CLASS STRUGGLE!

WORKERS OF ALL

COUNTRIES

UNITE

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1931.

MOONEY CONFAB ON SEPT. 24

Labor Conference To Meet In City; Darrow For **Mooney Release**

SAN FRANCISCO.—A contribution of \$1,000 from the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees of America has been received by the Mooney Defense Committee.

When first arrested on the frame-up charge Tom Mooney was a duly appointed organizer of the National Union of Carmen. It was his activities to organize the platform men of the United Railroads in this city that aroused the bitter enmity of the San Francisco capitalists and led to the frame-up:

A conference of all labor organizations to set up a united front movement for the release of Tom Mooney will be held in New York City on Thursday evening, September 24, at Labor Temple, 239 East 84 Street. Tom Mooney's recent appeal has aroused considerable favorable continent in the more advanced trade able sentiment in the more advanced trade unions and other workers organizations and a well-attended and representative conference is expected.

All labor organizations should respond to the call for this conference and send delegates with instructions to see to it that the Free Mooney movement is built up on a real broad united front basis, embracing all elements in the labor movement and excluding none.

The Tom Mooney Molders Defense Committee announces that Clarence Darrow, the world-famous criminal lawyer has written a letter to Tom Mooney de claring his complete and firm conviction of Mooney's total innocence and endors ing the movement for his release.

NEW WAGE-CUT IS PUT OVER

15c Cut In Longshoremen Wages: Steel Cut Is **Predicted**

The drive to cut wages continues with increasing intensity. The International Longshoremen's Association has just been informed by Mr. Frederick Toppin, vice-president of the International Mercantile Marine Company, that the marine magnates have decided to cut wages by 15%

This new cut will affect thousands of longshoremen, checkers, and loaders em ployed by the trans-Atlantic passenger and cargo lines at the ports of New York Boston; Por'fland, Philadelphia, Baltin more and Hampton Roads. There is great opposition to this cut in the ranks of the workers. The longshoremen of Boston are threatening to strike.

The workers are also being asked to guarantee two hours work on Sunday i called upon and to be ready for special service regardless of how short the labor time is to be. The old contract now expiring demands a minimum guarantee of of four hours work when called upon for special service. The employers are further demanding that the steamship companies decide the number of men in a gang to work various hatches instead of having the union determine the num. ber. The steamship companies are counting on the return of Joseph P. Ryan, president of the International Longshore men's Association, to help them put thru this lowering of wage scale and condi-tions. Mr. Ryan's wages, as president, (Continued on Page 2)

PATERSON STRIKERS! This Is YOUR Paper

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Mail this coupon to 63 Madison Avenue, New York City, or turn it over to members of the C.P.-Majority Group in Paterson.

|Send In Your Stories|| About Your Strike **Experiences!**

Rush Help! Save Weekly Age!

THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKERS

Unless you come to the rescue, the AGE sinks. To suspend publication now would be a blow to the working class interests. A defeat in our struggle against unemployment, wage-cuts and starvation. The workers in shop and mine cannot let this weapon drop

The crisis the REVOLUTIONARY AGE faces grows worse daily. Our debts are piling up. Ous support does not increase. Each week it grows harder to get the paper out. Now we are at the end of our resources.

No AGE to build the Communist movement! No AGE to fight deportations! No AGE to resist wage-cuts! No AGE for the Paterson textile strikers. No AGE to fight for Communist unity! No AGE to free Mooney!

You must make every sacrifice! Rally every support. Let every worker, every worker, every sympathizer, every reader of the AGE help.

A day's wage for the AGE. Your day's wage will save the AGE—will help carry on the battle. You must

C. P.- Majority Group Holds Great Meet in Paterson

Over 500 Textile Workers Cheer Gitlow

an enthusiastic overflow meeting at the call of the Communist Party (Majority on the tactics of the united front, and on Group), Section Paterson, on Friday evening, September 18, 1931, at Halvetia workers. He concluded his remarks with Hall. The meeting was in every respect a powerful demonstration of the great preatige that the C.P.-Majority Group has won among the silk workers in the course of the weeks of hard strug-

gle.
The chairman, Eli Keller, member of the general strike committee, gave a vivid description of his own experiences as a textile worker and organizer and showed how these experiences had led him very early to affiliate with the C. P. and then with the Communist Opposition and to fight for its program. He thereupon in-troduced Benjamin Gitlow, the secretary of the Communist Party (Majority Group) and strike leader, who was greeted with wild cheering and appliause, the whole mass of workers rising to their feet in enthusiasm. Gitlow pictured in vigorous terms the struggle of the working class for freedom all over the world, described the great significance of the Paterson strike, analyzed the complex factors at work in the labor movement, and made an impassioned appeal for working class unity in the face of the bitter offensive of capital. His speech was followed with rapt attention by the au-dience, to whom the program of the C. P. Majority Group was fully explained for

ARY AGE. Lovestone made very clear the principal points of difference in policy and tactics between the official Communist Party and the C. P.-Majority

ROY TRIAL SET FOR OCTOBER

Henri Barbusse And Albert Einstein Demand Release Of Indian Leader

According to official reports the trial of Manabendra Nath Roy, Indian Communist leader, has been set for the beginning of October.

The demand for the immediate release of M. N. Roy is sweeping the labor movement of Germany where Roy lived until he left for India recently. Among the many organizations that have adopted Free Roy resolutions are: the teachers Sugar Silk Co., A. Levine Silk Mfg. Co. Free Roy resolutions are: the teachers and students of the Public High School of Tinz, the functionaries conference of the Chemical Workers Union, the Braunschweig Teachers Union, the Gevelsburg Building Trades Union, the Numberg Building Trades Workers Union, the Metal Workers Union of Sommerda, the Central Trades and Labor Councils of Schoningen, the Nature-Friends of Jena, the League for the Struggle Against na, the League for the Struggle Against Reaction and Fascism, etc. etc.

Henri Barbusse, and the periodical of which he is editor, Monde, have issued a declaration demanding the release of

Albert Einstein, the world-famous phy sicist, has issued a statement demanding the release of M. N. Roy.

LONDON. —Equal partnership with M. Mussaff, S. Niefield, Brown Silk Co. Great Britain, with freedom to manage her own affairs is the "ideal of India" according to the speech delivered by Mar hatma Gandhi to the Federal Structures Committee of the Round Table Conference. Gandhi was extremely mild in his remarks and went out of his way to emphasize the "sacredness" of the Delhi of the labor movement to the relief appear, which has been systematically vio peal of the silk strikers and gave a fitting Pact, which has been systematically violated from the very beginning by the Bri-

tish government. Gandhi also read the resolution of the Karachi session of the All-India National Congress demanding the independence of India and declared that he was at the a stampede back to work. In contrast to Round Table Conference to "press this the militant struggle conducted by the two or three N.T.W.U. members, the demand in the gentlest manner.

No AGE to meet the bosses offen not fail us—you cannot fail us. sive! No AGE to rally the workers! Send your day's wage at once!

Well over 500 textile workers gathered in | Group: differences on the estimation the attitude towards non-Communis an account of the differences in policy that had arisen in the general strike con mittee in the conduct of the strike.

Gitlow had supplemented his remark with an appeal to the textile workers to join the Communist Party (Majority Group). A large number of workers eagerly responded to the call. The formation of a strong section of the C.P. Majority Group, composed largely of textile workers, was thus made certain.

The great success of the meeting was all more significant since the offcial Communist Party tried to run a countermeeting at the same day and hour, with William Z. Foster as advertised speaker. The official C.P. meeting was much smaller and was largely made up of Party the tremendous electrical power resources members brought in from New York.

Hits Plan For Government Ownership Of Electric Power In Country

Governor Albert C. Ritchie of Maryland, one of the leading candidates in the Democratic party in the presidential nomnation race, has fired another gun in his campaign to become the standard bearer

of the Democratic party in 1932.

In view of Ritchie's attempt to pose as liberal and progressive, there was some surprise caused in his declaration agains government ownership of public utilities, state or federal, particularly electric po-

Governor Ritchie came out particularly for private capitalist ownership of electric uower. This statement by Ritchie will cause considerable stir in the Democratic party ranks in view of the fact that the power question will undoubtedly be one of the main issues in the Democratic campaign. Despite his denial that his speech before the Utilities Section of the American Bar Association Annual Convention in Atlantic City was an attack on Senator Norris and Ğovernor Pinchot, it is taken a nothing else but an attack in informed circles. Senator Norris of Nebraska and rehearsal for the 1932 campaign, have demanded federal ownership of public util-ities. Such demands Ritchie branded as an attempt to establish "economic and political slavery" and an effort to make the power question "the football of politics

The fortunes of Governor Roosevelt of New York, at present the outstanding Democratic possibility for nomination, are much involved in Ritchie's declaration of policy. Governor Roosevelt himself has been playing with the power issue. Just now his recently created State Commission is engaged in secret negotiations with the house of Morgan over the disposal of

3,500 Silk Workers Back in Settled Shops; Fight for Full Victory Continues

the first time.

Benjamin Gitlow was followed by Jay
Lovestone, editor of the REVOLUTIONN.T.W.U. Strike-Breaking Fails To Defeat Strike; Big And Enthusiastic Union Meeting Greets Ben Gitlow, Communist Strike Leader

> At the end of the eighth week the Paterson silk strike is still going strong. In spite of all the efforts made by the National Textile Workers Union leaders to cause a general stampede back to work the picket lines have been very active and militant. The bosses are beginning to realize that the strikers of the amalgamated A. F. of L. unions mean business. To-date the following shops have set

tled with the amalgamated unions: A. & B. Silk Co., Arcadia Silk Co., Ash & Lets, Cooke & Cole, Dobline Silk Co., Duane Silk Co., G. G. G. Silk Co., Garrison Silk Co., Grossman Silk Co., Hadlee Silk Mills, Luxite Silk Co. May Silk Co. Mingtoy Silk Co., Schuh & Son., Shinefeld Silk Co., Solomon, I. Silk Co., Strand Silk Mills, Trenton Silk Co., Sterling Silk Co., Palm Silk Co., Canova & Simone, Ratzken Silk Co., I. L. Berman Silk Co., Rothstein & Son., Major Silk Co., Piedmont Silk Co., Zuckerman Silk Mfg. Co., Af-fack & Danbofski, Sam Ross & Sons., Garfinkle Silk Co., Barbour Silk Co., Harry bach Hayeck Silk Co., Kessler Silk Co. Herman Spector Silk Co., Levine Silk Co. Custard Silk Co., Gold Star Silk Co., York Silk Co., Elegant Silk Co., Gorla Silk Co., Susco Silk Co., Liberty Broad Silk Workers, Max Gelbart, Harry Arbus, Samuel A. Dubin, Appel Bros., Dutchess Silk Co., The Sun Silk Co., Aronowitz Silk Co. E. & E. Silk Co., B. Zusbaltt - 2 B'way, Jacob Noble, Windsor Silk Mills, Shain & Jacobs |

Miller Bros., Columbia, Schnyder, Real, Dressler, Ridgewell, Eureka. er, Ben Gitlow, reported on the response eting and is conducting no strike, the N. T. W. U. has been trying to create a stampede back to work. In contrast to A. F. of L. unions, which represent a

GITLOW SPEAKS AT HUGE MEET

1,000 Applaud Communist Strike Leader

On Tuesday, September 16, a meeting of the amalgamated textile unions of the A. F. of L. took place at strike headquar ters in Paterson. Over one thousand workers were present. After the chair man, Louis F. Budenz, made a few intro ductory remarks, the speaker for the eve ning, Benjamin Gitlow, was introduced His prestige and influence with the strik ing textile workers were demonstrated by the rousing ovation accorded him. Git low made a report on the status of rafie and the good response of workers organ zations thruout the country. He pointe out that this response was proof of the fact that he whole labor movement was willing to cooperate with the Paterson silk workers and aid them in winning

The speaker differentiated between the npermissible and destructive tactics and methods of the National Textile Workers Jnion, controlled by the official Communist Party, on the one hand, and the correct Communist tactics of unity, as hampioned by the Community Party Majority Group) and demonstrated b its work in the strike on the other. He counteracted the discredit the N.T.W.U (Concluded on page 2)

(Continued on Page 2)

RITCHIE AGAINST British Sailors Revolt as Wages Are Slashed; Refuse To Obey Orders; Parliament Diplomatizes

12,000 Rise in Protest Against MacDonald's "Economy Program"; Government "Promises" Relief; Class Struggle Sharpens But Leadership Fails

SIMON SUPPORTS **PROTECTION**

(Majority Group)

Liberals Veer To Tariff; Manchester Abjures Free Trade

LONDON .- The long-awaited declaraion of Sir John Simon, leader of the right wing of the Liberal party, in favor of the protective tariff was made in the House Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania, in their of Commons on September 15 in the course of a debate on the new emergency budget. A good section of the Liberal party, the traditional champion of free trade, is aligned with Simon.

