Revolutionary Age For Communist Unity in the Revolutionary Class Struggle

VOLUME I. NUMBER 19. Issued by
Communist Party U. S. A. - Majority Group

SEPT. 1, 1930. 10c A COPY

Unite Against Bosses' Attacks!

Capitalists Preparing Big Wage-Cut Drive and Union Smashing Campaign Workers Must Unite their Forces!

For Revolutionary Unity!

In an appeal to the Communist Party of the USA and to the Communist League of America (the Trotskyites), the National Council of the Communist Party of the USA (Majority-Group) calls for the establishment of a united revolutionary front to meet the attacks of reaction against the Communist movement and to mobilize the working masses in a broad united front against the growing attacks on the labor movement. In spite of the fact that the letter was sent on July 26 (almost one month ago) not a word has yet been heard from either of the two groups to whom the letter was addressed. We hope that the pressure of the honest revolutionary workers in both organizations will be enough to break down the opposition of the leadership to united action and will help us realize the united revolutionary front which is so necessary at the present moment.

The letter follows in full:

Communist Party of the U.S.A.

Communist League of America

Dear Comrades:

We appeal to you for cooperation in setting up a united revolutionary front as a basis for rallying the working masses to determined resistance against the rapidly growing menace of capitalist reaction in this country.

The proceedings of the Fish Committee are enough to convince every Communist and every militant worker that a powerful attack is being planned by the capitalist government against the Communist movement as a preliminary for a general offensive on all fronts against the labor movement as a whole and against all organizations of labor. It is now clear to everybody who has eyes to see that the most intense campaign is being made as a basis for the leading role the USA is playing in the preparations for an imperialist attack upon the USSR. On every field, in every direction, we are facing the most bitter attack of capitalist reaction witnessed in years, of which the Fish Committee "investigations" are only the public manifestations.

In the face of such a situation, the revolutionary movement in this country finds itself weak, demoralized and divided. It is clear that the capitalists and their agents are exploiting this division in the revolutionary ranks for their attacks upon the labor movement. Surely it is the duty of all elements of the revolutionary movement to disappoint the enemies of our class by putting up a strong united front against reaction, by coming forward as one to challenge the attack of the bosses and their government, by forming a united basis for the development of a real broad united front of labor which alone can defeat the vicious plans of the exploiters. At no (Continued on page 2)

ON GUARD!

Prepare Against Wage-Cuts!

Every day brings increasing indicationstions that a systematic, concerted and nation-wide wage-cut drive is being planned by the employers and that preparations for this drive are already in progress. The Revolutionary Age called attention to the preparations for this drive exactly two months ago (June 15, 1930 issue, No. 15) and warned the workers against it. We then said: "A wage cutting drive on a national scale is being launched with terrific impetus by the biggest employers of labor before Thanksgiving Day. The open shoppers are preparing a fierce drive to cover simultaneously every industry in every section of the country." Since the above was written the preparations for this drive have become so intense and the workers so discontented that some of the biggest bosses have been forced to try to hide their wage-slashing by announcing "opposition in general to wage-cuts during the depression." And the very next day, President Green, was compelled to proclaim once more his faith in Hoover's hollow promise that wages won't be cut. It is clear to every worker that when capitalists talk a lot about peace, they are preparing for war and the war danger is most acute. The same can be said for the loud talk of the bosses and their labor lieutenants, like Green, about there being no danger of wage

cuts. When the bosses say that there will be no war on wages, it is only another sign that feverish preparations for a war on wages are going on. We can now positively state-and we challenge denial-that the United States Steel Corporation and the General Electric Co. will be two of the banner-bearers in the national wage-cutting and open-shop drive. There is every likelihood that the railroad worker will be especially marked for assault. More light is let in on this problem now oppressing every worker in a very lengthy editorial written by the "Socialist" Walter Lippmann for the "liberal" New York World of August 4 when it says: "... their (prices) decline during 1930 has been so dras-tic that a readjustment of wages seems to be inevitable . . . This, in effect, is a re-echo of the clamor for all wage-cuts which was heard eight We again sound the years ago." alarm to all workers and repeat our previous warning: "The road to capitalist prosperity is the road of reckless wage-cutting. . . The danger is terrific. It is not yet too late to beat back the encroaching enemy". Let's unite the workers against the boss drive and wipe out the open-shop and wage-cutting offensive of the exploiters and oppressors of the working

Tammany Graft In New York

The greatest city in the world's greatest capitalist country presents a glaring spectacle of corruption and governmental filth unparalleled in the black annals of America's "pure democracy." New York has had its Tweeds and Murphys. But alongside of the Walkers, Smiths, Whalens, and McCoeys of today, the corrupt bosses of yesterday were the purest saints and angels. The stench of "democracy" in the world's wealthiest city has become so stifling that even the jazz-mayor Walker has been forced to talk in apologetic tunes on the radio. A glance at but a few of these "achievements" of the new Tammany Hall reveals: A sewer scandal in the Boro of Queens, the powerful Democratic Judge Mancuso's being caught red-handed in the City Trust Bank scandal of filching and fleecing thousands of workers, the case of Magistrate Vitale in the Bronx, the graft and corruption of Chairman Walsh and Dr. Doyle of the Board of Standards and Appeals, the crookedness of Mr. Cooley and Mrs. Coughlin in the

(Continued on page 2)

Revolt in Ch'na Grows

In spite of all the contradictions and confusion with which all the news from China is hidden in the capitalist press, it is clear that the repeated successes of the peasant revolutionary armies (the Communist armies) have ushered in a new stage of the Chinese revolution. The armies have made great progress in driving out the militarists and Kuo-mintang cuthroats from large areas and are freeing millions of peasants from the rule of these murderous oppressors. Wherever these armies penetrate peasant revolutionary committees (peasants soviets) are set up as the organs of political power, the land is taken over by the peasant masses, the grip of the militarists, landowners, country gentry and usurers is broken. It is reported that already about 30,000,000 Chinese peasants have succeeded in establishing soviets with which to rule themselves.

Recently the revolutionary armies have been making some progress in the direction of winning support in the industrial areas of the country. A number of small (Continued on page 2)

The Attack on the Labor Press

On Wednesday, July 30, 1930, the case of the United Staates Post Office Department, in the person of John J. Kiely, Postmaster of New York, against the Revolutionary Age came before the U.S. District Court, Southern District of New York, Justice Woolsey presiding. It will be remembered that in the early part of May of this year the Post Office Department announced that the first six issues of the Revolutionary Age were "unmailable" on the ground that they contained "seditious" and "treasonable" material. Therefore the Revolutionary Age was denied second-class mailing rights and the "unmailable" issues barred from the mails in any form. Realizing that this attack on our paper was merely the signal for a general offensive of reaction upon the labor press, we determined to resist this attempted ban of the government and to fight back with every means at our disposal. With the aid of the Garland Fund and the Civil Liberties Union we reprinted the January 15, 1980issue (No. 6) of the Revolutionary Age verbatim as part of the July 15, 1930 issue (No. 17) on the ground that if the former contained any "seditious" material so would the latter. We presented the July 15, 1930 issue to the Post Office of New York for mailing, whereupon it was refused mailing in any form. It was on this basis that the case came before the United States District Court.

The case opened on July 30, 1930 after it had been postponed from the day before in order to give Mr. Charles H. Tuttle, United States Attorney, the opportunity to present the case in person.

In his attack upon the Revolutionary Age, that is, in his argument to prove that our paper should be suppressed, Mr. Tuttle first of all called attention to the challenge to the Post Office Department and the U.S. Government that had appeared on the front page of the July 15 issue. "Said printed challenge," declared Mr. Tuttle, "does not mince words with respect to its defiance of lawful constituted authority in the government of the United States, nor does it hesitate to declare its revolutionary purpose," a declaration which Mr. Tuttle proved by quotations from the paper. The United States Attorney then proceeded to link up the present case against the Revolutionary Age with the case of Gitlow in 1919 who was sent to prison, as Mr. Tuttle explained, for "printing and distributing in a publication know as the Revolutionary Age portions of the Left Wing Manifesto which contains a declaration of communistic principles and advocates policies and procedures similar to those contained in the complainant's present publication" (i.e., in the Revolutionary Age today.) "The similarity is evident from the passages quoted . . . The present Revolutionary Age is a revival of the publication involved in the Gitlow

conviction."

The "seditious" and "treasonable" character of the Revolutionary Age, Mr. Tuttle maintained, lies directly in its very purpose. He called attention to the motto of the publication: "For Communist Unity in the Revolutionary Class Struggle!" as proving conclusively that the paper ought to be suppressed.

In his attempt to expose the fundamentally anti-capitalist character of the Revolutionary Age Mr. Tuttle went back to the very first issue. In the first place he pointed out that the paper is especially dangerous because it stands for the principles of Leninism unrevised and attacks "individuals or parties who are accused of 'revising the fundamental principles of Leninism and distorting and destroying the Leninist line of the Comintern'.' Nor did he fail to call attention to the fact that, in spite of our being expelled, the Revolutionary Age was thoroly loyal to the Communist International, as the world organization of the Communist movement. Then he went on to an analysis of the "Appeal to all Party Members and Revolutionary Workers," the article Ellen Dawson on Gastonia, by Jay Lovestone on the Soviet Union, all in the first issue, to an anti-militarist article in No. 5, to the article by Roy on "The Problem of Regime" in the same number, to the article on the Hoover Program in No. 7, to the article on Liebknecht in No. 6, and so on. But the very axis of his case Mr. Tuttle made the republication of Lenin's Letter to the American Working Class, which he quoted at length. The attention Lenin calls to the revolutionary traditions in the history of the American people seems to have irritated Mr. Tuttle considerably. "The purpose of publishing the Lenin Letter," the attorney for United States insisted, "is the significant thing. The Letter is not reproduced as an historical fact and in no other way. The publication of the Lenin Letter was for helping to overthrow the United States govern-

Mr. Tuttle did not fail to link up the Revolutionary Age with the case, some years ago, of the Anti-Imperialist League and the Sandino stamps. The entire activity of the Communist movement in its best days was used as a basis for suppressing our paper. Finally Mr. Tuttle declared, as the essence of his case:

"The Revolutionary Age is not a newspaper. It is an instrumentality of a party which declares itself for the revolution in this country. It is not a doctrinaire party but it is a party making preparations here and now, to day, in order to be strong enough so that, when in the judgment of its leaders the time has come, it can lead the revolution. Those publishing the Revolutionary Age are actually preparing the workers for this revolution now and today, actively so, with their best means."

Arthur Garfield Hays, representing the Civil Liberties Union, handled the case for the Revolutionary Age. He opened by declaring from the very beginning that there would be no attempt to hide the real views of the Revolutionary Age or of those publishing it.

"... The Communists advocate a program that, when conditions warrant, the Government of the United States be overthrown, by force if necessary, and . . . they believe that force will be necessary. The fact underlying this belief is that bourgeois society will never voluntarily for the offensive of reaction upon the give up its present privileges, and, that if the bourgeoisie were ever outvoted by the Communists, the bourgeoisie would then themselves resort to force. We believe this is the old Marxian doctrine and a long time was likewise the view of the Socialists . . . The Socialists apparently no longer accept the old theory. The Communists still believe this however. maintaining a dead silence about the at-Whether force in the future will be necessary or not depends upon conditions but, as stated, they believe it will be

necessaru." Mr Hays then went on to confirm that what the Revolutionary Age stood for above everything else were the principles of Lenin unrevised. There are three groups in the Communist movement-Mr. Hays explained. There are: the of- by the corrupt and irresponsible buroficial group following Stalin; another crats who today happen to have the Comgroup following Trotsky; and then the munist Party apparatus in their hands. Communist Party (Majority Group) fol-

lowing Lenin. Mr. Hays based his case upon the claim the defense of the freedom of the workthat a "view that a course will be necesing class press against the capitalist sary or a statement of advocacy of a government!

For Revolutionary Unity!

(Continued from page 1) time would refusal to cooperate in uniting the revolutionary forces be more criminal.

Bearing all this in mind, we pro-

1. That the Communist Party of the USA, the Communist League of America, and the Communist Party of the USA (Majority-Group) set up a joint committee which shall demand of the Fish Committee the right to present the point of view of the revolutionary workers of this country, the point of view of Communism, the point of view of those who stand by and defend the Soviet Union, so that the barrage of lies and slanders worked by the Fish Committee against the Communist movement in this country and against the USSR may be met and counteracted.

2. That this joint committee also have its main objective the development of a broad united front of labor against the attacks of reaction on the basis of a program of the immediate demands of the workers.

These steps we believe are the absolutely essential minimum to meet effectively the attacks of our class

With the present policies of the Communist Party of the USA we have many serious differences on questions of analysis, strategy and tactics, and it is for maintaing these differences that we have been expelled from the Communist Party. With the Communist League of America, we have not only profound differences on similar questions of analysis, strategy and tactics, but we also believe that the attitude of the followers of Trotsky on the question of the class character of the Soviet State (Thermidor) constitutes a serious deviation from the very principles of Communism. In making our proposal for united action, we do not mean that these differences should be given up or blurred. But we sincerely believe that, in the face of the most bitter attacks of reaction aimed immediately and directly upon the Communist movement, it is possible for all three streams in the rev-

course of action is not and cannot be illegal unless one urges to action, which means that the conditions under which force is contemplated already exist." Since, however, the "conditions under which force is contemplated" (that is, conditions for the forcible overthrow of the government) obviously do not exist at the present moment, there can legally be no case now against the Revolutionary Age under the sections of the U. S. Code

Justice Woolsey reserved decision and asked that all documents be presented to him for study.

From this digest of the court proceedings it is clear that the attack upon the Revolutionary Age comes because it is recognized by our class enemy as the most "dangerous" (to the capitalist) revolutionary paper in this country. Mr. Tuttle's remarks make it quite clear why our paper was chosen as the first target labor movement of this country.

But the attack on the Revolutionary Age is also an attack upon the whole Communist movement and upon the labor movement as a whole. This is clear to anyone who has eyes to see. For that reason the factionally mad conduct of the official Communist Party press in tack of the government on the Communist paper, or in publishing such degrading articles as did the Freiheit recently, is a serious crime against the entire labor movement, against the most elementary ideas of working class solidarity. But we are sure that the membership of the Communist Party and the militant workers will not be misled We are sure that the Party comrades and the militant workers will rally in

olutionary movement of this country to put up a united front on the basis of those fundamentals and objectives which are common to all of us-proletarian dictatorship, overthrow of the capitalist state, the struggle for So-

viets, etc. We believe such a united front is not only possible but is an absolute demand of the hour. We appeal to you to consider the broad interests of the revolutionary and labor movements and to help us realize the unity of action so vital today to the entire American working class.

Fraternally yours. BEN GITLOW. National Council Communit Party of the USA. (Majority Group)

REVOLT IN CHINA

(Continued from page 1) but important industrial cities are under revolutionary control and reports are rife that a concentration of revolutionary armies is taking place for a campaign towin Hankow and Wuchang, two of the most important industrial cities in all China. At the same time there are signs of a revival of the revolutionary movement among the industrial workers. Strikes on a large scale are breaking out in important cities (Shanghai, Hankow) and expressions of solidarity with the peasant revolutionary armics are growing. These developments provide the immediate possibility for the transformation of the peasant revolution from an independent movement into a reliable support for the revolutionary movement of the industrial proletariat which will mark the definitive revival of the Chinese revolution after the sharp defeats of 1927. These developments also provide a basis for the rebuilding of the Communist Party of China which has been almost destroyed.

Meanwhile the civil war between the militarist cliques of North (Feng-Yuhsiang, Yan Hsi-shan and the recent "left" Kno-min-tang leader, Wang Chingwei) and South (the "Nationalist" government, Chiang Kai-shek) is proceeding with the advantage obviously on the side of the Northerners, in spite of contradictory reports. The militarist cliques, however, agree on one thing: the menace of Communism, of the peasant revolutionary movement, of the developing revolutionary, sentiment among the city workers. The most brutal persecutions are taking place all over China. In Hankow and Changsa, in Shanghai and in the Kiangsu province hundreds of revolutionary workers and peasants are being executed. Nevertheless the revolutionary movement is growing rapidly.

The growth of the revolutionary movement has not been lost upon the imperialist powers who are watching China like hawks. Preparations for intervention have already been made and the first steps taken. Upon the fraudulent pretext of "defending their nationals" (which means: defending the investments of their nationals) the United States and Great Britain have already despatched war vessels to the Chinese waters. Japan has had a considerable naval force in the vicinity for some time. These gunboats and destroyers and eruisers are to help the militarists crush the revolutionary movement the moment it becomes dangerous to the imperialists. The workers and farmers and liberty loving people all over the world must not stand by and see the Chinese people crushed a second time in their struggle for freedom. We must all unite under the slogan: Hands Off China! We must come out in support of the Chinese people fighting for freedom!

READ!

