CLASS STRUGGLE!

ISSUED BY THE COMMUNIST PARTY (Majority Group)

COUNTRIES

WORKERS OF ALL

PRICE 5 CENTS

UNITE!

VOL. II, No. 48.

NEW YORK, N. Y. SATUDRDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1931

SUPT. BRODERICK IS INDICTED

Charged With Helping Bank Of U.S. To Swindle **Depositors**

Joseph A. Broderick, Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York, has been indicted on the charge of conspiracy in connection with the Bank of United States scandal. With Mr. Broderick were indicted 29 others associated with the Bank of U. S. The moving spirit of the indictment of Mr. Broderick and the others was Max D. Steuer, special pros-

The charges are that Mr. Broderick knew weeks in advance of the insolvent condition of the Bank of U. S. but allowed it to conduct business nevertheless.

The indictment of Mr. Broderick was forefold in the Revolutionary Age several weeks ago.

Mr. Broderick was appointed to his

post by Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt who has announced that "he stands behind the Superintendent of Banks." On the other hand, Mr. Steuer is a member of the board of strategy of Tammany Hall. The charges against Mr. Broderick represent a phase of the offensive of Tammany Hall against the governor of the

Mr. Broderick's trial will come up

CYPRUS PROTESTS

Mass Revolts Are Repoted Thruout Isle In Move To Join Greece

LONDON.—Mass disturbances amount ing in many places to serious riots have broken out all over Cyprus, according to reports from that island. The main slogan of all demonstrations is the demand for an end to the British control of the island and for a union with Greece Clashes with the armed authorities tool place in a number of localities on Oct. 22. The British government has immediately dispatched troops to Cyprus by means of ships and planes.

Before the war Cyprus was a Turkish "possession" under British administration. At the outbreak of the war it was form ally seized by Great Britain. In 1915 Britain offered the island to Greece as a prize for Greek support of the Allied cause. When King Constantine decided to stay neutral the offer was withdrawn. The British administration of the island is based on the most ruthless exploitation and oppression of the populace, which numbers over 300,000 and is composed largely of Greeks supplemented by Turks. Union with Greece has been the demand of the bourgeois and professional elements of the Greek Cypriotes for many years, of the Greek lawyers, money lenders, bankers, school teachers, merchants and Greek Orthodox clergy. At the same time the dissatisfaction of the masses especially the peasantry, has been rapidly growing. The pro-Greek bourgeois ele ments have known well how to utilize the anti-British sentiment of the masses. A few days ago the island was informed of a new imperial order in council completely revising the tariff system and instituting a reorganization which would greatly stifle the economic life of Cyprus. It was Nations and the European states. on this issue that the widespread mass sequently, Japan, on the one hand, has demonstration arose.

BISHOP JAMES CANNON IS INDICTED

WASHINGTON—Bishop James Cannon, Jr. of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the pillar of Christian righteousness, and Miss Ada L. Burroughs, his political secretary, were indicted on October 16 by the District of Columbia grand jury on charges of conspiracy to violate willfully the Federal corrupt practices act. The charges grow out of the activities of these Christian por plete, it is true, but already outlined in liticians in the 1928 presidential campaign in which the Reverend Mr. Cannon was the leader of the anti-Smith Democrats of the South.

based on failure to report moneys collect, it only aggravates the antagonism bet ed for political expenses.

Beauticians, it appears from reports at the American Beauty Congress, enjoy nothing better than a gold financial de whose safety, to a large extent, lies in the pression-furrowed brows, hair grown gray, chewed fingernails, sagging faces-Beauty Congress reports more ugliness of Yankee and Japanese imperialism in and greater profits than ever. and greater profits than ever.

Steel Trust: Profit and Wages

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER DEFENDING

THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKERS

In connection with the vicious wage-cutting offensive recently initiated by the United States Steel Corporation, the following statistics of wages paid by the U. S. Steel and its subsidiaries as compared with their net income, are instructive.

U. S. STEEL AND SUBORDINATE COMPANIES

| | | ivet income |
|--------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| Total Pav Roll | | Before Payment |
| Salaries and Wages | | of Dividends, etc |
| 1922 | \$322,678,130 | \$ 39,653,455 |
| 1923 | 469,502,634 | 108,707,064 |
| 1924 | 442,458,577 | 85,067,192 |
| 1925 | 456,740,355 | 90,602,653 |
| ^t 1926 | 467,409,446 | 116,667,405 |
| 1927 | 430,727,095 | 87,896,836 |
| 1928 | 413,699,720 | 114,173,775 |
| 1929 | 420,072,851 | 197,592,060 |
| 1930 | 391,271,366 | 104,421,571 |
| | INDEX NUMBERS | (1922=100) |
| | • | |

| | INDEX NUMBERS (1922: | =100) |
|--------|----------------------|-------|
| 1922 | 100 | 100 |
| 1923 | 146 | 274 |
| 1924 | 137 | 215 |
| 1925 | 142 | 228 |
| 1926 | 145 | 294 |
| 1927 | 133 | 222 |
| 1928 | 128 | 288 |
| 1929 | 130 | 498 |
| 1930 | 121 | 263 |
| - 1,50 | 4 4 | |

In other words, the total payroll (including the huge salaries paid to officers of the corporations) increased only 21% in nine years —the increase in wages paid to workers was even less. But the increase in the net income of the Steel Trust in the same period was 163 %—just eight times as great.

Japan Rejects League Evacuation Proposal; Secret Jap - U. S. Agreement Hinted

Tokyo Refuses Definite Evacuation Date; "Weakening" Of U.S. Attitude Noted; Invasion Of Manchuria Continues; Chinese Cliques In Parley

A flat rejection on the part of Japan met the League of Nations resolution, passed on October 22, that Japan should evacuate Manchuria by November 16 "on the basis of Chinese guarantees." Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese delegate, declared the plan "wholly unacceptable."

At the same time, an astounding "weakening" in the attitude of the United States on the Manchurian crisis is being noticed and commented on in official circles. The United States has already ableness" of Japan and has expressed "great confidence" that the dispute would be "rapidly settled." Japan, on the other hand, has announced its readiness to forego its demand for an immediate rail-

way accord, one of the central points of

its original program. While diplomatic sparring is proceedng in Geneva, Japanese troops are coninuing the invasion of Manchuria and nner Mongolia with undiminished vigor. Two important towns in Manchuria have peen bombed while a pitched battle took place on October 21 forty-five miles to he north-west of Mukden.

What amounts to a secret Japanese American agreement on the Manchurian situation at the expense of the Chinese masses has apparently been arranged between the two big imperialist powers, in practical disregard of the League of withdrawn its objections to American

participation on the League committee dealing with the situation while the United States has suddenly "weakened" in its public attitude towards Japan. As a 'adjudicate' a question which is already temporarily at least — being settled

out of court, so to speak. The current semi-official rumor that further consideration of the Manchurian situation will be postponed several weeks, shows the state of affairs.

The patched up concord between the United States and Japan — not yet comits general phases — is made entirely at the expense of the Chinese, Manchurian and Mongolian masses — a sort of division of the loot. Nevertheless the The indictment contains ten counts all agreement is essentially temporary, since

> ween the two great powers, or rather it broadens the basis for a sharper struggle. The Japanese American understanding is a serious menace to the Soviet Union mutual antagonisms of its enemies, the imperialist powers. The Soviet Union

SHANGHAI.—The unification confer ence of the Nanking and Canton cliques is proceeding here with fairly good chances of success, especially under the impact of the Manchurian crisis and the apanese invasion. In spite of official "denials", it is un

derstood that the peace will involve the resignation of Chiang Kai-shek from all official positions, perhaps even his military posts. A decided swing to the "left" in foreign policy, that is, better relations with the Soviet Union, is also expected.

PEIPING.—Fraudulent 'independence' novements under Japanese patronage are strikers are subject to heavy fine or prouting all over Manchuria and Inner exile. Mongolia. The latest is a movement launched by General Ling In ching in the

INDIAN MEET TO END SOON

End Is Expected On Nov. 10 Bankruptcy Of Ganhdi Policy Shown

LONDON.—An early end to the Round-Table Conference is expected on every hand. Semi-official rumors declare that the conference will be to be resumed at Delhi in February of next year. The same rumors indicate esult, the League of Nations is left to that Gandhi has already made arrangements to return to India at the end of next month.

The miserable failure of the Round Table Conference is a result of the deliberate policy of the British Cabinet, whose India policy is substantially the same as that of the old Labor Cabinet. Not only has the British Administration in India violated every single provision of the Delhi Conference have very deliberately fanned into flame all differences ber-

doomed to failure before it began. Meanwhile, in India, the National Majority Group. Congress, under the leadership of position, exposed to the merciless at- the 10-hour day. tacks of the British government. The old non-resistance and non-coopera-

HIT BY LAW

Twelve Organizations Are Held Illegal; Military Courts Are Set Up

DUBLIN.—A vigorous and organized drive against all republican and Communist organizations has been initiated on all fronts here. On October 18 the Catholic hierarchy in Ireland issued a long pastoral letter "banning" the Irish Republican Army and the organization "Saor Eire" ("Free Ireland"), which is described as "frankly Communistic in aim."
"It is our duty," the pastoral letter
asserts, "to tell the people plainly that these two organizations, separately or in alliance, are sinful and irreligious and no Catholic can lawfully be a member of them."

Two days later, on October 20, the Free State government, acting upon the authority of the new force bill, immediately outlawed twelve organizations, including the Irish Republican Army, the women's division of the I. R. A., the Friends of Soviet Russia, the Workers Revolutionary party, the Irish Working Farmers Committee, the Women's Dissent League, etc. At the same time a series of military tribunals have been set up to deal with cases under these out-

Meanwhile unrest and revolt in Ireland are growing very rapidly, especially among the poor farmers. The Irish Republican Army is expanding tremendously in membership and activities.

CORTES PASSES TYRANNY LAW

Azana Regime Obtains Law To Suppress Labor

MADRID.—The new Azana government won its first parliamentary victory on October 20 when it obtained unanimous approval in the Assembly for the special defense law to be di rected primarily against the revolutionary syndicalists and the Com-munists. Under the defense measure the government may deal "labor, po-litical and religious disorders with extraordinary powers." The govern-ment obtains the right of search and seizure. Strikes are regarded as illegal unless eignt days notice is given before they are called and illegal

A certain section of the Socialist deputies made objections but their protest collapsed and they abstained from voting or even voted in favor of the government proposals.

Article XLVI of the Constitution, providing for secular education, was bassed by the Cortes on October 20.