According to reports, the Conservative party has definitely decided to come out for a general election in the near future with a general tariff of about 33 1/3% as the chief plank.

MANCHESTER. - The Manchester (Continued on Page 2)

THE AMERICAN "DOLE" SYSTEM—FOR WHOM?

A MATTER

FOR PRIVATE

CHARITY!

GLAD TO HELP!

BOND ISSUE

SUIT YOU?

TALBURE

HOW'D A BILLION DOLLAR

September 21, 1931. The sacred symbol of British imperialism has fallen. The pound sterling, in whose holy name the British bankers shifted the most intolerable burdens on to the shoulders of the masses, has collapsed! According to official re-

ports, the coalition cabinet has just issued a decree, immediately to be endorsed by Parliament, for the suspension of gold payments by the Bank of England. Tremendous repercussions have already been felt in Berlin, Paris

Consternation in British ruling class this meeting that whereas the pay-cut of circles and astonishment all over the world Admirals was only 10%, the cut in the greeted the news that nearly 12000 sailors of the most important ships of the British navy arose in organized protest, prac tically amounting to mutiny, against the drastic and uneven wage-cut promulgated by the new "All-National Cabinet" as part of its "economy program." The battleships Rodney, Nelson, Warspite, Malaya and Valiant, the battle cruisers

Renown, Hood and Repulse, and the cruisers Dorsetshire, Norfolk and York, lying off the coast of Britain were in As soon as the wage cuts became known to the sailors, about 500 men from the battleships and cruisers as sembled at the canteen on shore for a mass meeting but they found the place too small so they adjourned to a near by field. The Irish sailors of the Rodney were the leaders. It was shown as

wages of the sailors was over 25%. They passed a number of resolutions the gist of which was that "unless a guaranteed written agreement is received from the Admiralty, confirmed by Parliament, stating that our pay will be revised, we are still to remain as one unit refusing to serve under the new rates of pay."

In view of this rising unrest in the

navy the Admiralty announced that "it has been found advisable to postpone the Autumn fleet manouvers in the North Sea" in order to avoid a mutiny at sea! As soon as the news of the unrest

in the navy became public, important repercussions were noted among the other government employees hit by the wage-cut, the soldiers, foremen, teachers, etc. Movements of protest are growing rapid-

On September 16, two days after the mutiny broke out, it was announced in the House of Commons that the ships involved "had been ordered to return immediately to their home ports where the grievances of the men will be considered and if possible removed." This is re-garded as a tremendous victory for the sailors. In Parliament not a word was said officially of the whole affair and there was no open reference to disciplinary measures or court martial. Instead, Sir Austen Chamberlain, First Lord of the Admiralty, announced in the House: "His Majesty's Government have authorized the Board of Admiralty to make pro-posals for alleviating hardships." The rank and file of the Labor members greeted this announcement with cheers and shouts: "You've surrendered once and you'll keep on surrendering." The conciliatory attitude of the government is not only testimony to the profound significance of the naval disturbances and to the weakness of the government but leaders of the revolt and to wreak vengeance upon them later.

But while the official policy of the government ernment is a policy of fraudulent conciliation, certain leaders of the coalition cabinet have given utterance to sentiments which show the real intentions of the government. J. H. Thomas, removed head of the National Railwaymen's Union, who only recently pretended to speak for Labor and is now MacDonald's right hand man, declared that "if he had been in charge of the navy the sailors would have been disciplined for an example and the fleet would have been sent to sea according to program instead of allowing these men to sovietize the British navy." Quite in the spirit of the British navy." Quite in the (Continued on Page 2)

POLICE PREPARE TO HIT LABOR

Red Drive For Winter

"May I ask you to impress upon the the duty they will be called upon to perform dering the coming winter months, a period which, owing to the marked economic depression is sure to lead to many inroads on the resources of our citizens and will result without doubt in and management ability. This is a many persons finding themselves in dire

> "As a result of this will come an increase in crime, much of it induced by want and necessity. We will be called upon to be more alert, more diligent,

Mulrooney Plans Big Anti-

In an address read before the annual meeting of the delegates of the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association on September 15 at the association's camp at Tan-nersville, N. Y., Police Commissioner Mulrooney announced that preparations were being made now to repress any form of militant labor activity likely to arise during the coming winter as a result of the growth of unemployment and mass misery. He declared: men the seriousness and importance of

and more persevering in the performance of our duties to combat, not alone crime, but agitation criticizing our form of gov-ernment which will be inspired among our people by radical groups.

their strike.

united movement backed by all elements in the labor movement, the N.T.W.U., to his clients, Babson makes the plea for Gitlow pointed out, under official Com resumption of full diplomatic and trade munist Party leadership, is allowing work, relations between the United States and ers to go back to work under any condi-On Tuesday, September 16, a large union meeting took place. The chairman was Louis F. Budenz and the main speak september 16, a large tions whatever. In the case of the Silk City Co., N. T. W. U. members were sent back to work under worse conditions to work under any condition of the Sol grounds: tions than before the strike and even members of the general strike committee of the N.T.W.U. have been permitted to scab. Some of the N. T. W. U. mem reply to the strike-breaking manouvers and tricks of the N.T.W.U. leaders. All of the N.T.W.U. leaders. tho it itself has completely given up pick, official Communist Party; their names

BABSON URGES U.S.A. TO RECOGNIZE SOVIET UNION AS CRISIS REMEDY

Advance Of The Soviet Union And Chaos Of Capitalism Force Change Of Policy; Huge Soviet Markets Eagerly Sought By American Industry

Roger Babson, noted Wall Street economist, high up in the ranks of the Hoov er administration, has come out for imme diate recognition of the Soviet Union by the United States government. In his last report and special letter

the Soviet Union on the following "UNITED STATES WILL RECOG-

NIZE RUSSIA

"Vitally important to permanent so lution of present world problems: Fitting Russia smoothly into the economic and political picture. Until this is done, can lasting international peace for prosperity be possible? The Soviet regime is now over thirteen years old. It is perhaps established as a going concern. Russia is a great storehouse of natural resources which the

RUSSIA NEED NOT IMPLY THE SLIGHTEST APPROVAL OF SOVIET PURPOSES OR METHODS. IT NEED BE SIMPLY A COM-MON-SENSE STEP IN DEALING WITH A NATION WHICH IS AL READY ONE OF OUR BEST CUSTOMERS AND WHICH OFFERS AN INCREASING MARKET FOR AMERICAN GOODS. Further, we have for some time been exporting to Russia a vast amount of technical skill more important form of capital to the want. Soviet than any volume of equipment of manufactured goods possibly could

"Some reasons why the United States will recognize Russia: (1) Russ sia's previous rigid adherence to Communism now definitely crumbling un-

(Continued on Page 2)

THE C.P.U.S.A, IN MIRROR OF PRAVDA

According to Junius Wood, Soviet cored has established a united front with respondent of the Chicago Daily News, employed workers the Prayda, central organ of the Com. 7. Great success has been achieved in munist Party of the Soviet Union, recently carried an editorial listing the great achievements" of the Communist Party of the United States. For the edification of our readers, we list them:

"1. A great majority of the strikes in the United States have been under the leadership of the revolutionary labor unions in the Trade Union Unity League.

"2. The Communist Party led the strike of 40,000 miners in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia, enrolling 15, 000 new members. "3. The tactics of the united front took

the leadership in the Harlan, Ky., strike from the reactionary American Federation of Labor. "4. The Party obtained success in the

Paterson, N. J. and Allentown Pa. textile strikes (the T.U.U.L. textile union is second to the miners in size). "5. The New England striking tex-

tile workers were partly victorious after the expulsion of the renegades Lovestone

"6. Active work among the unemploy

SILK STRIKE ON IN **PATERSON**

(Continued from page 1)

rest of the workers being members of the amalgamated A. F. of L. union, the N.T.W.U. members have been attempt ing to induce the workers to hold secret shop meetings without the knowledge of their union in order to get the workers to go back to work below the scale set by the union and without union conditions

On Friday evening, September 18, the C.P. Majority Group held its first mass meeting in Paterson. The official C.P. called a counter-meeting in Paterson with William Z. Foster. The Foster meeting had only about 300 people while the C.P. Majority Group meeting had well over 500 present. Eli Keller, leader of the Passaic and New Bedford strikes and now a member of the general strike committee of the amalgamated A. F. of L. unions, was chairman. Comrades Gitlow and Lovestone spoke and received tremendous ovations. Twenty-five textile strikers joined the C.P. Majority Group on the spot. It was a fitting demonstration of the approval of the Paterson work. ers of correct Communist tactics and activity as exemplified by the C.P. Majority Group.

About 3,500 workers are back in settled shops. The fight continues. The workers are determined to fight until full victory is won. The support of the whole labor movement is now vitally urgent and necessary. Paterson already marks the first strike victory of importance in the present economic crisis. It is a victory for unity and a crushing defeat for sectarianism and dual unionism and for the splitting tactics of the present leadership have threatened strike and mutiny i of the official Communist Party in the

GITLOW SPEAKS AT BIG MEETING

(Continued from Page 1)

leaders were casting upon Communism by declaring amidst applause. "I am a Communist and proud of it." He brought out that the union was built by the rankand file workers, by their sacrifice, by their militancy, by their active interest in the work and policies of the union. "The union belongs to you," he emphasized, "to make of it what you see fit: a live, active, militant organiation, fighting always to maintain and better the conditions of the workers in a bitter struggle against the bosses!

The agreement by the great bulk of the membership with what Gitlow pointed out, was shown in round after round of applause that greeted his remarks thruout his speech.

fused to obey orders . . . but they have son in his latest confidential supplement set an example of disobedience to other sizes up the wage cut situation on the He closed his talk with a call to the union members to intensify their fight against the bosses, to stand by the union, build the union during and after the "Mass picket lines will win the strike in Paterson!" For a number of minutes the hall was rocked with applause, whistling, stamping of feet, by the union membership, in appreciation of Gitlow and his report.

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organizing councils of unemployed in Chicago, Detroit and other cities.

"8. The defense of the nine Scotts-

boro, Ala. Negroes brought success among Negroes, the Party penetrating many new states. "9. The demonstrations at the funerals

of three Negroes killed in Chicago brought out 60,000 participants, while 12,500 Negroes became members of the revolutionary unemployed movement and there were 500 applications to join the Communist movement.

