

FOR COMMUNIST  
UNITY IN THE  
REVOLUTIONARY  
CLASS STRUGGLE!

# THE REVOLUTIONARY AGE

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER DEFENDING  
THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKERS

ISSUED BY THE COMMUNIST PARTY  
(Majority Group)

WORKERS OF ALL  
COUNTRIES  
UNITE!

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## A BIG JOB

Do you realize with what a big job the Revolutionary Age is faced? The official Communist Party has turned its back on the most elementary duties of mass work. Leninism says: Communists must be in the mass unions, must convince the workers in the unions that the Communists and the Communist program mean to build the unions and make them strong fighting organizations. In this way the Communists will win the support of the workers and be able to defeat the reactionaries. But the official Party policy today is just the opposite: Smash the mass unions! Fight them from the outside! Desert the unions! These are their slogans.

In the United States today the CP-Majority Group, and its paper the Revolutionary Age, are the only Communist forces fighting for left wing leadership in the trade unions. The opportunities are great. How really great the opportunities are is shown in the progress already made in rebuilding the left wing in the powerful International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, among the shoe workers, among the marine workers, among the food workers, etc. Things are beginning to hum again—but the difficulties are also growing.

The biggest weapon in rebuilding the left wing is the Weekly Revolutionary Age. Without the Weekly Age the difficulties would be insuperable. That is why every worker who is interested in building up the left wing must exert all his energies in KEEPING THE REVOLUTIONARY AGE AS A WEEKLY! This is a job for everybody!

The Weekly Age is here—now help to KEEP it! Put over the \$3,000—Keep the Weekly Drive! Only the success of this drive will assure the Weekly. Don't delay!

## NEW YORK BANK CLOSES DOORS

Bank of United States Suspend Payments  
MANY WORKERS HIT

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—The closing down of the Bank of United States by the State Banking Department on December 9 has caused great disturbance among tens of thousands of workers and small business men of this city who are the main depositors in its several score branches. Over \$100,000,000 of small depositors' money is in grave danger. Interest on all deposits has already been wiped out. The economic crisis hit this bank very hard because of the character of its financial system. For some months past there were attempts at a merger of the Bank of U. S. and a number of other banks in order to save it but these plans fell thru and the bank closed its doors.

The suspension of the Bank of U. S. has brought considerable panic and runs have started on other New York banks. Advantage of this panic is being taken by all sorts of money-lenders and financial sharks who have begun a speculation in buying out deposits. In an attempt to allay the panic a number of big New York banks have announced that they will lend at 5% interest on 50% of deposits but the facts turn out that this offer is so bound up with red tape and conditions that it amounts to nothing.

The closing down of the Bank of U. S. is the first big bank failure in a large American city since 1929. It was preceded and is being accompanied by a series of failures among small country banks in the South which come as a reflex of the agricultural crisis.

To All New York Members of the CP. Majority Group!

There will be a  
Membership Meeting  
on: Tuesday, December 23, 7:30 P. M.  
at 63 Madison Avenue.

Subject: The Results of the Plenum.

Reporter: Ben Gitlow.

Only members of our group in good standing will be admitted to this meeting.

## Unemployment Up in New York 2 percent in November

State Labor Department Reports Drop of 21% in Employment During Year

DISTRESS GROWING; CONGRESS DOES NOTHING

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—An additional drop of 3% in employment in the state of New York during the month of November was announced in the monthly report of the State Labor Department by Frances Perkins, Commissioner. The report also announces a total drop in employment of 21% since January of this year. The decline in November is especially noteworthy since, as the report declares, November is "ordinarily a good month. . . ." "We can hardly expect," Miss Perkins adds, "December to present any better picture."

Cost of Living No Lower!

An aggravating factor is the fact that the cost of living in this state fails to show any signs of material decline. This the report makes quite clear. The figures of the State Labor Department for this city show only the slightest downward trend.

In New York City the hunt for jobs on the part of the unemployed is growing more and more desperate. Crowds of hundreds of jobless form lines in front of the municipal employment agencies at 10 or 11 o'clock of the evening and remain on line all night in order to be early on line in the morning. But of the tens of thousands who applied the City's Free Employment Agency on Lafayette Street placed only 262 people thruout the month.

Wagner's Slave Bills

Like a good Tammany office-holder Miss Perkins in her report urges the adoption of the "unemployment bills" which Senator Robert F. Wagner introduced in the Senate some time ago. Wagner's bills provide for "scientific unemployment statistics," for a system of free public employment agencies, and for an "extended program of public works." On December 6 Senator Wagner announced his intention of introducing a new set of "unemployment" bills the main idea of which would be to "encourage" (by tax reductions or exemptions) employers to establish "unemployment reserve funds" (by taking it out of the wages of the workers) so as to be able to "cover the contingency of unemployment." The real meaning of such a measure should be clear to every worker: while he is working the worker will be docked a certain

## JAIL WORKERS IN DANVILLE STRIKE

Militia Uses Gas And Bayonets on Strikers

EVICIONS THREATEN

DANVILLE, Va., Dec. 11.—Nine textile workers have been convicted here today because of mass picketing and very heavy sentences were inflicted. Seven men and two women were fined \$50 and sent to jail for thirty days as members of the large crowd of strikers which picketed the Riverdale mill.

Over 4,000 cotton mill workers are on strike under the leadership of the United Textile Workers in this city. As soon as the strike broke out the worst repressive measures were initiated by the bosses and the government. Nearly one thousand State militiamen were sent into Danville, in addition to the sheriff's forces and the Danville city police. The courts ordered the stopping of mass picketing but the workers refused. The militia then attacked the crowds of pickets using gas bombs and bayonets. Thirty-four workers were arrested. The eviction of the strike leaders and their families from their mill-owned homes is threatened by the mill companies. Forty-seven families are thus threatened.

In spite of all attempts at repression and all threats the strikers are holding firm.

HAVANA, Cuba, Dec. 11.—In the face of growing unrest among the students of Havana and among the masses thruout the country, President Machado has suspended constitutional guarantees thruout the whole of Cuba. This is equivalent to martial law.

amount every week which the boss will keep as a "fund to cover unemployment." The worker will then be tied to his job, will not be able to strike, will have to accept all sorts of wage cuts—or else he will lose his "expected unemployment benefits"—which he will probably never get anyway. Meanwhile the employers will get something very substantial—tax reductions or exemptions!

What the workers should fight for is: a system of government unemployment insurance paid for by the government and the bosses, and immediate government relief for the unemployed and their families.

## REICHSTAG BACKS UP DICTATORSHIP

Social Democrats Help To Open the Way to Fascist Rule

"ALL QUIET" BANNED

BERLIN, Dec. 11.—By a vote of 292 to 254 the Reichstag on December 1 approved the dictatorial promulgation of a large number of financial measures by President Hindenburg over the head of the Reichstag. The president is empowered to enact such dictatorial decrees by article 48 of the German constitution. The financial measures thus decreed without even the consultation of the Reichstag are all calculated to shift the burdens of the economic crisis and of the Young Plan payments on the shoulders of the working sections of the population (the workers, farmers, employees, small merchants) and to relieve trust capital as much as possible. The measures provide for a salary cut for government employees, new taxes on the poor people, reduction of social insurance benefits, etc. The proposal of similar measures last summer caused a parliamentary crisis and brought about the new election on September 14 in which the Fascists gained so heavily.

The motion to approve the Hindenburg dictatorship was supported by all parties except the Nationalists (Hugenberg), the Fascists (Hitler) and the Communists. It was the support of the Social-democrats, however, that definitely assured the triumph of the dictatorial regime.

With the December 1 vote of the Reichstag Germany enters into the period of the definite-collapse of bourgeois democracy. The Reichstag has become the fifth wheel to the presidential dictatorship and the road has been opened to Fascism.

In making possible the presidential dictatorship in Germany the Social-democrats, who long ago betrayed the aims of the proletarian revolution, have now betrayed even the ideas of bourgeois democracy in the name of (continued on page 2)

## REJECT JIM CROW HOSPITAL PLAN

Harlem Doctors Meeting Hits Rosenwald Plan

MEDICAL SOCIETY ACTS

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—A proposal of the Julius Rosenwald Fund of Chicago to "conduct a survey of Negro physicians of New York" with the obvious objective of trying to establish a jim-crow hospital in this city was decisively rejected by a meeting of Harlem doctors held at the Association of Trade and Commerce on Monday evening, Dec. 8.

Dr. M. Davis a white doctor, the medical director of the Rosenwald Fund, explained the proposal of the fund. He was sharply answered by all speakers. The resolution adopted comes out very sharply against any suggestion of segregation or jim-crowing in New York hospitals.

## PROPOSE FASCIST DISARM MEETING RULE IN BRITAIN

Mosley Manifesto Plans Boss Super-Rule  
COOK IN SCHEME

LONDON, Dec. 10.—In a manifesto signed by Sir Oswald Mosely and sixteen other Labor members of the House of Commons, among whom the former left winger, A. J. Cook, is prominent, the demand is made that an emergency cabinet of five members be set up with dictatorial powers to "extricate Great Britain from her present economic plight." The manifesto proposes that the "industrial construction of the country" be the main objective of this super-cabinet and that a "national economic planning board" be set up to run industry. The insurgent Laborites also come out for "the sheltering of British industry by a limited tariff system if necessary."

Except for A. J. Cook none of the extreme left elements in the Labor Party led by Maxton are identified with this proposal for a super-cabinet dictatorship.

The manifesto appeals for "non-partisan support" of the scheme. It bases itself upon the idea that the "only real line of cleavage in England today is between the old men who think they can muddle thru and the young men. . . ."

The Mosley manifesto has met with considerable favor among the Liberals. It is even reported that Lloyd George is definitely in favor of it. Indeed Mosley's proposals on unemployment and other questions bear a striking resemblance to the proposals of Lloyd George on the same points. Among the Conservatives also the same reaction is to be noted. Lieut. Col. Amery, minister of colonies in the late Conservative government, has expressed his "interest and sympathy for its courageous advocacy of an economic policy based on national needs and imperial opportunities."

