

Workers
of all
Countries,
Unite!

WORKERS' VOICE

For
Communist Unity
in the
Revolutionary
Class Struggle!

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER DEFENDING THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKERS AND FARMERS

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PROGRESSIVES IN LOC. 22 WIN

Carry Executive, Manager Despite Tacit Right- Leftist Alliance

New York City
In spite of the tacit agreement between the right-wing Club and the ultra left "Left Group" (the cover-organization of the Industrial Union), the left-progressive block (of the United Progressive League and the Trade Union Circle) in Local 22 (dressmakers) of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union obtained fifteen out of the twenty-five members of the executive committee of the local in the elections held on April 14. The right-wing club got seven and the ultra-lefts three.
The largest individual vote, 944, was received by Chas. Zimmerman, leading member of the United Progressive League.
As manager of the local, the progressive, Max Bluestein, present incumbent, was re-elected. The vote was: Bluestein (left progressive block), 847; Abe Stamm (right-wing Club), 756; and Morris Stamper ("Left Group"), 431.
Of the business agents elected, two were from the left-progressive block and four of the right-wing Club, the same as before.
On convention delegates, the right-wingers succeeded in electing five of the nine delegates, the other four being progressives.
Coming after the progressive victory in Local 1 the week before, the Local 22 elections give the proper answer to the demagogic machinations of the unprincipled alliance of right-wing class collaborationists and ultra-left sectarians.

NANKING CLIQUE IN COLLAPSE

Revolt in North And Big Advance Of Red Armies Shake China Regime

PEIPING.—Considerable advances on the part of the Red armies are reported here. Large Red forces are approaching Changchow, the capital of Fukien province. General Chang Chun, Governor of Fukien Province, has declared that he is in no position to meet the advance of the victorious Communist forces.

SHANGHAI.—Between the revolt of the Northern war-lords in the Yellow River area and the steady advance of the Red peasant revolutionary forces in Central China, the Nanking-Loyang Kuomintang government the most direct agency of Yankee imperialism in China, finds itself today in a more than precarious position.
On April 6 General Han Fu-chu, the war-lord of Shantung, assumed an attitude of open secession from the "central" government. His action followed the break at the so-called Loyang National Emergency Conference, when the delegates of North China left the gathering. With Han, who has at least 75,000 well armed troops, are almost certainly Feng Yu-shiang and Yen Hsi-shan. The authority of the Nanking-Loyang government in Shantung and other Northern regions, always slim at best, is now altogether non-existent.

A number of Cantonese leaders are rumored to be working in alliance with the Northern secessionists.
To the West, in Central China, are a number of Soviet areas. The most powerful of these has a well-equipped army of 60,000 men under the leadership of Ho Lung, which is preparing for a decisive offensive against the Nanking government.
Meanwhile, famine is reported as spreading in inner China.

Japan Planned Manchurian Conquest
TOKYO.—Revelations to the effect that the conquest of Manchuria by Japan was already planned in detail in 1928 but was forestalled by political developments and had to wait until 1931-32 for fruition, were made by Fusanosuke Kuhara, who was Minister of Commerce at the time he describes, in the Tokyo magazine, *Bungei Shinju*.

MELBOURNE, Australia.—The Labor government of Victoria, defeated by a no-confidence vote (20 to 25) on April 13, obtained a dissolution of Parliament and new elections have been set for May 14. It proved impossible for the forces that overthrew the Labor government to set up another administration.

An Interview With Father Cox

We publish the following account of an interview between Father Cox and a Forum writer, Charles R. Walker. It throws a clear light upon the social significance and meaning of the Cox Hunger March and subsequent political activities.

In connection with the survey I am making for the Forum Magazine of industrial conditions in the East and the Middle West, I interviewed Pittsburgh's famous Father Cox last week in his office at the Rectory. The reverend father received me cordially. He has a full-blooded jowl and wears a long silk cassock which falls amply over a paunch that would do no dishonor to a Bishop.
He gave me his solution of the "unemployment problem." It is this: a two billion dollar sum to be raised by inheritance and income taxes and to be expended on job-making public works program. With great enthusiasm he spoke of Cox's convention of the unemployed which he proposes to hold next August to nominate the unemployed party's candidate for the Presidency. "We shall take a million men to that convention," he shouted.

I expressed the opinion that little or no federal aid would be forthcoming unless in the wake of bread riots and mass pressure.
"Bread riots!" he shouted, the blood coming into his face. "I could have a bread riot in Pittsburgh, tomorrow if I wanted! I could take over the city of Pittsburgh," he said loudly, "if I wanted to." He studied my face. "Do you know what keeps the working men of America from revolution?"

"What is it," I asked, "What keeps them?"

"It is people like ourselves," he answered, "talking about God and the flag. Talking about the constitution, the church and the flag—that is all that keeps them!"

I had heard this theory of the basic aims of the Cox movement expressed by Communist opponents before. But no one of his Red critics had been able to put the matter as clearly as the Father himself.

He attacked big businessmen vehemently, and spoke of the need for a more equitable distribution of wealth. But he recognized that they were or should be his allies. Speaking of the propertied classes he said:

"Even these people—who are not in sympathy with our aims ought to be grateful to us. They should support us who hold the trust of the workingman—because only through us and persons like us can they retain even a part of their properties."

After the interview I visited Cox's "Shantytown" situated a few yards from the church on a vacant lot. Here about a hundred wretched men are living in shanties and eating at Father Cox's soup kitchen. On every shanty there is a printed sign, which says: "God Bless Our Homes." By inquiry I discovered that a few weeks ago, eleven Shantytown residents who had grown impatient with the church and the flag, had joined the Communist Party, had been turned over to the police. After they had served their sentences, they were given orders to keep them out of their "homes" in Shantytown.

MINER SLAIN IN OHIO STRIKE

State Troops Fire On 4,000 Miners; Doak Attempts To Break Strike

CADIZ, Ohio.—Attacks of State Guardsmen upon the striking miners in the East Ohio region have been growing very considerably lately as a result of the attempt of the coal operators to import scabs on a large scale. At Harmon Creek near here, a detachment of thirty-five Guardsmen from the Third Battalion of the 145 Infantry rushed into the field on April 16 and immediately began an attack on a crowd of 4,000 miners who had gathered to prevent the scabs from taking their jobs. One miner was killed and several wounded.

The strike of all miners in District 6 was called on March 31 by the district organization of the U.M.W.A. The strike movement had begun in the Hocking Valley some weeks before and is in the main directed against a wage-cut offensive of the operators.

Doak Tries Strikebreaking

WASHINGTON.—Secretary of Labor Doak has called a conference of mine operators and union leaders to "settle" the Ohio strike, i.e., to smash it.

TARDIEU ATTACKS U.S. ARMS PLAN

French Leader Bares U. S. Hypocrisy And Own Jingo Aims In "Disarmament"

GENEVA.—The ranking antagonisms between American and French imperialism which have been a big factor in disrupting the Four-Power Danubian Conference the week before, came out into the open at the "disarmament" conference here on April 11 in a sharp attack of Premier Tardieu upon the proposals of Hugh S. Gibson, American delegate. Gibson, having the necessities and the position of the United States in mind and wishing to place France in as great a disadvantage as possible, urged the "outlawing" of some "aggressive weapons" of warfare, now "that aggressive war has been outlawed!" (Mr. Gibson was evidently referring to the war in the Far East.) Tardieu angrily replied that any such proposal was only a "futile gesture" since technicians could always replace the so-called "aggressive weapons" by others which would serve the same purpose in a disguised form. Meanwhile, Tardieu pointed out, the change would seriously "disturb" France. His speech completely exposed the hypocrisy of the Gibson proposals while at the same time making quite clear France's militarist aims at the conference.

While the conference is engaged in this imperialistic sparring, the real disarmament proposals of the Soviet Union as made by Litvinov, have been completely rejected. Even the proportional disarmament proposals of the U.S.S.R. have been rejected!

TRADE UNION ARMY IS RAISED IN N. S. W.

SYDNEY, Australia.—An army of 25,000 trade unionists is being raised in New South Wales to protect the left Socialist government of that state under Premier J. T. Lang against the attacks of the reactionary Commonwealth administration.

Premier Bruce of the Commonwealth had recently issued official orders to divert the taxes from the N.S.W. treasury into that of the Commonwealth. Armed intervention into N.S.W. affairs, under some sort of legal cloak, is not impossible and the trade unionists, supporting Lang, are preparing for it. In addition to the 25,000 men, plans are under way for raising a reserve of 100,000, mostly trade unionists also.

The trade union army is also expected to serve as a defense of the labor movement against the "New Guard" organization, a growing Fascist band, pledged to terrorism and attacks upon labor.

TAMMANY TAKES N. Y. DEM. PARTY

Gov. Roosevelt Meets Sharp Rebuff, Curry Triumphs In Corrupt Struggle

Albany, New York.
The capture of the Democratic State organization by Tammany Hall and a signal rebuff to Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, were the main features of the important meeting of the Democratic State committee here on the afternoon of April 15. Not only was a resolution adopted demanding the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, a step which Roosevelt had opposed, but both Alfred E. Smith and John W. Davis were elected as delegates-at-large to the Democratic National Convention, while the Governor was conspicuously not included.
John F. Curry, head of Tammany (Continued on Page 2)

Nazi Gains in Prussian Vote Are Foreseen; Labor Unity Needed!

Fascist Storm-Battalions "Dissolved" And Prussian Constitution Changed In Socialist-Center Panic At Hitlerite Victory On April 24

Berlin, Germany.
The Prussian elections, coming on April 25, throw their shadow over all major political developments in Germany at the present time.

The Prussian government is today in the hands of a Socialist-Center-Democratic block. The strength of these parties, especially the Social-Democratic, has greatly diminished since the last elections, while the Nazis have grown giganticly. The Reichs-Presidential elections, both the

first and the run-off, demonstrated this growing strength of the Nazis in a most sensational manner. A result panic has overwhelmed the Social-Democratic and Center leaders, who are frantic at the possibility of a Nazi victory.