POLICE ATTACK SILK PICKETS

Try To Smash Picketing; C. P.-Majority Group Members Hit

(Special to the Revolutionary Age)
Paterson, N. J. authorities in the Department of La

Friday night, October 23, the picket ine around the Pontiac silk mill was brutally attacked by the police of Paterson. Jack Laks, a member of the C.P.-Majority Group, was the center of the police attack and was very badly beaten up. He had to be given medical attention. Eighteen of the pact. but the British delegates at the pickets were arrested, jammed into a police wagon and rushed to jail. Later, they were released on bail. Among ween the various "sectional interests". those arrested was Vivian Miller The Round-Table Conference was member of the C.P.-Majority Group, and Thomas Morgan. member of C.P.-

The Pontiac shop is one of a num-Gandhi, has led the masses into a ber that is attempting to break the completely defenceless and helpless 8-hour day and substitute in its place

the whole world needs its face lifted. The now becomes the chief object of enmity tion campaigns were choked off on ference has completely demonstrated the basis of vague promises of the the bankruptcy of the Gandhi capit-British Raj. The Round-Table Con-lulation policy.

IRISH REVOLT IS ROAD HEADS O. K. Hoover and Laval Confer on Crisis; HIT BY LAW

Proposal Swells Railroad Income \$100,000,000; To Demand More

The Association of Railway Executives at its convention in Atlantic City, has endorsed the proposal of the Interstate Commerce Commission for specific in-crease in rates, which would swell the railway magnates' income by at least \$100,000,000 a year. Apparently the raiload owners are preparing to ask for more, tho accepting the Hoover proposal in principle. The stock market's first response to the Interstate Commerce Commission plan was not good. The railways are in desperate shape due to the general risis. The proposals made by the I. C. C. to pool revenues resulting from specified (Continued on Page 2)

Gold and Debts Discussed

Desperate Measures To Save Gold Standard; Relations Of U. S. And Franco-German Bloc Scanned; Plot World War Against Labor

WASHINGTON, D. C. unless desperate measures are taken and the gold standard is saved. Both in France and in the United States there is Laval of France. The basic questions over a rapidly growing tendency among the which these spokesmen of the two most people towards hoarding. owerful imperialist countries are: 1. Wall Street and the Paris Bourse

are anxious to work out a common program to save the gold standard. They fear the collapse of the entire international credit system in the coming weeks

MORE FOOD IN THIS COUNTRY

IN THE WORLD

THAN ANY OTHER COUNTRY

BELIEVE IT OR NOT!

JUDGE URGES THAT STRIKE PICKETS

IN LAWRENCE BE DEPORTED

Textile Struggle Continues As Police Use Revolvers

In Attack; A. F. Of L. Leader And Governor Plan

Sell-Out; Labor Must Smash Deportations

LAWRENCE, Mass. — The recom- centrating his efforts to end the strike

mendation that deportation proceed on some sort of "compromise" propo-

ings should be started against all

textile strikers found to be non-

citizens, was made by Judge Frederick

N. Chandler in his decision on the

cases of four strikers in the District

The strike of the 20,000 textile

workers in and around Lawrence has

peen pushed vigorously by the work-

ers in spite of the repeated attempts

of the officials of the United Textile

Workers to stifle the conflict thru ne-

gotiation and arbitration. As the

truggle began to assume serious

spects to the bosses, the police rush-

ed to adopt violent tactics. On October

19 they organized attacks on strike

pickets, drawing their revolvers for

the first time in the strike. After a clash before the Wood Mill of the American Woolen Company, four strikers were arrested and brought

before Judge Chandler. They wer

held on bond of \$1,000 each. Not only

did the judge recommend that th

foreign-born strikers be deported but

he immediately notified Washingtor

bor to carry the threat into execution

The Lawrence textile workers arose

a few weeks ago in a series of sponta

neous strikes in protest against the

threat of a general 10% wage-cu

announced by the great woolen con-

panies. The strikers are almost wholly

under the United Textile Workers

the A. F. of L. union, altho a small

group are following the National

Textile Workers Union, the T. U. U.

BOSTON.—Governor Joseph P. Ely

conferred here several hours with Ro-

bert J. Watt, president of the Law-

rence Central Labor Union, on the

matter of the textile strike. Governor

Ely suggested that the workers return

o work under the 10% wage-cut with

the provision that "when prosperity

L. union in the industry

Court on October 20.

2. The United States is extremely anxious over its heavy investments in Germany which are today badly frozen and totally uncollectable. Laval and Hoover are to go over plans already prebankers to draw the United States into the Franco-German economic entente so that French capitalists alone will not be left holding the bag in the event of a further sharpening of the German crisis vhich now seems inevitable.

3. Towards this end of partnership in some form or other in the exploitation of Germany, Premier Laval, it is understood, will demand that the United States back up France to the limit in guaranteeing her "security", which means armed assistance for an onslaught against Germany, should the latter continue to default in international payments. The situation is especially serious in view of the recognized fact that considerable finds ancial aid must be rushed to Germany if collapse is to be staved off at all this

4. A burning question at issue between French and United States imperialism is hat of armaments. France is determined o maintain her hegemony on the con-tinent at the point of a bayonet. The United States government, facing an ever mounting budgetary deficit, is ecure enough in its potential strength to demand some economies in the ways and means of arming. France will not yield to the Wall Street plea unless given substantial concessions in return. Laval has Iready indicated this in his speech in New York in which he said that France "in the midst of widespread disturbances, remains sound" and that "if France and the United States can agree and unite in an ever increasing cooperation, we may look forward to better things.... In a world torn with doubt, our two great democracies together must search for and apply methods which will restore calm and reestablish equilibrium... to ward off the dangers which menace our civiliza-

5. The debts and reparations question will undoubtedly consume much time in the negotiations. There is no agreement ment will be very difficult to reach.

While both Hoover and Laval are pretending that their secret conference is a The Lawrence strike again brings peace confab, the very opposite is octo the fore the great menace of the curring. In fact, insofar as the actual labor deportation as a weapon in the steps already taken by diplomats are con-Wherever a cerned, both France and the United strike breaks out, the local and nation- States are agreed against England's effort al government officials combine to to organize a world conference for a rehunt out the foreign-born strikers, ar- distribution of the gold supply. The Italrest them and threaten them with de- ian bourgeoisie is worried lest some portation, sometimes to countries to agreement be reached which should which deportation means death or long weaken its position on the continent. terms of imprisonment. In this way | The German financial magnates are work ried over the prospect of more political demands being put up to them for future loans as a result of French pressure on

The reference by Laval to the need for warding off "the dangers which menace our civilization" is taken by all as a direct and frank statement of international captalism's recognition of the need for working more closely than ever against the working classes at home and the Soviet Union in the international arena. The imperialist antagonism will surely be much more acute as a result of their eforts to patch up the unsolvable contra-

WALKER AIDE IS IN MEXICO

the strike leadership is very frequent-

ly destroyed, the ranks demoralized

and the strike broken. Labor must

unite now, before it is too late, to

smash the labor deportation.

hands of the bosses.

Sherwood Refuses Summons To Return; Seabury In **Big Fine Threat**

The threat of a \$100,000 fine against Russell T. Sherwood, fiscal agent of Mayor James J. Walker, because of his refusal to return from Mexico City to New York to testify before the Hofstadter legislative comnittee on the mysterious \$1,000,000 bank accounts of Mayor Walker, was made by Samuel Seabury on October

When Mr. Sherwood, who had been missing for many months, was discovered in Mexico City, Mr. Seabury sent down two special agents to serve a summons upon Mr. Sherwood who returns the workers receive increases positively refused to accept the sumin pay"! Mr. Watt declined to commons upon advice of counsel. The ment on the results of the conference threat of a fine was thereupon made but it is understood that he is con- by Mr. Seabury.

LOVESTONE CLASS UP WITH EACH LECTURE

The lecture course "The Labor Move. nent Today," given every Friday evening cess. For the first three lectures there was an average attendance of over 100 workers. The attendance has been in creasing with each lecture.

It is still possible for workers to enroll in the course, with deductions made for the lectures missed. Admission to single lectures is 25c. The schedule for the next three weeks is as follows:

October 30-What Can American Labor Learn From The Russian Workers. November 6-The Outlook For The Presidential Elections.

November 13-Workings Of The Sock Market-How It Works And Whom.

Roger Baldwin Speaks on 'Land of the Free', Nov. 1, 63 Madison Av.

Foreign Press Review

"The more the political tension grows splitting nations into two camps, the more important becomes the government task to muster all constructive elements for positive activities. The common goal, however, demands that political activities remain confined within certain limits it they aim at the overthrow of the constitution and the destruction of the state and civilization thru Bolshevism."

(Statement by General Wilhelm Groener, Minister of Interior and Defense, Germany.)

"The conversations between President Hoover and M. Laval may mark a great turning point in the post-war policy.... It is of course certain that at Washington, inter-governmental debts and reparations will be discussed, but it is an error to think that the problem will be settled in a few days by a turn of the hand. It is evident that some arrangement must be reached for it is certain that next July Germany will not be able to resume pay ments. But it is also true that the principle of debt payments is just a reality for the United States as it is for France to demand that there must be no abandonment of reparations."

(Le Temps, Paris, Oct. 21, 1931).

. . . "The real question is whether the United States intends to contribute to the peace of the world. If it has such a noble aim its means of application are at hand. All that is necessary is that it should declare it regards itself as a guardian of treaties and that, in conformance with the promise of its President Wilson, it is ready to mount guard on the Rhine."

(Journal des Debats, Paris, October 21,

"This much already is certain, that Washington Conference between the two great gold and creditor powers promised to become a historical epoch for the fateful problems of the financial crisis, debts and disarmament." (Germania, Berlin, October 21, 1931.)

"Laval's plan is circuitously to manouver America into the fulfillment of her Versailes guarantee promise of 1919 and on that basis and without really disarming, make a peace for Europe which actually would mean the permanent hege-

(Der Tag, Berlin, October 21, 1931.)

not to be expected that the wo creditors, sitting in council, sider the interest of other councept in so far as they affect the of their own countries." kfurter Zeitung, Frankfurt a. M., 21, 1931.)

e Five-Year Plan is not a stunt. Anypody who goes to Russia with such a notion will be disabused of it in twentyfour hours. The Plan pervades the country from Leningrad to Vladivostock, from Archangel to Baku. It is immensely am-

bitious but it is not fanciful" "Of the success of the Plan as a whole there can be no doubt in the mind of anyone who has seen it in operation. Of course, it is not perfect.... The most spectacular achievement so far has been the heavy industry and agriculture which have had pride of place.'

(New Statesman and Nation, London, October 10, 1931).

"The Japanese troops are duly invested with the right of adopting self-defensive measures.... The Japanese railway garrison is commissioned to guard the South Manchurian railway and protect the life and property of the Japanese residents along the railway.... Manchuria is a territory where Japan's special rights exist. This fact, with a background of history and treaties, is well recognized by the world at large.... We do not understand why the Chinese troops resorted to such a violence. But it is indisputable that Chinese people have begun to insult Japanese people recently. The boycott movement against Japanese goods only arouse Japan's resentment. Japan so far has placed her temper under control for many

years."
(Nichi Nichi, Tokio.) * * *

"It can indeed be said that State necessity requires that the Rights (the Fascists. — Editor) should be placed at the rudder immediately, because it is not to be disputed that the components of the system, upon which the Reich and Prussian governments support themselves, no longer possess the necessary back-

bone."
(Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, Ber-

"It is only a question of time before this system, which tries to rule without the Rights, will come to an end." (Berliner Boersen-Zeitung).