The significance of the Mosley manifesto is that it marks the concentration of definite forces within the three British parties on a platform of the establishment of a semi-fascist dictatorship in order to attempt to rescue British industry from its permanent post-war crisis. The proposals of Mosley means politically the destruction of democracy in favor of what is essentially fascism; economically it means the establishment of a system of state capitalism. The utter confusion in British political life is signified by the fact that the proposers of such an utterly reactionary plan are looked upon as the left wing of the Labor Party and that such a figure as A. J. Cook is identified with them!

## Bakhmetieff's Stolen Millions

What Are the Debts Demanded of the Soviet Union?—How U. S. Government Officials and the "Ghost Ambassador" Looted the Public Funds.

THE THIRD ARTICLE IN THE SERIES "ANTI-SOVIET PLOTS IN U. S. A."

Herewith we present the third installment of our exclusive expose of the ramifications of Czarist and White Guard plotting in the United States. The first installment dealt with the reactionary powers behind the Fish Committee; the second, with the White Guard conspiratorial circles in America. Send 10c for back issues containing the previous installments.

III

Ever since Woodrow Wilson sent his famous ultimatum to the Congress of Soviets in 1918, there has been a tremendous and growing interest in the possibilities of the U. S. government recognizing the Soviet Government. In 1923, for a time it looked as if negotiations were to begin. But hostile insurance and oil interests, thru their handyman in the Cabinet, Charles E. Hughes, nipped that in the bud these negotiations. Since that time, numerous efforts have been made by individuals prominent in American political and commercial affairs to stimulate actual negotiations leading to recognition. On its part, the Soviet Government has indicated every willingness to establish full, friendly relations between itself and the United States. To date, however, all these efforts, inclusive of Stalin's interview with the United Press cor-

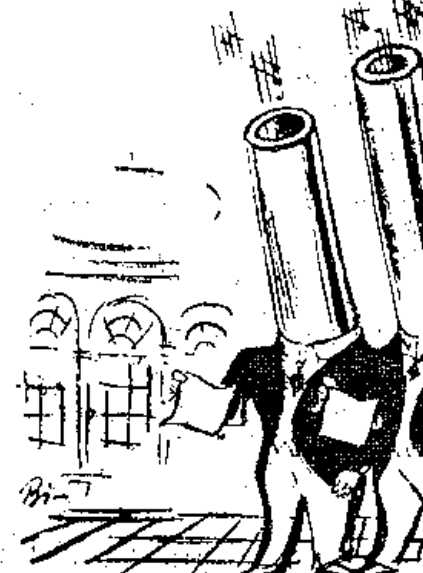
## DISARM MEETING ENDS IN FIASCO

USSR Delegates Expose Real Purposes of Geneva Talk

MORE TALK IN 1932

GENEVA, Dec. 11.—That the delegates of the imperialist powers at the Preparatory Disarmament Commission here have been merely trying to gain diplomatic victories by fictitious disarmament proposals which really covered up more intense armaments, was the declaration of A. Lunatcharsky, of the Soviet Union delegation, on the occasion of the adjournment of the conference. Lunatcharsky pointed out how the commission had rejected the Soviet proposals for complete disarmament or even for substantial (25%) proportional reductions. He stressed the commission's refusal to limit trained reserves or to the amount of army weapons or to

## THE HYMN OF DISARMAMENT



cut down the size of fleets and warships or abolish tanks and long range cannon or to ban air bombing and the manufacture of poison gas—or to do anything except talk.

Disatisfaction was also expressed by the German representatives, whose proposals that the disarmament provisions (for Germany) included in the Versailles pact should be made general, were rejected.

The preparatory commission has now adjourned—having made quite sure to approve of no measure of any real disarmament—with the promise that a "world disarmament conference" will be convened in 1932.

## Hoover Fiddles As Jobless Misery Grows Worse

President and Senate Continue to Play Petty Politics With Distress of Workers and Farmers

RELIEF FOR HUMANS "UNSCIENTIFIC"

The past week at the capital has been a week of scandalous squabbles with President Hoover and Congress playing peanut politics while winter sets in and the tide of human suffering and misery mounts steadily.

The President's bitterly anti-working class budget message, summarized in these columns last week, with its billions for war preparations, provided not one cent for unemployment relief and a paltry 25 millions for the "relief" of the poverty-stricken farmers. The Senate cheerfully acquiesces in the absence of measures for unemployment insurance and relief, but the farm bloc is leading a revolt against the inadequacy of the pro-

Hoover's public statement, "are trying to show that they are more generous than the administration." (Not hard, Mr. Hoover. "They are playing politics at the expense of human misery.")

These last words, no doubt because they are a true explanation of the motives of those "more generous than the administration," aroused the anger of the Senators in question, and for three days they retorted in kind, as to the President's playing politics with the economic depression, his con-

testament of it prior to the election, his fake census statistics on unemployment, the graft involved in his administration of the post-world war relief in Europe, his callousness in the face of so much human misery, has petty graft in using United States Marines to build roads and clear lands around the summer home he has purchased etc. It was a case of when thieves fall out. . . .

Senator Caraway, Democrat, declared of Hoover's post-war European relief graft: "If he had not had the job of spending this money his biography would be blank, except the date of his birth."

Noteworthy was the fact that President Hoover even his own support raised their voices in his defense. conference with leading Republican Senators (in which was included the "junior" Senator Morrow) Hoover complained but was told that he must make somewhat less tactless statements and consult the Senators of his Party if he expected their defense and cooperation.

With this flood of useless and shameful talk another week has gone by and the richest country in the world has again not lifted a finger to relieve the plight of the workers and farmers who have made it the wealthy land it is.

## EINSTEIN COMES TO NEW YORK

New Workers School For On "Einstein and Marx" On December 21

SCIENTIST ON TOUR

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Profe Albert Einstein, the world-famous German scientist, arrived in New York yesterday in the course of a round-the-world tour. He was immediately beset by a flock of reporters who asked him the most silly questions on everything under the sun. The German scientist patiently submitted for fifteen minutes. Einstein is now proceeding to California.

The significance of Einstein theories is the subject of a series of three articles under the general title of "Einstein and Marx", the second one of which appears in this issue.

For workers the most interesting of the many events in connection with Einstein's arrival is the lecture "Einstein and Marx" that will take place on December 21 at the forum of the New Workers School, 63 Madison Avenue, New York.

## ANTI-LABOR JUDGE HIT AS CORRUPT

Judge Bushel Involved in Many Shady Dealings

FOE OF FOOD WORKER

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Judge Bushel, who was investigated by Kresel of the Appellate division because of a fee of \$7,000 that the judge took in defending a fence and because of shady dealings with a notorious bondsman, "Uncle Nathan" Vladimir, was one of the Jefferson market magistrates who boasted of from the bench that he would break the cafe-teria strike of 1928. He was a lawyer for the bosses association. He is the heaviest balls on the pickets during the strike. It was he who I turned to the strikers on what "Americanism" is and about ethics.

Put Over the \$3,000 - Keep the Weekly Drive!



# EASTERN MEETING OF PROGRESSIVES

### For Recognition and Defense of USSR

## BACK LABOR PARTY

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—Recognition of the Soviet Union, especially in the present condition of unemployment, was endorsed in a resolution adopted by the eastern district conference for Progressive Labor Action which held its final session on December 6 at Labor Temple in New York. The labor movement is called upon to defend the USSR against all attacks by the capitalists and imperialists. The resolution reads in part:

"In view of developments, the labor men and women and the labor sympathizers in this Eastern regional conference of the C. P. U. S. A. reaffirm their conviction that the experiment in a planned economy under workers' control being worked out in Soviet Russia is of the utmost significance for the workers everywhere, their faith in the ultimate success of that experiment and their firm determination to oppose all efforts on the part of the militarists and imperialists to destroy or weaken it. . . . We brand as traitors to the world labor movement those who under present conditions join in the hue and cry against Russia by which capitalists throughout the world are seeking to distract attention from the horrible depression into which capitalism has plunged the workers."

The resolution also attacks Representative Hamilton Fish and the activities of his Red-baiting committee.

A sharp criticism of Matthew Woll, vice-president of the A. F. of L. and acting president of the National Civic Federation, was included in the leading resolution presented by A. J. Muste, dean of Brookwood Labor College and head of the CPLA.

Louis F. Budenz, executive secretary of the CPLA and editor of *Revolution*, made a plea for a Labor Party justness among the workers. Resolutions on the Danville strike and the Rooney-Billings case were passed.

# USSR PLOTTERS GIVEN LIVES

### Soviets Grants Lives To Condemned Experts

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R. Dec. 9.—The death sentences imposed, December 7, on five Russian technicians, convicted of counter-revolutionary plotting and sabotage, were commuted on December 8 by the General Executive Committee of the Congress of Workers and Peasants Deputies. The death sentences were commuted to ten years. The three other accused men, who had been sentenced to ten years imprisonment, were given a commutation to five years imprisonment. In extending this clemency the CEC declared that "the workers Soviet state does not desire revenge on beaten and unarmed enemies."

The action of the Soviet government in commuting the death sentences of men who were self-confessed plotters with foreign powers for a war of intervention on the USSR, stands in striking contrast with the murderously brutal conduct of the bosses government all over the world in suppressing every attempt of the working masses to improve their conditions and fight for their rights. In the USSR self-confessed schemers and saboteurs are not sent to the death they so richly deserve because they are no longer a menace to the workers rule. But in the USA Sacco and Vanzetti were murdered on frame-up charges because of their championship

# BAKHMETIEF AND STOLEN MILLIONS

(Continued from page 1)

back to the U. S. government. Oughet was formerly a member of the Cadet party. He was of the conservative stripe, and a pupil of Rostovzev. He was the head clerk in the Credit Division of the State Department of Czar Nicholas II. Oughet was sent to the U. S. in 1916 by the Czar to serve as the Chief Czarist Purchasing Agent here.