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The Great Game of Bluff

Bunk Can't Hide Bankruptcy

The treatment the recent Bessemer strike received at the hands of the talented writers on the Daily Worker staff is a mournful example of what has happened to this Communist paper under the inspiration of the great game of bluff. TUESDAY, August 19, 1930.

Full page headline on page 1 of the Daily Worker: "1,500 TEXTILE WORKERS STRIKE

IN BESSEMER CITY" And then in two column sub-heads: 'Trade Union Unity League Raises

"NT.W. Leads Fight in Gastonia Territory."

The article begins:

Fund for Struggle"

"Under the leadership of the National Textile Workers Union a general strike ... broke out in Mills No. 1 and No. 2 of the American Mills . . .

On the same day the New York Times carried the news that Gillespie, the strike leader, declared that the strikers "wanted nothing to do with the Reds or with

WEDNESDAY, August 20, 1930.

On Wednesday the Bessemer strike had already moved down to the bottom of the first page. "Local leaders . . . are in opposition to

the National Textile Workers Union . . ." "There is danger here of a repetition of the form of betrayal made famous in the Flint automobile strike . . .

THURSDAY, August 21, 1930. On Thursday the Bessemer strike does not seem even to deserve a headline.

"It is not true, as previously stated. that the National Textile Workers Union is leading the strike," declared the Daily Worker today . " . . . The National Textile Workers Union is favored by many as leader . . ., etc., etc."

FRIDAY, August 22, 1930. On Friday the cycle is complete. Bessemer is in the headlines again but this

"GASTONIA BLACK HUNDREDS BEAT'UP NEW ORGANIZERS".

"Bessemer City, N. C., August 21 .-The Gastonia black hundred gang . . . attacked a meeting here of the rank and file strike committee last night . . . The strikers begin to see that the local Holy Roller preacher who has been agitating for 'ousting all the Reds' . . . is not following the right policy . . .

And so the strike which started out "under the leadership of the National Textile Workers Union," now seems to be led by a "local Holy Roller preacher"! All in four days! A perfect example of bluff on an American scale!

The Anthracite! Flint! Bessemer City! Bluff upon buff-such is the method of the Daily Worker under its new administration! Why? Because the consequences of the new Party course are such that only bluff piled upon bluff can hope to hide the defeats and disasters from the membership. But the bubble of bluff must burst sooner or later-and it is the duty of every Communist to see that it bursts rather sooner than later.

CORRUPTION IN N. Y.

(Continued from page 1)

Probation Department, the open thickery by Judge Vause in the case of the Columbia Finance Corp., the huge salary raises from \$2-15,000 a year grabbed by Mayor Walker and his immediate henchmen, etc. Space doesn't permit us to continue this roll call: Corruption is inherent in capitalist politics which is only the support and buttress of the positions of the exploiters against the workers. Let the Republican gubernatorialaspirant Tuttle rave a little more. It is our opinion-and we work and fight for our opinion day and night today and now and actively and energetically-that the only way to end such corruption is to destroy the system which breeds it and the machinery which operates it-the capitalist system and its machinery for oppressing the workers, the notorious strike-breaking apparatus, known, as the government. This is the avowed position of the Communists and all workers should indorse this position in the coming municipal elections by voting for the entire ticket of the Communist Partythe only geniune working class party in the field.

Congress Candidate **Debates Communist**

Wolfe-Mann Debate Sept. 26

George Hiram Mann, Republican candidate for Congress in the 17th District, Manhattan, will take part in a public debate with Bertram D. Wolfe, Associate Editor of the Revolutionary Age, at Park Palace, 110th Street and 5th Avenue, on Friday night, September 20. The subject of the debate is "Capitalism vs. Communism."

Mr Mann is speaking in representation of the United Patriotic Societies, and Comrade Wolfe on behalf of the Communist Party of the United States (Majority Group). The debate marks the opening event in the fail term of the New Workers School. It is the first of a series of four big debates planned under the auspices of the New Workers School for the coming winter. General admission to the debate will be 50 cents and there are 100 reserved seats up in the front available at \$1.00 each. Tickets are now on sale at the office of the New Workers School, 37 East 28th Street, New York City. Park Palace is at 110 Street and 5th

Mr. Mann, who is opposing Ruth Pratt for the Republican nomination in the 17th Congressional District (better known as the "silkstocking" district), is running on a platform with only one central plank in it. Years ago the United States government defrauded many navy vard workers out of their wages, and Mann, as their attorney and champion, has been tircless in his efforts to make rich Uncle Shylock pay up. He lias gone to courts and politicians and newspapers and mass meetings. Now he wants to go to Congress. But his experiences with the capitalist government of the United States co not seem to have shaken his faith in the capitalist system, of which he is a convinced and ardent defender

REVOLUTIONARY YOUTH

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Anti-Soviet Plot Grows

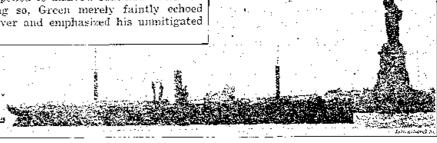
Recent weeks have seen the unfolding of a vast conspiracy in the United States against the Soviet Union. The driving forces behind this terrific campaign against the U.S.S.R. are certain big capitalist interests -for instance, lumber, manganese, coal, insurance, etc.-and their most corrupt labor lieutenants of the type of Matthew Woll. This bitteriv anti-Soviet crew is working hand in glove with the notorious anti-labor Fish Committee.

For a while the machinery of the U. S. Treasury Department was working full blast against the Soviet Union. Under the spurious plea that Soviet pulpwood is convict-made, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Lowman, tried to ban some cargoes of pulpwood and manganese and. even proposed a general embargo against all Soviet products. The Treasury Department made a speedy retreat when the Soviet Union indicated a readiness to retaliate by discontinuing its heavy purchases in this country. President Hoover himself led the retreat by "disclaiming" hostility to trade with the So-

Among workers there was also a growing resentment to the proposed embargo Soviet Russian goods especially because of the fear that the withdrawal of ourchases from the United States would only aggravate the already acute unempleyment crisis. Thousands of American workers are now kept busy on plows, tractors, seeding machines, oil equipment, etc. sent to the Soviet Union. Even President Green of the A. F. of L. was compelled to disayow Matthew Woll. In doing so, Green merely faintly echoed Hoover and emphasized his unmitigated

ers' republic in the world. It is said that this anti-Soviet blockade was first prompted by an American commercial attache-in Finland. The fact that some wealthy kulaks, swept out by the collectivization progress of the Five Year Plan, are now, like all workers, working for a living (for the first time in their lives) and are engaged in the lumber industry, is the basis for the yarn of convict labor. This is one of the clearest expressions of the international solidarity of the capitalists against the workers and their international fatherland-the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

In view of Matthew Woll's leading part in the conspiracy against the Soviet Union, the CP-Majority Group has circularized labor organizations with a resolution exposing the anti-labor character of the activities of Matthew Woll and demanding his resignation from the Executive Council of the A F of L. The resolution also brings out the responsibility of the Executive Council itself in the conduct of Mr. Woll and demands that the Executive Council "officially and directly condemn the anti-labor views and policies" of Matthew Woll. The resolution concludes with a demand that no official of the A F of L should be permitted to be a member of the National Civic Federation, the open-shop labor-hating organization of which Matthew Woll is Acting President.



THE STATUE OF LIBERTY AS POLICEMAN One of the Barred Soviet Pulpwood Ships Turned Away from New York.

Gitlow Tour In October

In order to mobilize the members and supporters of the Communist Party (Majority Group) for the final period of activity in the election campaign and in order to mobilize all forces for our work in the trade union field, a tour has been arranged for Comrade Girlow, Secretary of the CP-Majerity Group, to begin in Philadelphia on September 13, to resume after a lapse in the Anthracite on October 2 and to continue thru October 25. The full list of dates fol-

Philadeiphia: Sept. 13-14-15. Anthracite: October 2 and 3. Cleveland: October 4. Pittsburgh: October 6. Detroit: October 7, 8, 9. Chicago: October 10, 11, 12, Minnesota: October 13, 14, 15. Chicago: October Boston: October 17. Hartford: October 20, Baltimore: October 23, 24. Philadelphia: October 25.

In each locality he visits Comrade Gitlow will be available for three kinds of meeting class and the sharpening class war in

1. A meeting of the local CP-Majority lows:

REVOLUTIONARY

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AGE

Group, at which the important group problems will be considered.

2. A public mass meeting to which Party members and all workers should be invited. At this mass meeting Comrade Gitlow will speak on the attack of reaction, the tasks of the working class and the coming elec-3. Meetings of or arranged by sympa

thetic organizations, such as Workmens Circle branches, fraternal societies, etc. All efforts must be made to make possible such Comrades! Get on the job! Make all

necessary preparations and arrangements for the Gitlow tour. As soon as definite arrangements are made in each locality they will be announced in the Revolutionary Age.

TARDIEU MAKES BID FOR FASCISM

Premier Andre Tardieu, leader of capitalist reaction in France, has come out boldly against the present parliamentary regime and for Fascism. In his tirade against the work-France, Tardien declared at Nance, as fol-

"It was to protect the taxpayer against the spending habit of the Executive that the power of Parliament was originally created, . . Now it would seem that by a process of evolution Parliament has become less ant to limit than to increase expenditure. Under the pressure of organized interests, which are much stronger and far more articulate than the mass of taxpayers, your representatives, even with the best intentions, have come to represent the total of individual interests rathe er than the general interests."

This Fascist denunciation of the democratic pretensions of the French bourgeoisie by the present actual head of the government is a threat to the several hundred thousands of workers now on strike and is part of the preparations of the French ruling class to meet the developing economic crisis the effects of which will certainly cyoke much militant action by the working class.

German Wage Cut Plan Fails

There is every reason to conclude that the negotiations aiming to institute a general wage-cut in Germany are doomed to failure. So far only in the steel industry has there been put over a simultaneous wage and price cut.

Retail price reductions are far behind the sharp fall in wholesale prices. For the workers the cost of living remains very high. But the bosses are putting over their wage-cuts in a round-about way. For example, when Siemens-Halske tried to put in force a 10% wage cut, it met with strong resistance. This powerful corporation then fired 10% of the workers. Strikes of a mass character, like the Mansfield copper strike, are increasing,

In the last year the number of unemployed doubled in Germany. There are now well over three million jobless in the country. There is widespread discontent in the country. Hindenburg is helping the bosses thru subsidies and is working on schemes to foist wage-cuts on the workers.

THE STALIN CULT GROWS

The Stalin Cult seems to be spreading! We propose that the following quotation of B. Charney Vladeck's review of Trotsky's book, My Life, (New Leader, August 16, 1930.) be included in that famous volume dedicated to Stalin's fiftieth anniversary:

"He (Trotsky) treats Stalin as a cheap sort of a demagogue, a sort of Tammany district leader in New York and fails to mention that while he and Lenin were enjoying the freedom of Switzerland, Stalin was the man who organized the Bolshevist groups thruout Russia."

We only want to call attention to the happy coincidence of this idea with the brilliant thought expressed by Molotov in 1926 that the reason Trotsky and Zinoviev had, "gone wrong" was that they had spent their lives in foreign lands and "had lost touch with the Russian workers."

Revolt Moves Left In India

Congress Forces Move Left— Prepare For Gandhi Split

A panetrating view of the situation in India, showing the sharp leftward development of the nationalist movement as well as the growing influence of the Communist Opposition in India is shown in the following letter sent from Calcutta to the organ of the International Communist Opposition, International Information of the Communist Opposition:

LETTER FROM INDIA

Calcutta, April 23 Dear Comrades:

The "Workers Weekly" of Bombay represents the official line of the Communist International in India. From the tone of the paper you can see why little can be expected from the people connected with it. They operate with the usual ultra-left phrases which sound so strange in this country. My efforts to draw them into a discussion as to the correctness of the line we propose have not been very successful as far as the leading clique is concerned. They avoid a discussion because they know that the rank and file follow our line as soon as it is presented to them free from all malicious distortions.

In Calcutta we have made great headway. The provincial Committee of the Young Comrade's League has accepted our thesis. (The Young Comrades League is an organization formed the end of last year embracing the left wing of the Nationalist Youths League under the leadership of the Communist youth .-- Editor) You know that the Communist Party practically does not function as an organization. Meanwhile the Young Comrades League is the only political organization thru which the Communists can act. So the decision of its Bengal Provincial Committee should. be considered as a substantial victory for us. Now that the line is broken at this very important point we can expect to push forward all over the

Another important thing is the result of our conversations with the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee. You know this is the stronghold of the left wing of the National Congress. The new Executive of the Bengal Congress Committee has declared its readiness to accept the main points of the program of the national revolution proposed by us. Of course this is just the beginning. We must drive our propaganda home to the rank and file before the leaders can be expected to act according to our program. Meanwhile they are carried away by the present Civil Disobedience movement and most of the people sympathizing with us and more or less under our influence are arrested. In the face of the savage persecution of the revolutionary movement it is very difficult to achieve concrete results as soon as we would like. But it is very clear that Communism will remain an isolated force in this country unless those professing it follow the line we indicate. Our task is not to make onposition because there is nothing se rious to oppose. We must build up the Communist Party and lead proletariat in the struggle for the leadership of the national revolution The small clique that today represents the official line is politically negligible. Their tactics are not only hopeless but positively harmful.

the British imperialists and of the antinationalist elements of the Indian bourgeoisie (the attempted "peace negotiations" with Gandhi and the two Nehru), the Indian struggle for independence continues to grow in size and militancy. The actual leadership in the struggle is in the hands of the local Congress Com-

In spite of all "peace" manouvers of

mittee, the expression of the masses. The growing revolutionary spirit among the masses reflects itself in the sharp radiclization of these lower Congress Committees. It is an open secret that the leadership of Gandhi, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Patel and the other conservative

(Continued on page 10)

Revolutionary Age

COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE U. S. A. (Majority Group) JAY LOVESTONE, Chairman

JAY LOVESTONE, Editor WILL HERBERG, Managing Editor B. D. WOLFE, Associate Editor HARRY WINITSKY, Business Mgr.

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SEPT. 1, 1930.

Editorials

VOTE COMMUNIST!

The National Council of the Communist Party (Majority Group) has decided to endorse the Congressional and State tickets put forward by the Communist Party of the United States and to launch a campaign to mobilize the workers for the support of the Communist Party ticket under the slogan of

In making this appeal for the support of the Communist ticket in the elections we certainly do not give up our differences with the Communist Party on those questions of analysis, perspectives, strategy and tactics which have made necessary our struggle as an independent group of the Communist movement. On the contrary, the New York election platform as well as the general tactical policy of the Party in the election campaign are in themselves sufficient to justify the sharp criticisms we have made of the false general line of the Party, are enough to confirm the warnings we have issued as to the disastrous consequences of this general line. We support the Communist Party because in the present elections it presents the only ticket around which can rally all workers and farmers in opposition to capitalism and the horrors it brings to the exploited toiling masses. The only Party in these elections that stands for the workers first, last and all the time is the Communist Party and that is why we call upon the workers to rally in support of the Party in the election struggle. It is because the Communist Party remains true to the fundamental principles of Communism from the path of Lenin deviating only on questions of analysis, strategy and tactics that we can take our stand in its support in the election struggle.

The 1930 elections take place in the midst of a bitter drive of capitalist reaction on the labor movement. There can now be no question that a gigantic wage-cutting drive is being prepared against the workers. Unemployment now reaches nearly six million workers in this country and is bringing misery to the homes of many millions more. Every attempt at the improvement of conditions is met with savage persecution and terror. Internationally, the antagonisms between the various imperialist powers are sharpening and the bitter enmity of world capitalism, with the U. S. A. in the lead, against the Soviet Union is being translated into active measures of offensive and attack. The rising colonial liberation movement is being met with murderous imperialist repression. The powerful and well organized capitalists are able to proceed practically unhindered in their offensive against the workers because of the lack of militancy and unity of the labor organizations, because the workers, especially in the United States, are largely unorganized and divided, because the reactionary and reformist leaders of the workers organizations are doing the work of the bosses rather than leading the workers in the fight for better conditions. In such a situation what should be the chief slogan of a Communist election campaign? There can be no question that such a slogan must be: WORKING CLASS UNITY AGAINST THE OFFENSIVE OF CAPITAL! This is the demand of the hour!

But the main line of the Party, as can be seen from its entire activity as well as from the New York election program, is directly the opposite. Its slogan seems to be in fact: Working class disunity! The unions of the A. F. of L. are "fascist" organizations which must be destroyed. The workers who follow the reformists are "social fascists" and must be treated as such. The organized workers are "corrupt" and "hopeless" and cannot be won for the revolutionary struggle. In the classical language of Biedenkapp of the Independent Shoe Workers Union: "We do not recognize organizations not affiliated to the Trade Union Unity League as real labor organizations." On such a basis no real mobilization of the working class is possible. This is the fatal deficiency of the official Communist election campaign.

