 26,000 workers are affected. More wage-cuts on railway lines are coming.

HOSIERY FEDER'N HELPS BOSSES

Class-Collaboration Scheme Approved By Officials

PHILADELPHIA.—An elaborate system of class-collaboration between the employers and workers in the hosiery industry, was made public on December 3 by John W. Edelman, research director of the American Association of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers. The plan is based upon a "voluntary wage-cut" of about 50% accepted by the union. It should be remembered that in the leadership of the hosiery union are members of the Conference of Progressive Labor Action.

Police Murder Hungry obless Worker

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 1.—A whole squad of policemen cornered Henry E. Martell, aged 32 and so emaciated that his corpse weighed hardly 100 pounds, and another man here last night. They had been called by neighbors who saw some men taking a few cans of food from the store. Policeman John A. Meehan, 6 feet 2 inches high and weighing 200 pounds, picked out Martell and killed him with a shot thru the brain as the undernourished jobless worker was trying to get away. The police arrested Martell's companion, Joseph R. Riordan, and he stated they were unemployed, penniless, owed \$25 for room rent, and were starving.

The men took only food, ignoring the cash register. They were entirely without weapons. The policeman's excuse for killing this starving man is that he thought the can of sardines Martell had in his hand might be used as a weapon against him.

Japan Again Rejects "Truce" Demands More Concessions

Tokyo Insists On Chinese Evacuation Of Chinchow Area, Rejects Own Evacuation; Fighting And Invasion Continues As Japs Extend Power

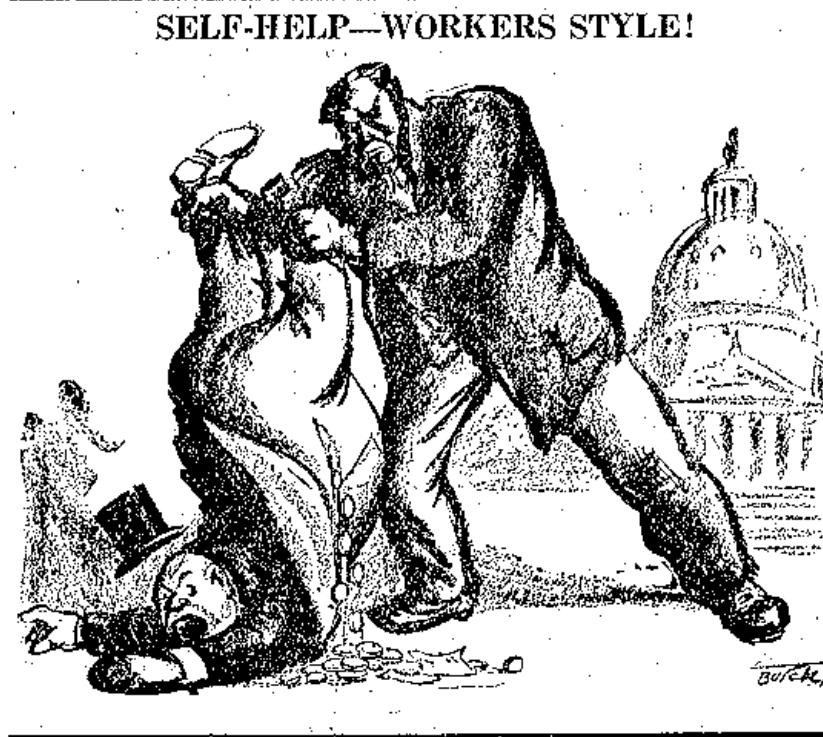
The determination of Japanese imperialism, under the leadership of the military bureaucracy, to reap the fullest advantage from its victories in Manchuria and from the difficult position of the other imperialist powers, became obvious as the guiding line in Japanese policy in the last week.

At first the Japanese accepted the "truce and investigation" plan of the League of Nations and then rejected it, demanding that the evacuation proposal be modified into meaningless terms and that Japanese military activities against "bandits" be legitimized, that is, that Japan be permitted to

extend its invasion. Finally, after a sharp clash between Japan and the U. S. A., these demands were granted by Wall Street which is today anxious to reach an agreement with Japan on the partition of China and Manchuria. Thereupon, the Japanese Foreign Office launched into further demands: (1) the Briand "truce and investigation" plan must be further modified so as to make it clear that no evacuation is meant, (2) the Chinese forces in the "neutral zone" North of Chinchow must be withdrawn immediately beyond the Great Wall and (3) the "policing" of the region be arranged by the Japanese and local Chinese authorities, that is, by the Japanese. Furthermore, the Japanese made it clear that no representatives of "neutral powers" would be tolerated in the Chinchow zone or anywhere else.

All indications point in the direction that, after a few days of negotiations, in which the Japanese military activities will continue, the Japanese demands will be met but what new "concessions" Tokyo will demand is not yet known.

Meanwhile Japanese troops are gradually extending their sphere of the control in Manchuria in a southward direction, thru continuous fighting with irregular Chinese forces. On December 2 a sharp clash was reported between the Japanese agent, Chang Hai-peng, "independence leader", and about one thousand Chinese formerly in the army of General Ma Chenshan. On the same day severe fighting between Japanese troops and organized remnants of Ma's army broke out Southwest of Hailu, Manchuria. Fighting has continued since then.



SELF-HELP—WORKERS STYLE!

DRESS BOSSES MAKE SLAVE DEMANDS ON WORKERS IN CONFERENCE

Contractors Propose To Reduce Wages, Lengthen Hours, Destroy Union Control, As Negotiations Begin; Workers Must Prepare For Real Strike

New York City.

