

WORKERS' AGE

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. 1, No. 21.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1932.

PRICE 5 CENTS

GARNER "RELIEF" BILL CARRIES

House Passes Measure By 216-182; Senate Will Probably Reject

Washington, D. C. After a bitter four-hour struggle the Garner "relief" bill, carrying a total of \$2,200,000,000, was adopted on June 7 by a vote of 216 to 182. The vote was almost entirely along party lines: to offset the eight Democrats who bolted there were the thirteen Republicans, headed by LaGuardia, who voted for the Garner bill.

The bill is now going to the Senate, where it will very likely be killed. The bill includes a provision for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to lend money to "limited dividend building corporations." Other provisions include a billion dollars for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and another billion for a large-scale public works program. But for the immediate relief of the ten millions unemployed workers and their families and the millions more impoverished farmers, the Garner bill limits the appropriation to \$100,000,000! Ten times the "dole" to the jobless workers!

Even this mere apology for real jobs relief was passed as a campaign maneuver of the Democrats. The meager \$100,000,000 of direct relief, if finally passed becomes a juicy plum for a whole army of grafters and pork-barrel beneficiaries and then what is left will dribble down to the starving millions, distributed in degrading forms, such as charity, or as a direct weapon against the labor movement as in Red Cross aid.

WASHINGTON—The House Army appropriations bills passed the Senate on June 9 with the change, however, that the cutting of 2,000 from the army list was nullified at an expense of nearly \$4,000,000. At the same time an amendment of Senator Norris to eliminate the Citizens Military Training Camps was defeated by a vote of 45 to 11.

WASHINGTON—The new tax bill, designed to produce an additional revenue of over a billion dollars in the fiscal year 1933, became law on June 6 when President Hoover signed it one and a half hours after the Senate had passed it by a vote of 46 to 35. The act includes a 3c postal letter rate, increases in income and gift taxes, excises on a large number of articles of mass consumption, levies on telegraph, telephone, cable and radio messages, on theatre admissions, etc.

WASHINGTON.—A \$300,000,000 "unemployment relief" bill, declared "satisfactory" to the Administration, was passed by the Senate on June 10 by a vote of 72 to 8. This bill, which provides for loans to State governments, is even more futile than the Garner bill passed by the House.

GIRLS WAGES \$2 WEEK IN CONN.

NEW HAVEN.—Girls in the State of Connecticut work fifty-five hours a week in sweat shops for just less than \$2.00 a week in wages, according to a report of Joseph M. Tone, State Commissioner of Labor and Factory Inspection. In the Shelton Shirt factory a girl, the sole bread-earner of a family of eight, receives a weekly wage of \$1.97!

A tubercular Italian girl, supporting a widowed mother and five younger brothers and sisters, runs a machine in a Willimantic shop for 10c a fifty-five hour week for three weeks as a learner. At the end of the probation she may be dismissed and another dime-a-week learner hired, or she may be hired as a regular employee capable of earning \$3 to \$5 a week—if she works all day at top speed and turns out first-grade work.

A New Haven girl, without friends or family, slaves in a needle-work loft ten hours a day for five days and five on Saturdays. She is ordered to work thru her lunch hour and complains. She is discharged and her place is filled from the long line waiting at the employment office.

This is the much-advertised "American standard of living!" It is possible only because the girls are thoroughly organized. The labor movement must realize that as long as these conditions are allowed to exist they constitute a standing menace to the working class as a whole. The whole labor movement should make it its job to wipe out this hell on earth.

The Socialist International And the Far East

Berlin, Germany. The Executive of the Second (Labor and Socialist) International, which ended its sessions here on May 21, adopted a radical-sounding resolution against the aggressions of Japanese imperialism. But it still continued its support in principle of the League of Nations as the appropriate institution for bringing about world peace. Since a number of great powers, members of the League, had acted "in a yielding manner" towards Japan, the Social-democratic parties of the individual countries were called upon to exercise pressure upon their governments to compel them to cease disregarding the decisions of the League!

The Second International demanded the immediate and unconditional evacuation of Shanghai and of Manchuria by Japanese troops. In case of refusal on the part of Japan the Socialist International proposed the withdrawal of diplomatic representatives from Japan, the breaking of diplomatic relations, and, if necessary, the application of "economic and financial sanctions" (boycott). "If, in spite of everything, Japan will not cease its attacks and threats, then the S.I.I. will appeal to the International Trade Union Federation for joint opposition, with all means, to the production and transportation of munitions, war materials and goods to Japan and to boycott all ships coming from or going to Japan. The workers will declare themselves in solidarity for the defense of the Soviet Union in case it is attacked." The decision "expects" of its affiliated parties, working within the Soviet Union, to abstain from every activity hindering the defense of the Soviet Union; it also expects of the Soviet government that "it will make possible for all Socialist forces in the country to take active part in the defense of the Russian Revolution."

Apart from their clinging to the League of Nations swindle and the appeal to the imperialist governments, this appears extremely radical—at least for the Second International.

The question arises: Whence the sudden love for the Soviet Union and the Russian Revolution? In the article in the *Vorwarts* accompanying this appeal, things begin to take on a clearer form. The Soviet Union is attacked on the charge that its alarms and appeals against war in recent years were merely "pure propaganda" with the purpose of "diverting the Russian people from its own needs" or else were "diplomatic maneuvers for immediate aims." The German government is reproached that "since Rapallo it has carried its pro-Russianism often to the point of self-repudiation!" "The capitalists cease to be enemies of the Soviet Union" once they can do business with it; but the "non-Communist workers feel that they are always treated unjustly by Moscow."

The information bulletin of the Mensheviks is even clearer and more forcible. The Menshevik Central Committee demands neither more nor less than the "democratic liquidation of the Bolshevik dictatorship" and the drawing in of the Mensheviks "into the political and military organizations of the defense of the country." This "benevolent" piece of advice to the Soviet power that it should commit suicide in order to defend itself, shows only too clearly the real character of the action of the Socialist International.

Quite apart from all this, however, the parties of the Second International should be taken at their word and their deception exposed. The Japanese troops are marching forward. Let the Social-democratic parties keep their promise and "urge the trade unions" to prevent the production and transport of war material. The Communists should not miss the opportunity of demanding that the Social-democratic "promises" be kept. We know well enough what the Social-democratic leaders will do these same leaders who right now participate in the imperialist governments and vote huge sums for armaments. But the masses must be convinced by actual facts!

Davila Ousted from Chile Junta; New Regime Continues Concessions to Foreign Capital

General Grove Issues Manifesto Against Communists As Finance Minister "Reassures" National City Bank; Counter-Revolutionary Attempts Growing

SANTIAGO, Chile.—As a result of sharp discord in the revolutionary junta, Carlos G. Davila, the head of the regime, resigned on June 12.

Davila's resignation is understood to have arisen because of his resistance to more "aggressive" measures against foreign capital which the junta felt was necessary.

At the same time General Marmaduke Grove, Minister of Defense, and leader of the left elements in the junta, issued a declaration that all "Communist activity in the country would be put down with an iron hand!"

Santiago, Chile, June 11, 1932. In reply to the protests of foreign governments, led by Ambassador W. S. Culbertson of the United States, against the decree of the revolutionary government junta to confiscate all foreign currency deposits in Chile and to repay these deposits in the peso at the official rate of exchange, Finance Minister La Carrigge declared that the decree would be "modified and revised" so as to "assist foreign depositors." The American Ambassador acted directly as agent of the National City Bank in making the protest.

The various activities of the Davila regime in the period after its seizure of power, have shown that, altho it constantly appeals to the masses of workers and peasants for support, it has taken not a single serious step not only in the direction of socialism but not even for vigorous struggle against the foreign imperialist exploiters of the Chilean people. The

whole course of the revolutionary junta has been marked by vacillation and uncertainty, swinging between "promises" to the masses of the people and "assurances" to foreign governments and banks.

In a special statement released to the American press, Carlos Davila, provisional President of Chile, declared that "notwithstanding the socialistic atmosphere, the new government has not contemplated drastic measures far removed from the past practices of most affairs of state. . . . No expropriation of any kind is contemplated. Bank deposits and other property will be perfectly safe and unharmed by the new conditions in the political field. . . . There are not contemplated any changes of any nature in international and national financial problems which might be considered a departure from recognized and accepted principles governing international problems." General Puga, the Minister of the Interior, went even further, boasting that the regime had received "the support of the manager of the Central Bank of Chile" and that "no confiscations, especially of foreign properties, are planned."

In Southern Chile, counter-revolutionary movements under partisans of Montero, Ibanez and other reactionary leaders have been getting under way, supported by powerful foreign interests who are far more concerned over the threat of growing mass rebellion than they are reassured by the promises of "moderation" on the part of the new regime. So far these counter-revolutionary movements have

(Continued on page 2)

LABOR BEATEN IN N. S. W. VOTE

United Australia Party Wins; Labor Carries In Queensland

SYDNEY.—Thru a last minute mobilization of all conservative elements outside of Sydney, thru the use of the most corrupt methods of exercising pressure and of spreading fantastic rumors, the reactionary United Australia party succeeded in carrying the general elections in New South Wales held on June 11. In the new house the anti-Labor coalition will have 64 seats, the Lang Labor party 21, with 5 doubtful.

BRISBANE.—A narrow victory of the Labor party was the result of the general elections in Queensland, Australia, held on June 11. It is expected that labor will have a majority of one.

200,000 At Labor Rally

SYDNEY, N.S.W.—Over 200,000 persons participated in a monster Labor party demonstration here on June 5. Tremendous enthusiasm, cheering and singing greeted the appearance of J. T. Lang, leader of the party and recently removed premier of New South Wales. The reactionary government had refused to grant the Labor party meeting the usual place in the city park but had turned it over instead to the "Sane Democracy League," an organization especially established to fight "Langism" and its left Labor policies. In spite of its official auspices, this latter demonstration could not draw more than 15,000 persons. Both meetings were held as parts of the campaign for the general elections to take place on June 11.

In his speech Lang declared that if his party triumphed in the elections, he would institute a levy on capital and press his mortgage 1,000 bill which would take away 14,000,000 pounds from banks and investors."

Premier S. S. Stevens, head of the reactionary United Australia party, who was recently put into Lang's place as Premier by the Royal State Governor of Sydney, threatened that should the Labor party triumph, Australia would be "faced with a civil war and the breakup of the Federal union."

IRISH PARLEYS IN LONDON FAIL

DeValera Returns Hitting English Cabinet; Huge London Reception

LONDON.—The negotiations between Eamon DeValera, President of the Irish Free State, and representatives of the British Cabinet broke down on the afternoon of June 10 after only a few hours of argument. The oath and annuity questions were discussed.

Very striking was the tremendously enthusiastic reception received by De Valera by tens of thousands of Londoners, Irish, Indians and Englishmen, who waited for hours to greet him on his arrival.

