Workers of all Countries, Unite!

WORKERS AGE

For Communist Unity in the Revolutionary Class Struggle!

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER DEFENDING THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKERS AND FARMERS

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Workers Age Builders

The first days of the subscription drive to the Workers Age *have brought the following results in New York*:

New York District: Downtown Unit: 2 Subs—15 points; Harlem-Bronx Unit: 1 Sub—5 points; and Brooklyn Unit: 1 Sub—10 points.

This is a good beginning. But then where are the returns from the Needle Trades Unit? With the militant leadership given by our comrades in the present dressmakers strike, it is absolutely necessary that the Workers Age *be placed in the hands of the striking dressmakers. Needle trades comrades! Don't miss this opportunity of spreading the* Workers Age *among your fellow workers!*

And what about the out-of-town districts? We expect you to do your share in securing the quota of 500 *new subscribers. Every comrade, sympathizer and reader of the* Workers Age *must help make this drive a success.*

With every year's subscription we are giving away a valuable premium. You can have your choice of: (1) "Short Stories Out Of Soviet Russia," (2) "Social Implications Of Art," *by Diego Rivera* (in preparation), or (3) "Lenin" *by D. S. Mirsky.*

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In connection with the drive we invite readers to write us about their experiences in getting subscriptions. What do you think of the WORKERS AGE? *What are your criticisms of the paper? What are your suggestions for improving it?*

NAME CARDOZO IN HIGH COURT

WASHINGTON —An immediately favorable report on the nomination of Judge Benjamin N. Cardozo as an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States was approved unanimously on February 19 by a Senate Judiciary subcommittee.

Benjamin N. Cardozo, the successor of Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, is the outstanding figure in American judicial life today and is the foremost representative of liberalism in jurisprudence. Nevertheless, neither his erudition nor his liberalism will make him less the agency of capitalism than the most reactionary judges. Not the character of the individual judge but of the whole judicial system closely linked up with the entire political system of capitalism, is what counts.

MAKE EVERY READER A SUBSCRIBER TO WORKERS AGE

WASHINGTON. — Overriding all parliamentary forms, the House of Representatives on February 15 suspended its rules and passed by the vote of 350 to 15 the Steagall-Glass bill providing for the "extension of the services of the Federal Reserve System." The Senate is expected to adopt the bill either without any changes or else after a conference.

Japs in Broad Offensive Along Shanghai Front; Manchuria "Independent" Tokyo Puppet

Chinese "Central" Government Rejects Ultimatum Of Japan For Withdrawal Of Chinese Troops; Red Armies In Nanchang Advance To Hankow

A distinct triumph of the Seiyukai, the Party of Premier Inukai, and the almost complete annihilation of the so-called "minority parties", were the chief results of the elections in Japan February 22, 1932. The Seiyukai, which has made the aggressive war policies of Japanese imperialism peculiarly its own, received a decisive majority over the Minseito, the majority party in the previous Diet. The various labor parties lost catastrophically. A considerable section of the labor and Socialist movements have been overwhelmed by the chauvinist wave and have taken an outspokenly patriotic and pro-imperialist position.

* * *

With the Japanese "ultimatum" rejected by Wang Chin-wei in the name of the "central" government of China, Tokyo has ordered a broad infantry, naval and air attack along a wide front centering about Shanghai. On Saturday, February 20, this offensive began and a series of battles were engaged in.

Two days previously, January 18, the Japanese commander in Shanghai, General Uyeda, delivered an ultimatum to the Chinese army demanding that it evacuate its first lines at 7:00 A. M. the next day and complete its withdrawal from a zone Northwest and Northeast of Shanghai. Immediately afterwards, Wang Chin-wei announced at Nanking his reply to this ultimatum. The withdrawal proposal was definitely rejected, as was also the demand to curb anti-Japanese agitation and press. All other points in the Japanese ultimatum met with the same response. It is recognized everywhere that the Chinese answer was dictated by United States imperialism.

* * *

Manchuria Declared "Independent"

MUKDEN. — The "independence" of Manchuria and Inner Mongolia was formally declared on February 18 by the new Northeastern Administrative Committee. Henry Pu-Yi, the last of the Manchu emperors of China

(*Continued on page* 2)

FEDERAL RELIEF BILL FAILS

LaFollette-Costigan Bill Is Defeated In Senate By A Bi-Party Vote

WASHINGTON. — The Costigan-LaFollette bill for "direct Federal relief" for the unemployed was rejected by the Senate on the night of February 16 by a vote of 48 to 35. The bill originally provided for a Federal grant of $375,000,000 for distribution to charitable agencies thru a Federal Buro. It was amended by Senator Norris (R., Neb.) to authorize $375,000,000 in road-building funds also. Costigan is a Democratic member of the House, LaFollette a Republican Senator.

The measure, mild as it is, was bitterly attacked by the reactionary elements as a "dole." In championing

(*Continued on page* 2)

25,000 Dressmakers Respond to I L G W U General Strike Call; N T W I U in Strikebreaking

BROCKWAY IN ROY APPEAL

I. L. P. Leaders In Inquiry; Rush Money And Books For Comrade Roy

LONDON.—The leader of the Independent Labor party, Fenner Brockway, has raised the question of the persecution of Manabendra Nath

(*Continued on page* 2)

15,000 In Tremendous Demonstration; Mass Picketing Constantly Growing Larger; Dressmakers Are Determined To Make Own Settlements

February 22, 1932.

Nearly 25,000 dressmakers have already responded to the strike call issued by the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

The strike against the sweatshop system and for decent working conditions is gaining momentum and steadily drawing new forces into the ranks of the strikers. Thousands of unorganized workers have joined the walkout in militant response. Negro and white, Spanish, Jewish, Italian workers, are all fighting side by side for decent conditions. Hundreds of shops are shut tight. The employers themselves admit that the industry is paralyzed.

A most inspiring and assuring feature of the dress strike is the fighting spirit, the closed ranks and militancy of the strikers fighting under the banner of the I. L. G. W. U. Last Friday, the fourth day of the strike, New York witnessed one of the most thrilling working class demonstrations in the annals of the American labor movement. The capitalist class estimated the participants in this giant strike demonstration as ranging from 15,000 to 20,000.

The second day of the strike saw mass picketing on a scale not witnessed for years even in the garment center. Thousands of pickets turned out to empty the garment buildings and draw new recruits into the strikers growing army.

The workers in the struggle are enthusiastic. All strike meetings are well attended. Strike halls are veritable beehives of activities.

The police are on the job—more than usual, doing their dirty work of clubbing and head-smashing of strikers. The riot squads have been mobilized by Walker in a vain attempt to terrorize the militant strikers. Hundreds of strikers have already been arrested. Heavy bail is the order of the day.

The militant and left-wing forces are enthusiastic at the splendid strike response and the great fighting spirit shown by the dressmakers. On the other hand, the reactionary burocrats are rather overawed and somewhat painfully surprised at the wholehearted response of the workers. They never expected, wanted or hoped for such a fine strike turnout and for such mass militancy, unseen for years in the garment workers ranks. The bosses are as terrified as surprised. Such closed fighting ranks of the workers they didn't expect at all.

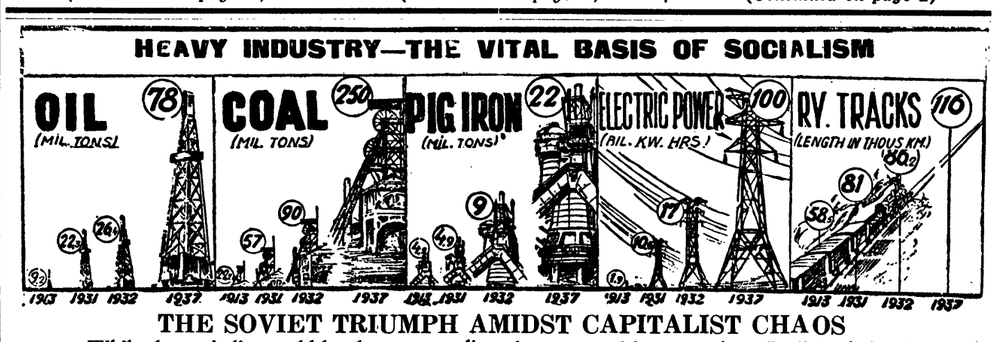
Talk of settlement is already in the air, as this is the height of the season. The "inside manufacturers" feeling themselves paralyzed are reported to be anxious for a settlement. The contractors association, admitting 95% of its shops closed, is likewise reported ready to talk settlement.

But among the workers there is a general feeling that no talk of settlement can be taken seriously until there is shown a willingness and readiness on the part of the employers to grant the striking dressmakers demands. The dressmakers realize that, unlike 1930, they are now in a real, militant struggle and not in a prearranged strike. Therefore, the workers are determined to guard against any attempt by reactionary officials at a paper settlement as was put over in 1930. The dressmakers are determined that settlements are to be decided upon by the strikers themselves and not for them by any Malones, Walkers, Feldbums, impartial chairmen, or anybody else.

* * *

No story of the mass dress strike can be complete and accurate with-

(Continued on page 2)



THE SOVIET TRIUMPH AMIDST CAPITALIST CHAOS

While the capitalist world has been proceeding from one crisis to another, finally culminating in the most disastrous crisis in world history, the Socialist Soviet Union has been advancing from one economic victory to another and has succeeded in laying the basis for the triumph of Socialism. The above official chart speaks for itself.

BUROCRATS USE STEAMROLL TACTICS TO STIFLE TALK AT W. C. MEET

N. E. C. Bars Consideration Of Policy On Scabbery Of W. C. Members; Bans Anti-Scabbery Committee; Delegates Condemn Anti-Soviet Policy

New York City

On Sunday, February 21, there was held at Beethoven Hall, New York, the National Nominating Conference of the Workmen's Circle for the purpose of nominating sixty candidates for the thirty members of the National Executive Committee.

The conference which performs the actual selection of the leadership and administration of the order has been reduced by the burocracy in the W. C. to a mere technical conference without any possibility being given for discussing the policies of the organization. At this conference the National Executive Committee excelled itself in using steam-roller tactics and plain trickery in order to suppress those delegates who tried to bring up for discussion the policies of the organization which the new executive committee is to carry out. The chief reason for the frantic efforts of the N. E. C. to surppress every form of criticism was its determination to keep out of the conference the question of scabbery which arose anew in the W. C. in connection with the general strike of the Paterson silk workers, where the scabbery of W. C. members assumed a mass character, and in connection with a number of other branches (Branches 11, 637, N. Y., and Branch 62 Passaic). This question of scabbery agitated the minds of the membership of the W. C. to such an extent that 75 branches sent delegates to the conference which was held on February 7, where the attitude of the National Executive Committee on this matter was very sharply condemned.