It is clear therefore that when we call upon the workers to support the Communist Party ticket in the elections we do not do so on the basis of agreement with the Party tactics or the Party's present election platform; we do so because of our agreement with the fundamentals and aims of the Communist Party, and the Communist International. We call upon the workers to support the Communist Party ticket as an expression of their agreement with the fundamental aims of Communism but to remember that the dangerous tactics of the official leaders of the Communist Party, which are doing such harm to the cause of Communism, are not the traditional tactics of the world Communist movement. The tactics of working class unity which Lenin championed and defended are now championed and defended by the International Communist Oppositionin this country, by the Communist Party (Majority Group). Therefore we appeal to all workers:

Vote Communist! Support the Communist Party ticket! Support the struggle of the Communist Party (Majority Group) to bring health and unity to the American Communist movement!

The "Plan of Action"

A Balance Sheet for the YCL

by Jack Rubenstein

League has been set for September 30. It now over a year that the present ultra-left sectarian line of the Young Communist International was imposed upon our League. It is the duty of every young Communist to estimate the results, to draw up a balance sheet of the League activity under the new line.

At the time the Comintern Address came before the National Executive Committee of the YCL over a year ago, we declared that for the League the new line meant; (1) the official adoption of the false estimation of the objective situation and of the false sectarian tactics as sponsored by the Bittleman group in the Party; (2) the handing over of the League to the factional adherents of the Bittleman group in the League (Harey, Rijack), the most worthless and incompetent elements for leadership; (3) the rapid destruction of the League as a result of both factors. The events of the last year have proven how correct was this declara-

In reviewing the work of the League for the last year, we must note the following: Within the past year the League has not led or participated in a single struggle of any importance, either independently or

along with the Party. The League did not conduct a single independent campaign on a national scale, altho many opportunities presented themselves the unemployment crisis, the Eisman case, the Yetta Stromberg case, the situation in the South, the children's delegation to the U.S.S.R., as well as many general issues involving the youth.

3. There has been a decline of over 50% in the League's membership and the practical liquidation of a number of important districts. The turn over in the League is as-

The center has collapsed as political leadof the League. Whatever functionaries cadres there were have been destroyed. The political level in the League is very low.

5. The Young Pioneers has collapsed as national organization. The official organ of the Pioneers, the "Young Pioneer", which once had a circulation over 10,000, has disappeared.

With a great deal of bluff and bombast the League leadership recently proposed a 'Plan-of-Action" which was supposed to last from April 15 to June 30. Now the time set for this plan has been increased by over 100%, from 21/2 months to 51/2 months. An analysis of the results of this plan-of-action will bear out all the unfortunate facts we have pointed out above. No wonder the champions of "self-criticism" are so silent about the matter.

Amongst other things the plan-of-action set the goal of recruiting 10,000 young workers into the TUUL, of bringing 1,500 workers into the League, of building 48 shop nuclei, of establishing 85 shop papers, of obtaining 2,000 subscribers to the "Young Worker". We must admit that these are very modest objectives for those who pre tend to believe that today American capitalism is in its final crisis, that the workers -especially the young workers-are running ahead of the Party and League in their struggle against capitalism. But considered realistically, from the point of view of the actual situation, from the point of view of the vanishing contacts of the Party with the labor movement, from the point of view of the complete cessation of all trade union work of the League, it is clear that the plan-of-action was doomed to failure and this failure shows precisely the crisis in

We hope every Léague member has followed carefully the plan-of-action. In the June 30 issue of the "Young Worker" we expected to find a review of the drive but all we found were some figures about the more (antastic "shock plans"? "Young Worker" sub and cash drive, We waited patiently and the July 7 issue informed us that the drive would be "extended" to September 30. So we cannot wait for the official analysis. But on the basis of the official figures as published in the June "Young Worker" an analysis can very easily be made and some startling results

I. Of the 10,000 young workers to be

In a very quiet way the date for the nar recruited into the TUUL the report states the quota. Of these 637 were recruited in New York, and among these 637 there were 150 League members.

This leaves 221 for the entire United States outside of New York, so that the rest of the country filled less than 3% of its quota. Furthermore we are left entirely in the dark as to how the young workers were recruited, what industries they are in, who recruited them, on what basis, etc. Even the official figures-which are unquestionably exaggerated-tell a very sad story.

Of the 1,500 members for the League only 299 were obtained—less than 20%, taking for granted that all who joined the League have remained. Of these 151 were recruited in the New York and Superior districts over half of the total. The rest of the country therefore covered less than 10% of the quota.

Even in its best days the League had a normal turnover of 75-100 members a month; this so-called increase in membership, therefore, does not even make up for the turnover and therefore really represents a loss in membership. But this will disturb our leadership which lives on bluff? Hardly! Now they have raised the quota of League recruits from 1,500 to 2,500! Bluff and more

At the last convention of our League. the League had 3,500 dues-paying members. The present leadership boasts of having "1,000 new members" which would bring the total up to 4.500 members and, adding to this the recent acquisition of the 299, the League should have about 4,799 members. But, in the latest plan-of-action, the so-called "Shock-Plan", the slogan is: DOUBLE THE LEAGUE MEMBERSHIP! and the figure is set at 5,000-that is, increasing the League membership from 2,500 to 5 900. What has happened to 2,300 odd members? Such reckless talk "doubling the membership" when the League has to fight for its very life is characteristic of the present irresponsible leadership of the League.

Of the 48 shop groups assigned to the League, the official figures say that only 2 have been obtained, one in New York. Of the 85 shop papers assigned, 20 are claimed. Over half of these are claimed by the Philadelphia and New York districts. But here we must call attention to a peculiar silence! How is it that the shop groups and shop papers "established" are not featured in the "Young Workers"? Would they not be an inspiration to the League membership-if they existed?

4. The only place even partial success is shown is in the sub and cash drive. About 920 subs were obtained and \$1,031 collected.

5. We must take note of the practical wiping out of a number of districts. The manner in which all mention of District 10 (Kansas) was dropped in the reports show that this district no longer exists. Nor are there any sort of functioning organizations in a number of districts.; Dist. 4 (Buftalo), District 5 (Pittsburgh), District 6 (Cleveland), District 7 (Detroit), District 95 (Soperior), District 10 (Kansas), District 15 (Connecticut), and District 16 (South). Nor is the situation very much better in District 1 (Boston), District 3 (Philadelphia), District 8 (Chicago), District 13 California). As a matter of fact the only place the League exists as an organization is New York City. And even here the "work" of the League recently among the young needle trades workers, among the plumbers helpers, etc. will show what sort of League the New York League really is.

Again we must repeat: despite the more favorable possibilities for work the present League leadership has not involved the League in one single struggle of any importance through the last year. How does the present leadership explain this? Why does it cover up its failures in the struggles of the young workers by fantastic "plans-ofaction" and then why does it attempt to cover up the failure of these plan by still

(Concluded in the next issue)

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Did We "Hide" the Crisis?

At the 16 Congress of the Communist Party of the Soveit Union the present world position of United States capitalism and the present economic situation in the United States received considerable attention. This is natural in view of the present international role of U S. imperialism.

A discussion of the conditions of American capitalist economy today inevitably involves a discussion of the entire world economic situation. And there was so much talk about the American economic situation at the 16 Party Congress of the CPSU that it even inspired Mr. Walter Duranty, the New York Times correspondent, to a whole series of cables and letters. In these cables and letters the situation in the America Party naturally came in for comment. Mr. Duranty, it must be remembered, is one of the' capitalist class. For nine out of ten official Communists, however, Duranty is an authority and spokesman on questions of economic policy in the Soviet Union and on economic conditions in the United States—as seen by the present Stalinist regime in the CPSU. Therefore, Duranty's dispatches assume for the average official Party leader or functionary a sort of a sacred, infallible character expressing the vision and will of such infallibles as Stalin, Molotov, Manuilsky, etc. In fact, so much prestige has this rather capable and intelligent bourgeois correspondent (by far the most capable capitalist correspondent in the USSR today) won in the highest ranks of the official Party burocracy that there is even spreading in the Party the phantastic legend (perhaps not so phantastic after all) that in general what Duranty says Stalin really means or wants to have believed in the United States.

The entire powerful machinery of Stalin and his puppers in our Party has been mobilized full blast to spread the nonsensical fairy-tale that Stalin was the one Communist leader who forsaw the present economic crisis in the United States and that we did not. That is why we are supposed to be "renegades" "opportunists" "agents of Hoover" and "the real forces behind the scenes in Wall Street"! That is why, because of this prophetic vision as it were, we have been told that "Stalin succeeds where Lenin

Says Mr. Duranty in the New York Times of July 26; "Stalin emphasized the American crisis for the simple human reason that he had prophesied its advent during the tensest moment of his strife with the 'right' adversaries in the Central Committee-at a moment, indeed, when it seemed remotest, if not improbable. To use an unworthy metaphor, he 'doped it out' beforehand from the books of Marx and Lenin and bet on it against long odds and won."

Then, in the New York Times of Aug. 3 there appeared a long letter mailed by Duranty from Moscow saying that our estimate of the world position of American capitalism was as follows:

"Post-war capitalist stabilization might hold good for Europe but the United States was an exception where European rules did not apply and the American Communist Party should follow a different and exceptional policy . . .

otherwise (1): "But oside from Stalin's superb politi-

cal genius, uside from a skillful handling of one of the most efficient 'machines' the world has ever seen, no small part

1 After giving this carte blanche endorsement to after giving this tarte blanche endorsement to the pointical genuis and analysis of Comrade Stain and his associates in the Soviet Union, Mr. Duranty goes on to give some "timely advice" to his own master, the American ruling class when he cays:

"Personally I consider that the Communist menace in America, or in Great Britain for that menter, in America, or in Oreal Britain for Gamatter, is preposeerous nonsense and to allow it to interfere with business is well-nigh criminal imbedility. If, however, the United States government is less sure of itself then I believe, or if the Communist danger is really greater than I imagine, there is a remedy adopted long ago by Turkey, Persia and Afghanistan, in regard to the native Communists.

native Communists.
"These simple oriental nations carry on profitable trade with the Soviet Union, maintain friendly relations, have exchanged Ambassadors and when they get the chance do not fail to play that friendship against Britain or other Western powers. But they have the same naive way of dealing with the 'Communist menace' as Russia uses fowards her own counter-revolutionaries. 'Dead men can only squeak in hell', says the Persian proposals'. "Particularly simely advice" Matthew Woll-might well say of Mr. Duranty's conclusion. Stalin, Duranty and the Economic Situation in the U.S. A.

by Jay Lovestone

after all, Stalin was correct-a period of world depression was at hand.

"That after all when you get down to it, it was one of the two big arguments put forward by the Kremlin at the Communist Party Convention which has just

"No one, on the other hand, could question the reality of the present worldwide capitalist depression, or deny that Stalin and the Kremlin have gauged the case more accurately then Bukharin or

And Comrade Voroshilov was even so generous in his denunciation and misrepresentation of us-along the same lines Duranty-that in reporting for the Central Committee before the 16 Party longress he declared that we had for a long hidden the American economic crisis from the Communist International and the CPSU.

After this treat of romantic journalism, some indisputable facts will prove very helpful. Did we, the previous leadership of the American Communist Party, foresee the present economic crisis in the United States? Did we understand its basis? Did we understand its causes and forms? Did we hide it from our Russian comrades or from the Communist Intrenational? And what was the attitude and estimate of our Russian comrades then towards our analysis and conclusions? These are pertinent questions. They must be answered frankly and strictly on the basis of unchallengable facts. Lurid journalism will prove of no avail here.

On February 4, 1928, I presented, in behalf of the political committee, to the Plenum of the Central Committee of our Party "Theses on the Present Economic and Political Situation and the Tasks of our Party." These Theses were unanimously adopted by the Plenum and estimated the economic situation and outlook as follows:

"What is in sight? It cannot yet be said at this time that we are facing an immediate deepgoing economic crisis But the continuous development of the contradictions within American capitalism is proceeding at such a pace that the coming of the deepgoing crisis is unavoidable in the near future. The productive capacities in the basic industries have far outgrown the domestic market. The growing capitalist offensive against wage and working standards is further limiting the domestic market . . . In spite of its tremendous powers, American capitalism cannot solve its inner contradictions now manifesting themselves on a broader basis."

With all due apologies to the new Party historian, Mr. Duranty, we must emphasize that the above estimate was made by us at least a year and one-half before the outbreak of the present severe economic crisis and before Comrade Stalin and Molotov or any of their lesser luminaries said or wrote a word about it.

Communist International in a letter to our Central Committee immediately after the 9 Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Committeen. This approval of the Comintern sent to our Party on April 13, 1928, said in part as follows:

"The Workers Communist Party of America which has already played the leading role in these struggles . . . has now as its major task to mobilize and to organize the workers under its banner. against the capitalist offensive and ugainst the refermist supporters of capitalism,--namely the American Federation of Labor and the Socialist Party.

"The instruction given by the CEC arises logically from the correct analysis of the present economic and political situation in the USA contained in the February Theses."

Pursuing the same analysis and on the hasis of the program and international resolutions which we helped to formulate, we said in the Theses presented by Comrades Gitlow and myself to the Cen-

of his success was due to the fact that - tral Committee Plenum in December 1928

"The spokesmen of American capitalism boast about the 'invicibility' of Amcrican prosperity. A whole series of theories are being put forward to 'explain' the 'miraculous secret' of Amercan capitalism . . . The crisis which would put at least a temporary end to American prosperity has already been due for quite a long period. But it has been delayed, though by no means prevented as apologists of imperialism maintain. It is necessary to give an account of the reasons for this delay."

Once more, in the report of the Central Committee to the 6 Party Convention, a report which was fully endorsed by the delegation of the Comintern to our convention, Comrades Dengel and Pollit, and overwhelmingly adopted by the convention, (March 7, 1929) I emphasized:

"A crisis, a deep going crisis, which though it may not yet be the final basic crisis of American imperialism, is long overdue. Any crisis which occurs today in the United States cannot be viewed as a normal or so-called cyclical crisis of American capitalism, because of the international situation. The intensified development of the productive forces in the South have temporarily drawn in certain capital. Increased trade with Europe and Latin America have served as so-called safety valves in delaying the crisis. We have elements of crisis not only continuing to develop parallel with the increasing productive forces, but because of this very increase of productive

... And all this speculation on the stock market, and all these brokers' loans they are not a sign of prosperity. These grow out of the surplus of capital in the country. Quite the contrary, this estimate made by us and the estimate terrible speculation is the very proof of made by the new regime in the Party deepening, serious contradictions devel- and the Comintern of the present econoping in the productive processes of this omic crisis in the USA.

country which draws capital in such great volumes towards the stock-market. It shows the impossibility of industry 'profitably' absorbing the available capi-

. . . Superficially, this may appear to be a windfall of prosperity. Actually it is the signal of a storm that will bring

devastation in its wake once it begins to sweep the country.

"The present 'prosperity' itself creates the very factors which are bound to precipitate a deepgoing economic crisis. The wild stock exchange speculation with its huge extension of credit; the 'sick' industries like coal, textile and oil; the very extension of instalment buying chich is such an important factor of the 'prosperity' of today; the very industrialization of the South is proving a powerful competing factor; the growing disproportion between production and consumption which is part of the general anarchy and the general disproportion between the various branches of capitalist production; the growing gap between industry and agriculture; the increasing consumption limitations of the masses; the increasing foreign competition-these are but some of the germinating elements of crisis in United States capitalist economy."

It is especially interesting to note in this regard that at the very time when our Central Committee was making the above analysis of the sharpening contradictions of United States imperialism, the Open Letter of the Executive Committee of the Comintern to our 6 National Convention, in estimating American imperialism, spoke of "the evergrowing economic power and ever-increasing importance of American imperialism on the world arena." .

We have provided enough evidence here to show whether indeed Stalin was "the only Communist" to foresee the American crisis and whether indeed we "hid the crisis" from the Comintern, In the next article we will examine the

The New Workers School

Valuable Courses Given by Lovestone, Wolfe, Others

Herberg, Herbert Zam, Jim Cork, Joe Speare, M. Weber, and Bert Wolfe.

Jay Lovestone will give a series of popular lectures entitled, "The Class War Today" on Sunday evenings at 8 p. m. The lecture series will analyze history in the making as it occurs from week to week. Lovestone will take up each Sunday the most important event of the preceding week, events such as the "disarmament" conferences, the Fish Committee, developments in China and India, the Congressional elections, etc.

munism" by D. Benjamin whose previous courses in the same subject have always been highly popular. Special phases of social science for more advanced students are the courses in "The Program of the Communist International" Herbert Zam, in Marxism-Leninism by Will Herberg, and in "Marxian Philosophy" by Bert Wolfe: To acquaint workers with the real nature of American history and institutions the school offers a course in "Economic-Political History of the United States" with Jim Cork as instructor. The English Department under the direction of M. Weber will offer both elementary and advanced English courses. The former, intended especially for foreign-born workers, will be taught by Joe Speare. Additional courses on various subjects related to the general aim of the school ("training for the class struggle") will be given as registration warrants.