DUBLIN.—A profound change in the whole political situation in the Free State was suddenly brought about when, on June 8, the Irish Senate rejected a very vital section of the Dail bill for the abolition of the oath of allegiance to the British Crown. As a result the bill cannot become law for eighteen months unless general elections are held immediately. An immediate election is held improbable but general elections in the Fall are expected. The adverse vote in the Senate was 33 to 22 on an amendment to suspend operation of the measure until an agreement is reached with the British government.

Meanwhile De Valera has gone to London to take part in parleys with representatives of the British Cabinet, suddenly initiated by the Irish Premier a few days before. The reasons for the opening of negotiations, after DeValera had repeatedly declared that he "had nothing to negotiate," have not been made public. Great resent-

15,000 Bonus Marchers in Washington, More on Way; Authorities Prepare Terror

POLICE IN ATTACK ON DETROIT MEET

Use Tear Gas And Riot Clubs Against 3,000 In Jobless Parade

DETROIT.—An unemployment march of over 3,000 men, demonstrating before the Mack Avenue plant of the Briggs Manufacturing Company, was attacked, on June 6, by a band of policemen armed with tear gas and riot clubs and dispersed.

The demonstrators, many of them automobile workers, demanded government unemployment insurance, a 10% increase in wages for those employed, etc. The police arrived at the scene and ordered the gathering to break up but before the crowd could do anything, the attack began.

Veterans Demand Two Billion Bonus As Relief Measure In Crisis; Third Party Move And Block With Labor, Farmers And Jobless Are Discussed By Vets

Washington, D. C. June 13, 1932.

Over 15,000 veterans have already arrived in this city while hundreds more are starting out all over the country headed for the capital in what has now taken on the proportions of a large-scale spontaneous mass movement of ex-soldiers marching on the capital demanding the immediate payment of the bonus as a measure of partially alleviating the acute distress spreading thruout the country as a result of mounting unemployment and the crisis. If the movement is not broken in the next few weeks, it is expected that over 50,000 vets will

converge on this city. A call for reinforcements to that number has already been issued by the leadership of the bonus marchers.

The Bonus Expeditionary Force, as it is called, fully expressing the demands of the millions of ex-soldiers thruout the country, overwhelmingly workers and farmers ask the immediate payment of the \$2,400,000,000 bonus certificates due in 1945, since now their need for the relief is so great as to be really a matter of life and death. All the reactionary forces of the land, aided by the liberals and the Socialist leaders of the caliber of Norman Thomas, who shudder at the consequences a bonus payment will have for the financial structure of the capitalist economy of this country, are up in arms, fiercely denouncing and abusing the same men whom they praised and coddled when they were sending them out to die for the sake of the profits of Wall Street! The military authorities in the District of Columbia are now even preparing to suppress the movement of the ex-soldiers by armed force, should it come to that. "The army authorities are prepared for all eventualities," it is announced. All leaves at Fort Myer, Bolling Field and other army stations near the capital have been suspended and all men are kept in quarters. The War Department has also requested that the 3,000 army rifles in the hands of the Washington High School Cadet Corps should be "closely guarded," evidently fearing that they might find their way into the hands of the bonus marchers.

Meanwhile hunger and disease are stalking the encampments of the veterans, while very little aid is forthcoming from the local authorities, who are anxious to discourage and disperse the movement as much as possible.

The thousands of veterans who make up the bonus march movement, exclusively workers and farmers, represent a fair cross-section of these classes both in composition and in ideas. Except for a few hundred radical veterans in the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League, they are all conservative Americans who are just beginning to awaken to the fact that the stories of American "democracy" and "opportunity" they have been fed with for years are mere deceptive fables. The impact of the economic crisis and unemployment coupled with the cynical do-nothing policy of the State and Federal governments in the face of mass starvation and misery is beginning to sting them into action. As they swing into the movement, as they begin to learn from their experience, their ideas begin to grow clearer and broader and they begin, gradually, haltingly and uncertainly, to acquire a working class viewpoint. Already, the bonus marchers are beginning to speak openly of "becoming the nucleus for a third party . . . faithful not only to the war veterans but to the common people generally." Even the proposal to cement a block between the veterans, the farmers, the unemployed and the labor movement is beginning to find favor with the ex-soldiers, altho it has been officially rejected by the leaders. Very characteristic also of

(Continued on page 2)

SOME BOSS ARITHMETIC



GERMANY TO END REPARATIONS; VON PAPEN TO "REVISE" CONSTITUTION

Cabinet To Provide "Constitutional Way" For Fascist Triumph; Von Papen Prepares Dictatorship For Prussia As Diet Is Deadlocked

BERLIN.—The absolute inability of Germany to pay any reparations at all, even the so-called "unconditional reparations" to France which are continuing under the Hoover moratorium, will be the message brought to the Lausanne conference by the German delegation of Junkers and militarists, headed by Chancellor Baron von Papen, it is officially announced here.

In a speech before the Langnamverein, a Rhineland-Westphalia employers association, Dr. Hans Luther, in discussing the policies of the Reichsbank, declared that "a moratorium on private debts would perhaps be necessary" if the German export surplus continued to shrink.

BERLIN.—The "revision of the Constitution" is being manifested among large sections of the Irish people at De Valera's sudden surrender of a position in which he has been supported by all those devoted to the cause of Irish freedom.

stitution so as to bring it in line with developments in recent years," as a part of the program of the new Junker-militarist "national concentration Cabinet," was announced by Baron Wilhelm von Gayl, Minister of the Interior, on June 9, in his address to the Reichrat. This was immediately interpreted to mean that the new Cabinet would do what it could to provide a "constitutional way" for the ascent of Fascism to power. An attempt at a monarchist restoration is also not excluded.

At the same time the von Papen administration is preparing plans for establishing a dictatorial regime in Prussia under a Reichs-Commissioner appointed by the Cabinet. The inability of the new Prussian Diet to elect a Cabinet owing to the lack of a majority as well as the "necessity for economy and administrative simplification" are the pretexts to be used for this purpose.

BIG CAMP OUTING ON JUNE 19

Well Arranged Program And Meal, All For Two Dollars!

A big Outing and Jamboree has been organized for June 19, at Camp Solidarity, in the Ramapo Hills of New Jersey, under the auspices of the Communist Party (Majority Group). A well arranged program has been prepared, including games, swimming, sports, contests, entertainment, and so on. All this together with the famous camp dinner, is for the price of \$2.00! The price includes even bus transportation to and from camp.

The buses leave the New Workers Center, 228 Second Avenue, corner of 14 Street, at 8:00 on the morning of June 19.

All-Day Outing C-A-M-P S-O-L-I-D-A-R-I-T-Y Sunday, June 19, 1932 \$2.

Against The System Of Lies And Slanders!

THE "FREIHEIT" SURPASSES ITSELF!

by A. Gladstein

We have received the following statement from A. Gladstein, who was a delegate at the recent convention of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.—Editor.

Allow me, as a delegate to the recent convention of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, to deny a few "little things" which the Freiheit has written about me.

First of all, it is a plain lie that I voted to approve Hochman's conduct in connection with his letter to the judge about the three workers arrested.

Secondly, the Freiheit writes: "The Lovestoneite Gladstein voted against the Soviet Union." Any one can consult the minutes of the eighth day of the convention session and see that the Freiheit is telling a mean and brazen lie.

What is the truth of the story? At a meeting of the committee, of which I was a member, there were read several resolutions on the recognition of the Soviet Union.

At a second meeting of the committee, the same thing was repeated in dealing with the resolution to send a delegation to the Soviet Union.

What happened then? At a meeting of the committee to which I came a little late, Wander and I took advantage of the opportunity and smuggled into the preamble the business about "political prisoners".

Congressional leaders are now at work planning some sort of ruse to dissipate the movement before it gets too formidable. It is planned to take advantage of the confidence the masses of the veterans still have in the pro-bonus House group.

In this first spontaneous mass movement of the American workers that has arisen in the present crisis, the official Communist Party, because of its suicidally false tactics, stands completely isolated.

the opposite had been decided. I tried to make a detailed statement but the entire convention echoed Schlesinger's gavel with shouts: "Sit down, sit down!"

When Wander's preamble was taken to a vote, I voted against it. Can any honest man interpret my actions as having voted against the Soviet Union?

Finally I would like myself to ask a few questions of the Freiheit. Why is it silent about what J. Levy, its adherent, said at the convention on the question of political prisoners and the Soviet Union?

What would the Freiheit have written had I said such a thing? Why is the Freiheit silent that its adherent, Greenberg, of Local 9, did not make any protest in his committee when it decided to support the Strunsky-White Guard outfit which came to ask for aid for the "political prisoners" in the Soviet Union?

Why did not Greenberg bring in a minority report? Why did not the entire "left" delegation, seven men in all, make a protest about this at the convention? What would the Freiheit have written had I done this thing?

Dear Comrade Herberg: I would like permission for a few words in the column of the Workers Age. It is a great surprise to me that so far some comrade who has read Jay Lovestone's pamphlet, "The American Labor Movement," has not reviewed it for the Workers Age.

I hope in the near future this pamphlet will be elaborated upon, and yet, while it is only a brief sketch, it is the skeleton of a thesis for which there has been a long felt need.

The chaos and pessimism produced by the economic crisis, on the one hand, the splits in the labor movement, including the Communist International, on the other hand, emphasize the need for just this kind of brief treatise on the American labor movement and "what is to be done."

Which Program for American Youth? Communist or Socialist THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1932 RAND SCHOOL AUDITORIUM 7 EAST 15TH STREET YOUNG PEOPLES SOCIALIST LEAGUE VS. YOUTH SECTION COMMUNIST PARTY U. S. A. (Majority Group) Admission 15¢ Auspices: Joint Arrangements Committee

CAMP SOLIDARITY A REST PLACE FOR WORKERS PROLETARIAN ENVIRONMENT PLEASANT ATMOSPHERE BATHING AND ROWING IN LARGE LAKE ATHLETICS GAMES ENTERTAINMENTS LECTURES \$14 a week; \$2.50 a day; \$7 for 3 days Information: 228 2nd Avenue; Gramercy 5-1660 or Ramsey, N. J. 1086 To go by train: Take Susquehanna R. R. from Chambers St ferry to CAMPGAW Station; Fare \$1.05 round trip. Call the camp for a car

Belgian Scientists to The U. S. S. R.

The following congratulatory cablegram was sent by the Belgian Federation of Science and Learning, the organization of Belgian scientists and scholars, to Kalinin, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the All-Union Soviet Congress of the U.S.S.R.

The Belgian Federation of Science and Learning wishes to extend its felicitation and express its high gratification at the opening of so immense an undertaking as Dneprostroy, which has evoked the admiration of every scientist, engineer and economist.

Dneprostroy is an expression of the mighty vitality and strength of the U.S.S.R. and will unquestionably help fuse together the peoples of the Soviet Union.