5 EAST 28TH STREET near 5th Ave.

Club Breakfast — 25c. Club Dinner served from 11 A. M. to 10 P. M. — 55c

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NEW CENTRIST PARTY IS FORMED IN GERMANY AS S. P. SPLITS

The "Socialist Labor Party" Is Formed

On October 3, the organization conerence of the new Sozialistische Areiterpartei (Socialist Labor Party) ecently established by the expelled eaders of the Social-democratic Lefts," Seydewitz, Rosenfeld, etc., There were represented 25 istricts thru 88 mandates. The marity of the participants were memers of the Sozialistische Arbeiterigend (Socialist Working Youth) nd young Socialists in general.

The conference clearly betrayed its promptu character. The decisions a program, organization and policy ere declared to be provisional and ans for another conference were

As chairmen of the new party vere elected the Reichstag members eydewitz, Rosenfeld and Stroebel n November 1 the new party will ue a daily in Berlin—Sozialistic

1rbeiterzeitung. The party leadernip was commissioned to "negotiate
ith other groups for unity on the
asis of the class struggle." Georg edebour signified his affiliation to e new party.

Seydewitz made the chief report.

de described the gross opportunism and intolerable burocracy of the Soal-democratic party leadership. The ew party would not conduct a strugle for readmission into the S. D. P., ecause, declared Seydewitz, "to ght for a class struggle program ithin it is impossible." Nor would to join the Communist party with

hich it differed on "important tacical and organizational questions,' ince in the C. P. G. also no discusion is possible. On questions of funlamental principle (coalition policy ind attitude to the bourgeois state, lictatorship vs. democracy, etc. Seydewitz exhibited indecision and confusion but swung strongly to the eft. In the discussion that followed it was emphasized that the new party egarded its differences with the D. P. as differences of principle while its differences with the C. P.

J. were rather differences in "tactics and organizational policies." Klaus Zweiling spoke on the provisional program and followed Seydewitz's remarks very closely.

He was followed by Dr. Eckstein who reported on organization. The main question that arose was the problem of international affiliation. In spite of the "differences in principle" with the Social-democratic party it was decided to affiliate to the Second (Socialist) International "To the Communist International we cannot affiliate," the reporter emphasized, completely forgetting Sey-dewitz's statement that "only tactic-

al differences" separated the new party from the C. P. G. The trade union question was discussed under the report of Ziegler. The report consisted of an attack upon the class-collaborationist policy of the Social-democratic leadership, and upon some features of the C. P. trade union line and of a sketch of tactical principles, which, curiously enough, swung a considerable way

towards sectarianism. In the discussion that followed the main reports the note was sounded more than once that the "U.S. P. (Independent Socialist party) experience must not be repeated" and hat a definite and unequivocal stand on fundamental questions must be

In his concluding remarks Seydew tz announced that the expelled Social-democratic deputies had, indi-ectly but officially, been approached by Communist Party leaders and offered "exactly the same positions and functions on the C. P. as they and held in the S. P.!" Seydewitz announced that he and his colleagues nad "scornfully refused this shame less offer."

In spite of all denials, the new S. 1. P. is going straight in the direction of the old U. S. P., a centrist eformist party which will finally reurn repentant to the bosom of the mother party." The same unprin-ipled straddling of fundamental juestions, the same radical phrases vith the same opportunist deeds (af-iliation to the Socialist Internationil). It is now the task of the Comnunists to win the thousands of re-olutionary workers who will follow he new party to Communism and to ave them from the centrist swamp. his the official Communist party, ecause of its sectarian line, cannot lo. To the Communist Opposition

Oettinghaus Speaks Out of Turn!

Berlin, Germany. A sensation has been created in reolutionary working class circles here y the so-called "Oettinghaus affair.' Oettinghaus was one of the expel-ed Social-democratic deputies. Im-ediately after the break with the 3. D. P. he joined the Communist Party and became a member of the Communist fraction of the Reichstag. This step was preceded by secret nerotiations, the tenor of which became

public only later. On September 26, Oettinghaus made a declaration before the functionaries conference of the German Metal Workers Union on his new affiliation. In this declaration he es-

Berlin, Germany. | pecially dealt with the sectarian trade union policy of the C. P. G. (the notorious "R. G. O. line"). Octtinghaus announced:

> "I was astonished at the treat ment of this question by the C. C. of the C. P. G. Particularly Comrade Thaelmann dealt with it in detail and promised a change of policy on the trade union ques-The Communist Opposition —which has at its disposal a number of good and valuable functionaries—has, on many questions foreseen matters correctly, more correctly than the leadership of the C. P. G. and has conducted for several years a hard, honest and necessary struggle for the realization of its views. In this sense will I work."

When these words got out to the Party membership, with the additional intimation that Thaelmann had heard them without objecting, the Party leadership was thrown into confusion. The statements of Oettinghaus could neither be repudiated nor confirmed! So the C. C. fell back on the old reliable method and immediately prohibited Oettinghaus from speaking in public! After a few days this ban was lifted to the extent that the unfortunate deputy was permitted to speak but not on trade union matters!

Meanwhile the question is circulat ing thruout German labor circles: What about this change or trade union line that Thaelmann promised Oettinghaus?

CONCERT and "LIAME"

given by UNITED PROGRESSIVE LEAGUE of LOCAL 1 - I. L. S. W. U. on the occasion of our First Anniversary

ASTORIA MANSION 62 East 4th Street New York City Saturday, October 31, 1931 - 8 P. M. Tickets on sale at "AGE" Office - Price 75c.

Ingersoll Forum Pythian Temple, 135 W. 70th St. Sundays, 8 P. M. Admission 25 Admission 25¢ NOWEMBER 1st POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC

SYMPOSIUM "The Way Out of the Depression" Atheist Tracts and Catalogue Free Am. Ass'n for Adv. of Atheism, Inc. 307 E. 14th St. New York, N. Y.

JOBLESS SENT TO WOOD-PILE

N. Y. Department of Public "Welfare" Makes New Slave Decision

Unemployed workers who may not be able to prove that they are "genuine" New York residents will be sent to the wood pile as a "work-test", according to an announcement by Frank J. Taylor, Commissioner of the Department of Pub-Commissioner of the Department of Fub-lic Welfare. This plan, Mr. Taylor, de-clared is to "discourage" out-of-town un-cmployed workers from "floating" into the city. Starving and iniserable workers who cannot give a New York residence address which will bear the scrutiny of the department, will be sent to the wood-pile to work for many hours before any food or lodging at all will be given to them!

This is how boss "charity" works! \$5 tax for finishers, examiners and clean-

Every honest, sincere worker who revers. spects himself and his class must come out and demand immediate government unemployment relief.

RIGHT SCORES IN FRENCH VOTE

Expected Big Socialist Gain Fails; Communists Also Lose

erely in most cities.

influence in the elections.

LABOR TEMPLE

14th STREET & 2nd AVENUE Sunday, Nov. 1st at 7:45 P. M.

Address by Edmund B. Chaffee

"Will American Capitalism Survive the Present Crisis" Admission Free

Amusements

THE THEATRE GUILD PRESENTS EUGENE O'NEILL'S Trilogy

"MOURNING BECOMES ELECTRA"

Composed of 3 Plays All 3 plays will be presented on one day, commencing at 5 o'clock, Dinner intermission of one hour and a quarter at about 7 o'clock, No Medinee performances. "HOMECOMING", "THE HUNTED", "THE HAUNTED"

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HIPPODROME

6th AVENUE AND 43rd STREET

LOCAL 22 MEMBERS FOR GENUINE STRIKE, MEETING SHOWS

The meeting then passed over to the question of the committee of 25.

A large number of nominations were

handed in to the chairman and, in view

of the lateness of the hour, the proposal

nominations be published in the press and posted in the union office and that

Thruout the entire discsssion it was

evident that the membership was anxious

for a real general strike in the industry

- not a so-called strike for an "agree

ment" but a genuine strike for demands

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twenty years in proportion to the rise

in population, according to the memorandum presented by the New York

Merchants' Association in protest

mysteriously banked in the last few

years by municipal officials and Tam-

many chiefs out of very meager

The Haitians, Washington announces, now have self-government. Only the posts of financial adviser, general receiv-

er, and command of the constabulary, re-

main in American hands. Oh yes, and

we forgot-the American marines are

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A Needle Trades Worker.

a special meeting be called a week later

A Letter From A Needle Worker

On Thursday, October 22, 1931, a membership meeting of Dressmakers' Local 22, I. L. G. W. U., took place at Bryant Hall. The chief issues of the meeting were the coming strike, its demands, was made and carried that all of the its organizational and financial prepara-

cooperate with the executive to prepare for and to mobilize the workers for the strike. The executive also proposed a \$10

It was decided to take up the points in the executive report seriatim. A discussion tollowed in the course of which Chas. S Zimmerman, of the United Progressive League, took the floor and made two proposals that he had already presented to the executive board: (1) to reestablish the 'independent" department, which means that the union should no longer force bosses to join the employers association and (2) to abolish the clause in the agreement making possible "supplementary" agreements. Both proposals were referred to the executive when the executive report on demands was adopted

During the discussion Grossman, rethe cover organization of the Needle budget for the year 1932. The per PARIS. — The October 19 elections Trades Workers Industrial Union), who capita budget cost was \$26.88 in 1900, thruout France for parish and counhad said nothing while it was decided to ty councils were marked by a leaning in the direction of the "center" and moderate "left" parties. The expected swing to the left, to the Socialist swing to the left swing party especially, completely failed to select a committee of 25, and that this eventuate. The Communists not only joint committee of 50 call a shop delregistered no gains but even lost sever egates conference which should elect a egates conference which should elect a committee to take full charge of the The "new turn" in the policy of strike, its finances, etc. -- thus setting the Communist Party-the offer to aside the union and its official machinery the Socialists for mutual support in and laying the basis for what would really the second ballots—had been rejected be a third union! This motion was post-by the Socialist party and had no poned, by the chairman, to the time when organization would be considered.

The next question was the question o the tax. Nelson, for the United Progressive League, proposed that, since the strike had not yet been decided but waited for the approval of the joint board, the decision on the strike tax should be postponed or referred to the committee of 25 also to await the action of the joint board on the strike and its demands. The position of the local administration was that it would be advisable to pass the tax so that the local representatives could come to the joint board and use the tax vote as a weapon to put thru the strike demands. Borum, of the "Left" group, made a speech filled with generalities and not touching the point of the tax at all. On a straight "for" or "against" vote, the vote stood 131 for, 59 against.

RAILWAY HEADS O. K. RATE PLAN

(Continued from page 1) rates, is welcomed by the railway owners only on the condition that all advances from the pool are to be made as loans to the weaker roads. In this fashion the biggest railway corporations plan to increase their stranglehold on the smaller roads and concentrate their control. To this plan of the owners the I. C. C. will not raise objections, since it falls in line with Hoover's program, prepared some time ago, for the consolidation of the country's railroads into

nincteen great systems. The bonus of \$100,000,000 is looked upon by the financial interests dominating the railroads as only a beginning. They are still playing with the wage-cut issue and using the "high-wage" argument as an excuse for demanding further gifts from the Administration. In fact, however, the wages on the railways have already been cut substantially in the last eighteen months thru a stretch-out system and thru the stagger plan by means of which hundreds of thousands of work ers have been fired.