"10. Party membership will probably be doubled and 100,000 new members enrolled in revolutionary labor unions before the end of the year.

Is it possible that such deliberate fictions, such shameless distortions, such fantastic concoctions, can find their place in the paper that Lenin founded? Even the most hardened Party burocrat. even the most experienced liar on the Central Committee, would blush before putting lown such monstrosities on paper.

"A great majority of the strikes in the United States conducted under the T.U.U.L.!"—" "15,000 new miners join. ed the C.P.!"-"The Party obtained success in Paterson and Allentown!"—"Party membership will be doubled and the T.U.U.L. will gain 100,000 members!" In contrast to such pipe dreams, let us see that William Weinstone, representative of the Central Committee, reported to the New York functionaries meeting on Sunday, September 13, 1931:

Less than 85 Negro members of About 2,500 members in the Communist Party, New York district-a loss of about half from 1929.

Party thruout the country as a whole a decline of between 30%.50%.

(Continued from page 1)

GIBRALTAR.—Sailors of the British

Mediterranean fleet have joined their

comrades in the English ports in protest-

ing against the wage-cuts and demanding

Of all the incredible things that have

happened in the years since the war, declares the New York Evening Post, the

mutiny of the British fleet is the most as-

onishing! The British fleet has always

British navy has taken place. The patriotic "Empire" ideology was always re-

puted to be strong among the British

tars. And now, faced with a drastic wage

cut distributed in the most shamefully

unfair manner, the masses of the British

sailors have openly defied the authorities,

their demands are not fulfilled. Truly is the British empire tottering! Truly

have class antagonisms in England sharp-ened to a most acute pitch! The mod-

esty of their demands and the concilia-

tory tone of their ultimatum pale before

The unrest in the navy but reflects the

real process of radicalization that is forg-

ng ahead in the deep ranks of the British

working class. But it is a process blind and headless! The official leaders of the

Labor opposition, Henderson and his

friends, are showing more and more clear

y every day that they are no leaders of

he workers in the struggle against the

class enemy. According to the New York Times, "this jubilation (of the rank

and file Laborites at the concession of

the government) was not shared by the

the front of the Labor benches. They,

in common with members of the govern-

ment, consider the matter extremely

grave. Not only have British seamen re-

services, civil and military." The Labor

Party leaders are therefore concerned

NOT with providing leadership to the re-

volting workers but with the menace this

revolt holds out to the British ruling

And the Communist Party, the histori-

cal leader of the working masses? Un-

fortunately we must record that as a re-

sult of three years of sectarianism forced

upon it by the leadership of the Commu-

nist International, it is practically non-

existent in numbers, thoroly isolated in

BELMORE

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esponsible leaders of the opposition on

objective revolutionary

of the revolt of the British sailors.

fire-eating Tory disciplinarians!

a readjustment of wages.

BRITISH SAILORS IN BIG REVOLT

discredited . . .

Germany!

"Altho A Citizen, The Black Man Is Regarded As an Inferior Being "

Jim-Crow Poison in the A. E. F. in France

Secret U. S. Instructions For French Officers

We publish below the secret instruction. The vicious crudity of this "white diers sent us have been the choicest with French officers thru the intermediary French Military Mission. These instructions not only exhibit in its full hate-fulness the monstrous race prejudice which the officer caste of the American Army shares with the whole American ruling classes it also represents a con-

FRENCH MILITARY MISSION

August 7, 1918. SECRET INFORMATION CONCERN-ING BLACK AMERICAN TROOPS 1. It is important for French officers who have been called upon to exercise command over black American troops, or to live in close contact with them, to have and it is to their interest to have these military authorities, thru the medium of the civil authorities, to give information on this subject to the French population residing in the cantonments occupied by American colored troops.

2. The American attitude upon the Negro question may seem a matter for discussion to many French minds. But we the Communist Party in the New French are not in our province if we un-York district—a tremendous decline, dertake to discuss what some call "pre-American opinion is unanimous judice." on the "color question" and does not admit

influence among the masses, shamefully

The revolt of the Kronstadt sailors in

October 1917 in Russia! The revolt of

the Kiel sailors in November 1918 in Germany! The revolt of the British fleet in September 1931

SIMON SUPPORTS TURN

TO PROTECTION

a statement on September 14 demanding a

in the House of Commons, Labor members

brought out the fact that the new liberal

allowances to manufacturers for plant de-

terioration virtually offset the recent in-

words, the claim of Snowden that "bur-

workers are made to bear the brunt of

OVER IN NEW YORK

(Continued from Page 1)

weer raised at a recent convention of the

In the steel industry, the wage slash

A program is being mapped out now

by the railroad barons to cut wages of

railway employees all along the line. Bab-

son in his latest confidential supplement

ing drive is already in full force.

railways as follows.

protective tariff system.

conomic chaos.

We publish below the secret instance the victors transfer of the supremacy" lynch propaganda proved too much for the French authorities and, number disqualified at the time of mobilupon protest, the French Ministry order ization was enormous. ed the destruction of the circulars.

These paragraphs should open the eyes of even the most patriotic Negro and convince him that the system for which tens of thousands of his race bled since the Civil War is a system that regards him as hardly distinguishable from a scious and deliberate attempt to inject brute beast and is determined to keep him this same poison into the French popur in the status of a contemned half-a-man.

> eracy were it not that an impassable gulf has been made between them.

As this danger does not exist for the French race, the French public has become accustomed to treating the Negro with familiarity and indulgence.

This indulgence and this familiarity are matters of grievous concern to the Ameran exact idea of the position occupied by licans. They consider them an affront to Negroes in the United States. The infortheir national policy. They are afraid mation set forth in the following commutation set forth in the following commutation set forth in the following commutations. nication ought to be given to these officers in black Americans aspirations which to them (the whites) appear intolerable. It matters known and widely disseminated. is of the utmost importance that every ef-It will devolve likewise upon the French fort be made to avoid profoundly estrangfort be made to avoid profoundly estranging American opinion.

Altho a citizen of the United States, the black man is regarded by the white American as an inferior being with whom relations of business or service only are possible. The black is constantly being censured for his want of intelligence and disconscience and for his tendency towards

undue familiarity.

The vices of the Negro are a constant menace to the American who has to repress them sternly. For instance, the black of about half from 1929.

Between 6000-8000 members in the of Negroes in the United States (about selves, given rise to as many complaints arty thruout the country as a whole—

15,000,000) would create for the white for attempted rape as all the rest of the race in the Republic a menace of degen- army. And yet the (black American) sol-

CONCLUSION

1. We must prevent the rise of any pronounced degree of intimacy between French officers and black officers. We may be courteous and amiable with these last, but we cannot deal with them on the same plane as with the white American officers without deeply wounding the latter. We must not eat with them, must not shake hand or seek to talk or meet with them outside of the requirements of military service.

2. We must not commend too highly the black American troops, particularly in the presence of (white) Americans. It is all right to recognize their good qualities and their services, but only in moderate terms, strictly in keeping with the truth.

3. Make a point of keeping the native contanment population from "spoiling" the Negroes. (White) Americans become greatly incensed at any public expression of intimacy between white women with black men. They have recently uttered violent protests against a picture in the "Vie Parisienne" entitled "The Child of the Desert" which shows a (white) woman in a cabinet particulier" with a Negro. Famliarity on the part of white women with black men is furthermore a source of profound regret to our experienced colonials who see in it an over-weening menace to the prestige of the whtie race.

Military authority cannot intervene directly in this question, but it can, thru the civil authorities, exercise some influence

(Signed) LINARD.

the notion that Germany's economic con- crisis.

ditions are improving because there was

an export surplus of seventy-seven mil-

lion dollars in August. This is report-

ed as the most favorable trade balance in

The statisticians handling the figures

are plainly attempting to mislead the

masses. Actually the situation is the opposite of what they desire to prove. The

1. The so-called favorable balance

This collapse of imports is due

grows out of a very sharp fall in im-

not only to the government's stringent

regulations against the importation of

goods but flows primarily from the in-

ability of the poverty-stricken German

masses to pay for any imported German

commodities. The fall in imports is a

reflex of the generally lowered standard

of living and consumption capacities of

2. The statisticians emphasizing the

exports have also fallen off. This is

the sharp shrinkage of the world market

equally significant because it shows that 1931.

any post war month.

the German masses.

and ctu down imports.

facts are:

ports.

GERMAN ECONOMIC CRISIS WORSE

An attempt is being made to spread and is only additional proof of the acute

favorable trade balance omit to state that al Civic Federation, in a radio address

is having disastrous consequences on Ger. Mr. Woll praised the anti-labor "econ-

The hope which the American and "British statesmanship" in instituting the German economists see for the Reich in "dole system." He decried taxation of the trade figures is obviously an illusion the rich in any form.

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FUNDAMENTALS OF COMMUNISM— D. Benjamin

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Along The Road To "National-Bolshevism"

"NO JEWS ON CENTRAL COMMITTEEE"

To what shocking extremes the "na | by a Party-controlled publishing housetional bolshevist" deviation, the tendency let us turn to Willi Muenzenberg, an to make concessions to the demagogic ideology of Nazi Fascism has already led sponsible editor of the Communist daily the German Communist Party, is shown Welt am Abend. Declared Muenzenberg the German Communist Party, is shown by the rise of what can be characterized n no other way than as official anti-Semitism in the Communist movement. The following two examples almost incredible, are evidence enough.

1. The Scheringer Case

A few months ago the entire Communist press in Germany was full of cries of triumph. Lieutenant Scheringer, one of the principals in the Reichswehr officers case of last winter, had left the Nazis and joined the Communists! The Daily Worker here also went into spasms of ecstasy over this great "achievement". But of what ideological degeneration this 'victory" was the symbol, can be seen from what this newly-baptized "Communist" wrote to an old friend of his: "... Besides this, it is nevertheless

interesting even if not of fundamental gle Jew on the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Germany, while in the Scherl Publishing Company, controlled by Hugenberg, there are nine members of this race? Where do you see the domination of the Jews in the Communist Party . . .

In other words, Lieutenant Scheringer eft the Nazis and joined the Communist Party because—the latter, in his opinion, was more free of "Jewish domination" than the former!

2. Muenzenberg and the "Welt am Abend."

And if it may be argued that Scheringer's anti-Semitism is merely a rem-nant of his Nazi past and cannot be made to reflect upon the policies of the Communist Party of Germany—a fallacious argument, since Scheringer's pamphlet, containing the above remarks, was issued

WOLL HITS AID FOR

JOBLESS

Brings Up "Bitter Lessons"

Of Britain To Discredit

Relief Measures

A sharp attack against any form of gov-

ernment unemployment relief, on the

basis of the "bitter experiences" of Great

Britain, was made by Matthew Woll, vice-

president of the American Federation of

Labor and acting president of the Nation-

over Station WOR on September 16,

jobless relief, etc.) being undertaken by

the new British coalition cabinet; he sev-

erely criticized the "concession" made by

interesting even if not of fundamental significance, that there is not one single leve on the Central Committee of RECOGNITION

(Continued from pagé 1)

outstanding leader of the C.P.G. and re-

"On the editorial board of the

Welt am Abend there is today not

How far will this "national bolshevist"

deviation, introduced by the notorious

'Programmatic Declaration on the Na-

Why is it that the C. P. G. has proven

so capable of winning to itself scores of

Fascist officers, Junker noblemen, mur-

derers of the workers-but has proved

able only to alienate and drive away the

tional and Social Emancipation of the

in the Welt am Abend (August 4).

one single Jew

German People", lead?