On Monday, November 30, there took place the first conference between the dressmakers joint board of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union and the Association of Dress Contractors to take up the question of the expiration of the agreement (December 31, 1931). The representatives of the union came into this conference without having worked out any concrete program of demands—so far worked out is the program recently adopted by Local 22. After considerable fencing, the employers put forward their demands. These demands constitute a vicious attack upon the already miserable conditions of the workers. It is necessary to go back to the old sweat-shop days before 1909 to find a parallel to these demands. The minimum scales are to be reduced by about 40%; the 44-hour week is to be indirectly reestablished; unrestricted overtime without extra pay is demanded; no pay for any legal holidays; the business agents are not to be allowed to visit shops more than twice a season; the trial period is to be extended from one to two weeks; 10% discharge without review is to be permitted; no resettlement of prices on piece work; etc. Only the demoralized condition of the union can explain such audacity on the part of the bosses!

After some discussion about the state of the industry, the union spokesmen put forward some of the general demands of the organization that had been adopted by Local 22, such as: guaranteed minimum scales, schedule for settlement of prices, the right to strike, the right of the business agents to visit shops without clerks of the Association accompanying them, etc. Thereupon the preliminary conference ended.

It is clear that the employers mean to take full advantage of the demoralized state of the union and of the demoralizing policy of the joint board, to destroy all semblance of union conditions and union standards in the shops and reduce the present miserable conditions to an even lower level. It is clear that the only way to drive back the offensive of the bosses and win some real conditions for the workers is by preparing now for a genuine strike. It is therefore criminal on the part of the joint board to have neglected so far to adopt a definite set of demands or work out plans for the mobilization of the membership for the strike. Only in Local 22, where the left wing and progressive forces are cooperating in the leadership of the local, was a program of demands and of action worked out and mobilization begun.

The reactionary elements in the union, true to their policies of class collaboration and probably intending to carry thru a similar "strike" as in 1930, are busy attacking Local 22 and its administration for the active preparations being made for a real strike.

LONDON.—A tariff against all imports which compete with British industries has been proposed in a resolution submitted to the annual meeting of the National Union of Manufacturers.

MACARONI MEN ON STRIKE IN N. Y.

Over 800 Out Under A.F.W. In Fight Against Wage- Cuts, Long Hours

NEW YORK CITY.—Over 800 macaroni workers in Greater New York and vicinity went on strike on December 2 under the leadership of the Amalgamated Food Workers. Out of 1,200 macaroni workers employed in the entire industry, over three-fourths therefore responded to the union's call.

The bosses, organized in a manufacturers association, reduced wages three times in the past two years, each time 10%. The working week is between 54 and 60 hours and the working day is from 10 to 11 hours, although workers are sometimes laid off two or three days a week.

The manufacturers have broken their promise to take back the last wage-cut. In addition they have refused to recognize the union and have attempted various speed-up schemes. The union demands are a 44-hour week, recognition of the union, and the return of the last wage-cut.

The striking macaroni workers must receive the support of all workers in this city. With this support and with the full mobilization of the workers under a rank and file strike leadership, the macaroni workers can smash the bosses offensive.

SPECIAL!
In his course on
**The American Labor
Movement**
JAY LOVESTONE
will speak on
**The Present and Future
of American Communism**
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1931
228 Second Avenue

Williams on "Labor and 3rd Party", Dec. 13, 228 2nd Avenue

On the Discussion in the German Opposition

Communism and Centrism

Statement Of The C.P.-Majority Group

In the last several months, a vigorous discussion has been taking place in the ranks of the German Communist Opposition on the estimation of and attitude towards the new Socialist Workers party.

After hearing a report on the differences in the German Communist Opposition on the estimation of and attitude toward the new Socialist Workers party, the Bureau of the National Council of the Communist Party (Majority Group) formulates its opinion as follows:

1. The split in the Social-democratic party took place as an expression of the profound dissatisfaction of masses of the Social-democratic workers with the coalition and toleration policies of the official Social-democracy and was therefore a development of great significance objectively.

The Character of the Socialist Workers Party

2. The Socialist Workers party is a centrist party in its program, leadership and policies. Its program is a program of "left" reformism on all fundamental points (coalition government, proletarian dictatorship vs. democracy, international affiliation, etc.).

3. On the basis of this analysis of the character of the S.W.P., it must be declared that there can be no realistic of the transformation of the centrist Socialist Workers Party as a whole into a Communist organization than—fundamentally—the transformation of the open reformist Social-democratic party into a Communist organization.

The Question of Fusion

4. On the basis of the same analysis, it must be declared that there can be no question of the organizational fusion of the S.W.P. and the Communist Opposition or any other Communist organization. Such a proposal would mean a retrogression to centrism.

zations including the Communists and the new party (and other labor organizations) on the most important questions facing the working class (left blocs in the trade unions, non-partisan class defense organizations, anti-Fascist cartels, etc.).

5. The disunity in the ranks of the Communist movement and the sectarian splitting policy of the official Communist Party not only operated as a serious factor in making possible the formation of the new centrist party instead of the direct passage of the Social-democratic workers to Communism but they today act as a retarding force upon the development of the masses in the S.A.P. in the direction of Communism and therefore serve as an objective support of centrism.

Marxism And The History Of Science

MARXISM & CULTURAL COMPULSIVES

by B. Herman

We publish below an article by B. Herman in criticism of V. P. Calverton's theory of "cultural compulsives" as well as of Will Herberg's estimate of Calverton's essay, recently published in the REVOLUTIONARY AGE.

Will Herberg, in his recent articles in the Revolutionary Age, dealing with V. P. Calverton's theory of "cultural compulsives" speaks of Calverton's essay as a "striking piece of culture-historical analysis."