In the key-note speech of the conference, Chanin made the general remarks that every president usually does. But that the question of scabbery was bothering him also was evident from his speech, where, in general form without mentioning Paterson or any other case of scabbery, he declared that the N. E. C. was truly defending the interests of the workers, that he could not understand the reasons of calling a conference of W. C. branches for discussing the question of scabbery, and that he was very sorry that so many branches—as he called them, the best and most loyal branches—had- been drawn into the conference.

After the election of chairman, vice-chairman, and secretariat of the conference the usual procedure, followed at the previous conference, was the election or appointment of a credentials committee. The chairman of this conference, however, called upon the secretary to begin reading the slate before the appointment of a credentials committee—thereby trying to eliminate every possibility of even making a motion to discuss the question of policy. On the objection of Delegate Gladstein (Branch 77) against such a procedure, the chairman admitted that it was proper first to select the credentials committee; however, he instructed the secretary to continue reading the slate while he went about selecting the credentials committee. Delegate Finkelstein (Br. 637) then made a motion that the conference should set aside one and a half hours for the discussion of the general problems effecting the W. C. so that the delegates could intelligently select candidates after a discussion on what the policy should be. The chairman stated that he agreed with this motion that it would be proper to have a discussion and that he was going to leave to the conference to decide on this question. But Chanin, the "guiding" hand of the organization, immediately took the floor and made a ruling that, in his opinion, this motion was not in line with the established precedents of the nomination conferences and that, therefore, he suggested that the motion was out of order. Thereupon Chairman Eberil suddenly changed his opinion and ruled the motion of Finkelstein out of order!

Delegate Lifshitz (Branch 34) made an appeal against the ruling of the chair, pointing out that it was not a technical question of constitutionality but that during the last year a number of problems, had been raised. such as the question scabbery and other related questions, that furthermore the N. E. C., thru its chairman,

(*Continued on Page* 2)

Danger Ahead!

In the Daily Worker *of Monday, February* 22, 1932, *there is published a manifesto of the Central Committee of the Communist Party on the Far Eastern crisis. The first slogan with which this manifesto ends is*: "DEMAND THE EXPULSION OF THE DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES OF MURDEROUS JAPANESE IMPERIALISM FROM THE UNITED STATES!"

More than once have we called attention to the miserable confusion permeating every line and every word uttered by the official Party press and speakers. But in this case it is no longer a matter of confusion; it is a matter of downright CHAUVINISM! *It is here no longer a question of tactical errors; it is now a question of dangerous deviation from Communist principles!*

To demand the expulsion of Japanese diplomats from the United States means to demand that THE UNITED STATES TAKE THE ROAD OF WAR AGAINST JAPAN! *What conception of the situation could lead to such a demand? Only the conception that American imperialism, Wall Street, is or could be the champion of the Chinese people against Japanese aggression! This is a purely chauvinist, anti-proletarian idea, having nothing in common with the point of view of Communism.*

Suppose the U. S. government were to follow the benevolent advice of the Central Committee and expel the Japanese diplomatic representatives, which would, of course, lead to war—would the Central Committee support U. S. imperialism in a war brought about by the execution of its own slogans?

The slogan of breaking diplomatic relations with the Japanese government, today raised by the Central Committee of the Communist Party, was raised only a few months ago by Hamilton Fish and the other superpatriots, the worst enemies of American labor. Around this slogan of the Central Committee, the most reactionary elements in this country, the fervent champions of American imperialism, the bloodthirsty saberrattling militarists, can rally.

The misstep made by the Central Committee is extremely dangerous. Deviations from Communist principles have a logic of their own. The first signs must be suppressed before it is too late. All Party members, all Communist sympathizers, all militant workers, must immediately arise to recall the Central Committee to the path of Communism, to extirpate the menacing signs of chauvinism in Party ranks, to force a sharp turn in Party policy on the Far Eastern crisis.

DEVALERA TRIUMPHS IN IRISH VOTE; FORCE BILL AND OATH TO GO

Fianna Fail Biggest Party In Dail; Joint DeValera-Labor Government Likely; Defeat of Cosgrave Reflects Acute Agrarian Crisis

DUBLIN.—With four-fifths of the seats in the Dail filled, the De Valera party, Fianna Fail, has won 61; the Labor party 7; the Cosgrave government party, Cumann na Gaedhael, 43; and Independents, 14. Altho the proportions may be changed, the triumph of the Fianna Fail as the party with the plurarlity in the next Dail is already conceded.

The DeValera party is a nationalist-reformist organization. Its program is anti-Treaty and republican but it has been growing more and more moderate in recent years. It is, however, thoroly committed against the viciously repressive and reactionary legislation of the Cosgrave government as exemplified in the recent Force and censorship bills. The Labor party, while not definitely anti-Treaty, is also committed against the Force bills and for a more liberal course. It is regarded as extremely likely that a coalition government between Fianna Fail and Labor parties will be set up against the Cosgrave party and the Independents as the opposition.

The first tasks of this new government will be the repeal of the Force bills and of the oath of allegiance to the British crown that is today mandatory upon all who run for any office in the "Free" State. Some relief legislation for the peasantry is also to be expected.

The overturn of the reactionary Cosgrave government and the victory of Fianna Fail clearly reflect the unrest and discontent of the broadest masses of the peasantry as a result of the agrarian crisis. In Ireland the anti-British national struggle is closely tied up with the agrarian question and consequently there has also been a sharp rise of anti-Treaty republican agitation. While the reformist, conciliatory course of DeValera does not hold out the hope of liberation to the Irish working masses, the victory of the Fianna Fail nevertheless marks a big step forward.

The defeat of the Cosgrave government is a serious blow to British imperialism which is today hard-pressed on every side, India, China, Latin America, Egypt.

ACQUAINT YOUR FELLOW WORKERS WITH THE WORKERS AGE

SHOESMITH DIES IN ACCIDENT

Canadian Communist Killed At His Work

Comrade Bob Shoesmith, former member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Canada, was fatally injured on February 15, 1932. The deceased comrade had only recently been transferred to Mimico division (just outside of Toronto), being placed in charge of a section gang. Details of how the accident occurred are not known, but it is presumed that Comrade Shoesmith had sent his straw boss to inspect a piece of the track. This inspection resulted in both men returning and while examining the rails, a car was shunted so quickly that the two men had not the time to escape. The assistant foreman lost his left leg; comrade Shoesmith's right arm being practically torn from its socket. Despite blood transfusions, our comrade weakened and passed away a few hours later.

Shoesmith was born in England 41 years ago. Always active in the

(Continued on page 2)

HINDENBURG IS TO RUN IN GERMANY

Center And S. D. Parties To Support Him; Fascists Put Up Hitler

BERLIN.—On February 15, President Paul von Hindenburg announced his candidacy in the next presidential elections. He accompanied this announcement with an intimation of his unwillingness to break with Bruening as the price of support. His chief support at the present time comes from the Center (Catholic) party, from the seriously depleted middle bourgeois parties and from the Social-democrats. The Nationalist-Fascist forces reacted to the announcement of the candidacy of von Hindenburg with an immediate declaration of independent candidates.

The Nationalist party of Hugenburg is understood to be grooming Prince Oscar of Prussia, fifth son of the former Kaiser, for the race. The Nazis have decided to put up Adolph Hitler himself. The Steel-Helmets, of which von Hindenburg is honorary president, have already made public their rejection of his candidacy, altho great divisions in the ranks of this organization exist. It is suggested, however, that the independent candidacies of the Nationalist-Fascist forces are being put up for bargaining purposes, as a lever for obtaining the overthrow of the Bruening regime and the installation of Fascists in important positions in the Reich gov-

(*Continued on Page* 2)

RUTHENBERG MEMORIAL — MARCH 4 — Stuyvesant Casino

RESULTS OF THE DISCUSSION IN THE GERMAN COMMUNIST OPPOSITION

Reichsleitung Is Overwhelmingly Supported

Berlin, Germany.

The reports on the recent National Conference have already been given in all districts and local groups. The majority that has come out in support of the decisions of the National Conference are even greater than represented at the conference itself!

Of the more than 165 local organizations of the Communist Party of Germany (Opposition) only three stand with the former minority—the Offenbach and Bremen groups and the Freital section of Dresden. In Dresden-Freital, the group has been reorganized to include only those who are ready to carry out the line of the National Conference and a number of the adherents of the former minority are included. In Bremen the group has been reorganized with about 75 comrades. Comrade Brandler was present at the first meeting. Here too, a number of comrades, following Comrades Ehlers and Deisen, former followers of the minority, have expressed their determination to remain in the C. P. G.-O. in spite of their differences of opinion.

In the Wasserkante (Hamburg) district there took place a district conference on January 30 and 31, 1932, called by an emergency committee of six, since the old district committee, adhering to the minority, refused to call a conference. Every single local organization and section decided to be represented at the conference. Those that had once stood with the minority now definitely declared their loyalty to the group and refused to solidarize themselves with the actions of the expelled. Here there will be about 25 or 30 members lost. In Breslau 9 members were lost to the Communist Youth Opposition but the groups as a whole is left untouched.

In Offenbach, under the leadership of Comrade Galm, the majority of the members still support the former minority and have solidarized themselves with the expelled comrades. A special representative of Reichsleitung went to Offenbach to try to reach an agreement with the majority of the district leadership on the basis of the recognition of the binding power of the decisions of the National Conference, but to no avail. However, 44 comrades in Offenbach have already declared their loyalty to the group and more are coming. All other local organizations in the district are solidly for the National Conference decisions.

Among the minority supporters in other districts a differentiation is taking place. The vast majority are solidly with the group on the basis of the acceptance of the decisions of the National Conference while only a small section are following in the way of the expelled.

Every day it becomes much clearer, that, altho the C.P.G.-O. has indeed suffered a big loss in the loss of a number of experienced comrades, its organizational solidity has not been seriously touched and that it is far, far indeed from having "disintegrated" and "fallen apart" as the loyalite and Trotskyite press pretend to believe. The German Communist Opposition stands today as ever the unshaken banner-bearer of Leninist principles and tactics in Germany!

BIG INTERRACIAL DANCE IN B'LYN

200 Attend Fred. Douglass Affair; Welsh Speaks On Struggle

Race prejudice got a tremendous setback as the Frederick Douglass Interracial Club staged their gala dance at Howland Studio on Feb. 20. Approximately 200 persons, black and white, managed to squeeze themselves into the comparatively small ballroom. No sooner had the jazz syncopators sounded their first note than the gay-spirited, fleet-footed members of both races strutted rhythmically up and down the ball room floor in tune with the dance provoking music. The old color line, evidently smashed to bits, failed to restrain the true underlying spirit of social equality which was expressed without false pride or pretense.

When Brother Welsh, speaking in deep, clear and powerful voice, told about the struggle of the Frederick Douglass Interracial Club and its endeavor to eliminate race prejudice and thereby elevate the working class, he was loudly applauded.