Social democratic masses?

der increasing adoption of capitalistic methods. (2) Nearly all important nations except the United States have already recognized Russia, thereby giving them tactical advantages over us in trade relations. (3) Russia's unconcealed admiration for our business and mass production technique tends to eliminate friction and aids amicable relationships. (4) Altho Russia re-pudiated Czarist debts, Soviet obligations have a substantial credit rating. (5) Little present danger from Sove iet propaganda in the United States, if we handle it wisely. (6) Previous insular attitude of United States in regard to foreign affairs now breaking up as world economic problems demand co-operative efforts of all nations. WE CANNOT APRROVE MANY THINGS RUSSIA IS DO-ING; But can we help her get right as long as we treat her as an enemy?

"Eventually Communism and Capitalism may come to grips. Such a struggle, however, is some distance ahead. Meanwhile, the United States will continue to do business with any country which respects our sovereignty, honors its own obligations, and refrains from unfair propaganda. We need not fear anything from Communism if our present system of government continues to satisfy the great majority of our people. Revolutions do not develop from outside a country, least of all in the case of movements which are as hostile to the basic principles of American individualism as is the Soviet system. We have serious problems confronting us in the United States today. Unemployment is one of our problems; our huge unused surplus is another. Their tion lies in new markets. RUSSIA OFFERS US A SPLENDID OPPOR-TUNITY TO CULTIVATE NEW MARKETS. OUR GOVERNMENT WILL TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS OPPORTUNITY JUST AS SOON AS RUSSIA AGREES TO REFRAIN FROM UNFAIR PROPAGAMDA! AGANDA.'

Apparently, due to the serious economic crisis and the desperate need for foreign trade, there is a growing sentiment in certain section of the capitalist class to lemand Soviet recognition.

The Daily News Record, in one of its latest issues, carries a similar proposal in a release from Mr. A. W. Zelomek, statistician economist of the Fairchild Publications. Mr. Zelomek says:

"The world's attitude toward Soviet Russia has not changed materially, yet it is quite in order to point out that a more common sense understanding of the commercial relationship between the Russian and other world countries is in the offing. This country should ultimately prove a help to the economic order rather than a deterrent. Russia can consume all it is able to produce for the next few years to maintain its present low standard of living. If it elevates its living scale even fractionally, it would absorb all it could possibly produce for the next decade."

One act of defiance by the British sailors and Sir John Simon's coy confession that he is converted to a protective tariff, Winston Churchill's attack on the gold standard, Henderson's "Jewish" haggling about favoring reductions in the dole but a few percent less, and the whole parliamentary comedy are crowded off the first page and pass un-

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Movies

RUBICON, An Amkino Production, At

and highly enlightening film, "Rubicon" produced in Soviet Russia with English titles, and showing on the Cameo Thea tre screen beginning Saturday September 19. The stary concerns an English stoker, whose only thought of port after the grinding hours in the steaming hold, is the water front saloon and the boisterous dives it harbors. He weathers a strike in safety; it takes a brawl with his boatswain

After months of no work and but little food, a Soviet lumber steamer comes to port, short a stoker. No blacklist afuntil he proved differently, and Bill ships. The only passenger is an English lumberman, with whom Bill becomes quite friendly. At their port of call, Leninhe meets a sailor acquaintance suggests a bust in a saloon. To his surprise, Rusclasses of the population" is shown to be a bare-faced fraud. The truth is that the Bill is led to a club that takes its place big capitalists are exempted from all burdens—the lower middle classes and the play, books to read, but it is a new enterpretation of the play between the play bet vironment for Bill. His acceptance of reduce German production, cause unemhis new life soon brings to him a fac ployment, lower the standard of living tory job, and in due time, promotion to He is in charge of lumber

NEW WAGE-CUT IS PUT production, meeting the requirements for the "plan", when foreign propaganda, in the form of an individual, tries to wreck the plant. It was similar condition on Bill the full significance of true happiness

Congratulations

The Times is proudly celebrating its eightieth anniversary—1851-1931. points with joy to the growth of America's wealth in those eighty years: 1850 total wealth \$7,000,000,000; 1930, to

"Our forecast: A reduction of pro-bably 10% in railroad wages. But, Thus while the population has multi-plied five-fold, wealth has increased fiftythis is not a pessimistic development; it will really be to the advantage of the railroad worker in the long run. So long as even one factor—namely wages-remains out of line with other items, the business depression will

bring serious resistance by the workers. I vests.

Life in Russia today, and the working

to break him. Our English lad is fired,

fected her captain—a man was a man In the debate on the emergency budget grad, everything is new to Bill, who as creases in the income tax rates. In other dens are equally distributed among all

tal wealth \$360,000,000,000.

A WORKER FINDS HIMSELF!

out of the great Soviet plan forms the background for an intensely interesting

been looked upon as the impregnable bulwark of British imperialim. For over a century no serious revolt in the of the British free trade movement, issued and later blacklisted.

the outside that led Bill to months of misery out of work but here the situation is met with fairness a just decision shows

fold. Every American should be ten times as wealthy as in 1850. Yet in 1850 the average worker received a bare living, cheap food, cheap clothing, cheap shelter. And in 1930 a bare living for the drag on. The quickest way to end employed, starvation for the unemployed hard times is to bring all factors into Our breasts swelil with patriotic pride at the increase in American wealth, in the number of millionaires, in the in Very probably this drive on the wages crease in idle rich and "idle" poor. We're and standards of the railway workers will so proud the buttons are popping off our

RUBIC

His was the harsh and tragic life of the sea . . . his home on the rolling deep ... UNTIL

The new order of Soviet Russia brought him a fresh meaning in life, new ideals and new ambitions.

AND THEN HE CROSSED THE RUBICON!

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"Daily Worker" and Paterson

by B. Herman

(Concluded from last issue)

Another "Unity Manouver" As the N.T.W.U. became weaker and weaker, in fact, if not in the columns of the Daily Worker, the leaders began a "new turn" a policy of shouting "unity" with the "scabs and strikebreakers in the A. F. of L." This "unity" manouver of the N. T. W. U. was for the purpose of offsetting a real move for unity on the part of workers in the N.T.W.U., work ers disgusted with the wrong sectarian policies of the N.T.W.U. Some of these workers have now joined the A. F. of L. unions. By "unity" the N.T. W.U. leaders mean not uniting the trade unions, amalgamation, but just the contrary, splitting the A. F. of L. unions. The rank and file was called upon to desert their organization, the A. F. of L. unions, and to unite with the "rank and file" of the N. T. W. U. The workers should leave a union leading 7,000 silk workers in struggle and unite with the discredited little sect with perhaps as many as 200 workers. In the process of such splitting, thousands upon thousands of workers would be lost and the bosses would gain. The workers have nothing but contempt for such unity.

On August 28 the workers in the U T.W. voted unanimously to reject the proposal of the manufacturers for a 5¢ proposal of the manufactures of a price. Instead of greeting and applauding this action, the Daily Worker writes (September 1): "The A. F. of L. sells out workers. The N.T.W.U. pointed out that this was a manouver on the part of the manufacturers to sell out the work ers at a price slightly over 5¢" How rejection of the offer of the manufacture ers is a preparation to accept the offer, only the Daily Worker can understand.

The climax of the "unity" manouver of the N.T.W.U. came on August 31, when the N.T.W.U. mobilized all its for ces that evening to picket a meeting o the general strike committee of the A. F. of L. amalgamated union. Shouting "Boo!" and "Strikebreakers!" they pick eted Labor Lyceum, demanding "unity". A committee of five of the N. T. W. U. was permitted by the A. F. of L. strike committee to appear before it. The N. T. W. U. committee demanded that fif teen be present, then conceded ten. Not being granted more than five, they walked out. This is how the Daily Worker writes up this shameful episode in which the N. T. W. U., which has given up picketing scab shops and fighting the bosses, now pickets and fights the unions

"When the delegation appeared at the A. F. of L. committee meeting last night, they found the committee, which is composed solely of officials of the unions and contains not a single rank and file member, surrounded by heavily armed police and plain-clothes men. These thugs were used to try to intimidate the delegation. The A. F. of L. committee wanted to provoke a fight and thus prevent the demand of the delegation for unity from being placed before the workers. The N. T. W. U. delegation refused

The story of the police being in the general strike committee awaiting the delegation is a pure lie. Police arrived after the terrific disturbance of the N.T W.U. "picket line" outside, in a quiet residential neighborhood. That the general strike committee of the A. F. of L. has no rank and filers, is a gross falsehood. It certainly should have more rank and file workers but the Doherty workers on the general strike committee, the weavers, like Keller, Lax, Friedman, etc., are not officials of the A. F. of L., as

every worker in the union knows.

The committee of the National Textile Workers Union was afraid to go in and present its proposals because, the Daily Worker writes, it "feared" a fight! Even an eight-year old child would not believe that the general strike committee would attack a delegation which it had permitted to appear before it. Every worker knows about the Jewish meeting of the U. T. W., several weeks ago, at which Bidenkapp and Lieb of the N.T.W.U. were allowed to speak, altho no requests had been made to appear before the meeting and no permission granted.

But what kind of a revolutionary union is this whose committee of the representatives is afraid, and unblushingly admits it in the Daily Worker, to appear before a strike committee leading 7,000 workers and present the viewpoint of its organ-ization because it is "afraid of a fight being provoked." With ten it would brave, but with five representatives it is "forced to leave". These are comic opera fighters.

The real reason they ran away, the Daily Worker does not give. The N. T. W. U. call for unity is a call to split the A. F. of L. unions and the commit leven refused to bring provisions to the tee of the N. T. W. U., knowing it was ship so the cook, who remained aboard. wrong, did not have the guts to defend its position and ran away, disgracefully crying that it was "afraid of a fight." This is "the only fighting textile union" as it calls itself.

Communists and Communists

The Daily Worker, with these interminable falsehoods and slanders, only disgusts the workers in Paterson, who know the real situation and who want the ranks of the workers united for a victorious struggle against the bosses. The Daily power for six weeks to discredit Communism in the eyes of Paterson silk work ers. If they were to judge only by the Daily Worker, then the Communist move-

zations and not fighting the bosses.

One must not think that the work of the Daily Worker in the Paterson strike is the result of merely the incompetence and stupidity of the editors of that pa-It flows from the wrong tactical line of policy pursued by the official Communist Party—a policy of splitting the trade unions and isolating the Communists and left wingers in little sects called revolutionary unions. To justify this splitting course, the C. P. leaders must vilify and slander the labor movement as "social fascist," company union," "scab" organizations, that must "social-fascist," "company be split or destroyed. Instead of destroying the "social-fascist" labor movement, the ultra-left line leads to their own destruction, unless the workers can

Group) with its members active in the picket lines and on all the activities of the A. F. of L. unions, fighting for militant policies, energetic in the strike struggle from early morning to late at night, i erson for Communism, for a correct Com munist policy, for a policy that means victory and organization for the work-

Only the Communist Party (Majority Group), thru its paper, the Revolutionary Age, is reaching the silk strikers with a real Communist, working class ac count and analysis of the strike, stimulat ing and helping to organize the worker for more effective and united struggl to win the strike, build their union or ganization and left wing movement. It is because of this that the Revolutionary force a change in these wrong policies.

Only the Communist Party (Majority) by the Paterson strikers.