The whole question will be a major is sue in the coming session of Congress for which all steps have already been taken to secure guarantees to enable the bankers to collect on the billions of dollars of bonds soon due on the railways.

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The Stage and Screen

GUILD PRESENTS O'NEILL'S TRILOGY "MOURNING **BECOMES ELECTRA"**

The Theatre Guild presents Eugene O'Neill's trilogy "Mourning Becomes Electra" at the Guild Theatre on Monday The three plays of the group are presented in two performances, the first of which, "Homecoming" begins at 5 P. M. At 7 there is an intermission of and hour and a quarter, and at 8:15 P.M. the second of the plays "The Hunted" is given followed by "The Haunted." No matinee performances of the play will be given. The cast includes Alla Nazimova, Earle Larimore, Thomas Chalmers, Lee Baker and Alice Brady.

Arthur Hopkins announces that he will begin rehearsals of the new Hope Wil-liams play this week. The play is a comedy called "The Passing Present" by Gretchen Damrosch. The production will be designed by Robert Edmond Jones, and is due here next month.

Now that his latest play "The Left Bank," is launched at the Little Theatre, Elmer Rice is getting ready for his next production, "Counsellor-at-law" which he will present some time in November, with Paul Muni in the chief role.

Alexander Granach has joined the cast of the Yiddish Ensemble Art Company and will be seen in "The Golem" which opens at the Civic Repertory Theatre on Tursday evening, November 5. Granach is a member of the State Theatre in Berlin and is here on leave. Special incidental music for "The Golem" has been written by Joseph Achrom, composer of The Hebrew Melody.

BALIEFF LAUNCHES HIS NEW CHAUVE-SOURIS

With the arrival of the entire company, Ballieff's Chauve-Souries, numbering some forty people, opened at the Ambassador Theatre last week. This new Chauve-Souris has a new triple bill, inluding Pushkin's 'The Queen of Spades' in English, with an English company, headed by the well-known actor, George Hayes a Mozart ballet and an Offenbach-Hayes a work. Lecocy operetta.

"THE ROAD TO SINGAPORE" AT HIPPODROME

The Hippodrome this week presents on the screen "The Road to Singapore" with William Powel assisted by Doris Kenyon, Marian Marsh, Louis Calhern, and Alicountry, an "equal partner in the family of nations". And Haiti has self-govern-



DORIS KENYON
With William Powell in "The Song to Singapore," showing on the Hippodrome screen this week.

son Skipworth. The story is by Roland Pertwee, noted British novelist and play-

Lew Pollack with his company head the vaudeville show which includes Mel Klee, the blackface funster: Billy Lytell and Tom Fant, comics; Whitey and Ed Ford: Joe Wong with Miss Fumi; Joseph and Roxy LaRocca, "Telepavision," and the Six American Belfords.

"Song of Life" and Eisenstein Film at the Cameo Theatre Alexis Granawsky's film "The Song of Life" (Das Lied vom Leben), is con-tinuing a second week at the Cameo Theatre. The noted Russian director S. M. Eisenstein is represented on the same program with a short sound film—his first sound effort—"A Sentimental Romance", which he made in Paris a year or so back.

This is the second week of "The Spirit of Notre Dame" at the Mayfair Theatre. Lew Ayres plays the leading role.

New Workers School Forum

63 Madison Avenue, cor. 27th St. — Entrance on 27th St. SUNDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 1st, 1931 — 8 P. M.

ROGER BALDWIN
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Quincey E. Doyle. The next article

will be "Cock of the Walk," dealing

It is our belief that Mr. Doyle

ends to exaggerate the advantages

that would fall to the "Left" (i. e.,

the Communists) as a result of a Fas-

cist putsch. It must be remembered

that a Fascist coup would involve the

destruction of the basic labor organ

izations, the trade unions the coope-

ratives, the proletarian sport organ-

izations, etc. and would leave the

destroy Fascism before it is in a po-

There is no intended flippancy in the

title chosen for these brief observations

on the present situation in Germany.

That situation is much too serious for

ight-hearted treatment. I have just land-

ed in Berlin from Moscow, having left

ing. It would be difficult to find greater

contrasts anywhere on the continent of

Europe than in these two capitals. This

morning I left sunlight and certainty;

ate this afternoon I came down in the

Yesterday was the historic occasion of

the Prussian plebiscite. Tonight the

papers announce its failure, generally in-

rpreted as the result of non-cooperation

y voting Communists. Why a last min-

te decision of the Communist Party to

ote with the "Right" was made, was

hviously far from clear to the miliions

voting "Lefts". While it was probably

n ill-advised decision, the central parties

re taking too much encouragement out I the failure of the plehiscite. Their

apers tonight are interpreting it as evi-

ence of their own strength and prospects

a new lease on life.

midst of drizzling rain and confusion.

BERLIN, August 1931.

vantages" afterwards.

with France.

Jap Imperialism in Manchuria

by L. Magyar

For decades hundreds of thousands, ria. The biggest monopoly is the South close collaboration with it, the Korean and during the last few years, millions of Chinese peasants have left the wardevas railway line, the South Manchurian Rail the Yokohama specie bank dominate the tated districts of Northern China every way owns enormous storehouses, workyear. The lash of imperialism, the exploitation of the landlords, the oppression of the usurers, the taxation of the militarists, all drive them to Manchuria. At the beginning of the twentieth century, there coal mines at Fushun, Yantai and other were about two million people living in places, electric stations, gas works at Dai-Manchuria. During the last thirtcen ren, Mukden, Chandun, Andun, hotels years, the population of the province has increased to thirty millions. Such a rate of growth is . . . American.

Chinese in Manchuria

But the Chinese peasants who hurried in search of free land or at least cheap land, were forestalled by the imperialists, the land speculators, landlords, militarists and usurers. In Manchuria, the peasants became share croppers, laborers, coolies. Only a small number of kulaks came out on top. Imperialism, the exploitation of the landlords, the plunder of the usurer, militarist taxes, merchants deceit, all reproduced in Manchuria the land system of China proper. The Chinese peasants had no possibility in Manchuria of becoming "free farmers on free land."

The colonization of Manchuria, as it developed, led to semi-feudal land rela-Further, the dependence of the Manchurian peasant on the world market, while he was fenced in by imperialist, landlord and money-lender, was much greater than in any part of China. Wheat and especially soya beans form the com-mercial crops and the Manchurian peass ants who grow them take almost as big a proportion of the crop to the market as the American farmer or the Danish peasant. Manchuria has 26%.28% of the foreign trade of all China, tho the population of Manchuria is not 10% of the population of China.

Koreans in Manchuria

Japanese imperialism, the Korean landlords, moncy-lenders and merchants plun-Korean peasants flee to the Japanese factories in Japan or Korea, and if the capitalist factory cannot swallow them all up in its hellish cauldron, then they in turn flee into Manchuria. During the course of a decade, the number of Korean refugees in Manchuria has grown to a million persons. In the border province of Tsindao, the number of Koreans is 340.000 and Chinese 54,000, the number of Korean farms is 57,643 and Chinese

But the Korean peasant flees to Man churia in vain. Japanese imperialism, the Chinese landlord, the usurer and the tax collector await him there.

Japan and Manchuria

Manchuria is the richest province o China, which is itself so poor in natural wealth. It exports abroad a great amount of soya beans, wheat, oilcake, tobacco, rice, gao-lin. But the wealth of Manchuria is not only its soil. Manchuria has coal, iron, gold, forests, soda.

Japanese industry grew up without corresponding base of raw material in Japan itself. Therefore, Japanese imperialism is trying to convert all China and especially Manchuria into its base of raw materials, into a market for its products, into its economic territory for the serve colonization base.

erican, British and in some places French imperialism. In Manchuria Japanese imperialism won for itself a commanding position, economically and politically, in extended it, in spite of the opposition of 1929 in default of payment. tremendous productive forces and the ex a month clear profit. tent of the home market, as the result of of the peasants of Japan.

The war of competition between the agement. leading impérialist powers has become stronger in the Far East. Japanese imperrialism has dug itself in the more firmly in Manchuria.

Manchuria has become a semi-colony of Japanese imperialism and a jumping-off point for winning new positions in China. Based on its commanding positions in Manchuria, Japanese imperialism is stretching out feelers into inner Mongolia, is trying to penetrate into Shansi, to get Shan-tung fully into its hands and strengthen its positions thruout all China.

All the commanding economic positions in Manchuria are in the hands of Japanese imperialism. The total sum of Japanese investments in Manchuria at the end of 1929 was 1,468,405,000 yen. (A yen is worth about 50c). In agriculture and forestry, the investments are 22.4 million yen; in mining they are 11.6 million yen; in electric power stations they are 36.1 million yen; in industry, 105.6 million; in transport, 679.9 millions; in banking 67.2 millions; in trading 117.7 millions; in various other undertakings, 51.2 millions. Japanese capital controls the foreign trade, the chief railroads, the best coal mines, the modern ironworks, the oil pressing works, the textile and silk factories, the match factories, the tobacco factories. the biggest banks. From heavy industry to wholesale trading, from railroads to hotels, from big banks to agricultural experimental stations, — Japanese capital dominates the economy of the country.