Kindly be assured of the profound respect of the Belgian Federation of Science and Learning and convey to your peoples our great admiration for this masterpiece of engineering which adds to the prestige of the Soviet Union.

(signed) PAUL LEDOUX General Secretary of the Board of the Belgian Federation of Science and Learning.

The Real Face Of Trotskyism THE SOVIET POWER AND "THERMIDOR"

And This Is The "Left" Opposition!

Its rejection of the completely proletarian class-character of the Soviet States, its "Thermidor" views, have always been a bone in the throat of the Trotskyist "Left" Opposition.

The mad hatred of the Left Opposition is aroused first of all by the fact that the Opposition talks openly about the bureaucracy, about its particular role, and its interests, thus revealing the secret that the general line is inseparable from the flesh and blood of the new nationalistic ruling stratum.

Stalinist leadership. Is this not ordinary anti-Bolshevism? Trotsky declares explicitly that the leadership of the C.P.S.U. and of the Soviet State constitutes a "nationalistic leading stratum" with its own "interests."

At the same time, the masses of the peasants and workers and of the city petty bourgeoisie, whose widespread revolt raised the Davila junta to power, are signifying in large and enthusiastic demonstrations their support of the new regime and their demand that it take some immediate steps in realizing the program of action on the basis of which it came into control of the country.

The revolution in Chile broke out on the background of the world economic crisis, intensified by the virtual breakdown of the nitrate industry, the backbone of the national economy.

The revolution in Chile broke out on the background of the world economic crisis, intensified by the virtual breakdown of the nitrate industry, the backbone of the national economy.

VIENNA.—Negotiations are under way between the recently strengthened Nazi party and the Heimwehr, the reactionary semi-military organization, for a block between the two in a joint struggle against the labor movement and especially for the transfer of some of the huge stocks of arms and munitions in the possession of the latter into the hands of the Fascists.

Ford's plan for his factory hands to grow garden truck is unfair competition. Truck gardeners can't grow Ford plants.

Butler speaks of "midgets in seats of the mighty," "tiny intellects," said Harris, but he himself has more than once sponsored such "midgets" and "tiny intellects" for public offices.

Harris advocated the establishment, in the school system of student councils by which all disciplinary cases against students should be acted on. He stressed the importance of members of the faculty and student body working together.

Butler speaks of "midgets in seats of the mighty," "tiny intellects," said Harris, but he himself has more than once sponsored such "midgets" and "tiny intellects" for public offices.

Harris advocated the establishment, in the school system of student councils by which all disciplinary cases against students should be acted on. He stressed the importance of members of the faculty and student body working together.

Butler speaks of "midgets in seats of the mighty," "tiny intellects," said Harris, but he himself has more than once sponsored such "midgets" and "tiny intellects" for public offices.

Harris advocated the establishment, in the school system of student councils by which all disciplinary cases against students should be acted on. He stressed the importance of members of the faculty and student body working together.

Butler speaks of "midgets in seats of the mighty," "tiny intellects," said Harris, but he himself has more than once sponsored such "midgets" and "tiny intellects" for public offices.

Harris advocated the establishment, in the school system of student councils by which all disciplinary cases against students should be acted on. He stressed the importance of members of the faculty and student body working together.

Butler speaks of "midgets in seats of the mighty," "tiny intellects," said Harris, but he himself has more than once sponsored such "midgets" and "tiny intellects" for public offices.

Capitalism offers no way out! There is only one path! The path of revolt—joining with the millions other unemployed in their fight for unemployed insurance! Declaring our solidarity with our class—the working class, in their fight to destroy this system of unemployment, poverty, hunger and war!

Reed Harris addressed an audience of approximately seventy-five young people Friday, June 19, on the question of "The Student Movement and Academic Freedom." A very interesting and lively discussion took place on such questions as the causes of the backwardness of the American youth as compared with the students of Europe, South America and the East, on how to extend academic freedom in the school system, on the relations of students to faculty, and so on.

Harris pointed out the awakening of the students, not only in New York but throughout the country as the economic depression is getting worse. The Columbia strike, the anti-war demonstrations, the isolated small strikes in other colleges in the country, the crystallization of a student movement, all testify to this fact.

He pointed out the importance of differentiating between words and deeds. For example, Butler's "liberalism" in words, and his reactionary affiliations (Republican party) and practices as exemplified in the expulsion of Reed Harris from Columbia.

Butler speaks of "midgets in seats of the mighty," "tiny intellects," said Harris, but he himself has more than once sponsored such "midgets" and "tiny intellects" for public offices.

Harris advocated the establishment, in the school system of student councils by which all disciplinary cases against students should be acted on. He stressed the importance of members of the faculty and student body working together.

Butler speaks of "midgets in seats of the mighty," "tiny intellects," said Harris, but he himself has more than once sponsored such "midgets" and "tiny intellects" for public offices.

Harris advocated the establishment, in the school system of student councils by which all disciplinary cases against students should be acted on. He stressed the importance of members of the faculty and student body working together.

Butler speaks of "midgets in seats of the mighty," "tiny intellects," said Harris, but he himself has more than once sponsored such "midgets" and "tiny intellects" for public offices.

Harris advocated the establishment, in the school system of student councils by which all disciplinary cases against students should be acted on. He stressed the importance of members of the faculty and student body working together.

Butler speaks of "midgets in seats of the mighty," "tiny intellects," said Harris, but he himself has more than once sponsored such "midgets" and "tiny intellects" for public offices.

Harris advocated the establishment, in the school system of student councils by which all disciplinary cases against students should be acted on. He stressed the importance of members of the faculty and student body working together.

Butler speaks of "midgets in seats of the mighty," "tiny intellects," said Harris, but he himself has more than once sponsored such "midgets" and "tiny intellects" for public offices.

Harris advocated the establishment, in the school system of student councils by which all disciplinary cases against students should be acted on. He stressed the importance of members of the faculty and student body working together.

Butler speaks of "midgets in seats of the mighty," "tiny intellects," said Harris, but he himself has more than once sponsored such "midgets" and "tiny intellects" for public offices.

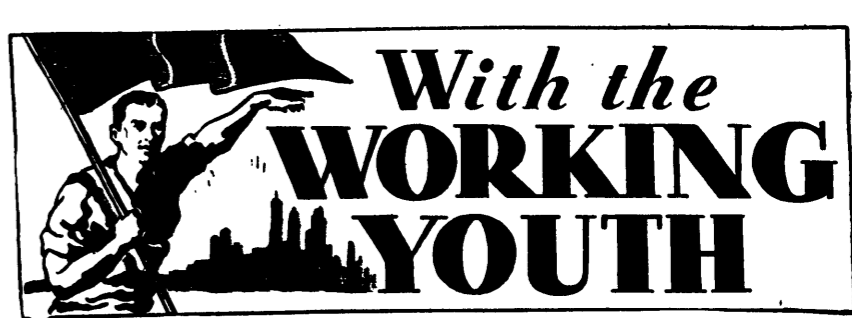
Harris advocated the establishment, in the school system of student councils by which all disciplinary cases against students should be acted on. He stressed the importance of members of the faculty and student body working together.

Butler speaks of "midgets in seats of the mighty," "tiny intellects," said Harris, but he himself has more than once sponsored such "midgets" and "tiny intellects" for public offices.

Harris advocated the establishment, in the school system of student councils by which all disciplinary cases against students should be acted on. He stressed the importance of members of the faculty and student body working together.

Butler speaks of "midgets in seats of the mighty," "tiny intellects," said Harris, but he himself has more than once sponsored such "midgets" and "tiny intellects" for public offices.

Harris advocated the establishment, in the school system of student councils by which all disciplinary cases against students should be acted on. He stressed the importance of members of the faculty and student body working together.



With the WORKING YOUTH AFTER GRADUATION--WHAT?

Within a week 756,000 boys and girls in this country will graduate from high schools and 131,500 somewhat older boys and girls will graduate from colleges and universities.

They now enter the labor market. They now take up the serious work of life for which their education is supposed to fit them. And they find themselves in the position of those doubly humiliated—"they shall be sold and no one shall buy them"—for already over ten million workers skilled and unskilled, college graduates and illiterates, experienced and inexperienced, young and old, men and women of every trade, craft, profession and industry are tramping the streets in the desperate search of work.

And the "leaders" of the country, the "statesmen," "economists," preachers, and so on hail such conditions and the system that produces them as the best that man can conceive!

This is the third crop of graduates coming from school since the crisis set in. What of these tens of thousands of young people—the youth of America?

The capitalist papers discuss the question and fear to answer it. "The youth of America can be turned into the nation's greatest asset; or into a focus of unrest and revolt," says one bourgeois writer.

Capitalism offers no way out! There is only one path! The path of revolt—joining with the millions other unemployed in their fight for unemployed insurance! Declaring our solidarity with our class—the working class, in their fight to destroy this system of unemployment, poverty, hunger and war!

Reed Harris addressed an audience of approximately seventy-five young people Friday, June 19, on the question of "The Student Movement and Academic Freedom." A very interesting and lively discussion took place on such questions as the causes of the backwardness of the American youth as compared with the students of Europe, South America and the East, on how to extend academic freedom in the school system, on the relations of students to faculty, and so on.

Harris pointed out the awakening of the students, not only in New York but throughout the country as the economic depression is getting worse. The Columbia strike, the anti-war demonstrations, the isolated small strikes in other colleges in the country, the crystallization of a student movement, all testify to this fact.

He pointed out the importance of differentiating between words and deeds. For example, Butler's "liberalism" in words, and his reactionary affiliations (Republican party) and practices as exemplified in the expulsion of Reed Harris from Columbia.

Butler speaks of "midgets in seats of the mighty," "tiny intellects," said Harris, but he himself has more than once sponsored such "midgets" and "tiny intellects" for public offices.

Within a week 756,000 boys and girls in this country will graduate from high schools and 131,500 somewhat older boys and girls will graduate from colleges and universities.

They now enter the labor market. They now take up the serious work of life for which their education is supposed to fit them. And they find themselves in the position of those doubly humiliated—"they shall be sold and no one shall buy them"—for already over ten million workers skilled and unskilled, college graduates and illiterates, experienced and inexperienced, young and old, men and women of every trade, craft, profession and industry are tramping the streets in the desperate search of work.

And the "leaders" of the country, the "statesmen," "economists," preachers, and so on hail such conditions and the system that produces them as the best that man can conceive!

This is the third crop of graduates coming from school since the crisis set in. What of these tens of thousands of young people—the youth of America?

The capitalist papers discuss the question and fear to answer it. "The youth of America can be turned into the nation's greatest asset; or into a focus of unrest and revolt," says one bourgeois writer.

Capitalism offers no way out! There is only one path! The path of revolt—joining with the millions other unemployed in their fight for unemployed insurance! Declaring our solidarity with our class—the working class, in their fight to destroy this system of unemployment, poverty, hunger and war!

