Workers of all Countries,

Unite!

For Communist Unity in the Revolutionary Class Struggle!

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER DEFENDING THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKERS AND FARMERS

VOL. I. No. 4.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1932.

PRICE 5 CENTS

(The following paragraphs are taken from the directives of the management of the Workers Age for the big SUBSCRIPTION DRIVE that is big SUBSUMII ... being initiated).

The appearance of the WORKERS AGE, the wide-spread interest in Communist unity developing today in the Communist Party ranks and among sympathizers and left wing workers, and the increased activity and influence of the Communist Party (Majority Group) in mass organizations and unions, make a subscription drive for the WORKERS AGE timely and imperative.

AIM OF THE DRIVE To secure 500 new subscribers in

TIME OF THE DRIVE The drive shall be opened on February 20, 1932 and end on May 20,

PREMIUMS OF THE DRIVE With every year's subscription (including renewal) one of the following books will be given FREE: (a) "Short Stories Out Of Soviet Russia," by John Cournos; (b) "Social Implications of Art," by Diego Rivera; and (3) "Lenin," by D. S. Mirsky.

PRIZES IN THE DRIVE For ten 1-year subs, or equivalent the following book will be given as a prize: "February, 1917-A Chronicle of the Russian Revolution," by Alek sei Tarasov-Rodionov.

BASIS OF CREDIT The campaign will be conducted in points obtained in the following man-

1-year sub—\$2.50—10 points. ½-year sub—\$1.50—5 points.

SCOPE OF CAMPAIGN

The subscription drive is planned as a nation-wide drive. Every member and every unit of the C.P.-Majority Group must be mobilized in this drive. (The quotas have already been sent out to the various organizations) * * *

THE WORKERS AGE ASS'N DRIVE ON!

The campaign for the Workers Age Publishing Association is on in full ready bought shares in order to become members of the Association. The following workers have already

Publishing Association:

A. Bell, 1 share; Lillian Michaels 1 share; George Halpern, 1 share; Eva Dashoff, 1 share; Dennis Gitz, 2 shares; William Cohen, 1 share; B. G. Kalfides, 1 share; Nellie Edwards. 1 share; E. Francis, 1 share; C. Christie, 1 share; D. Benjamin, 1 share; Sam Schwartz, 1 share; Benj. Gitlow, 1 share; Jack Roberts, 1 share; Hal Long, 1 share; C. Stimson, 1 share; M. Silvis, 1 share; J. Cork, 1 share; F. Lichtblau, 1 share; I. D. Rose, 1 share; E. B. Mann, 1 share; L. Kuhn, 1 share; Bronx-Harlem Unit, 2 shares; Philadelphia Unit, 2 shares.

The Needle Trades Unit in New York has voted to buy five shares for the unit. They have arranged a theatre party for February 19 at the Sel-wyn Theatre, 42nd Street, West of Tickets can be obtained from Rose

The Downtown Unit in New York | Committee signifies its willingness to is the most active unit in selling receive it. shares. It has set as its quota the sale of 75 shares.

Philadelphia was the first out-oftown organization to come across with the purchase of two shares. Let us hear from the other cities.

The first meeting of the Workers Age Publishing Association will take place February 11 at 8 o'clock sharp at 228 2nd Avenue, New York City. Buy your shares now so that you can attend the meeting. Have your trade union, workers club, Workmer's Circle branch, etc., buy shares and elect representatives to be present at this meeting.

The meeting will elect the officeers of the Association, adopt a constitution and discuss a report on the administrative and editorial policies of (Continued on page 2)

Workers Age 5,000 Workers in Rousing Mass Meeting Call HUGE ADVANCES IN INDICT SHERIFFS Builders For Conoral Droop Strike in New York SOVIET UNION AS THIEVES For General Dress Strike in New York

| Mecca Temple Jammed As Dressmakers Declare Will To Fight; Manufacturers Make Sweat-Shop Demands; Dress Strike Is Cause Of All Labor

New York City. ance of labor against the offensive of tremendous and enthusiastic of capital.

The employers, as represented by crowd of dressmakers, numbering Mecca Temple on Thursday, February 4, 1932, and vigorously endorsed a resolution for a general strike in the dress trade. Over 30,000 workers are involved. The time of the strike was left to the discretion of the New York Dress Joint Board of the International Ladies Garment Workers

Jacob Panken, the Socialist leader, Julius Hochman, general manager of the Joint Board, Benjamin Schlesinger, the president of the union, and Edward F. McGrady, representing the A. F. of L. Executive Council, spoke at the meeting. The general strike. feeling of the dressmakers was that their strike would not only smash the Trades attempts of the bosses to restore and of sweat-shop conditions in the trade but United

well over 5,000, jammed the main the manufacturers, jobbers and conhall and the overflow basement of tractors, made the most insolent demands upon the workers. They call for a general reduction in wages, overtime work with no extra pay, free discharge, the right to 10% reorganization annually, no pay to week workers for legal holidays, etc. The call for resistance to the employers in the dress trade was raised by Local 22, under progressive leadership, frequently, against the passivity and even resistance of the reactionary officials of the I. L. G. W. U. and the Joint Board.

A ballot was distributed at the meeting for a referendum vote on the

supporters of the Needle Workers Industrial Union its cover-organization, the Front Committee, tried to would also be a powerful impetus in raise some disturbance at the meeting stimulating the movement of resist-but without any effect whatever.

For Communist Unity!

the form of a contest based upon Letter Of National Buro Of C. P.-Majority Group To of the Soviet economy, the shortage C. C. Of Communist Party—Resolution Of N. Y. Membership Meeting On Unity

> (In this issue we begin the publi- | No answer has as yet been recation of te most important material ceived. and information dealing with the campaign initiated by the Communist Party (Majority Group) for the ne-1 the New York organization of the unification of Communist ranks in Communist Party (Majority Group) this country and on an international heard a report on and thoroly dis

In its earnest desire to promote Publishing Association is on in full every possibility for Communist swing. Shares are being bought by unity, the Buro of National Council workers. Shares are \$5 each and can of the Communist Party (Majority be bought, if necessary, on the install-ment plan. Many workers have al-the Central Committee of the Communist Party:

January 15, 1932. bought shares of the Workers Age | Political Committee of the Central Committee, Communist Party,

New York, N. Y. Dear Comrades:

We have been informed that the Political Committee of the Central Committee has decided to give consideration to the problem of reuniting the Communist movement in this country and to put an end to the demoralizing state of disunity and disruption that exists today.

We wish to declare that we stand ready to do everything in our power to facilitate this work of unification n every way possible. We suggest that a committee of

ours appears before the Political Committee to discuss in a constructive and comradely manner the various problems arising in the reunification of our Broadway. The play is the newest movement and in the reinstatement comedy success "The Devil Passes." of the expelled members. We are of the expelled members. We are prepared to appoint and send such a committee at any time the Political

> We assure you that we will take very Communist step leading in the direction of unity.

Buro of the National Council of the COMMUNIST PARTY U. S. A (Majority Group)
Benj. Gitlow, Sec'y.

(Signed) J. O. Bentall, D. C. Gitz, Jay Lovestone, Will Herberg, Alex Bail, Charles S. Zimmerman Edward Welsh, David Benjamin. Benj. Lifshitz, Lazar Becker, Pearl Halpern, Bertram D. Wolfe.

On Friday, January 29, a very well cussed the question of the struggle for Communist unity. The following resolution was adopted:

The New York membership meetng of the Communist Party (Majority Group), held at a time of severe international crisis and acute danger of imperialist world war, especially against the Soviet Union, realizes the extreme urgency of unity.

The New York membership of the Communist Party, (Majority Group) fully approves the steps taken by the National Council on behalf of Communist unity.

In addressing itself to the Political Committee of the Communist Party of the U.S. A., it calls attention to the fact that the letter sent by the National Buro to the Political Committee asking for an opportunity to appear before the Political Committee has the support of the membership. That the New York membership is of the opinion such a meeting for the purpose of discussing the steps neces sary for achieving Communist unity would mark a decided step forward (Continued on page 2)

REICHSWEHR OPEN TO FASCISTS

Groener Issues Decree To Admit Hitlerites: Ban On Communists

BERLIN.-The doors of the Geral-Socialist party, by the decree of again without the knowledge or congeneral Groener, Minister of Defense issued on February 5. Groener's orin the shop. Fifty dollars were acissued on February 5. Groener's order lets down all existing bars against tually paid to Buitenkamp. When the admission of the Nazis in the ar- the matter came before the commit- What is the use of ousting conserva- had been given for the purpose of an the proletarianization of the Workmy. As it stands today, only Communists are excluded from the armed protest against the action of the "rev-" tive leaders and putting in so-called anti-Soviet circularization. In the protest against the action of the "rev-" "revolutionary" officials, if they act voting the two questions were sep-spirit of militant class struggle. forces by administrative decree.

and the Nazis.

Years Show Big Success Of Five-Year Plan

MOSCOW .- The tremendous ad-1931, are sensational:

1931—5,300,000; cement: 1925—872,000 1931—3,300,000; superphospates: 1925 67,800, 1931—521,000. As to rubber shoes, 19,000,000 pairs were produced in 1925 and 54,000,000 in 1931.

Machine construction ran to 730, 000,000 rubles in 1925 and 5,700,000,000 rubles in 1931, with agricultural machinery jumping from 48,600,000 rubles in 1925 to 441,000,000 in 1931 and electrical machinery from 92,500, 000 to 980,000,000.

The production of electrice power rose from 2,900,000,000 kilowatt hours in 1925 to 10,600,000,000 in 1931. Tractors went up from 469 units six years ago to 41,200 last year, with other automotive vehicles comparing at 80 inits and 20,500.

In spite of these advances, absolutely unprecedented in human history, great difficulties still stand in the way

of metal being the greatest. Five-Year Plan and the thoroly sound basis for the second are admitted today by all of the more sober bourgeois economists and statesmen, Prav da makes clear.

THE T.U.U.L

New York City. In the Suitcase and Bagmakers Union the right-wing administration was recently ousted by the membership and the affairs of the union given over to a committee of 15 to constitute the new administration. In this committee of 15 there are 6 T. U. U. L. members, one member of the C. P.-Majority Group, and the rest left wingers without affiliation. The organizer of the union, Blank, and the secretary, Reitman, are both T.