## The Russian "Ambassadors" Meet

Every year there is a gathering of former Russian Czarist ambassadors in Paris. This gathering is known as the "Council of Ambassadors." It meets during the summer season. Every year Oughet travels to this Council of Ambassadors as the ambassador of the Russian government in the U. S. All expenses for his traveling are taken from the funds of which he is in charge. Mr. Oughet has his office in New York City and does business as the accredited agent of that Russian government recognized by the U. S. His office is at 17 East 45th Street. He also takes enough money from the \$40,000,000 of which he is custodian to afford himself a sumptuous apartment at 140 East 8th Street. He is in the style of true imperialist ambassadors.

The "Ghost Ambassador" or six years there was in the

# Workers Insist on Left Wing Struggle in the Unions

### Left Wing Workers Reject Union Smashing—United Cloak and Dress Makers Unity League Leaders Speak

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The demand of the masses of the needle trade workers for a militant fight in the right wing unions in order to defeat the bureaucrats and to turn the unions into fighting organizations against the bosses, was demonstrated yesterday at the mass open forum meeting, attended by about 1200 workers, in Cooper Union called by the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union (the NTWIU). The leaders of the NTWIU called this meeting to head off the movement for the formation of a genuine left wing in the right wing unions and to put their policy of the sectarian desertion of the mass unions—but the results were quite otherwise.

## Hyman's Wisdom

The discussion was opened by Louis Hyman who laid down very clearly the suicidal policy of the TUUL and the NTWIU. He declared that it was absolutely useless for left-wingers to do any work in the reactionary unions because these unions are not really workers' organizations. He said that these unions are "AI Capone organizations," racketeering organizations, bosses organizations, "company unions." It is hopeless to expect to accomplish anything with these unions, he maintained. They must be smashed! Secondly he said, even if the left wingers do capture the union, then the bosses will recognize the right wing bureaucrats and will make no agreements with the left wing controlled union anyway. This brilliant argument, in direct contradiction to all sense and experience, was actually

# FASCISTS GAIN IN PALESTINE VOTE

### Pro-American Forces Win Big New Support

## ZIONIST MEET SOON

JERUSALEM, Dec. 10.—A definite swing of Jewish sentiment in favor of the Zionists is being noted by V. Jabotinsky who has so far been the outstanding figure of the election campaign now taking place through Palestine for the Palestine Jewish-elected Assembly. This Jewish Assembly is the Palestine section of the World Zionist Organization. Elections for the Assembly have been postponed three weeks and will be held towards the end of December. The chief contenders in the election are the moderate socialistic Labor Party and the bloc of the Zionists-Revisionists. This latter tendency represents a distinct Fascist group in the Zionist camp. Its main program is the orientation away from Great Britain to the USA and the demand for the establishment of armed Jewish fascist bands. The World Zionist Congress will take place in February of 1931 probably in Carlsbad, Germany. It is rumored that Jabotinsky may be a candidate.

of the interests of the workers while Mooney and Billings are still languishing in jail on charges that everybody, including the judge and jury that convicted them, know are absolutely false. Capitalist "justice" is the desperate ferocity of a class that is trying to hold off the inevitable. Proletarian justice is social defense against the forces of reaction and exploitation.

U. S. a full-fledged, fully recognized Russian ambassador. We have in mind Boris Bakhmetieff. He was drawing a salary of \$45,000 a year, besides getting an allowance of \$20,000 a year for social functions. Today, this ambassador is no longer impudent enough to call himself "Ambassador," and has Oughet take charge of all Russian affairs in this country insofar as the Czarists, the monarchists, the Social Revolutionaries and Social Democrats and the U. S. government are concerned.

Failing in his effort to help restore the old capitalist order in Russia, Mr. Bakhmetieff has adjusted himself quite profitably and comfortably to American democracy. He is now the president of the Lion Match Company in New York City. He is doing a thriving business and goes out of the way to interfere with the importation of Soviet matches into this country. It was the Lion Match Company which helped bring to bear the necessary heavy pressure to declare an embargo on Soviet matches into this country. It is significant that the so-called anti-dumping campaign, the attempt to keep Soviet goods out of this country should first have started in the manipulations of Czarist agents and Kerensky representatives in this country.

Bakhmetieff is no ordinary slouch in the way of business relations. He is well-to-do. How he became well-to-do is obvious. It was thru his hands that the one hundred and eighty odd million dollars which were lent by the U. S. government to the Kerensky regime passed. To be more accurate, we might say it was thru his fingers that this money passed. Today, Bakhmetieff is a proud and

made by Hyman.

Boruchovich supplemented Hyman by making the following distinction between the line of policy of the TUUL and line of the left wing and progressives in reactionary unions: *the left wingers and progressives say that the reactionary unions must be transformed into fighting unions while the TUUL says that the right wing unions must be smashed and broken.*

## The Left Wingers Speak!

In reply to Hyman and Boruchovich, Brother Gladstein of the United Cloak and Dressmakers Progressive League spoke, showing very clearly that the only way progressives and left wingers can win over the masses to a militant policy is by fighting in the right wing unions and winning away the workers from the bureaucrats and that the policy of deserting the union and raising the slogan of smashing the unions is absolutely suicidal, merely helping the reactionary officials and the bosses. His argument was backed up in a strong speech by Brother L. Kleinman, the secretary of the United Cloak and Dressmakers Progressive League. The arguments of these workers were received with enthusiasm and applause by the workers.

In the discussion also Brother Zirin brought up the recent expulsion of opposition elements from the Marine Workers Industrial Union (a TUUL union) and demanded to know whether the same policy would be followed in the NTWIU.

In reporting the meeting the *Freiheit* declares that the left wingers and progressives who spoke were all "Lovestonites." The truth of this remark can be judged from the fact that none of the speakers are at all affiliated to the CP-Majority Group. The TUUL leaders refuse to believe their eyes when they see the crystallization of a real left wing movement outside of their power and control. But the movement is developing in spite of them because the conditions are now ripe and over-ripe for militant action of the workers against the bosses and the bureaucrats.

# POCKETBOOKERS HOLD ELECTIONS

### Workers Must Support Left Wing Slate FOR MILITANT PLANKS

NEW YORK—On Saturday, Dec. 20, the organized pocketbook workers of New York will elect a new administration for 1931 for their union, the International Pocketbook Workers Union. These elections will be very important for the union. Within a few months the union is facing a struggle with the manufacturers in which victory is possible only if the union is united and if a union leadership is elected that has a correct program and believes in fighting for it.

Unfortunately, however, the union is divided into many groups and grouplets while the policies of the present administration of the union, which are the same as the policies of the old Shipplaff bureaucracy, have brought chaos and confusion into the union. The present administration follows a "work hand in hand with the boss policy" which has brought great damage to the workers.

None of the groups in the union, with the exception of the left wing, has as yet come out with a program for the trade. The program of the left wing is:

- (1) The immediate formation of a rank and file organization committee, especially to prepare for the coming negotiations with the manufacturers and for the organization of the out-of-town shops.
- (2) The 40-hour, 5-day week.
- (3) Forty-four weeks guaranteed work during the year.
- (4) Unemployment insurance paid by the bosses and controlled by the workers.
- (5) Week work.
- (6) One minimum scale for mechanics.
- (7) One week trial.
- (8) One minimum scale for packers, examiners and general helpers which will enable them to make a decent living.

A vote for the left wing is a notice to the bosses that the workers are determined to fight for the above demands.

All workers should vote for the following as the next administration of our union: Manager: H. Govitzman; Chairman: M. Meyrowitz; Secretary: J. Bialicki; Secretary-Treasurer: Chas. Shapiro; Business Agent: Grant, M. Lyons, J. Distel; Organizers: Carl Milman and J. Cohen; Joint Council Cutters Section—M. Ganapoler, Pocketbook Makers' Section—A. Orenstein, Operators—H. Axelrod, F. Margolis, R. Smith, Helpers Section—M. Andervelt, A. Margolis, Katz.

# M-U-S-I-C

### by Harwin

On Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 9, I wandered around not knowing what to do with myself. Shall I see Emil Jannings in his new picture at the Rialto, or shall I go to a concert? Good judgement, however, prevailed, and I found myself comfortably seated in Town Hall.

William Beller, a young American, rendered a splendid program of piano music. The magnet which drew me to this concert, to be truthful, was the program announcement of two chorales by Bach and a chorale and fugue by Caesar Franck. I have always been intrigued by Bach's music and this young musician certainly rendered a good account of himself.

He showed a splendid technique; he possesses mature musicianship and skillful interpretation, which was especially evident in the chorales by Bach and Franck.

# REICHSTAG BACKS UP DICTATORSHIP

(Continued from page 1)

which they committed countless crimes against the working class. The shameful conduct of the Social-democratic Reichstag members has caused the most wide-spread protest amongst the membership and followers of the S-D party. This wave of protest is especially strong among the young Socialists. In Berlin the Young Socialist organization has been dissolved by the party bureaucrats because of their expressed opposition to the reactionary course of the party leadership. It is significant that the so-called official "lefts" in the Social-democratic party have raised no voice against the policy of the leaders and that the protest movement in the S-D party is developing outside and independent of these "lefts."

BERLIN, Dec. 11.—Thru a decision of the Supreme Film Censorship Board the film "All Quiet on the Western Front" has been barred from Germany. This step follows protests raised by the Fascists against the film because "it insults the German nation."

# Letters from Workers

From a Food Worker

The secretary of the Hotel and Restaurant Workers Local (of the Amalgamated Food Workers) and the writer went to the Hotel Baltimore to distribute leaflets exposing the schemes of the bosses who try to exploit the present crisis and unemployment in order to establish the pro-war slave conditions in the hotels, and calling for organizational measures to counteract the offensive of the Hotelman's Association.

The workers received the leaflet and read it very carefully and then put it in their pockets. Not a single leaflet was thrown on the street. We distributed about 300 leaflets to the workers going in and coming out. Just when we were about to go a flock of house dicks and city cops came up and told us to "get the hell out." "We don't need no Communists around here," they shouted. "If we catch you at this door again we will lock you up." We told them that we were union men trying to organize the place and that we had accomplished our purpose for the present but that we ex-

pected to have the "pleasure" of meeting them again.

In talking with different workers, most of them old acquaintances, we learned that the Hotelmen's Association cut wages in all hotels 15% and that the workers have to work half a day each month free for the "unemployment fund" which the Hotelmen's Association hands over to Mayor Walker.