Reed Harris addressed an audience of approximately seventy-five young people Friday, June 19, on the question of "The Student Movement and Academic Freedom." A very interesting and lively discussion took place on such questions as the causes of the backwardness of the American youth as compared with the students of Europe, South America and the East, on how to extend academic freedom in the school system, on the relations of students to faculty, and so on.

Harris pointed out the awakening of the students, not only in New York but throughout the country as the economic depression is getting worse. The Columbia strike, the anti-war demonstrations, the isolated small strikes in other colleges in the country, the crystallization of a student movement, all testify to this fact.

He pointed out the importance of differentiating between words and deeds. For example, Butler's "liberalism" in words, and his reactionary affiliations (Republican party) and practices as exemplified in the expulsion of Reed Harris from Columbia.

Butler speaks of "midgets in seats of the mighty," "tiny intellects," said Harris, but he himself has more than once sponsored such "midgets" and "tiny intellects" for public offices.

DAVILA OUSTED FROM CHILE JUNTA

(Continued from Page 1) not made any great headway.

At the same time, the masses of the peasants and workers and of the city petty bourgeoisie, whose widespread revolt raised the Davila junta to power, are signifying in large and enthusiastic demonstrations their support of the new regime and their demand that it take some immediate steps in realizing the program of action on the basis of which it came into control of the country.

The revolution in Chile broke out on the background of the world economic crisis, intensified by the virtual breakdown of the nitrate industry, the backbone of the national economy.

The revolution in Chile broke out on the background of the world economic crisis, intensified by the virtual breakdown of the nitrate industry, the backbone of the national economy.

VIENNA.—Negotiations are under way between the recently strengthened Nazi party and the Heimwehr, the reactionary semi-military organization, for a block between the two in a joint struggle against the labor movement and especially for the transfer of some of the huge stocks of arms and munitions in the possession of the latter into the hands of the Fascists.

Ford's plan for his factory hands to grow garden truck is unfair competition. Truck gardeners can't grow Ford plants.

Butler speaks of "midgets in seats of the mighty," "tiny intellects," said Harris, but he himself has more than once sponsored such "midgets" and "tiny intellects" for public offices.

Harris advocated the establishment, in the school system of student councils by which all disciplinary cases against students should be acted on. He stressed the importance of members of the faculty and student body working together.

Butler speaks of "midgets in seats of the mighty," "tiny intellects," said Harris, but he himself has more than once sponsored such "midgets" and "tiny intellects" for public offices.

Harris advocated the establishment, in the school system of student councils by which all disciplinary cases against students should be acted on. He stressed the importance of members of the faculty and student body working together.

Butler speaks of "midgets in seats of the mighty," "tiny intellects," said Harris, but he himself has more than once sponsored such "midgets" and "tiny intellects" for public offices.

Harris advocated the establishment, in the school system of student councils by which all disciplinary cases against students should be acted on. He stressed the importance of members of the faculty and student body working together.

Butler speaks of "midgets in seats of the mighty," "tiny intellects," said Harris, but he himself has more than once sponsored such "midgets" and "tiny intellects" for public offices.

Harris advocated the establishment, in the school system of student councils by which all disciplinary cases against students should be acted on. He stressed the importance of members of the faculty and student body working together.

Butler speaks of "midgets in seats of the mighty," "tiny intellects," said Harris, but he himself has more than once sponsored such "midgets" and "tiny intellects" for public offices.

DAVILA OUSTED FROM CHILE JUNTA

(Continued from Page 1) not made any great headway.

At the same time, the masses of the peasants and workers and of the city petty bourgeoisie, whose widespread revolt raised the Davila junta to power, are signifying in large and enthusiastic demonstrations their support of the new regime and their demand that it take some immediate steps in realizing the program of action on the basis of which it came into control of the country.

The revolution in Chile broke out on the background of the world economic crisis, intensified by the virtual breakdown of the nitrate industry, the backbone of the national economy.

The revolution in Chile broke out on the background of the world economic crisis, intensified by the virtual breakdown of the nitrate industry, the backbone of the national economy.

VIENNA.—Negotiations are under way between the recently strengthened Nazi party and the Heimwehr, the reactionary semi-military organization, for a block between the two in a joint struggle against the labor movement and especially for the transfer of some of the huge stocks of arms and munitions in the possession of the latter into the hands of the Fascists.

Ford's plan for his factory hands to grow garden truck is unfair competition. Truck gardeners can't grow Ford plants.

Butler speaks of "midgets in seats of the mighty," "tiny intellects," said Harris, but he himself has more than once sponsored such "midgets" and "tiny intellects" for public offices.

Harris advocated the establishment, in the school system of student councils by which all disciplinary cases against students should be acted on. He stressed the importance of members of the faculty and student body working together.

Butler speaks of "midgets in seats of the mighty," "tiny intellects," said Harris, but he himself has more than once sponsored such "midgets" and "tiny intellects" for public offices.

Harris advocated the establishment, in the school system of student councils by which all disciplinary cases against students should be acted on. He stressed the importance of members of the faculty and student body working together.

Butler speaks of "midgets in seats of the mighty," "tiny intellects," said Harris, but he himself has more than once sponsored such "midgets" and "tiny intellects" for public offices.

Harris advocated the establishment, in the school system of student councils by which all disciplinary cases against students should be acted on. He stressed the importance of members of the faculty and student body working together.

Butler speaks of "midgets in seats of the mighty," "tiny intellects," said Harris, but he himself has more than once sponsored such "midgets" and "tiny intellects" for public offices.

Harris advocated the establishment, in the school system of student councils by which all disciplinary cases against students should be acted on. He stressed the importance of members of the faculty and student body working together.

Butler speaks of "midgets in seats of the mighty," "tiny intellects," said Harris, but he himself has more than once sponsored such "midgets" and "tiny intellects" for public offices.

REED HARRIS SPEAKS AT YOUTH CLUB

Reed Harris addressed an audience of approximately seventy-five young people Friday, June 19, on the question of "The Student Movement and Academic Freedom." A very interesting and lively discussion took place on such questions as the causes of the backwardness of the American youth as compared with the students of Europe, South America and the East, on how to extend academic freedom in the school system, on the relations of students to faculty, and so on.

Harris pointed out the awakening of the students, not only in New York but throughout the country as the economic depression is getting worse. The Columbia strike, the anti-war demonstrations, the isolated small strikes in other colleges in the country, the crystallization of a student movement, all testify to this fact.

He pointed out the importance of differentiating between words and deeds. For example, Butler's "liberalism" in words, and his reactionary affiliations (Republican party) and practices as exemplified in the expulsion of Reed Harris from Columbia.

Butler speaks of "midgets in seats of the mighty," "tiny intellects," said Harris, but he himself has more than once sponsored such "midgets" and "tiny intellects" for public offices.

Harris advocated the establishment, in the school system of student councils by which all disciplinary cases against students should be acted on. He stressed the importance of members of the faculty and student body working together.

Butler speaks of "midgets in seats of the mighty," "tiny intellects," said Harris, but he himself has more than once sponsored such "midgets" and "tiny intellects" for public offices.

Harris advocated the establishment, in the school system of student councils by which all disciplinary cases against students should be acted on. He stressed the importance of members of the faculty and student body working together.

Butler speaks of "midgets in seats of the mighty," "tiny intellects," said Harris, but he himself has more than once sponsored such "midgets" and "tiny intellects" for public offices.

Harris advocated the establishment, in the school system of student councils by which all disciplinary cases against students should be acted on. He stressed the importance of members of the faculty and student body working together.

SUBSCRIBERS ATTENTION! If your wrapper is marked "21/32" your subscription expires with this issue. Send in your renewal!

Workers Age Publishing Ass'n

Publisher of the "Workers Age," a weekly newspaper devoted to the interests of the workers.—A militant fighting, working class paper.—Stands for left wing and Communist unity.

Shares \$5.00 Each Membership gives you the right to attend meetings of the Association, to vote on all editorial and administrative matters and to participate in the selection of editors and the election of officers of the Workers Age Publishing Association.

JOIN NOW!—Fill out this blank and mail to: Workers Age Publishing Association, 288 2nd Ave., New York City. I hereby enclose \$_____ in payment of _____ shares of the Workers Age Publishing Association.

Name _____ Address _____ City _____ State _____

Special Summer Term NEW WORKERS SCHOOL

228 SECOND AVENUE, Corner 14th Street—Tel. GRamercy 5-1660. 1. REVOLUTIONARY TRADITION IN AMERICAN HISTORY. Instructor: WILL HERBERG MONDAYS AT 8:30 P. M. June 20—"Agrarianism, the Labor Movement and Modern Socialism"—I ADMISSION 25 CENTS

2. DEVELOPMENT OF AMERICAN COMMUNISM. Instructor: JAY LOVESTONE. FRIDAYS AT 8:00 P. M. June 17—"Towards a Mass Communist Party—1926-1928" ADMISSION 25 CENTS

3. WHICH PROGRAM FOR REVOLUTIONISTS? Instructor: HERBERT ZAM. MONDAYS AT 7:00 P. M. June 20—"The Fallacies of Trotskyism" ADMISSION 25 CENTS

SPECIAL RATES FOR TWO OR MORE COURSES

Special Excursion to the U.S.S.R.

\$169.00 Round Trip All Expenses

Includes transportation to the U.S.S.R. on the largest and fastest steamships—Soviet entrance and exit visas for 30 days—Seven days complete tour including hotel maintenance and full sight-seeing in Leningrad or Moscow—Return steamship ticket valid for two years.

TORGINS ORDERS We will forward money to the U.S.S.R. by cable at the rate of only \$1 up to the amount of \$50 for which your friends will be able to buy food and clothing at very low prices.

GUSTAVE EISNER Official S.S. Ticket Agent 1123 BROADWAY Cor. 25th St.—Tel. CHelsea 5-5080

BOUND VOLUMES

THE REVOLUTIONARY AGE Second Series—(Tabloid Size) —Now Ready— Price \$1.25

First series (magazine size) previously \$2.00 NOW \$1.00 BOTH for \$2.00 plus postage

SUBSCRIBE WORKERS AGE

Published every week by WORKERS AGE PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION 228 Second Avenue, New York, N. Y. Telephone GRamercy 5-1660

I have paid \$1.50 for 6 months subscription. \$2.50 for 1 year

NAME _____ ADDRESS _____ CITY _____ STATE _____

Subscription sold by _____

Consequences of the World Crisis

Credit and Market in the Crisis

by Jay Lovestone

This is the third of a series of articles by Jay Lovestone on "The Social and Economic Consequences of the World Crisis." The fourth will appear in the next issue.—Editor.