A Seaman Spins A Yarn:

"MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS!"

by Jack Soderberg

and killed a member of the crew during the ship's stay in the port of Ghent. Belgium. (According to this "Bucko Mate's" own story, this seaman refused to unload cargo. Why should he not refuse to unload cargo? That work beconsulate the following day, I stated this largest to the starboard side. I was the first one to arrive in the alleys way under the bridge and noted that the fire ax was still in its place on the bulkhead. When giving evidence at the consulate the following day, I stated this largest that the defence of the mate was "that but the defence of the mate was "that the defence of the mate was the first one to arrive in the alleys way under the bridge and noted that the first one to arrive in the alleys way under the bridge and noted that the first one to arrive in the alleys way under the bridge and noted that the first one to arrive in the alleys way under the bridge and noted that the first one to arrive in the alleys way under the bridge and noted that the first one to arrive in the alleys way under the bridge and noted that the first one to arrive in the alleys way under the bridge and noted that the first one to arrive in the alleys way under the bridge and noted that the first one to arrive in the alleys way under the bridge and noted that the first one to arrive in the alleys way under the bridge and noted that the first one to arrive in the alleys way under the bridge and noted that the first one to arrive in the alleys way under the bridge and noted that the first one to arrive in the alleys way under the bridge and noted that the first one to arrive in the alleys way under the bridge and noted that the first one to arrive in the alleys way under the bridge longed to the longshoremen and had this seaman or any of his shipmates consent. ed to work the cargo, it would have meant that the longshoremen in Ghent harbor would have been out of work. In other words, this worker was shot and killed for refusing to scab on his Belgian fellow workers.

When the Sundance later arrived in body presented their demands to the "That either this officer be taken off the ship or the crew leave." The skipper was forced to fire the bucko mate, who later arrived in U. S. A. where he is now held by the federal authorities on a charge of "murder on the high seas". However, it is a safe bet that when the ship returns and the crew is paid off and gone on some other ships and unable to give testimony any more, the mate will be whitewashed by the powers that be and taken back on some other ship of the company and very likely given a promotion for his part in uphold ing the standards of "American discipline on American ships."

The "Martha Washington"

The writer of this article has had some experience in the part of shootings and to let only five of their members be provoked at the meeting . . . The delegation was forced to go back without at all times is: "Might is right!" Only, being able to present their demand on one occasion it did not work out for unity."

For sheer mendacity, this account of the Daily Worker is hard to beat—except in other columns of the Daily Work
cept in other columns of the Daily Work
in this particular case—only this time it was the might of the union of the seamen in the port of Buenos Aires, Argentina gentina. The name of the ship was the Martha

Washington and the owner was no less

an authority than the United States government itself. The Martha Washington came down to Buenos Aires on one of her regular runs late 1920. She carried a bucko mate like the Sundance. He did not shoot his man but he cracked him over the head with the butt-end of the gun. The writer at the time was port delegate of the Marine Transport Workers Union of Argentina and, upon receiving information of this, immediately got in touch with the Longshoremen's Union delegate. I wish to make it clear here that the longshoremen belonged not to our union but to another one considered very reactionary. When, however, we arrived in Argentina, a handful of us to organize the seamen, we did not proceed on the theory that the longshoremen were reactionaries and "social fascists" but we approached them as workers, explaining our mission as far as we could in our own language and, altho we could not speak their language, they understood and stood solid with us on every occasion and assisted us. On this occasion the longshoremen's delegate called off the men working the cargo and we called off the seamen and declared the ship struck. Despite all threats l of the U. S. government to use the navy tugboats to pull the ship out of harbor she lay there for forty days before she sailed and, before she left, she had settled in full, even to the extent of paying the longshoremen in full for every day they had been on strike. The teamsters even refused to bring provisions to the was unable to cook anything for the officers and the officers were scared to death to come ashore to eat, so they had

a hell of a time—and so did we. The "S.S. Nokum"

However, I have been on ships where men were shot to death, where, thru lack of organization, we were unable to do anything. Such a ship was the S.S. Nokum out of Frisco. While in the Port of Rio de Janiero, Brazil, the chief mate went bucko and shot and killed an able seaman on the excuse that the sea Worker has been doing everything in its man was drunk and was found in "the midships alleyway with a fire ax". (That fire ax incident is always used. It was If they were to judge only by the used by the mate on the Sundance too) Well, this seaman was shot six times and ment would mean for them: lies, splitting, after this brave mate had emptied his disruption, fighting against labor organized gun into the shivering body of this work-

We read in a weekly magazine (Time, er, he left him lying there, a bloody mass August 24) a short account of how the and went and barricaded himself in his chief officer on the S. S. Sundance shot room. The writer was bos'n on the ship consulate the following day, I stated this but the defence of the mate was "that after he had killed the man he took the ax out of his hands and replaced it in the rack on the bulkhead." I leave it to the reader to judge. The mate was exonerated by the Brazilian authorities and sailed with the ship. I obtained some signatures from members of the crew to use in the U.S.A. upon our return. The mate got to know about it and upon Rotterdam, Holland, the crew evidently The mate got to know about it and upon had gotten together and as an organized arrival at the Madeira Islands on way to London I was left behind with an A.B. who had told the mate "he would see that he burnt for it." We combed the beach for two months and then were put on another ship that went to South Africa. The mate on the Nockum was never indicted.

The Fullrigger "Vik"

On the Norwegian three-masted fuil-Vik out of Hangesund the mate shot and killed the sailmaker in Valpar. aiso, Chile. He was not even arrested. On our return trip we had 128 days out before we hit the Azores Islands in the Atlantic. Naturally, by this time, we were out of everything fresh and subsisted on canned everything including Drinking water was stale and potatoes. unfit to drink and we demanded that the skipper heave to and take aboard frech provisions and have a doctor come aboard to attend the men down with that dreaded disease of the sailing ships, beri beri He refused, stating that we had "fair wind and would make the English channel inside a week." We refused to work and threatened to go aloft and take the but we got him first and locked him in his own room. The skipper hollered mutiny and heave to. The word of the doctor saved us but upon paying off at Copenhagen, Denmark, four weeks later I found I was "tagged" for every penny I had earned during that trip as I was accused of being the "ringleader", as the skipper called it.

Over five months hell on this ship and no pay. The rest of the crew chipped in each so much and that evened matters up. (I later had the pleasure of boarding the same ship in Buenos Aires as a union delegate and tied her up, but that's another story. We will tell in a later issue of the Revolutionary Age.)

The Barque "Ba"

Whilst on the three-masted Norwegian parque Ba in New York harbor some fifteen years ago, the mate ran wild with the gun and wounded two men. The writer, with a couple of others, succeeded in disarming him. For our trouble we were arrested for mutiny but foolishly enough we agreed to drop our charge against the mate or rather not to testify against him and in return our charges would be dropped. The mate went free and we went on another ship. We were young and dumb, more of the latter than the former.

The "Port Jackson"

My first British ship was the four masted barque Port Jackson out of Glasgow, Scotland. We left Falmouth Road, England, for Freemantle, Australia. We arrived there 97 days out with five men killed by the first and second mate, beat know what happened!

killed on the Sundance, one need not One died of some sickness, one strech one's imagination very far to

For Whom Is New Workers School?

A Worker Asks An Important Question And Receives A Full Answer

The office of the New Workers School has received the following letter from a

Dear Comrades,

I received the circular of the courses of the New Workers School and am very much interested. I would like to know whether this school is only for Communists, or whether any one who is interested can take the courses.

Yours comradely,

H. R.

We are very glad that this question has been asked. The New Workers School, as the name implies, is a school for workers, not only for Communists. Any worker who would like to improve his education and knowledge of the labor movement, who would like to receive training in the class struggle, is fully eligible for the courses. The fees have even been made very low so as to enable all workers to take the courses. The courses themselves have been so selected as to make it possible for workers who have not made any study of Communism or of the labor movement to begin such studies. There is the course in "Fundamentals of Communism", which takes up the basic principles of Communism in a popular manner. It is intended specifically for those who have not made any sort of a systematic study of Comnunism, and for those who would like to follow the development of Communis heory in a logical manner. The course by Jay Lovestone, on Friday nights, "The abor Movement Today" will explain current events in the world and the role of the labor movement in these events In reality this course will be one in the current history of the labor movement. Of course, any worker can take this course, the only requirement being an interest in the labor movement. Workers who are interested in Ameri-

can history, and the correct interpretation of American history from the point of view of the workers, should take the course "Social History of the United This is a course not only for those who have not studied American history, but also for those who studied history in the public schools and who therefore have not a clear working class view on the development of the American people. For workers who want to improve their English, there are four courses in English, two elementary and two advanced one and two days a week. These courses are especially useful for workers who do not wish to go to night school or private schools and spend five nights a week, to say nothing of large tuition fees, to learn what they can learn in one night at the New Workers School. The fees are extremely low, \$2.50 for one night a week and \$4.00 for two nights a week, and all workers are urged to enroll in these courses if their speech needs im-

When the moon turns to cheese and the sewers run beer and hams grow on trees and the Messiah is here, then the British ruling class will give up their exploitation of India voluntarily just because Gandhi wears a loin cloth, tickles a spinning wheel and keeps silent every Monday.

en to death with belaying pins one night during a fight. No one could prove any thing and, at the hearing in Freemantle, the second mate was exonerated of all blame when he swore he had gone to the assistance of the first mate during an attempted mutiny. The reason the first mate did not appear to testify was because he was number three to leave that ship somewhere around the Cape of Good Hope.

on the maintop. One of these sailorswe never learned who-accidentally dropped on him a marline spike (a tool used by the seamen about 12 inches long and about 11/2 inches in diameter at the heavy end and tapering out to a fine needle sharp point on the other end) and equally by accident, I presume, the mate happened to be walking just underneath at the time, with the result that the marline spike buried itself approximately four inches into that region were ordinary people usually carry their brains. The mate went to Davy Jones locker the next day One thing we noticed afterwards, the second mate would always look aloft before going forward when men were working in the rigging.

The other two men short were washed over the side during a typhoon in the Indian Ocean and the rest of us drew what ever money we could get in Australia and "jumped ship." One "hell ship" the Port Jackson.

So when reading about the worker

A "Dole" - For Whom?

The American Dole System

by R. Macklin

tem" exists in this country—but not for the unemployed workers or starving farmers. The "American dole system," operating in many billions of dollars yearly, is intended to "relieve" the capitalists. In the series of articles, of which the one beow is the first, R. Macklin will examine this "American dole system" in considerable detail and show what it means to the labor movement of this country.

Disturbing questions are agitating Herbert Hoover and his cabinet, the execu-tive committee of the American capital-ist class. The stock market crash of 1929 ended a period of economic pros-

cial structure, that it is but one of the convulsions of a dying order. The crisis to them is nothing but a passing phenomenon, easily explained in a thousand and one different ways. Prosperity is just around the corner, playing hide and seek.

Two years have now passed. The bour-

geois economists are still feebly explaining but they have practically stopped predicting. The end of the depression is not in sight. The capitalist press admits that there will be seven or eight million unemployed this winter. Large sections of the petty-bourgeois and farmer masses perity which was the fruit and expression of the flowering out of the hegermony of American imperialism on a world scale. The bourgeoisie will not and industrial front. Ruin and starvation are cannot understand that the depression the order of the day. Perhaps the best

Foreign-Born And Capitalism

FOREIGN-BORN WORKERS IN U.S. A.

by Bessie Bee

The labor deportation has become one the importance of the foreign born of the most formidable weapons in the worker in American industry: hands of the ruling class in its drive against the labor movement and against the standards and conditions of the workers. The role of the foreign-born worker in American social life comes to the fore. In the article below and in the articles that will follow it, Bessie Bee analyzes the various phases of this question.

In a period of depression and crisis working class into as many sections as possible—blacks against whites, young against old, women against men, and na tive-born against foreign-born-so that the working class will be so effectively divided that they (the capitalists) wil have no difficulty in forcing the worst possible conditions on the workers as

Naturally, the bosses seek to attack the most exposed section of the workers first the foreign-born. It is no accident that laws for the registration of aliens and de portation proceedings have been so wide spread in recent months. For various causes in 1930 alone, 16,631 persons were deported to various European countries.