In Hotel Roosevelt not only the steady workers pay in the fund but even the extra waiters and cooks have to pay a quarter for every day they work extra in order that the hotel owners get the credit for supporting Mayor Walker's "unemployment fund."

—B. K.

From a Wright Worker

The Wright Aeronautical Company of Paterson, N. J., has slashed wages 10%. It has also introduced the group bonus system.

The Wright Aeronautical Company works mostly for the government. A few weeks ago, when the wage cut

was heard of, the machinists union protested to Secretary of Labor Davis. Davis "promised" assistance but no word has been heard yet.

The wage cut that we are being blessed with for Christmas is another example of what the Hoover-Green "no strike" pact means.

Wage Cuts Fly!

My niece is employed at the Tip Top Bakery, 86th Street and Broadway. She works eleven hours a day, from 9 A.M. to 8 P.M. For this work she used to receive \$16 a week. Now her wages have been cut 10%.

Lefts stores are likewise giving a 10% cut. For example a young woman cashier who works 10 hours a day has been receiving \$20 a week. She has now received a wage cut of \$2 per week bringing down her wages to \$18. This cashier handles on an average of \$900 a day.

our facts are incontrovertible and unchallengeable and we can present more if challenged.

We dare say that in the event of any serious negotiations being opened toward American recognition of the Soviet Union, that our Russian comrades will know very well how to proceed to expose these thieves of the Russian peoples' money, thieves who are fortunate enough to receive the protection of the Cabinet of the U. S. government, of the full weight of Wall Street.

Small wonder, then, that about a month or two ago, Bakhmetieff was scheduled to become a member of the National Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association. Every worker must keep in mind that to be a member of the National Committee of such an organization requires men of "integrity, honesty and devotion." Bakhmetieff has these three virtues in an abundant degree, judging by his personal Trust Custody account in the Guaranty Trust Company. There was, however, some opposition to Bakhmetieff becoming a member of this committee simply because it was felt this would bring the Russian issue too sharply to the fore in the Y. M. C. A. Consequently, the decision to put Bakhmetieff on the committee was temporarily held up.

In the next and last article, we will turn the searchlight on such highly respected American institutions as Life Insurance companies, Y. M. C. A.'s and universities in order to see the Russian Monarchists game they are playing in this country and in the efforts they are making to help restore Czarism in the territory now under the Red Flag of the Union of Socialist Worker Republics.

# MOVIES

### THE BLUE ANGEL, an Ufa-ton production with Emil Jannings and Marlene Dietrich. Released by Paramount Public.

The theme of this film, which is based upon Heinrich Mann's novel "Professor Unrath", is one that Emil Jannings has made peculiarly his own: the rapid and systematic degeneration of a self-respecting, self-confident middle-aged man under the impact of the ordinary course of his routine life. This is the theme of *Variety*, of *The Way of All Flesh*, of *The Last Command*, and of that picture, whose title I have forgotten, which deals with the career of a doorman of a large department store. Usually this "bit of reality outside of the ordinary course of . . . routine life" is some beautiful young girl from some vastly different social sphere. In *The Blue Angel* Professor Rath, the pompous and respected professor of English language and literature at the local college, comes in unexpected contact with the bit of "reality" in the person of Lola, the beautiful star of a cheap and sordid vaudeville circuit. The results are inevitable. Professor Rath loses his post at the college and his self-respect; he sells vulgar postcards of his wife (Lola) to the frequenters of the low music halls where she performs; he becomes a clown and the butt of the troupe; finally under the strain of a return to his native town and the discovery of Lola's infidelity, he goes mad. Out of mind he crawls back to the college, creeps up to his old room, and dies at his accustomed place at the desk.

It would be a waste of words to try to describe the masterly manner in which Emil Jannings carries thru the part of Professor Rath. Emil Jannings is unquestionably the greatest actor in the movies today and he proves it in this picture. The rest of the cast, while not so brilliant, does well. The direction, dialogue, and camera work are also much above standard. The picture is certainly well worth seeing.

—Critic.

Derelict

*The Derelict* is up to the usual run of Baneroff films. The story, although an ordinary one, is well directed and played by Baneroff and his supporting cast. In this picture Baneroff plays his usual he-man role and at times seems to resemble the character of Captain Flagg in *What Price Glory*. It is the story of a first mate on a freighter who is continually getting into scraps with a mate on another freighter of the same line, both loving the same girl and getting into trouble over her. Baneroff comes out the victor and wins the girl. But only after many stormy scenes on land and at sea, in which he plays the hero, going to the rescue of the sinking ship which carries his light 'love and his opponent. He, of course, saves the ship in the nick of time in the usual melodramatic fashion and then wins the girl as well as the berth of captain on the boat. The picture is well done and splendidly directed and acted. The storm scenes especially at sea are very realistic and probably the best scenes I have ever witnessed in any picture. For an hour's entertainment and amusement it is worth your while seeing this picture even though it does not differ very materially from a hundred other pictures now playing and even though it does not present any important and vital problems of life.

—Flicker.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—Unemployment has caused a decline in the consumption of milk and milk products here amounting to more than 1,000,000 quarts a week, reports of milk distributors show. At the same time Health Commissioner Wynne warned that the decreased consumption represented "a serious menace to the city's health." The decrease in milk consumption has hit the infants and children of the working class.

Lack of space prevents the listing of all stands; a complete list will be found in the next issue.

# CRAIN PROCEEDS AGAINST UNION

### Use Cover of "Racket Investigations"

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—The first fruits of District Attorney Crain's "racketeer investigations" has been the arrest of Samuel Lederman, business agent, and Barnett Wolf, manager of the International Pocketbook Workers Union. The charges against these union officials center about the claim that they exercised pressure upon employers to prevent a certain worker, Sackman, from getting a job because he was in bad with the "high-ups."

It seems clear that one of the main purposes of the "racketeering investigation" of District Attorney Crain is an attack upon the trade unions. Of course, dirty bureaucratic practices and discrimination against militant workers exist in all reactionary unions but the way these abuses are to be cleaned out is by the united militant action of the workers and not by fake "investigations" of the courts or the district attorney.

# FRENCH TERROR IN INDO-CHINA

PARIS, France.—In spite of the absolute censorship of the press and cables imposed by the French colonial government upon Indonesia, it is pretty clear that the provinces of Bink and Iathin have been in a state of open insurrection for several months. Numerous bands, consisting of impoverished peasants and unemployed coolies, attack government houses, factories and European business here. The government is answering with murderous massacres and repressions.

Even the French colonials are issuing warnings against the brutality of the repressions, pointing out the insurgents will be driven toatory measures. But the repressive measures of the French are becoming more and more cruel and ho.

## WHERE TO BUY THE REVOLUTIONARY

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Halsted and Van Buren, S. W. corner.  
Roosevelt and Kedzie, S. W. corner.  
Division and California, N. E. corner.  
State and Lake, S. E. corner.  
Book Stores,  
Cheshinsky's Book Store.  
Bricklie's Store—Kedzie near North.

## NEW YORK

BORO PARK—Brooklyn  
David Freeman 4506 Fort Hamilton Parkway.  
Stoppick 4417 New Utrecht Ave.  
Shauick 4908 New Utrecht Ave.  
Zimmerman and Steinberg 4920 New Utrecht Ave.  
Friedman 4226 New Utrecht Ave.  
Krabs 4121-14th Ave.  
Pogorelsky 4018-14th Ave.  
BRONX  
669 Allerton Avenue.  
679 Allerton Avenue.  
N. W. Cor. Allerton and White Plai Road.  
727 Allerton Avenue.  
2704 Barnes Avenue (near Allerton)

## Justice For Organized Workers

By LOUIS KIRSCHBAUM  
The Experiences of a Union Rank and Filer Who Stood Up for His Rights  
Analyzing Trade Union Evils and Suggesting Means for Their Abolition  
With forewords by Norman Thomas, A. J. Muste, Roger N. Baldwin, Paul H. Douglas, Paul F. Brissenden and David J. Sapos.

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# RESULTS OF THE MINERS AGREEMENT

by Frank Vrataric

It is now only three months since the new Anthracite agreement went into effect and in this short time the results are already clear.

Before the check-off came into effect there were at least some grievances adjusted for the miners. This took place because the district officials were afraid that dues would stop if the union officials did absolutely nothing. But now the adjustment of grievances is growing worse every day.

The bureaucrats of the United Mine Workers of America have become just plain deaf when their attention is called to any violation of the agreement by the coal operators.

The young miners were first to be affected by the new agreement. In the check-off of dues they were checked off one dollar dues instead of the 50c provided for in the constitution of the UMWA.

The coal operators have the scheme of starting to hoist coal out of the mines 15 minutes to seven o'clock instead of 7 o'clock sharp and of quitting at 3:15 PM instead of 3:30. The

bosses want to show that there is no change of working hours. But we know that motormen and their helpers, track layers and their helpers, and the company hands, must cut the mine 15 minutes earlier and stay 15 minutes later than working 8 1/2 hours instead of 8. Miners must put a stop to this by uniting their ranks and unitedly refusing to enter the mine 15 minutes earlier.

Another scheme of the bosses is to blow the starting whistle 5 minutes before starting time in the morning; 5 minutes later and 5 minutes earlier in the lunch hour and 5 minutes later in the evening on quitting time—thus totaling for outside workers 20 minutes a day over the 8 hours. These 20 minutes are stolen from the workers. At the Stanton colliery the workers set the example how to end this robbery. When they found out that the whistle at dinner hour was blown 5 minutes earlier they announced that they would quit 5 minutes earlier at quitting time. Since then the clock has been put in commission and they are working 8 hours. The workers must refuse to start before starting time or quit after quitting time.

Before the present agreement came into effect the miners were docked a quarter of a car coal every two weeks, working 10 or 12 days in two weeks, whereas at present they are docked 3 or 4 cars of coal every two weeks, working 5 or 6 or at most 7 days in the two weeks (D. & H. Coal Company, lower division, and Glen Alden Coal Co., Woodward colliery).

Under the present agreement, a drive is on the way for bigger top on the car. The miners are loading 10 to 18 inches of top and more where previously it was 6 inches.