RIDLEY LEWIS

PARIS.—Defeated in the Senate by a vote of 157 to 134 on an apparently subordinate question of adjournment, the Laval Cabinet has been forced to resign. The main opposition to Laval came from the left bourgeois groups as well as from the Socialists. Two days later, on February 18, President Doumer called upon Andre Tardieu to form a cabinet.

The fall of the Laval ministry reflects the growth of unrest and discontent among the petty bourgeois masses and the working class of France. This discontent has not taken on militant anti-capitalist forms but has made the continued existence of the extreme right government impossible.

25,000 ARE OUT IN DRESS STRIKE

15,000 In Demonstration; Mass Picketing Grows

(Continued from Page 1)

out mentioning the strikebreaking role of the self-styled N.T.W.I.U. In a frantic effort to inject itself into the picture, the so-called N.T.W.I.U., without any excuse for existence and without any serious following, decided to take the "initiative" and "seize the leadership" by calling a strike of its own and setting it a week ahead of the genuine, mass struggle. In despair because only a few hundred responded to its call, the N.T.W.I.U. and its paper organization, the United Front Committee, have now degenerated into an agency merely to interfere with or hamper the strike of the I.L.G.W.U. While the I. L. G. W. U. is concentrating on spreading the strike, this self-styled "Industrial Union" is concentrating on getting any and all kinds of settlements. This so-called "revolutionary" union is boasting of some settlements but it doesn't dare make public the nature and terms of these settlements.

So petty and reckless have these N. T. W. I. U. and United Front Committee officials become that they have even forced some of their followers to interfere with the strikers food relief established by the genuine union, the I. L. G. W. U. Outside Astoria Hall, they fell upon a committee with sandwiches for strikers and in the few minutes, until the strike committee came out to take its food supply, the N.T.W.I.U. followers destroyed a supply of sandwiches donated for striking dressmakers.

The I. L. G. W. U. is preparing new mass picketing and demonstrations.

"I would not put a man in jail for doing things I do myself."—Judge Bonynge. That's why New York judges don't put New York's sheriffs and mayor in jail.

From Thaelmann's complaint in *Inprecorr* No. 63 it appears that the Social-democrats "'threaten' to make a united front with the Communist Party." It's a far cry from Lenin's day when the Communist Party was constantly "threatening" to make a united front with the Social-democrats!

BRING THE WORKERS AGE TO THE MASSES OF WORKERS

MAKE EVERY READER A SUBSCRIBER TO WORKERS AGE

SOME EXPERIENCES IN "CHANGING THE PARTY LINE" FROM WITHIN

Statement Of J. Broder

About eight months ago, I withdrew from the Communist Party (Majority Group). Tho I agreed with the general line of the group, nevertheless, I thought it was useless to stay outside the official Communist Party. Together with D. Cutler and F. Levine (who joined the Party last week), I condemned the activities of the "Lovestoneites" against the Party. At that time the Party carried on a campaign particularly among the "Lovestoneites" that they are "changing the line", the "famous new turn," and urged every "Lovestoneite" to come back to the Party. During this period a few important events took place which convinced me that the Party not only was not changing its line but that, on the contrary, it was intensifying the wrong line. The so-called "left groups" which the Party is organizing in the reactionary trade unions, have one objective in mind: to destroy these organizations from within, simply because they are at present controlled by reactionary bureaucrats.

The Communist Party (Majority Group) during the recent few months has demonstrated that it is not only criticizing the wrong line of the Party, but is actually proving in practice that it is a Communist, constructive, unifying force in the labor movement. The group's participation in the Paterson strike, defense of Tom Mooney, marine defense, the beginnings of the organiaztion of a left wing in the Workmen's Circle, the recent conference against scabbery and for proletarianizing the leadership in that order, the slow but sure progress in the rebuilding of the left wing in the trade unions—all this proves the correctness of the line and vitality of the Communist Party (Majority Group). While I was active in the "loyal club" during the time when the Paterson strike took place, I considered it my duty to criticize the wrong line of the Party in the strike, the false information handed out thru the **Daily Worker** about the strike, the slander, lies, spread by the Party against those who were clubbed on the picket line and arrested by the police. Immediately I was denounced as a "Lovestoneite" and "counter-revolutionist". Later at an executive meeting of the club, I made a proposal for unity of both clubs and was again denounced and expelled from the club. As long as one confines his criticism to some technical, unimportant details he is tolerated but when one dares to criticize the political line of the Party, he is immediately denounced and expelled.

I must admit, I was wrong when I thought it was possible to stay in the Party and exercise the right to criticize. At present there is no other way left for me except to return to the ranks of the Communist Party (Majority Group) and do my share in the struggle for the genuine unification of the Communist movement.

Comradely yours,

J. BRODER.

200 ATTEND PHILA FORUM ON WAR

About 200 workers attended a forum arranged by the Philadelphia section of the Communist Party (Majority Group) on Sunday, February 21, at the Labor Institute, Philadelphia.

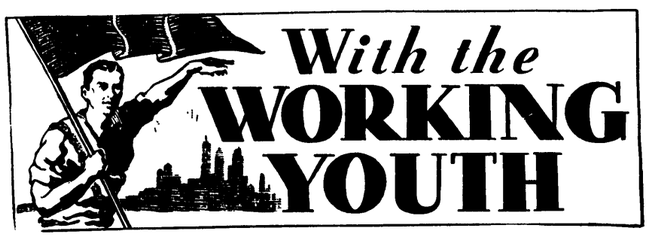
The speaker was I. Zimmerman and his subject was "A New Imperialist War in the Making".

In his talk Comrade Zimmerman analyzed rivalries among the various imperialist powers which are leading ever closer to a new imperialist war. He clearly pointed out that under capitalism was is inevitable and that, therefore, the abolition of war can come only thru the abolition of capitalism.

The speaker met with the most enthusiastic response from the workers present when he pointed out that in order to carry on an effective struggle for the defeat of the imperialist manouvers against the Soviet Union and in order to mobilize the American workers in effective struggle against the ravages of Imperialism we must have—

1. A powerful left wing in all the workers organization that are now in the hands of the reactionaries, and,

2. A unified Communist Party as the only instrument that would lead the workers in suc ha struggle.



THE Y. C. L. ANTI-WAR CONFERENCE

by A. E.

(Continued from the last issue)

So ignorant were the leaders of the conference of what a united front should be that they thought it perfectly proper to talk of Y. C. L. meetings as if they were the same as the united front. The chairman urged the delegates to attend the rallies called by the Y. C. L. in the same breath that he announced the demonstration of the anti-war youth conference. And most of the delegates thought it quite natural. And why shouldn't they? They have been taught to regard a united front as the gathering of organizations who are ready to support the Y. C. L. and Communist Party. Don't they invite the Y. P. S. L. to their conference? Aren't the pacifists asked to attend? But on what basis are they asked to the conference? They say: "Yes, you can come and join with us in support of the program and plan that we have worked out." On such a basis a united front is impossible.

The program for such a conference must be developed by having the delegates of organizations with differing views come to an agreement on **minimum demands.** The Y. C. L. retains its right of criticism at the conference and independent activity outside the conference. What would constitute a minimum program for anti-war work? We shall try to answer the questions by mentioning something which cannot be done. We cannot call such a conference and ask the delegates to fight for the dictatorship of the proletariat. Pacifist organizations may be bitterly opposed to war against the Soviet Union and yet may be against the idea of a proletarian dictatorship. Many organizations may be opposed to war and yet not accept the Communist slogan of turning imperialist war into civil war. Other examples could be cited but these are sufficient to show what we mean. It is therefore possible at the present time to form united fronts on an anti-war platform which is acceptable to Communists, pacifists and other youth organizations. It is the task of the Communists within such a conference to prove by incessant activity that our views are correct. We should make every effort to win the other organizations to our side. This cannot be done by so narrowing the basis that many organizations are excluded. You may have the unanimous support of the delegates present but you have failed to get scores of other organizations that should be part of such a conference.

There is one feature that mars all conferences called and supported by the Y. C. L. and Communist Party. This is the habit of introducing resolutions of all sorts that may be good in themselves but have no immediate relation to the purpose of the conference. We believe that such resolutions should be excluded because many of the delegates may be opposed to anything that does not deal specifically with the issue which they came to discuss and for which they are ready to fight. They are invited for a specific purpose and it is the duty of the conference to concentrate on it and not to dissipate its energy by dealing with other questions.

Towards the end of the conference the chairman asked all organizations to bring along their own banners to the demonstration. We hope that all organizations are actually permitted to carry their own banners, for in the past the banners of working class organizations who happen to be in disagreement with the Party policy have been destroyed by zealous League and Party members.

STRUGGLE AT W. C. CONFERENCE

(*Continued from Page* 1)

Chanin, had tried to give new interpretations of the question of scabbery and that therefore it was very essential that the conference discuss this question before selecting the candidates. He also pointed that it would be a farce to refer the discussion under the point of objections where three minutes are given for discussion. The chairman in reply stated that he "was for discussion," only he prefered to have it under the point of objections to the various candidates.

That this was a mere trick was proven by the fact that the administration forces again carried the notorious motion of three minutes discussion and they even went a step further by actually limiting the number of objections against each candidate, as for instance, on the objection to Rolnick as member of the National Grievance Committee, Delegates Gladstein and N. Manne, did not get the floor for the objections notwithstanding the fact that they went to the platform demanding from the chairman that they be given the floor!

The steam-roller tactics of the burocrats was evident from another direction—on the report of the credentials committee. The anti-scabbery conference committee of the 75 W. C. branches decided to send a delegation to the nominating conference to bring forward recommendations to the conference. The committee designated Delegates Fried, Pritzker and Wohl as representatives. The credentials committee first tried to leave out this fact altogether but on the insistence of a number of delegates, they finally reported that such a credential had come in but that they recommended that this committee be not admitted. The chairman of the conference refused to give the floor to any delegate on the report of the credentials committee and, notwithstanding the fact that there were objections by a number of the delegates, the chairman railroaded this question thru without any discussion.

The conference did change its mode of procedure, however, and admitted a delegation from the Young Circle League to greet the conference. Delegate Gladstein utilized this opportunity and introduced a resolution for the support the dressmakers strike. (The resolution will be printed in the next issue of the *Workers Age*).

The burocracy could not swallow the formulation of the question of scabbery in the resolution and they therefore decided to refer the resolution to the N. E. C. to reformulate that section of it.

Under the heading of objections, Delegate Silber (Branch 386) objected to the candidacy of J. Weinberg for his having sent out that infamous anti-Soviet circular to all the branches of the W. C. and criticized the entire N. E. C. for giving Weinberg the addresses for this circularization. Objections were also made by delegates from Branch 325 against the candidacy of Rolnick, member of the National Grievance Committee, for the generally moderate attitude in treating the question of scabbery, pointing out specifically the cases of the two members of Branch 11, expelled by the branch for taking out an injunction against the shoe workers union, in which case the grievance committee punished the boss with $50.