The South Manchurian Railway

shops, one of the biggest locomotive works in Asia at Dairen, a flotilla and harbors at Dairen, Port Arthur, Inow, and Andun, its own docks at Shanghai,

in all the chief towns, building and reserve land to the extent of 55—60 thousand acres, buildings, hospitals, experimental stations, laboratories, model silk works, chemical works, oil pressing works, breweries, iron mines, blast fur-

da works, saw mills, etc. The capital of this monopolist giant is 671,000,000 yen. The annual budget of this "state within state" is about 250,000,000 yen income

The interest of this monopolist assoriation pre-determine to a great extent the direction of all Japanese policy in

and about 220,000,000 yen expenses.

naces, factories for distilling shale oil, so

The Railway Controversy

The South Manchurian Railway is tryng to obtain a number of new railroad concessions for building a line from Girin to Hoiren. At the same time it is bringing about the cessation of the construction of railroads by Chinese capital and, in particular, the cessation of the construction of lines which might compete with the South Manchurian Railroad. It was no chance that the journal of the de-

The South Manchurian Railway agrees to the Chinese building railways which capital. will serve the S. M. Railway, providing it would divert from he S M Rail ulargement of this men poly.

the Yokohama specie bank dominate the

economy of Manchuria. Evidently, Japanese imperialism at the present time is "solving" the questions connected with railroad construction, which means giving new concessions to Japanese capital and the refusal to construct competing railway lines by Chinese capital. Secondly, Japanese capital is trying to "solve" the land question in Man-

The Land Question

Up to the present, Japanese citizens have not had the formal right to buy land owned by the South Manchurian Railfending the interests of the Korean settlers. Naturally, there is no question of

protecting the interests of the ruined Korean peasants, but it is only a ques-tion of whether the Eastern Colonising Society, the Chosen Bank and the Japan; tion which is dying, the landed arisese land speculators and not the Chinese tocracy of the South. He is not so landtords will exploit the peasants. There clear in his pictures of the exploited lords will exploit the peasants. There and enslaved workers. And, alas, he fore the Japanese imperialists are prepared to insist on the right of extra territorial ity of the Korean settlers. The recognition of this right would be equivalent to the seizure of Tsiandao and other provinces of Manchuria by the Japanese im-

Thirdly, Japanese imperialism is seeking to bring about the formal separation of Manchuria from China. The war lord partment of economic investigation of the of Manchuria, Chang Hsueh-liang, has S. M. Railway. Mammo Dzidzo, when re- formally recognised the Nanking governcounting all the railway lines projected ment and he has at the same time by Chinese capital, states that if the Chi-several times tried to evade direct "nenese plans are carried out, the S.M. Rail- gotiations" with Japan, on the pretext way will lose the freight of the important that in questions of foreign policy, the districts of Manchura. "If the Chinese competent power belongs to the Nanking insist on their plans", writes the journal government, which is an agent of Amer-'a black cloud will rise on the relations ican imperialism. As a method of utilisbetween Japan and China. This may ing the contradictions between the imcause much harm to both countries. At perialists, Mukden gave a concession for der the peasants of Korea. The ruined present there is hope that this cloud will gold-mining to British capital, attracted Korean peasants flee to the Japanese fact pass by Japan and China." gold-mining to British capital, attracted to Manchuria Dutch and German capital and made attempts to attract American

All these questions are interwoven with with freight. But the construction of lines parallel to itself, which and citizens, the "right" of the Japanese others. The taxation of Japanese firms hanks to issue paper money, the struggle vay. A struggle is going on for imperial for the monopoly of the collection of st monopoly, for the strengthening and beans, etc., form the main features of the Along with the S. M. Railway and in Manchuria itself.

Wrecking The Cooperative

THE COOP AND WORKER CREDITORS

by L. Becker

On Wednesday, September 30, the cooperative two parcels of land, to lay membership of the Workers Cooperative Barker Avenue, for which the court had Colony, at its meeting, expected to get a general report about the camp, stores and Why did the leadership of the cothere was a deficit of \$12,000.

Up till last January 10 the houses were the war with Czarist Russia. It defended under the supervision of the Title Mortthis position in the struggle with the im- gage Company. This mortgage company perialism of the U. S. A., enlarged and took over the houses in the middle of the Americans and the British. The eighteen months that the Title Mortgage deeper the crisis in Japan itself, the sharp. Company supervised the houses, it took er became the disproportion between the out over \$130,000 on account of the tremendous productive apparatus and the debts, above the expenses connected with narrow base of raw materials, the strong the running of the houses and interest er became the contradiction between the and taxes — an average of over \$7,000

January 10, 1931, the Title Mortgage the semi-servile standard of life of the Company, having collected the back workers, and the semi-feudal exploitation debts, left the houses, and the Workers Cooperative Colony took over their man-

> When the meeting of the cooperative took place (September 30), the cooperlative had run the houses for a period of eight months. Taking as a basis the a land taken by the city, instead of ansmount of money the Title Mortgage wering the question directly, acknowledge Company took out from the profits of the houses per month, it should be expected that a considerable amount of of money, the cooperative leaders launch noney would be paid to the worker creded an attack against the comrades who itors, outside of the profit from the stores and camp.

Nothing of the sort happened.

The leadership of the cooperative and nounced with pomp and ceremony that an amount of \$15,000 would be paid out to the worker creditors.

Why only \$15,000? Why not more? Was there the possibility to pay more? And if yes, why wasn't it done?

We state categorically that if the leadership of the cooperative were really interested in paying the worker creditors, sum of from \$35,000-\$40,000 could have been paid. How? According to the verbal report of the

manager, \$5000 of the \$15,000 was taken from the profit of the stores. According to the same report, there was a balance of \$23,000 from the houses. - \$5,000 clear profit and \$18,000 on account of depreciation. Why is only \$10,000 paid out of \$23,000? What is the reason for not paying out the entire amount of money to the worker creditors?

The most shameful act on the part of the leadership of the cooperatives is the fact that they, in the most burocratic Japanese monopolist associations have manner, concealed from the membership been expectionally developed in Manchu that the city had taken away from the

houses, and at the same time awaited an operative conceal this fact from the announcement of the amount that would membership and board of directors? be paid to the worker creditors (gold Never mind the "explanation" that the bond holders). This was the first time money was not yet in their hands! Never the threat of the anti-imperialist and agrarian revolution in Korea, into its rewas to be made out of the profits from pealing the case. The leadership, and J. In China itself, Japanese financial capit the stores and the camp. But due to the Brodsky the lawyer of the cooperative, an China lisch, Japanese linancial capital meets with strong resistance from Ampolicies imposed upon the camp, instead know well that even if you are appealing of a profit of over \$40,000 as in 1929, the case, you can get 60% of the city's - an amount of at least appraisal \$15,000 and thus pay it out to the worker creditors! Total it up and you will get the following results: \$23,000 from the houses, \$5,000 from the stores, and \$15,000 as part of the award, a total of over \$40,000.

Does not this prove that the leadership of the cooperative does not intend to pay to the worker creditors?

The workers, members of the cooperative, as well as the workers generally, must condemn such actions on the part of the leadership of the cooperative.

The worker creditors, who have given their last cent in order to build up a workers cooperative, in order to strengthen the left wing movement, deserve more attention and better treatment.

When a number of cooperators asked the question why the leadership did not report about the \$40,000 award for the ing the fact, and telling the membership what they intend to do with this amoun raised the question.

The "heavy guns" were put forth by Nemeroff and Kolodny, not to explain to out the worker creditors. the workers present as to why these things had never been reported to the membership (as a matter of fact, not even ers.

A to spread optimism with

which to hide the growing serious-

ness, especially of the banking

situation. The Federal Reserve

gold ratio shows a drop to 59.9%,

the lowest in a long time. The

government has rejected the

French proposal for a joint decla-

ration to the effect that the gold.

standard is to be maintained. This

is bound to have further discou-

the lexicon of the "Third Period Communists." Which, of course, did not explain the reason why this matter had not been reported to the membership. In our opinion it is not only a matter of oversight, or neglect. There were

of writing in the American theatre of

to the board of directors!); instead we

heard "renegades," "disrupters," "prova-cators," and such other expressions from

many meetings in these seven months. If the leadership had desired to report his matter, they could have found time. They did not want to report about it to the membership.

Over six weeks ago, at a meeting previous to the last, it was decided that a financial statement should be sent to every member of the cooperative. The leader ship of the cooperative did not oppose this motion. How could they? But up till now, no financial report has been sent This is the kind of democracy we have in the cooperative.

It is true, that at the last meeting it was decided to pay to the worker creditors \$15,000. But this was done not because the leadership wanted to pay out the debt to the worker creditors. The leadership made the gesture because of

The leadership does not want and does not care to pay the workers creditors, many of whom, because of the present crisis, are starving.

The fact that out of the \$23,000 bal-\$10,000, leaving \$13,000 for a purpose known to them alone, the fact that they for more than seven months concealed that the city had taken away two parcels of land and that already over two months and file." In other words, the N. T. W. ago the court had awarded about \$40,000, these facts are enough evidence that the leadership of the cooperative did not intend either to report the award or to pay

The leadership of the cooperative has

central banks which have been

selling their dollars for gold re-

In September, building costs

dropped 29.2% from August and,

in comparison with the corre-

sponding period of last year, new

structures fell 15.6%. The down-

ward course in bank clearings

continues at a marked pace with

a fall of 33% registered for last

week. The seriousness of the un-

employment situation is reflected

desperate campaign is afoot raging effect on the European

The Economic Week

The Play

THE HOUSE OF CONNELY

by Paul Green
These must be trying times indeed
for the bourgeoisie of New York. Not only must they put up with the depressing sights on the streets of New York, the unemployed, the blind beggars, the street musicians pleading for coins, the homeless sleeping anywhere they can, on hydrants, as I saw them, on window sills of our institutions of culture and learning. Not only must the bourgeoisie endure hese sights but when they go into the theatres for relaxation and amuse ment, they are faced with a play like "The House of Connely" — a play which pictures their own degeneracy, helplessness, uselessness and death as

While Paul Green has failed in the ultimate conclusion and solution of the problem in this play, he has nevertheless contributed greatly to the American theatre of today. In spite way. Japanese imperialism is seeking to of the short-comings mentioned, he get these rights under the pretext of de writes with a certain insight into the writes with a certain insight into the working class disorganized in the conditions he deals with. He writes face of the enemy. It is necessary to with a poise and dignity, equaling the inest in the theatre of America. He depicts vividly, a little sorrowfully but truthfully nevertheless, a civilizawrites weakly about the rebellious ouths, the ones upon whom a change eally depends. In this he has failed... But Paul Green has done a great

leal by giving the theatre this play. He definitely points out, with great beauty and suggestive craftmanship, the end of a class. "The proud the the Soviet Union by airplane this morndead must give way."

It is a simple enough folk story. The Connely's have been living on a Southern plantation for generations. On pride and memories each generaion was raised. The youngest of the ast generation are weakly rebellious against the monotony, the emptiness their lives. Unlee Bob also sees hru this culture and tries escape, "in drink and women". But he is too old His Latin culture does not give him solace any longer. He shoots himself. The young son of the family rebels against the family tradition, is defiant or a while, but his aristocratic nother soon puts suspicion into his heart and tames him into the weakling she prefers rather than allow him to defy family traditions. Again for consolation—"drink and women. But not for long. The seed of rebell on has taken root in him and he can not resist long the strength and vig or of the young daughter of a poor white tenant. She takes possession c him because of her love of the land she sees going to waste, and together they will save it! It is perhaps even in oft-repeated, simple story! But i is what Paul Green suggests — and now he says it— that counts. It lifts he story to one of the greatest pieces

Has The Party Changed Its Course? AGAIN- 'A SHARP CHANGE OF LINE'

by B. Herman

There is nothing in the situation here and Socialism cannot co-exist side by side

(Continued from the last issue) In the sharpest divisions and demoraliza-The tactics of the united front were first formulated at the Third Congress breaking of the strike. The workers, of the Communist International. At the Fourth Congress, the last in which Lenin participated, Zinoviev, the chairman, in his official report reaffirmed the policy come over to the ranks of the A. F. of immediate past, work (splitting work)

It means that we are ready to march against capitalism side by side with all workers, be they anarchists, syndicalists, Christian Socialists, Social-democrats, or whatever you please, to join forces with them in the daily struggle against the reduction of wages and against the loss of the 8 hour day. We accept the fact that we shall often have to sit at the table with treacherous leaders. The foregoing is what the united front means, and nothing else."

Clearly, the congresses of the Cominern had views of the united front which have nothing in common with the "uni-ted front from below," of the "rank and file" alone with the revolutionary unions. "treacherous leaders" are not rank and filers, no matter how far "be-low" we would like to send them.