This crisis is no ordinary cyclical crisis. Because of its fundamental character as a crisis of capitalist decay, certain economic consequences, certain new developments, will manifest themselves in the whole economic organism. More and more the credit system will be undermined and organically weakened as a result of the present crisis.

within each capitalist country as a result of the market becoming ever more international in character, will extend and make still more acute all of the inherent contradictions in capitalism as a social and economic system. The extension of these contradictions means that capitalism as a world system will be much weakened by the crisis.

It appears impossible for confusion and organization to mix. However, sometimes organization itself tends to bring on complete chaos. The organization of trusts has removed some confusion in local operations, has removed some chaos growing out of competition, but for society as a whole, for the capitalist system as such, the rise of trusts has deepened the inherent contradictions of capitalism and has thus aggravated the general chaotic nature of the system.

The Problem of Planning

This crisis is already creating and will put still more to the forefront an entirely new problem for the ruling class. This is the problem of planning. In detailed economic relationships there was planning long before it became a fad to talk about it.

No matter what results the bourgeoisie may get from their attempts to grapple with the problem of planning it is already evident to many authoritative economists and so-called social engineers that economically, at least, social planning is superior to all ventures in private planning or to the capitalist system as it exists today.

The World Credit Crisis

World credit as a result of this crisis will assume an increasingly panicky shifting character. There will be an undermining in the confidence of one national capitalist group in the others, a rude shaking up of the relations of one country to another in the capital market.

This can serve only to sharpen still more the antagonisms amongst the imperialist powers and to raise them to a height never reached before. Not only will the struggle in the world market become more bitter but certain structural changes in the economic organism of each country will come as an outgrowth of this crisis.

Against Coalition And "Toleration"!

GERMAN COALITION AND THE WORKERS

by Morris Gold

We take the article below from the June issue of the Young Socialist, monthly organ of the New York Young People's Socialist League. It expresses a clear revolutionary position on the recent tactics of the German Social-Democrats. The article was written before the fall of the Bruening government but this event only confirms its argument.

I have read with interest the article entitled "The Non-Coalition Boy" in the first issue of the Young Socialist. Although the article deals with coalitions in many countries, I want to limit my answer to Germany, because there we find the crassest form of coalition with bourgeois parties.

The article begins with a quotation from the Communist Manifesto which states that the bourgeoisie has created a world market and a world bourgeoisie. This is a revolutionary way against the monarchy," he must answer the following questions: Can the bourgeoisie in Germany act in a revolutionary way today? Does the Bruening government, specifically, act in a "revolutionary way" and can it act in such a way? And secondly, does fighting for bourgeois democracy today have the same content as fighting the feudal monarchy had when the Manifesto was written?

The answer to the first question must obviously be "No." Marx pointed out that the achievement of national consolidation was the last act of progress the capitalist class could perform. Clearly, the capitalist class today is the sterile and reactionary class that the feudal barons were in 1847. And so there can no longer be any talk in Germany of "whenever the bourgeoisie acts in a revolutionary way."

Thirdly, the struggle of the German bourgeoisie against feudalism in 1847 was a struggle against an outdated and reactionary social and economic system, while the differences between Bruening and Hitler are differences between various forms of bourgeois rule. Again, the authors of the article in question bring in Lenin to prove their point—again to poor advantage!

tactics in Germany have no justification in past revolutionary experience and so must be judged solely on their own merits today.

The German Socialist party is supporting the government on the theory that in this manner it is preventing the victory of Fascism. But what is the cost of such tactics? The Bruening government, with Socialist support, is instituting Fascism bit by bit. Through the use of emergency decrees, democracy is being abolished. Through wage-cuts, measures against the free functioning of trade unions, restrictions upon workers organizations of all types, the Bruening government is undermining the resistance of the workers and so making the eventual success of Fascism easier. If the Socialists are to be logical in such a policy, the capitalists would find in them staunch supporters of capitalist rule every time they threatened a more open form of the same rule.

Ever growing sections of the German bourgeoisie are swinging in support of Fascism. Surely, the bourgeoisie cannot be a bulwark against a movement which represents their own best interests! The Socialist party must aim for an anti-Fascist coalition of anti-working class parties and organizations, including the Communists, but such an appeal must be accompanied by a decisive break with bourgeois parties and the Bruening government. But to propose a united front without definitely breaking with the government is to make impossible in advance such a united front.

It has been said that if the Socialists break the coalition, Fascism will come into power immediately. But no one proposes that the S.D.P.G. in withdrawing from support of the bourgeois government, should also withdraw from the political life of the country. To properly take advantage of the temporary differences within the bourgeois camp, it is necessary for the workers to act as an independent force.

And finally, it is argued by some Socialists that, after democratic means fail and Fascism triumphs, then we will fight it with other means. This is dangerous nonsense. The triumph of Fascism means the destruction of all parties, trade unions, social and cultural organizations of the working class, in whose united force lies the only power to defeat Fascism. And to wait for the day when Fascism triumphs to fight it, is sheer suicide.

Fascism is being invited into the government today. The Socialist must cease being a party to the Hindenburg bloc whose differences with open Fascism are constantly shrinking. They must prepare the workers to fight Fascism, because only the working class is historically able to do it.

Call for Nat'l Conference

The Bureau of the National Council of the Communist Party (Majority Group) has decided to call a National Conference for the Labor Day weekend (September 3, 4 and 5) in New York City. The arrangements for the Conference and basis of representation have already been communicated to the organizations of the C.P.-Majority Group. The order of business for the Conference is:

- Report of the International Conference of the Communist Opposition.
The Political and Organizational Situation and Tasks of Our Group.
Editorial and Administrative Reports of the WORKERS AGE.

Beginning with the next issue and concluding in the issue before the National Conference, the WORKERS AGE will devote a regular section to pre-Conference discussion. All members of the C.P.-Majority Group, all members of the Communist Party, all readers of the WORKERS AGE are urged to participate in this discussion.

TWO MEETINGS WITH A LESSON

Two successful open air meetings attended by over 200 workers were held by Communist Party (Majority Group) on Tuesday, May 24, one in Boro Park, and one in Harlem at 134th Street and Lenox Avenue. The speakers at the Boro Park meeting were W. J. White and B. Herman. S. Nahama, E. Welsh and J. Zimmerman spoke in Harlem. The response of the workers was very good. Over fifteen Workers Age were sold at each meeting.

On Thursday, May 26, an open air meeting at 2nd Avenue and 10th Street under the auspices of the Downtown Unit and the Youth Section of the C.P.-Majority Group, was attended by about 300 workers. J. Rosen, M. Lurye and B. Herman spoke. The Party loyalities were present in considerable numbers. It is characteristic of their stupidity that they began their disruption of the meeting and the raising of controversial questions just at the moment when B. Herman was calling upon the workers to defend the Soviet Union and was pointing out the great advances made by the workers through the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Herman then answered the questions of the loyalites on the wrong trade union line of the Party, on the campaign for unity, on why the Party has lost over 5,000 members since the new course was instituted, and so on. The loyalites could hardly wait to hear the answers to their own questions. In the usual "convincing" methods of the Party today, they shrieked, hurled abuse, called names, and carried on in such a hooligan manner that the workers in the crowd protested outspokenly. One Party loyalite, the loudest of them all, by the name of Shulman, yelled: "Strikebreakers, stool pigeons, renegades, Wollis!" This best Party spokesman, this same Shulman, is a capmaker who was expelled from the Party some time ago for cowardice and opportunism, for refusal to organize a shop nucleus and issue a shop paper in his shop. Now this individual is back in the Party. Lovestone-baiting has its reward and conceals a multitude of sins. The loyalites were unable to answer a single point in the controversy. They could only groan in agony and shriek. The meeting ended amid their cries.

The only results of the loyalite hoodlum methods at the open air meetings is to drive the non-Party workers away from Communism. Workers said after the meeting that they had been drawn closer to the Communist movement but that the hoodlumism of the Party members at the meeting completely disgusted them.

About 27 copies of the Workers Age were sold at the meeting.

Two New Pamphlets!

THE AMERICAN LABOR MOVEMENT by Jay Lovestone 10c—Bundle Orders 8c

SOME PLAIN WORDS ON COMMUNIST UNITY by Benjamin Gitlow 5c—Bundle Orders 4c

Rush In Your Orders WORKERS AGE PUB. ASS'N. 228 Second Avenue New York City

Class Struggle in the Workmen's Circle

New Party "Turn" in the W.C.

by Benjamin Lifshitz

We are now witnessing a new "turn" in the work of the Communist Party in the Workmen's Circle. The policy of splitting away from the reformist mass organizations found its sharpest expression in the workers fraternal orders. In this field of activity, the policy of splitting away, the policy of isolation from the masses of the workers in the reformist fraternal organizations, reigned supreme. All the workers who refused, for one reason or another, to split away from the W.C. and Independent W.C. were officially designated as "social-fascists," "traitors to the working class," "scabs," "agents of the bosses," etc. If one goes over the files of the Morning Freiheit for the years 1930-31, it will be hard for him to find the slightest distinction between the membership of the W.C. and the leadership; in fact the entire organization of the W.C. and I.W.C. was pictured and portrayed as a completely reactionary mass of "social fascists."

The splitting policy in the workers fraternal organizations expressed itself even in a more degrading manner than in the reformist trade unions. While in the trade unions the policy of the official leadership of the Communist Party and the T.U.U.L. was one of developing a struggle within these organizations for the purpose of "chewing" off big blocks or sections of the workers, in the W.C. it expressed itself in petty "retail" forms. The policy of the leadership of the I.W.O. was to split away small groups and grouplets of the W.C. members. The answer given by the Freiheit about six months ago to a group of members of Branch 417, who were fighting against the policies of the reactionary bureaucracy in the W.C., was to split away from the W.C. and aff-

iliate to the I.W.O.! For a long time the Freiheit refused to print anything that would tend to show there was any progressive movement developing in the W.C. The Freiheit refused to print any of the resolutions and declarations of the W.C. progressive branches. It even refused to accept paid advertisements from these branches!

New "Discoveries"

The Freiheit article of W. Abrams on May 18 and of J. Sultan on May 24, give for the first time an organized expression of the "new" approach and attitude to the work in the W.C., already evident in the way the Freiheit handled the news in connection with the anti-scabbery conference of the seventy-five branches held in New York on February 7.

The political leaders of the Freiheit have now suddenly discovered something. J. Sultan in his article of May 24, states:

"In the W.C. there were still left thousands of Jewish workers; these workers do not yet understand their own interest and therefore they are not ready to follow us. They still believe that they are members of a workers organization and that the social-fascist leaders of the W.C. are real workers leaders. These thousands of workers we must clarify."

And answering a question of a member of the I.W.C.: "Does the Freiheit believe that we can win over the membership of the W.C. for our position?" Sultan answers: "Not only do we believe it but we are convinced that we will win over a great majority of the proletarian members of the W.C. for the proletarian class struggle. But in order to accomplish this we must come with our position in all organizations where the workers are misled through Fascist and social-fascist leaders. We have to organize these workers in a left wing to fight for their class interests."