Out of these conditions there arises big discontent among the miners and growing opposition to the present reactionary leadership of the UMWA. It is up to us to utilize this movement and build a strong left wing in the miners union.

## ATTENTION! Shoe Workers Forum

We begin in this issue a feature which will appear in our paper for the next few weeks—the Shoe Workers Forum. Never was the situation among the shoe workers so confused; never did the shoe workers need a clearer analysis of the problems facing them and a clear line of policy as today. To make possible such an analysis and to work out such a policy is the purpose of this Forum.

Every worker—organized in any union, or unorganized, of any viewpoint, of any political affiliation—must contribute to this Forum. We make no qualification whatever except space. No matter what your opinion may be, if you think it has any importance for the shoe workers, write it in. We will publish it. Only in order to make possible the publication of all contributions, each article sent in must be not longer than 600 words. This is absolutely necessary.

But then you will be going outside the train itself in your observations. And even if you do look out you have no way of telling definitely whether it is the train that is moving and the station that is standing still or vice versa. Indeed, as far as all natural laws are concerned, it makes no difference whatever which you consider to be so: all that is important is that there is a relative motion between the train and the station. Now the train and the station are each what is called a "system of reference." This means that each may be used to fix the position of a certain object and the time of a certain event. For instance, we may say that a certain object is 2 feet from the floor of the train, 10 feet from its front end and 5 feet from its left wall. Also we may say that a certain event happens so many seconds after midnight on Monday. Of course the same object may be fixed with reference to the station: so many feet from the floor, so many from the north wall, so many from the east wall. And likewise for fixing the time of an event. Expressing these ideas in condensed form we may formulate the "principle of relativity" as follows: that from measurement on a system of reference itself it cannot be determined whether the system is at rest or whether it is moving in a straight line at uniform speed. This is equivalent to saying that as far as physical phenomena are concerned it makes no difference in fact, whether the system of reference is at rest or is in uniform straight-line motion.

The second of the two principles is the "principle of the constancy of the velocity of light": that the velocity of light (in a vacuum) is constant (equal to about 186,000 miles a second) no matter what is the state of motion of its source or of the observers. Neither of these two principles is particularly new or at all paradoxical; each is a well-known empirical fact. What Einstein did was to draw (by means of mathematics) the direct logical consequences of these two principles taken together. And these logical consequences have been so far-reaching that they have profoundly affected the theoretical and philosophical foundations of science.

The methodological approach of Einstein is very important. With the greatest thoroughness Einstein insists on the idea as fundamental that "what cannot essentially be observed, cannot be said to exist." To Einstein,

# Shoe Workers Forum What Must the Shoe Workers Do Now?

by Sidney Jonas

The conditions of the shoe workers are going from bad to worse. Every day we meet with new wage cuts. For instance, within the last year and a half, the leathers had their prices cut from the basic price of 65c a pair to 45c a pair. The cutters, fitters, etc., whose average wage used to be \$1.25 an hour now make 70c an hour. In spite of the fact that new labor-replacing machinery is being introduced, throwing thousands of workers out of the industry, with many more displaced by women and young workers at lower wages, the hours of those who do work have been lengthened from 44 to 50 and 60 a week. The general crisis in the country intensified the already growing unemployment and misery of the shoe workers.

## The Destruction of the ISWU

The fact that under these conditions the shoe workers have no united organization under the leadership of which they can beat back the attacks of the bosses is due to the destruction of the once fighting Independent Shoe Workers Union. This destruction was accomplished by the united forces of reaction, the bosses, the government, and the A. P. of L. officials. The policy of the leadership of the ISWU in this crisis was one which completely isolated its membership and made it impossible to effectively resist to the attack on the union. The union bureaucracy, busy mouthing "revolutionary" phrases sidetracked many sincere workers from activity. The union lost its influence among the workers; which resulted in groups of workers splitting away from the organization, such as the Smith-Hodgson group, and others.

## The Boot and Shoe Workers Union

At the same time the Boot and Shoe Workers Union, known to the workers as the class "collaborationist, wage-cutting, strike-breaking agency that it was, is now carrying on an organization drive. And because of the left face given to this drive in the form of striking against wage cuts and toleration of different views in its ranks, it is succeeding in attracting large numbers of shoe workers including former active members of the Independent Shoe Workers Union. The

Boot and Shoe Workers Union is again becoming an important factor among the New York shoe workers.

## What Is the ISWU Doing?

What is the ISWU doing in this situation? After continual changes of leadership, after inactivity and isolation, the Biedenkapp bureaucracy is

## Program of Action of the Progressives in the Boot and Shoe Union

1. Organization of the unorganized.
2. For the closed shop! No hiring and firing! No discrimination!
3. Abolition of all securities as payments for jobs! Against all forms of yellow dog contract!
4. Fight against wage cuts!
5. Equal division of work! No overtime during this period of unemployment!
6. No arbitration! Agreements and settlements to be made directly between the workers representative together with an official.
7. Rank and file control of the union.
  - (a) The shop delegates system to be made the basic form of union organization.
  - (b) Paid and unpaid officials of the union to be elected by the membership. The membership to have the right of recall.
8. Full democracy in the union. No discrimination, suspension or expulsion for expressing differences of opinion on economic or political questions.
9. Abolition of Local O practice. The reinstatement of all Local O's.
10. Agreement for the N.Y. shops shall be placed before the membership for approval and, when approved, the agreement shall be signed by the New York district officials.

back in the union. At the first meeting of active members, Jack Johnstone, secretary of the TUUI, who was present stated that although he recognized some mistakes had been made in fighting the last lock-out, still the general policy was correct

and will be pursued in the future. That means that the calling of "mass political strike" such as called on August 1 without the great mass of workers knowing what it is all about, will be continued. The daily tasks of the workers, such as fighting against wage cuts and securities, however, will be treated as of little importance. Active workers will be excluded from activity because of different political opinions. Nationally, the attempt will be made to split off left wing groups from existing organization in order to form a "national shoe and leather workers industrial union" (on paper). Their policy towards the Boot and Shoe and other existing unions will be to yell: "Smash the fascist company unions!"

## For Trade Union Unity!

There are progressive workers, however, who for years have participated in the struggle for better conditions under all sorts of unions, and who took the initiative together with others in organizing the ISWU, who are today again looking for ways and means of organizing the shoe workers. The plan of these workers is to mobilize the rank and file of the existing unions in the fight for better conditions. For this we worked out the following program of action. (This program is to be found on this page.—Editor) The ISWU should immediately set to organize unity committees in the shops in the locals of the reactionary unions for the purpose of starting a real fight against wage cuts and all the other evils in the industry. And this fight, which the bureaucratic leaders of the reactionary unions will no doubt try to obstruct, will become a fight to oust the misleaders and for unification into one industrial union. At the same time the ISWU should carry on a campaign for the organization of the unorganized. It should see to it that the unity committees in the open shops should fight back wage-cuts thru the cooperation of all the unions. A constitution should be adopted in the union which should guarantee rank and file control of the organization and no discrimination for political opinions.

## THE FIGHT FOR TRADE UNION UNITY IN FRANCE

The situation of the French trade union movement has been growing more and more deplorable. The revolutionary CGTU has been losing members by the tens of thousands and influence even more rapidly because of the new sectarian line. The reformist CGT, although it has gained members, has actually grown weaker in fighting ability because of the reactionary policies of the right wing leaders (Jouhaux, etc.). As a result of the situation a strong movement for trade union unity has developed in the ranks of labor. Recently this movement reached organizational expression. A committee has been established, made up representatives of left wing elements in the reformist CGT and of opposition elements in the revolutionary CGTU (revolutionary syndicalists, supporters of the Workers and Peasants Party, etc.), for the purpose of developing the movement to amalgamate the two trade union centers and establish one trade union federation in France. This movement has already made considerable headway. It is significant that this movement has met with the determined resistance of the "unitary opposition" in the CGTU which is the shadow of the French Trotskyites. These people always rate of "united front" and of "unity" but when it comes to concrete questions they take a position absolutely indistinguishable from the official RIU leaders. Thus the Verité, the French Trotskyist paper, in its issue of November 28, declares:

"The unitary opposition has declared: Under present conditions, trade union unity is neither realizable nor desirable. There is no reason to change this position today."

This is the second of a series of three articles "Einstein and Marx." The first article, which appeared last week, dealt with "How Einstein Made the First Page." The third article, which will appear next week, will be entitled "Relativity, Modern Science and Dialectic Materialism."

No connected explanation however brief, of the outstanding Einsteinian conceptions of space, time, mass, energy, gravitation, field and the structure of the universe, can be expected in this article. Merely to formulate these conceptions in an intelligible manner would require many times the space of these paragraphs, and would demand technical and mathematical treatment altogether out of question in an article of this character. All that will be attempted here is to give a general survey of the leading ideas of the theory of relativity with the double purpose of indicating the profound significance of Einstein's contributions to physical science and of making possible some sort of independent examination of the relations between relativity, modern science and dialectic materialism.

## The Foundations of the Theory

Contrary to the general impression the theory of relativity does not emerge from any sort of mystical contemplation of general abstractions. It arises as a chain of logical deductions from two very concrete and empirically verified physical facts.

The first of these principles can be explained in very simple terms. Let us assume a railroad train moving smoothly at a constant rate along straight rails. Then the "principle of relativity" declares that: no physical experiment or observation made on the train alone can tell you if the train is standing still or is moving. Of course, you can settle this question by looking out of the window and seeing the station flash by.

(1) For a simple but valuable exposition of the theory of relativity the following two books are recommended: Einstein's Theories of Relativity and Gravitation, A Selection of Material from the Essays Submitted in the Competition for the Eugene Higgins Prize of \$5,000, New York, Scientific American Publishing Co., 1922 and The Ideas of Einstein's Theory, by J. H. Thirring, New York, Robert M. McBride & Company, 1922.

space," "time," "motion," etc. have significance only in so far as they can be measured (i. e. as they appear in human practices). The definition of any of these entities is essentially equivalent to an explanation of how it is measured. This is a fundamental feature of Einstein's method.