On April 13, President von Hindenburg, in an emergency decree based on Article 48 of the Constitution, "dissolved" the Storm-Battalions of the National-Socialist Workers (Nazis), which include at least 500,000 well organized and militarily equipped members, largely unemployed young workers and peasants, supported by the Nazi treasury. The action of the Reich was taken at the insistent pressure of the Prussian government leaders, who were also leaders in the "iron front" coalition that supported von Hindenburg in the elections of March 13.

Hitler immediately announced that the order of dissolution would be "obeyed"; the "dissolved" Storm-Battalions were embodied into the Nazi party as "special bodies." An appeal to the courts against the dissolution order has been made by Hitler.

Foreseeing the emergence of the Fascists as the dominant party in the next Diet, the present Prussian Diet, on April 12, amended its by-laws making a majority vote of that body necessary for the election of a Premier, instead of a plurality as hitherto. These and various other last-minute measures against the Nazis are certain to have a boomerang effect for they constitute an open admission of the expected triumph of the Hitlerites and will operate to drive many hesitating middle class elements into the camp of Fascism.

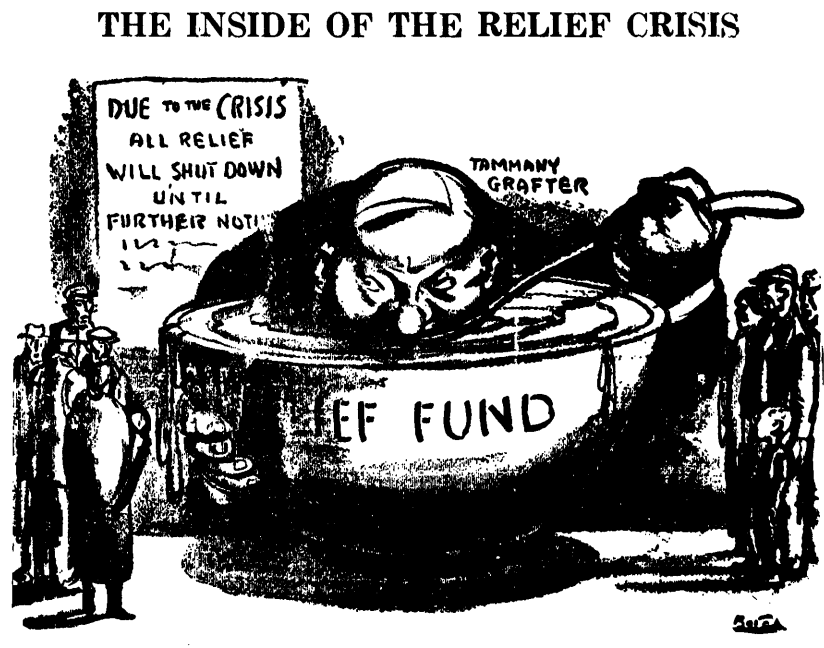
The defeat of the Socialist-Center-Democratic coalition government in Prussia will have a serious effect upon the Social-Democratic party. Prussia is the tower of strength of German Hindenburg Socialism; tens of thousands of Prussian office-holders make up the backbone of extreme reformism in the Social-Democratic party. If the Nazis are able to establish a government, either by themselves or in coalition with other parties of the right, a clean sweep in Prussia will be the inevitable result, especially in administrative and police positions.

A victory of Fascism in Prussia will be a most disastrous blow to the German and international labor movements and a strong impetus to the forces of reaction on a world scale. Unfortunately, the working class of Germany, which alone is in a position to meet the menace of Fascism, is today disorganized, disunited, dispirited. The incredibly shameful course of betrayal of the Social-Democrats has not only been instrumental in rapidly destroying the influence among the workers but has also demoralized the working class itself. The extremely narrow and sectarian policies of the Communist Party, supplemented by a mad course of union splitting, have made it impotent to serve as the rallying and uniting force of the proletariat and have led to the disastrous defeats of the Reichs-Presidential elections.

In the Communist Party and among its sympathizers the wave of panic and pessimism has already worked havoc. The fighting power of the Party and the faith of the membership in the power of their cause have been seriously compromised. Instead of meeting this situation with earnest self-criticism and a change of course, the leaders of the Communist International are trying the old maneuvers of finding a scapegoat and blaming everything on him, at the same time maintaining the fatal policies. It is rumored that it is even not unlikely that Thaelmann himself may be the scapegoat this time.

Through all these events it is becoming increasingly clear that only the program of the German Communist Opposition, urging a change of tactics and a reestablishment of democracy within the Communist Party, can serve to restore the Communist Party as the revolutionary leader of the masses of workers against the menace of Fascism and against the capitalist system as a whole.

office required of British office-holders and members of the House of Commons. This of course would also involve the dropping of the oath in the Irish Free State.



IRISH CAPITALISTS THREATEN SHUT DOWN IF OATH IS REPEALED

Big Biscuit Company Plans To Fire 1,500 If Dail Voids Oath; Secret Cosgrave-British Treaty Made Public On Annuities; DeValera At Parting Of Ways

DUBLIN.—A direct attempt to exercise economic pressure upon the Fianna Fail government of the Irish Free State in the direction of forcing through a "moderate" attitude towards Great Britain on the oath and annuities questions, was made by the W. R. Jacob Biscuit Company, one of the Free State's biggest capitalists concerned, in a circular issued on April 16.

This circular constitutes a virtual ultimatum that, if the Free State removes the oath of allegiance to the British Crown, and thereby "secedes" from the "British commonwealth of nations" (i.e., the British empire), the firm would throw 1,500 people, or half of its employees, out of work! The company would transfer most of its production, the circular added, to Liverpool.

The DeValera government, in close touch with the native capitalists and expressing their interests, is seriously disturbed by this ultimatum. It is under such pressure that the Fianna Fail cabinet is moving gradually to the right.

DUBLIN.—A new factor of very serious implications for the DeValera government has entered the Anglo-Irish situation. It is the revelation in the note of J. H. Thomas, British Secretary of the Dominions, that a secret agreement was made in 1923 between the British government and William T. Cosgrave, then Acting Finance Minister under Arthur Griffith, for the payment of land annuities by the Free State government to Great Britain. Another financial settlement was made secretly in the Dail in 1926.

The 1923 annuities agreement was completely secret and was concluded by Cosgrave without the knowledge of the Dail, or even of the Cabinet of which he was a member. Only the leading government circles in Britain

were aware of it.

This secret agreement contains a legal obligation upon the Free State government to pay the annuities into the British Treasury and establishes a guarantee fund for these payments.

DeValera, who has hitherto been counting upon his "perfect legal right" to suspend annuity payments, is now face to face with the accomplished actions of the real government of "democratic" states, the top bureaucrats who conduct the important business of the state without even taking the so-called "representatives of the people" into their confidence. Two ways are open to DeValera now: to resign himself to the "legality" of the annuity payments and drop the struggle on the issue on which he was elected, or else to advance in the fight against the annuities and the oath without regard to the secret "agreements" entered into by the reactionary bureaucrats at the expense of the masses.

To take the first road means capitulation and bankruptcy; to take the second implies the unleashing of a struggle of the workers and farmers against British imperialism.

For the latter road DeValera, leader of the Irish nationalist bourgeoisie, is far from ready, although he has not yet reached the point of embarking on the former. He is therefore trying to shift the attention of the Irish people to a forthcoming election in which the "mandate" for an Irish Republic will be the issue. Under the enthusiasm engendered by the vision of a future Irish Republic, DeValera hopes to be able to make a retreat and a compromise on the annuities question.

LONDON.—The Independent Labor party has come out in favor of removing the pledge of allegiance to the British Crown from the oath of

Mass Starvation Faces Land As Meager Relief Agencies Collapse, Say Expert Reports

"Survey" And "Business Week" Studies Show Frightful Conditions In Country; 1,250,000 In Dire Want In New York City, Houston Declares

The complete collapse of the very meager unemployment relief that was extended in the winter months by the various city and local agencies throughout the country, is imminent, according to exhaustive studies published in the *Survey* and in the *Business Week*. In New York City, declared William H. Matthews, director of the Emergency Work and Relief Bureau, "from present appearances it is extremely likely that thousands of people who have been receiving relief of some kind during the winter, will be thrown back into destitution, with no avenue of aid open to them."

In other parts of the country, both reports indicate, tens of thousands were never able to get on the relief lists at all and now their number will be augmented several fold!

It is in this situation, with about ten million unemployed, at least thirty million in want, the almost insignificant charity and local relief that has existed about to go, it is in this situation that the apostles of "rugged individualism," from President Hoover down to Matthew Woll, obstinately oppose every suggestion for a system of government unemployment relief and insurance, the only way of warding off wholesale mass starvation as long as the murderous system of capitalism exists.

New York City.

At least 150,000 families, consisting of over three-quarters of a million people, are receiving municipal aid in the form of emergency work and home relief from public or private agencies, at least 32,000 heads of families, representing about 160,000 persons, are on the waiting lists of the Emergency Work and Relief Bureau, and 50,000 additional families, with about 250,000 members, are in need of aid but not registered—in all, about 1,160,000, according to the report of Raymond W. Houston, assistant director of the Emergency Work and Relief Bureau.

ults and three children, not receiving relief in any form, are about \$320 a month, derived from odd jobs by both adults and children. When last employed the average earnings of the breadwinners of these families, were about \$140 a month. About half of the unemployed families are now in need of serious medical attention.

Almost a million and a quarter people in New York City in dire want and without means of support! Just over \$2.00 a week to support a family of five! These are the fruits of the "splendid system of rugged individualism" of which the apologists of capitalism have been so proud and which Governor Roosevelt assures us is "everlasting."