Objections were also made by Delegate Kleibard (Branch 656) and Lifshitz (Branch 34) to the candidacy of Fishman. All of the delegates who made these objections pointed out that they objected not to the individual candidates but to the policies of the N. E. C. as a whole.

OUR AIM: 500 NEW SUBSCRIBERS TO THE WORKERS AGE

JAPANESE OPEN BIG SHANGHAI OFFENSIVE

(Continued from Page 1)

is being spoken of as the head of the new Manchurian "state".

Of course, the so-called "independent Manchurian state" is no more than a puppet government of Japan. Indeed both Manchuria and Inner Mongolia are today openly colonies of Japanese imperialism.

• • •

Red Peasant Armies Advance

SHANGHAI. — The Red peasant armies have made very considerable progress within the last two months. Already the city of Nanchang has been taken by the revolutionary armies which are now preparing to advance to Hankow.

HINDENBURG TO RUN IN GERMANY

(Continued from Page 1)

ernment (Reichswehr interior department, etc.). The final line-up is not yet clear.

As far as the working class parties are concerned, the Social-democracy is understood to be definitely committed to the support of the arch-reactionary von Hindenburg, in spite of the bitter protest of thousands of Social-democratic workers. The new Socialist Workers party will probably put up its own candidate, very likely Ledebour. The Communist Party has announced the candidacy of Thaelmann. Thru this monstrous betrayal on the part of the Social-democratic leaders and the division existing in the ranks of labor, the victory of Fascism and reaction in the elections is greatly facilitated. The German Communist Opposition has therefore raised the slogan for a united front anti-Fascist labor candidate to unite the forces of all workers against the terrible menace of Fascism.

BROCKWAY IN APPEAL FOR M. N. ROY

(*Continued from page* 1)

Roy, world-famous Indian Communist, in the House of Commons thru a demand for information from the India Office. Preparations are being made for an appeal.

M. N. Roy, leader of the Communist Opposition movement and powerful figure in India's struggle for emancipation, was recently convicted on the charge of "waging war against the King" and sentenced to twelve years of hard labor in some Indian prison or penal colony. From the information received from his lawyer, it is clear that he is now kept in practical isolation and, as a "third-class prisoner," is exposed to all of the cruelties and rigors of the British prison regime in India.

The legal struggle in behalf of Comrade Roy is not over; on the contrary, it must now be continued with increasing vigor. Every worker, every farmer, every enemy of imperialism and friend of liberty, should help in the struggle to free Comrade Roy! Money is necessary for the legal defense and books for Comrade Roy. Pitch in!

Send all money and books to the Workers Age, 228 Second Ave., New York City.

FEDERAL RELIEF BILL IS KILLED

(*Continued from page* 1)

his bill LaFollette graphically described the acute misery of millions and then "appealed to the Senators not be as blind as were the Bourbons of France." The bill was defeated by a majority made up of both Republicans and Democrats, just as members of both parties voted in favor of it.

SHOESMITH KILLED IN ACCIDENT AT WORK

(*Continued from Page* 1)

working class movement, he linked up with the Communist Party of Canada, upon locating in the East. He was a delegate to the R.I.L.U. Congress several years ago. Expelled from the Party along with the writer, his sympathies were strongly with the C.P.-Majority Group program. He was also a member of the Maintenance of Way Employees Union, being a delegate to the 1931 convention of that body. Well-posted, tactful, and very well liked and respected for his unassuming manner, the late comrade will be sorely missed, not only by his widow, but by all who came in contact with him.

The funeral was well attended, quite a body of the union men being on hand. Comrade Moriarty said a few words at the undertaking parlors and Comrade Jack MacDonald sounded the farewell note at the graveside.

William Moriarty.

A SUNDAY IN CHURCH

Last Sunday's church sermons yielded the following precious fruits:

"We need a brand of religion that will make us live our lives pleasantly and cause us to fill the world with sunshine rather than to be carrying around shadows." Rev. Dr. Karl Reiland, St. George's Episcopal Church.

"There are those who suggest optimism as a cure. That's a fool thing. A return to God is the key to a return to prosperity." Rev. Dr. Cortland Myers of Los Angeles in the First Baptist Church.

"The greater the existing need the stronger the call of the Church to serve." Dr. G. J. Russell, Second Presbyterian Church.

"Vanity is the cause of war." Rev. Raymond L. Forman, St. Paul's M. E. Church.

"We do not make religion the business of our lives." Rabbi Herbert S. Goldstein.

"The preservation of the Church as an effective institution in the world's present state of disorder and confusion is essential to the continuance of culture and civilization." Rev. John Wesley Wetzel, Broadway Congregational Tabernacle.

"The search for money and power is not to be condemned." Rev. Dr. Paul Scherer, Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity.

"If a man can break the law to get beer now, I wonder if next Winter he can break the law to get bread." Rev. J. E. James, Congregationalist.

"As for girls wearing pajamas, I refer you to Deuteronomy XXIII, 5, which says: 'The woman shall not wear that which pertaineth to a man'." Rev. F. E. Coryton, Weymouth, England.

"If we had been constant depositors in the savings bank of the spirit we should have that from which we might draw in these times of stress today. (If the bank didn't shut down —Editor.) Our spirits are bankrupt." Dr. Roelif H. Brooks, St. Thomas Episcopal Church.

Money Talks

While millions starve, Hoover talks about rugged individualism and against government paternalism and doles. When banks fail, Hoover puts thru a two billion dollar government relief corporation. Against a war on poverty, he is for a war on hoarding. Life is cheap and human misery without a voice but money talks in thunderous tones.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS INTERRACIAL FORUM

Elmer A. Carter
Editor of "Opportunity

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New Workers School Forum
228 SECOND AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 8 P. M.
H. L. LURIE
Director, Buro of Jewish Social Research
"Emergency Unemployment Relief; Success or Failure"

SUNDAY, MARCH 6, 8 P. M.
BERT WOLFE
Director, New Workers School
The Jewish Question
Origin of Jewry; the Chosen People; Religion and Social Role; Ghetto and Assimilation; Race, Nation or Caste; Anti-emitism; Jewish Banking and Jewish Labor; Zion or Birobidjan?; The Wandering Jew's 2,000 years; Will there be a Third?; How Socialism solves the Jewish Question.

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Capitalist "Planning" and Socialist Planned Economy

Planned Economy in the USSR

by Jay Lovestone

(Concluded from last issue)

Striking and Significant Contrasts

A few remarks about these problems in order to particularize. In the U.S.S.R., we have mastered planning in general. We are now learning detailed operation as well as general construction. We are now learning shop management based upon planning, scheduling, dispatching, etc., as well as planning of industrial production in general. Our attitude towards planning for detailed operation is essentially the same as our attitude towards general planning. We have no rigid, fixed blue-print approach. To us progress in planning means reaching certain stages in our program of continuous progress. The fulfilment of every concrete task is to us only a goal in the midst of the flux of progress.

From this angle it is interesting to strike a contrast between the already fully developed efficient capitalist operation of industries in America and the initial stages of Socialist operation of industries in the U.S.S.R. At present the United States is still ahead in the development and perfection of scientific methods in *detailed* operation of shop management. But the Soviet Union is bound to catch up and surpass the United States even in this field of individual shop operation. When this stage is reached by the U.S.S.R., then the advantages and achievements of its social, planned economy, its large scale planning, will be even more obvious to many millions of workers. The well-known American engineer, Polakov, in his attempt to answer the query "How efficient are the Russians?", correctly said:

> "The difference between the American and Soviet conception of planning, however, is as great as the gap between capitalism and socialism. Whereas our industrial planning is devoted to individualistic pursuit of profit thru the production and sale of goods, Soviet planning embraces all aspects of the national life, in aiming to provide the highest possible standard of living for all within a given period of time."

Discipline in industry is a vital need long recognized by all revolutionary Socialists, by all Communists and stressed with particular force by Lenin at the outset of the Revolution. In capitalist economy all such discipline is secured through repressive measures and threats of starvation. Let Mr. Polakov again enlighten us:

> "The Russian worker, both in theory and in fact, is a part owner, along with his fellows, in all of Russia's industries. Without actually having any stock certificates to show for it, his position is the same as the American stock holder's. In other words, the working class is the boss, the judge of its general conduct, subject only to the collective decisions of the workers. The executive is working for them and is held strongly accountable for all his actions."

The mechanics of securing socialist discipline are portrayed by Polakov in this interesting fashion:

> "In every factory is a 'Red Corner', a room where workers and their leaders gather daily to discuss their problems. Here there is a different attitude towards suggestions for improvement. They are debated earnestly and eagerly, but once an agreement is reached it becomes practice forthwith . . Every mistake and shortcoming is subject to merciless crossfire in the newspapers, on factory bulletin boards, and in workers' mass meetings.
>
> "Often their admonitions are personal and amusing, as for instance . . . which I copied from bulletin boards: 'It would be a good idea if comrade Petronov got himself some ammonia. He is drinking too much for his own good and for the good of the Communist Party.'
>
> "The Soviet newspaper, a unique institution in itself, is also made up in large part of disclosures of deficiencies among workers, criticism of management, and demands for improvement."

Mr. Polakov has also examined the question of incentive and promotion in Socialist industry and has answered these questions as follows:

> "It is a mistake to assume that in Russia workers lack opportunity for self-advancement. They have more opportunities than workers have in America, subject to the restrictions of the Soviet system. True, they cannot amass capital or operate any enterprise for personal profit, but they can advance to a position of trust and responsibility in industry, and in the Government, limited by their own abilities.
>
> "Not only are there different 'categories' of work in the shop routine with wage rates in proportion to the class of work, but there is also an institution known as 'Workers Promotion'.
>
> "The fostering of workers inventions is also an important part of the Soviet incentive plan. The recognition for such achievements is generous, and there are several types of rewards, promotion, money awards up to 10,000 rubles, or the coveted distinction of the Order of Lenin.
>
> "Competition between factories is encouraged to promote general efficiency. Plants will challange one another to make the best showing in respect to such matters as absenteeism, tardiness, spoilage, total tonnage," etc.

It is unnecessary and useless to hide the fact that it will take time for the U.S.S.R. to solve the above and similar problems on its road of Socialist construction. The engineer Polakov admits his:

> " . . . deep-seated conviction that no forces either within Russia or without can halt the forward march of this nation towards her destiny. She has tremendous problems in abundance, but it seems only fair to assume she will overcome them with the same ruthless vigor, that same intentness of purpose with which she is now forging the foundations of a new civilzation."