## "Absolute" Time and Space

The rejection of the conceptions of "absolute space" and "absolute time" are quite basic in Einstein's system. These conceptions seem quite "natural" to us; they are "common sense." We all believe that time just "flows along" and that events are "in time" just as water is in a vessel. In the same way we all believe that space just "extends" quite independently of whether there are objects "in it" or not. Isaac Newton, who laid the foundation of classical mechanics and of modern science in general, formulated these ideas in precise form:

"Absolute... time, of itself, and from its own nature, flows equally without regard to anything external..."

"Absolute space, in its own nature, without regard to anything external remains similar and immovable."

Now Einstein positively rejects the very idea of these "absolutes." True to his fundamental belief that "what cannot essentially be observed cannot be said to exist," he insists that space is "relative"—a relation between objects; that time is relative—a relation between events. Without objects and without events there would be neither time nor space.

Exactly the same applies to "absolute motion." In human practice and therefore in human conception, motion is always motion in relation to something we arbitrarily consider at rest. But as far as all physical facts are concerned, that "something" may be considered in motion and the first object at rest. What is given in experience is therefore relative motion

## What the United States Means to Me

by R. Blanco-Fombona

R. Blanco-Fombona is one of the leading men of letters of Venezuela and of all Latin America. The article which follows is an extract from his introduction to the great Argentinian work "Venciendo."

The United States was until the first Mexican war a people without military or imperialist ambitions, the model and the home of civil liberty. All South America admired it with the same ardor with which today they detest it for its fraudulent elections, for its trusts, for its Tammany Hall politics, for the bad faith of its business, for its shirt-sleeve diplomacy; for its

university professors who write on things Spanish-American with supreme ignorance, for its blowing up of the Maine, for its seizure of Panama, for its seizure of the finances of Honduras, for its taking possession of the customs houses of Santo Domingo, for the blood which it has spilt and the independence which it has annulled in Nicaragua, for the revolutions it foments in Mexico and its landing of troops in Vera Cruz, for its claim of 81,500,000 bolivars (a Venezuelan coin—ed.) from Venezuela when in reality the debt was only 2,185,253 as recognized by foreign arbitration; for its Alsop claims against Chile, for its more concealed claims on the Gala-

pagos Islands of Ecuador and the Chincha Islands of Peru, for its daily affirmation that the statistics of Argentina do not deserve to be taken seriously, for its attempt to prevent Brazil from valorizing its coffee as it pleases, for its strangling of Porto Rico, for its Platt Amendment to the Cuban Constitution, for its deliberate conversion of its cables and newspapers into an office of discredit against each and all of the American Republics, for its aggressive imperialism, for its whole conduct towards America for a half century up to and including the present moment.

## Einstein and Marx

# What the Theory of Relativity Is All About

by Will Herberg

between objects—"absolute motion" is a fiction entirely outside of human experience.

## Some Conclusions

These general considerations lead to the heart of the paradoxical conclusions of the theory of relativity. It is easily demonstrable that if two systems of reference (A and B) are in relative straight-line motion (e.g. a train moving along straight tracks at constant speed and the station platform) then the following strange things occur:

- (1) Objects on System B appear to A to be shorter in the direction of motion than they appear to B.
- (2) This fact is reciprocal. Ob-

ject in motion, the observations of both A and B are equally valid. Therefore space-intervals and time-intervals are not something absolute and independent of everything else; they are dependent upon and relative to the relative motion between the space-interval (or time-interval) and the observer. This may seem to be very strange at first sight but there are many ordinary things which are relative to the condition of the observer. For example, whether a certain city is East or West depends upon where the observer is; or again, the angle at which we see an object (perspective) depends upon the position of the observer. Einstein proves that the space and time-interval between two events depends upon relative motion.

## A Space-Time World

The conclusions reached by Einstein for uniform relative motion (the "Special Theory of Relativity") he later generalizes for all sorts of motion (the "General Theory of Relativity"). It is quite out of the question to give here all of the conclusions Einstein reaches in this direction but certain of the most important features may be mentioned.



Albert Einstein

According to the old (Newtonian) physics, space and time are absolutely distinct. The distance between two points (space-interval), in Newtonian mechanics, remains the same no matter what system of reference is used; it is invariant. The same is held to be true of the time between two events (time-interval). But Einstein shows that actually this is not so. Both space-intervals and time-intervals change according to the relative motions of the systems of reference; what remains invariant is a certain relation between space and time. Einstein has confirmed the brilliant vision of the German mathematician, Minkowski, who declared in 1908:

"From this day forth, space taken by itself and time by itself are

# ARE THESE STRIKE PREPARATIONS?

by William Zweibon

The leadership of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union has adopted the method of dodging issues and creating confusion as a means of covering up the chaos and destruction brought about by their sectarian line.

On the question of week work and the 36-hour week the union leadership does not have to labor so hard to prove that these are good things for the workers. But what is the Industrial Union doing to create the conditions for the unification of the needle trades workers to enable them to fight for these demands. The needle trades workers would welcome any sincere proposition from the industrial union to create the possibility for the unity of the needle trades workers for united struggle against the employers.

It's about time to realize that what the needle trades workers strongly resent is this two-union affair. The needle trades workers have shown themselves to be champion fighters against the right wing Socialist bureaucrats and the A. P. of L. misleadership. They also refuse to be the tail-end to a few adventurist hot-heads. What they want is a unity based on struggle against the employers and all those who stand in the way of improving workers conditions. But what is the reply of the Industrial Union leadership? They pretend to be all excited about "elements who will sabotage the strike"—pointing to the members of the Needle Trades Workers' Unity League. But it will not help you, Messrs. Weisberg and other! You know that you are lying because the members of the Unity League will be a thousand times better strikers than some of your "loyal" friends!

The tragedy of the new line shows itself in the preparations for the

strike. Complete negligence,—no mobilization—no preparations whatever. The block and shop committees that were supposed to be organized in the 10,000 membership drive have turned out to be a complete fiasco. Mostly no such committees exist and where they do exist they are practically valueless because they were organized on the narrowest factional basis. But what about the organization committee? Is it already considered a reactionary form of strike organization? If it is, what does the Industrial Union intend to put in its place? Surely something must be done—leaflets alone won't bring down the dress-makers. The talk of a few union members on 36th street won't mobilize the workers. What do they propose to do?

The four conditions for a successful struggle against the employers are: the dropping of the adventurist sectarian line of the union; the repudiation of Johnstone's strike strategy; the return of union democracy in our organization; the campaign for the unity of the workers, for the unification of the needle trades workers into one union.

## PROGRESSIVES AND LEFT WINGERS IN THE UNIONS

The attitude of the Communists and of the Communist Party to the growing opposition movement within the reformist trade unions is quite clear. It is the outcome of the fundamental rule of Bolshevik tactics: support at all times for every opposition movement within reformist political and economic organizations which are directed against the theory and practice of these organizations. We cannot and must not wait until those left tendencies crystallize completely; we must use all our energy and strength to help the opposition movement, to assist those workers who are beginning to shut themselves free of reformist ideology. In a word, Communist Parties must be quick to respond to all processes within the reformist organizations... and to do their utmost to help these elements within the reformist organizations in their struggle against class collaboration. Communist Parties must come to an understanding quite openly with all opposition elements on the basis of a concrete program of action, without, of course, even for a moment relinquishing the struggle for the full Communist program and for all Communist demands. The main task with respect to the... process of formation consists in not placing before it impossible demands but in coming to an understanding and concrete questions of interest to the masses and capable by means of a bloc between the followers of the Proletarian and the opposition, to further the unification of the forces of the working class.

—Resolution of the VI Plenum of the ECCI, February, 1926.

## The Song of the Shirt

by Thomas Hood

With fingers weary and worn,  
With eyelids heavy and red,  
A woman sat, in unwomanly rage,  
Plying her needle and thread.

Stitch! Stitch! Stitch!  
In poverty, hunger and dirt,  
And still with a voice of dolorous pitch,  
She sang the "Song of the Shirt!"

Work! Work! Work!  
My labor never flags;  
And what are its wages? A bed of straw,  
A crust of bread—and rags.

A little weeping would ease my heart,  
But in their driny bed  
My tears must stop, for every drop  
Hinders needle and thread!

Stitch! Stich! Stich!  
In poverty, hunger and dirt  
And still with a voice of dolorous pitch,  
She sang this "Song of the Shirt."

to become mere shadows and only a kind of union of both is to retain independence.

Instead of a space-world existing side by side with but utterly independent of a time-world, we have a unified space-time world.

## Matter, Energy and Space

Still doggedly pursuing the logical consequences of empirically ascertained principles, Einstein proceeds to examine the relations between mass (matter) and energy. Like space and time, mass and energy have always been regarded in the old physics as utterly distinct. The law of the conservation of matter (a basic law of the old physics) declares that, in spite of all physical and chemical changes, the total mass in a closed system (the universe) remains constant. The law of the conservation of energy declares that the total energy of a closed system remains constant in spite of all changes of form. But no change of mass is supposed to produce any change upon energy nor energy upon mass. But Einstein destroys this Chinese wall of separation between mass and energy; Einstein was able to show that there is a fundamental relation between the two. An increase of energy he proves is equivalent to an increase of mass, and it is very likely that the total mass of a body is a function of total energy and vice versa. What is invariant (constant) now is not the mass-total or the energy-total but a certain relation between these totals. Again a unity arises out of two disparate entities.

## Significance of the Theory

It will be obvious to any one even from the bare description given above that the significance of the theory of relativity extends not merely to the special problems of physics but that it has important consequences in the realm of philosophy. For reasons pointed out in the first article most contemporary scientists have consistently attempted to use the conceptions of relativity for the purpose of strengthening the case of philosophic idealism and of undermining the foundations of materialism.

## Foundations of Materialism

There are any validity in this attempt? What are the philosophical implications of the theory of relativity? These matters will be discussed in the final article of the series.

these ideas; the language of mathematics is quite essential.