DARROW TO TRY 'INSANITY PLEA'

HONOLULU.—"Insanity," which has always been the plea of rich murderers and other malefactors when brought before so-called "justice," is the plea that will be entered by Clarence Darrow for his clients, Mrs. Granville Fortescue, Lieutenant Mase and two others, the self-confessed slayers of Joseph Kahanahawi, Hawaiian athlete.

Mr. Darrow, who all his life attacked the schemes and tricks by which the rich and the powerful have been able to escape the legal consequences of their crimes, is now engaged in putting over precisely just such a scheme and trick. In the choice of the jury he already showed that he intends to play on the race prejudice of the whites who predominate in this body. Now he is planning to make a case on the basis of the "unwritten law" and "temporary insanity"—all for the sake of exonerating some of the representatives of Yankee imperialism of the murder of a native Hawaiian.

McA. Coleman Lectures Sunday, April 24th 8 P. M. "Militant Socialism", 228 Second Ave.

Some More "Revolutionary Trade Unionism" A T. U. U. L. LOCKOUT IN THE COOP

by A Food Worker

The following letter was written to the Workers Age by one of the workers involved in the affair. It is an accurate account of almost incredible anti-union and anti-labor activities on the part of the leaders of the Trade Union Unity League, the self-styled "revolutionary trade union center."

New York City.

On March 16, the secretary of the Trade Union Unity Council and also the business agent of the cooperative called a meeting of the Concoop Cafeteria, department and the store workers and the following was proposed by the business agent: that we accept the new agreement that had been worked out by the Communist Party, the T.U.U.C. and the union. From now on we must accept a wage-cut of 20%, increase of hours and, instead of a shop committee or grievance board, a labor dispute committee composed of the various trades of the T.U.U.L. be formed—this committee to be given the full power to hire and fire and thus you don't give the union any trouble. Also that the cafeteria be closed for ten days for alterations and that, before the place reopened, every worker be reviewed as to his personal character, his competence and his political views as to Lovestone and Trotsky.

TAMMANY TAKES N. Y. DEM. PARTY

(Continued on page 2)

Hall, came to Albany with the one purpose of settling accounts with Governor Roosevelt, whose factional feud with Tammany, the not "official," has been quite obvious for some time. Together with John H. McCooey, boss of Kings county, M. William Bray, former chairman of the State committee who moved, and Roosevelt and others, he got solid silent control of the committee. The first demonstrative act against Roosevelt was the wet resolution. The Governor had urged against "hanging out the wet sign" by the New York delegation, because of sentiment in the South and West. Without consulting the Governor at all, McCooey had introduced the repeal resolution and put it thru on a "unanimous" vote. The second move against Roosevelt was in the delegation. The Governor had asked that his name be not included on the understanding that neither Smith nor Davis, previous presidential candidates, would be on the list. But the committee did not ask Smith and Davis—and not Roosevelt. And as if to make everything quite obvious John F. Curry stuck his name first at the head of every important body elected by the State committee. He headed the delegation, the working committees, the replacement committee, and all the rest!

The triumph of Tammany Hall, a simultaneous triumph for Smith and Davis—and not Roosevelt. The Democratic Presidential candidacy, in spite of his sensational victories in other states. To the wide-awake worker the events in Albany throw a clear light on how our supposedly "democratic" government is actually run. Various groups of capitalists, thru the instrumentality of various cliques and parties of politicians, put up their candidates and, at most, graciously allow the masses the glorious privilege of deciding which of the rival political candidates should oppress them. Roosevelt declared, only a short time ago, that the capitalist system, the system of war, poverty, unemployment and starvation, is "everlasting" and neither can nor should ever be changed. And the spokesmen for Governor Smith, once the idol of the liberals and liberal "Socialists," actually attack Roosevelt as too radical (!), as making speeches that "stir up class hatred!" Neither Smith nor Roosevelt nor any of the other candidates of either of the capitalist parties, has any interest in the conditions of the masses, except to serve their demagogic attempts to get votes. Only a labor party, backed up by the trade unions and other labor organizations, and consciously representing the interests of the workers and farmers as against those of the capitalists, can, at the present time, become a powerful challenge to the two big capitalist parties and break the vicious two-party system that holds the American worker in political slavery.

FORM NAZI PARTY IN JAPAN

TOKYO.—A split in the Social-democratic party of Japan, in the course of which its secretary, Katsunaro Akamatsu, and nearly half of the executive committee seceded, has given rise to a National-Socialist (Fascist) party, modeled avowedly along Hitlerite lines.

At the plenary session of the central committee of the Social-democratic party, held recently, the secretary brought in a plan to change the program and organization of the party from a reformist to a Fascist basis. His proposal was rejected by a vote of 62 to 61, whereupon the split took place.

The new party, called the National Socialist party, has already made some inroads into the trade unions and in the Labor-Farmer party; it moreover took with it one member of the Diet.

The basic principle of the new party is "imperialist socialism," closely akin to the theories of "national socialism" of Hitler and "integral syndicalism" of Mussolini. It expects to make considerable headway among the ultra-patriotic young officers and petty bourgeois professionals who are disillusioned with parliamentarism.

The split in the Social-democratic party is the direct result of the wave of chauvinism that recently overwhelmed the whole population as a reaction of Japan's imperialist adventure on the continent.

FROM A FRAMED-UP MARINE WORKER

We publish below a letter from Jack Soderberg, one of three marine workers recently convicted on a frame-up "bomb-plot" charge. This letter shows clearly how these workers were railroaded to jail in the face of clear evidence of their innocence and of brutal mistreatment by the police.

This letter should be a spur to all workers and workers organizations to make special efforts to support the Marine Workers Defense Committee, which is continuing the struggle in defense of the framed-up workers.

Tombs Prison, N. Y. C.
April 13, 1932.

Dear Comrades:

When during our trial, I offered in evidence my blood-stained shirt and told on the stand how the blood came on the shirt during the beating sustained at the hands of the police at the station, on the day of our arrest, the district attorney claimed that photographs showed that I wore a white shirt that day. The shirt is of light pearl-grey color and any one with just elementary knowledge of photography knows that such a color would show white on a photograph. The defense counsel was temporarily misled by the district attorney on this question but on the Monday, after having consulted photographic experts, he was satisfied that the shirt was the identical one worn by me on the day of arrest and had present in court photographic experts ready to take the stand to prove this. In addition to this I offered to put the shirt on and be rephotographed by the district attorney's own photographer to prove my contention. The judge presiding at the trial refused to allow this and consequently the mute but unbeatable piece of evidence was barred from the jury. It is hard to conceive a more biased and prejudiced ruling than this one and should teach the workers that very little justice can be expected from the courts. It is just possible that the barring of this piece of evidence changed the whole outcome of the trial and is responsible for the verdict of guilty.

—Jack Soderberg.

JIM CORK

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The Communist Opposition Before The Masses THE SYMPOSIUM ON LABOR EDUCATION

Some Reports Of Recent Meetings

Over 250 people listened with keen attention to one of the most interesting discussions on workers education ever held in this city at the symposium on that subject arranged by the New Workers School in Labor Temple on the evening of April 15, 1932.

Every important phase of the subject was well covered. Spencer Miller, Jr., the head of the Workers Education Bureau, endorsed and supported by the American Federation of Labor, gave a clear and comprehensive view of labor education as the conservative trade unionist sees it. A. J. Wolfe, the third speaker, countered with the program and conception of workers education held by the progressives in the labor movement, ideas that have animated Brookwood Labor College since its foundation. Mr. Muste is dean of Brookwood.

An exceptionally strong impression was made by the splendid talk of Professor George S. Counts, of Teachers College, Columbia University. He spoke of education in the Soviet Union with an enthusiasm and insight which were spontaneously communicated to the audience that listened almost spellbound to Dr. Counts' pregnant remarks on the basic aims, objectives and methods of Soviet education. Dr. Counts is a well known American educator, a close student of the Soviet Union and translator of M. Ilin's book "New Russia's Future."

The last speaker was Bertram D. Wolfe, former director of the Workers School and present head of the New Workers School, long active in workers education in this country. He made a remarkably keen and incisive analysis of the main problems of labor education from the viewpoint of the revolutionary labor movement and concluded with a striking contrast between the corruption and decadence of bourgeois culture in the present historical period and the virility, broad perspectives and fruitful promise of the culture of the proletariat.

Herbert Zam, the chairman of the evening, certainly expressed the sentiments of the audience in extending warm thanks to the participants in the symposium.

Gitlow At Mooney Meet In Hazleton, Pa.

The workers of Hazleton went on record demanding the immediate release of Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings at a meeting held by the Anthracite Free Tom Mooney Committee at which the speakers were Ben Gitlow and McLaughlin, a miner. The chairman was Daly.

McLaughlin gave a detailed account of the framing up of Mooney and Billings. He explained why the bosses were keeping them in prison.

Ben Gitlow showed what capitalism means for the workers; he exposed all the so-called relief schemes and tax measures of the capitalist ruling class. He showed how the district officials of District Nos. 1, 7 and 8 had failed to back up the strike. His attack upon the anti-labor, strike-breaking actions of the "liberal," Pinchot Governor of Pennsylvania, brought out great applause.

He called for a united working class action to free Mooney, to free Billings and to fight against the capitalists.

The resolution demanding the immediate freedom of Mooney and Billings was passed unanimously.

Nick Borich introduced the Mooney pamphlets. Over \$5 worth of them were grabbed up by the miners.

Boston Symposium Debates Fate Of Capitalism

The Communist viewpoint in the present world crisis was presented by Jay Lovestone, at the symposium organized in the Ford Hall Forum, in Boston on April 14, 1932. About 1000 people gathered to listen to the various viewpoints presented on the world crisis.

Dr. Mordecai Johnson, President of Howard University, Dr. Rabbi Stephen Wise, Morris Ernst, Prof. John J. Mahoney, Prof. K. F. Mather, and Lawrence Dennis, author of "Is Capitalism Doomed," were among the speakers.