The New Workers' School was founded by the Majority Group of the Commu-

The New Workers School, announces nist Party for the purpose of continuing its fall opening for the first week in the work so successfully undertaken by October with an attractive list of courses the old Workers School of New York, which should be of interest to all work- which thanks to the wrong line at presing men and women. The instructors ent prevailing in the Party, is revising include Jay Lovestone, D. Benjamin, Will and falsifying Leninism and hence no longer serving the purposes for which it is founded. The New Workers' School is now in its second year, having been launched last year under the name of Marx-Lenin School. In spite of the word "New" in its name it is not new either in management, traditions, aims, teachers or courses. Every one of its teachers was formerly a leading teacher of the old Workers School and its administrative staff consists of Bertram D. Wolfe, Director; D. Benjamin, Assistant Director and S. W. Levich, Secretarythe same administrative staff which built The keystone of the study courses is a up and directed the old Workers School course in "The Fundamentals of Com- and made it the outstanding force in the movement for Workers Education in the United States. The word "New", however, is put into the name of the New Workers School to avoid confusion with the Workers School which has now abandoned Maryism-Leninism as a basis for its teachings and substituted the present revision and falsification of those scientific principles. The New Workers School is at present located at 37 East 28th Street, 8th Floor, but is seeking larger headquarters.

DR. H. LINN DENTIST

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For a Broad Anti-Imperialist Movement!

The following documents are self-explanatory. A short time ago the Anti-Imperialist League of the USA was "reorganized" once again. It seems apparently to have been reorganized as a sort of coalition between the "Communists" and the "liberals" and the "colonials." (What happened to "labor"? Doesn't there exist a labor movement in the United States which must be mobilized in the anti-imperialist struggle? Or is the membership of the official Communist Party the entire lubor movement?) Immediately the Communist Party (Majority Group) applied for membership in the Anti-Imperialist League as an or-

The Party Burocrats and the Anti-Imperialist League

cial Party fraction) objected to our being accepted as members of the AIL and a struggle broke out in the executive of the League. Among the most active members of the AIL is Roger Baldwin who has expressed himself as a determined opponent of the narrow course that threatens the League. The matter is one of direct consequence for the whole ganization and several members of the anti-imperialist movement in this coun-CP-Majority Group applied as individu- try.

"THE VIEWPOINT OF THE COMMUNISTS"

(Statement of the Communist Party Fraction)

shown by their actions to be against the basic principles of the Anti-Imperialist League. Both groups have connections with paid functionaries of the Mexican government. The Lovestone group received, some time ago contributions from elements in Mexico who work for the Mexican Government and have attacked the revolutionary organizations in Mexico at the time when the most brutal persecutions were, and still are, being waged by the Mexican government against the workers organizations. The Communist Party of Mexico has made a statement to the effect that the \$100 received by the "Revolutionary Age" organ of the Lovestone Group, is a contribution given by Diego Rivera and Fritz Bach, whose silence was bought by the offer of a government post. They have expressed their agreement with the policy of the Mexican government.

The statement of the Anti-Imperialist League on India is definitely in disagreement with the policy of Gandhi. The Lovestone group has come out in defense of Gandhi, stating that he is the symbol of the revolution. Furthermore, the activities of Lovestone in connection with the present events in India are not in accordance with the principles of the League, which are to support the workers and peasants of all colonies and semi-colonies as an independent force striving for complete independence.

The Lovestone and Cannon groups have The League stands for the defense of the Soviet Union and has conducted campaigns for this defense. The Lovestone group has issued statements appearing in the New York Times in which it attacks the Soviet Union, thus becoming part of the international imperialist block working against the Soviet

> At a meeting held June 17, under the auspiecs of the Labor Friends of India's Independence, Bertram Wolfe, official spokes man for the Lovestone group, declared: the credit of Gandhi be it said that almost alone of all the leaders of the pre-war revolutionary movement, he saw the significance of the masses in the struggle for Indian freedom." The so-called anti-imperialism of Gandhi in the past has shown that he made use of the influence he had among the workers in order to betray the revolution for the benefit of British imperialism. In 1922, Gandhi called off the general strike of the masses demanding independence. This betrayal of Gandhi's must lead the Anti-linperialist League not only to mistrost Gandhi's present campaign on the basis of his past actions, but also in his present attitude of being ready to participate in the London Round Table Conference. There are some of the reasons motivating the opposition of the Communists to the acceptance of these

AGAINST THE WRECKERS OF THE ANTI-IMPERIALIST MOVEMENT!

(Statement of the CP-Majority Group)

The declaration headed "The Viewpoint of the Communists" (which it is not, being only the viewpoint of one section of the Communist movement in this country) is not only thoroly misrepresentative and insulting but is a direct attack upon that united front of all elements supporting the liberation movement of the colonial peoples upon which alone a in a state of curious paralysis as far as strong anti-imperialist movement can be built. If such a "viewpoint" is permitted to dominate the Anti-Imperialist League of the USA, it will spell immediate and inevitable doom for this organization and a great weakening of the anti-imperialist struggle in this country.

1. It is alleged in the declaration referred to that the "Lovestone group received . . . contributions from elements in Mexico who work for the Mex- before the British Consulate in New ican government and have attacked the York (the credit of which, by the way, revolutionary organizations in Mexico." This is a conscious and deliberate fabri- imperialism" did not hesitate to take for and only self-deluded sectarians can fail cation. As far back as January 1930 we themselves). Small as our organization to see that it corresponds to the truth. informed the Daily Worker that the con- may be relatively, we can safely declare Moreover, even if Albert Moreau does tributions we received from Mexico were that we have done more positive work in not find it possible to agree with us on given by members and sympathizers of support of the Indian revolution than this point, this is surely no reason why the Communist Party of Mexico. We also those who dare to make such brazen membership in the AIL should be denied pointed out that Diego Rivera, Bach and charges against us, with all their re- to us. It is perhaps possible to be an the others to whom the declaration re- sources and material advantages. fers were not in the least sympathy with our group and certainly never sent us any money of any sort. (We enclose as members of the Anti-Imperialist a copy of this letter to the Daily Worker as published in the January 15 issue of Revolutionary Age). This charge which the statement of the "Communists" repeats is well known to those who make it to be no more nor less than a deliber-

2. It is declared that our policy on India makes us ineligible for membership in the Anti-Imperialist League of the HSA. A more shameful declaration was never made. At the time when these about the revolt of the Indian masses or quite aside from this point only conscious while our program-of-action adopted at

else disporting themselves with cheap iibes at Gandhi's "salt march," the Communist Party (Majority Group) and our paper Revolutionary Age raised the call of the support of the Indian masses fighting for freedom. At a time when these self-annointed "Communists" who dare to make this charge, seemed to be any positive action in solidarity with the Indian liberation movement was concerned, we organized series of open-air meetings in support of the Indian revolution, we had resolutions introduced in many organizations in the same direction, we helped form the Labor Friends of India's Independence and the Irish-American Friends of India's Independence, we held (on May 1) the first India demonstration those who now call us "agents of British

3. It is declared that we are "Gandhiites" and therefore cannot be eligible League of the USA. In the first place we want to state that if the AIL of the USA cannot find room in its ranks for those elements in the struggle for colonial liberation, whose program and class basis necessaritly involves vacillation and hesitation and even eventual capitulation stuggle, form a part of the anti-imperialanti-imperialist united front. The AIL self-annointed "Communists" who dare to of the USA, moreover, has such elements make this charge were keeping silent in its ranks at the present moment. But

The "Communists" (i.e., the offi- charlatans can maintain that we are "Gandhiites." In the May 21 issue of Revolutionary Age we declared:

"It is clear that the Indian nationalist revolution will only be able to achieve its goal thru overcoming and discarding Gandhism!

This statement seems to be quite unequivocal and clear. (We are enclosing the issue of our paper in which this article appears.) In January 15 issue of our paper we pointed out that "in the last resort the right wing nationalist leaders consider it their duty to prevent an explosion if it is humanly possible'that it, betray the toiling masses." Moreover in the pamphlet we issued, "India in Revolt," there is a long article, "The Lessons of the Lahore Congress," which is devoted very largely to a concrete and detailed analysis and sharp critique of Gandhism-which, by the way, the official spokesmen of the Communist Party in this country have not yet done, except thru empty phrases.

It is said that we do not support "the workers and peasants of all colonics and semi-colonies as an independent force striving for complete independence." This is on a par with the other charges. In the article to which we have already made reference we declare:

"Within the revolutionary peoples' alliance . . . the working class, as the fundamentally revolutionary class in modern society, must strive for and achieve lead-The winning of leadership by the working class not only leads to the victory of the nationalist revolution over all obstacles but also provides the basis for the proletarian revolution which will follow it after a longer or shorter hisvacical internal."

Our position on this question--which is the traditional position of the Communist International-is quite clear in all our declarations and documents.

It is furthermore declared that Comrade Wolfe ascribed to Gandhi a certain insight into the significance of the masses in the struggle for Indian freedom. What Comrade Wolfe said was absolutely correct and is moreover an almost verbatim quotation from the book "Modern India" by C. Palme Durt (a leading Indian Communist), published by the Communist Party of Great Britain and distributed by the American Communist Party. It is a fact which has been repeated more than once in the official iterature of the Communist International and which does not in any way contradict Gandhi's vacillating and eventually capitulating role as the representative of the nationalist bourgeoisie in

It is declared that we called Gandhi the "symbol of the revolution." This is shallow demagogy. In explaining why the anti-imperialists of all countries should protest against Gandhi's arrest, we declared:

... today Gundhi (irrespective of his own desires) is the symbol of the revolutionary upsurge in India-the orrest of Gandhi is the symbol of the oppressive hand of British imperialism."

This statement is absolutely correct anti-imperialist even if one does disagree with Albert Morcau.

4. Of all the shameful slander in the declaration, the most outrageous is the charge that we are against the USSR. We fought for the slogan of "recognition of the Soviet Union" as a time when the "official" Communists condemned this slogan in the sharpest terms. Every issue of our paper has called for the defense of the Soviet Union against the atbut who, at a particular stage of the tacks of world imperialism. The thesis adopted at our recent National Conferist front, then the AIL will never be able ence declares that "the struggle against to develop into a real embodiment of the the danger of a new world war and especially the struggle in defense of the HSSR is a central task of the Party in the present international situation"

the same Conference makes the defense of the USSR a central slogan. We defended the Soviet Union at a time when the defense of the Soviet Union meant persecution and long prison sentences and when many of those who now charge us with being "against the USSR" were themselves in the camp of the capitalists and the enemies of the Soviet Union. It would be an insult to any one of intelligence to belabor this point any further.

We declare that the attempt of the official Communist faction to exclude us from the AII, of the USA is a direct attack upon the whole anti-imperialist movement and an open attempt to convert this movement into a mere tail-end the ruling faction in the Communist Party. Such an attempt must be decisively condemned and resisted not only by those who sympathize with our views but by all those who have the best interesis of the anti-imperialist movement at heart. At a time when members of the Socialist Party and so-called "liberals" are admitted as members of the AlL of the USA (and they should, if they are anti-imperialists) the official Communist faction has the brazen audacity to propse to exclude such men as Bertram D. Wolfe, the organizer of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League and at one time the head of the anti-imperialist work in North and South Amrica for the Communist International. We declare that the very effort to exclude us as an organization or as individuals from the AIL of the USA as well as the degrading methods exhibited in the "Viewpoint of the Communists" is an insult to the anti-imperialist and labor movements of this country and must not be tolerated by any one who has the interests of the struggle for freedom at heart. Upon the basis of our record, and the record of our representatives, upon the basis of our program and activity we demand the right of membership in the AIL for ourselves as an organization and for our members and adherents.

WALL STREET PAPER CALLS FOR WAGE CUTS

The outstanding Wall Street authority on financial developments in its latest issue, makes a strong plea for wage cuts. In its leading article entitled "Relations of Wages to Consumption", the Commercial and Financial Chronicle, pooh-poohs all the talk by the big industrial magnates that there will be no wage cuts and plainly calls upon the bosses to smash the unions and to prepare nation-wide drive for wage cuts. This appeal of one of the most authoritative mouthpieces of Wall Street runs in part as

"RELATIONS OF WAGES TO CONSUMPTION

"How wages are to be kept high (without coercion) in a time of falling prices, depression in enterprise, and multiplying idleness, does not clearly appear. . . .

"Is it best for people to continue to pay one class war-wages for all time to come - regardless of the lowered consuming power of nine-tenths of the work-

"Now that the 'cycle' of business life has reached the downward curve, the natural law of wages must come into operation. It is not of much avail to talk of 'keeping up wages' and reducing the hours of the day and the days of the week. Work is already reduced enough by the machine. . . .

"Full work is the panacea of all our ills. It provides for the rainy day'. It overcomes depression when it comes. . . .

"Employers may say they will not lower wages-but when they come to meet the lowered purchasing nower of the whole people caused in part by the uneven and exorbitant wages of certain classes they will have to reduce the

"Unemployment in time will force wages down. No employer listening to the false plea of 'consuming power' can pay more wages than the conditions of his own business and the conditions of the country will warrant. No union can continue to exact tribute against prolonged general depression. It, as so often said, we are in a period of readjustment, after a period of inflation, we must expect wages to follow the trend and respand to the new era."

What is the worker's share in the much boasted American "prosperity"? What is the worker's share in blood, suffering, misery and death? What is the price the workers pay in life and limb for the high-powered rationalization upon which American capitalism builds its billions of profits?

Let us first consider the number killed or injured from all, accidents. In the last twelve years, 1,000,000 men, women and children were killed and 25,000,000 were seriously injured by preventable accidents in the United States. This estimation is based upon official government figures, upon reports of insurance companies, upon studies of the National Safety Council.

Each year the lives of 80,000 to 90,000 persons are cut short thru accidents. The trend is steadily upward; last year 95,000 persons were killed by accidents in this country. Expressed more graphically the figures

"Within the next hour 11 persons will be killed by accidents and 275 will be seriously injured; three will be killed in industry, three hy motor vehicles and five in or near their homes. Of those burt some will be blinded; some will lose an arm, a leg, an eye, or a hand. And this goes on every hour, day and night, 365 days a vear " (1)

We must bear in mind that in the nonindustrial accidents the workers and their children pay the heaviest toll. Walter King, in the presidential address at the 1927 congress of the National Safety Council, said:

"Approximately 7,000 children were killed in automobile accidents last year and 140,000 boys and girls were injured by motor vehicles. Practically all of these youngsters were between five and fifteen years c' age. The deplorable fact is that practically all of these accidents might have been prevented. We fell almost horrified at the ignorance or indifference which permits it." (2).

Why do these accidents occur? Because children are forced to play in the streets since few playgrounds are made available to them. because both the father and mother are forced to work to stave off starvation-and the children are left to the care of chance and accident.

Now let us turn to industrial accidents. Here is what Ethelbert Stewart, U. S. Commissioner of Labor Statistics has to say:

"Some three years ago the Bureau of Labor Statistics committed itself to an estimate of 2,453,418 industrial accidents in the U.S. per annum wherever the industry resulted in loss of time beyond the day on which the injury occurred. It estimated that of these 21,232 were fatal, 1,728 resulted in permanent total disability, and 105,620 in permanent partial disabilities; while the accidents causing temporary total disabilities were estimated to be 2,324,829. From the detailed table shown it would seem accidents have been steadily on the increase and that these estimates should be revised upward. The death toll is probably not under 23,000 and the non-fatal injuries, 2,500,000." (3).

Mr. Stewart's estimates are corroborated by the studies of the American Association for Labor Legislation. The records of 22 states show an average increase for 1923 of 30% over the previous year. Eleven states showed increases of 25% or more. Nearly a quarter of more than 40%. Several showed increases of 50%. Not a single state showed a decrease in accidents.

The record of the Bureau of Mines show that between 1916 and 1924 there was a 10% increase in the number of miners killed per million tons of coal mined and an increase of 21% in the number of miners killed per million hours of work-this despite the improvement of productive methods and the introduction of coal mining machinery.

In the decade of 1910-1919, according to Bulletin No. 298 of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the steel workers employed by the U.S. Steel Corp. suffered the following casualties; killed 3,255; permanently disabled 9.549 temporarily disabled, 412,837. Thus there was a total of 425,866 workers disabled, crippled and killed in ten years while piling up billions of dollars in dividends and undivided surpluses for the U. S. Steel Corporation. It is instructive to remember that the U. S. Steel Corporation is held up as

WHAT PRICE "PROSPERITY"?

A Study of Industrial Accidents by Albert Inkpin

> a model in the safety movement in accident prevention

> The accident frequency rates are directly related to the length of the working hours and the intensity of effort. In his pamphlet, "Blood and Steel", Comrade Lovestone quotes Lucian W. Chaney who directed an investigation for the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics in the steel mills:

"Common labor occupies in these mills the same position in respect to frequency of accidents that has been noted before. The frequency rate is 220.5 cases per million hours exposure as against 57.6 cases for miscellaneous occupations. The unfortunate preeminence of the common laborer is found in each of the cause groups in which it was possible to isolate such workers."