## Relativity and Experience

The actually calculable differences in results between the formulas of Einsteinian physics and those of classical (Newtonian) physics are very, very small—absolutely beyond the limits of present-day technique of measurement. Yet empirical verification of Einstein's conclusions is not lacking. Since the famous solar eclipse in 1919, in which the "bending" of the rays of light as predicted by Einstein was observed, there have been all sorts of experiments and observations contrived to check the predictions and conclusions of Einstein's theories. Most of these have turned out positively, i. e., confirmed the predictions; some were ambiguous and indecisive; none have been negative, i. e., contrary to the predictions. From another direction, also, a number of phenomena, which have never found any explanation on the basis of Newtonian mechanics, have been fully explained on the basis of relativity physics (e. g., the peculiar behavior of the orbit of the planet Mercury). It can be very conservatively said that, although many of the features of the relativity theory (especially of the general theory) are still considerably hypothetical, its general outlines and fundamental ideas are not only strictly logical conclusions of well-established facts but have been largely confirmed by experiment and observation.



# Revolutionary Age

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## LET THE MASSES STARVE!

With amazing callousness and brutality the President of the United States has made it absolutely clear that no matter how great the suffering of the millions of workers and poor farmers, he does not intend to lift a finger or permit a dollar in taxes to be raised for relief purposes. In a statement that is a cheap mixture of petty politics, brazen lying, cruelty, bluster and buncombe, this great "public servant" has flung down the gauntlet to the mass of American workers and farmers.

His statement of December 10 was a supplement to his budget message which proposed almost five billions for war and business and not one cent for unemployment insurance and relief. The statement began with an attack upon all "measures introduced in Congress . . . which, if passed, would impose an increased expenditure beyond the sums which I have recommended for the present and next fiscal year." In ringing words he rallies to the defense of the money kings and their swollen treasure chests. His language becomes bitter. He speaks of "playing politics at the expense of human misery." They are burning words, a fitting motto for all capitalist politicians and politicians for the whole tribe of which he is the leading representative.

Then the "great engineer's" statement lectures the American masses with charlatan "economics." Unemployment insurance or even immediate relief would mean an "increase in taxes." Of course we are to understand that war preparations, fleet building, ship subsidies, imperialist adventures in China and Latin America, etc., don't cost money! Only aid for the starving and jobless does!

"No matter how devised," continues the quack economist-engineer, "an increase in taxes in the end falls upon the workers and farmers . . ."

Why this is so, he does not say. It is an A. B. C. of even perverted and adulterated bourgeois economics that there is a constant struggle as to where the burden of taxation shall fall. He well knows that Mellon as Secretary of the Treasury has been busy for the last ten years shifting the burden of taxation from big business (where some of it fell) on to the backs of the workers and farmers. He knows, as every one does, that rent, interest, profit, and wages all come from the product of labor, but that some forms of taxes come FROM THE SHARE THE BOSSES GETS OF THE WORKERS' PRODUCT, and some forms of taxes are A DEDUCTION FROM WAGES, THE WORKERS' SHARE.

Let this be pointed out his next remark is: if the taxes are not to be paid by the workers and farmers, but are to come from the colossal fortunes that multimillionaires and huge corporations have robbed from the producers, then this "deprives industry of that much ability to give employment." More nonsense! At the very moment when there is such a surfeit of unemployed and idle capital, the President has the brass to peddle such buncombe to the effect that every bit of available wealth is now employed in "giving employment" and that the taking of a bit of the luxury wealth of the money kings will lessen precisely that share which they are using to exploit the workers.

But Hoover is not finished! You might think that the Government should float a loan as it did during the war, as it does for the needs of big business. No sirree! "For the government to finance by bond issues deprives industry and agriculture of just that much capital for its own use and employment." More piffle!

If a billion or so annually is taken from the workers and farmers by the Grundy tariff, according to Hoover, that does not "fall upon the workers and farmers." If several billions are spent on battle ships, chemicals, planes and armies, that does not lessen the supply of capital available for industry. If billions are wasted in speculation and luxury, in summer homes and winter homes, in idle estates, in idle land, in idle men (both surfeited and starving), in graft and corruption, in the parasitism of the whole capitalist system, that's all as it should be. But if a few billions of the countless billions the workers and farmers have produced are to be disgorged by the bloated feeders upon their toil, of which the bloated engineer-economist-charlatan is a fitting representative, why that is "playing politics at the expense of human misery."

The closing sentence of the president's statement reads: "The American people will not be misled by such tactics." That at least, in the long run, is true.

### THE "HUNDRED NEEDIEST CASES"

Once more, in the richest country in the world and richest in human history, the *New York Times* begins its annual Christmas campaign to do charity for the 100 neediest cases. And with unconscious irony the *Times* boasts of "A Record of Growth Without A Retreat." In "good" years as in bad, for 18 years, this tragedy-comedy has been reenacted each Christmas on a wider scale. Any thinking reader of the *Times* must come to the conclusion that charity does not make a dent in the misery caused by capitalist exploitation and social "organization." Not charity but social justice, not salvaging of 100 wrecks selected at random but reorganization of society—the nineteenth annual appeal for the abolition of capitalism and the establishment of a socialist society.

### KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE

The Indian lickspittles of British imperialism who are enacting the comedy of the "round-table conference" with MacDonald, have made a pretense of sympathy with the nationalist revolutionary movement by "urging MacDonald to free Mahatma Gandhi now and to begin immediate proceedings for the release of all the 60,000 political prisoners who have not been guilty of actual violence." The italicized words expose the fraud of the round table conference and the shameless subservience of the lackeys of British imperialism who pretend to represent India and help MacDonald by playing their assigned roles in the burlesque show that impresario MacDonald is staging.

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# Rebuild the Left Wing!

## The Main Message of the Recent Plenum - Two Tactics in Trade Union Work - The United Front

By Ben Gitlow

The Plenum of the National Council, held on November 26-27-28, made important decisions of a political and organizational character influencing the future life of our organization. These decisions, particularly the main political resolution which stressed the importance of rebuilding the left wing in the American labor movement, are bound to cause considerable ferment in the Communist and trade union ranks.

### Two Tactics in the Trade Unions

This Plenum followed the meeting of the National Council held immediately after the National Conference of July 4, 1930. It marked the fact that our group has definitely passed the stage of polemizing on abstract theoretical grounds with the champions of the new line in the Comintern and in the CPUSA. The questions raised, the discussions of the concrete tasks in the trade unions, the consideration given to the problems of the united front, showed that our group has already entered the arena of class struggle where the correctness of our policies are being established by their application to the concrete problems facing the working class. In its examination of our work in the trade unions, the Plenum showed how sharply our trade union line clashed with the sectarian line of the official Communist Party. The Plenum also ascertained the fact that through our activities on a correct line, our influence and following in the trade unions is growing while the official Party was becoming more isolated and more discredited.

The Plenum brought to the fore the fact that our group is no longer simply a manifestation of opposition within the official Communist movement. It proved that our group—the Communist Party of the USA (Majority Group)—is today a recognized Communist force with its independent tasks and with influence in the labor movement that must be reckoned with.

### The Reemergence of the Left Wing

The Plenum took notice of the increasing manifestations of left wing development in the trade unions. Wherever these manifestations appeared it was not accidental that our group should be there to play an important role. This development is to be seen not only in the trade unions but in the fraternal organizations as well. Here the sectarian splitting course of the Party did not succeed in completely liquidating the left wing opposition. In the Workmen's Circle, in the Croatian Fraternal Union, in the Hungarian Sick and Death Benefit Society, opposition to the disastrous course of the Party is growing and an organized opposition is crystallizing—against the changes of the Party officialdom. Workers seek our advice, accept our policies, and welcome our cooperation. The barriers set up by the official Party in an effort to maintain its false line can no longer withstand the pressure of opposition from its own members who are expected to execute the impossible course and from left wing masses who see no hope but only disaster in the Party line as far as their organizations are concerned.

A very striking feature of the Plenum was the importance given to the problem of the left wing in the American labor movement. The official Party and TUUI policies have liquidated the left wing and have left the trade union masses at the mercy of the reactionaries. It took the left wing workers some time to realize the real meaning of the Party's course. But the objective conditions, the economic crisis and the increasing pressure of the bosses upon the workers, are causing deep fermentation in the ranks of the workers. Our agitation on behalf of a policy of unity in the trade unions, of building up a left wing, of fighting inside the mass organizations, is having considerable effect upon this fermentation. But we have not depended upon agitation alone. Wherever possible we have helped to crystallize left wing organizations. In this too considerable success is to be recorded.

The Plenum pointed out that the historical task of rebuilding the left wing has fallen to our group. The Plenum stressed the necessity of recognizing the outstanding characteristic of the present left wing development: that the re-emergence of the left wing is not something brought in to the workers from the outside but that it arises as a natural development out of the conditions which prevail in industry and in the trade unions today.

### Communists and Progressives

The problem of rebuilding of the left wing brought before the Plenum very prominently the whole question

### IN THE NEXT ISSUE

There will be a very important article

Two Tactics in the Needle Trades by Chas. S. Zimmerman.

of the united front and the relation of forces in the trade union movement. In particular the question of the relationship between the Communists and the progressives came to the fore. The Plenum stressed and reiterated that only a union of all the left wing and progressive forces upon a common program in opposition to the reactionaries and their policies can rebuild the left wing. But we can succeed in this important task only thru a proper application of united front tactics.

In examining three months of activity the Plenum took note of many forward steps, notably successes in trade union work, the New Workers School, and the Weekly Revolutionary Age. The Revolutionary Age Conference in Defense of the Labor Press, held in New York and Philadelphia, were noted as a significant stage in the development of mass activity. But the Plenum also gave close attention to the very great shortcomings and

errors of our activity and of the present situation of our movement, politically and organizationally. It decisively repudiated the attempt of Comrade Bert Miller to make factional capital against the National Bureau of these difficulties, shortcomings and errors and charging the Bureau with "sectarianism and factionalism."

The Plenum reviewed the situation of our organization outside of New York and directed the National Bureau to pay more and closer attention to this important field of our activities. The Plenum heard a report on the development of the International Communist Opposition and the coming International Conference. After a discussion, a representative to the International Conference was elected.