Lovestone examined the inherent chaos of the capitalist system and attacked the pessimism and helplessness of the various bourgeois theories as indicated by the general crisis prevalent in every walk of bourgeois life. He showed that there was a way out and this was the revolutionary path taken by the working class of the Soviet Union now building a new order, a socialist society.

The various spokesmen all attacked the deep-going crisis of capitalism but had sundry remedies to cure and save civilization.

Ben Gitlow In Three-Corner Debate At Rand School

Over 300 workers were present at the Capitalism-Socialism-Communism symposium arranged by the Forum Young Circle Club, Branch 1025, Workers Circle, on April 17. The speakers were Dr. King of the New York University, Algernon Lee and Benjamin Gitlow.

Dr. King contended that capitalism was a "highpowered motor car whose oil, gold, was bad" and that all that was necessary was to replenish the gold supply in see spent all his time proving capitalism a failure but gave no remedy save democracy. He further launched an attack against the Soviet Union. Gitlow showed how the

Social-democracy was supporting capitalism and pointed out that the dictatorship of the proletariat was the only remedy.

Those present showed a lively interest in the discussion, as evidenced by the large number of questions. After the meeting many workers evinced an increased interest in Communism.

Discuss Germany At Phila. Liberal Forum

Under the auspices of the Philadelphia Liberal Forum, Jay Lovestone spoke on Sunday, April 10, at 911 Girard Avenue, on "The Lessons of the German Elections." Despite inclement weather, over 200 workers turned out to listen to the report and discussion.

The false policy of the E.C.C.I. and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Germany were examined at length and shown to be responsible for the disastrous election results. A strong plea was made by Lovestone for a change of tactical line by the C.I. in the United States as well as in Germany and elsewhere, with the view of enabling the World Communist Party to equip itself to meet the tasks arising out of the present crisis of world capitalism.

A collection was taken for the Age after the appeal was made by Comrade Wakshul.

Progressive Club Meeting In Paterson, N. J.

The "Present and Future of the American Labor Movement" was the subject discussed by Jay Lovestone before the Progressive Workers Club of Paterson, 22 Carroll Street, on Sunday afternoon, April 17.

There was a splendid attendance and excellent response on the part of the workers. Many workers prominent in the last strike participated in the discussion which was interesting and instructive. Cohen, representing the extreme right wing of the Socialist party bureaucracy, presented the opinion of the Hilquit group against Communism and militancy in the class struggle.

Comrade Krause presided.

Jay Lovestone At L. I. D. Debate On Democracy

Before a well attended meeting of the Philadelphia League for Industrial Democracy, Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, speaking for "Parliamentary Democracy," and Jay Lovestone speaking for "Proletarian Dictatorship" engaged in a spirited debate.

About 200 were present and a lively discussion ensued as a result of the questions asked. The audience was very attentive and showed its interest in the subject by the response to the presentation.

A. J. Biemiller, head of the Philadelphia League for Industrial Democracy, presided.

Banquet For The Workers Age In Philadelphia

On Saturday evening, April 9, the Communist Party (Majority Group) of Philadelphia organized a proletarian banquet for the Workers Age, at 315 Pine Street. The meeting was spirited and enthusiastic. About \$20 was raised for the Age. A discussion on the trade union policies and the desertion of the union front tactics by C.P. leadership brought up interesting questions and clarified a number of issues before the workers.

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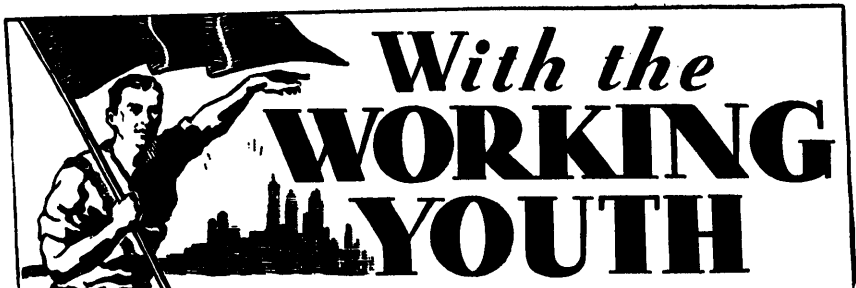
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REED HARRIS'S EXPULSION-AND AFTER

by Our Special Correspondent

The following account of the recent events at Columbia University was written by a special correspondent, who has been in close touch with these developments.

On Friday, April 1, Dean Herbert E. Hawkes of Columbia College expelled Reed Harris, editor-in-chief of the student's daily, the Columbia Spectator.

"Material published in the Columbia Spectator, during the last few days, declared the Dean, 'is a challenge to a long series of discourtesies, innuendoes and misrepresentations which have appeared in this paper during the current academic year and calls for disciplinary action.'

This action came as a shock to both faculty and students. Columbia, since the day, fifteen years ago, when Charles A. Beard resigned as Professor of Politics in protest against the dismissal of Professors Dana and Catlett for pacifist activities, has been trying hard to maintain a reputation for full freedom of expression. President Butler in repeated public statements has upheld the right of his faculty to say what they pleased.

Yet Butler, according to the Dean, "agreed that Harris should be disciplined."

Harris first attracted the attention of the metropolitan press in the fall when he attacked college football as "a semi-professional racket." Charges regarding the payment of athletes made the university administration uncomfortable and roused the bitter hostility of powerful alumni who believe universities exist to provide them with weekly gladiatorial shows (over forty were killed in these contests last year between October 1 and Thanksgiving Day.)

While Harris was conducting this campaign to show that "college football as maintained today has no place on intercollegiate grids," a group of football scholars invaded his office and offered to settle the issue with their fists. But when Harris stood up behind his desk and showed that he was even bigger than they were they withdrew, "on the Coach's orders!"

During the year Harris discussed public questions, attacking war and militarism, the influence of the American Legion, the D.A.R. and the presence of the R.O.T.C. units in colleges and Citizens Military Training Camps. He also discussed the mine labor situation and heartily endorsed the student delegation to Harlan. But what finally made the Dean lose his temper was the repetition of charges made by a previous editor of Spectator accusing the authorities of the students dining hall in John Jay Hall of excessive prices, bad food and exploitation of student waiters.

The Dean demanded proof. Harris claimed that giving such proof to any but an impartial investigating committee would endanger the position of student employees who had furnished the information. Declaring that this was inadequate substantiation for the "libeling of university officers," the Dean dismissed Harris with this statement, according to Harris: "I saw President Butler this noon and he agreed that Harris should be disciplined, but he cautioned me to give the appearance of holding a hearing."

On Monday morning the campus was at a high pitch of excitement. Spectator came out with a heavy black rule in place of Harris's name and with its editorial column blank in mute protest.

A mass meeting was held at noon on the library steps under the leadership of the Social Problems Club and with the cooperation of the National Student League. Practically the entire undergraduate student body attended. Resolutions were adopted demanding Harris's reinstatement, the guarantee of a free and untrammelled student press and an impartial investigation of the charge regarding the dining hall.

A student strike was called for all of Wednesday, April 4, as a demonstration of earnestness to the administration. Another mass meeting was held Tuesday.

When Wednesday arrived student opinion was well crystallized as a result of the demonstrations of the two preceding days. Two factions were in evidence: the pro-Harris group composed of serious, liberal-minded students and the pro-administration group, composed for the most part of the athletes (the football crowd), the campus politicians (the Student Board endorsed the Dean's action) and the arrow-collar fraternity boys, who thought that Harris was guilty of ungentlemanliness and bad manners.

A continuous mass meeting was held in front of Alma Mater statue from 9 A.M. The administration defenders, who had formed themselves into a group, called the Spartans Society, to resist the strike, answered the impassioned demands for free speech, Harris's reinstatement and an impartial inquiry into the charges regarding the dining hall with showers of bad eggs and rotten apples. But the pickets kept on parading and the speakers went on attacking the Dean's autocracy, and President Butler's "liberalism," which, said one student, "is evidently meant only for international affairs."

More than half the students stayed away from classes. Some professors appeared before empty halls, while many others dismissed the handful who showed up. Several professors dismissed their classes as a gesture of sympathy. Sixteen instructors joined in a petition of protest to the Dean.

The pro-administration boys were asked to stop answering arguments with eggs and get up on the steps and state their position. The first one to accept the invitation declared: "We all know that everything that Harris said was true, so why bring it up?"

Another, O'Connor by name, a perfectly dressed fraternity boy, objected to Harris's ungentlemanliness. He admitted, however, that he threw eggs. That, he said, was all right for a gentleman.

There were minor fights and brawls which the big press played up out of all proportions to their significance. The affair for the most part was a dignified and effective protest. The speeches were good and held the attention of the crowd, which during the hours of twelve to two grew to about 4,000, and remained as large for the greater part of the day.

The day after the strike the Dean sailed for Europe. "So far as I am aware," he said "there is no likelihood of Harris's reinstatement." Yet it will be a long time before any office of the university who recalls the activities of last week will exercise the power of expulsion in the heat of temper.

And incidentally, after the Dean's heat sailed, a signed statement by members of the Faculty announced that there would be an investigation of Harris's charges against the dining hall authorities.

The investigating body will consist of a joint committee of faculty and students.

And if the committee should sustain Harris's charges? The Dean said he didn't deal in futures!

Splendid Youth Meeting In New York

New York City. Over seventy-five, in the main young people, attended a highly interesting discussion meeting called by the Youth Section of the Communist Party (Majority Group) on "What Does the Communist Youth Opposition Stand For," with Herbert Zam, former national secretary of the Young Communist League and former member of the executive committee of the Young Communist International, as the speaker.

Present at the meeting were many members and sympathizers of the official Young Communist League. A small group, eight in all, had evidently been sent down to smash up the meeting; just as they had done on previous occasions in order to prevent a discussion of the vital issues and policies which determine the growth or decline of the Communist movement in this country. They failed, due to the splendid turnout of the young workers and students of various political tendencies. A number present were members of the Young Peoples Socialist League.