Immigration to America According to the 1930 census, 10.9%

of the entire white population are for-eign-born and almost double this amount are of foreign born parentage. Just ove 58% of these foreign born are natural 18% of these foreign both are natural money, money, it is a single room occupied by papers; 28.3% are aliens; and about from 3 to 12 workers." Educational oppapers; 28.3% are aliens; and about 3.5% not reported. These foreign born workers and their

first descendants make up 58% of the total employed in American industry. They are concentrated especially in min ing, iron and steel, meat packing, clothing, leather manufacturing, and textile. With these statistics in mind, let us

worker has reached this point of great importance in the life of the nation. After the War of 1812, and just prior

to it, a considerable number of immigrants came to the United States from countries where customs, traditions, and language closely resembled those of the people already living here. Skill in industry was the first essential and these workers developed the same sort of tech. nique as the American workers in in-They came from the more in-A very sad story the passing of this dustrially developed countries of Northern and Western Europe—Germany, Engman, a couple of sailors were at work land, etc.

However, when in about 1890, the need for more workers grew and the push to expand industry on a far great; er scale began, workers from South-Cen-Southern and Eastern Europe, as well as Irish, began to pour in in vast numbers. They were, for the most part peasants from agricultural countries who knew little of modern industrial methods The American bosses took advantage of differences in language, customs, and re ligion of these alien workers to exploi them more ruthlessly. These groups of workers are the ones responsible for the development of our railroads, mines, and industries, yet, today, these workers are the most opprssed and exploited section of the working class. Each of these groups of workers com-

ing to America has contributed its share to building up the "promised land"only to receive, in exchange, the worst conditions socially, economically, and politically.

Immigrants in Industry

From the following table giving the

Iron and steel manufacturing ..61% Slaughter and meat packing Soft coal mining Wool and worsted manufacturing62% Cotton goods Clothing Leather manufacturing ... Furniture Oil Refining

Foreign-born workers therefore play a vital part of American industry, since they are especially concentrated in the basic industries.

Conditions of Foreign-Born

During our much heralded years of 'prosperity' the unskilled groups of for eign born lived hardly better than they do today.

They are the unorganized masses who receive the lowest pay and work the longest hours. It is these workers who are herded together with their families into crowded ghettos. Their housing and living conditions are the worst of all. The following description of lodging house conditions in East Youngstown, Ohio, is belived to be typical of con ditions in the immigrant districts of in dustrial communities: "By reason of the tendency of workmen of the same race to lodge in the same section or town, the lodging houses exhibited many instances of extreme overcrowding. Thus, in one case, there were 23 lodgers in a 4-room house, and it was by no means uncom portunities for them and their children are the worst and it is these children who are the ones to be forced into child labor. Compare: 24.7% of foreign-born children between the ages of 14 and 15 (male) were employed in gainful occupation, while 20.6% of native born children of the same age were employed.

Thru law and custom, the foreign born are made the subject of countless discriminations. Take for example, the law in Oregon which does not permit foreign-born to read newspapers and magazines not printed in English. In New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Washington, Nebraska, Kansas, Maryland, Oregon, New Hampshire, an "alien" cannot receive compensation as an American in case of accident. Pennsylvania, Illinois, New Jersey, California, Arizona, Rhode Island, New Mexico, Wyoming, do not use foreign born workers, on public works. In every way possible the foreign born inhabitant of this coun try, especially the foreign born worker, is made to feel that a "second-class" hu man being, a person with only limited rights but with the same, or even additional duties.

A Warning to the "Labor Age"

In the July issue of the Labor Age (official organ of the Conference for Progressive Labor Action), there was a review by Bert Miller of Kautsky's latest anti-Bolshevik outburst. Under the form of an attack upon Kautsky, Miller registered a substantial capitulation to his viewpoint. The gist of Miller's "criticism" can be found in the following lines from his review: "We have sufficient confidence in

the virility and stamina of the Russian workers and peasants to await with assurance the day when . . . the prole-tarian dictatorship will be re-establish: ed". (Our emphasis).

It is clear that according to Miller: percentage of foreign born workers in the various industries in 1920, we can judge in the Soviet Union today. That means and the C.P.L.A. are committed to a pole not the proletariat is in possession of the "Stalinist burocracy".

2. The proletarian dictatorship must b "re-established", i.e., the class in power must be overthrown and the workers regain control of the state. Since th class at present dominant will certainly not give up political power without struggle, an armed revolution must b prepared by the workers in the U.S.S.R. "re-establish" their power.

Anyone who can read English must admit that Miller's position is straight-out counter-revolutionary, no matter what flowers he is ready to cast on the 'grave" of the proletarian dictatorship. of Miller's in the direction of extreme heed!

An old and well-developed "dole sys- is the product of the inherent contradic commentary on the situation is the fact em" exists in this country—but not for tions of the capitalist economic and so that, in this "land of plenty" which has attracted tens of millions of immigrants from all over the globe, an advertisement by the Amtorg for six thousand American mechanics to work in Russia, was answered with a hundred thousand applications, in face of the constant capitalist propaganda about the horrible conditions in the Soviet Union.

But the growing impoverishment of the masses is a secondary question to the executive agents of the boss class. What really matters to Mr. Hoover is that the gigantic profit extracting machine that is capitalism, has gone awry; that in the single month of September of this year only \$350,000,000 of corporation divi-dends will be handed out as compared with \$475,000,000 in September of last year. What matters is that finance capital (despite the fifteen billions invested abroad) is bursting with vast surpluses of funds hungrily and vainly looking for avenues of investment—so much so that long term government bond issues with low interest rates are oversubscribed several times over even before the date of

Unemployment "Relief" Schemes

The growing misery of millions is secondary until it begins to constitute a menace to the continued political power of the ruling class. Then it is that the government of exploitation takes heed and with benevolent mien declares that there must be relief for the farmer, relief for the unemployed. However, the mind of the bourgeoisie can only consider the question of unemployment relief as subsidiary to the question of relief to sick capitalist industry. Thus, various ...67%, schemes are put forth mostly concerned with federal and state appropriations for public works In keeping with this conception is the plan accepted with favor by the capitalists of the city of Yonkers for the utilization of its share of New York State's twenty million dollar appro-priation for relief by extending loans to local industrial enterprises, thus "creating jobs for the unemployed." That is, the relief of the unemployed worker may be accomplished only on the basis of his exploitation by the capitalists. In establishment sence, this would really be a dole system for the bourgeoisie. That these schemes do not find ready and wide acceptance is due to the stiff opposition of powerful factions of the American capitalist class who wish to prevent a rise in the tax rate that would be engendered by increased government appropriations.

The American "Dole" System

The advocacy of unemployment insurance and direct relief thru government appropriations is received with great horror. "We want no dole", emphatically remarks Mr. Hoover. "No system of doles, either private or general," cries Silas H. Strawn, president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce. "It would be entirely inconsistent with the American spirit, it would paralyze initiative and courage and destroy independence.' It is therefore inconsistent with the American spirit to give direct aid to the unemployed, but perfectly consistent to give aid to the bourgeoisie. The dole would paralyze initiative and courage in workers but would engender these qualities in the capitalist. It would destroy the "independence" of the wage worker, but would create it, of course, in the ruling

A governmental dole system is really nothing new in America. Altho it has never been utilized to relieve distressed masses of unemployed workers, it has, for many long years, been applied as a conscious policy to aid favored capitalist enterprises that have not shown a "satisfactory" rate of profit. The question as to what is "satisfactory" has always been liberally interpreted. Of course, it is liberally interpreted. Of course, it is not called a "dole" but it has taken on various forms and names. Sometimes, as n the case of the Federal Farm Board, created, supposedly, to help the farmer, hundreds of millions of dollars are handed out directly or indirectly to powerful speculative interests. Hundreds of milions of dollars have been presented brazenly to individuals or corporations in the form of income tax refunds. Shipping interests have been directly subsi-Aviation, shipping, and railroad corporations have been awarded fat mail contracts. We must not forget the tremendous graft of timber and mineral ands to the railroad interests in the not far past. Subsidies have been granted to encourage foreign trade. Then there is the tariff system which puts billions into he pockets of the favored section of the American bourgeoisie.

All of these are, in essence, applications of a government dole system, created to swell the profits of the ruling class. It is well to dwell upon these in more detail in order to draw a clear picture of the class role played by the government and what the exploited masses may expect from it.

Trotskyism evidently evoked considerable protest since both the Labor Age icy of solidarity with and defense of state power but some other class—per the Soviet Union. In the August issue of that periodical, therefore, there is an editorial note on the review. And what is the gist of this editorial comment? A complete white washing of Miller's counter-revolutionary position!

The step that the Labor Age has thus taken hides the greatest danger! In attempting to shield the absolutely indefensible conduct of Bert Miller, it has cast the cloak of approval over a conception and denies the proletarian character of the Soviet Regime that strives for the "re-establishment of the proletarian dictatorship" in the Soviet Union. Smalland less perceptible initial steps have led by the inevitable logic of events, into In the C.P.L.A. and among the read the swamps of anti-Bolshevism and couners of the Labor Age, this new venture ter revolution. Let the Labor Age take

The Economic Week

DEEP dismay has gripped the lows, with steel touching the low- the crisis. The collapse of the steel industry because of the complete failure to show the

est in many years. Grains are continuing their downward slightest sign of seasonal improve- course. Car loadings fell again ment. Bond averages have sunk during the week. Unemployment to the lowest level since 1921. A rose sharply and wages fell conhurricane swept the stock market siderably during August which this week and brought many new established new general lows in

British gold standard is the first of a series of events which will make the world credit crisis more acute in the coming months. Significant political expressions of this trend will follow in all the principal capitalist countries.

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The assertion that the American Communists work under "orders from Moscow" is absolutely untrue. There are no such Communists in the world who would agree to work "under orders" from outside against their own convictions and will and contrary to the requirements of the situation. Even if there were such Communists they would not be worth a cent. Communists bravely fight against a host of enemies. The value of a Communist, among other things, lies in that he is able to defend his convictions.

-Joseph Stalin to the First American Trade Union Delegation,

PATERSON

THE revolt of the Paterson textile workers, now nearing its close, transcends in significance for the labor movement many a struggle involving a greater number of workers in even more basic industries. Under extremely difficult conditions, seven thousand workers answered! the call of the amalgamated A. F. of L. unions to hit back at the bosses imposing unbearable conditions on the silk workers. And an especially welcome feature of the strike is the militant role--inspiring to the whole working class-played in the struggle by the younger, the American

It is only these among other factors that have to date prevented the A. F. of L. burocrats from getting far on their normal road of paralyzing the fight of the workers against the bosses. Here the efforts for a mass militant strike faced all the greater difficulties because of the splitting and confusing manipulations and manouvers of the N.T.W.U., not only before the strike was declared but especially DURING THE STRIKE even during the very moments of fiercest struggle against the bosses, the injunction courts, and police.

Fortunately, the Communist Party (Majority Group), thru its energetic activities and wholehearted efforts, was able to counteract quite effectively these harmful acts of the N.T.W.U. and the official ladership of the Communist Party. All silk strikers in the amalgamated A. F. of L. unions and in the N.T.W.U. are fully aware of our energetic activities for complete unity in the strikers ranks, for militant picketing for mass violation of the injunctions, for rank and file leadership of the strike, for social and economic system—production for profit remains. This objective was a fight to the finish for decent conditions and a strong union coming out of this strike. In fulfilling this constructive role of helping establish the broadest united front seen for years in the labor movement, we did not, for a moment, sacrifice our Communist position. We constructively criticized mistakes no matter who made them.