Another very important cause for accidents the complete absence of safety appliances and guards. In the same pamphlet, Lovestone quotes the testimony of a worker before the Senate Committee:

"The Chairman: 'What mill are you

"Mr. Colson: "The bloom mill at the steel works at Donora, Pa., and so far as safety conditions up there are concerned, a man has no chance, because if he ever slips, his hands are greasy and there is no rail, and there is no chance for your life, unless you jump out of the window and kill yourself."

Albert, W. Whitney of the American Engineering Council gives a clear and definite summary of the chief cause for the steadily rising seriousness in industrial accidents:

"The United States today occupies a remarkable piace in the industrial world. It is paying higher wages than the other countries and yet it is meeting their competition in world markets. These results have been secured mainly thru an increased efficiency of production," (4). This is what he means by "increased efficiency of production":

"Apparently the increased seriousness of accidents during the last few years has been the direct result of the increased intensity of industrial activity during that period. Increased activity require the employment of new, inexperienced men and the shifting of old men to new jobs. Periods of rising accident rates have, in general, corresponded to periods of heightened industrial activity." (4).

In concluding his remark upon the causes

"Apparently, then, this recent increase in the number and severity of accidents is not a mysterious thing, after all, but appears as a natural concomitant of the increased intensity of the industrial process. It is not surprising that this era should have among its other important by-products an increase in the intensity of industrial hazard." (4).

Expressed in figures the increased intensity of production shows itself in the follow-

> Increase in production per man-hour for 1925 over 1924

upper tires	* X 7 7 C
utomobiles	72 .
etroleum refining	
ement relining	
teel works	59
lour milling	40
aper and pulp	34
ane sugar refining	2 8
laughtering and meat packing	27
eather tanning	
oots and shoes	6

It is well to note that the wages per unit of production have only increased 2% in the last decade and that a campaign of wage cuts is now in progress.

Mr. Whitney clinches the point when he

"If industrial well-being is to be measured in terms of goods produced, then this condition is satisfactory. If industrial well-being is to be measured in terms of working conditions, then the situation is unfavorable and even alarming." (4).

erican Engineering Council.
5 "Monthly Labor Review," January 1927, U.
S. Burcau of Labor Statistics.

Is this slaughter in industry inevitable? Must the worker always pay with his life or limb under machine production? It is inevitable under capitalism where profits are the only concern. But when human hme becomes the most valuable object in society, this situation will disappear. H. W. Heinrich, Assistant Superintendent of Engineering and Inspection Division of the Travelers Insurance Company, told the seventeenth Safety Congress in New York City, October 1928, that 98% of all industrial accidents are preventable. (6). The estimate was based on a careful analysis of 70,000 detailed accident reports. Eighty-eight per ent of all industrial accidents, Mr. Heinrich said, are due to faulty supervision; 10% are due to the material equipment with which employees have to deal; only 2% are un-

Another authority, C. W. Price, formerly general manager of the National Safety Council, is convinced (6) that 75% to 90% of the accidents in any industry can be prevented and that 50% to 75% of all accidents outside of industry are preventable in the light of our present knowledge.

But why do accidents continue to mount in the face of possibilities for prevention as proved conclusively by the engineers? 'Arthur William, president of the American Museum of Safety, described the situation not only as it existed twenty years ago but as it exists today. He said:

"In those days human life was the cheapest thing in this country. Men were treated with less concern than animals in industry, and when we first began to take an interest in accident prevention we were charged with being socialist-

Not until the workmen's compensation laws placed some financial responsibility upon the employer, was any effort at accident prevention made. But the employer was soon able to shift all responsibility by insuring himself. Louis Resnick expresses the sit-

"Most people prefer to buy financial protection against the consequences of accidents, rather than try to prevent the accidents. The average employer spends a definite amount--a hundred dollars a year, a thousand dollars, ten thousand dollars, or more, depending on the amount of his payroll-- for workmen's compensation insurance and then proceeds to stop worrying about accidents,, in the language of the insurance salesman." (7). Obviously, employers will expend as little money on accident prevention as will enable them to save, on the insurance rates. Mr. David Van Schaack, of the Actna Life Insurance Company, is in a position to know. Beneath his hypocrisy we can see the true significance of his remarks:

"Many employers, of course, are in terested in accident prevention from the humanitarian standpoint but, like insurance companies, even they will not go so far for this reason alone as they will go when it is impressed upon them how accident prevention affects their monetary interests and, therefore, enters properly into the regular conduct of their business. And, of course, there are employers who need this direct financial stimulus to lead them into the accident pre-

vention field." (8). Because manufacturers can buy protect tion against the consequences of accidents only 10% of the industrial concerns of America have ever been members of any safety movement. But here are the conditions under which the directors of safety must work. Mr. Louis Resnick tells of them: (9)

"The handicap under which most of these men are working was tersely told way back in 1921 by C. P. Tolman, consolting engineer of New York City, who was at that time chief engineer and chairman of the Manufacturing Committee of the National Lead Company and president of the National Safety Council. Speaking before a joint meeting of the Cleveland Engineering Society and the Engineering Section of the National Safe-

6 Quoted in article by Louis Resnick in The 6 Quoted in article by Lonis Residek in The Nation, May 21, 1930.
7 Louis Resnick, The Nation, May 28, 1930.
8 Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, vol. 123, January 1926.
"The Part of the Casualty Insurance Company in Accident Prevention" by David Van Schaack.
9 Louis Resnick, The Nation, May 21, 1930.

is required to make the plant as safe as possible, with the following stipulations -he must not interrupt operations; he must do nothing which would decrease output: he most do nothing which would increase cost; he must not make changes of a character or in a manner to cause sapor troubles; he must not make changes which would affect the character of the product. Otherwise he has free rein' ".... Is there any wonder that accidents in industry are increasing? The only time that we hear of industrial accidents is when the nockets of the manufacturers or insurance companies are touched. When such a sitnation is reached, we have investigations Schemes are devised of reducing costs-always at the expense of the worker. Louis Resnick quotes from a report of the Labor Department. Notice how "worried" they are over the accidents. But see how they are concerned about costs.

ty Council, he said: 'Usually the engineer

"Since the cost of accidents is influenced by the severity rate of accidents rather than by their number (says the department's report), it is evident that the present tendency in general industry is wards greater costs.

"One factor in this rising cost may be he fact that all American industry has been much influenced by the effort for inpreased production. This speeding up has not been accompanied by an equally intense effort towards accident prevention except in the case of certain large organications in which the safety movement first took root and which have been assiduous and successful in maintaining steadily improved conditions." (7)

But what can be accomplished if industry as freed from the grasp of profit-greedy capitalists is told by Mr. Whitney who explains what science can do in industry;

"When industrial forces' are brought under prefect control there will not only be a maximum of production, but the unexpected, that is accidents, will not happen; and conversely when accidents cease to happen it is probable that the cause may be looked for in an industrial organization so well adapted to the problem in hand that the maximum production is being secured." (4)%

He then proceeds to describe a safety in industry which we are certain will be achieved when industry is carried on for and by society as a whole. It is a vivid description:

"The safety we visualize is not a static safety at all, but a dynamic safety; is the safety of an express train that embodies the maximum of good design and good construction, running over a road bed well laid our and in perfect repair; it is the safety of an ocean steamship thoroly equipped to perform its task; it is the salety of an airplaine in which nothing has been left to chance." (4).

IN THE COMING ISSUES

AMERICAN "DEMOCRACY" IN THE VIRGIN ISLANDS, ... by Rotschild Francis.

RATIONALIZATION IN THE TEX-TILE INDUSTRY, byEli Keller.

RESULTS OF CAPITALIST "PLAN-NING" IN THE U.S. A.,

by Jay Lovestone. STOP THE WRECKING OF THE ILD!

THE POSITION OF COMRADE WEIS-BORD AND ITS ERRORS,

(Extracts from the Declaration of Comrade Weisbord atothe National Conference of the CP-Majority Group and the reply of the National Coun-

THE CRISIS IN THE COMINTERN AND THE INTERNATIONAL OP-POSITION MOVEMENT.

(Resolution adopted at the National Conference of the CP-Majority Group).

SOME NOTES ON THE PARTY CON-VENTION.

THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION AT THE XVI PARTY CONVEN-TION OF THE CPSU.

¹ Louis Resnick, The Nation, May 28, 1930. 2 Quoted in article by Louis Resnick in The Nation, May 21, 1930. 3 3 Annals of the American Academy of Politi-cal and Social Science, vol. 123, January 1920, "Industrial Accidents in the United States" by

Trotskyism and the Communist Opposition

1. The change of general line of the Comintern and the CPSU and the emergence of the International Opposition movement, have fundamentally changed the relations within the world Communist movement and therefore make a re-examination of Trotskyism very necessary today. Has the expulsion of the Communist Party (Majority Group) resulting therefrom changed its attitude to Trotskyism and if so in what ways? Does the fact that the Cominteen and the CPSU have in their revision of Leninism adopted many Trotskyist conceptions modthe relations among the three main tenden- came an opposition.

National Conference of the Communist Party (Majority Group) held July 4, 5, 6, 1930. The rest of this resolution will appear in the next issue of our paper. This resolution will be followed by the other important documents of the Conference: the resolution on the Situation in the Trade Unions and Our Tasks, the resolution on the Crisis in the Communist International and the International Opposition Move- outlages its pessimism as to the forces of ment, the Program-of-Action, etc.

cies in the world Communist movement today? These questions must be answered in the light of an objective analysis. We must now also weigh the position we had when we were part of the Comintern apparatus in ify our estimate of Trotskyism? What are the light of our experiences since we be-

ship a fundamental principle of Commun-

ism. The viewpoint of Trotskyism is wrong

in theory and is contradicted by the most

obvious facts in the recent history of the

USSR (Socialist construction, etc.) and in

international politics (attitude of the im-

perialist powers to the Soviet Union). It is

this fundamentally wrong estimation of the

class character of the Soviet State (and

the consequences: the two-party system in

the USSR, the fomenting of strikes in the

USSR, the slogan of secret ballot, etc.) that

constitutes the crucial deviation of Trot-

skyism from he principles of Communism.

ness of the Thermidorian theories became

very clear during the Soviet-Chinese crisis

in the middle of 1929. Applying the Trot-

skyist conception of the "inverted Keren-

sky period" to the situation in hand and ex-

tending it in a strictly logical manner, a

large section of the world Trotskyist move-

ment (majority of Leninbund groups in

France, Belgium, etc.) rejected the uncondi-

tional defense of the Soviet Union against

the Chinese war lords and their imperialist

backers and came out for either actual sup-

port of the anti-Soviet position or else for

justification of this general position the theo-

reticians of the Leninbund appealed to

Trotsky's "inverted Kerensky period" form-

ulation and declared that "In Russia we have

(Die Fahne des Kommunismus). This open-

and consistent extension of the traditional

ideas of Trotskyism on the nature of the

6. In reaction to this openly anti-Sov-

iet extension of the Trotskyist viewpoint,

Trotsky himself began a certain revision of

skyism inside the Soviet Union, which would

certainly have followed had the Trotskyites

come out with a nakedly anti-Soviet posi-

tion on the Chinese Railway war-plot. Trot-

sky categorically condemned the "condition-

defense" position and issued the slogan

unconditional defense of the U.S.S.R.!"

his polemic against his most consistent

"In the Soviet Union centrism (Stalin)

defends a social order produced by the

bourgeoisie. It defends it very badly,

very unskillfully. .. but Stalmist cen-

trism represents nevertheless a proletare

ian regime." (Pamphlet: The Defense

"By declaring openly or covertly that

the present-day Soviet Union is a bour-

geois state and refusing, entirely or three

quarters; to support it against world im-

perialism, the ultra-lefts bring grist to the

Still more significant of this revision is

"There are political questions that act

as infallible touchstones. For the left

Communist opposition. . . . There is also

such a touchstone: the porletarian char-

7. This process of revision in the direc-

tion of a return to a Communist position is

how far it will go. But it can be declared

his endorsement of the declaration of the

Austrian Trotskyites (Arbeiterstimme, May

followers, the complete Thermidorians,

Trotsky found himself forced to declare:

Sept. 7, 1929).

the same pamphlet he

mill of the bourgeoisie.".

acter of the Soviet State."

anti-Soviet stand developed as a logical

no longer a proletarian dictatorship, . .

very ambiguous "conditional defense". In

5. The fundamental and dangerous false-

THE POLITICAL NATURE OF TROTSKYISM

- 2. The two main phases of Trotskyism politically are: (a) the theory of Thermidor, and (b) the conceptions of Trotskyism on the international situation, on the strategy and tactics of the world revolution, and on the questions of Socialist construction. The two main phases are separated because the first involved questions of the very fundamentals of Communism and consequently membership in the CI, while the second set of questions are of a subordinate nature and involve differences of opinion entirely permissible within the limits of the Communist movement.
- The question of Thermidor. The central point in the entire political system of Trotskyism is the estimation of the class character of the Soviet power. The traditional point of view of Trotskyism on this question was formulated by Trotsky himself in classical form as follows:

"Right now, under the centrist regime, the country is compelled to pass thru a 'Kerensky period upside down'. The function of the historical Kerensky period consisted in this: that on its back the power of the bourgeoisie passed over to the proletariat. The historic role of the Stalin period consist in this: that upon its back the power is gliding over from the proletariat to the bourgeoisie. In general the post-Lenin leadership is unwinding the October film in a reverse dir-

"The right (Trotsky means: Rykoff, Bukharin, Tomsky, etc.) has its roots in the new, chiefly peasant proprietors. Centrism (Stalin) presents a variety of conciliation. . . with the new proprietors, with the bourgeois society which is attempting to form itself anew. At the present stage Centrism reflects on a much larger scale the broad strata of the his Thermidor theory. This revision besuperior workers. (Between the two) in came absolutely necessary for him in order the final historic consequence there is to prevent the complete liquidation of Trotno difference," (Trotsky: On the Situation in Russia, October 21, 1928).

.From the very precise formulation it is clear that Trotskyism maintains that in the post-Lenin period in the USSR there exists a "dual power" (the Kerensky period was a period of dual power), a period in which the leaders of the Soviet Power are themselves, directly and indirectly, the expression and heavers of the influence of the class enemy elements who are striving to overthrow the proletarian dictatorship. Trotsky's remarks justifying the issuance of the slogan of "secret ballot" in the Party and trade unions of the USSR, brings this out clearly:

"The slogan of secret ballot is at the present stage the best expression of the struggle now beginning against the dual power. The open ballot was introduced in its time so that the enemy could not vote against the proletarian dictatorship. The element of dual power in the country has brought it about that the workers cannot vote for the dictatorship thru fear of the pressure of the bourgeoisie reflected thru the apparatus." (As above).

In other words: the "apparatus" of the Soviet government and Party are the agents of "the pressure of the bourgeoisie" who "terrorice" the workers who want to "vote for the dictatorship" (not for correct policies as against incorrect policies, but the dictatorship against the bourgeois elements). It is clear, therefore, that according to Trotsky's viewpoint the government of the US SR can hardly be considered a proletarian as yet incomplete and it remains to be seen dictaotrshin.

4. Such a viewpoint represents a serious now that the revision remains inadequate leparture not merely from the strategy and and confused. (a) Trotsky still maintains tactics, but from the fundamentals of Com- that the leading elements in the Soviet munism as we understand them. We thor- State and the CPSU ("the apparatus") are oly agree with the platform of the German the expressions of class enemy elements. Communist Opposition which makes the sup- (b) In his autobiography, his latest pubport of the USSR as a proletarian dictator- lished work which is being zealously trans-

lated, he makes a number of important statenents which represent a return to his form-

"During the ebb-tide of the revolution the slanders against the same men (he himself) were able to provide the weapons of victory for the Thermidorean reaction." (p. 491).

"Our Thermidor-was long drawn out. The guillotine found its substitute -- at least for a while-in intrigue." (p. 505).

"A victorious counter-revolution may develop its great men. But its first stage, the Thermidor, demands mediocrities who can't see further than their noses."

(c) Trotsky does not acknowledge that there has been any revision in his original views on the class character of the Soviet Union but rather insists that he has been maintaining a consistent viewpoint all along. Under such circumstances no real revision of the Thermidorean viewpoint nor any effective counteracting of its influence is pos-

The ultra-leftist character of Trotskyism-In its general viewpoint Trotskyism oday represents the most consistent ultraeffist viewpoint in the world Communist inovement on a whole series of questions. The essence of Trotskyism as an international faction is the glorification of sectarian-

Questions of Socialist Construction. The point of view of Trotskyism on these matters has been characterized by two mainfeatures: (a) the rejection of the possibility of building Socialism in the Soviet Union without direct aid of successful proletarian revolutions in other countries, and (b) Trotsky's program of "super-industrialization" of the Soviet economy thru direct exploitation of the peasantry of the Soviet State, involving the inevitable rupture of the alliance between proletariat and poor and middle peasantry, which is the basis of the Soviet power.