U. U. L. members.

Now let us see how a union is conducted under the "revolutionary" leadership of the T. U. U. L. the organizer, without the knowledge or consent of the committee of 15 or letarianization of its leadership, of the workers of the shop, made an which took place on January 7, 1932, agreement with the boss which includ-led the following terms: a 5% reor-branches were represented by 150 resolutions committee two harmful ganization every six months, piecework instead of week-work, the prices

The cor shall be settled according to the "gen-Philadelphia scale (the worst open-

lemned the action of the organizer. declaring a strike, the organizer and the secretary of the union went to Buitenkamp, the I. L. D. lawyer, for to endorse the injunction action of his advice! He advised them not to the officials and this proposal was heady declared their opposition at issues of proletarianization. It to these demands and have indicated was also suggested that a committee that resistance to the wage-cut will man army, the Reichswehr, have now been thrown wide open officially to the Fascists, adherents of the Nation-boss! This Blank and Reitman did, less" than launching a strike, with its protest against the action of the "revolutionary" officials, if they act olutionary" union officials. He pro- even worse than the right-wingers? The decree of Minister Groener reflects the secret understanding being reached between the Bruening regime and the News an A T. U. U. L. member made a motion

Production Figures Of Six | Tammany Leaders Charged With Keeping Interest On Public Money

NEW YORK CITY.—Thomas M vances made by the Soviet Socialist conomy within the last few years are kin, his predecessor, have been inndicated in an article in Pravda on dicted by the grand jury on the charge the occasion of the Party conference of grand larceny in connection with now in session. The figures, comparing Soviet production in 1925 and their retention of interest on public funds deposited with them. This

Wall Street Terms Rejected Bars Interference In Manchuria And Proposes

Japan Sharpens Attack on Soviet;

Harbin Taken, Part Of Chinese-Eastern Seized; Japan "Demilitarization" Scheme; Fighting On

A distinct swing of Japanese imperialism in the direction of attack makes four Tammany leaders indicted upon the Soviet Union as well as the

AS THE "DISARMAMENT" CONFERENCE MEETS!



CIRCLE BRANCHES LEADERS FOR PROTECTING SCABS

150 Delegates From 75 Branches Endorse Resolution Calling For Proletarian Leadership Of Order

New York City. The conference of Workmen's Circle branches in New York and vicin-In the Stecker and Spellrein shop ity to take up the question of scabbery in the organization and the pro-

The conference was opened by M. Kliebard, the secretary of the initia- insisted on introducing a number of eral market" using as a basis the tive committee. Mana (Branch 386) was elected chairman and Fried in the conference called for a specific shop center), etc. After the agree- (Branch 637), vice-president. Mana purpose. On the other hand, certain for a 20%-30% wage-cut has been ment was signed, the organizer came to the workers of the shop with it as an accomplished fact. In the committee of 15 a fight was launched against this shameful agreement and, phasized that the scandal of the scab
workers of the shop with it as mittee, following the line of the declaration of that committee (see Workers Age, Vol. I, No. 1). He emphasized that the scandal of the scab
bery. The resolution introduced by Lifshitz avoided both errors. This six printers with a total mem-In the Atlas Luggage Company the scandal is even greater. Here the boss declared a lock-out. Instead of the elevation to leadership of elements trying to minimize the whole matter into effect March 1.

Such a situation is intolerable.

-M. Areinoff against and then declared their with the prize.

closely tied up with and involved in the class struggle.

A resolutions committee of nine was elected with Benj. Lifshitz (Branch 34) as chairman and Friedman (Branch 538) as secretary. In the resolutions committee two harmful first place, certain members and sympathizers of the Communist Party issues that were totally out of place Paterson was connected up with a resolution endorsed the statement of bership of 15,000 that they intend to of scabbery in the order, and finally laid down very clearly the fundamentbe elected to carry on the work of be well organized. popularization of the decisions of the conference. The resolution at first

included a section protesting against the refusal of the W. C. authorities to Despite these unfortunate give the initiative committee the ad-

voting the two questions were sep-arated. The resolution as such was unanimously adopted. On the pro-"Yugend-Club", 22 in number, voted in your answer today. It may win

control over a large section of the Chinese-Eastern Railway, in spite of Soviet protests. Meanwhile an anti-Soviet protests. Intention and anti-Soviet war spirit is being stirred up the Japanese. The Japanese Consul General at Vladivostok has issued re-ports about a supposed "war atmos-phere" existing in that city and the Far Eastern sections of the Soviet Union. This propaganda is cautious as yet but it is growing daily.

The Japanese forces in Manchuria have taken Harbin and have assumed

The Japanese militarists calculate very consciously that the stimulation of the offensive against the Socialist Workers Republic will weaken the resistance of the other imperialist powers (especially the U.S.A.) to the Japanese drive in the South. When it comes to an attack against the U.S.S.R., Japan knows very well that it will have the support of all imperialist powers, however much they may be opposed to Japanese plans in

Meanwhile Japan has categorically rejected the American proposals which involve a "neutral" commission on Manchuria. Japan already regards Manchuria as a colony and no interference whatever will be permitted. The Japanese Foreign Office has come out for a plan of the "international demilitarization of zones su rounding the principal commercial centers of China." This proposal is obviously aimed at the United States for it would involve the withdrawal of the troops of the American-controlled Chinese government from the most important regions. The "demilitarization" scheme would also imply a revision of the Nine-Power Treaty.

Meanwhile Japanese troops have advanced on the Woosung forts but were delayed by the dynamiting of a bridge. The Japanese naval forces also resumed the attack on Chapei.

The danger of world conflagration rising in the Far East is still as cute as ever. The beginning of a world war actually exist for no Chinese-Japanese conflict today can remain isolated. All the elements of a new imperialist war with the Japanese-American antagonism and the attack against the Soviet Union as centers, are present today.

WAGE.CUT TO HIT N. Y. PRINTERS

Bosses Threaten 20%-30% Wage-Cut; Six Unions Are Involved

NEW YORK CITY .-- A proposal

The officials of the printers unions have already declared their opposition

Despite these unfortunate events the conference represented a tremenddresses of the branches altho this list ous step forward in the struggle for

Our prize puzzle for this week is: "When is a war not a war?" Send

BIG ANTI-WAR MEEETING - FEBRUARY 18 - Stuyvesant Casino

SMASH UNION, BREAK STRIKE

The Industrial Union Policy In Dress Strike

Trades Workers Industrial Union has just issued its "directives on how . . to successfully lead the New York dressmakers strike." Anyone unac-quainted with the actual state of this manouvers of the burocracy... by so-called "union," would easily get the impression that the N.T.W.I.U. (and in case meetings do not take place of its cover-organizations, the "United the burocracy refuses to call them, self is a military clique that came into Fronts") really believed that they the adherents of the United Front were going to lead the strike of the dressmakers, when as a matter of fact their only role is certainly to be dis-ruptive to a degree limited only by their impotence.

What is the line laid down in these "directives"?

1. The mass organizations of the dressmakers, embracing practically all the organized workers in the trade, are repeatedly designated as "company unions," which, as the New York District resolution recently declared, "must be smashed." The "preparations" for general strike against the employers therefore include unionsmashing as their first point.

2. The general strike is to be "led," declares the N.T.W.I.U., by a brandnew apparatus—by a "united front based on the shops." "United front" committees are to be elected in the The unity of the workers is to be obshops made up of "members of the Industrial Union as well as those belonging to the I.L.G.W.U." On the and strengthening the growing left basis of these "bodies" all sorts of united front" committees (building, make the union into an effective weablock, district) are to be set up, all pon in the hands of the workers. leading to a "United Front Central Strike Committee," which is to have "charge" of the strike. In this mechanism the N.T.W.I.U. is to be the "driving force." Of course we all know, and so do the N.T.W.I.U. "leaders," that it's all camouflage. It will all be simply another cover-organization, another rearrangement of the few members of the Industrial Union. But what sort of trade union outlook does this "plan" disclose? The members of the I.L.G.W.U. are told to disregard the call and directives of their union, to go over its head, to desert it, in other wordsand to follow the fantastic "united front committees." More union-smashing and union-deserting! And if the "United Front Central Strike Committee" is to conduct the strike and make settlements, then it is a uniona third union, on the scene. More union-splitting, more dual unionism!

3. Thruout the "directives" it is emphasized that "demands must be put up for each shop separately" and the settlement must be "made separately in each shop." What this means is clear. Under cover of high-sounding phases, individual settlements in the shops will be offered to the bosses which will generally not improve the conditions of the workers (as in last year's dress strike). Indeed, the basis is laid down for the actual "underbidding" of the I.L.G. W.U. The "directives" already provide for "cases of serious change in the situation due to the manouvers or strike-breaking of the reformist union or the state power, where changes or additions in the demands are made necessary . . . " From union-smashing to actual strike-breaking—this is From union-smashthe road the N.T.W.I.U. will follow. the road that the National Textile

FOR REUNIFICATION OF THE C.P.

(Continued from page 1) for unity and would result in the reaching of a basis making communist unity possible in the near future The New York membership meeting also desires to call to the attention of the Political Committee, the success of the Unity Mass Meeting held on January 19th, at the Labor Temple, New York City, as a demonstration of the recognition on the part of many Communist Party members and sympathetic workers of the urgent need for Communist Unity.

It further recognizes the resolution passed at this meeting, especially the call upon the Central Committee of the Communist Party to take the lead ership for Communist unity by invit ing the expelled Communist groups to elect delegations to appear before the Central Committee, or its Politica Committee or any sub-committee se lected by it, to consider the question of Communist unity as a step toward a discussion of the question thus lead ing the way towards the speedies unification of the Communist move

We, the New York membership o the Communist Party, (Majority Group), maintain that Communis unity is today the greatest need i the U. S. and internationally. Th momentous historical developments the needs of the working class, the exploited and oppressed masses every where demand it. Communist unity makes possible the taking of the full advantage of the favorable objective conditions for Communist growth. I will help develop the widespread discontent over capitalist conditions into action and will make it possible for the Communists to imbue the masses with a proletarian revolutionary spirit which will conquer the world FOR COMMUNIST UNITY!

(In the following issues of the Workers Age, a full report of the Workers Age, a full report of the demonstration, it appears that, in line for unity as well as the effect of these development in the cangaign for unity as well as the effect of these development in the cangaign and that, the generation of the Daily army would be primarily a joint imprising the counter revolutionary force. developments within the Communist Worker has sunk from 1200% down perialist counter-revolutionary force Front Committee. This is a danger-Party, will be described).

The National Buro of the Needle | Workers Union followed in Paterson. 4. The directives include open instructions for supporters of the N.T. W.I.U. to disrupt and break up strike meetings. "The adherents of the

> by them and fighting for proposals ... are to call such meetings." Disturbance and disruption in the regular strike meetings and even the calling of dual meetings to weaken the fightng power of the strikers and to confuse the ranks. Instead of being a constructive force as a left wing should be the N.T.W.I.U. promises

And of course every paragraph of he "directives" is larded all over vith attacks on the "Lovestoncites" "Zimmerman and Company") who re at once "allies" of the progressives, of the reactionary officialdom, of Malone, of the bosses, of the govern-

Yes, a successful dress strike requires unity. But not the destructive "unity" manouvers of the N.T.W.I.U.! tained by all dressmakers joining the

U.M.W.A MEET FOR **JOB INSURANCE** same interpretation is given in the Revolutionary Age of December 26, in which is declared: "Japs Triumph As Canton Colique Ousts Chiang Kailon on the one hand a gesture to the control of the new government, is on the one hand a gesture to the

Discontent: Clique Is Reelected

INDIANAPOLIS.—The 6-hour day, the 5-day week and unemployment insurance were voted into the constitution of the United Mine Workers of America at its biennal convention here on February 2. By the vote, these principles now become "objects of the union." These decisions, which were made with the consent of the administration, are forced gestures to the discontent of the membership of the union; the Lewis machine has no intention whatever to do anything to organize a struggle for these

demands.