Herbert Zam dealt at length with the incorrect tactics being pursued by the Communist International today which have resulted in a serious loss of Communist influence, most recently and dramatically shown in the decline of the Communist Party's influence in Germany. For the benefit of those young people present who had no conception of the fundamental program of the Communist movement, he gave a detailed analysis of the capitalist system, the factors making for its disintegration, the need of a Communist Party, and so on.

The discussion lasted far into the night, with all elements, Socialists, official Y.C.L. members and sympathizers, non-partisans and Communist Opposition members participating.

Over 30 copies of the Workers Age were sold and many young workers left their names and addresses for future notification.

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Communists and sympathizers, labor unions, fraternal bodies and other workers organizations: Have your greetings appear in the only Communist paper in the United States fighting for labor unity and for real Communist strategy and tactics!

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The Background of the Irish Crisis

British Imperialism in Ireland

by Fenian

(Continued from the last issue) The approximate share taken by the various groups out of the total value of production may be summarized as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount. Includes items like 'Taken by capital in interest on land loans', 'Wages of agricultural workers', etc.

The profits of commercial and financial groups, amounting to \$11 million, represent profits absorbed from transactions connected with agricultural produce.

Industry, Transport and Trade

Industrial production in the Free State is still undeveloped. In 1926 the total value of output (apart from agriculture) was only 24 million pounds, and the number of workers employed as "producers, makers and repairers" in occupations other than agriculture was 186,000.

a large-scale industry in the South, a tremendous advance in political consciousness and in organization was made by the working class in the years 1907-1913. But the movement stopped short at industrial unionism; it did not build a revolutionary party of the working class.

In the years 1919 to 1921 the agricultural depression, following the fall in British demand for foodstuffs at the end of the war, and the rapid increase of unemployment in the towns, brought immense numbers into the struggle against Britain. But the leadership was in the hands of the bourgeois Sinn Fein party, which was fighting for a greater measure of control in the exploitation of Irish resources.

Economic Crisis in Ireland

Ireland is inevitably involved in the conditions that are driving British capitalism to intensify the exploitation of workers and peasants in every part of the Empire, in order to maintain its profits. Both in Northern Ireland and the Free State there are signs of economic crisis.

million pounds in 1924 to 9 million pounds in 1929.

The general lowering of the actual standard of living of the agricultural population is revealed in the fact that while the cost of living at the end of 1929 was 79 per cent. above the level of 1914 (compared with 66 per cent. in Great Britain) prices of Free State agricultural products were only 39 per cent. above the pre-war average.

In spite of falling production the Free State Government is increasing the agricultural and industrial interest and dividends have to be paid. The Shannon Electric Power Scheme, on which the capital outlay up to 1930 was about 7 million pounds, and other development schemes, are financed by loans which have to be paid for out of Irish production.

Table with 4 columns: Year, Imports (million £), Exports (million £), Excess of Imports (million £). Rows for years 1924 to 1929.

The tariff policy of the Free State Government, which has imposed duties up to 33 per cent on certain manufactures, has increased the cost of living but has not brought about any great development of Irish-owned industry.

WORKERS: HAVE YOUR ORGANIZATION GREET THE WORKERS AGE MAY DAY ISSUE!

...ish concerns, shown, for example, in the buying up of paper works and flour mills by British companies. (To be continued)

POKROVSKY, USSR HISTORIAN, DEAD

Marxist Scholar Dies At 65 Years Of Age; His Works Famous

MOSCOW. — Over 50,000 people participated in the funeral of Michael Nikolavitch Pokrovsky, the great Marxist historian who died here on April 11. Joseph Stalin, V. M. Molotov and the other leaders of the Soviet Union stood in Red Square to review the funeral demonstration, while Nikolai Bukharin, well known Marxist, sociologist and journalist, delivered the eulogy.

M. N. Pokrovsky was 65 years old when he died. He had been a member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks) since 1905 and was for many years a director of the Communist Academy, which grew rapidly under him.

His whole life was devoted to extensive historical studies from the point of view of Marxism. His researches into the pre-history of the World War, into the bourgeois revolutionary movements of the 19th century, and into the development of the Russian people, gave him a great reputation in his chosen field.

C. P. OF SPAIN HOLDS IV CONGRESS

Madrid, Spain. The Fourth Congress of the Communist Party of Spain took place at Seville towards the end of March 1932.

The congress showed the extreme organizational weakness of the C. P. of Spain in the midst of great events taking place in that country. The Party numbers hardly more than 2,000-3,000! Its influence, altho, somewhat broader, is equally limited.

Instead of seriously investigating the reasons for this political and organizational isolation of the C. P., the congress concentrated on sharpening the ultra-left course responsible for the impotence of the Party. The extreme splitting policy of the Party in the trade unions (the setting up of the separatist "Federation of Seville") was endorsed. In place of making a clear formulation of the character and course of the Spanish revolution and an estimation of its present stage, the congress indulged in abusive attacks upon the Catalonian Communist Federation ("Workers and Peasants Bloc") and upon the Spanish Trotskyites.

The Fourth Congress of the C. P. of Spain gave no promise for a change of course on the part of the official Communist movement; on the contrary it constituted a guarantee that the Party will, in the near future, move into even deeper isolation and impotence.

by A. P.

Berlin, Germany, April 2, 1932. The results of the first congress of the Socialist Workers Party held in Berlin on March 25-28, will have a big effect in dissipating the illusions in the ranks of the S. W. P. members as to the character and the possibilities of development of their party.

Every speech contributed to the general impression that in the last six months (since its foundation), the Socialist Workers party has developed much more slowly than was originally expected; indeed it was admitted that the influx of new members has already stopped. (At a recent Berlin functionaries meeting, it was declared that the membership of the S. W. P. was about 35,000.—Editor.)

Whatever belief there may have existed among the left elements of the S. W. P. as to the possibility of gradually bringing the Socialist Workers party, as a party, on to the fundamental basis of Communism and of getting rid of the pacifist and other centrist-reformist elements without an organizational break with them, without a split, has certainly not stood the test of this congress. Precisely those who have been preaching the possibility of "winning" the S. W. P. as a party for Communism, and the leaders of the ex-minority of the Communist Opposition not least of all, showed themselves at this congress to be the eager assistants of Seydewitz and Rosenfeld and willing accomplices in their tacit block with the extreme rights. It was they who appeared at the congress as the chosen champions of the centrist leadership against the few lefts who demanded a stand against reformism and semi-reformism (the proposal of the Cologne organization) or who brought up the question of affiliation to the Communist International, on condition that the sectarian tactical course and bureaucratic regime be given up (the proposal of Rueck, DUBY and Schaber).

Centrism Under the Trotskyist Flag

The programmatic debate on the Declaration of Principles showed the centrist character of the party. This declaration as adopted by the congress by a vote of 72 in favor is not simply centrist along the well-known Austro-Marxist model, as was common in the S. W. P.; it is centrism with a peculiar Trotskyist tinge. Primarily Walcher, Froelich, Thomas and the other ex-minorities of the Communist Opposition were instrumental in raising this new flag for centrism to sail under.

The debate on the declaration of principles centered largely around the point of view of the party leadership of the S.W.P. that the "basic evil" of the Communist policy is the "anti-Leninist" conception of the possibility of the completion of socialist construction in a single country. It was Walcher who was the spokesman of the centrists on this question. His declared opinion was that the Communist International and the international labor movement were being deliberately ruined by the Russian Communists, or at least "neglected," thru their insistence on the possibility of the completion of socialist construction in the U.S.S.R.! He even set out to "prove" that the Prussian referendum tactics had been forced upon the C.P.G. by Stalin in order to prevent a Franco-German block against Russia! The typical Trotskyist position!

On Current Political Questions

In the current political questions the congress was a drastic evidence of the incapacity of centrism to show a clear way to the workers. Even on such questions as the League of Nations and the "disarmament" conferences, there were found elements at the congress (the extreme right group) who championed a positive attitude towards these imperialistic institutions (like the American right-wing Socialists—Editor) these were treated very considerably by the centrist leaders while the lefts were bullied and threatened.

Lessons for the S.W.P. Workers

To those workers in the S.W.P. who are really striving towards Communism, this congress will be a lesson that it is necessary to unite for an uncompromising struggle against centrism, for an organizational break with all anti-Communist and anti-Soviet elements in the party.

The Lessons of the Dress Strike

Left Wing in the Dress Strike

by Chas S. Zimmerman

Before explaining the role of the administration of Local 22 and the Dressmakers Progressive League in this strike, let me first give the background of these two elements in the union.

Over a year ago, the left-wingers who disagreed with the dual-unionist and sectarian policy of the Industrial Union and joined the International, organized the Dressmakers Progressive League. The purpose of the Progressive League was to develop the union from its stagnant condition into a powerful militant organization, to raise the morale of the workers and arouse their fighting spirit, to fight for a militant class struggle policy in the union and against the class-collaboration policy of the present leadership of the International, to fight against craft unionism and for one union in the industry, to fight for the strict enforcement of union conditions and union standards in the shops, for rank and file organization committees, and so on.

In the Union at that time there was also a progressive group which was functioning under the name of the Dressmakers Trade Union Circle. They fought for reforms in the union, for a more aggressive policy against the bosses and also, hesitatingly, against the reactionary bureaucracy in the Union.

In the elections of last year, the candidates supported by the Trade Union Circle were elected to the administration of Local 22.

Strike Preparations of Local 22

The agreements with the manufacturers expired during the same year. Realizing that the only way to improve the miserable conditions of the dressmakers was thru a genuine militant strike, the two groups, that is, the Trade Union Circle and the Progressive League, came to an understanding to work together for an intensive campaign to mobilize the workers for this strike and arouse in them a fighting spirit and to compel the Union as a whole, that is, the Joint Board, to carry on mobilization and strike preparation activities in all the local unions.