The Theory of "Cultural Compulsives"

Calverton's chief contribution in the essay is his new theory of "cultural compulsives." To quote: "This theory endeavors to elucidate the conflict that has been described (between Westermarck and Morgan) as an expression of those social forces which tend to develop what I call cultural compulsives—of a vested interest in cultural compulsives. The accuracy or inaccuracy of the theories was unimportant. Class factors were at work as an obvious determinant. Morgan was so uncritically accepted by the radical intellectuals, Engels, Kautsky, Plechanov, because his work supplied the dynamic for the fortification of the proletarian position. . . . Blinded by the vested interest motivation the radicals were as uncritical of Morgan as the middle class intellectuals were of Westermarck. . . . The radical is just as caught by such cultural compulsives as the reactionary. . . . The existence of cultural compulsives, then, makes objectivity in social sciences impossible. . . . Those of us who are radical cannot expect to view society from an objective point of view—our objective makes such objectivity impossible."

Such is the theory of "cultural compulsives" which warns the working class to beware of its class viewpoint, to become "flexible." But this can only mean the rejection of all objectivity in social sciences. Yet the fact is that to the degree that the viewpoint of the proletariat, dialectical materialism is grasped, to that degree do we approach an objective viewpoint. If Kautsky's views on imperialism are wrong, that is not due to the cultural compulsives of the working class, but, due on the contrary, to the fact that he has deserted the viewpoint of the working class for that of the bourgeoisie.

Dialectical materialism explains why the proletariat becomes the bearer of social science, which the theory "cultural compulsives" denies. The bourgeoisie, the doomed ruling class of a decaying system, can no more see its approaching destruction with an objective viewpoint, than could the feudal lords prior to the French revolution. A rising class, the proletariat, that has already seized power in one-sixth of the earth, as its social science predicted for decades, a class that must soon establish its world rule as the developing contradictions in the capitalist economic order bring it from crisis to crisis, from crash to

collapse, from war to revolution, such a class has no "cultural compulsive," no "vested interest" that prevents it from looking at the world objectively.

The logical conclusion of the theory of "cultural compulsives" is to warn the workers against class consciousness. It "blinds" them. With it they cannot see scientifically. But the proof? . . . Calverton and Engels Calverton's proof is very simple. Engels, says Calverton, accepted Morgan's theories without criticism, blinded as he was by his class astigmatism. But Engels in his Origin of the Family, does not swallow Morgan whole but develops Morgan's principal contributions in a dialectical, and not in an absolutist manner. Moreover Engels never denied that the growth of anthropological knowledge must of necessity bring many changes in the contentions of Morgan. Engels writes only a decade or so after Morgan's work in his preface to the Origin of the Family: "Here and there some special hypothesis of Morgan has been shaken or become obsolete. But in no instance has the new material led to a weakening of his leading propositions." Morgan, himself, so far from considering that he had discovered the absolute truth for all time concerning the development of primitive society, writes: "The foregoing sequence may require modification, and perhaps essential change in some of its members but it affords both a rational and satisfactory explanation of the facts of human experience, so far as they are known."

It is quite natural that the arch-reactionary Catholic bishop should bitterly attack precisely that phase of Edison's career which is most progressive and valuable — his attacks on superstition and supernaturalism. It is only too bad that Edison's views on this question were not sustained and consistent — that he frequently vacillated and hesitated in his struggle against the forces of intellectual darkness.

THE EMPROS DEFENDS PURITY OF RELIGION

We have referred more than once to that remarkable paper, the Empros, official Communist Party organ in Greece. In political outlook, approach and language of that paper is absolutely unique. But it surely reached a new level (high or low?) in its issue of December 5, 1931. On the third page of this issue we note the following three-column head:

ARCHBISHOP ATHENAGORAS STANDS SELF-UNFROCKED

The Scandal of the Religious Acts of D. Kallimakhos The Holy Apostolic Canons Are Scrapped

And then the story goes on to describe in harrowing detail how the reverend bishop is unworthy of his post according to the rules of the holy apostolic canon! Is this the new line on the field of religion? . . . on the basis of the knowledge of the time (1847), Marx wrote in the Communist Manifesto: "The history of all human society has been the history of class struggles."

The remarkable thing is that four decades have passed by and so little more has been added to "outmoded" Morgan. On the contrary, in general, there has been a retreat from Morgan. Westermarckian anthropology, with its static, metaphysical conceptions, proving that the bourgeois monogamous family existed from all time and will never pass away—an eternal law of nature, this has been the prevailing "science" of anthropology these forty years. If this be "outmoded," then Ricardo is "outmoded" by Bohm-Bawerk and Carver in the field of political economy.

(Concluded in the next issue)

A Real United Front

Some time ago the national council of the Communist Party of Germany (Opposition) appealed to the executive of the newly founded Socialist Workers party with an offer for a united front, the most important element of which was the proposal to set up a non-party united front labor self-defense organization so as to protect the labor movement against the barbaric attacks of the Fascist armed divisions. The centrist leaders of the Socialist Workers party refused this offer but in the ranks of the membership of this party and of other working class bodies a strong sentiment for the establishment of such a non-party defense organization became manifest.

Very soon this sentiment began to assume organizational form. In the important city of Jena, there was issued, on November 7, a vigorous appeal against the Fascist terror and for the organization of proletarian self-defense. This appeal was signed by the following: Communist Party (Opposition), Socialist Workers party, and representatives of four Turnverein and labor sports organizations. A week later a big mass meeting was held in Jena and the first proletarian guard of one hundred was organized.

Similar steps are being taken in other parts of Germany. The spirit of proletarian unity is marching forward—and its bearer is the Communist Opposition.