The classical example of the "united front from below" factics is the unity manouver of the National Textile Work ers Union in the Paterson silk strike only a few weeks ago. Here, 6,000 to 7,000 nce from the houses they took only strikers supported the A. F. of L. unions, a few hundreds supported the Nationa Textile Workers Union. The N. T. W. U. proposed to the 6,000 workers to repudiate their leadership, to go over the head of their union. at a time when the fight for recognition and building of their union was one of the main aims of the strike. The N. T. W. U. fake united a lot of explanations to make to the work ers.

front proposal, if a section of the strikers had accepted it, would have resulted

in the condition of labor turn-

over showing more workers de-

prived of employment than en-

gaged in the past months. The

New York State Department of

Labor indicates a minimum of one

and one-half million jobless in

New York State, a fall of 37% in

wages in two years, and a lose of

workers purchasing power total-

ing a \$1,600,000,000 in this pe-

riod. Steel production is maintain-

ing an unfavorable pace with a

further drop in ingot last week.

breaking of the strike. The workers, and explained it as follows:

"The united front means leading the working masses in the daily war.

It means that we are ready to means leading the working masses in the daily war. as well as the "united front from below" proposals of Simons, is to cover up the splitting role of the T. U. U. L. unions in Paterson, in the mine fields, in the needle trades, in a host of other situa-The Fourth Congress of the Comintern

Europe As I Saw It

"It Won't Be Long Now!"

by Quincey E. Doyle

against the existing Cabinet, is, not clear.

One thing is clear: there are large defec-

itself in power even tho it may be

uccessful in seizing it — not in a country

where Communism has the actual and

potential strength that it possesses in

Germany. The most vigorous response to

I believe are the strategic advantages of the "second revolution." Briefly I mean

strong feeling for "Ordnung." They would participate in a revolutionary movement if only they could obtain a police escort for the coup. A Fascist attack on "order" will release them from

Out of such a civil war there is no pre

dicting what immediate results might fol-low. What would France do? I have been

told that Fascist leaders are in close touch

with French leaders. While the facade of

the Hitlerite campaign is anti-French,

One important outcome of such a

truggle in Germany, will be the pratical

the German Social-democracy, like that

of the British Labor government, is teach-

ing multitudes everywhere that capitalism

months have come and gone.

sition to make its bid for power - that there are a great many in Germany

his inhibition.

and not wait for adventitious "ad-vantages" afterwards. who, while leaning leftward, have strong feeling for "Ordnung." The

called for a real united front with syndicalists, anarchists, Socialists, etc. But today, the Party proposes as a condition for the united front that these workers repudiate and go over the head of their organizations and form a united front with the Party and the revolutionary unions. A united front of the American working class against the attack of the bosses, under such conditions, is an impossibility. The American workers in non Communist organizations are not ready to repudiate everywhere their leaderships at the call of the Communists. If they would do so, we would now be celebrating the success of the proletarian revolution in the United States. In the course of the activities of a real united front, including all shades of opinions and all organizations of the workers in common struggle against the bosses, in which even reactionary labor leaders will participate due to the compulsion of the masses, the workers will learn thru experience the treacherous character of the reactionaries in the labor movement. The masses learn by experience, not by reading the name calling of the Daily Worker. And the problem before the Communists at the present is to set the masses in motion against the bosses.

Work of Reactionary Unions

So we must look further for the "decisive turn" of Comrade Simons. 6. At last we come to the proposal of Ralph Simons to intensify opposition vork in the reactionary unions. To a worker who reads casually the phrases 'systematic, stubborn and planned work in the reactionary unions", it may seem that here at last we have the decisive turn in the Party's trade union course. For the Leninist course is one of penetration of the mass organizations, building there a left wing, fighting to transform the reactionary unions into militant organs of struggle, driving out the reactionary leadership and winning the masses away from them. It is a course unalterably opposed to the splitting of the trade unions

to see that Simons' "decisive turn" here again nothing but a decisive fraud. For, on paper, the policy of working within reactionary unions has never been

But on careful examination one begins

This is the second article in the ward to a Fascist coup before the Winter the face of capitalism, just as the Nepseries "Europe As I Saw It," by is over. Whether it will come after a remem of the Soviet Union are a pimple on Originating F. Doule The next series organization of the present Cabinet with the face of Soviet Socialism. Only in this

Hitlerite participating in a coalition, or unlovely manner can there be corexistwhether it will come as a direct onslaught lence Here and elsewhere will be many who make wry faces at dictatorship of right or tions from the central parties both to the left, while they find the dictatorship of a right and to the left. There will be a Bruening or a MacDonald as palatable as Fascist march on Berlin before many a strawberry nut sundae.

But Fascism has no philosophy and repudiated in so many words. Not even program that will enable it to maintain the 10th Plenum of the Communist International, which openly repudiated the united front as "opportunism", dared to call for a splitting of all the trade unions. But in spite of these resolutions, all work in reactionary unions has been Fascist coup may be expected from the liquidated Simons writes of. "Left." The "Left" will then possess what "the decision of the R

"the decision of the R. I. L. U., as well as authoritative decisions of the T. U. U. L., regarding the necessity of increasing the work in the reactionary union. In spite of the fact that the Fifth Congress of the R. I. T. U. again underlined the importance and necessity of work in the reactionary trade unions, we must recognize that our work in reactionary unions is extremely weak.

But why then is the work in the rectionary unions so weak? This Simons does not explain. He cannot explain it, for the whole tenor of his articles is to stress again and again the building up of the revolutionary unions. One can not attempt to build the Communist unions there is no denying that the French as a dual trade union movement to the bourgeoisie are the logical allies of the organized labor movement and at the Nazis in a contest with the German same time build a powerful left wing or 'Left." Class interests, come to an open support in the reactionary unions. Some clash of force in Germany, will make a members are to be in the revolutionary speedy end of national boundaries even unions, N. T. W. U., let us say, and tho they be as high as that stretching some members are to be sent to the University between France and Germany. puts it: "The T. U. U. L. must look after the correct divisions of the active cess has already begun. If elections were held in Germany today I believe there would be a million formary to the sample of the work in the reactionary trade unions.

But what is the work of the wor forces for the purpose of insuring the would be a million fewer votes cast for sentatives of the revolutionary unions the Social democratic candidates than within the reactionary unions? To build were polled twelve years ago.

At present, however, Social democracy only the splitting of the reactionary in Germany remains a bulwark of capit unions, disrupting them from within, as alism against Socialism. This position of Thaelmann put it in a recent speech.

Such a policy leads only to the comolete debacle of the Party's trade union vork. The masses are driven away from Communism by such policies. The reacto warrant this hope of the "Center". Unofficial opinion everywhere is looking for ism makes Social democracy a pimple on tionary leaders are put in an exceptionally favorable position as defenders of the unity of the trade unions: the Comnunists appear before the workers as splitters. The openly disruptive work of the Party members in the trade unions results in their quick expulsion from the eactionary unions, which expulsion meets with no movement of resistance on the part of the workers. The policy leads to complete isolation from the trade unions, not to work within them. You cannot win the three million workers in the A. 3. of L., by saying, and especially by showing in practice, as in Paterson, that you are out to destroy their organiza-

> The "decisive turn" of Simons's reanti-Leninist trade union policies.

(Concluded in the next issue)

What's This? Another "New Turn"?

What's happening with the Party line in the I. L. D.? A few months ago we were "agents of imperialism" and "tools of the bosses", to be expelled from all workers organizations and even "thrown out of the shope." Today, the delegates of the C. P .-Majority Group are admitted as regular delegates at conferences called by the I. L. D. in Philadelphia, in Los Angeles, and elsewhere. What's happening-a "new turn"

Los Angeles, Cal., October 13, 1931. Comrade Schaap was recently expelled rom the I. L. D. At the conference of the I. L. D. held in Long Beach, he presented himself as a delegate of our own group (the C. P. Majority Group) and, curiously enough, he was seated and the chairman of the credentials committee announced from the platform that the Communist Party (Majority Group) was represented along with other organizations.

Phila., Pa., Oct., 21, 1931. The following is of interest. Our comrades were seated as delegates to the Tom Mooney conference called by the I. L. D.

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THOMAS ALVA EDISON

THE death of Thomas Alva Edison marks the end of an era. Thomas Alva Edison was not a great epoch-making theoretical physicist such as Einstein; nor was he a path finding experimental genius such as Faraday; nor was he a far-visioned technician such as Steinmetz.

He was an inventor, an inventive genius of the first rank, such as has not been equalled in the history of mankind.

Thomas Alva Edison was the recognized symbol of the astounding technical progress of American capitalism in the last fifty years. There is not a single industrial field of importance that has not felt the impact will be wrecked within a year." This of his work, altho characteristically enough it was precisely metallurgy we must keep in mind: all the drastic and electro-technique, the great foundation stones of modern capitalism, that were almost entirely transformed by his genius. It is quite true that it was the phenomenal growth of American capitalist industry that created the demand for and produced an Edison but it is equally true that, directly and indirectly, the man Thomas Alva Edison, rose to the stature of a social force in his own right in this very industrial expansion.

Yet the vision of the man himself was curiously narrow: he never could really free himself from the stultifying limitations of his bourgeois environment and it was only rarely that he even made the attempt. In the tels are now being hailed as saviors of true sense of the word he was no scientist, no pryer into the mysterious ways of nature, no champion of the human reason in a world of great complexity and apparent irrationality. Not a single scientific DISCOVERY -as distinct from mechanical contrivance or technical invention-is to be credited to his name. Thruout his entire life he showed little interest in the fundamental problems of science or scientific method and little sympathy with the true scientific absorption in the search for truth. Here again he was the symbol of his country and his age, of America the Practical that contemned "theory" and went in for "results."

Edison was an empiricist of the first water. His colleagues have told us his favorite method-almost pure trial and error. He placed little reliance on "theoretical" science as a basis for his inventive activities. His method was the method of the traditional ingenious Yankee, glorified, it is true, but in all essentials the same. He was the greatest—and the last

The same provincial narrow-mindedness was to be noted in the man's views on philosophical questions. He never bothered himself with the great problems of philosophy and scientific method—he was neither a materialist nor an idealist, neither a metaphysician nor a dialectician: the very issues were far beyond his mental horizon. At one time in his life he did indeed declare himself to be a "free-thinker" and fervent admirer of Tom Paine but this meant hardly anything more than a break with struggle between petty shopkeepers, we the extreme conservatism of conventional religion.

On social questions his outlook was equally superficial and confused. the bitter struggle between chain banks In spite of some early criticisms of capitalism and vague sympathies for and group banks. Also, we are witnessing Socialism, he remained all his life a confirmed believer in the substantial a new sort of competition — that is, bet justice and permanence of the system of capitalist private property. The benefits of his numberless inventions redounded not to himself—for he aluminum against copper, etc. Thus the was always a man of simple tastes and died relatively poor as such things war of trusts replaces competition among go in this country—nor least of all to society as a whole. His inventions the small business men. This means that the chaos becomes bigger and not small the chaos becomes b became the basis for the rapid development of a net of giant trusts, that the chaos becomes bigger and not smaller, the anarchy of production grips monopolized the fruits of his work and capitalized his name and prestige, society as a whole more intensely and monstrous capitalist organizations of insatiable greed, merciless exploiters extensively than ever. of labor, holding the life of the country in the hollow of their hands. But Edison did not see all this or seeing, approved!