Sultan also states in the article: "To our sorrow it must be said here that in the heat of the struggle we very often did not clearly draw the line between the scab leadership of the W.C. and I.W.C. and the proletarian membership. In the Freiheit and the literature of the I.W.O. and especially in the practical execution of this split, we did not in the early stages differentiate between the leadership and the membership. Instead of carrying on a struggle against the right leadership, we have often converted this fight into a struggle against the rank and file."

Sultan also discovered that in the W.C. there have grown up new forces that are ready for a struggle against the treacherous leadership for a proletarian class order.

W. Abrams in his review of the Boston convention of the W.C. Freiheit, May 18), commenting on the reply of Guskin that the National Executive Committee was afraid of the mass pressure of the membership and was forced to take a position which the N.E.C. would not have taken under other circumstances, states:

"From this it can be seen, that the struggle of the membership in the W.C. forced the leaders of the W.C. to request the resignation of Sheloff. Let every member of the W.C. remember this."

New Phrases—Old Deeds That all of these "discoveries," confessions of error and statements about the necessity of organizing and developing a left wing for carrying on a struggle within the W.C., do not signify any change of line in the work of the W.C., but merely a change in phrases and method of approach, can be seen from Sultan's article, where he deals with the question of the split in the W.C. and the formation of the I.W.O.

"The split in the W.C. which has made possible the organization and building of the I.W.O. was a necessary step in the interests of the revolutionary working class movement in the U. S. . . ."

And further in the article: "Were we correct when we have separated from the W.C. and formed the I.W.O.? Yes! We were correct. We have created an organization, which shows the way for the entire fraternal movement of the U. S. and which serves as a concentration point for all proletarian forces, for all those who recognize the revolutionary class struggle."

Sultan in his article summarizes as follows: "What is our position on the W.C.? We are confident that thru the struggle conducted by the I.W.O. and by the proletarian elements in the W.C. there will be created the conditions for a new proletarian class forces in the workers fraternal movement."

And the Freiheit editorial of May 15 gives these fine finishing touches. It calls upon the proletarian members of the W.C.: "Organize yourselves! Fight for your class! Today you are not helpless! Today there is already in existence a class order that grows stronger from day to day. Today the W.C. is not the almighty in the fraternal field. Drive out your leaders! Fight for a W.C. without a boss-scab leadership! Fight for a real unity of all proletarian class order in the U. S.!"

In both of these articles, as well as in the editorial of May 15, the Freiheit tries to leave the impression on the progressive members of the W.C. that it is now willing to organize a real left wing, in the W.C. and that it does not at present propose or contemplate a split in the W.C.

In line with their policy of slander, irresponsible lying, and political assassination so "effectively" tried out in the last three years, the Freiheit spokesmen are now trying to "disqualify" the so-called "Lovestones" and Trotskyites from the work in the W.C. Sultan in his article refers to the "Lovestones," in this way: "With their activities in the W.C. in the last two years they have shown that their only purpose is to solidify the social-fascist domination in the W.C. and to hinder the struggle of the proletarian elements for a class line in the W.C."

These great political leaders are trying to forget for the sake of convenience that there is a progressive left wing force functioning in the W.C. To be sure, the left wing is by no means as great and as ideologically clarified as it might be but we must take into consideration the fact that the revolutionary conviction and courage to remain in the workers fraternal orders had to fight, on one hand, against the most alert political and ideologically conscious reactionary bureaucracy of the W.C. and, on the other hand, against the ultra-sectarian line which has only brought confusion, chaos, and demoralization into the ranks of the progressives and left wingers in the workers organizations. We must also bear in mind that the official leadership of the Communist Party succeeded in taking out of the W.C. and the I.W.C. some of the most articulate and conscious elements of the left wing, thereby paralyzing for quite a period the possibility of developing struggles within these reformist organizations.

Notwithstanding all of these factors, the small group of class-conscious workers in the W.C. has already succeeded in mobilizing a large number of branches and members in the W.C. on the class issue of driving out the scabs and of proletarianizing the leadership of the W.C., as expressed in the anti-scabbery conference, held in New York in February. It has succeeded to again revive and consolidate a strong sentiment for the

(Continued on Page 4)

Medicine And The Working Class

ON DOCTORS AND "PROFESSORS"

by Medicus

We publish below another article in the series "Medicine and the Working Class" by Medicus. Another will appear in a future issue.—Editor.

The laity is under the impression that a "professor" or a consultant is not measured by his knowledge of medicine, but by the fee he demands. The magnitude of his fee depends on a centrally located office, two nurses in the office and furniture and apparatus for several thousand dollars. The richer the office the more overawed the patient will be and the more he will return with a host of other patients.

No doctor gets paid for services in a hospital except the X-ray men (partly) and the laboratory men who spend their full days there. But it is only we general practitioners who don't get anything out of it in terms of pay. For the chief it is different. When one is a chief on a certain service, his success is assured. A chief would not even stop from telling the patient frankly to come to his office, which is strictly forbidden by medical ethics. But how does one become a chief? Not thru any merit at all but just thru pull. It is enough to know some one of the benefactors on the board and a service is given to you, and this is the beginning!

The relation between the chief on service or the consultant professor and the "plain doctor" is most "ideal"! It is usually the doctor who chooses the consultant for his patient. Therefore, the professor tries to flatter the general practitioner and get in right with him. Once or twice a year the chief or professor gives a reception and feasts his assistants who call him to patients. In order to become still more popular with the plain doctor, so that he may be called in consultation, the professor never disagrees with the doctor on the diagnosis of the case unless it is a very urgent surgical case.

The professor will very seldom change the medicine even if he thinks it is the wrong one. He will usually tell the doctor to slowly withdraw the medicine and substitute another one so that the patient will not notice it. The professor will invariably tell the patient something like this: "Do not worry, you will be O. K. You are in the hands of your family physician who is one of the best doctors in town with a tremendous hospital experience. If I myself would be sick

I certainly could not choose a better doctor!" You see what is being accomplished! The patient is satisfied with the doctor and calls him again; the doctor is satisfied with his professor and calls him again!

Reader, how many times have you heard somebody say: "I have such a good doctor that the professor did not even change my medicine?" Do you see the scheme?

But why consultants or professors? When the doctor is in doubt as to the correct diagnosis and treatment of a patient he calls in a professor. If you think so, you are mistaken. Here are some of the reasons for calling a professor which hold good in at least 95% of the cases.

First and foremost, the split-fee system. In New York and in other towns, if the professor gets \$25 for a visit, he sends the doctor between \$5 and \$10 gratif. If the surgeon gets \$150 for an operation, the doctor gets \$50 (especially in New York). Second, the doctor is always in mortal fear of losing his patient. Patients are so scarce and doctors are so many! Especially in cases lasting more than a few days there is always a "good friend" who suggests another doctor and the first doctor loses the case. Therefore, he fortifies his position by calling a professor. Then the doctor has a firmer grip on the case. A third reason is that by calling your chief on whose service you are in the hospital, you have more chance of getting in "right" with him and when you are busy with your practice and you can't get to the clinic he will surely overlook a little thing like that.

Medical Articles In The Press

You have noticed a flood of articles on questions pertaining to health and diseases in the daily press and even in the Communist paper Jewish Morning Freiheit. Nearly all of the articles are worthless. In the way they are presented to the reader they are directly harmful in many cases, especially to readers with highly impressionable nervous systems, who are convinced they suffer from all the ailments described. Every doctor is confronted with neurotics who describe their ailments to him in medical terms. They are sure they are suffering from the very latest malady about which they have read. Furthermore, of what use is it to prescribe sunshine and fresh air to the worker? Nature does not send sunshine and fresh air to the proletarian neighborhoods and the boss does not let sunshine and fresh air into his shop where the worker spends most of his life. I am convinced that no ailment can be cured by "questions and answers". Preventative medicine could be taught in the papers but it is sheer bumcombe to teach hygiene and preventative medicine to workers under murderous capitalism without pointing out to them the role capitalism plays in killing the

(Continued on Page 4)

DEBATE: SOCIALISM VS. COMMUNISM RandSchool June 23, 8p.m.

Workers Age

Published Weekly by the
Workers Age Publishing Assn., 228 Second Ave., New York, N. Y.
Phone: GRamercy 5-1660

JAY LOVESTONE, Editor
WILL HERBERG, Managing Editor
B. D. WOLFE, Associate Editor
ALBERT BELL, Business Manager

Organ of the National Council of the
COMMUNIST PARTY of the U. S. A.
(Majority Group)

BEN GITLOW, Secretary

Subscription rates: Foreign \$3.50 a year.
\$1.50 six months. 5 cents a copy.
\$2.00 six months. Domestic \$2.50 a year.
Application for second class mailing
entry pending.

VOL. 1, No. 21.

Saturday, June 18, 1932.

A YEAR OF DESPAIR

THIS is circus time for American political life—in so far as the great majority of the voters are concerned. The conventions of the big parties of capital are now engaged in putting on one of those grand quadrennial shows. The Party of the Elephant (Republican) and the Party of the Jackass (Democrat) are "choosing" their standard bearers and "adopting" their platforms. Hoover will get another chance—at least to run. Roosevelt, or a dark horse, may be trotted out of the donkey stable. Actually, the Republican and Democratic candidates will be elected in smoke-filled room in the Blackstone Hotel—as in the Teapot Dome days of Harding and Daugherty and Fall. And both platforms will be "selected" in some important board of directors conference room. It is a delightfully accurate commentary on the fraud of American democracy that the biggest boys, the Rockefellers, the Sloanes, the Butlers, now come forward and openly tell what should and what shouldn't be in the platforms. Likewise, it is indicative of the times in that that sixteen-cylinder demagogue, Roosevelt, prattling about the "forgotten man", is just dying to have the big mid-Western banker, Traylor, as his running mate in the set-up derby.

But what can be expected after these conventions? What's the outlook for the year ahead of us? A black year has gone. A blacker year is ahead. A year of despair—extreme despair—is in the cards. From bad to worse, from worse to worst, is the economic situation ahead for the great mass of the population of this country. Nothing good can come out of these conventions for the toiling masses. In the Republican party this year, unlike 1924, there is a complete absence of even half-hearted insurgency on the part of the petty bourgeoisie. In the Democratic party, which will now attract much of the discontent of the Elephant outfit, a broad facade of Bryanesque phrases will hide the out-and-out Wall Street domination. Generally, in no small measure because of the political paralysis of the working masses, the drift of great middle class opinion in the coming elections will be not to the left, not in the direction of making changes, of resisting the onslaught of big capital, but rather in the direction of preserving the little there may still be left, the fatter dwindling portion of the prosperity cake of yesterday. This is in reality a drift to the right which may well carry much, very much of labor along with it. All the ridiculous claims of the sterile leadership of our official Communist Party about a million votes for Communism and all the pious hopes of Mr. Thomas for a "Socialist" deluge are doomed to a paper existence—at most.