EDISON ATTACKED BY BISHOP AS ATHEIST

A sharp attack upon Thomas Alva Edison, the great inventor lately deceased, was made by Edmund F. Gibbons, Catholic bishop of the Albany diocese. According to Bishop Gibbons, Edison was "one of the greatest detriments to the world" at the time of his death because of his free-thinking opinions. "He never came out accurately and clearly to express faith in God and the hereafter," said Bishop Gibbons. "I believe the publicity of his death and his lack of faith made him one of the greatest detriments to the world today."

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A Searchlight on the "Great Humanitarian"

True Story of Herbert Hoover

by Saul Held

Until a very recent date, the career of Herbert Hoover has been shrouded by mist—a conglomeration of myths, "blank spaces," and of the most brazen falsification. Biographies of Hoover by Will Irwin, V. Kellogg ("Stanford boys"), Rose Wilder Lane and William Hard, were written primarily as campaign bombast for the elections of 1928. One of the most skillful propaganda machines in the history of politics kept Hoover's name and activities before the masses by every device known to the press. During the Coolidge administration, space devoted to Hoover and his Department of Commerce activities by strike-breaking Cal. From 1917 to 1928, the boss-press assiduously labored to build up a mythical engineer, humanitarian, and economic expert in the minds of the masses. Today, a filling-in of the "blank spaces" in Hoover's career, a searching for underlying facts and motives has revealed that the halo which shone for so many years about Herbie's head was nothing more than the spotlight of the yellow press; distorting facts, suppressing most of them, and inventing a crop of stories which had no basis in fact.

Now come the biographies of John Knox, John Hamill, Liggett, to say nothing of the hits to be gleaned from other recent works, also to the actual facts in the career of this "humanitarian." The result is an imperialist saga of the first order: stock-swindling,

logistic fakery, strike-breaking and labor exploitation, modern slave-trading, and war on Communism. Despite, the utterly cowardly deductions of the authors above mentioned, the books are valuable for their facts. For the worker the basic importance of the whole matter will be found in the fact that career of Hoover cannot be properly understood if separated from the development of imperialism. Furthermore, the career of Herbert Hoover is far from being "strange" as Mr. Hamill would have us believe. Not superficial character analysis can explain the case of Mr. Hoover. It can only be understood as a member of a class with class interests that it will further and protect by every stratagem conceivable.

An Imperialist Apprenticeship

In the year 1895, Herbert Hoover graduated from Leland Stanford Junior University, as an "engineer." How much Hoover knew about the science of engineering can easily be surmised when we learn that the whole program of study, at that time, "was up to our present high school standard." In 1896, we find this "great engineer" duly installed as an office boy in the employ of one Louis Jann who was shortly to pull a fast one for "Herbie." In 1897, one year later, the British firm of Bewick-Moring desired the services of American engineers for work in Australia: to do actual engineering work plus a number of other little deeds to which we will

come. Here was Hoover's opportunity, and here the famous fakery always connected with him has its beginning. Jann sent a faked report to the firm. Hoover was accepted, reached London shortly afterwards, received some instructions and arrived in Coolgardie, Western Australia, determined to make good for Bewick-Moring—engineering or no engineering. Coolgardie—surrounded by blazing desert, workers toiling and dying to extract the precious metal, gold. It was here, in this hell-hole, that Hoover launched his first attack against workers. A railroad strike was in progress at the time and Hoover, who was faced by a strike in one of the largest mines (East Murchison) evolved the idea of using the striking railway workers as strike-breakers. Fortunately, the railway men, by bitter experience wary of snakes, refused to act in such a role, and Hoover departed. But his defeat rankled, and John Hamill writes: "Hoover's hatred of the white worker is explained to some extent by the report to the Australian Mail of his correspondent who accompanied Hoover on one of his tours in February 1898. This report states: 'Upon the labor question Mr. Hoover is particularly bitter and is by no means yet accustomed to the saucy independence of the Australian miner.'"

Indeed, Hoover had such a dislike for the "saucy" miner, that he is said to have written an article to a mining publication in which he advocated "removal of the restrictions on Asiatic labor!" Asiatic labor, then backward and docile, was the dream of this lackey to England's prize swindlers, the Bewick-Moring Co.

It was during this period that the English stock market was flooded by a torrent of stocks in Australian gold mines. The middle and working classes indulged in an orgy of stock buying—upon tales of the untold millions which could be theirs for a few dollars in stock. Spurred on by reports of gold found and by fantastic accounts as to the amounts discovered, they put their hard-earned dollars into the hands of companies like Bewick-Moring which swindled them out of all, whether gold was totally absent or whether it abounded to the tune of millions. A typical operation of this company would be as follows: a mine would be bought, usually a no-good hole in the earth; stocks were floated; Hoover sent in his famous accounts of the fabulous wealth just waiting to be extracted; these reports were circulated; the company sold more stocks; when the inevitable crash came Bewick-Moring held the millions and the workers, scraps of paper. On the Sons of Gwalia mine, which Hoover boomed to the skies, "Moring and his friends cleaned up a profit of some two million dollars on the flotation of the Sons of Gwalia mine." After 18 months in Western Australia, Hoover gained for himself, the reputation of all labor exploiters, so that his most humble worshipper—Rose Wilder Lane—must record: "Herbert Hoover, whose ruthlessness was known from Perth to the farthest reaches of the back country." In 1899, he left Australia for London, to prepare for a kill in another part of the globe—China. Bewick-Moring had a big task for their new-found drilling.