More than that, Despite great difficulties and our own numerous shortcomings, we struck a most effective blow for Communism in the ranks of the American labor movement. We tried to set an example in responsibilitly, tireless efforts for unity, militancy and self-sacrifice. We did not hesitate to flay mercilessly the actual scab tactics of the N.T.W.U. petty burocrats. We tried to show in life, in actuality, in every-day conduct, to thousands of workers what correct Communist tactics in the trade unions really are.

In view of the deplorable weakness, division, confusion and betrayal Even the "Socialist" Stuart Chase, American from which the labor movement as a whole now suffers, the gains already ca's first apostle of "capitalist efficiency won by several thousand workers—union recognition. 8-hour day, wage socialism," later espoused by William Z. increase—should prove an inspiration to the entire working class to resist and to end the present unbearable situation with its wage-cuts and un-

In spite of the great difficulties facing the strikers, in spite of the fact that the strike was called at a time of great unemployment, in spite law be repealed: of the fact that the N.T.W.U. and the leadership of the Communist Party have done everything in their power to demoralize the strikers ranks and to break the strike, it must neverthelss be recorded that the compromise in price, AT THE TIME MADE, and the subsequent decision of the general strike committee over the opposition of our comrades, Gitlow, and Keller and Zimmerman, as well as of some other members of the general strike committee, to give up the signing of the agreement with the union, was a serious mistake, because, had a policy of firmness been followed, particularly the week after Labor Day, many more gains could have been recorded for the workers.

Every member of the strike committee and every striker must realize and fight for the position that the employers signing the agreement WITH THE UNION is the best guarantee for genuine union recognition, union conditions and for prevention of blacklist against the best fighters

The Paterson strike, now in its ninth week, demonstrates what working class solidarity can do and how disastrous working class division is. In every mine, mill, and shop the workers are now faced with similar about planning capitalist consolidaproblems similar hardships, wage-cuts, indecent working conditions, ruth- tion. The leading financial and industrial less lowering of standards and denial of rights won thru years of hard magnates are now taking advantage of struggle. Let us learn from our experiences in Paterson. Our experiences show the splendid possibilities for Communist activity based on correct tactics in the class struggle. More working class solidarity and unity against the bosses and their strike-breaking government, more militant struggle, more organization of the unorganized, more work to TRANS-FORM and thus BUILD even the most conservative and weakest unions into centers of militant struggle solely in the interests of the working

In face of defeats everywhere, the silk strikers in Paterson hit back hard and successfully. The results achieved are entirely due to the united front established there. The silk workers of Paterson certainly know that the strike must be continued, the union must be maintained and built. Every class conscious worker in the union, every militant fighter, must do everything in his power to see to it that the organization is developed into a strong, progressive, militant labor union—a union which will help breathe a spirit of progress and militancy into the entire American trade union movement, particularly into the American Federation of Labor, now so woefully lacking in vigor, energy and fighting spirit against the bosses.

This is the inspiring message from the Paterson silk strike to all honest workers regardless of their political opinions, affiliations today. Only with such effective weapons can the backbone of the boss drive on wages and conditions be broken.

We, the Communist Party (Majority Group), true to our class interests will continue to do our level best to further this working class unity and solidarity, this genuine militancy against the capitalist attacks. This is our duty as Communists to our class, the working class, now facing most crucial tests and trying hours. To a victory in Paterson we pledge our all, for a victory in Paterson is a victory for ALL workers thruout the length and breadth of the country.

Capitalist "Planning" and Socialist Planned Economy

Capitalist "Planning" in U.S.A.

by Jay Lovestone

The deeper and bleaker the valleys of despairing, as can be seen from the re- "trouble" by arbitration and cooperation be crisis, the more mountain like grows marks of Nicholas Murray Butler, president with business in its carrying thru "long the crisis, the more mountain-like grows the American literature about "planned prosperity". One day, the oil magnate Doherty offers one half-million dollars to stimulate the discovery, or rather the invention, of a panacea. The next day, the United States Chamber of Commerce, thru its president, Silas H. Strawn, de "More faith, fewer nostrums" And those acquainted with the Washing ton merry go round, tell us that a new buro is soon to be set up by the prosperity predicting President, Hoover, to receive and digest all the faiths and nostrums for prosperity.

It was none other than Ramsay Mac-Donald, Lombard Street's new savior, still calling himself a "Socialist", who reflected this lost feeling when he said, at the last annual 4th of July celebration, before the Society of Americans in Lon-

"Here we are today surrounded by the most mysterious problem of why those of us who wish to produce cannot produce and why great masses of people, North, East, South or West, all over the world, want to consume and can-not find opportunity for consuming. Why do these strange things happen which seem to be contrary to the most elementary assumptions of

But not all the official economists and politicians limit themselves to wailing and standing capitalist plans.

dent of Columbia University, in his de-mand before the American Club in Paris on June 1, that the capitalist world get together on a plan to meet the Soviet challenge. Professor Butler thus whistled for courage:

> class is 'wait'. Gentlemen, if we wait too long somebody may come forward with a solution that we may not like. Let me call your at tention to the fact that the characteristic fea ture of the experiment in Russia, to my mind is not that it is Communistic but that it i being carried on according to a plan in fac of a planless opposition . . . We are trying in the age of the electric light to teach national economic progress with a candle. It can't be

The remarks of Professor Butler porcray a profound ignorance of capitalism, an ignorance born out of equally proound bourgeois erudition. It is likewise bvious that Butler has failed to grasp the essential features of the Soviet sys-

In this series we will examine the outstanding Plans proposed. But before going into an analysis of any of these plans, we will look into the fundamental, common, features of the general system of capitalist planning, of all the out-

Basic Features of Capitalist "Plans"

Among the most important, common, nherent features of the leading capitalist

1. In varying degrees, all the plans recognize a breakdown of the capitalist system. Donham puts the question quite clearly when he says:

"What we need is effective, national, far sighted leadership culminating in philosophically sound planning. On the question of whether we obtain such leaders from American business, the fate of capitalist civilization may well

"The only way to defend capitalism is thru leadership which accepts social responsibility
. If something is not done which changes the situation, we may well be facing an im mediate major break-down of capitalism.

2. Capitalism is to be maintained as very clearly expressed, for instance, by Professor Maynard Keynes, in his lecture on June 15 at the New School of Social Research: "The objective of reaching an equilibrium

to make business more profitable which would in turn help unemployment." And William G. McAdoo, addressing

Economic Conservation Committee of America, declared on June 4:

"The functional society will not abolish prof its, tho it should abolish the profiteers. Business enterprise cannot be carried on without profits. Any scheme of things based on profit less industry is bound to fail."

3. Capitalist monopoly and its powers are to be extended and not diminished. Foster, makes a plea for the poor trusts in his article "A Ten Year Plan for America", (Harper's Magazine, June, 1931.) This high official of the League for Industrial Democracy, a Socialist par-

"The Plan will undoubtedly amend the She man Anti-trust law, allowing industry to combine and thus bring joy to oil and coal operators. Industrial coordination is impossible without much more freedom in this respect. But for the reward and profits of combination, business must accept regulation which guarantees the public against monopoly profits.'

Dean Donham insists in his plan that the time has come for a complete reappraisal of the attitude towards corporations which is expressed in the Sherman anti-trust law. Donham views this as senseless and a threat to the stability of established groups as well as shocking in its economic wastes. Of course, neither "Socialist" economist, Chase, nor the Harvard professor, Donham, should forget that the development of monopolies and trusts under capitalism is an inherent feature of the present system and that they are making no discovery and offering no solution to the masses with their

the economic crisis to strengthen their hold on the productive machinery wind the resources of the country. They are demanding a freer hand in their programs. In his book, the Masquerade of Monopoly Professor Frank A. Fetter, of Princeton University, past president of the American Economic Association frankly admits this.

In fact, in all of these plans special provision is made to enhance the power particularly of finance capital. Thus the McGraw-Hill Company, in its plan, "A Platform for American Business", recommends that the banking and financial interests are to lead international cooperation, to have veto power over magnates, to restrict credit in periods of socalled unusual prosperity, and to facilitate credits in periods of stringency or crisis.

4. There is to be a terrific extension of state capitalism. Without exception all plans propose a huge extension of state This is the essence of the whole idea of public works. President Frederick B. Robinson of City College, in his plea for the creation of a Federal Economic Commission, with broad powers of regulation over large industries, as a cure for the crisis, laid down the theory of American state capitalism when he

"It is my opinion that the time has arrived when other industries should be declared to be affected with a public interest . . . I do mean that all corporations engaged in interstate commorce be chartered by the Federal Government many respects. I mean further that the essential or key industries be declared public

ties and required to operate under regulations

5. There is to be an acceleration of the already marked tendency towards the fusion, toward the merging of the appara-tus of government with the machinery of business.

It is clear that this would be the effect of the adoption of Professor Robinson's plan. None other than Stuart Chase, proposes that:

"For American industries co-ordination must probably take the form of a drastic revision of the anti-trust laws: an alliance between incontrol investment (i.e. plant capacity) on the one hand, and to guard against unwarranted monopoly prices, on the other."

6. Of course, in this merging of government with business the associations of employers, the organizations of the capitalists would be very much strengthened as against the workers.

McGraw-Hill Company has propose that all the objectives of its plan should be carried out, first, in each individual ousiness, then, applied with the trade association in industry, local, national, and international Chamber of Commerce, and finally thru the banking and financial institutions.

7. Naturally, all these capitalist plans propose to set up a monstrous, all-powerful strike-breaking machinery. It is not insignificant that the "radical" Professor Beard in his extremely detailed blueprint chose to keep silent on the problem of strikes.

McGraw Hill proposes to prevent strikes iby compulisorly arbitration and ernment authority with discretionary pow-Ely speaks even more plainly when he proposes the creation of "a peace time which, during so-called good times, perts gathering statistics and laying plans for employment during hard times. proposes his "peace-time army" to be enlarged during a crisis to put the wage earners on public works of all kinds with

pay at regular army scale. That this is no abstraction was clearly evidenced only recently when the governors of Oklahoma and Texas showed that the last resort of capitalist economy is mar-tial law economy. These governors mobilized the militia and capped the oil wells so as to raise the price of crude oil. In Texas, the cotton merchants proposed that martial law also be extended to their field. In Kansas, the wealthy basis. grain magnates demanded that the governor call upon the militia to act as the saviors of wheat, to establish armed control so as to curtail acreage and thus advocated for instance, by Sir Arthur really starve the poor, smaller, wheat

J. T. M. Stoneroad, president of the Carnegie Coal Company came forward with the idea that the governors of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia use the the police powers of the state to prevent the over production of coal "as the Exnow doing in the interest of oil."