But the outstanding feature of the Plenum was the appeal to the members of our group, to the Party membership and to the workers: *Into the mass organizations! Build the left wing!*

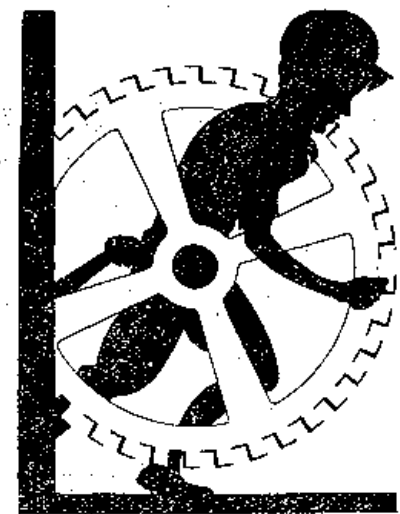
## CAPITALISM AND CHILD WELFARE

by Albert Epsen

(Concluded from the last issue)

The fatigue of long hours at exhaustive work is far more injurious to children than to adults. Physiologists say that muscles begin to harden at thirteen. In these years of growth excessive strain may produce permanent injury. Industrial dusts and poisons are more harmful to the children than to the older workers. Moist floors and variation in temperature find children easy victims. And night work is most injurious of all.

A child cannot be as attentive to a machine as an older worker. And the rate of accidents amongst children



Caught in the Machine!

is very high. In the cotton mills of the South this rate is 48% higher for children of 14 and 15 than for those of 16 and over.

**Industrial Accidents and Children**  
 About half of the states do not record injuries to minors separately and so figures are not available for industrial accidents amongst children. But we gain a painful impression of the situation from the figures of the accidents in Pennsylvania in 1923:

Ten working children under 14 years of age were injured at their work.  
 Now, less than 10 years of age, were killed at their work.  
 Eighty-one of that age were permanently disabled at their work.  
 One hundred and fifty-two suffered amputation because of accidents in their work.

In the face of these sufferings, blighted hopes, broken lives, struggles and frustrations of the boys and girls, Hoover dares to say: "There is the province of joy and good humor."

### Labor Protection for Children

The child workers toil for the lowest wages at the lowest grade of work. The cheapness of child labor is well brought out by the yearly per capita wage of child workers which amounted to \$175 in 1923 as compared with \$1,502 for adult male workers and \$857 for female workers. In other words, the child worker gets only one third as much as the grown up male worker. And they are the least protected of the workers. Twelve states exclude from compensation minors who are illegally employed. The child is therefore doubly cursed with hard labor and no protection.

Six states (including the industrial states of Missouri and North Carolina) have no compensation at all.

Paul U. Kellogg, editor of the *Survey*, expressed the difficult position of the child worker very forcefully:

" . . . So that maiming the child at work is cheaper than breaking a machine or spoiling a hank of raw materials; when most states with compensation laws base their awards on wages, so that the younger the worker injured the less the employer has to pay . . . and when the states, Pennsylvania, among them, exclude from compensation all children illegally employed, thereby putting a prem-

ium on the outlaw employment of under age boys and girls. . . ."

### Child Welfare in the USSR

In contrast to the absolutely unprotected condition of child labor in the United States we have the many child labor laws in Soviet Union. In the U. S. S. R. the work of minors under sixteen is prohibited. Special permits may be granted in exceptional cases to minors between 14 and 16. They may not work, however, more than four hours and are compelled to attend factory schools. No minors under fourteen may work without a preliminary medical examination and an annual periodical examination until that age. Minors between sixteen and eighteen are permitted to work six hours. No night work is permitted for minors under eighteen. Minors under eighteen are prohibited from working in a large number of dangerous trades.

The crisis has increased the suffering of the working class children immensely. Already we hear of cases of fainting in schools from starvation. If six million are undernourished in "prosperous" times, how many are undernourished now? And government still limits its aid to research.

### The Child in Capitalist Society

There is another phase to the question which must be stressed. That is the attitude of the child to capitalist society. The child may not be aware of the cause for his misery. But he learns to hate bitterly. We know the role the children can play in the struggles of the working class—from a strike to a revolution. It is the task of the Communist movement to win the children to the side of the workers. This can be done by hard and intelligent work.

Senator Beveridge saw clearly the danger to the ruling class coming from the oppressed children. They are words we should never forget: "Child workers see their inferiority in body, mind and soul, caused not naturally but by their slavery. They are robbed of intellect, health, character, and God's light, and they resent it. They turn into engines of wrath against society and breed the anarchistic spirit."

## We Must Keep The Weekly!

Here's Good Work  
 We are now in a position to judge the response of the workers to the weekly *Revolutionary Age* on the basis of the results in New York and other cities.

In New York the increase by 50% and the increasing demands for the Weekly in the various workers markets indicates that our orientation away from a magazine and towards the development of a mass weekly for workers has proven correct.

The chief cause for the increases chalked up for all sections in New York is directly due to a systematic organization of our distribution machinery in the sections and the splendid response of our own comrades in participating in numerous committees that went out to sell *Age* at local union meetings, forums, debates and workers markets (needle trades, shoe etc.).

On the basis of results achieved in New York we must urge our comrades everywhere to organize their distribution on this basis. Not forgetting, of course, to continue to develop stand sales.

### AND SUBS TOO!

Another sign of the response from the workers to the Weekly *Revolutionary Age* is the increasing number of subscriptions which we have received during the last few days, especially from cities where no organizations exist. This indicates that the possibility exists now to build up a large circulation on the basis of sub-



## BETWEEN HAMMER AND ANVIL

A Letter on the Class Struggle

DISILLUSIONED INDIA, by Dhan Gopal Mukerji, E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc., New York City, 1930.

It was with great interest that I took up this book. I wanted more detailed information about India and its struggle for independence and I felt that the best place to get this information was from a native. Imagine, therefore, my surprise to find that not only did I get very little information about India, but that the information that this book does give, is partial, colored and prejudiced in favor of England. Gopal Mukerji is one of the best agents for British imperialism we have here in America. When the author does not describe scenes and his visits to the holy man of Benares, he devotes some space to the Gandhi movement and tries to impress on his readers the fact that India is not yet ready for independence, that the masses are not sufficiently educated. He goes to great lengths to try and be "fair" by presenting British documents and statements to prove that British imperialism is in India for altruistic motives and not for business. The one outstanding feature of the book is his interview with Nehru the elder in which Nehru tells what he thinks of that group in the National Congress which favors the use of force. The author asks Nehru, "Is it true that the violence-loving revolutionists are very strong?" Nehru announces loudly: "I would welcome an India freed by violence. Altho I am a believer in non-violence and have been jailed for it, I think that those who practice violence are not cowards. When the British go up and bomb people from aeroplanes, nobody thinks of calling them dastardly assassins. Yet when some of my countrymen plan a violent revolution we are pleased to think of them in terms of saints. Well, I am no hypocrite, I will be grateful to any man who will free my people."

Throughout the entire book we find that the author is in mortal fear that the youth in India are leaning toward revolution, which by the way is the saving grace of the book. There are some good descriptions of police attacks on the Gandhi followers, with cynical sneers on the part of the author who states that the crowd who watched this attack enjoyed it immensely. For a report which is not biased in favor of the British, one must look elsewhere than in this book.

### ECONOMIC TRENDS IN SOVIET RUSSIA

by A. Yugoff, Richard U. Smith, Inc., New York, 1930.

Mr. Yugoff's book proceeds from a false viewpoint and therefore all of its patient scholarship and learned study go to naught. Mr. Yugoff is of the opinion that the attempt to build Socialism in the USSR is utterly futile. He believes that the October revolution was a "bourgeois revolution with a communist mask" and it will not take long for this mask to be dropped! In spite of this fundamentally false approach his book is well worth reading because it is really written in a sober and objective manner and contains a good deal of valuable information and ideas.

### REMEMBER TO RENEW!

The problem of renewals of subs is a serious one. Due to the economic crisis most of the subscriptions are either 3 months or 6 months. Many of these have expired. These workers who are already acquainted with the *Age* must be visited and their subs renewed. We have sent to our organizations everywhere lists of the subs to be renewed. Immediate steps must be taken to have these workers renew their subs for the weekly. The regular appearance of the *Age* should make it easier to renew the expired subs.

### BOUQUETS FROM LOYALITES!

A comrade from Chicago writes: "The new *Age* is well made up. Some loyalites remarked that the renegades know how to put out a good workers paper."

### ON THE JOB!

We must demand from every comrade to be on the job now. We are doing everything possible to put out a Communist paper with which our comrades can approach workers. Persistent and systematic work to sell the *Age* and get subscriptions for will guarantee the existence of the *Age* on a firm financial basis.

### Screen Notes

A fine publicity show is being staged by Hardshell (Bishop) Manning and Battling (Judge) Lindsey. Both are getting an increased share of the gate receipts and expect big pickings in the sale of signed auto biographies and versions of the fight. Their act is also suitable for production as a talkie and Will Shakespa has been engaged to write the dialog. He is entitled the screen version "Auch Ad About Nothing."

### Mr. Shaw seems to ignore the invention of technicolor!

"The Russian films are great artistic advances, and make us blush. They do not make Hollywood blush—since they are long past that stage in Hollywood."

### Hoover Makes Good!

They promised a chicken in every pot. A car in each garage. But when I tried to make it hot "Uncle" took away the pot. The chick's still roosting in the coop. It's no that landed in the soup. And sleep in a garage.—Jingling Johnson

### It Begins With P I . . .

Speaking of the manner of gaining a living by preying on prostitutes as practiced by detectives, Magistrates, prosecutors, bail bond brokers, district leaders and stool pigeons—the street has a word for it. . . .

### Hoover Makes Good!

This week, the *Times* headline writer wins the prize bull pup award of weekly for unconscious veracity with the headline:

### ARMS PARLEY END WITH SKELETON PAC!

—B. D. W.

One an All  
**DANCE**  
 with the  
 New Workers School  
**SATURDAY NIGHT**  
**JANUARY 10th, 1931**  
 8 P. M.  
 at the  
**NEW WORKERS CENTER**  
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 REAL DANCE MUSIC  
 By JAZZ KINGS BAND  
 ADMISSION 35 CENTS