Thomas Alva Edison was the man of his time, the time of rapid, almost unfettered growth of capitalism in this country. But those days are now gone-gone forever. American capitalism is struck with the same fatal illness under which German and French capitalism are succumbing. Its days are numbered even tho they are still relatively numerous. But it betrays its approaching end in the lethargy and degeneration that have already seized it. From the viewpoint of historical persepective, the heroic days of unlimited technical advance are already over. Thomas Alva Edison will find no successor—in capitalist America.

The revolutionary working class, viewing the world and men in the light of Marxism, is able to see and to appreciate both aspects of the career of Thomas Alva Edison. It is able to prize and to honor the inventive genius who won so many victories for mankind over nature and it is able, at the same time, to direct its bitter indignation at those social institutions that have stultified the spirit of this man and transformed the triumphs of his genius into sources of enrichment for cliques of greedy exploiters. It is able to see that only when society has emerged from its real Dark Ages-the ages of class exploitation and class conflict-will the way be opened for untrammeled scientific and technical advance, in which the triumphs of inventive genius will fall to the benefit of mankind

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Capitalist "Planning" and Socialist Planned Economy

Critique of Capitalist Planning

by Jay Lovestone

The limitations and impossibilities of all capitalist planning are unlimited. This is because "the contradictions and antagonisms inseparable from the capitalist use of machinery" (Marx) make impossible any genuine social planning under capitalism. None of the bourgeois economists and engineers realize this.

It is true these experts are prepared to take the most drastic measure for planning the preservation and extension of capitalism. It is in this light that Governor Montagu Norman of the Bank of England recently wrote to Governor Moret of the Bank of France: "Unless drastic measures are taken to save it, the capitalist system thruout the civilized world plans proposed have one decisive aimto maintain the capitalist system, to check the disintegration forces of capitalism, to hold back the growth of Communism.

Trustification as a "Solution"

We have seen that the basic feature of all the plans is the strengthening of monopoly capital, of trust capital, the extension of trustification. Trusts and carsociety and civilization not only by bankers but also by liberals and reformers of

It is a commonplace among the offito the present economic system. To these industrial capital, the enhancement of the power of the bankers, the merging of the machinery of big business and government, means regulation and "plan-

trust units of production there is possible imum output from the least number of workers employed. This large-scale, intensified, production within the privately owned plants doesn't remove the anarchy of capitalist production. On the contrary t sharpens the fight for markets. Trustification does not do away with competition entirely. It really means a new competition-much bigger in scope. Instead of having competition limited to the have today competition between gigantic trusts and mammoth corporations. Note ween industries: steel against lumber rayon against silk, autos against rails Lenin points this out:

"Monopoly, which has sprung from free competition, does not drive the latter out of existence, but co-exists, over it and with it, thus giving rise to a number of very acute and very great contradictions antagonisms and conflicts.'

And the Program of the Communist International, prepared mainly by Bucharin and Thalheimer, elaborates this decisive phenomenon of conitalism in its lecisive phenomenon of capitalism in its mperialist stage when it shows that:

wide scale of the contradictions of capitalism becomes most glaringly revealed in the epoch of imperialism.... The develop-ment reproduces the fundamental contradictions of capitalism on an increas- crises. ingly magnified scale. Competition among small capitalists ceases, only to make way for competition among big capitalists; where competition among big capitalists fecting a number of countries and subsequently into world crises; local wars give way to wars between coalitions of states and to world wars..."

This is what Lenin taught when he

arin very aptly called it "organized dustry operatin chaos". This chaos is different from the 30% capacity. chaos which prevailed before monopoly capital became dominant. Lenin clearly he said some sifteen years ago:

for sale on an unknown market. Concentration has reached a point where it makes possible an almost accurate inventory of all the sources of raw material in a given country and even as we shall see in a group of countries and in the whole world. And not only are such inventories made, but the gigantic mono-polistic combinations sweep all these sources of raw materials under their exclusive control.... Capitalism in its imperialist phase tends to the most extensive socialization of production; it thrusts the capitalists, against their will and consciousness, into some kind of a new social order, which constitutes a transition from completely free competition into complete socialization of pro-

It is this kind of a "new social order"

products produced. Marx hammered this ween production (which is social) and truth home with great force when he declared that:

"The cause of all these crises is always the limitation of the means of consumption of the masses."

These self-styled Columbuses of a new capitalist America have really discovered nothing and have offered no more when they tell us to look for relief from starvation in more trusts, more accurate statistics, fact finding and inventory studies.

The present world-wide crisis affords overwhelming evidence of the total bankruptcy of trusts and cartels as regulators and stabilizers of prices, as forces to prevent the collapse of the market for even key commodities. The collapse of prices has hit these "favored" commodities terrific blows and has shattered their market, despite all the much-heralded advantages of cartelization. Gopper, subject to the strictest kind of price control, is a case in point. Its price has fluctuated just as violently as tin or zinc, or wheat or lead, or silver, which have been either relatively "free" commodities or subject, at most, only to very little cartel and trust restriction and planning. It is of no mean significance to the optimistic planners of capitalism that even the Italo-Spanish mercury cartel, really a government monopoly, has failed to maintain its price level on a remunerative basis and is now hard hit by a huge accumulation of cial economists that trustification and con- stocks. The thoroly cartelized German centration add equilibrium and stability potash industry is today suffering severely from "overproduction". Certainly authorities, fusion of finance capital with these cartels "planned", but the net result for them is nil. Of course, capitalism cannot secure a cartelization of all its industries.

We are indebted to Louis Domeratsky who made a thoro study of "Cartels and We will grant that within the big the Business Crisis" in the October 1931 "Foreign Affairs" for the very valid conmore planfulness in order to get the max. clusion that ".... the existing international cartels have exercised so little influence on price levels during the present price decline that it may be seriously doubted whether the cartel is adapted to perform its price stabilizing function in a serious emergency".

> And capitalism today — imperialism - is just one serious emergency after another, with each one worse than the other. Even in the brief respites, breathing-spells, between these emergencies, the trusts and cartels control and stabilize prices for their own private profits.

Rationalization Rainbows Bring a New Storm

All bourgeois "planners" pin ope on more intense capitalist rationalization of industry as a way out of the scientific management, speed-up, standardization, stretch-out, etc.) has already increased and can increase still more, Wall Street's capacity to produce for and compete in the world market. The quesion capitalist rationalization has not been able to and cannot ever answer is: Where and how to compete in a world market crowded by increasingly efficient competitors, more and more narrowed by the loss of colonial markets found in counworking class rule in the Soviet Union. The international cartels have obviously The most efficient international cartels do not check national crises in their respective fields but only transform them into world-wide, into international

In the very midst of the crisis, and largely because of the crisis, rationalization is being extended, output per worker subsides, it flares up between gigantic rises, laboratories are being set up and combinations of capitalist magnates and not torn down, engineering efficiency is their governments; local and national crises become transformed into crises afeloped. Yet, where is the economic improvement? Where is the end of the chaos? Just the opposite effect is at hand. The more planfulness in the operation and management of even the strongest stressed that the historical significance of proyners, imperialism lay in its transforming "the society. The steel industry is contradictions of the national economy by giants of efficiency whose executives plan to the minutest detail. The U. S. capitalist combinations, the more unem-The organization and planfulness which trusts bring into capitalism is the organization and planfulness of chaos. Buch arin very aptly called it "account to the national steel output. Its efficiency is constantly mounting. All of which has spelled only wage-cuts and mass disemployment for the steel workers in an invery aptly called it "account to the national steel output. Its efficiency is constantly mounting. All of which has spelled only wage-cuts and mass disemployment for the steel workers in an inverse application. dustry operating for months at less than

The highly rationalized oil industry is another example of the bankruptcy of this "plan" a success! underlined this new phenomenon of cap capitalist planning. Here we find a markitalist development, of imperialism, when ed trend towards integration and mergers tion among scattered traders, who knew nothing about each other and produced most exploited and oppressed. The industry itself is steeped in hopeless chaos. So much anarchy prevails in this most managed of industries in the United States that Henry L. Doherty, president of the Cities Service Company, confessed the other day that:

"There is no hope for the oil industry under our present system of producing oil; for regardless of how much or how little we have, in the way of resources, it is bound to be uncovered and the bulk of it is bound to be recklessly and unnecessarily wasted. We are wasting our pet roleum reserves at a more shocking rate than any other industry and probably a

Why is it that efficiency, "planned pro At the door 75 Cents that Stuart Chose, Swope, and Beard are duction" and regulation under capitalism now visioning. In this "social order" the only furthers the chaos in economy? Mass basic contradiction of capitalism remains production and rationalization have them-— the contradiction between social pro-selves sharpened the basic contradiction duction and private appropriation of the of capitalism — the contradiction between social pro-selves sharpened the basic contradiction between sharpened the basic contradiction between sharpened the basic contradiction between

consumption (which is private). This contradiction expresses itself in various ways in different countries. The higher divisions. This, his latest work, has been the development of the capitalist productive forces, the greater their efficiency, the more the mass production, the more acute this and other contradictions inher | worst he's ever done by far. It repre | winter at that. Then it had Ben Gitlow ent in the capitalist mode of production sents a decided backward step even from become. That is precisely why it is that his own earlier work, vacillating and in the United States the growing excess spotty tho that was with all the usual productive capacity is the most pressing liberal defects. problem and the gap between productive oday the widest. The basic feature of apacity which has brought about hitherto inheard of mass under consumption for the very workers who are doing the marvelous mass producing. Simply to prouce, regardless of how efficiently or planfully the production, is no solution inder capitalism. Rationalization means output. But rationalization neans increased unemployment. Decreased employment means decreased purchasng power for the workers. No capitalist plan can solve this basic contradiction his unsolvable problem: How can the decreased purchasing power of the workers buy their increased output?