The convention, packed with Lewis henchmen, "endorsed" his union-wrecking administration and defeated the motion requesting the administration to resign.

It ive bourgeoisie, the Canton elements represent largely the petty bourgeoisie, and as such they much sooner feel the pressure of the masses and manouver accordingly. A resolution to legalize the manufacture and sale of beer was

Measure For Sharp Tariff Is Introduced In British **Parliament**

LONDON .- Within a month Great Britain will become a general tariff ountry after ninety years of free A resolution providing for a omplete change in tariff policy was ntroduced on February 4 by Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Ex-

The resolution provides that, be-rinning March 1, there shall be a cusoms duty on all imported goods of 0% of their value. There will be a hort free list, including raw cotton, aw wool, meats, fish and wheat. Vheat is to be taken care of eventual-

y by a quota system. But this is only the beginning of he new system. There is to be a ariff commission with power to rec-mmend much higher duties on speific commodities. The new law is vidently contrived as an effective intrument in a world-wide tariff war. None of the proposed duties is to be evied on goods from the British domnions until after the Imperial Con-erence in Ottowa in July, What will appen afterwards will depend upon he decisions of the conference.

A NEW LOW!

In the Daily Worker of February we note the following on page 1 CORRECTION

In the story on the New York demonstration on February 4, which appeared in the DAILY WORKER, it was stated that 50,000 workers gathered at City abatement. Hall. This was incorrectly reported, the correct estimate being that since France is the most domi-25,000 present.

In view of the fact that there actually were about 3,000-4,000 at the mean the undisputed hegemony of to a measly 600%!

N. T. W. I. U. ISSUES DIRECTIVES TO SALVADOR RISING DUAL UNIONISM SHOWN REAL POLICY OF T.U.U.L. DESPITE "NEW TURN" IS SUPPRESSED

U. S. Marines Help Clique Put Down Revolt Of

With the help of American and Bri tish forces, the reactionary govern-ment of the Republic of El Salvador has succeeded in suppressing a powtaking the floor at every meeting called by them and fighting for proposals... ers under the leadership of the Communists. The present government itpower recently thru the overthrow of President Araujo.

Masses Of People

As soon as the rise of the masses occurred the United States dispatched two destroyers, Phillip and Wickes to El Salvador. Marines were landled who put themselves in service of the military clique to suppress the insurrection. The ruling class of El in advance to be a disruptive and destructive force!

Salvador also armed its youth who went into action under American ofwent into action under American officers.

The suppression of the rebellion was characterized by the most mur derous brutality. Six hundred insurgents have already been slaughtered out of hand, aside from the casualties of the battles.

ON NATURE OF CHINESE GOVERNMENT

A Letter On Far Eastern Situation

There seems to be a strong notion | that one of the first acts of the new

that the recent change in government government was to issue a "strong"—the ousting of Chiang Kai-shek and anti-Japanese manifesto, and begin

the establishment of a coalition dominated by former Canton elements— represented the establishment of Jap-ernment will not really fight Japan-

anese hegemony in the "central" gov-ernment in China. Not only does the churia any more than Chiang Kai-

shek". Nothing could be further from petty bourgeois elements in the gov-the truth. The fact is that the new ernment and an attempt to convert

Nanking government, no less than the the anti-Japanese feelings of the

old, represented American interests masses into pro-American sentiments

Korea.

armament Conference in session here. of the N.T.W.I.U.) on January 30,

To the astonishment of the confer- 1932 as expressive of the views of 223

ence and to the amusement of the delegates who later left the confer-

At the time when the League of find themselves and the great need

Nations is so torn apart by imperial- for doing everything possible to se-

ist antagonisms that it is practically cure unity in the ranks of the work-

claration, it is seriously proposed to against the bosses.

for real disarmament is rejected as as useless and harmful,

mpossible to issue a unanimous de- ers for a victorious militant strike

Daily Worker have this view, but the shek did.

were very strong Japanese influences,

but the establishment of the new gov

ernment represented the defeat and

The Canton elements were taken into

present the richest sections of the na-

The new government, no less than

the old, bases itself upon and main-

tains its power by virtue of the sup

port of the Shanghai bankers, who

in turn, are tied up closely with American imperialism. The superior-

ity of the new government from the point of view of American imperial-

ism lies in its ability to present a

better anti-Japanese front to the

masses, who are of course strongly anti-Japanese. It is not accidental

FRANCE IN BRAZEN

TRICK IN GENEVA

Tardieu Proposes To Arm

League As Road To

World "Peace"

GENEVA.—The most brazen piece

of hypocrisy ever perpetrated by an

imperialist spokesman in a "disarma-

ment" conference, was put over by

Andre Tardieu, in the name of the

French delegation, at the World Dis-

delegates, Tardieu proposed the "creation of an international police"

force and the placing at the disposal

of the League of Nations of all heavy

artillery, all vessels carrying guns of more than 8-inch calibre and of more

than 10,000 tons of all submarines

over a certain tonnage." A proposal

aviation" was also included.

for the "internationalization of civil

place a formidable armed force at the

disposal of the League as an inde-

pendent force! The Soviet Union plan

"visionary" and the Tardieu propos-

als are made instead. The Tardieu

proposals which will be welcomed by

the ever-trustful liberals, will now be-

come a cover behind which the arma-

ment race will continue without

It should be borne in mind also

nant force in the League today, Tar-

dieu's plan, if put into effect, would

against the Soviet Union.

"Destroy A. F. of L. Unions," Declare C. P. Leaders

Another commentary on the real meaning of the "change in trade union line" we hear so much about in certain circles of the Communist Party and sympathizers. In the Labor Unity (official organ of the T. U. L.) of January 1932, Joseph Zack one of the original champions of sec-tarian sterility, writes on "The United Front." Zack is now a big leader in the T. U. U. L. and his remarks bear all the weight of official pro

The sharpening of the class struggle has caused a sharp clearcut break between us and the bosses labor agency, the A. F. of L. Not only ideolologically but organizationally. This has resulted in the organization of the new T.U.U.L. unions, first of all in the industries which even during the prosperity period were in a state of depression, like coal, textile, needle and later, in the food, shoe, and now in the metal, etc. Simultaneously now with the growth of the T. U. U. L. we see the more

ernment and an attempt to convert

a free hand in the rest of China.

America for some time now, in con-

tradiction to that of other imperial-

ist powers, (who want to decentral-

ize government power) to endeavor

to set up and maintain a central coal-

ition government for all of China, in

can have dominant power thru the Shanghai bankers and other big bour-

geois elements. While Chiang Kaishek is considered by American imperialism as its best "strong man"

ecause he is himself a millionaire

and very "reliable", it does not object

to a period of temporary eclipse, but

will undoubtedly arrange, if it has

the power, to bring Chiang Kai-shek

duced at the shop delegates conference called by the "United Front Committee" (the cover-organization

Workers Age). This resolution shows

The Shop Delegates Conference

held at Irving Plaza on Saturday,

January 30 recognizes the serious

situation in which the dressmakers

This Conference, therefore, declares

emphatically against any and all at-

tempts to set up new organizations

This Conference further declares

that all such attempts can only lead to

further splits, to further divisions in

the ranks of the workers. This would

be particularly dangerous at this time

when there is a burning need for

genuine unity-for one powerful

union in place of many organizations.

strike is to have one union. On var-

ious occasions spokesmen of the N.T.

W.I.U. have admitted that it cannot

The only way to have a united

the real road to unity in the needle

HERBERT ZAM.

THE ROAD TO REAL UNITY

The following resolution was intro- | only to the prolongation of the exist-

ence (see last week's issue of The the N.T.W.I.U. to dissolve itself and

back at the appropriate moment.

which American imperialism feels it

ally but also organizationally o the A. F. of L. The main organizational conclusions that follow from this line are clear, namely the organization of the masses into unions outside the A. F. of L. and not into it. It is precisely on this that the basic difference occurs between us and Muste, Lovestone, Cannon, etc."

The shameless cynicism of the Party leader who dares to speak of the "growth of the T. U. U. L." (which the Daily Worker itself admits has "no more" than 15,000 members all around) and of the "decline of the A. F. of L." with nearly 3, 000,000 members, is indescribable. The A. F. of L. is a bosses agency "not only ideologically but also organiza tionally"! The workers must be organized "outside the A. F. of L. and not into it"! What better or franker formulation of the anti-Communist sectarian trade union course of the Party could be desired? As against all the silly phrases about the "new turn", the "united fronts", etc., etc., we place Zack's words!

And now, as if to make everything

Committee of New York: The workers (in the dress trade) are turning to the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union and the United Front to lead them in the coming struggle. Nothing can beat this United Front under the leadership of the revolutionary union. The strike must be won and the company union must be destroyed by the workers leaving its reactionary ranks and joining the only union of the needle industry—

trial Union."
Here all the camouflage of the "new turn" and the "united front" is brushed aside. Plain talk: leave the mass unions—destroy the mass unions -form little Red dual "unions." And all this is presented to us in the name

in China and is a tool of American imperialism. Of course, there has been a realignment of forces, but not in the direction indicated by the Age. In the old Canton government there In the old Canton government the old Canton government there In the old Canton government there In the old Canton government the old Canton government there In the old Canton government the old Canton governm Anti-Fascist Symposium

There is no doubt that there exists a secret agreement to this effect. But not the victory of these influences. the United States will not tolerate penetration of China proper, which the government in order to try to it wants as its own monopoly. Unbroaden its base and maintain its doubtedly, Japan will be satisfied power in the face of the growing mass resentment at the open betrayals of the Chiang Kai-shek government. resentment at the open betrayals of the Chiang Kai-shek government. While the old Nanking elements recordingly. Regardless of whether present the richest sections of the native bourgeoisie, the Canton elements pendent" or a part of China, in actuality it will be a Japanese colony,

Quincey Howe, editor of the Living a second Korea, but economically and Age the most authoritative journal politically far more important than on foreign affairs in the country, A LETTER FROM A W. C. One more word regarding American the middle class in the growth of the policy with regard to the Chinese gov- Fascist menace and expressed the ernment. It has been the policy of hope that as many as possible of the middle class would rally to the side of progress and not to Fascist reaction in the show-down fight.