A few months before the strike the membership of Local 22 elected a special Rank and File Committee of 25 to work together with the Executive Board of the Local in the strike preparation activities.

Immediately upon its election, the Committee of 25 worked out a program of activities, all of which were approved by the Executive Board and by the membership of Local 22. The

supporters of the International officialism in the local, organized in the Mutual Aid Club, fought against this committee. They sneered at every one of its proposals. The Joint Board officials rejected every suggestion of the committee and refused to recognize it. In their fight against the committee, they not only refused permission to its members to attend shop meetings to speak to the workers about the coming strike but even prohibited the Executive Board members from attending shop meetings! The charge against the Executive Board and the Committee of 25 was that Local 22 wanted to create a separation between itself and the other locals.

The logic of these people is difficult to understand. Local 22 demanded that the Joint Board and Locals 10, 35 and 89 also become active in preparing for the strike. This demand was refused. What the Joint Board and the other locals wanted practically amounted to cooperation on the basis of non-activity and the \$3.75 tax and what the Local demanded was cooperation on the basis of strike preparation activities.

The ridiculousness of the charge of "separation" can be seen when we review the program of action of the Committee of 25. The following are some of the points of the program adopted by this committee and by the Executive Board and approved at the general members meetings:

- 1. That we begin a campaign of propaganda and agitation, by issuing a series of leaflets, thru the press and by calling open meetings in various residential sections of the city, to discuss with the workers the issues for the coming strike.
2. That we organize a Committee of 500 active members to carry on strike preparation activities.
3. That we attend shop meetings for the purpose of discussing with the workers the coming strike and recruiting members for the Committee of 500.
4. That we call on the Joint Board to organize similar committees in all the locals and coordinate their activities, to which we pledge our fullest cooperation.
5. That the Joint Board begin immediately to organize building committees.
6. That, in view of the poor financial condition of the Union and in view of the fact that the outcome of this strike will affect the Union as a whole, the International call a conference of all of its locals for the purpose of enlisting their support morally and financially.

Practically all these proposals were rejected by the Joint Board!

From this plan of the committee, it can readily be seen that it was not a question of "separation." The truth of the matter is that the leadership of the Joint Board and the International were afraid of too much strike talk. They did not want a strike and were afraid that too much sentiment should be created for the strike. That is why they not only did not do anything themselves to prepare and mobilize the workers for the strike but even hindered and fought against the activities of Local 22. Later, when the agreement had already expired and the Joint Board finally awoke to the necessity of beginning to make preparations, a number of the proposals mentioned above were adopted. But it was too late to be as effective as they could have been. Only the members of Local 22 were prepared to carry them thru.

On the question of strike demands also, Local 22 was the only local to work out a set of demands and submit them to the membership for discussion and approval before the strike.

From Los Angeles

The Committee of 25 was fought from two angles; on the one hand, the reactionary Mutual Aid Club, the supporters of the officialdom of the International, fought against the committee, and, on the other hand, the so-called "Left Group" carried on a campaign of vilification against it. On this question, there was a united front between the Club and the self-styled "Left-Group".

In spite of all the obstacles, the Executive Board and the Committee of 25 carried on their work. Many open forums were held in various sections of the city. A number of leaflets were issued. A large number of active members were enlisted in the Committee of 500. The result of these activities was that the members were aroused for the strike. A new hope and a new spirit was created among the workers.

This spirit was shown at the various meetings that the Union called prior to the strike and also in the single strikes the Union carried on before the general strike. In these the picket lines assumed a mass character and a number of employers, who had locked out their workers, were compelled to settle with the union and the workers back. This spirit of militancy prevailed on the picket lines and in the halls after the strike was declared.

Most of the members of the Committee of 25, as well as the active members of Local 22, were in the hall committees during the strike and, while we tried our utmost to maintain the militant spirit of the strikers and utilize it for spreading the strike, the tactics and strategy of the leadership of the International, as has already been pointed out in the previous article, played havoc and demoralized the ranks of the strikers.

We had, therefore, two streams working in this strike: One that was spreading the strike so as to be able to get some substantial improvements for the workers; the other, that wanted to get rid of the strike. The reactionaries, being in the leadership of the International, had it their way.

The Outcome of the Strike

Now let us see what was the outcome of the strike. There are several angles from which this question can be viewed: from the point of view of the agreement, from the point of view of the conditions of the workers in the shops after the strike, and from the organizational viewpoint. From the point of view of the agreement there were some improvements. A number of clauses in the agreement were changed for the better. Take for instance, the important demand, on which the International leadership tried to build up their case—that the schedule of the strike would bring about real improvements in the conditions of the workers. It would do away with the flat-price evil

GREET THE WORKERS AGE MAY DAY ISSUE!

existing in the industry. Instead of accepting a price for making a garment because it is a \$6.75 or \$10.75, regardless of the amount of work in it, the garments would have to be settled under a schedule system, according to the amount of work in it. Other improvements in the agreement were the reduction from five to two days in the time permitted to work on unsettled garments, the non-compliance clause (which means that when a boss does not carry thru a decision of the impartial chairman, the Union can strike against that firm instead of having to take it again to the impartial chairman as it has been until now), the rejection of all the demands of the employers, etc. Can we conclude from these improvements in the agreement that the strike was victorious? No, by no means! All these improvements I have mentioned above are on paper only.

The conditions of the workers have not been improved. The workers have gone back to the shops and are compelled to work under the same miserable conditions that prevailed before the strike. The Union was not strengthened organizationally. Only a small number of open shops were affected by the strike and very few open shops were unionized. (Concluded in the next issue)

The Soviet Union And World Politics ON "ALLIANCES" WITH IMPERIALISM

by V. I. Lenin

In connection with the recent article by Karl Radek in the Moscow Pravda, raising the question of a Soviet-U. S. A. military alliance against Japan, we publish below some paragraphs from Lenin's famous "Letter to the American Working Men," which elucidate the question of whether such alliances are in principle permissible. The concrete questions raised in Radek's article are treated in the editorial in this issue.

We have been attacked for coming to terms with German militarism. Is there no difference between a pact entered upon by Socialists and a bourgeois (native or foreign) against the working class, against labor, and an agreement that is made by a working class that has overthrown its own bourgeoisie with a bourgeoisie of one side against a bourgeoisie of another nationality, for the protection of the proletariat? Shall we not exploit the antagonisms that exist between the various groups of the bourgeoisie? In reality every European understands this difference and the American people, as I will presently show, have had a very similar experience in their own history. There are agreements and agreements.

When the robber barons of German imperialism threw their armies into defenseless, demobilized Russia in February 1918, when Russia had staked its hopes upon the international solidarity of the proletariat before the international revolution had completely ripened, I did not hesitate for a moment to come to certain "agreements" with French monarchists. The French captain Sadoul... brought the French officer de Luberac to me. "I am a monarchist. My only purpose is the overthrow of Germany," de Luberac declared to me. "That is self-evident," I replied. But this by no means prevented me from coming to an understanding with de Luberac concerning certain services that French experts in explosives were ready to render in order to hold up the German advance by the destruction of railroad lines. This was an example of the kind of agreement that every class-conscious work-

er must be ready to adopt, an agreement in the interest of Socialism. We shook hands with the French monarchist altho we knew that each one of us would be pleased to hang the other. But temporarily our interests were identical. To throw back the rapacious advancing German army we made use of the equally greedy interests of their opponents, thereby serving the interests of the Russian and the international Socialist revolution.

And however much the hypocrites of Anglo-French and American imperialism may howl and abuse us... I will not hesitate for a moment to conclude a similar "agreement" with the German imperialist robbers in case the attacks of the Anglo-French armies would require it. I am confident that the class-conscious proletariat of Russia, of Germany, France, England and America, in brief of the whole civilized world, will approve these tactics of mine. Such tactics would help the cause of the Socialist revolution, speed up its progress, weaken the international bourgeoisie and confirm the position of the triumphant working class.

Long ago the American people used these tactics to the advantage of their revolution. When America waged its great war of liberation against the English oppressors, it likewise entered into negotiations with other oppressors, with the French and the Spanish, who at that time owned a considerable portion of what is now the United States. In their desperate struggle for freedom the American people made "agreements" with one group of oppressors against the other, for the purpose of weakening all oppressors and strengthening those who were struggling against tyranny. The American people utilized the antagonisms that existed between the English and the French, at times even fighting side by side with the armies of one group of oppressors, the French and the Spanish, against the others, the English. Thus they vanquished first the English and then freed themselves (partly by purchase) from the dangerous proximity of the French and the Spanish.

Communism And Centrism In Germany THE CONGRESS OF THE S. W. P.

by A. P.

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The End Of An Illusion

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The Triumph of the Extreme Right

The extreme right wingers of the

German Elections DISCUSSION MEETING, April 22, 1932 at 8 P. M. Labor Temple, 14th Street & 2nd Avenue

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BEN GITLOW, Secretary

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SOVIET STATE POLITICS AND AMERICAN "COMMUNIST" CHAUVINISM

THE recent article of Karl Radek in the "Izvestiya", reported in the bourgeois press and in the "Daily Worker", raises the possibility of a Soviet-American military alliance as a "warning" to Japan in its mad course of anti-Soviet provocation. This article brings to the fore a number of pertinent questions on which the militant workers of this country must be thoroly clear to be able to function as a strong and effective INDEPENDENT CLASS FORCE in the present complicated world situation.

(1) Is it permissible IN PRINCIPLE (i.e., from the point of view of the interests of the international class struggle of the proletariat) for the Soviet Union to attempt to form and actually to form military alliances, no matter how temporary, with one or another imperialist power or a group of powers? (2) Does the present world political situation, and especially the part played by the United States in it, justify Radek's suggestion of a Soviet orientation towards an American alliance? (3) Can the chauvinistic attitude and slogans of the leaders of the Communist Party of the U. S. A. in the Far Eastern crisis be justified by a Soviet state policy such as outlined in the Radek article?