Looting Cathay

"Hook a trifle that is not your own and they show you up on the Plate du Palais de Justice" as a public curiosity; steal a million, and you are received into good society and called a clever fellow!" —Balzac

Just a year previous (1898), China had been investigated by one of the firm members (Moring), who found that there was substantial truth in the fabled wealth of Cathay. Within ninety miles of the city of Tientsin (northeastern China) was an enormous coal deposit, with reserves of hundreds of millions of tons of coal, some of it equal to the best Welsh or Pennsylvania steam coal. . . . Only sixty miles from this coal deposit, upon which the Chinese government was operating the Kaiping mines, was a deep water seaport. With the Chinese Engineering Co. Moring had made an agreement to send an "expert mining engineer." Hoover's employers were in a "huddle" when he arrived in London now, at last they could pry themselves into control: the opening wedge was soon to be made. Small wonder that Hoover joined the "huddle" and then made haste to the bonanzas of the east.

Arriving in China as a "mining expert," who was to work, ostensibly, for the Chinese Engineering Co., he headed a few fruitless expeditions for new fields and then came the event which brought in its wake the golden

(Continued on page 4)

ing our policy but always too late. Meanwhile, the sufferings of the fur workers continue. We, therefore, raise the issue again with a call to all fur workers: Back to the International Fur Workers Union! Organize and solidify the left wing. Begin an aggressive struggle against ranster methods employed by Kaufman; against union collaboration with the bosses!

Only thru uniting and consolidating our ranks will we be able to achieve real unity and build a strong furriers union to be the real weapon in our future struggles against the bosses.

The Economic Week

ANOTHER extremely black week ended. Employment has reached a new low level. Steel output is in the dumps with no outlook for any improvement till March. The railway crisis is sharpening with four major railroads already in receivers hands. The stock market has lost more ground, due especially to the marked drop in British sterling and the worsening German crisis.

Prices are maintaining their general downward course. Investments and reinvestments as indicated by the total capital flotations are at the lowest figures in years. November auto production dropped 20% from October and 54% from the corresponding month of last year, thus having reached the lowest point since compilation of reports began in July 1921. The new British tar-

iff regulations are arousing protests from Germany and France where the general crisis is assumed increasingly serious proportions. American gold exports to France are again mounting. German bonds, after reaching new lows, bounded upward on the basis of Hitler's assurance that the Fascists now preparing to take control will pay all private debts.

There is no doubt in anyone's mind that Kaufman will use this new isolation of the left wing to get an agreement submissive to the bosses demands. The understanding will be that the bosses are to be the actual collectors of dues and taxes. In other words, a system of check-off, like in the Lewis miners union, will be introduced. There will be no end to the misery and suffering of the fur workers and their families. No unity will be achieved thru union improved unless the workers are united. On many of our proposals the leadership of the Industrial Union answered by adopt-

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A NEW TARIFF WAR

THE violent change of tariff policy launched by Great Britain opens a new and critical chapter in the economic history of Great Britain. England, once considered the impregnable citadel of free trade, has, by an overwhelming vote of its House of Commons, granted powers to the President of the Board of Trade to impose tariff duties up to a maximum of 100% on a great range of commodities, on "all articles wholly and mainly manufactured."

This is ostensibly a "temporary" measure. However, to view the new so-called anti-dumping regulations in this light is to view them superficially. In reality, the above mandatory powers are only the entering wedge of a more sweeping tariff campaign in capitalist countries than even thus far entered upon.

The new tariff regulations decided on, in addition to the so-called anti-dumping regulations, mark a new period in British foreign trade and, therefore, imperialist policies. It is no curious coincidence that these regulations are to take effect in February, just at the time when the much heralded and equally-dreaded world disarmament conference is to open.

In drawing up the balance sheet of the deep-going change in British imperialist policy, it must be stressed that the National government which was launched to save the gold standard and to stabilize the pound, has dismally failed in both. Even before the last election, England was shoved off the gold standard, and rather rudely at that too. Since the election, since MacDonald's assumption of leadership of the reactionary forces in Britain, the pound, off the gold standard, has been sliding rapidly downward, constantly touching new lows.

We are certain that the National government is bound to fail in its third objective as miserably as it had failed in the above two objectives. We are certain that the national government will not be able, regardless of the "free hand" given it in recent elections, to stabilize Britain's world position in trade. We are not speaking here of restoring primacy to Great Britain in the world market. Such a goal, even, the most ardent and enthusiastic champions of British imperialism, like Thomas, Snowden and MacDonald, do not dare dream of, let alone set before themselves, today. We are now emphasizing the fact that the National government is in no position, thru its tariff manoeuvres and trade manipulations, to lend stability even to the present, to the worsened position of British capitalism in the world market. The new tariff regulations in themselves reflect Britain's loss of world trade. Manoeuvring and manipulating with the latest tariff restrictions will not in the least serve to protect even the present positions of British imperialism against French, German and American capitalist retaliation. The answer to Britain's tariff will be a higher German tariff and unscalable French and American tariff barriers. In no small measure is the recent swift decline of the British sterling due to the enactment of the so-called anti-dumping legislation itself. The very execution of such measures portrays the shakiness of the entire structure and an undermining of the very foundations of British imperialism. Such a condition breeds no confidence in the stabilization of English currency.

International capitalism has traveled a good deal, a long stretch, from the days of the world economic conference at Geneva held in 1927. Then, the spokesmen of the big capitalist powers talked of lowering the restrictions, wiping out, customs duties, promoting international trade thru the abolition of all artificial hindrances to the exchange of commodities in the world market. Today we have a mad race among the imperialist giants and their puppet republics and kingdoms going the other way—towards the highest tariffs in the history of the present economic order. Precisely, when capitalist economy has reached its greatest international stage, to world dimensions, do we find the contradictions among the various national imperialist groups sharpest. In fact, the forces inherent in capitalist production logically develop the contradictions of the bourgeois society beyond the bounds of national spheres. The crisis matches on relentlessly.