Carlo Tresca, editor of Il Martello gave intimate pictures of Italian fascism and particularly of the personal and political changes of Mussolini' career in the labor movement

Lovestone gave a brief analysis o the objective conditions in which Faseism takes root as well as the general characteristics of the Fascist system. In closing the meeting Gitlow appealed for a united front of the work ers against capitalist reaction in order to build a powerful labor move ment which should be able to crush the Fascist movement in this country should it make its appearance.

ing divisions in the ranks of the work-

ers. We say to all the workers that a

majority of the organized dressmak-

ers are now in the I.L.G.W.U. there

fore, the only thing to do in order to

be able to have a united strike is for

its auxiliary organizations (the unit-

ed front committee) and to call upon

all its members and sympathizers to join the I.L.G.W.U. and thus insure

the carrying thru of a united strike and build one union in the trade.

What differences there may be with

the leadership of the International

over policies and tactics can and

should be taken up and settled in the

The Shop Delegates Conference, af

ter thoro discussion of all viewpoints

present, therefore, decides to call up-

on all workers and groups in the

(1) All unorganized workers in the

(2) The N.T.W.I.U. should imme-

diately dissolve itself and urge all

its members and sympathizers to join

(3) All manouvers of the N. T. W.

I. U. to create a so-called third or-

ganization under cover of unity should

stop immediately. All attempts at

setting up new agencies to maintain

divisions and even create new splits

(4) All honest workers, all progressive and left forces should then, in

the I.L.G.W.U., join hands for a unit-ed fight against the bosses or any one

standing in the way of a militant

Needle Trades to do the following:

trade to join the I.L.G.W.U.

ranks of the union.

the I.L.G.W.U.

are to end.

ous and destructive policy leading struggle against the bosses.

rapid decline not only ideologic-

doubly clear, we read in the Daily Worker of January 28 in a statement of the Communist Party, District

the Needle Trades Workers Indus

Is Big Success

The first symposium supper of a series organized by the Communist Party (Majority Group) proved to be even more successful than anticipated. Nearly 200 people turned out. Benjamin Gitlow, secretary of the Communist Party (Majority Group), presided and was the first speaker. He gave a detailed historical survey and analysis of the Fascist movement in Italy and its spread in other coun-

With the WORKING

EDUCATION IN THE SOVIET UNION

(Concluded from last issue.) the daily life, and with the rapid spread of collectivization, nurseries are being built in the rural areas as the younger. well. Most of these farm nurseries operate only in the Summer, when the mothers are at work in the fields. Last Summer 1,300,000 children were ta set for the year in the farm nurseries.

designed to meet the requirements of ready. that particular district. In the rural A great and necessary work is besections each Kolchus or Sofkus (collective and Soviet farm) that can after a spreading a knowledge of child hyford it, has its own nre-school institu- giene among adults. The majority of tions operated under the direction of the population are very ignorant concerning it. The peasantry of Russia ents pay a percentage of the cost of hold the Spartan idea that any child maintenance according to their wages, who cannot stomach a diet of herring ranging from 8% when the income and vodka is a weakling. The only is 10 rubles per person in the family bad things are air and water. Special to 15% when the wages are higher food for the small stomach is somethan 80 rubles a person. When the salary falls below 10 rubles for each conception has resulted in one of the member of the family, the child is ad- largest mortality rates in Europe. mitted free. The balance of the cost subsidy from the State.

when they will have sufficient mod-ern buildings to abandon the old ones. Contrast this cor

The equipment in the nurseries is, the Soviet educational authorities to in general rather simple and in the prepare the children to become useful kindergarten, toys for progressive playing are lacking, but on the whole the accomodations are superior to Here those who are fortunate enough children come.

capitalist countries, it has been suc- of human activity are coordinated cessful in changing the relation beand are directed towards the developtween teacher and pupil. The dread which the child in the capitalist school has for his teacher is replaced, in the Soviet schools, by a feeling of comradeship and cooperation.

The child, his home, his play and his physical life are so closely inter-woven with his schooling that the teacher becomes rather the leader of a group than one who sits at the head

BRANCH

New York, N. Y. Jan. 15, 1932.

 $\mathbf{Comrades}:$

The following is a resolution unan mously passed at our last meeting: "At our Special Meeting held on Jan. 15, 1932, at Aristocrat Hall, 69 St. Marks Place, our delegates reported about the Conference for the Defense of the Kentucky Miners called by the General Defense Committee, held on Jan. 6th, at the Labor Temple, 14th St. and Second Ave, New York, N. Y.

"We endorse the stand taken by our delegates to invite all other labor organizations, regardless of their political beliefs, to join in the defense of the Kentucky Miners as well as of all political prisoners. We believe—as our delegates—that in order to make the struggle really effective, labor must unite its forces in the struggle against the oppression by the ruling

"We express our hope that the Conference for the Kentucky Miners Defense will make an honest attempt in that direction.

Fraternally Yours, Bielotzerkover Branch 417, Workemen's Circle"

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of the class and drills book learning Attendance in day nurseries and into her students. The children are kindergartens is growing. In the made to feel from infancy that both communities the nurseries and kinder they and the teachers are important gartens form an important part of spokes in a gigantic scheme to build the daily life, and with the rapid world socialism, and there is a very little condescension from the older to

The drive toward a definite goal is o strong that the child has only one impulse,. From birth, he finds himself in a society of equals and his thus looked after-more than the quo- energies are directed with such singleness of purpose that there is little opportunity for the development Each nursery and kindergarten is of a misfit. The coordination between part of the factory or farm, for the economic life of the nation, and whose workers it is operated, and is its education is tightly welded al-

The authorities are fighting hard is borne by the factory or farm with a to force hygiene on the mothers. Each nursery and kindergarten is a unit The first school-day homes are in this fighting force. There are in the reconstructed mansions of for- mothers' corners in the schools with mer factory owners. Their sanitary graphic posters depicting the do's and facilities are not of the best, and the don't. Doctors and nurses who exauthorities look forward to the time amine the children lecture to the mo-Contrast this concerted effort of

members of society with the absolutely chaotic conditions that exist in the to attend school do not know what Altho the Soviet school system has not yet succeeded in constructing buildings as imposing and as well equipped as some of the schools in the will happen to them after they gradment of a richer and better life for the whole people.

A second articde will deal with the methods of education in the kinder-

THE WORKERS AGE BUILDERS

(Continued from Page 1) the WORKERS AGE given by its

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Wages and the Working Class

Incentive Systems in America

by Hal Long

war, numerous systems were devised, says a capitalist authority on the mat-some of them to be accepted by the ter, "and the reward of the worker manufacturers, more to be thrown should always be in direct proporaway. The war, however, brought a tion to his effort.' made in the automobile industries, for better conditions. "Less labor where group-incentives (payments ac- turnover" and "more loyalty among cording to the output of a group of the employees" are strong arguments workers, and not of an individual) predominated and in the clothing industries, where straight piece-rates are particularly favored. Among insign and the corresponding lack of orpaid according to incentive-systems.

The reasons for this development are of course closely connected with the development of world capitalism Reasons for the Development in general and American capitalism workers in such a detailed manner. in particular. The well-known trends of the world-capitalism are the concentration and the trustification of industry. The increase of capital invested in buildings and machinery (fixed capital), compared with that invested in raw materials and labor (circulating capital), made it a main feature of post-war rationalization to utilize as effectively as possible the buildings and the machines. Another factor that enters is that machines are so rapidly improved that it is important to wear them out as soon as possi-ble, before they grow obsolete and will have to be replaced by more upto-date ones.

In order to utilize more effectively the buildings and the machines, it i first of all necessary to speed the workers up. This carries the additional advantage that expenses like heating and lighting go down compared with the output. The capitalists can therefore well afford to pay the workers better when they work fast, par ticularly since the workers then will need better food and more comfort in order to keep in shape for their work. ers Age. Labor-costs per piece may go up, remain unaltered, or go down, when the workers are speeded-up by incentives. an important condition is that it is flourish in times of "prosperity".

hand, needle trade workers are largely paid by the piece, while the fixed investments are very small in these industries. These are exceptions. As far as Ford is concerned, the work at his plant is so comparatively automized that the workers need no incentives to speed them up. They just have to work as fast as the conveyors go. The needle trades we shall deal with in detail later. It will be noticed, however, that here the most old-fashioned of all incentives, straight piece-work, predominates and one sees little of all the new systems that have arisen since the

Incentives In America

In America, capitalism has advanced further technically than anywhere else. The fixed investments are very large, and machines grow obsolete fast enough. Besides, after the war, this country experienced the greatest period of prosperity that capitalism phone call from Tombs prison to Mr. ever brought forth. Is this then the reason, why incentives have been cessfully defended me in another case. used so much more extensively here than in Europe? Partly so; but besides the technical factors, there are also important class relations that Formerly, the capitalists exerted

their power as the ruling class more or less blindly. Now, the ruling class, narrowed down to small cliques, place their henchmen directly in the different offices and issue direct orders to the statesmen. A similar develop-ment has taken place in the field of wages and labor relations. The vast | since then handled the case as chief introduction of incentives is a man: festation of this. What Marx detected as the general law of wages seventy years ago is now being carried thru much more in detail. In the days of Marx, the capitalist

left it to the working of supply and offer his legal services. I want comdemand to determine how much or rades to bear in mind that this was how little the workers should be paid the first offer we had from the I. in order to maintain a suitable class L. D. and it came 32 days after our of toilers. The starving off of unarrest. Bunker, Trajer and myself necessary labor supply was done discussed the letter and it was decidblindly. Today, they draw sharper ed that I should write Brodsky ask-lines. One part of the working class ing him to call in order to enable us is kept permanently unemployed, and to discuss the question of the comdenounced as a good-for-nothing mittee and endeavor to find ways "hobo" element. Another part is giv-en rather steady employment and the committee could get together on

When we examine more closely the soon forgets about its more unfort-help maintain the spirit." Incentives particulars of the incentive-systems unate fellow workers. The latter are in American industries, two things subject to time and motion studies, stand out. First, such systems are to psychological investigation and famuch more extensively used in U.S.A. tigue tests and their motions on the than in any other capitalist country, job are recorded by movie cameras, and second, the systems take on a all in order to determine accurately greater variety of forms in America. the amount of exertion necessary to from abroad and therefore are sym

It was in the nineties that F. W. do a certain job. Having found this pathetic to the imperialist policies. Taylor first suggested his "differential piece-rate", the first important it is necessary to pay the workers. system to differ from the straight "Incentives should never be intropiece-rate. From then on, up to the duced without a thoro job-analysis"

Since then, the movement | The individual characteristics of the has advanced with seven-league boots, workers also lay apart. Once a until the present depression came on. worker has been broken in on a job, In 1929 it was estimated that more he will know, or at least be told, that than 40% of the workers in Ameridue to the incentive, he will be able to can industries were being paid according to some incentive-system or where else. This makes him stick, other. Particular headway had been and rather shuts his mouth than ask

dividual firms, the Western Electric ganization and militancy on the part Company was outstanding, with 85% of American labor, have made it very of direct labor, and 23% of overhead easy for the American bosses to put their wage policies thru. This no doubt, is the chief explanation for the extensive use of incentives in

cannot change the breed but they can later.

certainly don't turn the workers into capitalists but they do promote capitalist ideology in the ranks of labor. All big imperialist powers have developed labor aristocracies that share bluff and bombastic reports with the profits that the capitalists derive from abroad and therefore are sym-

The peculiarity of American imperialism is that conquests have been made less by military means and more by commercial ones than is the case with the big powers in Europe. America has maintained a huge surplus of exports over imports, from by import of other goods or gold, the above-mentioned districts.
mean that America loans so much these, 2,550 are unemployed . . . to have supporters of this rationalization in the ranks of labor. Since the vast introduction of incentive-payments has been part of this rationalization, it has been a natural and convenient way of "loyalizing" particular strata of the workers, by being a little generous with the incentives now and then.