The dogmatic rejection of the possibility "building up. Socialism in one country" is an old Trotskyist error. Before 1917 it took the form of a disbelief in the possibility that "a revolutionary Russian could maintain itself (emphasis ours) in the face of a capitalist world." In its latest form it represents a profound disbelief in the possibility of the Soviet Unions building up Socialism on the basis of its own economic resources and class forces. Back of all this lies a general disbelief in the possibility of a continued alliance of the proletariat with the peasant masses for the proletarian revolution and the building of Socialism. Trotskyism covers up this pessimism as to the forces and possibilities of the revolution by the leftsounding phrases of "international revolution not "national revolution."

The proposals of Trotskyism on the question of industrialization and policy in the village would have led to the abandonment of the Nep, and to a reversion to the use of the methods of "war communism" (extraordinary measures). Not only would it have destroyed the resources for the building of the Soviet Union and the Opposition, of Socialism but it would also have undermined the very class basis of the proletarian dictatorship. The dangerous nature of the Trotskyist proposals on Socialist construction is shown by the catastrophic results of the recent Stalin course which represented only a partial adoption of the Trotskyite pro-

10. The "permanent revolution". The Trotskyist concept as to the course and conquent strategy of the revolution is given in his doctrine of "permanent revolution". This theory, like the Trotskyist views on socialism in one country," is based on the disbelief in the revolutionary role of the peasantry in alliance with the proletariat.

"But after it has seized power, the proletariat cannot confine itself to the bourgeois framework of the revolution. . . . This means for the proletariat hostile encounters with every group of the bourgeoisie which has supported the proletariat at the beginning of the revolutionary struggle, not only with these, but with the broad masses of the peasantry as we!l. . . "

The proletariat thus stands isolated from and against the peasantry and all non-proletarian oppressed strata of the population-

We publish here the first part of the resolution on Trotskyism adopted by the this is the essence of the Trotskyist theory. The falseness of this viewpoint was demonstrated in life itself by the course of the Russian revolution and the experiences already presented by the colonial revolutionary movements. As usual Trotskyism camthe revolution under a left-sounding cloak - -in this case employing the famous Marxian term of "the revolution in permanence" to cover a thoroly un-Marxian picture of the course of the revolution.

11. The colonial revolution. The point of view of Trotskyism on the colonial revolution is an application of its general theory of "permanent revolution." Rejecting the evolutionary role of the peasantry and oppressed national petty-bourgeoisie in the colonies, Trotsky deciares:

"The democratic dictatorship of the proletariat and the peasants-as opposed to the dictatorship of the proletariat in which the proletariat leads the peasantsis a fiction, a self-deception, or what is worse a Kerensky sham and a Kuo-Min-Tang adventure. The effort of the Comintern to force upon the Eastern countries a solution of the democratic dictatorship of the proletarist and the peasants, a solution long ago out of date-can only have a reactionary effect."

This is the basis of the Trotskyist viewpoint on China and India.

12. The united front. In the wholesale rejection of the united front as a tactic, now current with the official leadership of the Comintern Trotskyism showed the way with its rejection on principle of united fronts of the type of the Angio-Soviet Trade Union Unity Committee. The errors made in the maintaining of the Anglo-Soviet Trade Union Committee can not be overlooked, but such criticism is not to be confused with the rejection of the whole principle of the united front involved. (Thus Trotsky wrote: How can we sit at one table and negotiate with Purcell, Hicks and Company?") Hence we can understand why the Cerman Trotskyites once endorsed the splitting trade union line of the official leadership of the German Party, why the Czecho-Slovakian Trotskvites hailed the Tenth Plenam as a "Trotskylst Plenum," and why the American Troiskvites found their first platform in the document, "The Right Danger in the American Party", which was also the first platform of the current ultra-left line in our

13. The question of stabilization. The present conceptions of the Comintern on the questions of stabilization and radicalifation bear a striking resemblance of the fantastic predictions of Zinoviev and Troteky about the "shipwreck of stabilization" in 1926.

14] Sectarianism raised to a system, The essence of Trotskvism as an international faction is its elocitication of sectarianism. In the very basis of its organization as a faction, in its system of leadership and in its methods of work it represents the very es-

(a) "To be a 'sectarian' today", Trotsky declares, "is an honor for every real rev-This remarkable conclusion olutionary". Trotsky reaches as a result of an analysis of the present situation which is nothing but the idealization of sectarianism as a system:

"On the higher historical level we revolutionary Marxists have come to a position of small and persecuted minority. practically as at the beginning of the war, . . . Today we need a far greater uncompromisingness than was Lenin's at the outbreak of the imperialist war. . . Today we are again only an international propagandist society. I see in this not the slightest reason for pessimism. . .

If we believe that after fifteen years of tremendous revolutionary development, we are now back again to the point where we were in 1914, if we believe that we are now again merely an "international propaganda society", then it is clear that the consequences in action must be sectarianism pure (To be Concluded)

UNITED BINDERY

161 GRAND STREET NEW YORK CITY.

ARTY

A Review:

Aug. 1, 1930

The full extent of the wreckage that the faise line has produced in the world Commanist movement could not be more convincingly illustrated than; by the results of the August 1, 1930 demonstrations. On a world scale and in the United Statesthese demonstrations were miserable fiascoes, politically and organizationally -such fiascoes that even the official Party press could not bluf them away. A short examination of what happened on August 1, 1930 should certainly be made by every intelligent worker-and the lessons drawn.

In the first place a right-about face was made in the slogans and policy for August 1. Last year the chief slogan was: "A political general strike on August 11" We remember very well the "strikes" called in New York, in Philadelphia, Chicago and other parts of the country. We pointed out last year that the slogan of a "political general strike" for August 1 was merely, an irresponsible frivolous gesture bearing no relation whatever to the actual situation. For this we were branded as "renegades", etc. This year who heard of the "political general strike"? The "demonstrations"where they were held at all- were held in the evening after work. Now why? The economic crisis, unemployment, the discontent of the masses are certainly more marked today than they were last year in Why the unacknowledged change of policy? Why no explanation to the Party members and workers? Why no open recognition of error in the name of "self-criti-

Now as to the demonstrations themselves. It must be declared that in the United States they were uniformly failures. Let us consid-

NEW YORK CITY

In New York City there was a demonstration in Union Square at about 5:30 p. m. on August 1. The most generous estimates are that there were between 7,000 and 10,-000 in the crowd. This in itself is a very poor showing, in fact one of the worst Party demonstration held in Union Square for years. (At last years. August I demonstration there were about 12,000 to 15,000. Then the March 6 and May 1 demonstrations). But the spirit of the meeting was even worse. Nobody listened to the speakers who it must be added were hardly such as to deserve hearing. There was little enthusiasm, Especially noticeable was the complete lack of YCL members or young workers, except thirty or so in uniform. It need only be added that the Daily Worker declared there were 30, 000 in the demonstration; while the Freiheit contented itself with the somewhat safer "thousands upon thousands".

PHILADELPHIA

The fellowing letter from the comrades in Philadelphia gives an adequate picture of the Party "demonstration."

"Here is a brief report of the August meeting here in Philadelphia. The maximum that participated in the first demon-250: more than 85%, were Party members, less than 15% non-Party members. We were there-and they watched us closely. It was a dead affair, no enthusiasm, dull speakers and no workers. The meeting at Federal and 4th was of the same character, in fact they fall, packed sinto trucks, and machines and went down to the other meeting. I spoke to some levalites and one of them was called away and told not to speak to 'Lovestoneites' in front of so many workers. Our meeting was even a bigger success than we expected. We had many signs and it were at our meeting 225 to 250 workers. 85% non-Party. .. We sold the Age, the Arbeiterkampf and it was a very spirited affair. The comrades were enthusiastic about it and are beginning to fall into the line. There were one of two loyalites who were trying to disturb but the crowd did not let him. There was a detachment of police at our meeting but everything was

The New Line in Philadelphia

by A. Gussakoff

structive effect on every important section of the Party and has everywhere resulted in the complete isolation of the Party as an important factor in the American labor movement. Its influence in the mass or ganizations, in the trade unions and fraternal organizations has narrowed tremendously and any attempt on the part of the Party at united fronts is met with complete bankruptcy. It is pitiful to see how the Party leadership instead of trying to remedy the situation by giving up their wrong political line is covering with more and more brazen lies and bluff one failure after another, one fitale after another, so as to keep up the "front", meanwhile fooling themselves and the workers as to the real situation in the Party. Instead of pointing out their weaknesses, the reasons for them, and trying to remedy them, they speak of their constant growth.

A brief review of some of the activities' of the Party in the Philadelphia district will just show this "growth", this new "strength" and let the leadership of this District defand themselves, before the workers. Recently the Party called a State Nominating Convention in the city of Reading. To this Conference all working class organizations, ready to support the Communist candidates in the coming elections were invited, instructions were sent out by the office to prepare for this Conference. The entire Party was mobilized in order to make this conference a success. All the 16 paid organizers of the city of Philadelphia alone were feverishly preparing for this conference. Pittsburgh and vicinity, the anthracite and outlying territory, the unions, clubs, the many fraternal organizations of the entire state were involved in it and all the efforts of this well organized machinery, plus the favorable objective conditions, plus the "deep-going, general and wide-spread" radicalization did not help the Party to make this Conference a success. Of the 125 delegates present, very few were non-Party elements. Philadelphia alone brought a truck-load of 76. Delegates (majority of them Party members) and when our group sent delegates to this Conference to offer sup-

The new line of the Party had its de port to the Party in the coming elections, to help mobilize sentiment among the large masses of the workers in support of the Party candidates, our delegates were not seated, and asked to leave the hall. Such methods will still further isolate and weaken the influence of the Party. Only a few days ago, the Jewish section

of the Party in Philadelphia called a special

conference of all Jewish working class or

ganizations in support of the candidates. De-

spite the fact that the Party in Philadelphia, under the former leadership (today expelled) was well entrenched in the Iewish mass organizations and exercised some influence in the Jewish movement, the new Party ine in these organizations did not fail to have its destructive effect. And in the "third period" of greater radicalization of the workers, no more than 12 delegates responded to the call of the Jewish Buro. It is only after some delegates who were members of the CP-Majority Group presented their credentials that the "leadership" began to make "hurry calls" and summon one functionary after another, not in order to make plans, of how best to mobilize the Jewish workers in support of the Party candidates, but how to best fight the 10 members of the Majority Group, who made up half of the Conference. And when the present Org. Secy. of the District, Betty Gannett, was unable to handle the situation, E. Gardos had to make a personal appearance and "save" the situation. At no time was there so much confusion and demoralization as at this Conference, and finally after various manipulations, burocratic manouvering, 15 delegates expelled 10. The failure of the Party to mobilize more than 15 delegates, (and this already includes the various functionaries present there) shows clearly what the new line of the Party has made of the Jewish mass organizations in Philadelphia.

What answer will the Party give, how will they explain this weakness, particularly at a time when the objective conditions are so favorable? The only way they can explain it is with more bluff and a still sharper attack upon the Majority Group, which fights for the unity of the Communist forces (Continued on page 10)

CHICAGO

From Chicago also we have a report from the comrades on the spot.

"The August I demonstration in Chicago was the worst political and organizational flop I have ever seen. The meeting was held in 'Bug House' Square, famed for its nightly crowds whom listen to all types of speakers for hours at a time. This was the place picked out for the anti-war demonstration. To give the crowd a maximum estimate I would say that they were about 1,500 at the time the meeting broke up. Of these several hundred were already there before the Communist. Party, listening or ready to listen to the usual soap-box freaks of all sorts. The party itself railied less than 1,000 people-and this, you must remember, was at 6:30-7:00 p. m. when work is over and workers could come. After 2 hours or less of speeches, each speaker talkstration at C and Alicgheny at 5 p. m. was ing about 10 minutes in various relays, we all sang the International, rolled up the signs, and the crow said 'so long' to each other. It looked like a carnival-picnic. Outside of the few which spoke there were no Pioneers present. League members spoke for a few minutes and then got off the soap box to finish their ice cream and pop:" Here also it is necessary to add that the Daily Worker claims 8,000 for Chicago!

. In Pittsburgh the August 1 meeting drew between 300-500 workers, mostly comrades looked like a real demonstration. There and sympathizers, Of course the Daily Worker reporter 5.000.

KANSAS CITY

In Kansas City, Mo., full bankruptcy of the present regime in the Party is fully ex- to get a hearing of the results of the ball posed in the following letter from Comrade egame as it went along." Roy Stephens:

"The Party's demonstration here was called for 5:30 p. m. I had worked until 6:00 ust 1, 1930 that ont even the regime of p. m. so I did not arrive at the meeting un- bluff could hide it. The official Party press, 1, 1930!

til 6:30 p. m. About 100 workers, mostly Negroes, were present. The Party district organizer, Sorenson, was scheduled to speak but he failed to show up. Comrades Ravinsky and Peterson announced that there would he no meeting since Sorenson had obviously been arrested! Previously to this, in answer to questions from the Negroes who are acquainted with me as to whether I was going to speak, they (the loyalites) had told them that I was a 'counter-revolutionist' and an enemy of the working class'. Several Negroes spoke to me and asked me if I was going to speak. I told them I was. After the announcement had been made that there would be no meeting. I got up, called the meeting together and spoke, much to the displeasure of what few loyalites were present. "Now in regard to Sorenson. His story is that he was arrested because of some trouble with an ex-wife. But I have absolute proof.

coward to come around to the demonstration. And this is the district organizer!"-

DETROIT

From Detroit we have the following re-

"The August 1 demonstration was just another huge joke. At the most there were vakia. In fact nowhere in Europe were there 1,000 people in the park. Of this number any August I demonstrations of any account. less than half made an effort to listen to the speakers while the other half lay around the grass and occupied the benches. Mind you, at that time there were over 300,000 workers unemployed in Detroit. A short distance away the baseball park was full and outside the park there must have been swer lies on the face of things: The wrong at least 3,000 sitting around and standing secturian line that the Communist Interna-

So striking has been the failure of Aug-

About the Hungarian Movement

We publish below a letter received from Comrade Schaffer in which he takes issue with the article about the Hungarian movement written by "A Leading Comrade" in the last issue of our paper In a coming issue of Revolutionary Age Comrade Schaffer will have a detailed ar ticle outlining the destructive effects of the present Party course in the Hungarian movement.

In the August 1st issue of the Revolutionary Age, you published a letter from a "Leading Hungarian Comrade."

The Revolutionary Age made a big mistake when it gave space to this letter. not only because it was not signed, but because it was a letter based on fake issues and not on facts. It contains someone's personal hatred against certain comrades in the Hungarian movement. This is no way to criticize and correct mistakes that the official leadership com-

I do not want to take up every point of his letter but there are certain important items that must be answered. How is that a "leader" says that Abelovsky and Andrew Kertesz are the leaders of the Sick, Benefit and Educational Federation, when these comrades have no leading function in the organization whatever. He mentions names like Resler in the Hungarian L.L.D. who faces expulsion-when he is not a member of the L.L.D. at all.

Then he says that Mrs. Herman and Lautner are removed from the W.I.R. The fact is that they are not "removed" at all and still active in the organization. He states that comrade Peter Kovach was sent to hicago because he resisted Mayer's policy. Peter Kovach does not exist in the Hungarian movement. And furthermore, Bebrits remained in New

When he speaks about organizations, not persons, then we see the same thing. He says that the Sick Benefit Federation lost 1000 members lately. He ought to know that the Federation loses large numbers every year, not only this year. But the organization is constantly gaining members which keeps the organization stable.

He mentions the Elore Dramatic Society, he claims they used to give \$4,000 to-\$5,000 a year to the Hungarian Party paper and now does not give anything. This leading comrade does not take note of the changes in the movement. Today all of the affairs are made under the auspices of the New York Elore Committee. I don't want to go any further, but you can see from these examples what I

Emil Shaffer.

side by side with fantastic exaggerations of the size of the demonstrations, declares that this year's demonstrations were "very unsatisfactory'. But there is no attempt to find out why. Try it and you are expelled.