* * *

Toward the Second Five Year Plan

The second Five-Year Plan now being developed will continue along the basic lines of the first Five Year Plan of Socialist economy. Every effort is to be made to increase the industrialization of the country, to enhance the economic independence of the U.S.S.R. in relation to other countries, to improve and raise to a higher level the collective farm development, etc. It would be folly for anybody to assume that the U.S.S.R., in its second Five-Year Plan, is intending to relax its drive for the construction of heavy industry. That there is no such intention is shown especially by the fact that for this year there is planned an increase of 43% in the output of heavy industries and an increase of 29% in the articles of mass consumption.

We may be sure that the Soviet workers will utilize to the utmost their achievement of the *absolute predominance of the Socialist factor in agriculture, which is one of the decisive world historical factors for Socialism,* as a means of the general strengthening of the power of the working class in the U.S.S.R., for the enhancement of the popularity of the Soviet Government thruout the world.

Having achieved such socialist successes in the creation of the *means of production,* the U.S.S.R. will naturally now be able to produce more adequate *means of consumption.* Quibisheff, the head of the State Planning Committee, thus recently stressed that:

> "In the coming year we propose to concentrate on 'light' industry; that is the production of consumers' goods for the benefit of the populace, rather than, as heretofore, devoting the greater part of our energy to 'heavy' industry or the production of the means of production."

The hopes of the world bourgeoisie for a slackening of tempo and pace are vain. Likewise empty are the hopes of some bourgeoisie for a retreat from Socialist construction because of Stalin's recent emphasis on the need for developing more skilled workers; on securing forces thru contact with collective farms; on mechanizing production processes; on increased personal responsibility; on developing a proletarian technical intelligentsia, while at the same time using to the utmost the old engineers and technicians because of their changed attitude towards the Soviet power arising from the failure of intervention as well from Socialist success; and finally on the application of business principles in order to accelerate the accumulation in industry.

Capitalist "Contributions" to Socialist Planning

Time and again enemies of the Soviet Union chide us for adopting capitalist methods in the construction of Socialism. Norman Thomas and Newton D. Baker have made especially strong "indictments" against the Soviet Union on this score. The "Socialist" Thomas is ready to rave about the individual's initiative which the U.S.S.R. is developing and to conclude therefrom that this means a reversion to capitalism. For instance, Mr. Thomas harbors and propagates the illusion that under capitalism everyone gets paid according to his deeds and services. The average worker in any factory can produce, even in the heydays of prosperity, his pay envelope as a painful and eloquent refutation.

Mr. Thomas, in an impromptu debate with the writer about a year ago at the Johns Hopkins University, further elaborated his thesis along the following lines: Russia is planning to catch up to the United States in productive capacity. Up to this point the U.S.S.R. can successfully plan. But the moment it reaches the level of technical development already attained by the United States, that moment there will be no guarantee that the Soviet Union will be able to plan and then the U.S.S.R. will really begin to face the problems that the United States already faces. Merely to state Mr. Thomas's thesis is to portray its shallowness and worthlessness. Apparently Mr. Thomas is that stripe of Socialist who cannot see *the fundamental difference between the U. S. and the Soviet Union—the class difference, the fact that in the U. S. production is carried on for individual profit while in the U.S.S.R. the economy is social,* production being carried on in the interests of society as a whole. Being opposed to the proletarian dictatorship in the U. S., Mr. Thomas does not understand and refuses even to see the meaning and the political, social and economic consequences of the very existence and development of a workers Soviet Republic, a proletarian dictatorship in the Soviet Union.

(To be continued)

Communism and The Negro

From the St. Louis Argus, *a prominent Negro paper of St. Louis, Mo.*

Much has been said, recently, about Communism and the Negro. Arguments for and against the influence of Communism on the Negro have been advanced in many quarters. Some say that the Negro should shun this new propaganda as dangerous and inimical to the best interests of the colored race in America. Others say that he should embrace it as his salvation from race proscription and the many other evils which are found in this country that are the by-products of slavery.

As we view the situation we take the position that this so called Communism is a spirit of unrest among the oppressed people of the world. It has among its adherents many persons of wealth and influence. There are many, many more white people who are affiliated with this organization than there are colored. In fact, as far as we are able to know colored people were not thought of in the beginning of such a movement; but the leaders have been wise enough to see a fruitful field among the Negroes for the growth of their propaganda, and they are cultivating it.

The colored man is suffering from many inequalities that are imposed upon him in this country. The yoke under which he labors is galling at times. He has patiently hoped and waited for something to come along which offered a relief, and, quite naturally he is willing to join with those who hold out a promise of relief. The Communists say that they are for the equal protection of the law for all citizens alike, and many of their followers have gone to jail and suffered to demonstrate their belief.

This sort of thing has had a very marked influence upon the Negro and, as time goes on and the Communists continue their devotion to the cause they represent, there will be no use to talk to the Negro about the danger of Communism—**St. Louis Argus.**

A Review of: "Hitler, by Nordicus"

Road of Hitlerism in Germany

by B. Herman

HITLERISM, The Iron Fist in Germany, by "Nordicus". The Mohawk Press, New York City, 1932.

The anonymous author of this book is fortunate to be the first to secure the publication of a work in English on the Hitler movement, beating Knickerbocker and Dorothy Thompson to the tape by a few weeks. This has given the book a passing fame and a temporary "monopoly value" due to the poverty of material on the subject and at the same time to the growing interest in this country in the Fascist movement in Germany. It it the beginning of a flood of books that will undoubtedly follow. In this instance the flood's beginning is very shallow indeed.

The author has not the slightest comprehension nor does he make any attempt to analyze the class character of the Hitler movement or the economic conditions which have given rise to it. The Fascist movement floats around in mid-air, the creation and product of a certain group of more or less forceful individuals led by Adolph Hitler, his lieutenants Goebbels, Rosenberg, Feder, etc., who thru their oratorical, journalistic or other abilities, built the Fascist movement in Germany.

The first part of the book therefore describes the biographies of these leaders, as the movement springs from them. But this section is utterly worthless. An opportunity to do some necessary muckraking in characterizing the riff-raff collected from the petty bourgeois refuse heap that makes up the Nazi leadership, is here completely passed by. Not even this little thing is done. We are treated to accounts of these leaders gathered from information supplied by themselves. The story of Hitler is taken for the most part from Hitler's "Autobiography." To expect any person not entirely devoid of intelligence to believe what this gas-bag writes about his own life and activities is absurd. One would as soon expect to gather material on Hoover's career as a slave-dealer by going to the White House. In this connection there is only a hint about the Nazi leaders rolling in luxury, with their impecunious and corrupted rank and file in the Storm Battalions in the background, threatening to split the party if a few more pfennings are not forthcoming from the party treasury.

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The author, who is advertised as "an impartial political observer," lives up to his book-jacket by balancing blame with praise for the Fascist leaders. He writes of Rosenberg, the leading Jew-baiter in the Fascist ranks, one whose favorite slogan is: "On every telegraph pole from Munich to Berlin the head of a prominent Jew will be pierced," who is called in the Nazi Party "Judenfresser" (Jew-eater), of this sample of Nazi leader, "Nordicus" writes: "Rosenberg is undoubtedly one of the finest heads in the Nazi party. Why so able a man should degrade himself to the level of religious strife remains a problem for psychologists to solve" (!). A fine head, indeed!

The success of the Fascist movement comes from the "crying need for leadership in Germany since Bismarck's death," writes "Nordicus." "The lack of this fundamental has been responsible for the astonishingly stupid political policy of the Reich before and during the war and for its sorry plight today. The leaders have been clever, bold men, but the Bismarckian personality, the born leader, has never appeared. Hitler's belief that he is the long-sought-for individual is taken seriously by a people simply tired of waiting."

So superficial is the understanding of the author concerning the real aims of the Nazi movement that he never even mentions, much the less stresses, the fact that the Fascists, on seizing power, will strive first and foremost to drown in blood the entire labor movement, to destroy all trade unions and workers organizations.

First, to bear the brunt of this murderous attack would be the Communist Party. Hitler has declared: "We will rid Germany of the Communist pest in one year." The author does not see fit to mention this. He does not understand it in the least. He accepts, for the most part, the demagogy directed against the Jews at its face value. He is sharply opposed to this hideous raving about "exterminating the Jews". The Jews, writes Hitler in his "Autobiography," "are parasites, liars, bloodsuckers, tyrants, dirty rats, and the cause of all the woes of Germany." But the author should have read his own book carefully where he quotes Hitler as saying on another occasion: "I have nothing against decent Jews"; "Decent Jews," of course, are capitalist Jews. They have nothing to fear from Hitler. The Jews who will be exterminated are those workers and sections of the petty bourgeoisie who will resist the Fascist dictatorship.

This naivete is repeated in the author's estimation of the anti-capitalist demagogy of the Fascists. For instance, the Nazi Rosenberg declares that the huge trusts which control the politics of most nations must be abolished. Private monopoly without competition must be broken. "On this point," writes "Nordicus," "National Socialism shows a peculiar similarity to its deadly enemy—Bolshevism." Just conceive of this comparison between the economic humbug and pack of lies of the Fascists and the economic program of the Communists—a program which means the expropriation of the means of production by the proletariat! The author implies that the Nazis fight trust capital and agree with the Bolsheviks in this. This indicates that "Nordicus" understands as little about Bolshevism as he does about Fascism. He does not comprehend that *the Nazis are the party of trust capital,* of finance-capital. When the Bavarian capitalists showered the Nazis with money in 1923, that was because "they regarded Bolshevism as the deeper danger of the two." It was a choice between two dangers to big capital!

If he had paid more attention to the data in his book, "Nordicus" would have grasped the dispute between Strasser and Hitler over Points 13 and 14 of the Fascist program. These points call for government ownership of all trusts and for profit-sharing in all industrial enterprises. Strasser asked Hitler pointedly: "What would you do tomorrow with the Krupp organization in the event that you obtained political leadership in Germany? Would the share-holders and workers be in the same position in respect to property, profits and leadership as today, or not?" Hitler replied: "Naturally. Do you believe that I am so foolish as to disturb industry?" Hitler knows his masters—trust capital.

On the foreign policy of the Fascists, their relations with France, here again the author more than half believes the loud ranting of the Fascists that their securing of power means a "war of liberation" against France. He is fearful of this war. He does not see that the victory of Fascism in Germany, on the contrary means providing France with a spearhead for a war against the Soviet Union. Hitler himself lets the cat out of the bag by saying, on occasions when he is not waving the sword against "the French, the Negro race corrupting the blood of Europe," that he has no objection to a "Verstandigungs-Politik," a rapprochement with France!

Rosenberg, the "foreign minister" of the Nazis, has brought forth a new Nazi plan for the conquest of the Ukraine. "Soviet Russia will be told by Fascist Germany," writes "Nordicus" concerning this plan, "that she (Germany) is overpopulated and intends to transfer her excess population to the Ukraine. A sort of invasion of the East will follow comparable to the 'Volkerwanderung' at the beginning of the Middle Ages. *Rosenberg believes that a bit of intimidation will bring Russia to her knees.*" No "bit of intimidation" is planned here, but the war of world imperialism against the Soviet-Republic!