However, it must by no means be concluded that the formation of an But there are also other reasons. In American labor-aristocracy has taksome cases, the incentives enable certain group of workers to earn quite a bit more than the average. The incentives have contributed to the foraristocracy. And it must be remembered. mation of a labor aristocracy in bered that what has been said above America. The same author that was represents the general trend of Amer-tionary and 207 are in the reactionquoted above says: "Incentives for ican incentive-systems. Details and workers are like oats for horses. They exceptions will have to be dealt with

For A United Front Of Labor!

THE MARINE DEFENSE AND THE I.L.D.

by Jack Soderberg

The following communication has the question. Nothing was heard from been received from Jack Soderberg, the I. L. D. until nine days later when one of the three framed-up marine Brodsky came. I asked him how the workers, for publication in the Work-

I have received about a dozen letworkers are speeded-up by incentives.
The main thing for the capitalists is that total costs go down. Of course, week. All these letters deal with the an important condition is that it is possible to sell the goods that are put out and incentive-payments therefore flourish in times of "preservity". not enough stamps or writing mater-A couple of facts seem to contra- ial to answer each letter individually dict the statement that it is particu- so this statement of facts will serve larly profitable to use incentives when as a reply to all those concerned. If pays his men largely by the time and that a misunderstanding exists in his fixed investments are big enough, many a comrade's mind as to my peras big as anybody's. On the other sonal stand on the question of the I. L. D. I shall endeavor in this statement to settle that very question once workers in such a detailed manner.

At the time of our arrest Nov. 16, 1931 we were entirely at the mercy of the police and they knew it only too well and acted accordingly. Hence, the inhuman and beastly third-degree and brutal beating. Bunker at the time, asked me whether I thought the following day, after having ap Fishman, an attorney that had suc-Mr. Fishman arrived the same afternoon and upon hearing the case told me that he would see us thru, fee or ter the arrest, I received a letter from Comrades Cannon and Tresca, informing me that due to the fact that no one had seemingly come forward to defend us, they had, in conjunction with other comrades, retained an attorney to call to see us. The following day Mr. Sabatino called and has counsel with Mr. Fishman as associate counsel. On or about the 15th of December, one month after the arrest. I received a letter from Mr. Brodsky informing me that he had been instructed by the I. L. D. to

I. L. D. could explain its attitude in reopen friendly relations with Sod erberg." He told me to "forget it." After some discussion it was decid ed that Brodsky call on Sabatino with a view of cooperating as an attor ney and that the I. L. D. get in touch with the committee. To-date, Brodsky has not called on Sabatino nor Fishman. From this date, November 15th to January 19th, and two days investments are large. Ford I am judging correctly it is evident before we were scheduled to go to trial, nothing more was heard from the I. L. D. On January 19th, Stern, organizer-secretary of the New York district of the I. L. D., called and saw me here in prison. He said the I. trial in 48 hours so what could we do now? He stated they had been too as he personally was concerned, he he had been at the time of our arthey would, as the organization of the New York a couple days ago. How moment, there was resting in my peared in the Magistrate's Court and pocket a letter written to some friend lizing that we were facing the rest "Soderberg had associated himself of our life in prison if the frame-up with some racketeers", was "an enecommittee. A few hours later, an were willing to rectify the errors. attorney arrived bringing with him a

view of the fact that, when approach- God of Spinoza" and it is the author ed by workers shortly after the ar- of the article (Comrade Wolfe) who rest, they had turned us down with the excuse that they "did not want to Hobbes long ago discovered, is no God at all." ply a belief.' parenthesis by Wolfe should read: 'slavery") a privilege." L. D. had sent him to offer the ser-statement drawn up by Carl Hacker, vices of that organization. I point New York District Organizer of the ed out to him that we were going to I. L. D., which, in effect, asked us to busy with other cases, and, as far We pointed out to him that it would just arrived from Pittsburgh where do so now but in order that no one the I. L. D. would come forward to rest and therefore did not even know defend us. I replied that I was sure we were arrested until his arrival in cept the I. L. D. attorney as asso-I. L. D. was supposedly non-political sincere this individual was can be factory to our attorneys. That evel and, in any event non-partisan. On judged by the fact that, at that very ning I sent a letter to Stern informafter having pleaded not guilty, it be, of mine dated New York City, Nov-came evident to me that the I. L. L. ember 25th, on official I. L. D. letdid not intend to take the case. Rea- terhead and telling my friends that cumstances tolerate a dual defense was successful, it became evident that my of the workers" and finally that in order to leave the door wide open we must obtain legal advice some- "this is not an I. L. D. case" and for the I. L. D. to come in. The folhow. I, therefore, put thru a tele- | warning my friends to "keep hands lowing day Mr. Buitenkant, the I. L off." I knew he was lying when he D. attorney, arrived and we had a snoke to me but I did not want to do discussion. I asked him to explain anything that would prevent the I. the previous actions of the I. L. D. L. D. from joining with the commit- where they had spurned us and even tee in the defense. I told him that 1 referred to me as a stool-pigeon. In no fee. He has kept his promise. On was still ready and willing to accept mistaken, that there previous actions the 19th of November, three days af- the I. L. D. in conjunction with the were erroneous but that they now

An Incredible Confession!

From the February issue of The Communist ("The Problem of Cadres in the Party", by C. Smith, a comrade of international authority), we take the following extracts. Altho these figures are probably themselves greatly exaggerated, they are, even if taken on their face value, a start-ling illustration of the disastrous effects of over two years of the new sectarian course as well as an bluff and bombastic reports with which the Daily Worker is regularly filled.

"The results of the Party registration (not dues-payments but merely registration.—Editor), which are now it hand from the districts in New York, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, ColoradoMinneapolis, Dakota, and the war up to the present depression. (almost the entire Party.—Editor) All goods exported and not paid for show ... 6,500 registered members is

money to another country, the main must be stated, also, that among procedure of "peaceful" conquest. Of these 6,500 registered members, there course, such conquest always has to are only 614 Negroes. But since in be backed up by a powerful army and the Chicago district there are 412 out navy. But a fundamental condition of the 1,700 registered members (tofor America's export surplus as well day hardly a single one is left!—Edias her war preparedness, has been the tor), there remain for the New York rationalization of the last ten or district, out of 2,350 registreed memtwelve years. It has been a double bers (in 1928-29, the good-standing necessity for American imperialism membership of the New York district was about 3,500!—Editor), only 74 Negroes (!).

"As to the trade union membership . . . Out of the 6,500 registered Party members, only 2,300 are members of any trade unions and of these 1,650 are members of the revolutionary trade unions (which are, of course, no trade unions at all.—Edior), and about 650 are members of the reactionary trade unions. . . Take for instance the Chicago district. This most important district of heavy industry has, out of 1,700 registered members, only about 400 comrades who are members of any trade union, and of these, 189 are in the revoluary trade unions. In the Detroit district, out of 444 registered members, only about 150 members belong to any trade unions; 97 of these belong to the revolutionary and 68 to the reac-tionary trade unions."

CORRECTION

Typographical errors caused a ser rypographical errors caused a series of misprints in the concluding installment of "God in the Test-Tube" by Bertram D. Wolfe, published in last week's Workers Age. Several of these require correction.

1. Einstein is quoted as asserting that Spinoza's God "is no God at all' whereas the Einstein quotation should have been limited to "I believe in the

2. In the second column where a quotation from Curtis reads: "In the final anlysis and scientific theory, etc." It should read: "In the final analysis any scientific theory is sim-

3. At the top of the third column the quotation from Conklin with a

"This knowledge makes life as it is worth living and services (read

dissolve the committee and discharge the attorneys Sabatino and Fishman! be against all ethics and principles to should say that we turned any defense ciate counsel if that would be satising him that I was willing to go to any extent to make this a real united movement. I endeavored in my letter to make all kinds of concessions reply he stated that they had been

(Concluded in the next issue)

Capitalist "Planning" and Socialist Planned Economy

Planned Economy in the USSR

by Jay Lovestone

(Concluded from last issue) Historical Estimate of the Five Year Plan

The Five Year Plan marks the transition of the period of rehabilitation to that of Socialist construction. It is the first, general, all-embracing plan of socialist construction and differs from the previous steps of planned economy in the sense that all preced ng efforts were limited in scope. The Five-Year Plan has proven to be the nost effective program for hastening the completion of another stage in the development of socialist construction in the U.S.S.R. It is the extension of the socialist revolution to the agricultural front and to the rapid development of heavy industry.

1. The most important feature of the new order being so rapidly advanced in the Soviet Union, the feature which the Five-Year Plan is nastening, is not only the bringing about of new or much higher techni que of industry, but is rather the new social spirit based not only on up-todate technique, the most modern large scale machinery and scientific method; it is especially based on a fundamental change of attitude to-wards machinery. The Soviet workers and peasants are socializing their nachinery, are learning to use their nachinery and reap the benefits there of for the great masses of the population and not for a handful of para sites. That explains all the clenched fists and all the crocodile tears of the enemies of the Soviet Union.

2 Participation of the workers it the administrative apparatus of industry and of the state is a constantly growing phenomenon. More than that t is a basic feature of socialist planied economy. Thus, there is being created a genuine, a working class lemocracy in every field, in every walk of life, in every form of social relationship

3 In tempo of construction, as well 5. Last, but not least, historically

tion of birth, awoke considerable interest and discussion. The reporter,

Litschkus, brought forward data on

the modern so-called civilized

the extraordinary spread of abortion

States.