We believe that Lenin's pregnant words, published elsewhere in this issue (on page 3), answer the first question, the question of principle, with a decided affirmative. That it is wrong in principle for the Soviet power to form temporary alliances, even military alliances, with capitalist powers, only a muddled pseudo-revolutionary phrasemonger will maintain. For we must remember that "war is the continuation of politics by other means," and that "politics is concentrated economics;" any "principle" that would forbid a military alliance must likewise, if logically extended forbid a political treaty or a commercial agreement!

But the second question bears quite another aspect. We believe that the practical political calculations of the Radek article are very much out of the way. It is absolutely false to say that American imperialism "at present stands aside in the struggle that is tearing the imperialist world to pieces"; it is equally false and equally dangerous to assert that the United States does not "at the present stage infringe upon her (the Soviet Union's) frontiers or interests." A totally false understanding of Wall Street's role in world politics is implied here. In the Far East the United States has been following a well defined, independent, aggressive course: against Japan for hegemony in China and for the lion's share in the colonial partition of that country, and, in its role as historically chosen leader of world capital against the Soviet Union.

That there are deep and rankling antagonisms between Japan and the U. S. A. we, of course, recognize; indeed, for several months, we have been trying to hammer this fact home into the minds of the Communist Party leaders and spokesmen in this country. But we are no less convinced that, should the Japanese militarists launch their offensive against the U. S. S. R., both Washington and Tokyo will be glad to patch up some sort of agreement between themselves for the sake of an opportunity of dealing the final blow to their common enemy, the dreaded enemy of all capitalism. For these reasons, the speculations of the Radek article seem utterly lacking in that foundation of realistic appreciation of facts that has always been at the bottom of the Bolshevik world politics of the Soviet power; it smacks altogether too much of unsubstantial and therefore dangerous diplomatic adventurism!

But even if the political analysis of the Radek article were correct (which it most assuredly is not!), it would be utterly impermissible to draw from it a justification for the chauvinist mistakes of the American official Communist leaders. THE SIMPLE MECHANICAL CONVERSION OF SOVIET STATE POLICY INTO COMMUNIST PARTY POLICY IN THE CAPITALIST WORLD, IS A MOST FRUITFUL SOURCE OF SUICIDAL ERROR, as Lenin long ago pointed out. When the Soviet power concluded peace with the German militarists at Brest-Litovsk, that was no sign for the German Communists to make peace with these same militarists. When the Soviet Union and Germany entered into the Rapallo military-political alliance, that was no signal for the revolutionary workers of Germany to fall into the arms of the German bourgeoisie. On the contrary, in each case it was the manifest duty of the German proletariat to sharpen the class war against "their own" bourgeoisie, and to expose the latter's imperialist objectives hidden by the "pro-Soviet orientation." These examples suffice. The Soviet state also fights, and fights hard in the international class war between labor and capital, but it fights on another plane, as a state power, with special weapons appropriate to a Socialist state surrounded by capitalist enemies. There is not a particle of Marxism, of Leninism, of Communism, in the attempt to automatically transfer the forms and slogans of Soviet diplomacy to the strategy and tactics of the class struggle in the United States. So far from aiding the Soviet Union against its enemies, such "cleverness" can only do grave hurt to it and to the international revolutionary movement as well.

For Radek to speak of a Soviet-American alliance is bad politics based upon an unrealistic analysis. But for the American official Communist leaders to echo the jingo slogans of Wall Street and to compromise the struggle against American imperialism, as they are doing, is quite another: it comes altogether too close to a betrayal of principle . . .

Present and Future of American Labor

Some Specific Features of Labor Movement in America

by Jay Lovestone

This is the first of a series of four articles by Jay Lovestone on the "Present and Future of the Labor Movement in America." The other articles are: "The Economic Crisis and the Labor Movement," "Some Problems and Tasks Confronting The American Working Class," and "Towards Working Class Unity!"

The founders of the international revolutionary movement long ago realized the significance and the potentialities of the American working class. Engels in a letter to Mrs. Wischnewetzky (Florence Kelley) on June 3, 1886 wrote:

"The breaking out of class war in America would be for the bourgeoisie of the whole world what the breakdown of Russian Czarism would be for the great military monarchs of Europe—the snapping of their mainstay."

The history of the American labor movement has proved the essential correctness of this analysis and perspective.

SOME SPECIFIC FEATURES OF THE AMERICAN LABOR MOVEMENT

The international revolutionary leaders have always recognized the special conditions under which the American trade union and labor movements have developed. Contrary to the average notion that Marxism is dogmatism and that Marx, Engels and Lenin were "prophets", it is well to emphasize for general consumption and for particular notice by formal Communists that the founders and builders of scientific Socialism specifically warned against turning working class theory "into a dogma, into a petrified orthodoxy, into a symbol of belief," instead of using it as a "guide to action". In line with this approach, let us suggest some of the concrete features peculiar to the development of the American labor movement.

1. The continued availability of free land, up to as late a date as the close of the century, meant that there was no serious feudal background in this country. Instead of rebelling against the first life-sapping effects of capitalist industry, as the European workers did, the most dissatisfied and militant American workers could take the path of the pioneer, go to the free land and become independent producers. The role of the frontier in American labor history cannot be overestimated.

2. The development of United States imperialism towards the dominating position in the world market greatly influenced the development of the American working class. American labor, in its smug detachment from international working class problems, has, to no small extent, been influenced by the bourgeois notion of "happy isolation". Before the working class in the United States had had a chance to develop homogeneity, comparable to that developed by the continental European proletariat, it was split in two by imperialism: the labor aristocracy, who shared in the super-profit, and the great bulk of the working class, the unskilled, semi-skilled, who were shut off from all such privileges. We will elaborate this point further.

3. As a result of this split, American labor history is, in certain fundamental respects, analogous to British. In the United States, as in England, the trade unions were formed before a movement towards a national political party of labor had gotten under way. In continental Europe, the political labor parties came first and the trade unions were organized directly by them. Thus in the continental European countries, because there was no such split of the working class in the beginning, the political parties were the first expression of organized labor. Note how the Social-democratic Party of Germany controls the trade union movement, whereas in England, where the trade unions were organized first, they control the Labor party. In this country, the split brought on by imperialism, before definite crystallization of the working class, also resulted in only sectional organization of the workers—that is, into trade unions.

4. The social composition of the American working class has certain distinct features, certain special peculiarities. It has never been homogeneous but is sharply divided into Negro and white, native and foreign-born, skilled and unskilled, labor aristocrats and unprivileged. The United States has a bigger and more corrupt labor aristocracy than any other country. In America, more sharply than anywhere else, has the gap between the skilled and unskilled expressed itself in the standards of living, and in political and social rights.

5. The absence of a strong Social-democratic Party, or a mass Labor party, is peculiar to the United States.

6. The trade union movement, even to the limited extent of its organization, has not succeeded in winning a foothold in the basic industries, such as steel and oil, which are unorganized, and is losing much of its influence in mining and the railways.

7. In the basic industries of the United States, as nowhere else in the world, monopoly is so dominant that the machinery of business and the apparatus of the government are merged into an industrial feudalism. Witness the coal and iron towns where the companies own outright the judges, the police, the church,

the schools, the mayors and the jobs. Under such conditions what influence can the archaic craft unions of the American Federation of Labor hope to wield?

8. In the United States, more than in any other capitalist country, rationalization of industry (i.e. scientific management) has meant for the working class intense exploitation, industrial accidents, rapid-aging, stultifying monotony, and life-sapping speed-up.

9. In no other highly developed capitalist country is there such a general absence of social legislation as in the United States.

10. It is no accident that, with all this challenge to the working class, there is a complete absence of any contribution to working class theory by the American labor movement. Instead, there is even an attitude of contempt for such theory.

FURTHER ANALYSIS OF THE SPECIFIC FEATURES

It is impossible in one article to elaborate on all of the ten points which I have suggested for the reader's consideration. I shall limit myself to three questions which seem to me decisive.

1. Why was trade unionism and not a political party the first expression of labor organization in the United States?

2. Why has the American working class evinced no interest in social-economic theory such as is shown in Europe?

3. Why is there no Labor party in the United States?

Why was trade unionism and not a political party the first expression of labor organization in the United States? We have already touched upon this. Before class lines had a chance to harden in this country, before ever the proletariat could consolidate itself as a class to the extent that it had in the older countries, in the continental countries of Europe, the mighty surge of imperialism cleaved the tenuous bonds of working class solidarity, lifting on its crest the best organized groups of workers and separating them from the great mass of their fellow-workers. The interests of this small group coalesced into narrow, selfish, craft channels, distinct from and hostile to the general stream of basic fundamental working class interests. Thus the dominant labor organization today is still frankly based on organization by crafts instead of by industry, and effectively excludes workers thru such devices as exorbitant initiation fees and high dues, color prejudice and apprentice rules.

Why has the American working class evinced no interest in social-economic theory such as is shown in Europe? There are two reasons for this. America, without any serious feudal background, was more free to concentrate on practical work and the accumulation of capital. In this set-up, without any accumulation of traditions but with increasing emphasis on practical activity, the working class naturally reflects a contempt for theorizing, generalizing and abstractions, and limits its learning to its own concrete experiences. What is working class theory? It is the crystallized expression of the general interests and tactics of the working class. No contributions to proletarian theory can be expected from a working class which is not yet conscious of its existence as a class. The lack of working class homogeneity in the United States is obviously due to such special factors as differences in color, race, nationality and, in another category, differences arising from position in industry, such as skilled and unskilled, labor aristocrat and laborer. As the American working class develops homogeneity, as its divisions are overcome, and as it begins to fight for its general interests, distinct from isolated, local, craft interests, we can expect that it will change its attitude on theory and will make contributions to the science of the international revolutionary struggle. So a functional change will lead to a change in Anschauung—general conception.