8. Class collaboration is to be extended tremendously. Professor Beard makes a brief for profit and dividend sharing. The "Platform for American Business" of the One is reminded of the old German satire McGraw-Hill Company demands that La of the famous assembly of "Gelehrten a bor cooperate with business in helping Frankfort in 1848. to get from associations social responsibilities, in helping to avoid industrial

time planning and stabilization". McAdoo's national Economic Council

would be composed of manufacturers. merchants, agriculturists, labor representatives and spokesmen of the mining and transportation industries. The "Social-Chase is equally generous and finds seat for labor in the councils of the varous capitalist interests. 9. The government is to serve aggres-

sively and systematically as an agent for American capitalism in the world market. Professor Beard wants a syndicate of exporting and importing corporations to lirect trade with foreign countries so as to secure goods needed by the United States, control the issue of foreign securities in the United States, and determine the policies of financiers in making loans to "irresponsible governments for unproductive enterprises." Beard frankly admits that his syndicate would be a consistent influence to have diplomacy weld ed by means of economic pressure. Mc Graw Hill has an elaborate plan for the government to boost the development of

10. All in all, these proposals seek to make the capitalist exploitation and op-pression of the workers more planful. pist. more effective, to add increasing planfulness in exploitation so as to guarantee profits to the employers. The "Platform for American Business" proudly proclaims that its plan would maintain prices based on the cost of production and would stop selling at a loss."

promulgated by a competent economic commission working in close harmony with the Federal Reserve Board and with the Departments 11. Hence all the plans propose a rap id intensification of the rationalization of industry. W. H. Rastall, chief of the industrial machinery division of the Buro of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce, Washington, addressing the Columbia-Stevens Economic Conference said:

"It is estimated that only about 10% of the cotton mills of th ecountry have equipmen in good condition . . . The typical industry ap pears to buy equipment impulsively. It be comes a matter of emotions rather than a care ful calculation . . .

H. C. Parmelee, editorial editor of the McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, emphasized the other day that the modernization of the industrial plans was an essential prerequisite for preventing the recurrence of the economic crisis.

12. All the plans dodge the issue of unemployment and, in varying degrees frankly provide for a lowered standard of living. The McGraw-Hill Company talks of establishing a minimum pay rol -proposing to reduce wages to a minimum which would tend to serve as a maximum.

William B. Donham does not hide the fact that "even now we are in the process of lowering rapidly the standards of living of the American people by our stagger system of lay offs." And the And the stagger system is an inherent feature of many of these plans.

13.—In the main, these plans are consciously anti-Soviet Union. We do not refer here to the diametrically opposite characteristics of capitalist "planning" social classes to the "crimes", remains a and the Socialist planned economy in the Soviet Union. What we refer to here is says nothing about the rights of trade rather the spirit, method and objective unions. Professor Donham in his plan of the leading capitalist plans in their speaks of the worker's status being derelation to the Soviet Union. For extermined thru classification by some government of the soviet Union. For example, in Professor Beard's "Five Year Description of the Soviet Union of the Plan for America. er to fix the wages. Professor Richard T. ing slander against the Communist Party of the Soviet Union:

"In this there is nothing new. There nothing Russian about its origin. Indeed planning of economy was an anathema to the Bolsheviki until, facing the task of feeding enraged multitudes, they laid aside Marx, took up Fredrick, Winslow Taylor and borrowed foreign technology to save their political skins." And the good standing "Socialist" Stuart Chase said:

"These Slavs seem to think that they dis covered national planning; that unless one knows Papa Marx backwards he cannot locate an industry near its source of raw material or untangle a problem in cross-hauling.

This "capitalist-efficiency Socialist" vould do well to learn to distinguish between technology, technical develop-ment in itself and its method of social organization, the character of its social

In the very proposals of some of these plans for cooperation between the various national groups on a world scale, as Salter, we find really a proposal for international capitalist coordination of anti-Soviet efforts.

It is significant that all of these plans without exception fail to meet even the most elementary concrete problems of capitalist economy. This phase of the problem we will examine at length later. ecutives of Oklahoma and Texas are But in making a thoro analysis of the various plans proposed to save capitalism from its final collapse, its complete breakdown, one cannot but pity the poor bourgeois professors in their hopeless task

"Hundert-funfzig Professoren, "Vaterland, Du bist verloren."

ANNUAL DANCE

of the

NEW WORKERS SCHOOL

SATURDAY, OCTOBER THIRD, 1931—8 P. M. NEW WORKERS CENTER

63 Madison Avenue,—New York

Negro Jazz Band

Admission 35 Cents



HIDDEN SPRINGS OF THE REVO

LUTION. Personal Memoirs of Katerina Breshkovskaia, Edited by Lincoln Hutchinson. Stanford University Press, Stanford University, California, 1931. Altho the book is as far as possible from an examination of the "Hidden" Springs of the Russian Revolution"such is the title the publishers gave itit is well worth reading. It throws a cur-ious light upon a whole group of people who believed they were revolutionaries even Socialists—and who were regarded as such by the Czarist regime and by Society at large, but who were really no more than unbelievably confused "socialminded" philanthropists, living a naively illusory life in a world of their own contrivance, far from the masses It took the two great revolutions of 1917 to uncover in all its hollowness the real essence of the "revolutionaries" of the

type of Katerina Breshkovskaia. Breshkovskaia's memoirs make pleas ant reading and are mildly informative. But they illumine nothing so well as the curious political mentality of the author. Madame Breshkovskaia "went to the people" at an early age and lived in close contact with the Russian peasants for many years; yet she might just as well have spent all her life on Mars for all the understanding of the Russian masses she obtained. The picture of the Russian peasant she builds up is the conventional, conservative utopian figure of the religiously inclined bourgeois philantro

"The first thing a peasant wants his children to learn are the Prayers and the Word of God. His highest ambition is to see his son a priest. The peasants never use the word "murderer"; they say "soul killer". This is the reason the peasant faces danger so courageously. His body does not matter, but his soul must not be besmirched, since for this he is respon

These are the characteristic spiritual traits of the Russian peasant. 'Economic materialism' is not for

.X Y. Z.

BATTLING THE CRIME WAVE, Applying Sense and Science to the Repression of Crime, by Harry Elmer Barnes. The Stratford Press, Boston,

An easily readable but extremely su perficial review of the problem of crime n modern society. Professor Barnes has merely taken a large selection of his daily Scripps-Howard newspaper essays in any way relating to the subject in hand, strung them togethe in some sort of order, and produced a "book". It is interesting reading, contains a lot of ideas, mostly old, and is most pathetically full of the faults and shortcomings made inevitable by the nature of its origin. It includes no serious examination of the social roots of crime; it shows no glimpse of understanding of the class role of the police and other "crime battling" forces; it dismisses in one sentence the historical transformation in the theory and practice penology now taking place in the Soviet Union. Even the most elementary fact that social conditions determine what sealed mystery to Professor Barnes in X. Y. Z.

Professor Lujo Brentano, noted Ger-

man bourgeois economist and sociologist, September 9 in Munich at th Lujo Brentano, the dean of the pre war school of German "academic Socialists" (Kathedar-Sozialisten), came into prominence in the early years of the

1870's as a result of his book on modern trade unionism, which was written from purely liberal, social-retormist standpoint. For years afterward he carried on a long literary wartare against Bismarck ism, against the Manchester "laissez faire' school of political economy, and against Marxism and scientific Socialism. He was one of the most vigorous literary opponents of the Social democratic movement. His own viewpoint, and the view-point of the school of "academic Sociaists" that gathered around him, was that of bourgeois social reform based on the socalled "historical school" of economics Professor Brentano's activities practical-

y ceased with the World War. After the War the most fundamental of his 19e25 were taken over by the reformist Social democratic party, which, in fact, became completely social reformist organization

Clarence Darrow, the world famous criminal lawyer and philosopher, has beer retained by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People as its ounsel in the Scottsboro case.

The Scottsboro case, in which eigh oung Negro boys have been railroaded to death on the alleged charge of havng raped two white girls, has attracted world-wide attention and has aroused the protest of workers and intellectuals all over the world.

BOSTON.—Well over 100,000 more children are working in industry today than two years ago, or before the crisis set in, according to Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, in an address before the seventysixth annual convention of the International Typographical Union. Mr. Morrison also predicted the coming of a shorter working week.

MEXICO CITY.—The legislature of Yucatan has promulgated a law restricting to nine the number of Catholic priests allowed to officiate in the State. Yucatan has a population of 400,000. Mgr. Ruiz y Flores, Papal delegate to The King said: "And how!" Mexico, summarized recent legislation restricting priests as follows: Vera Cruzthirteen priests for a population of upward of 1,000,000; Chiapas—nine priests for 350,000; Tobasco-no priests at all allowed; Yucatan—nine priests for 400, Couldn't put Ramsay together again



New School for Sex Attraction Dr. Olga Knopf, Viennese pyschiarist and pupil of Dr. Alfred Adler, has come to America to give a course at the New School for Social Research on the subject: "Do Men and Women Have Separate Problems." Her theory as told to reporters is:

"The happy woman is one who realizes she has sex attraction but doesn't place it above all else. When she is in this state then this woman does retain her sex attraction and remains attractive to men always. Otherwise she has the problem of keeping young and alluring on her mind and whatever attraction she does keep is artificial and false."

Ain't psychiatry wonderful? If you like that sort of thing, register at the New School for Social (?) Research. If not, you'd better try the New Workers School.

His Name is Legion

There is a famous old sea ballad of the Nancy Bell that went to sea with a full crew but met with many mishaps so that the sailors ate each other up until there was only one survivor who contained within himself the entire crew and he could say:

'Oh I'm the cook and the Captain bold And the mate of the Nancy brig. The bos'n tight and the midshipmite And the crew of the captain's gig. So Albert Weisbord has a movement,

a paper and a school. The school offers nine courses of which Weisbord teaches. seven. He teaches Volumes II and III of Capital, Theses of the C.I., Dialectical Materialism, Problems of Strike Strategy and Trade Union Organization, Political Trends in the Labor Movement, and "a complete study of the works of the master revolutionist of our times" (Lenin) in twelve lessons. The other nights of the week he will be leader of the "Communist League for Struggle", leader of the N.T.W.U., American representative of Trotsky, editor of the Class Struggle, leader of the American working class. and "prominent open forum speakers representing all shades of opinion."

Nothing New

"It must be a sight worth contemplating and treasuring that millions of people have given themselves to suffering without retaliation in order that they might vindicate the dignity and honor of nation."—Mahatma Gandhi.

Nothing new about that—suffering without retaliation has been the way of beasts of burden and submissive slaves thruout the ages. What is "a sight worth contemplating and treasuring" the sight of a slave in revolt, attaining to his full human stature and fighting with all his strength to free himself and abol-

Keep Your Loincloth On!

With his loincloth and his spinning wheel, his dates and his goat milk, his prayerful attitudes and his silent Mondays, his devoted slaveys and his retinue of goats-we've got to admit that Mahatma Gandhi is putting on a good show with a weather-eye cocked on publicity and press notices. His showmanship begins to make the stunts of the Los Angeles Swamis and Yogis seem almost gen uine.

If Hoover would only adopt Gandhi's day of silence multiplied seven fold what a relief that would be to American employed and unemployed!

Gandhi's Horror of Bloodshed

Those who want to weigh the sincerity of Gandhi's worship of non-violence will do well to remember that after preaching it for many years he became recruiting agent for the British army in India during the world war.

Gandhi wants an India "not held by orce but by the silken cords of love"—as the spider web lovingly holds the fly.

The Mahatma proposes partnership" between the British lion and the Indian lamb. He looks forward to the time when the lion and the lamb shall lie down together. He forgot to add-with the lamb safe and warm inside

In an Awful Hurry

"I personally would wait, if need be, for ages rather than seek to obtain the freedom of my country thru blood -Mahatma Gandhi My! He's in an awful hurry to free

Gandhi says he is in England "for the dumb millions of India.' They're not so dumb as he thinks.

COMMUNIST MOTHER GOOSE

Goosey, goosey, Gandhi, Whither shall I wander? Overseas to London Town, And in the royal chamber.

Hickory, dickory, dock! Ramsay went up the clock. The clock struk one

Ramsay made a curtsey, The King made a bow, Ramsay said: "Your servant!"

Ramsay MacDonald sat on the wall,

Ramsay MacDonald had a great fall, And all the king's horses and all the king's men.