Gone are the Belshazzar days of Wall Street imperialism. The whole system of production and exchange in the United States will be more and more rudely shaken in the coming months—buffeted and oiled between the disastrous consequences of inherent capitalist greed on the one hand and inevitable capitalist decay and fear on the other. The dry bones of the spectre of deflation—primarily at the expense of the workers and farmers in the form of lower wages, worsened conditions, disappearing income—will continue for some time yet. The inflated spirit of the saving specter (inflation) can only spell more torture for the masses—torture via the reverse process but torture nevertheless. The artificial stimulation of industry is no cure for the overwhelming financial collapse, particularly at a moment when the excess capacities of industry are already painfully marked. Nor is this "cure" a remedy for the hunger and misery of the bedraggled army of no-occupation pounding the pavements of our streets. Last but not least, should Hoover give us another moratorium, it would only mean blowing more smoke into the pit of misery in which the working class now finds itself.

More than ever before, the situation is critical and demands the working class begin to go over accounts with its exploiters and oppressors and render a revolutionary settlement of the whole situation. This is our road of hope. This is the road of our enemies' despair.

Camp Solidarity Outing And Jamboree

ALL DAY SUNDAY, JUNE 19TH, 1932

Famous Camp Dinner

Games, Swimming, Sports, Contests, Entertainment, Etc

Bus Transportation To And From Camp

A Good Time in the Beautiful Ramapo Hills—Genuine Proletarian Atmosphere and Fellowship Assured

— ALL FOR TWO DOLLARS

Auspices: COMMUNIST PARTY, U. S. A. (Majority Group)

Buses leave the New Workers Center, 228 Second Avenue, Corner 14th Street at 8 o'clock in the morning

For the Defense of the U.S.S.R.

Japan and the Soviet Union

by Karl Radek

The interview of the former Japanese Ambassador to Moscow, Mr. Tanaka, upon his return from a political visit to Manchuria, deserves consideration from many standpoints. Mr. Tanaka acknowledges that Japan will have to send additional reinforcements to Manchuria. This appraisal of the situation is confirmed by General Doihara, who has publicly stated that the stabilization of the situation in Manchuria will require at least a decade. The Japanese Times has also expressed the opinion that "the military phase of settling the Manchurian problem is far from being concluded."

Fancy Fables And Sober Facts

We are thus witnessing a considerable sobering up on the part of certain circles in Japan on the question of the appraisal of the military situation in Manchuria. The boastful attitude and expectations of an easy victory which have never led to good results, and the fables about the joyful reception of the Japanese occupying force by the Manchurian population, are apparently giving way to the comprehension that the conquest of Manchuria will require considerable time and great efforts.

Apparently, this appraisal has produced a new attitude towards the Soviet Union, as expressed in the interview of Mr. Tanaka.

"The mutual interests of Japan and the Soviet Union," Mr. Tanaka declares, "demand the elimination of all misunderstandings between them with regard to the Manchurian problem. All means must be utilized to establish friendly relations between the U.S.S.R. and the Manchurian state. All statements and actions which may cause exceptional occurrences and relations between the three countries, the U.S.S.R., Japan, and Manchuria, must be avoided. In view of this, I believe that a favorable reply should be given to the proposal to conclude a non-aggression pact which was recently made by the Soviet government."

Such is the general conclusion drawn by Mr. Tanaka, which must certainly be recognized as sober-minded. Unfortunately, this conclusion has not yet been assimilated by the leading circles of Japan. A discussion has developed in the Japanese press with regard to Mr. Tanaka's interview. Besides articles expressing sensible views, we find in the press articles, apparently inspired by official circles, which manifest a lack of comprehension of the situation. We will not dwell on the stereotyped statements to the effect that since Japan and the Soviet Union are signatories of the Kellogg Pact there is no need of a new treaty for non-aggression. China has also signed the Kellogg Pact, but this did not prevent the conflict which is now causing anxiety throughout the world.

Fishing In Muddy Waters

The question is whether precisely at this time, when the situation in the Far East is acute, Japan is willing to undertake, with regard to the U. S. S. R., concrete pledges to settle all disputes by peaceful means. But what can be said about such a brilliant argument as is expressed by the newspaper *Hochi*, which contends that it is first necessary to settle the disputes on the fisheries question before undertaking to solve the political questions? Does the *Hochi* mean to imply that the threat of war is necessary to facilitate the solution of the question with regard to fisheries? It is sufficient to mention the object of the disputes to reject this monstrous suggestion. But if the *Hochi* does not desire to fish in muddy waters, why does it believe that the differences on the fisheries question must hinder the conclusion of the non-aggression pact? On the contrary, an atmosphere of peace established as a result of a non-aggression pact would facilitate the settlement of all disputed questions which might arise in the course of the development of the inter-relations between the two countries.

The *Hochi* should also understand, while stating that the Japanese government, after receiving Tanaka's report, is considering a "new policy" towards the U.S.S.R., in full accordance with the new situation in the Far East, that a new policy cannot be inaugurated by forgetting the simplest facts which are known to the whole world. The *Hochi* writes: "As to the misunderstandings on general questions, the Foreign Ministry will make every effort to eliminate them. The question of the concentration of Soviet troops in the border district can easily be solved if the U.S.S.R. will evacuate the reinforcements sent to the Far East; in this way this question will not become the source of a serious political problem in the relations between the U.S.S.R. and Japan."

The *Hochi* seeks for the essence of the question elsewhere than where the whole world sees it. The essence of the question is this: that the Japanese troops, after invading Manchuria, have advanced towards the Soviet frontier, that they have little regard for the economic interests of the U.S.S.R. in the Chinese-Eastern Railroad, that under their protection the White Guard adventurers are constantly doing damage to the Chinese Eastern Railway and are seeking to provoke a conflict with the U.S.S.R., and finally, that the Japanese Government has not yet seen fit to give its consent to the proposals by the U.S.S.R. for the creation of a diplomatic weapon which would facilitate

the peaceable solution of disputed questions which have arisen as a result of the changed situation in the Far East. These are the questions that should be discussed, and not the question of the distribution of Soviet troops on Soviet territory.

The Soviet Union And Peace

The information published in the Japanese press to the effect that "the Japanese foreign ministry considers it necessary to maintain friendly relations between the U.S.S.R. and Japan and that it regrets the fact that misunderstandings exist between the two countries particularly in connection with the situation in Northern Manchuria," as well as the report that it desires "the elimination of all these misunderstandings as speedily as possible in order to establish most favorable relations between the two countries," such information should be welcome.

The Soviet Union did not create any misunderstandings. As was recently pointed out by the *Christian Science Monitor*, the policy pursued by the Soviet Union in the Far East was of such character that if it were to be made the foundation of the foreign policies of other states, peace would be secure everywhere. The Japanese Foreign Ministry is correct if it believes, as the Japanese papers report, that the "misunderstandings" should be eliminated with all possible speed. There should be no delay when peace is involved. But if the reports in the Japanese press are correct, that the Foreign Ministry of Japan "considers as unworthy the supposition that such favorable relations can be brought about as a result of a mere exchange of papers," such an opinion is incorrect and requires explanation.

All its actions in Manchuria and Shanghai the Japanese government

has justified on the basis of what it declared to be manifestations of China's failure to respect treaties. When it is of advantage to Japan it apparently does not consider treaties as mere scraps of paper. The Soviet Union would consider it as unworthy to appraise a non-aggression pact, that is, a pact for the peaceable solution of all disputed questions between two nations, as a scrap of paper. On the contrary, the Soviet Union considers such treaties as obligations undertaken before the masses of the whole world.

The discussion in the Japanese press gives the impression that a certain sobering up has begun in Japan and that a way is being looked to eliminate the elements of conflict between Japan and the U.S.S.R. Although it is not yet known whether we are dealing at this time only with a state of mind of diplomats, nor is it known what is the attitude of the military circles towards this sobering up, nevertheless these new symptoms deserve attention and should be welcomed.

But the complete elimination of all possibility of conflicts should be striven for. "Although the time has not yet arrived for the conclusion of a non-aggression pact with the U.S.S.R. as proposed by the Soviets, nevertheless Japan should do everything to establish complete mutual understanding with the Soviet Union," writes the *Japan Times* in a leading article on the situation in Manchuria. We can only answer to this, that for the elimination of the strained relations between the U.S.S.R. and Japan a non-aggression pact must be concluded which would create "mutual understanding," thus facilitating the solution of all questions in dispute by peaceful means. We believe that the time for this arrived long ago.

WHAT IS RELIGION GOOD FOR?

by V. I. Lenin

The article below by V. I. Lenin appeared in the *Iskra* of February 14, 1902—The Editor.

The reader will probably remember the sensation that was caused by the lecture delivered by M. A. Stakhovich, the noble of the province of Oryol, at a missionary congress, in the course of which he urged that liberty of conscience should be recognized by law. The conservative press, led by *Moskovskiy Vvedomosti*, is conducting a furious campaign against Mr. Stakhovich. It cannot find names bad enough to call him; and almost goes so far as to charge the whole nobility of Oryol with high treason for having re-elected Mr. Stakhovich as their marshal. Now, this re-election is indeed very significant, and to a certain extent attains the character of a demonstration of the nobility against police tyranny and outrage.

"Stakhovich," says *Moskovskiy Vvedomosti*, "is known not so much as a marshal of the nobility, but as a jolly Misha Stakhovich, the soul of good company, who possesses the gift of the gab. . . . The worse for you, gentlemen, you champions of the big stick. If even your jolly landlords begin to talk about liberty of conscience then the despicable conduct of the priests and the police must indeed have exceeded all bounds. . . . What concern has the intellectual, frivolous crowd that instigates and applauds the Stakhoviches, for the interests of our holy orthodox faith, and our time-honored attitude towards it?" . . . Once again: All the worse for you, gentlemen, champions of the autocracy, of the orthodox faith and of nationalism. A fine system our police-ridden autocracy must be, indeed, if it has permeated even religion with the spirit of the fall and to such an extent that the "Stakhoviches" (who have no stable religious convictions, but who are interested, as we shall see, in preserving religion) become completely indifferent towards (if they do not actually hate) this notorious "national faith!" . . .