Why is there no Labor party in the United States? The American working class has been the most politically backward, the most conservative, the least class-conscious of any proletariat in the world. Bourgeois spokesmen and academic leaders have hailed this as a special American virtue. At one time they would say "Anglo-Saxon workers are different." But since English workers have shown such class-consciousness, have given "so much trouble," the capitalists now confine their praise to the American workers. A more objective analysis of this special American "virtue" of labor conservatism would lead to the dominant economic position of United States imperialism as the explanation. Wall Street imperialism has for years been able to gather such huge super-profits that it could afford to corrupt a substantial section of the working class with crumbs, sugar plums. Even the American working class as a whole has enjoyed a generally higher standard of living than prevails in other capitalist countries.

The seduction of the most organizationally experienced workers deprived the working class of some of its best trained forces, split it in two, and thus hampered the organization of the workers into a united class party which would defend and represent their general, their political interests.

BOOKS

MEXICAN MAZE, by Carlton Beals.

Carlton Beals indulged in the pleasure of surrendering himself to the moods and the mysteries of Mexican breezes while rambling thru that country. The beauty of the place overpowered his emotions to the extent of considerably hampering his power of evaluation.

The language he uses in depicting some of his reactions is very laboring. Where his words are the offspring of his moods they have a strangeness about them which I imagine can only be sensed by the super-sensitive poets, or those with a feeling for indescribable ecstasy. But in his ability to describe places, Beals triumphs. He depicts their atmosphere in such a way as to make them the experiences of the reader which live in one's memory long after. The result is that the average reader, not concerned with the social-economic, or political implications of any country, will consider "Mexican Maze" a colorful picture of life and vivid indeed is its picture of primaeva Mexico.

"Mexico still is in the main a land of witchcraft. It is a land of miracles. People are bewitched and unbewitched." The chapter on oil is a striking example of "unbewitchment." The American found no method to degrading for them to use in swindling the natives out of their oil fields.

Beals touches on some burning issues among the varied currents of Mexican life. His personal conclusions about them, however, are narrow and dangerous, for they are misleading.

In the main, Mexico remains in pre-colonial isolation, he tells us. Mexico City, the oldest living metropolis on this continent, is the only place where Beals found any modern tendencies. "But in spite of the changes which are overtaking it, the place is still of vivid contrasts, of sharp sunlight and deep shade, of old and modern, of wealth and poverty." What else does Beals expect in a country of private property?

The Mexican workers and peasants have not only been ignorant, but ignorant, religious superstition and darkness by a greedy governing aristocracy of selfish dictators or incompetent religious dreamers, but have also been subjected to foreign invasion and exploitation of their mines, oil fields, and railroads. What else did he expect to find in Mexico, but a degrading poverty on the part of the masses, and wealth and degrading debauchery on the part of the few barons. He laments and questions too, the invasion of the machine age with its industrialization of the country. He, like many others, does not understand the possibilities of the machine, and the use for the benefit of the masses instead of their exploitation.

He either refuses or cannot grasp the opportunities for leisure and a fuller life of culture and plenty implicit in the machine age. "What will happen," asks Beals, "when the American industrial system really makes headway in Mexico? He is worried as to what will happen to the native Indian and his beautiful handicraft produced in the quiet fuertas, where they live simply, fulfilling their destinies, planting their babies, picking their fruits, raising their babies, telling them strange sweet stories!"

Beals' story is certainly not strange. It is the usual story of a man with deep alto somewhat hidden imperialistic impulses. Under certain conditions, Mexico might be "absorbed in the American federal system." This would bring new worries—fifteen million dark-skinned people added to existing thirteen million Negroes and three million of Spanish blood would make an "alien stock." Disintegration would come which would profoundly alter the character of American institutions, lower living standards and probably ultimately lead to the downfall of American democratic practices. Further, history teaches us that "unless a people is exterminated the conquered always conquers the conqueror."

Another shameful chapter in the history of the Second ("Socialist") International has been written in Japan in the last few months. The Japanese Social-democrats have learned well in the school of European Social-democracy, of European chauvinism. "Socialists," they can now boast of outdoing their masters!

Here is what the general secretary of the Siakai Minseito, the Japanese Social-democratic party, declared: "The intervention in Manchuria is not of an imperialistic nature, because even Socialist Japan will have to fight for the necessary raw material for its industry, whereas it is now in the hands of America, Great Britain and Russia."

The paper of the Social-democratic League of Women, *Manu-Fudzin*, becomes even more enthusiastic in "combining" Socialism and chauvinism:

"A solution of the Manchurian-Monolian question makes it absolutely necessary to abolish the capitalist system. Our rights and interests in Mongolia and Manchuria, conquered at the cost of great sacrifices by the proletariat, must, of course, be given only to the proletariat. Socialist control over rights and interests in Manchuria and Mongolia is therefore a just demand."

These words are not only a defense of the present imperialist policy of Japan; they constitute a shameful promise that this imperialist policy will be continued unabated if and when the Social-democrats get into power. Worthy companions of MacDonald and the German Hindenburg—"Socialists."

BETWEEN HAMMER AND ANVIL

Sociology Gets Short-Changed

The Bureau of Weights and Measures is dear to the hearts of bourgeois sociologists. Here is one function of the State, they say, which can be offered in evidence that the State is not merely an organ of capitalist dictatorship. And checking on scales and measuring instruments is not only a service without which business would be impossible but it's a guarantee against short-weight for the "common man."

Alas for the sociologists! The Seabury Committee now reveals: "1,384 indications of laxity in the 1,374 cases the bureau handled."

"negligence in preventing short-weight and short-measure sales."

"false reports by inspectors showing check-ups on scales in places they had never visited, places which had no scales, and even empty lots."

"a woman inspector on five-year leave of absence with pay, received three salary increases during the five-year period."

"two men employees took similar leave of three years each and received salary increases while absent."

"the supervision of coal weights by two men in the pay of the coal dealers acting as agents of the city over 300 short-weight scales in one market area over which the bureau had exercised supervision."

The bourgeois sociologists have lost a talking point. They have been short-weighted, short-measured and short-changed. Now they will all have to go to the dog-pound or to the monkey-house as the last "purely social" function of the capitalist State.

Even the Fish are Deserting Him

Herbert Hoover is a sportsman. When little Herbie goes to his Depression Camp on the Rapidan and drops in a fish line, trained fish grab the presidential hook immediately and Herbie says: "What a good boy am I!"

The government, which is oh, so busy economizing, sent 500 fine brook trout from Nashua, New Hampshire, by Pullman to the Rapidan to be dumped in Herbie's private preserves. Of course, catching fish for your own dinner is an economy measure—if you don't have to pay their railroad tickets.

And it's as sportsmanlike as dumping fish into your own bathtub and then catching them with a bookhook. But some Bolshevik of a railroad man dumped the New Hampshire trout into the Rose River in place of the Rapidan and now the government will have to buy another set of upper berths for 500 more fish so that Herbie may have his sport.

Meanwhile, the 500 royal (excess me) trout, *presidential* trout that were dumped into the Rose River may be caught by more plebian hooks and maybe fried in some Negro mammy's frying pan. (Oh, horrible thought!)

There ought to be a law against the desecration of Herbie's intended fish. Or a lynching party. Or a Ku Klux nightgown expedition. Or at least an investigation by the Fish Committee.

Christ Feeds The Multitude

The miracle of the loaves and the fishes, in which Jesus fed a great multitude with five loaves and two small fishes and had twelve basketfuls left over, is now proved beyond a shadow of a doubt. They know it was so, the *Times* reports, they have found the very stone he sat on while he broke the loaves! It was found beneath a church altar at Taghba, Palestine, and is being shipped to America for Herbert Hoover to sit on while he feeds America's jobless with fish stories and sales-taxes.

Thus will the Biblical saying be verified: "Ask for bread and receive a stone."

The American High Living Standard

We have seen a pay check of a coal miner who, after two weeks of steady work for the Hocking Valley Mining Company, received a pay check for one cent.

The miner, whose name is withheld, loaded 53 tons of coal at \$27.56 and had 45c added for "deadwork", making a total of \$28.01 for two weeks.

From this the company deducted \$20 for his store account, \$4 for rent, \$3 for coal, 50c for the burial fund and he was docked 50c, making \$28.

From the one cent left on the paymaster's check he had to pay doctor bills, buy clothing and other necessities, school books for the children recreation, dues, charity for the unemployed and a share in the *Workers Age*. The check should bear the instruction: "Don't spend it all in one place."

Spring Fancies

Spring is the glorious season of the resurrection. The plants that withered and died last autumn spring up anew. Appropriately there is a new Spring crop, a resurrection of anti-Soviet atrocity stories, in all the prevarication-farms of Europe. Spring comes early in Rumania so the first blossoms went north there: the Red army was shoving Moldavian peasants on the ice as rifle practice. Now the light fantastic breath of Spring flies northward to Riga and Helsingfors. From Finland's late Spring blossoming comes a fragile flower: the O.G.P.U. is broadcasting its secret instructions to its agents in Finland by radio!!! The Cheka agents remember the old proverb: "If two people know a secret it's no secret." So they have hit upon the diabolical device of broadcasting their secrets to everybody so that no one can betray them to anybody else. The O. G.P.U. is going too far!

—B. D. W.

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ORDER MARTIAL LAW IN AUCKLAND

AUCKLAND, New Zealand. — A demonstration of hundreds of unemployed workers took place here on April 14, in the course of which a sharp struggle with the police occurred, when the latter tried to break up the gathering. Mounted police re-

ORDER BUNDLES OF THE SPECIAL MAY DAY ISSUE!

inforcement and soldiery finally arrived and opened fire and thus dispersed the demonstration. The city is now under martial law.

The meeting was organized to protest cuts in wages and in unemployment relief.