There is another angle to the new British tariff policy which is of paramount importance. The decision to give the cabinet such unrestricted power to regulate and revise tariff schedules means a most serious lessening of the "fundamental safeguards of British democratic freedom," in that taxation, both direct and indirect, will henceforth no longer be decreed by the "people's representatives" but will be determined solely by the executive arm of the British government. The constant extension of executive power in the British parliamentary system is only a prelude to the dropping of all constitutional and formal democratic pretenses and serves to prepare the ground for the spread of Fascism.

In short, the new British imperialist tariff policy symbolizes the present precarious position of British imperialism. It signifies a series of sharp attacks on the rights and conditions of the workers at home. The plan to force the 55 1/2-hour week on the textile workers in England is of world-wide significance, is only a painfully accurate index of the general trend of the present day development under capitalism in every country.

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Read the REVOLUTIONARY AGE

The Paterson Strike and the Communists

Paterson - A Test of Policy

by Ben Gitlow

This is the first of a series of articles by Ben Gitlow on the Paterson Strike.

The strike of the silk workers in Paterson, which started in the end of July 1931 and which lasted three months, involved over 7,000 workers. The strike was much more significant than the number of the workers involved would indicate.

The strike was of very great importance to the working class because it afforded the working class an opportunity of estimating the results of the application of different trade union policies. Especially at this time, when the labor movement is so demoralized, when splits and dissension rend the militant and revolutionary forces in the trade unions, when extreme reactionary policies and leadership dominate the unions, it is necessary to weigh soberly and objectively trade union policies and tactics. Precisely at a time when pessimism engulfs the workers, when progressive and militant leadership is lacking, is there manifest among revolutionary and left wing workers an eager readiness to abandon old trade union policies and tactics as ineffective and useless and to adopt new ones which promise rapid effectiveness. Impatience and failure to attend to the hard, difficult and often very disagreeable tasks in approaching and winning the trade union masses, is generally back of the will-o'-wisp policy of abandoning the trade unions and losing oneself in so-called "revolutionary phrases."

FORCES IN THE PATERSON STRIKE

The line-up in Paterson very clearly demonstrated this. The following clashing forces operated in the Paterson strike:

1. There were two conflicting union forces: (a) The National Textile Workers Union, claiming to be a revolutionary, industrial union of textile workers. This union was under Communist Party leadership. (b) The American Federation of Labor unions, which, in Paterson, represented an amalgamation of the silk workers locals of the United Textile Workers and the Independent union—the Associated Silk Workers of America. The leadership of the amalgamated A. F. of L. unions was in the main conservative and reactionary.

2. Two Communist forces clashed in Paterson. The official Communist Party leadership carried out its trade union policies thru the National Textile Workers Union. The Communist Party (Majority Group), insisting upon a policy of unity and working within the existing unions regardless of how conservative and reactionary they may happen to be, was part of the strike leadership of the amalgamated A. F. of L. unions.

3. The Communist-led National Textile Workers Union claimed to represent a "united front from below," not of organizations but of individual workers. The so-called "United Front: General Strike Committee" was made up of workers hand-picked by the leadership of the Communist Party.

The strike of the A. F. of L. amalgamated unions represented a united front of organizations and was representative of all elements in the labor movement. It included the locals of the United Textile Workers and the Associated Silk Workers, the Communist Party (Majority Group) and the Conference for Progressive Labor Action. In the general strike committee and in the strike leadership were included left wing workers, Communists, progressives, Socialists, Socialist Labor Party members, anarchists, syndicalists, and former members of the I. W. W. In other words, it represented a genuine united front action from the most reactionary leadership of the A. F. of L. to the revolutionary working class leadership of the Communist Party (Majority Group). The test of trade union policies is most sharply and clearly brought out in the clash of policies of the two Communist forces in Paterson, the official Communist Party and the Communist Party (Majority Group).

TWO POLICIES

The official Communist Party leadership policies in Paterson were the following:

1. There can be no unity between the National Textile Workers Union and the A. F. of L. unions. The A. F. of L. is a company union, a bosses union; it must be smashed and destroyed.

2. All elements in the labor movement who do not fully endorse the Communist position in the trade unions must be fought as enemies of the Working class, strike-breakers and agents of the bosses.

3. Opposition to united front action against the bosses.

4. Making the immediate political and factional objectives of the Communist Party leadership, the first and foremost consideration of the strike led by the National Textile Workers Union.

5. Resorting to bluff, outrageous slander, boasting and gross exaggeration in a desperate effort to bolster up its dual union, splitting, dividing policy.

The policy of the Communist Party (Majority Group) expressed itself in Paterson as follows:

1. The organized workers in the trade unions represent a force that can be stimulated and mobilized for action against the bosses. The trade union bureaucra-

cy and the membership of the trade unions are not identical. The existing A. F. of L. and reactionary unions are not anti-working class organizations even though their reactionary leadership utilize them in the service of capitalism. Adverse economic conditions are bound to affect the trade union membership. The Communists, militants and progressives, if they are to give leadership to the trade union masses and galvanize them in action must work inside the trade unions in a constructive and not destructive manner. The trade unions of the A. F. of L. and others of similar type are not company unions but quite the contrary; a reservoir of potential working class strength and action against the capitalists, provided militant leadership is given to the trade union masses. Such leadership can only be given by the militants, radicals, progressives and Communists going into the trade unions and not by running out of them.

The Communist Party (Majority Group) worked in the Paterson strike in the amalgamated A. F. of L. unions. In the Paterson strike the Communist Party (Majority Group) succeeded in having three members on the general strike committee of the A. F. of L. amalgamated unions who were in a position to give militant leadership to the masses. They were Eli Keller, former national secretary of the National Textile Workers Union, who was expelled by that union, Charles Zimmerman, and the writer of this article.