In New York there took place i

one year 80,000 artificial abortions; in

France, as many as 36,000 per month

In Petersburg the percentage of arti

ficial abortions has more than double

The Medical Congress of the Piro

gov Society adopted a resolution to

the effect that criminal prosecution of

the mother for artificial abortion

should in no case take place, but that

doctors should be judicially prosecuted

In the discussion the majority

turally also raised the question of

icial measures for the prevention of

conception), and touched on the social

So, for example, Herr Wigdortschik,

ecording to the report of the Russ-

oye Slovo, declared that "the meas-

ires for the prevention of conception

re to be welcomed"; and Herr Astra-

than proclaimed, amid loud applause:

not surprise me. The audience was

an audience of bourgeois, middle

bourgeois and petty bourgeois ele-

ments, with a narrow-minded petty bourgeois psychology. What is to be

xpected but the flattest liberalism?

But from the standpoint of the

working-class there is scarcely to be

ound a more conspicuous example of

ide of this matter.

Neo-Malthusianism" so-called (arti-

the judicial penalty of abortion, na- this.

only when "greed of gain" was pres

Marxism And Neo-Malthusianism

ON ABORTION AND BIRTH-CONTROL

by V. I. Lenin

This article of Lenin was written the whole reactionary essence, of the

proletarian.

while expressing themselves against the petty bourgeois protests against

"We must convince the mothers the lamentation of the petty bour

that they are bearing children only for them to be later crippled in the schools, to be drawn on for conscription, and finally to commit suicide." standpoint. He does not let his con-

If the report that this kind of out- scious understanding be obscured by

burst of Herr Astrachan awoke stor- such lamentations, however sincere my applause is correct, the fact does and deeply felt they may be.

wardly.

in the volume of capital accumulat- | speaking, the achievements of socialed, our Soviet brothers, working on ist construction, the successes of genthe basis of social, of planned, economy have attained an increase in their national economy exceeding every record of economic growth in the history of human-kind.

4. We have seen that capitalist development means the extension of capitalist contradictions. This extension is bound to continue to the point of leading to the collapse of the capitalist system of production. In the Soviet Union, however, we have already secured the first and most esential prerequisite for the initiation of genuine planned economy. , the proletariat has captured political power. In the Soviet Union, the aw of social development, in contradistinction to the trend in every other country in the world, is leading not in the direction of extending the

ontradictions but rather in the diection of their gradual elimination Thus in the Soviet Union there is no contradiction between the extension of productive capacities and the con sumption possibilities. Thus, social strationalization of industry eradi ated unemployment while capitalis rationalization is continuing to increase and develop a permanent army of no occupation. Thus, in the U. S. R., the extension of the productive capacities means the constant extenion and not restriction of the possibilities for consumption by the masses. Likewise, it is to be stressed that

the only country in the world today where there is a constantly rising standard of social services is the land of socialist, planned economy: while all the schemes for so-called planned economy only mean the further deterioration of the standards of living of the workers and wiping out of social and political rights and gains won by the working class thru decades of struggle.

Only for this? And why not for

more class-conscious, more determin-

The petty bourgeois sees and feels

that he is going downwards, that life is becoming for him ever more diffi-

cult, the struggle for existence ever

more ruthless, and that the position

of himself and of his family grows

On this there is no dispute. And

He protests as the representative of

class which is going under without

hope, which has lost faith in its own

future and become broken and co-

"We can do nothing; therefore ra-

ther let us have as few children as

possible, who will have to suffer our

tortures, our prison-house existence

our poverty and humiliation," so runs

Yes, we too, the workers and the mass of the small peasants, we also

have to live a life full of unendurable

eration has a more difficult life than

We have learnt to fight, and are

learning it ever faster—and to fight

not only in isolation, as the best of

our fathers did, not merely for

alien watchwords of bourgeois find

speakers, but for our own battle-cries, the battle-cries of our own class.

We fight better than our fathers

did. Our children will fight still bet-

The workingclass does not go

downwards; on the contrary, it grows

gains strength, matures, draws its

ranks closer together, trains and steels

We are pessimists in regard to the

prospects of serfdom, of capitalism

and of small production; but we are

glowing optimists in regard to the

prospects of the workingclass move-

We are already laying the founda-

ions of the new building, and our

children will build it to the end. Therefore, and only therefore, we (Continued on Page 4)

er, and they will win.

itself in the fight.

ment and its aims.

our fathers, yet in one respect we are

nore fortunate than our fathers.

oppression and suffering. Our gen-

ver more desperate.

But how does he protest?

ple and destroy our generations?

It is now evident that the Five-Year Plan will be completed in four. In fact, in some industries, the plan was completed in even less than four years. In oil, it was completed in 21/2 o 3 years.

Plain words and quite an under-standing by the enemy class!

Some Concrete Acnievements

and centre of the greatest revolution-

ary inspiration for the entire inter-

national working class, for the toil-

ing masses of all capitalist countries.

and colonies. Wall Street fully rea-

lizes the significance of the monu-

mental progress in socialist construc-tion in the U. S. S. R. One of the leading New York security houses

thus recently estimated the role of the

"Capitalistic countries legislate and regulate the terms under which labor and capital cooperate. The theories of capitalistic countries have again temporarily failed to function. That failure provides the advocates of the socialistic theory a welcome opportunity to demonstrate its merits.

welcome opportunity to demonstrate its merits...

"The motive and significance underlying the Soviet Government's Five Year Plan have created the biggest movement since Christianity. The test of time and her government's administrative efficiency and ability to correct and adopt a remedy for every detected fault, will either exhibit the success or only the partial failure of the plan and its purpose. It stands today as 'the greatest economic revolution known to history.' 'One man's life will not suffice to see the end.'" (C. F. Childs & Co., Investmentment Bulletin, July, 1931).

Soviet Union:

The rate of economic growth has exceeded the quota set for it under the Five-Year Plan. The first year, 1929, the plan was fulfilled 106%, in 1930, 107%; in 1931, 113%.

The capital investment of the Soviet Juion has already been doubled. By the end of the fourth year the total basic capital in industry will be 20 billion rubles, or 150% of what was planned for the entire five years. Collectivization of agriculture is already more than three times fulfilled. Instead of achieving 20% collectivization in five years, the Soviet Union has already secured 62% in three years. In the most important grain regions collectivization is completed.

By the end of 1932, the national income will be 49 billion rubles, or an increase of 90%, instead of the 71% originally provided for in the entire Five-Year Plan.

whole poverty and deformity of "social Neo-Malthusianism" than the The conditions of the workers have At the Russian Medical Congress of the Pirogov Society, the question of abortion, i.e., of the artificial prevent world, only for them to be crippled, improved considerably with the large increase in production. It had been planned that by 1933 there would be 15,00,000 workers in the Soviet Union. Actually, there are already 18,700,000 them to wage a better, more united, workers and by the end of 1932 there will be at least 21,000,000. It had been ed fight than ourselves against the planned to have four million indusmodern conditions of life which criptrial workers at the end of the first five years. However, there are already 5,400,000 and there will be 6,200,000 industrial workers in the U.S.S.R. by the end of 1932. The his-Here precisely lies the root difference between the psychology of the peasant, the handicrafsman, the inteltorical significance of this is inestimlectual, of the petty bourgeoisie in able, because herein lies the firmest general, and the psychology of the and decisive social basis for the workng class victory.

The wage-fund was to be 15,700,-000,000 rubles at the end of the fifth year. But it is already 21,100,000,000 rubles and by the end of 1932 will be nearly 27,000,000,000. The budget for social insurance was to be, under the Five-Year Plan, 1,950,000,000 rubles; actually, it has already reached 2,500,-000,000 rubles and by the end of 1932 will reach about 3,500,000,000 rubles. The 7-hour day will be completely established by the end of 1932 thruout the entire Soviet Union.

One of the best known British journals sent a special investigator to look into the labor conditions in the Soviet Union. Mr. C. M. Lloyd, the investigator, found the following: ("The Workers State," New Statesman and Nation, October 3, 1931):

"Not only have earnings increased all around and in many cases, under the piecerate system, to undreamed of figures, but rate system, to undreamed of figures, but communal provision and privileges have gone far. Pensions, medical care, holiday homes, free or cheap amusements, are all gains. Rents, for the manual worker in particular, are very moderate. Nor is his nourishment confined to what he buys in the store or the shop. Meals are provided in the during rooms at the factories and at offices, and they are cheap and good."

Despite the decisive victory of securing the absolute predominance of socialist elements in both the city and village, there are still serious shortcomings to be recorded. Thus Molotov, in his speech before the recent session of the Central Committee of the Council of Peoples Commissars, frankly stated:

"The metallurgical industry was in 1932 our weakest spot. Altho we undertook extensive construction during this period, production did not increase in the metallurgical industry. This means that extraordinary measures will have to be taken in 1932 in this sphere. The output of pig iron will have to increase to at least 9,000,000 tons as compared with 5,000,000 in 1932. The question of heavy industry and especially that of steel and iron will be the central issue next year. Upon it, as well as upon mining and machine building, will depend the results in all other branches of national economy. The collective farms are also vitally interested in this. If the metallurgical industry fails to carry out its program, the collective farms will not be supplied with the necessary machines, tractors, and trucks. Neither can the other economic tasks be accomplished. Even should it be necessary to curtail output in some other industries in order to guarantee the fulfilment of the program in the metallurgical industry such steps will have to be taken."

(Concluded in the next issue)

The Economic Week

THE blackest week in 1932 bank failures are bringing in a passed with a precipitate price drop in basic commodity which has assumed alarming proportions. With new all-time lows established for sugar and export tion-wide alarm, the net result of copper there collapsed two of the outstanding capitalist stabilization plans. Stocks suffered heavy losses; domestic bonds fell sharply; grains came down. The recordbreaking number of commercial bankruptcies and the continued state capitalist enterprises conti-

new wave of pessimism.... The trend toward hoarding has assumed such serious proportions as to force Hoover to sound a nawhich will be only to stimulate lack of confidence thru focussing still more attention on the prac-

The war clouds in the Far East are unsettling the European and American capital markets acutely icits continue to mount.

nues but with no results even in stimulating "confidence." Indicative of this is the fact that despite the 142% increase in public works, general building in 1931 fell by 750 million dollars and the trend is still markedly downward.

The tremendous extension of as the Government budgetary def-

Workers Age

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HASTENING THEIR DOOM!

THE "greatest" international capitalist conference since the Versailles Pact was perpetrated, is now being held at Geneva. The words and music for the farce of this latest "disarmament" conference have been prepared long in advance by the bankers, statesmen and diplomats. Yet, the Geneva Conference could not have been arranged for a more suitable occasion than today, than at the moment when the Japanese imperialist navy and army are battering away at China. What better setting could have been chosen for a bourgeois peace conference than the assembling of the greatest number of warships ever seen in the Pacific?