But one cannot blame the author for this latter viewpoint. The views of the official leadership of the Comintern have been no different in this respect. They should greet this book as one in which the author arrives at their own conclusions, while starting from a complete lack of knowledge as to the real nature of German Fascism.

In his conclusion, the author arrives at a conception that will warm the hearts of the leadership of the official Communist Party, whose errors in this regard are less excusable and incomparably more dangerous than those of "Nordicus." Says the author: *"A brief trial of Hitlerism would perhaps be a good thing for Germany.* A good thing, because it will expose the mediocre Hitler, it would show the Nazis up."

This indicates how little the author is conscious of the terrible menace that Fascism in power means to the workers the world over—the crushing of the German labor movement, world war against the Soviet Union, the bitterest attack against the workers in all countries on the part of the reaction—this is what Fascist rule threatens! How reminiscent this is of Remmele's speech in the Reichstag: "The Fascist gentlemen do not frighten us . . . They are going to go smash much faster than any other government." The Party members say: "After Fascism—Communism!" Thus fatalistically do they accept the victory of Fascism. Thus lightly do they reject a united front of all the tendencies in the German labor movement for a struggle to crush Fascism *before it seizes power.* "Fascism precedes Communism". The lessons of Italian Fascism are completely lost upon these people.

As its positive features: the book gives descriptions of the Nazi organization, their methods of work, reprints the complete program of the German Fascists, and gives quotations from speeches and writings that are not otherwise available in Eng-

(Continued on page 4)

For A United Front Of Labor

TRUTH ABOUT THE MARINE DEFENSE

Statement Of The Marine Defense Committee

We publish below the declaration of the Marine Workers Defense Committee.

* * *

The case of Soderberg, Bunker and Trajer, the marine workers indicted in the New York "dynamite plot," is on the calendar for trial and the whole conspiracy will soon be unfolded before the court. At this moment of deepest peril for the indicted workers, when the question of their liberty or imprisonment is about to be decided for many years to come, the defense committee, which was formed at their request and which has conducted the struggle from the beginning in their behalf, turns again to the working class with an appeal for solidarity and support.

All the work of the committee has been carried on under the slogan of unity and solidarity, for we have been convinced that the united support of the workers is the best defense of the men on trial and the strongest safeguard against another frame-up, tragedy. For the same reason the committee, which is comprised of delegates representing various organizations and many diverse views, has refrained from all controversy and has endeavored to concentrate attention on the single issue of the defense of persecuted workers in the court of the class enemy.

Thru no fault of design of the committee the whole public discussion of the case has not been maintained on this level. Attempts have been made to disrupt the defense movement on the eve of the trial by the International Labor Defense. These attempts at disruption have been furthered by an article in the **Daily Worker** of January 25, which falsifies facts and jeopardizes the interests of the defendants at the time of their greatest need.

It becomes imperative, therefore, to reply to these attacks and bring out the truth of the situation with facts and documents. An exposure of these disruptive attempts, as a form of assistance to the prosecution, is at present a necessary means of defense. From this point of view, a chronological statement of the facts of the case is herewith submitted. This bare statement of the case as it really stands will suffice to enable the honest workers of all camps to judge the disrupters and call them to order.

* * *

The Work of the Defense Committee

The first and most important answer to the accusations against the Marine Workers Defense Committee is the record of its work. Coming together for the defense of persecuted workers, who were deserted and without any other means of defense, the committee succeeded in securing able counsel to look after the legal interests of the defendants; it brought the case to the attention of the labor movement through systematic publicity work, distribution of leaflets, speakers before organizations and a public mass meeting. It succeeded in uniting in a common fight organizations and groups of conflicting tendencies and views on a broader basis than has been seen for many years.

In harmony with the wishes of the defendants, the committee dedicated itself from the very beginning to the principle of the united front of labor against the frame-up system. On that basis it invited every important labor organization, party, group and tendency to participate in the common work on an equal basis. The committee now contains representatives of two Communist groups, the C.P. L.A., the I.W.W., the Young People's Socialist League, trade unions, Anarchist groups and other organizations. The I.L.D. and the Communist Party are absent only because they refused specific and repeated invitations to participate.

That record alone, made in the face of many difficulties in a few weeks time, could stand as a refutation of any attack against the committee. But there is one more accomplishment, and the most important one of all: The Marine Workers Defense Committee established the fact that no worker, no matter how obscure he may be, who falls into the hands of the class enemy, shall be deserted and left without means of defense. Those who try to infringe this principle and deny assistance to a persecuted worker—as the Communist Party and the I.L.D. did in this case—will find a defense movement arising spontaneously without them. This is the greatest appeal to the honest workers of all organizations.

* * *

How the Disrupters Acted at the Time of the Arrest

When the **Daily Worker** comes forward in its issue of January 25 with the statement that the defense committee has a policy of "betrayal of the class struggle and of the defendants particularly," it invokes a reminder of its own policy and conduct, and that of the I.L.D. in the case. The people who now proclaim themselves the only champions of the defendants, who offer to "defend" them even against their own committee, spoke in a slightly different manner in the days following the arrest—when Soderberg, Bunker and Trajer were helpless in the hands of the police, without influential friends, money, attorneys or any means of defense. Here is what the **Daily Worker** wrote on November 18, two days after the arrest:

> "Soderberg, secretary of the Tidewater Boatmen's Union, whom the capitalist press calls a 'Red', was expelled from the Communist Party for being a suspicious element and also from the Marine Workers Industrial Union for disruptive and anti-working activities. Trajer, Reilly, and Bunker were expelled from the Marine Workers Industrial Union as bad elements."

At the same time the **Young Worker** stated: "Soderberg is a stool-pigeon."

Then, when personal friends of the accused men went to the I.L.D. for aid, it was refused. The I.L.D. refused to have anything to do with the "renegades," the "suspicious elements," the "stool-pigeon," the people who had been "expelled from the Marine Workers Union. From November 18 until January 25, the **Daily Worker** never mentioned the case by a single word. It requires a supreme cynicism and an unbounded contempt for the intelligence of the workers for those who made such a record in the case to come now, two and one-half months later, on the very eve of the trial, and pose as the only real friends of the prisoners. They come too late!

* * *

The United Front Policy of the Defense Committee

The Marine Workers Defense Committee was formed only after the I.L.D. and all other defense agencies had refused or failed to intervene. It was formed at the express written request of all three defendants who had no other means of defense and nowhere else to turn. The first nucleus of the committee, at its first meeting, adopted a policy of united front and invited all elements in the labor movement to join and cooperate. In its broadcasted statement on the case, published in various papers and in leaflet form, it stated: "It is the aim of the committee to broaden its membership to include representatives of all tendencies in the labor movement." On that line it sent invitations to the Communist Party and the I.L.D. On December 5, on December 18, and again on December 29, it addressed letters to the I.L.D. asking for cooperation in the struggle to arouse the whole labor movement for a united fight. All these invitations were ignored. The request for a speaker to represent the I.L.D. at the public mass meeting was unanswered.

(Concluded in the next issue)

The New Drive Against "Luxemburgism"

HISTORICAL BASIS OF THE COMINTERN

by August Thalheimer

We publish below an article by August Thalheimer, leading Marxist theoretician of Germany, on a very important question of the history of the world Communist movement. The article is of great current significance since the distortion of the history of the Comintern, heralded to the world under the slogan of: "Down with Luxemburgism!" in the "historical letter" of Comrade Stalin, aims not only to provide an ideological cover for the present ultra-left course but also to justify the absence of a real international collective system of leadership in the Comintern (the monopoly of leadership of the C.P. S.U.), which lies at the roots of the present crisis in the C.I.

* * *

The "Luxemburgism" against which the leadership of the Communist International and the Communist Party of Germany are today conducting a drive, never had a real existence as a separate tendency in the Communist International. This "Luxemburgism" was the deliberate contrivance of Ruth Fischer and Maslow as a means of discrediting the opposition to their ultra-left course at a time when their policies were already obviously bankrupt. The present campaign against "Luxemburgism" plays the same role, with only this big difference. At that time the leadership of the C.I. took no active part in this campaign, at most it only tolerated it, and later on even criticized it in its exaggerated forms: today the Comintern is taking the lead in this drive. The anti-"Luxemburgism" is today the more intense and the more vicious precisely because the ultra-left course to defend which is the purpose of the whole campaign is more deep-rooted and wide-spread.

The basis of the offensive lies in the declaration that that tendency in Germany out of which the Spartakusbund and the Communist Party developed was a semi-Menshevist, semi-centrist tendency which contributed nothing towards the crystallization of the Communist International, that this crystallization was the result of the *sole* effort of the Bolsheviks, and that *only* the Bolsheviks carried on a struggle against the Kautskyan "center," in the course of which they always had to fight the "Luxemburgians" also!

The Communist Opposition is certainly the last group in the world to deny that the contribution of the Bolsheviki in the formation of the Comintern was most decisive and most significant, that, under the leadership of Lenin, they brought to Communism more than any other tendency, and that the development of the Marxist Left would be absolutely inconceivable without the great lessons of the three Russian Revolutions of 1905 *and* 1917. But it must be equally emphatically asserted that it is false and dangerous to maintain that roots of Communism are to be found *exclusively* in Russia. And fortunately there are evidences as to the real role of the Marxist Left and later of the Spartakusbund which cannot be touched by the "historical letter" of Stalin or the scribblings of official Party historians.

For lack of space it is impossible to quote all the various remarks of Lenin during the war; we limit ourselves to one single piece of evidence, namely the material provided by the foundation congress of the Communist International (March 2-6, 1919).

The "Letter of Invitation to the Communist Party of Germany (Spartakusbund) for the First Congress of the Communist International" declares:

"13. The basis of the Third International is provided by the fact that in various parts of Europe there have already been formed groups and organizations, standing upon a common platform and applying the same tactical methods. These are in the first place the Spartakus-people in Germany and the Communist Parties in many other countries."

And, in the" Resolution on the Attitude Towards the Socialist Tendencies and the Berne Conference," it is declared:

"Already in the Second International there were manifested three tendencies. In the course of the war up to the beginnings of the proletarian revolutions in Europe, the outlines of these three groups appeared with the greatest clarity: (1) The Socialist-chauvinist tendency (the tendency of the 'majority') . . .; (2) The 'center tendency' (Socialist-paci-

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The Economic Week

The usual urge towards seasonal expansion is not only absent but business is even becoming duller. The stock market has alternated violently between action and reaction. The week witnessed the first increase in brokers loans after twenty-three consecutive weeks of decline. But Federal Reserve credit in use failed to increase appreciably. Steel sagged again to about 27% capacity. And all hope for seasonal rise have gone. Electricity output fell. January foreign trade was the poorest since the war. Ballyhoo and baby bonds are being mobilized to check hoarding. The drain of gold exports continues. The huge gold imports from India have enabled the Bank of England to reduce its discount rate from 6 to 5% in a move to cheapen credit and stimulate trade. At the same time, this move indicates a definite decision to dodge the gold standard and parity for sterling. This inflation-ward policy of Lombard is in similar vein to the new Hoover policies. The world's greatest surplus of stock of coppers above ground has shot this commodity still further down. No industry has yet shown any response to the desperate efforts of the government to stimulate business.