However miserable the demonstrations were in the United States it must be admitted that this is a lie and that Sorenson had no that they were better than those in Europe. such trouble. He was just too much of a In Berlin a demonstration of 20,000 is reported. What a fiasco such a demonstration was will be recognized when it is recalled that there are officially over 20,000 members in the Berlin Party organization and that there are 500,000 Communist voters in the city. In Paris there was no demonstration at all, not were there any in Czechoslo-

> What is the answer? How is it possible that the Communist Parties once so strong an influential are now unable to organize even a demonstration in times of acute economic crisis and unemployment? The antional has been following now for two years has isolated the Communist Parties, destroyed their political prestige and influence, and immeasurably weakened their organizational power. This is the lesson of August

Czech Opposition Holds Congress

On July 13 there took place the second - 1930). National Conference of the Communist that the Party of Czechslovakia (Opposition). This conference, which met in Prague, was faced with great political tasks. It had to estimate the work of the Opposition for the last year; it had to declare its opinion upon the plan for trade union unity between the IAV (red trade union center) and the OSC (reform ist trade union center) (see Revolutionary Age, August 1, 1930); finally it had to settle accounts with the Koyanda group (Brunner Opposition) which had departed from Communism and taken the road to Social-democracy.

The conference was attended by 53 delegates representing 110 local organizations; in addition there were 15 delegates who had been elected but could not come because of expenses. The conference gave an encouraging sign of the organizational strength of the Czech Communist Opposition.

In behalf of the German Opposition Comrade Brandler greeted the Conference, Comrade Berger, secretary of the CPCz-Opposition, gave the political report which became the basis for a thoro discussion. The conference endorsed the steps already taken by the leading comrades of the IAV in the direction of trade union unity, pointed out that the work in this direction was only just begun since there were still over a dozen trade union centers in Czechoslovakia, called attention to the fact that the split-off Party controlled unions (the so-called "spite unions") must also be included in the unity process, and made it quite clear that with the steps in the direction of trade union unity the necessity for persistent work in the trade unions along the lines of Leninist fundamentals was even greater than be-

The next question to be taken up was the Kovanda group (Brunner opposition). About one year ago a sort of alliance had been made between the CPCz-Opposition and the Kovanda group with a view to laying the basis for eventual unity. The prospects for this unity were not very good and were not made better by the tendency to blur serious differences that was apparent in the negotiations (see Revolutionary Age, Feb. 1,

FEDERAL FARM BOARD HELPS BIG BUSINESS

While admitting its complete helplessness in the present agricultural crisis, the Federal Farm Board is showing militant activity in behalf of the biggest corporations. It is actively fulfilling its role of extending the influence and power of big capital in the rural areas.

The Farm Board is now working to have the Packers' Consent Decree so modified as to enable the big packing interests to operate and control the retail distribution of most This is to be done under the specious pleathat retail meat prices will be lowered if the monopolists themselves control distribution. There is much opposition to this scheme especially in he ranks of the perty capitalists like grocers, butchers etc.

PHILADELPHIA (Continued from page 9)

on the basis of a correct political line. The August I demonstration has still more shown the diminishing influence of the Party in the labor movement. Despite all the efforts, despite the special issue of the Daily Worker, despite the feverish preparations, the Party was not able to mobilize any support at the Aug. 1st-demonstration against imperialist wars. At the meeting at C and Allegheny, the maximum present was 250-85% Party members. The same was true about the meeting at Federal and 4th. The capitalist press completely ignoted the meetings and so did the masses of workers. At the meeting organized by the Communist Party (Majority Group) at 6th and Ritner, there were 250 present, 85% of whom were non-Party workers. One can go on taking up every effort of the Party and only to great regret find failure after

Is this something to rejoice about? Of course not! It is the duty of every worker in Philadelphia, seeing the grave situation in which the Party finds itself to stop this destructive line of the Party." It is the duty of every Party member and close sympathizer to make a halt to this regime of bluff. We must raise the slogan of unity of the Communist forces, on the basis of a Leninist line and in this period of severe crisis in the labor movement; make use of the favorable objective conditions and build a mass Communist Party.

that the leaders of the Kovanda group were: departing further and further away from Communism and approaching "left" Socialdemocracy (Austro-Marxism). Thereupon a polemic began in the Czech and German opsosition press against the Brunner group. This forced the latter to show their color and a number of the leaders came out for open capitulation to the Social-democracy. By the time the conference was held the relations between the Caech Opposition and the Kovanda group were practically broken; nevertheless Burian, the representative of the Brunner, was allowed to present his viewpoint which was categorically and unanimously rejected by the conference. The conference in its resolution drew a sharp me of demarcation between itself and the Brunner whom it characterized as "left" So-

The conference decided that the Reichenberger Vorwaerts which had recently been won by the Opposition (see Revolutionary Age, May 15, 1930.) should become its official daily organ in German. In his closing remarks Comrade Mona, chairman of : CPC: Opposition, pointed out that the Creek Communist Opposition has already become the point of concentration of all the best Communist elements in the country who are fighting for a united and Leninist Communist Party and Communist International.

BIG ELECTION VICTORY FOR GERMAN CP-O.

That only the Leninist tactics defended by the Opposition are in position to mobilize the working class in a successful struggle against fascism was strikingly shown in a series of recent municipal election in Thuringia, particularly in the election in Ruhla.

In Rubla the German Communist Opposition is the Party. The leader of the Opposition, Comrade Erich Kohlrausch, is payor of the city. The elections in December 1928 were a victory for the Communists (the Party was still united) but the bourgeois-Social-democratic bloc still controlled the municipal council and after the rejection of the budget brought in by Comrade Kohlrausch (naturally the budget was based on the necessities of the toiling masses), the municipal council was dissolved and new elections called for,: The campaign was a bitter one. The fascists, the bourgeois parties and the Social-democrats threw in their best forces from all over the country, while the Communist Opposition of Ruhla relied exclusively upon its own forces.

Party .	ፗነ	nis electio
CP-Opposition		1900
CP .		526
SP		520
Other parties		1380
National Socialists	(fascists) .	322
. *	* *	
Party	Election	Dec. 192
United Communist	Party	2166
National Socialists * Party	* * Election	322 Dec. 1

And now the results:

In other words: the total Communist vote has grown, the fascists have been kept in check, the Social-democrats and the bourgeois parties have lost. This took place at a time when in Saxony, in Thuringia and in other places fascism is marching forward in seven-league boots!

1480

REVOLUTION IN INDIA

(Continued from page 3)

and ultimately compromising Congress leaders over the movement is more and more nominal. The American capitalist press (e.g., the New York Times) openly declares that even if Gandhi does call off the movement and make peace "it is extremely doubtful if his followers will follow him in such a course!" The same sentiment is expressed in unmistakable form in the Calcutta student magazine, India Tomorow, which expresses the viewpoint of the

revolutionary petty bourgeoisie: "If by any chance the older leaders led by Mahatmaji call a halt to the struggle, the youth will have to continue the struggle and they will find their program and their methods ready at hand.'

The recent resolution of the Bombay Congress. Committee to the same effect shows the revolutionary sentiment of the

Meanwhile in the United States the movement for the support of India's struggle for freedom is forging ahead with the close cooperation of the Communist Party (Majority Group). (The

Big Meeting for Centralia Victim

Over fifteen hundred workers turned out for a meeting at Union Square, New York City, in honor of James McInnerny, Centralia prisoner, who had just died in Walla Walla Prison after serving 11 years for defending himself and his organization against the murderous thugs hired by the lumber barons of the Northwest. The meeting was arranged by the

The meeting was arranged by the IWW on a united front basis and the representatives of all labor organizations were invited. The Socialist Party, the Communist League of America (Trotskyites), the CP-Majority Group, and other organizations accepted but the official Communist Party and International Lahor Defense refused to participate in the meeting! Not only that but the Party burocrats tried in vain to disrupt the meeting by seizing the location before the meeting began. W. I. Fisher spoke for the IWW, Samuel Friedman for the Socialist Party, Max Schaetman for the Communist League and Ben Gitlow for the CP-Majority Group. In his remarks Comrade Gitlow vigorousy condemined the policy of the present Communist Party leaders in breaking the united front in defense of the class war

The meeting was held under the auspices of the General Defense Committee of the Industrial Workers of the World. It will be remembered that on Armistice Day, 1919, a mob of murderous Legionnaires made an attack upon the IWW hall in Centralia, Washington. Wesley Everest was brutally lynched and eight members of the IWW were arrested and sentenced to terms of 25-40 years each. McInnerny was one of these prisoners. employed.

Another Lynching In N. Carolina

Two hundred shots were fired into the body of Oliver Moore, Negro, who was lynched on August 19 at Tarboro, North Carolina. Moore, who was in Edgecombe County jail, was dragged out by a mob of white men, swung by a tree from a rope under his armpits and shot to death. Deputy R. O. Watson, in charge of the jail, declared that he "recognized no one of the mob" (1)

The murder in Tarboro adds another victim to the long list of lynchings that have taken place in 1930. Already there' have been in 1930 nearly twice as many lynchings in 1929 and the list is growing. The struggle against lynch murder is one of the big jobs before the Negro race today, in alliance with the white workers and farmers of this country. The only way to stop lynching is to organize the self-defence of the

FINE OPEN AIR MEETING IN NEW YORK

One of the best of the many fine open air meetings held by the Communist Party (Majority Group) this summer was held on Thursday, August 21, 1930, at the corner of 2nd Avenue and 10 Street. New York City. A huge crowd of over 1,200 workers gathered to listen to speakers which included Ben Gitlow, Ed Wright, I Zimmerman, Ben Lifshitz, and V. Cibulsky, discuss the most important questions of the day, especially the danger of war, the Chinese revolution and uncomployment. A large number of copies of the Revolutionary Age were sold and a collection taken up for the free distribution of this paper among the un-

The Anthracite Tri-District Convention:

Again Lewis Sells Out the Miners

In a three day session beginning August 4, the Tri-District Convention (District 1, 7 and 9) of the U.M.W. of A. adopted the agreement negotiated by ollin L. Lewis with the Anthracite operators.

This agreement was put over by Lewis and his machine only after a stubborn struggle. The Lewis machine thru threats and misrepresentation managed to secure a vote of slightly over 700 for the agreement and about 125 against the agreement. The opposition to the agreement is much higger than the vote indicated. But the opposition was not sufficiently organized and melted away under the steam-roller tactics of the Lewis machine.

The outstanding features of the agreement which is to be in force 51/2 years are as fol-

The principle of paying employes by check is recognized." Point 4 of the agreement states, in ex-

plaining the modified check-off, as follows:

"The mine workers have requested the operators to assist them in the collection of union dues. . . Mine workers have also stated their desire and intention to take active and affirmative steps to eliminate as far as possible strikes and shut-downs and violation of agreements ;to eliminate group action designed to restrict outto their constitutional functions within the union, recognizing that such committees have no power under this agree-

"To cooperate with the operators for

official Communist Party seems to have forgotten entirely that India still exists; (not a word in the press, not a speech not a meeting.) The meetings of the Irish-American Friends of India's Independence in New York are reported elsewhere in this issue. In Detroit there was held under the auspices of the Labor Friends of India's Independence a splendid meeting attended by over 200 workers mostly Hindus, at which Saleindra Nath Gose of the India National Congress of America and William Miller of the CP-Majority Group spoke. In Pittsburg there was held a dinner meeting under the same auspices attended by about forty. Similar meetings are being arranged in all parts of the counthe promotion of efficiency and the protection of an improved car-load of

These provisions were the center of attack in the criticism levelled at the agreement at the Tri-District Convention. The agreement goes on to provide for permanent arbitration which has for years been fought by the U.M.W. of A. It provides that:

"The parties agree to promptly form a permanent committee of 12 men to serve and function during the period of this agreement. . . . The committee shall consider and talk of questions arising under this contract relating to cooperation and efficiency and performance of the con-

This arbitration committee is to consist of 12 members-6 representing the operators and 6 representing the Lewis machine. In reporting to the Tri-District Convention, secretary-treasurer, Lewis admitting the bankruptcy of the Negotiations Commit-

tee, himself unwillingly exposed the betrayal of which these negotiators were guilty as far as the interests of the mine workers were concerned. Mr. Kennedy said:

"I am satisfied, and I think the Scale Committee is satisfied that in order to force the issue on equalization of work and have it included in the contract, you could only get it after a strike in the Anthracite region.'

But the Lewis machine was dead-set against a strike or against any effective resistance to the attempts of the operators to cut wages indirectly as well as directly by instituting a new speed-up system of permanent wage reductions.

The heavy guns of the machine were turned on the opposition in a speech by John L. Lewis. Lewis spoke along the fol-

"Let not some of these younger men whose days in this organization are not as many as some of the older men with graying hair not sweep any delegate in this convention from his seat and cause him for one moment to let prestige, ambition, energy or youth take away from him that power of judgment which must be reflected into action if he is to represent in the best possible way the miners at home who gave him their confidence and sent him here.

"We have a national economic depression; we have a world-wide depression in commodity prices; we have at the present

Plumbers Helpers In Good Meeting

Over seventy-five plumbers helpers responded to the call of the United Association of Plumbers Helpers of New York for a meeting held on July 25, 1930, 8 p. m. at Austrian Hall, 245 East 82 street, New York City. The response showed definite signs of a period of revival in the organi-

The UAPH was organized some years ago as the union of plumbers helpers who are kept out of the United Association of Plumbers by the narrow policy of the officialdom of the plumbers union. Its policy has always been to fight for union with and admission into the plumbers union. In the past years it has led many important struggles of the plumbers helpers, such as the big strike of 1926.

In its leaflet calling the mass meeting the UAPH gave as its program of demands: the 100% unionization of the plumbers helpers; a wage scale on the par with the rest of the building trades; in 8-hour day, a 5-day week; double time for overtime; abo lition of the "bull gang"; a chance for all helpers to learn the trade; a school to be controlled by the union and financed by the contractors for teaching the trade to plumbers helpers; admission into the organ-

ized labor movement. The meeting was opened by Chairman Reich and was addressed by President Kelly of the UAPH. The next speaker was Bill White, for years identified with the labor movement in the steel industry, who discussed the problems of labor organization on the basis of his experience. He was followed by Arthur A. Rodgers of Dock Carpenters Local 1456. Thereupon Chairman Reich read the resolution of the meeting which, after discussion, was adopted unanimously. The meeting was also addressed by Jack Rubenstein of the YCL-Majority

der these conditions? . . .

Wafdists (Nationalists), is widening. The military authorities have fired on mass demonstrations, killing twenty and injuring hundreds. The demonstrations against British imperialism were especially bitter in Cairo, Suez, and Port Said. Division is also marked in the ranks of the Wafdists among whom there is a growing opposition to the Nationalists policies of compromising and temporizing with British imper-

Struggle Sharpens

In Egypt

The breach between King Fuad and the

Events in India are having a tremendous effect on Egyptian nationalism. The Mac-Donald governments is resorting to wholesale terror. Its agents have already arrested over 1,000 Egyptians. The city of Alexandria is under the shadow of the heavy guns of the British warships Ramillies and Queen

IRISH-AMERICANS AID INDIA STRUGGLE

The development of considerable support of the Indian revolution on the part of the Irish republicans in this country is shown by the splendid open-air meetings held every Saturday night in Columbus Circle, New York City, under the auspices of the Irish-American Friends of India's Independence. The first two meetings, held July 26 and August 2, were attended zy about 600 people each. Peader Onunain, secretary of the Irish-American Friends, was chairman. Among the speakers were Arthur A. Rodgers Dock Carpenters Local 1456, William White of the CP-Majority Group, Pat Conway and others. The antagonism of the Irish policemen against these demonstrations of the Irish-Americans againt British imperialism (and American capitalism) was especially noticeable.

time a drought in this country that the President of the United States said today approaches a national calamity. With an economic depression and with a drought in the nation as great as it is, do you think you could gain anything by rushing blindly into a shut-down of one of the major industries in the nation un-"The negotiation of this agreement without a strike is one of the greatest performano.; and accomplishments ever brought about by our organization or the

trade union movement in the world. . . . The Anthracite mine workers have been 30 years building their organization up to its present state of efficiency and numerical strength and for the first time in that 30 years period we have what appears to be a good faith offer on the part of the Anthracite operators to cooperate with them for the welfare of the

The left wing and progressive forces marshalled their arguments against the new sellout agreement rather effectively. The Communist Party U.S.A. (Majority Group) was an energetic force in the crystallization and organization of the sentiment and opposition against the Lewis agreement. The opposition to Lewis argued against the betrayal along the following lines:

It placed itself squarely on record against topping of car-coal. It exposed the provision of the agreement for the promotion of efficiency and the portection of improved cardoad of coal as a scheme whereby the coal operators would be able to lower wages in comparison with production, speed-up their workers at the same or lower pay, and use all kinds of pretenses for ducking the miners. The new provision means that the coal miners will have to top coal even more than the six inches which they are compelled to do today.

The failure of the new agreement to force the operators to supply free-air to the miners was roundly denounced by the left forces. A scathing attack against the new agreement was made against enabling operators to discharge miners for refuse. Under the new contract the scheme for "improved carload of coal" only serves as a basis for discharging miners even for 100 pounds of re-Under this provision the operators are given arbitrary power to cut wages or

The provision for compulsory arbitration lowing lines: The coal diggers pointed the coal diggers in the Anthracite.

out that the new agreement didn't provide for such basic needs of the miners as the following: A day's wage wherever and whenever there is a shortage of supply; Whenever a day is lost the miners should receive pay for it; a day's wage in abnormal place of work; the check-off clause is not a means of building the union but only a weapon in the hands of the Lewis machine for strengthening the strangehold of the reactionary and corrupt officials and thwart the will of the rank and file. The payment of wages by checks as provided for in the new agreement is something the operators have fought for years, now they have got it written into the agreement. For the average miner this means a delay in receiving wages. The miners were very sore at the new provisions permitting the operators not to pay them in cash.