2. The united front of organizations and forces on a program of struggle against the bosses is necessary for the greatest mobilization and most effective action against the bosses. In Paterson, the Communist Party (Majority Group) first raised the question of the united front in conferences with representatives of the Conference for Progressive Labor Action (Muster Group) and of the locals of the United Textile Workers and the Associated Silk Workers.

3. Unity in the ranks of the workers is essential in the struggle against the bosses. In Paterson the Communist Party (Majority Group) worked for unity. All the unity proposals brought forward by the Communist Party (Majority Group) and accepted by the A. F. of L. amalgamated unions were rejected by the official Communist Party leadership and resisted by it.

In Paterson, therefore, it is clear that the clash of policies was a test of the Leninist policy of working with the masses and developing militant working class action and leadership, as exemplified by the Communist Party (Majority Group) against the policy of sectarianism and dual unionism, division and the substitution of revolutionary-sounding bombast and phrases for action and results.

ADMISSIONS OF FAILURE

Paterson served as the chemical laboratory of the class struggle in which the tests were made. The results are that the official Communist Party leadership must admit its failure in Paterson. It admits its failure in the recent resolution of the Trade Union Unity League as follows: "In the Paterson strike at a certain stage we lost this initiative because of the slowness and hesitation in carrying thru the correct line adopted in the struggle against the Mustelie-Gitlow manoeuvres."

Harrison George, in the Daily Worker, admits the failure a little more crudely, answering a query:

"What has happened to the Paterson Strike?" He writes: "Firstly, we don't know either what has become of the Paterson strike. Maybe there never was a strike and we just imagined it. Maybe there was and maybe it's still on. We don't know and it seems doubtful whether the organizer of it knows either. Maybe, in fact, there just isn't any National Textile Workers Union at all. Maybe it's what the philosophers call a social myth. And maybe finally the Trade Union Unity League might do something about it."

Failure, defeat, pessimism for a policy that leads to nowhere but demoralization and isolation!

RECOGNITION OF SUCCESS

How about the policy of the Communist Party (Majority Group)?

The Monthly Labor Review of the Department of Labor reports:

SILK WORKERS, New Jersey.—The strikes of July 22 and July 27 involving some 8,000 textile workers still continue, but give promise of an early amicable settlement. On September 15 it was estimated that approximately 4,000 workers had returned to their plants with satisfactory readjustment of the wage schedules on the basis of a compromise, with recognition of the union and a 44-hour week. These settlements, it is understood, apply to the workers affiliated with the Associated Silk Workers and the United Textile Workers.

The policy of working inside the trade unions, of the united front, of unity, was not a will-o'-the-wisp, a myth. It brought results and organization. That is what counts.

The second article in this series, entitled "The Initiative in Paterson" will appear next week.

CAMP SOLIDARITY IN BIG REUNION

A reunion of all campers of Camp Solidarity will take place on Saturday evening, December 12, at 8:30 P. M., in Astoria Hall, 64 East 4 Street. A light luncheon will be served, the orchestra of the Boro Park Workers Youth Club will provide the dance music, and many other features have been arranged with a view to making this gathering an enjoyable one.

MEXICO CITY.—President Arturo Araujo of the Republic of Salvador was deposed at noon on December 3 and a military junta took over the government. This followed several hours of severe street fighting in the capital of the republic, San Salvador.

THE REVOLUTIONARY AGE

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BOOKS

THE WORLD ECONOMIC CRISIS, 1929-1931, by Paul Einzig. The Macmillan Company, London, 1931.

The author of a half-dozen books on economic subjects gives a typical example of the state of bourgeois economic science in the above work.

He discusses with great "scientific" gravity how the "dumping of commodities by Soviet export organizations has accentuated the crisis," how "this dumping is a part of the much-discussed Five-Year Plan," and how "the Soviet agents aim deliberately at demoralizing the market."

The way out of the crisis: "Improved international cooperation." Typical of what this "international cooperation" would mean is Professor Einzig's suggestion that "it would be highly desirable to organize the defense against Soviet dumping on an international scale so as to safeguard our internal markets."

And last but not least: "How to assist recovery—It is now desirable that every item should be reviewed with a view to forcing the strictest possible economy. The wages bill is an item which, in some cases, has to be reduced in spite of the hardships inflicted thereby upon those affected. As the demand for manufactures is, in many cases, very low and many plants are running at a loss, the consequences of strikes would not be as grave as in normal conditions. Although this process would inflict additional suffering upon the working class and would bring about a temporary increase of unemployment, trade unions would have only themselves to blame if they are not prepared to see reason and to cooperate with employers in the restoration of their enterprises to a profit-earning basis."

These remarks follow a chapter showing that underconsumption is one of the basic causes of the crisis. Our "political economist" cannot remember in the second part of his book what he has written in the first. International (imperialist) cooperation against the Soviet Union, the lowering of wages and the worsening of working conditions—this is the road out of the crisis; such is the teaching of bourgeois "economic science."

This book does not even have the merit of containing sufficient factual or statistical material to make it worth reading.

B. H.

CLARENCE DARROW, by Charles Yale Harrison, Jonathan Cape and Harrison Smith, New York, 1931.

The life of Clarence Darrow, free-thinker, champion of humanity, philosophical anarchist and foremost criminal lawyer of his day is of intense interest. And this book of Charles Yale Harrison does justice indeed to a great story. It is fine writing and good reading.

Harrison writes a discriminating biography in spite of his intense admiration for his hero. Darrow's war episode does not go unchallenged and, in general, his entire career is viewed in a critical light. If the picture that emerges strikes one with respect and most amounting to awe, it is the inevitable impression of a great career stretching over a period of more than thirty years.