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A GOOD EXAMPLE TO FOLLOW!

In the revolt of nearly 25,000 dressmakers against the sweatshop system, the workers thruout the United States have a splendid example to follow.

After years of practical paralysis and almost total silence, the New York garment center again rings with militancy, with enthusiasm, and is crowded with firm ranks of workers battling valiantly for decent conditions. The present dressmakers strike bids well to take its place among the most militant fights in the history of the needle trades, long renowned for courageous struggles. The mass picketing, the huge demonstrations, the thoroness with which building after building and block after block are cleaned out by the strikers can only win for the dressmakers the admiration and support of the entire working class. This is the way to do a good and necessary job well—especially in the face of the heavy and brutal police power.

The aim of the strikers is to deal as speedily as possible a crushing blow to the hateful sweatshop system brought back into the industry by the bosses with the full permission and even encouragement of the city and state governments. Let no disappointed reactionary burocrat in the I. L. G. W. U. babble about anyone wanting to strike a mintue longer than the interests of the workers require, than a workers victory demands. The sooner the strikers force the bosses to yield to their demands for tolerable working conditions, the better. However, one thing, one fact, all must keep in mind: Regardless of the extent to which the dressmakers win their demands, they, THE STRIKING DRESSMAKERS THEMSELVES MUST HAVE THE SAY AS TO THE TERMS AND KIND OF SETTLEMENTS TO BE MADE. This is not 1930. We now have a genuine, mass strike. No prearranged settlements will today be tolerated by the strikers. No fraudulent paper victories are wanted. Such paper settlements only serve to hide and camouflage the miserable conditions and are thus detrimental to the best interests of the workers.

This strike and the developments leading up to and insuring the very occurrence of the strike, teach many a valuable lesson not only to the average worker but even to many an advanced, class-conscious, Communist worker. The splendid mobilization of the union machinery, the inspiring preparatory work of the genuine left and progressive forces within these unions (the United Progressive League and the Trade Union Circle), all show the real possibilities for working class activities in the ranks of the great mass of workers now in the conservative A. F. of L. unions. These facts explode the false theories propagated by the official Communist Party that the trade unions are hopeless reactionary fossils, integral parts of the capitalist state apparatus—only to be scorned, denounced, abused and wrecked by the workers.

Besides, it is to be regretted that such antics, masquerading as revolutionary tactics only play into the hands of the most corrupt and blackest trade union burocrats and give them just the excuse and added license they so eagerly seek for vile attacks against Communists. The conduct of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, an auxiliary of the official Communist Party, is just grist for the mills of the reactionary officialdom. Fortunately, for the Communists in particular, and the workers in general, there are Communists in the I. L. G. W. U. and in the dress strike who act in true Leninist fashion, who act constructively, who are in the front ranks of the mass picketing and demonstrations, and who give all their energies and loyalty and utmost devotion to inspire, organize and unify the ranks of the workers for a victory over the bosses.

It is only the conduct of these Communists and their sympathizers, under the inspiration and leadership of the Communist Party U. S. A. (Majority Group), that is saving the good name of Communism from being discredited by the stupid and destructive sectarianism of the N. T. W. I. U. and its leadership in the official Communist Party of the U. S.

Only a militant strike can bring victory to the dressmakers. A fine start has already been made. The militancy with which the new layers of workers in the industry—the younger and more native elements, the Spanish workers, the Negro workers—as well as the older workers, the Italian and Jewish, are striking, deserves the highest praise of all workers. A victorious strike in the dress industry would prove a signal for effective working class resistance in other industries. A successful dress strike would go a long way towards hastening a turn in the mood and militancy of the workers now under the iron heel of the capitalist wage-cutting and union-smashing offensive. Let all workers, regardless of race, color, or political affiliation, pledge their wholehearted support to insure such a victory.

A victory of the dressmakers will be a victory of all the workers thruout the country!

Three-Quarter Turn in England!

A Manouver of Confusion

From The London "Daily Worker"

We publish below the most important extracts from the instructions sent out by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Great Britain, under direct supervision of the Communist International, and published in the London Daily Worker *of January 19 and 22, 1932.*

These instructions are startling enough. On the questions of the estimation of the nature of the conservative unions and of the necessity of Communist work within them, these instructions constitute a sharp reversal of the well-known ultra-left sectarianism of the E.C.C.I. The theory of the "State-character" of the unions, the theory of the conservative unions as "company unions," is more or less definitely rejected. However, the turn is at most only a three-quarters turn since vagueness and confusing contradiction still surround the fundamental object of Communist work in the trade unions: to win the unions or to smash them? *This question is left unanswered which, in the present circumstances, is equivalent to answering it in the direction of union-smashing.*

The sharpness of the turn in England, as contrasted to the continuing intensity of the ultra-left course in other countries (Germany, United States), is a sign of the growing disintegration of the line of the Comintern. The incredibly catastrophical collapse of all Communist trade union work in England, where once the Minority Movement was so powerful has been the chief motive force behind the radical three-quarters turn in that country. Finally, it should be remembered that even this three-quarters turn is executed under the slogan of "carrying out the decisions of the V Congress of the R.I.L.U."—a congress that will stand in history as the very embodiment of ultra-leftism in trade union work! Thus is even this partial turn vitiated and destroyed.

For proposing a policy such as outlined in these instructions we of the American Communist Opposition were expelled and have been abused and attacked for years. Even today any American Party member who would propose a line of action such as is outlined in the British Party directives would be immediately expelled as a "right-winger" and a "Lovestoneite"!

Furthermore it is extremely curious indeed that in 1932, *when the unrest of the British workers is infinitely further advanced than in* 1928, *the trade union line of the Party is becoming more and more "moderate," i.e., further and further away from the ultra-left course!* The more radical the situation, the less "radical" the course! *Nothing could characterize any more sharply the internally contradictory character of the present tractical policies of the Comintern.*

* * *

Everything that has been said regarding methods of work and approach in our daily work inside the factories applies with equal force to the question of work inside the reformist trade unions.

But let us right away place the fact on record that the whole Party has gravely neglected this vital question of work inside the reformist trade unions.

There are a variety of reasons, which are really excuses, put forward to hide our defects on this question.

The line of independent struggle and leadership has been interpreted to mean the desertion of work in the unions and a crying from the housetops of the need for "independent forms or organization and struggle."

But what's the use of this if there are no masses behind us to lead and organize?

From this has developed certain tendencies, which have expressed themselves in a calling for the formation of new unions, without any regard to the objective situation, or whether the whole circumstances in a particular union were of such a character as to make it impossible to work within the old unions any longer.

The net result of this, however, has been to glibly talk about the reformist trade unions as "being played out," as being hopeless.

This sectarianism is not a new thing with the revolutionary movement; in one of his articles, Comrade Lenin wrote many years ago:

"For many years, Engels insisted that the British Social-democrats, headed by Hyndman, were guilty of error, and of sectarianism, that they were unable to get in contact with the unconscious but powerful class instinct of the trade unions, and that they transformed Marxism into a 'dogma,' when it should have been a guide to action.

That quotation is very apt today, especially the reference to the "powerful class instinct of th etrade unions." The recent economic struggles, and those in progress now, are eloquent and living testimony how strong is this class instinct.

The trade unionist rank and file are breaking thru all the force of the apparatus that tries to strangle the strike movement, and it is a strong condemnation of our own sectarianism that we have been guilty of not utilizing our Communist principles as a guide to action thru applying it in our everyday work inside the trade unions.

Of course, this work is difficult. There are lots of obstacles; but not half as many as we are apt to create in our own imagination.

It is much easier to cry "Traitor" or shout "Let's form a Red union" than it is to fight persistently and grimly inside the trade union branches in order to win the masses inside them for the policy of class struggle and unity as against the policy of class collaboration and Mondism of the reformist leaders; but in "Left Wing Communism," Comrade Lenin wrote:

"Not to work within the reactionary trade unions means to leave the insufficiently developed or backward masses to the influence of the reactionary leaders."

And in another passage, writing of the necessity of the daily carrying out of Communist mass work, he wrote:

"We are, therefore, bound to utilize our new Communist principles in the cultivation of all and every field of endeavor, no matter how old, rotten and seemingly hopeless.

"Otherwise we shall not be equal to the occasion, shall not be prepared to master all types of weapons in the struggle, shall not be ready for victory over the bourgeoisie."

There are four million organized workers in this country. They play a decisive part in determining the general character of the conditions of the whole working class.

Unless we can, by our work and personal example, win the leadership of these workers, it's idle to talk of revolutionary struggles and winning the majority of the working class for Communism.

The trade unions have been described as "schools for Communism," and we have to regularly attend and work within these schools and win the workers for our principles.

Today great discontent prevails in many unions. All sorts of unofficial bodies are springing up trying to get a more forward policy adopted inside their particular unions.

Such movements are to be seen in the Builders' Forward Movement, the A. E. U. Members' Rights Committee, Rank-and-File Committees, Vigilance Committees, Charter Committees.

All these forms of discontent in the lower organs of the trade unions should be welcomed and encouraged, as well as every trade union conference, to which we should try and get militant delegates elected, in order to expose the burocracy and get support for the workers' demands.

But if we are not inside the trade unions or active when we are members, all these suggestions will remain in the air. Therefore it is necessary to give some definite instructions that should be at once carried thru. These are:

1. Every Party member should become a member of their appropriate trade union and conduct activity inside that union.

Further, we should try and convince every worker who supports the fight against the trade union burocracy also to join the trade unions in order to strengthen the fight and win the branches for class struggle policies.

This really means policies for defending and improving the conditions of the workers, and making the local organizations of the trade unions into powerful organs of support and struggle.

2. Aim to secure the election of militant workers to official posts inside the union branches; to secure the endorsement of those appointed in the factories as shop stewards; to secure their election as delegates to the national conferences of the union, as delegates to the Trades Union Congress, as delegates to the local trade councils, etc; to secure branch resolutions for the agenda of the national conferences.

3. To aim at winning our branches to take the initiative in calling local conferences of factory and trade union workers, to discuss strike struggles that may be in progress, or that are pending, for the preparation of economic struggles, and for solidarity campaigns.

It must be a Communist duty to attend and fight inside the trade union branches, and to report on the work that they are carrying out.

If this is done in all seriousness and earnestness the fallacy of the trade unions being played out will soon become apparent even to the most hardened sectarian. We shall see a revival of activity, and can defeat the reformist leaders by mass backing and support.