Every worker can see that the employing class "peace proposals" are only war manouvers. The whole Geneva Conference is only a scene in the rehearsal of the clashing imperialist forces heading to a new world conflagration. The League of Nations, the Kellogg Pact, the Nine-Power firm roots of its advanced sections in Treaty have been shown up, particularly by the events in Manchuria and at Shanghai, to be no instruments of peace, not even mere scraps of paper, guardian" of all that is revolutionary but actually guide-posts indicating the road to the capitalist inferno. Today, not even the most optimistic and "purest" pacifist is able to raise a feeble voice in hope of anything but a furtherance of war coming out of the Geneva Conference. The one and only force standing for genuine peace at Geneva, the U.S.S.R., is all alone and doesn't stand the chance of a snowball in hell, even to get serious support, let alone adoption of and have thereby exposed their own its effective peace program. In fact, it is the Soviet Union which is the shallowness and lack of penetrating so common target of all imperialist attacks.

The general crisis of capitalism is painfully and accurately reflected lectuals have no new word to say in the hopelessness and helplessness both at Geneva and Shanghai. Stimson's notes and Britain's footnotes to Japan have the head of a dragon and the tail of a rat. They are perfectly blank notes in an air putrid with imperialist plots and counterplots. Japan has won the imperialist hegemony in the Pacific held for decades by Great Britain. For the moment, the latter would rather have the Nipponese plunderers inherit their loot than Wall Street. The English exploiters realize that they stand a better chance of gaining their lost position if Japan has sway and is forced to fight for the fruits of its victory against Uncle Shylock, than if the U. S. immediately grabs domination. British imperialists place much hope in a fight for supremacy in the Pacific between America and Japan. Such a war would be deadly and would only weaken both adversaries to the advantage of British imperialism. Likewise, French imperialism is fishing in troubled waters. The Quai d'Orsay has apparently come to some secret agreement with Japan to help weaken Yankee imperialism still exercising hegemony in the international capitalist arena. But all these imperialist fishermen of the crusade against slavery, where can do, is to muddy still more the filthy streams of imperialist policy. The conflict of policies in the Far East is hastening the doom of world capitalism. Inspired by the successful Socialist construction of the victorious working class revolution in Russia and fired by a hatred of their imperialist oppressors, the Chinese toiling masses will revolt and pull down the whole imperialist edifice and its American, British, French and Japanese outhouses manned by the capitalist lickspittles, Chiang Kai-shek, Chen, Sun Fo, and Wang Ching-wei. China aflame with revolt against imperialism means a tremendous impetus to a new day in India, to a victorious rebellion in French Indo-China, to genuine national independence in the Philippines. That's just why, despite all their differences and antagonisms, the imperialist powers are ever ready to sink, momentarily, their misunderstandings and contradictions and close their ranks against a revolutionary China, against a China inspired and impelled by the Soviet

Hence, the underlying danger in the Far Eastern war theatre and in the Geneva Conference remains that of a united imperialist bloc against the U.S.S.R.

The machinery of international capitalism is decrepit. The old order is doomed. The natural development of the inherent contradictions in the present dominant economic system has prepared the verdict of death for the old bourgeois order. It is up to the international working class to close its ranks, adopt the truly revolutionary course, the policies and program of Lenin, the path blazoned for us by the Soviet Union, in order to execute the verdict of history. Historically, the sentence of death has already been pronounced against capitalism. It is now up to the international working class, particularly its vanguard, the world Communist were wisely carrying out Lincoln' Party, the Communist International, to act in such a fashion as to execute policy of Reconstruction." Professo the verdict and send capitalism to the scrap-heap of history.

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"We Are the Truer Guardians...."

The Heritage of the Civil War

by Will Herberg

"The best representatives of the American proletariat are the expression of the revolutionary tradition in the life of the American people. This tradition originated in the war of liberation against the English in the 18th century and in the Civil War in the 19th century . . Where can you find an American so pedantic, so absolutely idiotic as to deny the revolutionary and progressive significance of the American Civil War of 1860-65?—LENIN.

ence of the slave system as such. The contest over slavery penetr into all spheres of national life. was a struggle over labor and den racy as well. When Marx(4) declar that, were it allowed to maintain existence, the "slave system would feet the whole union . . In Northern states, where slavery

The attitude of the various classes of a society to the critical periods of its history is often a decisive index of the stage these classes have reach ed in their social life-cycle, of their relations among themselves and to so ciety as a whole. It is altogether symptomatic of the thoro inner decay of the bourgeoisie today that it open v rejects and belies all that is great rital and progressive in American his ory or else distorts it beyond recognition. It is no less characteristic o the historical immaturity of the American proletariat and of the lack of the best traditions of our people that this class, which should be the "true in the past, is completely without any appreciation of its mission in this re spect and has never yet challenged the historical judgments of the class enemy. But it is the radical intellec tuals who have failed most miserably cial comprehension. For, with a few notable exceptions, the radical intel they either deny any significant bonwith the past or else echo helplessly and confusedly the reactionary falsi fications of the bourgeoisie.

Take that heroic period of Amer can history usually recognized under the conventional rubrics of "The Abolition Movement," "The Civil War," and "Reconstruction," which really forms one organic epoch The great traditions of this periodand especially of Reconstruction—are political heirs of Stevens and Sumner. In the last quarter of a century hard ly a single book has appeared con sistently championing or sympathe tically interpreting the great ideal as scores and hundreds have dropped from the presses in ignoble "extenuation" of the North, in open apology of the Confederacy, in measureless abuse of the Radical figures of Recon truction. The Reconstruction Period, s the logical culmination of decades ne brunt of the reaction. The "clasby Rhodes) have pictured it as an unpleasant episode intelligible only in terms of "war-time passions" and "party politics." The avowedly pro-American life. The "liberal" historians (Beard) exhibit an incredible shallowness and vulgarity of historical orians (Simons, Oneal, Bimba).

How great the confusion is can be on Lowell in the recent collection, 'American Writers on American Lit rature," Robert Morss Lovett speak with disgust of the "envenomed fan-aticism of Charles Sumner and Thaddeus Stevens" and declares with conviction that "Johnson and Seware Lovett is an extreme liberal, perhaps even a radical—yet his historica judgments coincide perfectly with those of the avowed apologists of th old slaveocracy, of the pseudo-aristo cracy built on the toil and blood c millions of black slaves!

A revaluation of this, as of all other periods of American history is a rea intellectual need of the day. And suc a revaluation is possible only from the vantage of the revolutionar proletarian viewpoint, by means of the historical dialectics of Marxism.

Roots and Significance of the

Civil War The American Civil War came a the climax of decades of profound economic conflicts and social strug gles. "The present struggle between the South and the North," wrote Marx (1) in 1861, "is . . . nothing bu a struggle between two social systems, the system of slavery and the system of free labor. Because th two systems can no longer live peace ably side by side on the North Amer ican continent, the struggle has brok en out." This "irrepressible conflict, which manifested itself in a clash be tween the agrarian slaveowners and industrial bourgeoisie, came to expression in the battle over the limitation of slave territory—over the West in other words. "The contest for the territories which opened the dire epopec, was it not to decide whether the virgin soil of immense tracts should be wedded to the labor of the immigrant or prostituted to the tramp of the slaveowners?" (2) But "the continual expansion of territory and the continual spread of slavery over and beyond its old boundaries were the life principles of the slave states of the Union"(3) and so the struggle over the West was in the profoundest sense a struggle over the very exist-

The contest over slavery penetrated into all spheres of national life. It was a struggle over labor and democracy as well. When Marx(4) declared that, were it allowed to maintain its existence, the "slave system would infect the whole union . . . In the Northern states, where slavery is pressed down to the level of helotism," he was merely drawing the obvious lesson from the repeated declarations of the slaveowning oligarchs who, thru Governor McDuffie of South Carolina, pronounced the "laboring population, bleached or unbleached, a dangerous element in the body politic"(5) and, thru Edward Everett, their Northern apologist, announced that "the great relation of servitude in some form or other... is inseparable from our nature"(6).

The thoroly anti-democratic senti ments of the slaveowners were later fully exposed in the Confederate constitution, the work of their own hands. 'A closer examination of the history of the secession movement," wrote Marx, "shows that the secession constitution is all usurpation . . . Nowhere did they allow the people to vote en masse . . . It was not only a question of secession from the North but also of the consolidation and sharpening of power of the oligarchy of the 300,000 slaveowners against the five million whites of the South"(7)

The Abolition Movement

war. Until its very last phase, the objective significance of the movement-the eradication of slavery-remained quite outside of the historical field of vision of the Northern bourgeoisie as a whole, altho it was far more obvious to the Southern slaveowners. The class as a class trod the shamelessly repudiated by the official path of revolution with the hesitating steps of petty compromise and political bargaining. Even during the war Marx(8) branded Lincoln's actions as having "the appearance of illiberal stipulated conditions which an attorney presents to an opponent." But, he added, "this does not interfere with (10) History of the Rise and Fall, etc., 1

their historic content." The advance guard of the bourgeoisie, on the other hand, developed CHRISTMAS GREETINGS far more rapidly than the class as a whole. It reached a mature stage of historical consciousness relatively previous development, has borne early in the struggle. In the Abolitionists, almost exclusively ideologsical" American historians (typified ists, this intellectual vanguard found its concrete embodiment.

Southern historians, beginning with class and, at times, even in antagon-bunning, treat the period of Reconism to it, the antagonism of the narstruction as the original sin, the row interests of the moment as counsource of all evil in post-Civil War terposed to the far-visioned interests cowers and toils under the whips of of the whole historical course.

The American Abolitionists were typical bourgeois-democratic revolujudgment which are reflected in the tionists under specific American con-works of the so-called "Marxist" hisditions. They felt their movement linked up with the great humanitarian causes of the day (the "labor quesndicated by an example. In an essay | tion," the "peace question," the emancipation of woman, temperance, philanthropy) and with the bourgeois revolutionary movement in Europe. hailed the revolution (of 1848) is France," Moorfield Storey(9) tells of Sumner, "and similar outbreaks i other countries as parts of the great movement for freedom, of which the anti-slavery agitation in America was mother part."

Their inevitable isolation from their class and, above all, from the masses of the people, their ideological introversion and self-sufficiency, gave the Abolitionists a distinctly mysticalutopian, anarchistic and pacifistic cast in outlook. In a very real sense the Abolitionists were the legitimate bearers of the "generous purpose of transcendentalism"; they were also closely associated with the utopian socialis movements of the 1840's. Side by side with these radical utopians, there made themselves felt in the ranks of the Abolitionists a terrorist, insurrectionary wing (John Brown) as well as parliamentary political tendency

be shed—for we aim, as did Christ our leader, not to destroy men's lives, but to save them; to overcome evil with good; to conquer thru suffering for right eousness sake; to set the captive free by the potency of truth."