Market Control and Price-Pegging New Roads to an Old Abyss

Among the most advertised panaceas or capitalist stability and equilibrium are market control and price pegging for particular commodities or special indusries. Classical examples of this type of capitalist "planning" are to be found in the Chadbourne Plan for sugar on an in-ternational scale and the Federal Farm Board for agriculture on a national scale - in the United States. The Cuban government had hoped

and aiming to liquidate about three milsequently bringing greater unemployment, more misery and starvation for the sugar

workers slaving for American sugar kings and the National City Bank. Of all the frauds of state capitalism, of all the shams of capitalist planning, the Farm Board is the crudest. This Fed.

brokers to the tune of over \$4,000,000. This planned loan (really bonus) to the bankers caused the Sun Maid bonds (not the poor farmer's raisins) to jump more than 29 points in two days on the Ne "

Conducting such planned economy, the Farm Board has lost from two to three hundred million dollars in two about 70% of its investment. The collapse of wheat and cotton prices in the world market, where such prices are determined, has exposed the helplessness of those experts in providing agricultural equilibrium. Every attempt by the Board to peg prices, such as the one in 1929 to peg cotton at 16c. a pound, (now selling at about 5½c.), has failed dismally. The Board's desperate resort to bar-

York Exchange.

ter, thru trading twenty-five million bushels of wheat for 1,050,000 bags of Brazilian coffee, has simply changed but not removed the lemons on the Farm Board's hands. The Board is now weighed down by its holdings of 260,000,000 country. All the Board could plan for the 'to stabilize prices" by abandoning much the line! of the cotton now growing in the fields, 4,000,000 bales now growing. This eral however is evident from the followwould mean plowing in about one-third of the total crop. The Farm Board's Cotton Stabilization Corporation, now stuck with 1,300,000 bales, strongly deplored its error in over-estimating the damage it had hoped the boll-weevil would do to this year's cotton crop. The poor insect was blamed by the capitalist agricultural planners for its failure to co-operate, thru sufficient crop destruction, to make

Here we have it. The pride of capitalist planning has had a miserable fall. The as well as splendid efficiency. Not more Farm Board has been spending millions "This is something entirely different than half a dozen corporations dominate from the former system of free competition that half a dozen corporations dominate annually on developing improved metric than half a dozen corporations. With what replaced the domestic oil business. With what replaced are a proper our last of the domestic oil business. With what replaced are a proper our last of the domestic oil business. plans and giving valuable information as to domestic and world conditions, on expert forecasting and voluminous statistics. The bankers and the press have worked overtime helping the Board preach acreage reduction and diversification. Powerful marketing organizations have been set up and financed by Treasury funds. No wonder that the National City Bank, in its October Bulletin, frankly said:

"As an example of planning (capitalist planning,—J. L.) this record includes inaccurate forecasting of consumption, inability to persuade growers to follow re-commendations as to acreage, and finally the refusal of nature to acquiesce in the plan; for favorable weather this year has produced an exceptional crop, and the Farm Board era ends amid the largest over-supply of cotton on record.
"What except false hope can there be

for the farmer in such planning? The outcome of three years of effort is a price situation disastrous to the growers.'

(continued in the next issue)



THE EPIC OF AMERICA, by James Truslow Adams. Little Brown and Company, New York City, 1931.

The author of this book is one of the 'best" of the liberal school of American nistorians. He has done some good work some valuable material in it on early class praised as the "best single volume on

In general a liberal historian is easily apacities and marketing possibilities is recognized. He can be objective, and Jorge's column that Bert Wolfe went sometimes even radical, in his interpreta-American capitalism, its source of greatest tions of the past but gets progressively strength, is the mass (excess) productive more vacillating and conservative as he the Daily Worker! gets nearer and nearer the present. When, therefore, a respectable representative of the liberal school shows not only more than the usual cowardice in facing the sharp issues of the present, but also rects" his own previous estimates of past history in a "right" direction, it is a have to believe in spooks and astral bodies significant sidelight on the "temper of or come to the conclusion that Jorge and the times.

A simple but acid test of an historian's attitude is his treatment of individuals. "great" individuals emerge as mys meeting in question! HE WASN'T

ous and godlike figures transcending EVEN IN NEW YORK THAT DAY! terious and godlike figures transcending their epochs or as figures subordinate to and expressive of the drive of economic and class forces of their day? From this point of view the treatment of our author s quite revealing. Any ten year old tical materialist, the editor of "Hammer with some knowledge of American history knows Washington as a rather dull individual, a slave-holder, an aristocrat vicious against the masses, a pliable tool in Hamilton's hands in the interest of the manufacturers and bankers of the day; Lincoln as consciously playing the game of the Northern industrialists against the Southern slaveowners; Roosevelt as the wielder of the imperialist "big stick," as the breaker of strikes; Wilson as the viothat, as a result of the Chadbourne Plan lator of Mexico and as the attacker of aiming to restrict the world sugar crop the Russian Revolution. Even liberals aren't shocked at such pictures any more. lion tons of supplies over a period of five In fact some of them have even helped years, "the sugar-grower would get a in their hesitating fashion to knock off good price for his sugar, and the grave the plaster cast haloes off these patricrisis from which Cuba now suffers otic saints. It is therefore, indicative of would be remedied". — (Heraldo de Cuba, July 2, 1931). But what this Plan stage, the author outdoes even the D.A.R. has brought is merely a restriction of in the slop he spills about the Siamese production in Cuba, limiting the sugar twins of American Sainthood, Washingseason to two and a half months and contained to and Lincoln. And of Roosevelt he says:

. . he provided a sane leadership to which the most oppressed and discontented could rally."

Of Wilson the same, only spread much

thicker. So much for individuals.

The case is no better in the treatment eral planning machinery has operated not of outstanding events and periods in in behalf of the farming masses but American history. The treatment is either brazenly against them. We need but cite muddled or "whitewashy" or absolutely the case of the Federal Farm Board take reactionary. Take the American Revolution for interest of the federal Farm Board take reactionary. bonds sold by Dillon, Read and Co., powerful Wall Street financiers. In this of Washington is sadly superficial. Our nstance, the Federal Farm Board aided author doesn't see classes and masses. He the customers of Wall Street bond sees individuals. There is an absolute neglect of the decisive role played by the extra-legal directing revolutionary bodies. the so-called Committees of Correspondence (analagous to the Jacobins in the French Revolution, to the Soviets in the Russian) and of the role of the masses set in motion by the committees. For all in the use of lavish collars that drape and that our author substitutes Washington. Beard would chide our author for the fol-

> It gave no special privilege to any one class or interest nor did it lodge and stock in a dozen. power in any of them . . . assured as far as any constitution could, the growth of economic and political equality.

The analysis of the Reconstruction is the same reactionary analysis recently made popular by the "Tragic Era" of Claude Bowers, keynote speaker at the Democratic Project of the Superior of the Democratic Presidential Nominating Convention of 1928. Completely innocent bushels of wheat, or approximately one of the drive of class and sectional another party is just as corrupt as we ever third the annual consumption of the tagonisms it is viciously anti-Negro, and could be". sheds crocodile tears at the fate of the Southern cotton farmers is to advise them Southern slave drivers. And so on down

What's really worrying our shaky lib-

"Possibly the greatest of these struggles lies just ahead of us at this present time not a struggle of revolutionists against established order (my emphasis—J.C.); but of the ordinary man which were vouchsafed for us in the past vision and on parchment." Accent on the pursuit! For the masses

it has always been a pursuit, without ever catching up. And the pursuit will be ended only by that which our gentle liberal vainly tries to sleight-of-hand awayrevolution! And that's on the order of business of this epoch!

DANCE for the benefit of THE STRIKING MINERS OF KENTUCKY IN PRISON

Saturday, November 7, 1931 7:30 P. M.

CITIZEN BAND HALL

LADIES 25c. 🗀 GENTS 50c.



A Modern Miracle

Will wonders never cease? Apparently not — at least not as long as the Daily Worker continues under its present manin the past. Especially his trilogy on the agement. First, it was an alleged burglary development of early New England has of the National Office by Comrade Lovestone armed with gat and jimmy — to steal "de papers". Then the Daily had "Wolfe and Lovestone naked in the American history in existence." It is market place" on its first page, first colextravagant praise. For this book is the umn - and on the coldest day last stalking up and down Paterson with Department of Justice agents, pointing out Communists and foreigners to Now, in the Daily Worker of October 17, we read to our bewilderment in around Union Square at the recent Mooney meeting, stopping the selling of

"You're not allowed to sell THAT paper around here, See!", we are reported as saying. "Beat it, or we'll run vou in!"

I'm flabbergasted! Jorge will make me believe in astral bodies yet. Either I'll or come to the conclusion that Jorge and the Daily have adopted from the American police department their celebrated frame up system. For it so happens that Bert Wolfe was not at the Mooney

Our readers will have to take their choice between the theory of astral bodies and the conclusion that Jorge is a frame-up artist. As a convinced dialecand Anvil" is unable to swallow the spooks.

How to Enjoy Football.

"Come on — ruin the game for the other girls!" reads an ad for sportswear (for watching not playing) sold by B.

"Of course," it continues, "you want to be the best looking creature in the stadium. Honestly, we've never seen more swagger clothes - all those swanky things with those mean little ritzy touches that make the girls around you wish you'd stayed home! Fun!'

Sweet thing! What a lovely spirit in which to choose her clothes! How nice to nave all the other girls wish you'd stayed home! what a joy to ruin the game for the rest! Fun!

Such is the spirit of rugged individualism applied to dress and mating com-Weather permitting nudism might be more effective costly. Anything to ruin the game for the other girls. What fun!

Airplane Wing Shirts.

Many and marvellous are the advertising schemes to create desire to buy what you don't need and can't afford. But the high point has been reached when Stern Brothers announces a new shirt for men made of the same airplane wing fabric that was used on the "Spirit of St. Louis". Henceforth, "keep your shirt on" takes on a new meaning.

Real Economy

And we pass over to our readers gratis hint from Gunther's Fifth Ave. Gunther mink coat is an economy this year," say they. "Mink economical? Certainly! Prices are far less . . . Gunther's collection is large and lovely . . . prodigal crush like velvet about your face, and nuge cuffs that flow into legic fullness. Gunther's minks are selling at \$5,500. At that price our readers should take advantage of the depression

She Let the Cat Out.

Three cheers for District Leader Annie Mathews. Everytime she opens her mouth she lets the cat out: "Can you im-Period in the South after the Civil War agine anybody doing political work for pro-South, pro-white, pro-Democrat. It nothing?" she asked her audience in the

"Where do you think the money to from? You talk of graft. Well, where do you think it would come from? The

At last, an honest Tainmany leader! Three cheers for Annie and honest graft!

Prosperity in Police Production While production figures in other fields

drop, figures on attacks on labor and civil liberties continue to rise. The year 1930 reaches a new high record since the war with 1630 free speech prosecutions, 27 lynchings and 27 cases of "mob violence" and 121 meetings prohibited or broken to hold fast to those rights to life, up by police. We can lay it down as a liberty and the pursuit of happiness general law of "sociology" that capitalist attacks on the working class and civil liberties vary inversely with capitalist "prosperity". The less capitalism affords the workers in the way of a decent living, the more it attacks them to make up

They Caught It In France
Dr. Clarence True Wilson doesn't want to appear unpatriotic. He may have denounced the American Legion beer advocacy as coming from a "drunken and lewd element" but he wants the world to know that drunkenness and lewdness are

"There are a million men," says he, "who went across to France and came back as clean in mind and body and as fit to be decent American citizens as when they went away. But some of their number dropped their American-ism, their Christian standards of decency, dropped into French customs and came back to import them into the United States."

So that's how drunkenness and lewdness got into God's own country. And we thinking France was a Christian nation all the while? The trouble with France is the Frenchmen. Guess we should have been allied with Germans in the late war!

B. D. W.