THE TRUE STORY OF HERBERT HOOVER

(Continued from page 3)
 opportunity for which he was waiting—the Boxer Uprising. (During the uprising Hoover lived in safety under the protection of the man he was to swindle, Mandarin Chang Yen-nao, the head of the Chinese Engineering Co.) During the uprising operations on the Kaiping mines had ceased. Immediately after the termination of hostilities, Russian troops were camped on the mine property. When Hoover learned of this, he rushed to Mandarin Chang and Director Detering (mine manager) and, after scaring them with talk about confiscation of their property by the Russians, of how only Great Britain could protect Chinese interests, he with great difficulty, got them to sign the deed of trust over in his name. ("The enormous value of the property . . . can be gauged from Hoover's own report of June 1900, in which he estimates the coal available at 525,000,000 tons, which at a fair estimation of only 50c a ton would make the coal worth \$262,500,000, without taking into account the other properties and buildings of the company.")

(Concluded in the next issue)

A Night At The Movies

We've been reading the movie ads. Here's a single day's harvest: "Friends and Lovers"—"Honor Abandoned to Crimson Lips! Beauty incarnate . . . red-tipped alluring . . . she tried men's souls in the fires of friendship and faced dishonor. . ."

"The Ruling Voice"—"The scarlet truth about a reign of terror broken by a night of love!"
 "Bad Company"—"Men died to make her a lady! But love made her a woman. On her wedding night she was hurled into a strange world of ferocious men! . . . men who took what they wanted . . . and knew no law save their own desires!"

Added Attraction—Wheeler and Woolsey in "Oh, Oh, Cleopatra." So many alluring pictures, it's impossible to choose. Guess we'll have to stay home.

How History Is Written

Karl Novak, "historian," has written a book to prove that the breakup of the Austro-Hungarian Empire was due to a failure of Emperor Franz Joseph to return a visit to King Victor Emmanuel's father King Umberto, which estranged Italy, caused the defeat of the Central Powers and the disintegration of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

That's our idea of how history should be written.

And while we're at it, it's time people recognized that the downfall of Napoleon the Third was due to the kind of bats his wife, the Empress Eugenie, wore. She wore them on the side of her head. One of her courtiers made her an indecent proposal. The Emperor being near, she shook her head violently. The hat fell off. The ever-gallant Napoleon bent down to pick it up. A big split appeared in the seat of his imperial pants. The people saw, laughed and lost their respect for His Imperial Highness, so he lost the battle of Sedan and abdicated. Thus the fall of an empire and the rise of the Third Republic was due to Eugenie's hats. Moral: If you want to get to the bottom of history, check her femme.

Depression Dumped by American Plan

On December 1 Mayor Curley of Boston, after elaborate ceremonies, showed a black pine coffin containing a dummy labeled "General D. P.ression" off of a garbage scow into Boston Harbor.

"We've buried him for all time," said Mayor Curley as chorus girls threw in bouquets of carrots, beets and turnips and sang "Happy Days Are Here Again" while a brass band blared, fire-boats spurted high streams and harbor sirens wailed and screamed for the dead.

All of which is an imposing display of statesmanship and intelligence and a superior substitute for unemployment insurance and planned economy. The Mayor's ride in a garbage scow will go down in history as a human illustration of the old adage that water seeks its own level.

Jewelry For The Bosses

Ex-Ambassador Gerard has had a night-mare. If we don't spend our money, the stores will close. If the stores close, landlords and shopkeepers and clerks will revolt. "Socialism will come in the twinkling of an eye, overnight, in a moment, as red revolution came to Russia."

"So we must go to the theatre and the movies and buy from the dress-maker and the florist and the shirt-maker and the jeweler . . ."

Thus the idle rich invent new moral reasons for living in luxury amidst the misery and starvation of those in need to a great story. Mr. Gerard really must do the unemployed a favor and go out and buy another necklace. . .

Maybe The Judge Is Right

When a little attempt is made to humanize the hell hole at Sing Sing by introducing football, Supreme Court Justice Wm. E. Blenkley, who is probably as much entitled to be behind the bars as so many of his judge-ship-purchasing colleagues, feels called upon to object.

"When a man is sent to Sing Sing," says Hizzoner, "he should not be permitted to enjoy the things which many hard working men are denied owing to family obligations."

Free food, free clothing, free shelter, at a time like this, guaranteed employment and a chance to play football or attend football games—maybe the Judge is right! Capitalism gives its criminal-victims more than it does its submissive slaves. If the slaves should come to understand that . . .

Dumb Dora thinks the depression will be solved by combining the two slogans "Cut wages" and "Buy now."

Hoover Defies The Navy League

The "liberals" who fluttered happily at learning that Hoover is "fighting" the Navy League, will flutter again when they learn from the Hoover Committee Report that in this year of disarmament, economy and depression, the navy is being "decreased" by the building of seven new cruisers, one aircraft carrier, three submarines and five destroyers. The United States has under construction a larger total tonnage than any other power. The navy is being "dismantled" by an appropriation of \$340,000,000.

He who believes in words is a "liberal."

Or, if you prefer Lenin's characterization: "He who believes in words is a fool."

While we're on the subject of "liberals" and their pleasurable little flutter over the naval controversy, we might record the words of John Dos Passos:

"Liberals sit apart in the manner of a setting hen on her eggs. When something happens that threatens to disturb their routine they peck out anxiously and little gurgles of distress come from their throats. . . In a moment they have settled back comfortably to brood." From which we conclude that in order to be a genuine liberal, you must have a "nest egg" to settle on.

But any worker who is misled into following the "lead" of the liberals, will find that he is really "setting" on a door knob.

—B.D.W.