HISTORICAL BASIS OF THE COMINTERN

(Continued from Page 3)

fists, Kautskyans, Independents) . . ., (3) The Communists. In the Second International, where this tendency defended the Marxist-Communist views on war and the tasks of the proletariat (Stuttgart, 1907, the Blum-Luxemburg resolution), it remained in a minority. The 'Left Radical group (the later Spartkusbund in Germany, the party of the Bolsheviks in Russia, the 'Tribunists' in Holland, the group of the Youth in Sweden, the left wing of the Youth International) formed the first nucleus of the new International.

"True to the interests of the working class this tendency raised, from the very beginning of the war, the slogan: Transformation of the imperialist war into a civil war. This tendency has now constituted itself as the Third International."

Two things are clear here and not in occasional articles or "letters" but in the official documents of the foundation congress of the Third International:

1. that the Communist International was formed not only out of the Bolsheviks but also out of Communist groups in other countries, the chief of which was the Spartakusbund in Germany.

2. that the tendency out of which the Communist International was formed in 1919 arose already within the Second International, long before the war, and that in this process the Marxist Left in Germany played its historical role.

ROAD OF HITLERISM IN GERMANY

(Continued from Page 3)

lish. The chapter on the financing of the Fascists is totally inadequate. He does disclose, however, that our own Henry Ford is one of the rich uncles of the Nazis. As the author puts it: "It has been said that a prominent American automobile manufacturer, long known for his anti-Semitic feeling, for years has been giving large sums to encourage the Hitler cause. In this connection it is peculiar to observe that a surprisingly large number of this manufacturer's German agents are active in the Nazi movement." We have heard somewhere about "Moscow gold and Moscow agents fomenting revolution" in the otherwise "peaceful" capitalist countries. Here we have a little picture of the role of the bourgeoisie of America exporting gold and agents to nourish the blackest and bloodiest reaction in Germany, just as Morgan's gold has for years been the mainstay of the tottering White Guard and Fascist dictatorships in Europe.

Ruthenberg Memorial

Friday Eve., March 4th, 8 P. M.

SPEAKERS:

Ben Gitlow
Secretary Communist Party U. S. A. (Majority Group)

Jay Lovestone
Editor "Workers Age"

Minnie Lurye
Secretary Youth Section C.P.U.S.A. (Majority Group)

Chas. S. Zimmerman
United Progressive League, Local 22

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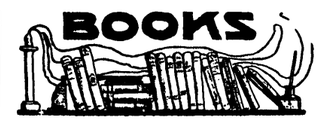

THE SCIENTIFIC OUTLOOK, by Bertrand Russell. W. W. North and Company, New York, 1931.

Betrrand Russell is one of the darlings of modern intellectual circles. Amongst other things he is valued for his omniscience. There is hardly a field of thought in which he is not recognized as an "autohrity". He is a mathematician and philosopher of note, a close student of physics and the sciences. He has written on social and political topics. He lectures and debates on anything from sex to Bolshevism. A "modern spirit" with a vengeance!

It is not difficult to account for his popularity. He is witty and entertaining, possesses a fine, clear style and has a genuine gift for popularization. And this is not to mention the sceptical "temper" of his thought. In a disintegrating world, it would naturally find a wide field of approval.

It would be hard to find a more eclectic and undialectical mind than Russell's. The basis of his whole outlook is a thorogoing scepticism. It appears thru all his writings, mathematical and scientific, philosophical and socio-political. He once said: "William James used to preach the 'will to believe'. For my part I should wish to preach the 'will of doubt.'"

Scepticism is a necessary ingredient in any scientific attitude as a check against hypotheses put forth upon insufficient evidence. But as a basic methodology, universally applied, it leads to bankruptcy.

The present book, his latest, is typical Russellian. It is divided roughly into two parts: the first a discussion of science and the sciences, the second a discussion of the "scientific" society. We will limit ourselves to a discussion of the first part. On the second part, we can only say this: It is worthless. The whole thing is astoundingly unreal and fantastic, a discussion in a vacuum. It reads like another utopia. It is the mad result of the application of "pure logic" to society!

As to the first part it contains two chapters espcially worth-while: the one named "Scientific Metaphysics" and the other on "Science and Religion." They contain two things of valuc. One, a good discussion of the so-called "indeterminacy principle", which is explained as merely an empirical fact of measurement. The anti-causality conclusions drawn therefrom by some scientists are definitely rejected. Second, is the polemic against the religious conclusions drawn from science by the Jeans and the Eddingtons.

To be sceptical about Eddington's and Jean's religious "klaatsch" is all to the good. What Russell doesn't see, however, is that his scepticism leaves the door wide open to the very superstitions he professes to fight. When it leads him to doubt the very existence of the external world, he merely supplies grist to the mill of the religionists. Listen to this:

> "I think the universe is all spots and jumps without unity, without continuity, without coherence or orderliness or any of the other properties which governesses love. Indeed there is little but prejudice and habit to be said for the view that there is a world at all—now the sun is nothing but wages of probability. If you ask what it is that is probable or in what ocean the waves travel, the physicist, like the Mad Hatter replies, 'I have had enough of this; suppose we change the subject.'"

Mad as a hatter indeed!
Also the following:

> ". . . science as the pursuit of truth is being killed by a skepticism which the skill of the men of science has generated. That this is a misfortune is undeniable . . . Scepticism may be painful, and may be barren but at least it is honest and an outcome of the quest for truth."

That scepticism is an inevitable outcome of the development of science we emphatically deny. As a constructive alternative to combat the increasing superstition of science, it is stillborn. For it brings the very basis of science itself into question. And only the further development of science will give the lie to the religionists. But scepticism is powerless to further that development.

Russell's scepticism which ends in nihilism offers as eloquent testimony to the crisis in modern science as the anti-causal religious conclusions of the Jeans and Eddingtons.

—JIM CORK

FLORENCE KELLEY DEAD AT 73

PHILADELPHIA.—Florence Kelley, noted social welfare worker and correspondent of Friedrich Engels, secretary of the National Consumers League since 1899, died in the Germantown Hospital here on February 17 in her 73rd year.

Thruout her long life Mrs. Kelley (for a time known as Florence Kelley Wischnewetsky) was a devoted friend to labor. During the war, her antagonism to conscription led to her persecution and to her resignation from the Board of Control of Labor Standards. Her opposition to American imperialism was maintained thruout her life.

Mrs. Kelley was born in Philadelphia on September 12, 1859. At the age of 16 she entered Cornell University and she organized the first Social Science Club in Ithaca. Her graduation thesis was "The Law and the Child."

She then left for Switzerland to study law and there met some leading figures in the revolutionary movement in Europe. After she returned to this country she maintained a long correspondence with Friedrich Engels and edited his book on the conditions of the working classes in England. Her last years were devoted almost entirely to the cooperative movement.

The Spirit of Democracy

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt has called in the aid of the spirit world to further her husband's political fortunes. The spooks speaking thru a medium showed about as much knowledge of political affairs as the man on the street. They told her, according to the **Times:**

> "Well, there are two other strong contenders for the nomination but he will probably get it. If nominated he will be elected."

In short, after the convention is over, the ghosts will know who was nominated! Not much as ghostly wisdom goes. Hardly worth dying for. But by consulting the spirits Mrs. Roosevelt has lined up Los Angeles solidly behind her husband's candidacy. And mavbe the wets as well. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt has proved to be a political genius of the first rank!

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THE MAJESTY OF THE LAW

From a collection of excerpts from judicial decisions published by Harry Hibschman in the **Thinker,** we cull the following that should greatly increase our readers already exaggerated respect for the courts and processes of "justice" in the "Land of the Free":

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Then What Did Kill Him?

"An indictment charging that defendant made an assault upon Agnes Watson and did "cast, throw, and push the said Agnes Watson into a certain canal then situate, wherein there then was a great quantity of water, by means of which casting, throwing, and pushing of the said Agnes Watson in the canal by the aforesaid Frederick Barber, in the manner and form aforesaid, was then and there mortally choked, suffocated, and drowned—was held bad because it did not allege that she died by means of defendant's homicidal act."
U. S. v. Barber, (1891) 20 Dist of Col. 70.

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Judicial Wisdom

"My experience has been, my observation has been, that a woman is not liable to be seduced without she contributes a little in some way to the general purposes of the case."
Keen v. Keen, Orc. 1907 90 Pac. 147.

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In A Prayerful Mood

"A man wearing nothing but his shirt does not get into bed with a married woman who is not his wife at two o'clock in the morning to say his **pater noster."**
State v. Smith, (1883) 80 Mo. 516

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Where the Law Is Weak

"The pedigree, habits, and family relation of calves are matters not well defined in the law books."
State v. Campbell (1876) 76 N. C. 261

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Caveat Emptor

"To accept money for intoxicating liquor and deliver water instead does not constitute a violation of the prohibition law."
Fox v. U. S. (1929) 34 Fed. 2d) 99.

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Are You Guilty?

"It is illegal under the United States Criminal Code to make, issue, circulate, or pay out a check for less than one dollar. The dangerous criminal who violates this law is subject to a fine of not more than five hundred dollars ($500.00) or imprisonment for not more than six months or both."
U. S. Stat. at Large 1909, p. 1122.

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What About The Odorous Bench?

"The raising of pigs is a perfectly lawful and respectable business . . . With all the marvelous advance in science of animal husbandry, which has taken place in recent years, we have not yet produced the odorless pig. He may come at some future time, in company with the voiceless cat and the fleasless dog; but he is not yet in sight. Whenever he comes he will be welcomed; but in the meantime pigs will be pigs, and we must put up as best we can with the odorous pig and the still more odorous pen."
Clark v. Wambold, (Wis. 1917) 160 N. W. 1039).

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How Do You Prove It?

"A man cannot recover damages for delay in the delivery of a telegram which prevented him from attending the funeral of his mother-in-law unless he proves that his inability to attend caused him mental anguish."
Little v. Western Union Tel. Co., (S. Car. 1908) 60 E. E. 663.

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The Mule In Court

The "kicking propensity of a mule is a matter of common knowledge and has been in the subject of comment from the earliest times. It is almost as universally recognized as a fact that a duck cannot indulge his propensities without water and ordinarily a cat will not scratch unless irritated or attacked. But the mule requires no particular setting for the exercise of his high prerogative. He is liable to kick at any time, and no one can plead ignorance of his tendency."
Consolidated Coal Co. v. Pratt (Ky. 1916) 184 S. W. 369.

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PRIZE CONTEST

In our last issue we opened a prize contest on the problem:
"WHEN IS A WAR NOT A WAR?"
The best answer so far comes from Joe Speer. Here it is:

"When an elephant steps on a cockroach, that's nothing. When a cockroach steps on an elephant, that's war!"

Send in your answer to the prize problem. But it'll have to be good to beat Speer.

—B. D. W.