This profoundly characteristic pro nouncement (10) of the American Anti-Slavery Society (1844) inevitably brings to mind the vaporings of Ganpractically unfeasable, the white dhi, which are supposed to be the working class would gradually be peculiar expression of the mystical a work must labor, it is a creditable "soul of India." The song may in performance and a valuable one. deed be the same but the burden is quite different, reflecting the unbridgeable chasm separating the beginning and end of an epoch. Between the indomitable Garrison and the halfhearted Gandhi there is the same historical abyss that divides Marat from Clemenceau tho each repeat the sacred phrase: "Liberty, equality, fra-

It is now a century since the first heroic efforts were made to organize the Abolition movement in this coun ry in the face of a hostile, or at best indifferent, public sentiment. It was in the 1830's that the various local Anti-Slavery Societies, especially the New York and New England organzations, were formed and later united n the American Anti-Slavery Society A critical-historical study of the whole novement American Marxism certain ly owes to the revolutionary tradi ions of our people.

(Concluded in the next issue)

(1) Karl Marx, "The Civil War in the United States," in the Vienna Presse, November 7, 1861.

The great struggle went thru many stages before it finally climaxed in war. Until its very last phase the lished December 23, 1864, written by Marx. (3) Karl Marx, "The Civil War in North America," in the Vienna Presse, October 25, 1861. (4) As above in (1).

(5) The History of the Rise and Fall of the Slave Power in America, by Henry Wilson, p. 325.

(6) The same, p. 329. (7) Der Briefwechsel zwischen Engels und Marx, vol. 3, p. 28. Letter of Marx of July 1, 1861. (8) Briefwechsel, etc., vol. 3, p. 96. Letter of Marx of October 29, 1862.

(9) Charles Sumner, by Moorefield Storey, p. 61. It is also interesting to note the later connections between the Radicals and the Irish national-revolutionaries, the Fenians

THE WORLD—1932

We reprint the following paragraphs from the Roy Wilkin's column "Talking It Over" in the Kan-As a result of inevitable historical sas City Call (December 25, 1931). conditions the Abolitionist vanguard The Kansas City Call is a Negro For it deals with the inner phenome-

> Raped and enslaved black Africa the white overlords. "You can't work. You can't own land. You can learn. You must be off the streets at dark.' India's millions driven still in dumb terror by the British Lion's roar. A little, half-naked man against an em-

> A torn and stricken China. A leering, arrogant, Iron-fisted Japan Volatile Spain. Power-keg South America. Spat-upon Central America. Robbed, beaten, murdered, Marineridden Haiti.

> In the land of the free and the home of the brave seven million men cry for work while thirty-three thousand millionaires wail at increased taxes. Babies cry for milk while bankers lay keels for new yachts. Wall Street, money market of the world, gives two millions for relief while one single bank admits making thirteen millions profit on foreign loans. Fifteen hundred, hungry pen niless, ragged men and women march to Washington and thereby call out the Marine, the Secret Service and every man-jack bluecoat in fifty cit-

. Black Americans, insulted, derided spat upon, robbed, beaten, tortured raped, chained, lynched, wear crown of thorns from birth to death George Hughes, moaning in his oven (Summer).

"Up with the banner of revolution! Not to shed blood, not to injure the person of estate of any oppressor, not by force of arms to resist any law, not to countenance a servile insurrection, not to wield any carnal weapons. No; ours must be a bloodless strife, excepting our own blood

a strife, excepting our own blood

New Workers 5 chool Forum 228 SECOND AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

> SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 8 P. M. WILL HERBERG Managing Editor, "Workers Age" "The Heritage of the Civil War"

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 8 P. M. BEN GITLOW Secretary, Communist Party (Majority Group) "The Communists and the Crisis"



THE NEGRO YEAR BOOK, An Annual Encyclopedia of the Negro, 1931-1932. Monroe Work, Editor. Tuskegee Institute, Negro Year Book Publishing Company.
This volume of the standard Amer-

an absolute necessity for anyone serselection of material and arrangement were more discriminating and that the method of approach more sophisticated and critical; yet we must agree that, in great difficulties a work must labor, it is a creditable "The Negro in the U.S. A." naturally fills the bulk of the book. International cooperation, racial consciousness, Negro organizations, poli-

tics, economics, agriculture, business, labor, education, the church, crime, vital statistics, lynching, population, etc., are the subjects treated under this head. Latin America, Europe, Africa are somewhat superficially treated in the order named. Poetry, the fine arts, literature, on the other hand, are well dealt with. A very full directory of the Negro press con-cludes the volume.

X. Y. Z.

JAPAN, AN ECONOMIC AND FI-NANCIAL APPRAISAL, by Har-old G. Moulton in collaboration with Junichi Ko. The Brookings Institute, Washington, 1931.

In spite of its rather superficial approach, this book is a valuable economic and financial appraisal of Japan, especially timely in the present will not propagate their kind. The situation. After a brief introductory strong and hardy will survive and resketch on the history, political system, geography and resources, a debe strengthened." tailed examination and analysis of So if you're dying of starvation, or Japan's recent economic development if your children are wasting away, follow. An "interpretation and in- you're doing it in a good cause. tegration" of the facts presented, developed in several chapters, provides and shouldn't try to perpetuate your the basis for a discussion of "prob-lems and policies today." Of course, clever speculator, a grafting politieverything proceeds on the lines of cian or a first rate bloodsucker, then imperialism, and the treatment of doing the race a favor by living and "problems and policies today" is especially superficial. On the whole, however, considering what the literature on Japan is, this book must be reckoned as one of the most valuable

X. Y. Z.

SOCIETY, ITS STRUGGLE AND CHANGES, by R. M. MacIver. Ray Long and Richard R. Smith, New York, 1931.

of its kind.

There is nothing notable about this book except its intense emphasis upon subjectivism in sociology. that any science which makes the life of man its province," writes the author in the preface, "must use the tool of the artist as well as those generally regarded proper to the scientist. na of experience and not with the outer phenomena of 'nature'.... The

With such a fundamentally false point of approach (as false as the usual vulgar-objective superficial, statistical method) even the author's keenness of observation and fruitfulness of thought are of no avail; his discussions and conclusions never break thru the unreal circle of academic sociology, never come into contact with real life.

His remarks on Marxism, the class structure of society, the nature of social change, only emphasize the author's ignorance of the real processes of social life.

X. Y. Z.

ON ABORTION AND BIRTH CONTROL

(Continued from Page 3) unconditional opponents of Neo-Malthusianism, of that theory which suits some little petty-bourgeois couple who, stupid and self-centred, whisper in panic: "If we can only Reep ourselves, with God's help, above water, but children we cannot do

Of course, this does not prevent us the slightest from demanding the abolition of all laws which place penalties either upon abortion or upon the circulation of medical writings dealing with methods of preventing conception, or similar laws. Such laws are nothing but hypocrisy

of the ruling class. Such laws do not the East River. heal the abcesses of capitalism, but only render them more malignant and even more unendurable for the oppressed masses.

democratic rights of men and women gressor." Another thing, and a very different thing, is the social teaching of Neo-Malthusianism.

The class-conscious workers will always wage the most relentless fight against the attempts to impose this ers salaries is purely voluntary. If reactionary and cowardly teaching upon the most progressive, strongest class of modern society, which is most prepared to carry thru great transformations of this society.

Paraphrasing "Comrade" Duranty's two-lobe brain theory—the startlobe is paralyzed by loyalty to capitalism. And his reports are constructed on the principle: "Let not thy right lobe know what thy left lobe saith."



Keep the People Drunk The Rev. Dr. Howard Chandler Robbins called for a repeal of the ican reference work on the Negro is spiritual Volstead Act in his sermon to Trinity Church last Sunday.

iously interested in the problems it treats. We might well wish that the is due to its powers to stimulate the "The sway of alcohol over mankind mystical faculties of human nature usually crushed to earth by the cold facts and dry criticisms of the sober hour," he told his congregation.

"The real solution lies in stimulatng these faculties by other means, foremost among which is religion." The reverend doctor must have een reading his Marx!

The Divine Automat

True, Marx called it opium, not booze, and said the masses were drugged not drunk. But it remains for Dr. Butterick of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church to call it candy. "God," said Dr. Butterick of the average praying Christian's conception, "is a mysterious slot machine and prayer is a penny. Put the penny in the slot and out comes the candy."

The Blessing in Disguise! "Periods of depression such as the present one, are necessary for the

progress of civilization," says Dr. E. G. Conklin, head of the Department of Biology of Princeton. "Some of the weaker, according to the law of nature, will naturally die under the stress of times. Others

you lost your job, you're a weakling the fundamental pre-conceptions of you're strong and hardy" and are begetting many children!

The Hire Patriotism

"Willard Hails Patriotism of Railroad Union Men"—Times headline. From which we can deduce that the definition of patriotism is taking a wage-cut lying down.

We now give the rest of this section to B. & O. Willard, as reported in the Times.

"We fully appreciate your cooperation, patience, tactfulness and patriotism ... You might have delayed this agreement for months (a strike would have prevented it altogether.—B. D. W.) But you recognized and took a great opportunity to join in a constructive movement.

"I wish to emphasize our sincere admiration for the remarkable leadunderstanding of society comes from voice the sentiments of my colleagues. our personal experience " Voice the sentiments of my colleagues. "I am going to ask them now to rise ership you displayed and I know I in token of their esteem for you and together we say to you, we thank

The other railroad presidents arose as the audience of union executives and union chiefs broke into applause,

"Boxers Rose Thirty-Two Years Ago—Hoover Among Americans Whom Our Soldiers Rescued"—*Times* headline.
Well, that's one more grievance

against American imperialist ventures in China! In case our readers should have

missed it, New York's largest buildng is now the famous Empty State Building.

And the second largest has adopted as its motto: "For Chrysler's sake!

Announcement of Prizes

We award the Noble Dome Prize for the best solution of the Depression Puzzle to the nameless genius who invented the slogan: "Come back, Prosperity. All is forgiven.' And the hand-carved glass fly swatterter is awarded this year to Her-

Prosperity will be here again in 60 days. The Good-In-Drerd Fellowship in Engineering goes to the constructor of the Lenz-Culbertson Bridge over

bert C. Goofus for his famous crack:

The Chutzpeh Prize, a bottle of nerve tonic, goes to Baron Noatake Sato, Japanese delegate to the But freedom of hygicnic instruction League, for his request for "concertand the protection of elementary ed action against the Chinese ag-

> And if Superintendent O'Shea of the New York City Schools will call at this office we will have a little raspberry for him as a reward for his declaration: "This 5% levy on teachthey wont give it by good means, shame 'em into it. If that don't help, send them to me. But remember, no coercion is to be used. The contribu-

The Fish Committee prize of a dried smelt awarded annually for the ling contradictions in his reports are best blow struck against Communism due to the fact that one lobe of his goes to those Party members who beat brain understands more or less what up Zimmerman, Nelson and Rosenis happening in Russia and the other thal. If they can repeat the performance they will be invited to have breakfast in the White House and get

tion is purely voluntary.'