"Thanks to this 'delusion,' we fear and avoid sin, and carry out our obligations uncomplainingly, no matter how severe they may be, because we find the strength and courage to bear sorrow and privations, and forego pride in times of success and good fortune. . . . So this is what it is, is it? The orthodox faith is dear to them because it teaches them to bear misfortune so 'uncomplainingly'! What a profitable faith it is, indeed—for the governing classes! In a society so organized that an insignificant minority enjoys wealth and power, while the masses constantly suffer 'deprivation' and bear 'severe obligations,' it is quite natural for the exploiters to sympathize with a religion that teaches us to bear 'uncomplainingly' the woes of hell on earth, in the hope of an alleged paradise in the skies. But in its zeal *Moskovskiy Vvedomosti* becomes too garrulous. So garrulous in fact that unwittingly it spoke the truth! Listen further. . . . They do not realize that thanks to this 'delusion' they, the Stakhoviches, eat well, sleep peacefully, and live merrily." . . . This is the sacred truth! Thus, in fact, it is. It is thanks to this wide spread of religious "delusions" among the masses of the people, that the Stakhoviches and the Oblomovs, are able to sleep peacefully and all out

capitalists who live by the labor of these masses likewise. And likewise also the *Moskovskiy Vvedomosti* itself. The more religious prejudices give place to Socialist consciousness, the nearer will be the day of victory of the proletariat—the victory that will emancipate all the oppressed classes from the slavery they endure in modern society. . . .

ON PHYSICIANS AND PROFESSORS

(Continued from Page 3)

masses of the poor thru disease and accidents.

The only ones who benefit by these articles are the writers themselves, whose practise increases by leaps and bounds. The writer of medical articles in the *Jewish Morning Freiheit* built up a very successful practise in a short time by actually using the columns of the Communist paper! This is characteristic of all doctors writing for the press. He did it in the following manner: . . . To questions from out-of-town, he more or less advised what to do. To questions coming from New York, he would answer: "Cannot advise you, you must be seen." Or to a hypothetical reader: "Mr. S.—You want to know my address? It is so and so. Take car number so and so and stop off at such a street and walk one block." . . .

This is of course strictly against medical ethics, but a Communist is not supposed to believe in ethics! The editor of the *Morning Freiheit* finally saw what was happening and cut out his address. So now the doctor gives a paid advertisement in the *Freiheit* in the column next to his articles, which is just the same breach of ethics.

NEW PARTY "TURN" IN WORKMEN'S CIRCLE

(Continued from Page 3)

recognition and defense of the Soviet Union as the only working class government of the world. It has also succeeded in mobilizing a number of branches on various other class struggle campaigns, such as protection of foreign born, unemployment insurance, Scottsboro defense, etc. The left wing progressive elements in the W.C. must not orientate themselves towards a policy of further splitting away from the workers fraternal organizations but towards developing a systematic, organized campaign on the class struggle issues affecting the proletarian members in the W.C.

Music To Our Ears

At last we've found a religion with some merit in it! It is the faith of Shri Meher Baba who hasn't spoken a word for seven years. Now if he could convert the American priesthood, ministry and rabbinate! Fancy Cardinal Farley, Bishop Manning and Rabbi Wise silent for seven years. The silence would be deafening!

The scientists have perfected a new microscope which magnifies every thing to 6,000 times its size. Hoover may be made to look a big man yet.



THE SOCIAL UNIVERSE, by Arthur Wallace Calhoun. The Vanguard Press, New York City, 1932.



"The march of the bonus army of ex-servicemen, must be stopped. Not since 1783 has an army of citizens marched on the capital with evil in their hearts. It is a nasty effort to hold up the nation."—General James G. Harbord.

In attempting to construct a sociological work on the basis of the economic interpretation of history, A. W. Calhoun has produced a book which, in the main, is well worth the reading. Within the short confines of 170 pages, he views almost every phase of our social structure in its relation to the fundamental economic base. But due to a mechanical and one-sided approach and to a confusing phraseology (usually found in the author's use of Veblian language to express Marxian ideas), the book loses some of its value.

In the chapter, "The Focus of Life" the author presents a sound analysis of the role of personalities in their relation to the economic and social milieu. He criticizes the inadequacies of the conventional biographical approach as well as of the usual debunking method. "The bona fide heroes will remain," he emphasizes, "and they will stand out in new significance, not as divine or semi-divine creators but as the most complete embodiments in their day of the forces pregnant with the ultimate future, not as prime originals of social forces, not as miracles, but as types, as foreshadowings, of the new society."

The treatment of art is especially good, resulting from the author's superior view of this phase of our superstructure in terms of the economic factors conditioning the forms and subject-matter of art. Calhoun's bits of analyses should serve as a fine stimulant to thought for those addicted to the virginal concept of "art for art's sake." Science, also, comes in for scrutiny in this sociological analysis in which are depicted the subservience of present-day science and men of science to the capitalist class both economically and ideologically.

The chapter on "The Current of Thought" merits separate mention, not so much owing to its outstanding calibre as to its being typical, in sense, of the general nature of the book—in that the presentation proceeds from a narrow, one-sided angle. Although analyzing ideology and philosophy with a sound understanding of their economic roots, the author fails to understand the active role of thought in reacting upon and changing the material environment. Thus, you have a fundamentally sound thesis—the economic determination of ideas—losing much of its value as a result of an utter neglect of dialectical materialism!

Calhoun reaches, I should say, his worst in his analysis of religion (or as he terms it, "The Life of the Spirit"). Ignoring the historical and social forces making for the rise of religion and its meaning to the masses, he proceeds to define religion in his own terms and categories. Religion becomes a mere emotional or psychological belief in some movement or idea—"religion is but a social attitude toward one's Universe," says Calhoun. Thus, Communism and the whole international proletarian movement and ideology lose their atheistic character and assume a religious garb. Such an attitude neglects the fundamental trait of religion—and that is, its supernatural and beyond-this-world belief. It is such a half-baked analysis which converts the supposed thesis of the book—the economic interpretation of history.

Other phases of society are discussed, such as class struggle, race and nationality. Whatever validity the analysis has in portraying the economic (material) factors that control and mold these social phenomena is very greatly damaged by the author's inability to conceive and take account of the complexity of forces. For example, in his portrayal of education as subservient to and dominated by the ruling classes, Calhoun fails to point out with some kind of emphasis the long fight of the working class in wresting concessions of educational opportunities from the capitalists. The same applies to Calhoun's approach to social legislation and also to his simplified reduction of racial discrimination merely to a capitalist vs. labor issue. Such simplifications have no compatibility with an economic determinism that has any feeling for the complicated structure of society—such as Marxism has.

The book ends with a short but brilliant chapter on the question of the individual and society. With clarity and in a fine style, the author puts forth the thesis that our so-called economic individualism really crushes individuality and that the only hope for the full development of the individual comes from the full development of society as a collective whole with the complete elimination of classes and of class differences!

Goat Milk Goes With Matzos

The advertising of products by taking testimonials from people in the public eye, has reached the hemstitched cardboard industry. The Current Jewish Record carries a testimonial from none other than the Great Gandhi:

"Mahatma Gandhi of India: 'I think matzos are very nice and crisp.'"

That's warm praise from the great goat-milk-guzzler and should bring millions of Yom Kippur Jews back to Judaism and make Passover as well as Yom Kippur Jews out of them.

Any day now we expect a picture of the diapered Mahatma with a testimonial for the Kollege Kut Klothes of Hart, Schaffner and Marx.

"The march of the bonus army of ex-servicemen, must be stopped. Not since 1783 has an army of citizens marched on the capital with evil in their hearts. It is a nasty effort to hold up the nation."—General James G. Harbord.

The "evil in their hearts" is a demand for bread by jobless ex-soldiers. The "nasty effort to hold up the nation" is a request for a loan on bonus money coming to them. Naturally, the well-fed multi-millionaire brass-hat who is President of the R.C.A. radio-power trust combination does not have to march on foot or go on a box-car pullman to Washington when he wants to lobby for a little hold-up of the nation thru the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. He doesn't even use the wires of the R.C.A. Just pulls the strings and the puppets jump. Now the puppets are a little frightened by the spectacle of an army of starving ex-servicemen demanding a loan to keep them from dying for democracy in peace times. So the General bellows to keep his puppets in line and to keep his courage up.

"Not since 1783 has an army of citizens marched on the capital with evil in their hearts." The general knows his history. In 1783 it was the ex-soldiers of the first American Revolution who threw off the yoke of King George and then found their farms foreclosed and themselves threatened by imprisonment for debt by the new American ruling class. Now it's the boys who thought they were making the world safe for democracy and fighting a war to end war, and came back to find that their battle for bread, peace and democracy was still to be fought. No wonder General Harbord is angry. He sees in the march on the capital 150 years ago the prototype of the march today. Then they tried to complete the first American Revolution. Now they see the first uncertain, children's steps of those who are destined to make the second!

Committee Reports Progress
The Geneva "Disarmament" Commission, after meeting since February, has come to the conclusion that "eight-inch guns are more offensive than six-inch guns" and that "air bombardment was a grave threat to civilians."

When the solid edifice in which they sit has crumbled into the dust, when capitalism and war have long been wiped out by war, and the name of Geneva is forgotten among men, when the sun grows cold and the stars are old and the leaves of the Judgment Book unfold, these old men will still be sitting in conference trying to decide whether it hurts a civilian to get a piece of a hand-grenade in his eye. . . .

The Skeleton At The Feast
"When all the world was young, lad, And all the trees were green, And every goose a swan, lad, And every lass a queen. . . ."

When capitalism was young and every man could be trusted to pursue his own enlightened self-interest in the interest of all; when laissez faire, let well enough alone, was guaranteed to produce the best of all possible worlds when all human activities were a quest for pleasure, enlightenment and calculated pleasure, and the working man stopped working, theoretically at least, as soon as the pleasure he anticipated from his wages was exceeded by the pain of work; when every hiring was a free contract freely entered into by two equal parties and every firing a free contract freely terminated by the still equal parties.

Now poor Jeremy is dead and so is utility, enlightened self-interest, the isolated ego, freedom of contract, laissez faire and the whole pleasure-pain utilitarian philosophy. Jeremy still leads a ghostly existence in the "pleasure-pain economic calculus" of Freud shamefully muddled now by Schopenhauerian gloom and the marginal-utility theory of the Robinson Crusoe economists. And Jeremy still presides over solemn conclaves of academic corpses who are dead but unconscious of the fact. From London comes the following cable to the Times, dated June 6:

"The skeleton of Jeremy Bentham looked on from a corner at the University of London tonight while some of his modern (?) disciples held a dinner to commemorate his death on June 6, 1932.

"There was nothing gruesome in the figure for it was seated in a chair and clothed in Bentham's own garments of a hundred years ago."

The skeleton is usually kept in a closet of the University in accordance with the terms of old Bentham's will:

"My skeleton will be caused to be put together in such a manner as that the whole figure may be seated in the chair usually occupied by me when living in the attitude in which I was sitting when engaged in thought."

And so bourgeois economics and bourgeois psychology and philosophy and learning, dead these hundred years and knowing it not, gathered around the festal board and drank to liberalism, enlightened self-interest, laissez faire and the economic man, while the benevolent old skeleton presided over the feast of a dying system and a dead ideology.

"Rest, rest, perturbed spirit!"
The clock of capitalism is striking the midnight hour. All ghosts and erring spirits are laid at rest. The fearful summons sounds. The red cock crows the dawn of a new day!
B. D. W.