Such sources of danger to the lives of the coal diggers as carrying powder to work, the coal dust, etc., the new agreement doesn't deal with. Nor does the new agreement protect the interests of the miners on the question of they themselves having to pay for all props and timbers.

The progressive and left wing workers declared that the only kind of agreement the miners should sign is one which would "reestablish for the workers the previous working conditions which we have won through years of hard struggle and which the coal operators have been denying us and robbing from us systematically in the last year." The spokesman of the rank and file at this convention were for rejecting the proposed

"as detrimental to the best interests and welfare of our union because it provides for a whole system of wage cuts and imposes upon us arbitration and the check-off so that we are bound hand and foot to an arrangement whereby the coal operators will be able to force upon us still more degrading conditions and take away from us every gain we have won in many years of costly and hard struggles."

It is the general opinion amongst the coal miners that if the left wing had had more time to organize and had been better organized there could have been much more apposition developed to the agreement and a real mass struggle of the miners against the agreement would very probably occur. As it is, the left wing not being strong came in for a merciless attack. Further cri- enough, the Lewis machine succeeded in ticism of the agreement was along the fol- running rough-shod over the interests of

The Next War

By Bertram D. Wolfe 5. Anglo-American Conflict

crammed with far more explosive materials than in 1913. With every imperialist powarmed to the teeth, with expenditures for war preparations mounting from year to year and already far in excess of 1913, with all the powers maneuvering for position in the conflicts ahead, with multiplying antagonisms secret treaties and alliances, plots and counterplots, clearly visible thru the thinblown clouds of peace-talk-it needs but a spark to blow up the whole works.

A war cannot start anywhere in the world today without becoming a world war. Even two minor nations getting into a war with each other will promptly reveal the imperialist giants standing behind them and pulling the strings. Then the ultimatums will begin to fly and the "fat will be in the

In all the welter of major and minor antagonisms and contradictions that characterize the present world situation, two stand out overshadowing and intersecting all the restthe titanic struggle between Britain and America for world begemony and the warplot against the Soviet Union.

London and Washington Prepare For

Death Struggle "We are fighting for our lives in world markets." Lord Riddell warned the convention of the British Advertising Association is 1929. And he might have added: "Great Britain is fighting for her 'life' in dominions and colonies, in oil fields and rubber jungles, n coal mines and copper mines, in steel and nickel and tin and zine and chemical industries, on land and on sea and in the air and under the ocean, in railroad routes and canals and cables and radio lines, in stock exchanges and clearing houses, in foreign offices and embassies and 'back-stairs', with maneuvers and notes and threats and 'goodwill expeditions-fighting everywhere for

her Jife" At the very dawn of the capitalist sys tem, Britain gained a commanding position. After defeating Spain, Holland and France in a series of commercial wars, Great Britain further assured her lead by a big head start in the industrial revolution. Thruout the nineteenth century she was the world's leading merchant and shipper, the world's manufacturer, banker and clearing house, the leading colonial power and the mistress of

But towards the close of the last century, with the birth of modern imperialism, various world powers arose to dispute with Great Britain her world hegemony. Germany, the United States, Czarist Russia, France and Japan-these were the challengers. The leading rivals were Germany and the United States.

Great Britain coud not settle with so many powers at once, and when Germany began winning her markets, demanding naval parity, fighting for a "place in the sun" in Asia, Africa and South America, and the port of Hamburg began to boast more shipping than that of Liverpool, England compromised her differences with France, which had nearly led to war in the Fashoda affair; with Russia, which had led to the brink of war in Persia, China and the Balkans; with Japan in the Orient; and with the United States, which had come to their sharpest expression in Mexico and the Carribean.

A Quarrel on Their Honeymoon

The world war, temporarily at least, ' tled" with Anglo-German contest for world hegemony. But even before the war, the United States, youngest and most vigorous of the imperialist powers, was developing at such a pace as to promise in the long run an even more serious challenge than Germany's to England's dominant position. The war and its attendant conditions greatly speeded up this development. As early 1919 when England and America were just returning from their war-time honeymoon, no less a personage than Colonel House, confidential adviser to President Wilson, wrote to him from London:

"Almost as soon as I arrived in England I felt antagonism to the the United States . . . Relations of the two countries are beginning to assume the same character as those of England and Germany before the war."

This statement can be matched by innumerable similar utterances of leading states provided America would cancel England's men and business men of both countries. Thus we hear the Shell Oil director and

The world today is a powder magazine member of Parliament, Mr. Samuel Samuel, telling a London audience on October 17. 1928; We cannot trust the United States. She is trying to dominate Great Britain." And we find the famous churchmen Dean Inge of St. Paul's writing in his book

. . . it is more than possible that the nations of Europe, enraged by the bloated prosperity and airs of superiority of 'the man who won the war', would combine to draw Shylock's teeth. . . '

And the British laborite leader J. A. Brown, a leading official of the Amsterdam Trade Union International, declaring in his opening speech to the International War Danger Conference in London in 1927: "America is undoubtedly the most rath-

less and aggressively imperialist nation at present, It is in the imperialistic policy of the United States that great danger exists for future war."

There is the "labor" military man, Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy, M. P., de-

"The danger of Anglo-American conflict is as real as was the danger of war between Britain and Germany in 1905." And the Liberal leader Lloyd George: "I am frankly alarmed at our relations

with America." Or we can find the cautious "labor" leader MacDonald in an incautious burst, of frank (of course, before he became his Maiesty's Prime Minister), writing:

"The relations between the United States and Great Britain grow increasingly unhappy. The usual committees of friendship are being formed-always an ominous sign, and the usual signals of a faith in doubt are being flown, such as: 'War between the United States and Great Britain is unthinkable."

As to the Conservative Party (to make the list of His Majesty's loyal parties complete), it very nearly led Great Britain into a war with the United States in 1928 because, of the Conservative Government's resistance to the American demand for naval parity at Geneva and the secret Anglo-French treaty against American aims.

Every one of these utterances could be matched or improved upon by utterances of Hoover (during the "rubber war"), and of American diplomats, business men, journalists and military and naval men, and even declarations from proverbially cautious Cal Coolidge, whose blustering, threatening Armistice Day speech of 1928 was greeted in Europe as a sword-rattling challenge to Great Britain. The New York Times reported of this speech on November 14, 1928:

"... almost all the newspapers consider it foreshadows a gigantic struggle between America and England for world leadership."

The Scramble for Markets

At the present time, when post-war capitalism has reached a point where it exceeds the productivity of pre-war capitalism, but finds itself faced with a contracted market, the fight for markets is keener than ever. As glorified salesmen and ballyhoo agent, Hoover makes "good-will" trips to Latin America, Lord D'Abernon steals the bacon from under Hoover's nose in Argentina and the Prince of Wales goes trotting round and round the globe as England's royal "drummer."

Dollar Versus Pound In the battle of the dollar and the pound,

the United States presses its advantages of expanding wealth, of more than half of the world's gold supply and two-thirds of the total banking resources of the earth, its commanding position in war debts, and its rising investments. But Britain holds on grimly on the basis of her great financial reserve strength built up in the course of a century of dominance.

England is America's principal debtor in war debts and no other country has received such hard terms from "Uncle Shylock." For Mussolini the U: S. cancelled 80% of the war debt, for France 60%, for Great Britain only 30%. Out of one billion dollars collected from her war debtors between 1926 and 1930, four out of every five were collected from Great Britain. England countered with the Balfour note, proposing to cancel all debts of European countries to her,

debt to the U.S. (Continued in next Issue)

Fascism 'Advances

many was strikingly manifested by the dissolution of the Reichstag in the middle part of July and the establishment of an extra-parliamentary capitalist dictatorship depending directly for its existence upon the executive power (the president-von Hindenburg) and upon the notorious Article 48. Capitalist democracy is fast breaking down in Germany.

cial plans of the Bruening government. It was the objective of the Bruening budget to shift as much as possible of the burdens of the Young Plan to the shoulders of the workers, peasants and middle sections of the population generally. The plan included a sharp cut in social insurance, the imposition of a head tax (!), of a bachelor tax, and of a numher of other taxes, direct and indirect, that would strike directly at the masses. At the same time the Bruening budget brought to a focus the sharp antagonisms within the ruling classes, especially the antagonisms between trust capital and the big agrarian interests. It proved impossible for the Bruening government to put thru its financial plans in the Reichstag and secret conferences were held with von Hindenburg for the invoking of Article 48 of the Constitution which allows the president to declare a state of emergency and rule without the Reichstag. budget fall thru in the Reichstag but the Reichstag, by a very narrow margin, passed a vote of non-confidence in the ministry. Thereupon the Reichstag was dissolved, new elections called for September 14, a capitalist dictatorship established meanwhile which declared that it would put its budget thru by executive power. And thus goes the renowned pillar of parliamentary democracy-parliamentary control of the budget-whenever the interests of capitalist require it.

The dissolution of the Reichstag and the establishment of a dictatorship has greatly furthered the fascist movement in Germany. The fascists are already entering the election campaign with the slogan: "Vote the Reichstag dead!" and "Germany would be better governed without any Reichstag!" All political developments point to a great concentration of forces towards the right-in the direction of fascism—and to the great strenghtening of the "National Socialists" (fascists) themselves in the com-The Communist Party of Germany, in

spite of some good work in the Reichstag, has not been able, because of its ultra-left policy and its confusionism on "social-fascism" to develop a real struggle among the masses outside of parliament. The Communist Opposition has issued a manifesto calling for the support of the Communist candidates in spite of the ultra-left line of the Party, and proposing a program of immediate action leading to the preparation of poli-

Burocrats Terror Against Workers

ruption and terrorism used by the reactionary officials of the A F of L against all forms of progressive and rank and file protest was shown recently in the case of Furniture Workers Local 1057, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. The chairman of that local was Comrade Max Perioff, a member of the CP-Majority Group. The vice-chair-man was a member of the Communist Party by the name of Miller. The first trustee was a worker by the name of Goldberg. In the exercise of his duties Comrade Perloff brought before the Executive Board of his Local some conclusive proof of the corruption and scabbery of the business agent, Shootin. On July 23 the Executive Board took action and condemned the business agent, disclaimed any responsibility for itself, and decided to send a letter to the general office about the case. On July 30 took place the meeting of the Local itself. Of course Comrade Perloff was chairman of the meeting. When the Shootin matter came up the business agent answered the charges against him in the approved burocratic manner: he and his thugs beat up Perloff and threw him out of the meeting. Whereupon Miller, the vicechairman took over the meeting. Shootin demanded more money and because Goldberg, first trustee refused, he too was beaten up and the meeting was broken

The attitude of the Communist Party member towards Comrade Perloff was at first friendly but it did not take the TUUL very long to evolve the "theory" that the whole matter was a "personal quarrel" and that therefore it was not necessary to support Perloff against the

As chairman of his local Perloff called a meeting for August 5 to explain to the members what was happening in the union. This meeting, which was held in Stuyvesant Casino, was quite successful. On August 6 took place the regular meeting of the Local. Before the meetingopened Shootin and a special policeman stationed themselves downstairs and would not allow Perloff, Miller and Goldberg to enter. The meeting was poorly attended because of the disgust of the members. The corrupt clique around Shootin thereupon "removed" Perloff, Miller and Goldberg and elected their henchmen. The ground is prepared for the expulsion of Perloff from the Local he helped to build and of which he was

Age Comrade Perloff will begin a series of articles, together with facts, documents and photographs, exposing the corruption of the reactionary officialdom in the furniture workers union. Every trade unionist should read this series of

Campaign for 'Revolutionary Age' Grows

Philadelphia, New York Hold Labor Press Conference

The campaign for the defense of the Revolutionary Age against the attacks of the U. S. Post ffice Department is making headway. Workers from various parts of the country are beginning to realize that the attack on our paper is only a signal for a concerted attack upon the labor press on general scale. That is why a number of labor organizations have already adopted resolutions pledging support to the Revolutionary Age in defense of the freedom of the labor press. Among these organizations are: The Amalgamated Food Workers of America, thru a resolution of its General Executive Board passed July 29, 1930; the Luzerne, Pa. branch of the SNJP (a Slovenian fraternal society) in a resolution passed Agust 3; the Philadelphia, Pa. Organizing Committee of the Independent Workmen's Circle; Branch 521, San Antonio, Texas, of the Workmen's Circle; Branch 386, New York, of the Workmen's Circle; the Luzerne, Pa. branch of the International Labor Defense, at its meeting of August 1, etc.

The readers and supporters of the Revolutionary Age in Philadelphia have taken a step which should be followed by the comrades all over the country. They have organized a "Conference for Defense of Workers Press" for Sunday, August 31, at 11 A. M., at Boslover Hall, 701 Pine Street. The call for the Conference follows:

* * *

Dear Friends:

The U. S. Post Office Department, for the first time since 1921, has taken action to suppress a workers' newspaper. On May 17th, 1930, the labor newspaper. "The Revolutionary Age" was barred from the mails as "seditious" and "treasonable," and has refused to mail altogether the July 15th issue of the paper.

This revival of Burlesonism, this putting into life at this time the war-time Espionage act for the crushing of all the in New York for October 11.

militant publications of the workers, is not an accident. Again the danger of a new world war arises in a sharp form. The bosses and their government are planning the fiercest attack upon labor in this country. Unemployment, a terrific wage cutting drive, lengthening of hours, worsening of conditions, destructions of workers' organizations, all this is in store for the American workers in the offensive planned by the bosses. And the first move in this attack of reaction against the workers is directed against the labor press. To gag and silence the workers, to destroy their rights of freedom of press and speech, is the first step in this

The Revolutionary Age is "treasonable" and "seditious" in the eyes of the bosses because it has called upon labor to unite its forces and to smash the offensive of reaction, to beat back the wage cutting drive, and fight against imperialist war. Every labor and fraternal organization must rally to the support of this paper to defeat the attack against the freedom of the labor press.

For this purpose we are calling a broad Conference for Defense of the Workers' Press, to be held Sunday, Aug. 31st, at 11 a.m., at Boslover Hall, 701 Pine St., Phila., Pa. We ask your organization to send 2 delegates to this Conference. With united forces we can carry on a victorious struggle against the capitalist government's suppression of a workers' newspaper.

Fraternally yours,

City Committee, Ind. Workmens Circle. Downtown Workers Club, Phila. Independent Workmens Circle Br. 95. Workingclass Womens' Councils, Phila. Workingmens Circle Branch, 305. Communist Party USA (Maj. Group).

A similar conference is being arranged

ILD Sends Worker Back to Prison

Withdraws Bail From Leon Lewis As "Lovestoneite"

What the International Labor Defense has become under the regime of corrupt factionalism is shown in the most shameful manner in the Leon Lewis case.

Leon Lewis, a young Communist, was arrested under charges of assault, on March 6 in connection with the unemployment demonstration. He was immediately bailed out by the ILD and the Daily Worker featured his interview and article. Then it was discovered that he was a "Lovestoneite." Immediately the factional machinery was set into motion. In vain did the lawyer, Buitenkant, try to "convince" Lewis to repudiate his political convictions. Finally his address was taken and Lewis was told to await a notification to come to trial. When the trial came around, the ILD and Buitenkant deliberately omitted to notify Lewis.

It was only the next day, when Forrest Bailey of the Civil Liberties Union called up Contrade Lovestone about this case that Comrade Lewis was finally notified and appeared with Buitenkant before the district attorney who agreed to reinstate bail. But the ILD absolutely refused to supply bail for Lewis because he was a "renegade." Lewis was thereupon sent to the Tombs Prison where he still is, awaiting trial, under bail of \$2,000. At a time when the assault charges were withdrawn against Foster, Amter and Minor, these charges are still retained against Lewis!

In he most shameful manner the ILD has refused to stand by Leon Lewis, who was arrested by the police at a Party demonstration. The whole weight of bail and defense now falls upon us with our meager resources. We appeal to all Party members and workers to take decisive action in repudiating the shameful scabbing conduct of the ILD and to support us in the defense of Leon Lewis. Send all contributions to the Revolutionary

Dear Comrades:

During the March 6 unemployment demonstration in New York, I was mercilessly beaten by the police and was then thrown into prison. The ILD placed a

bond of \$2,000 and I was released to await trial at a future date. It was after I was bailed out that it was discovered that I was a spporter of the CP-Majority Group. During an interview with my lawyer, Mr. Buitenkant, (the ILD lawyer), he tried to talk me over to leaving the CP-Majority Group and supporting the present Party leadership. He stated that the lawyer's fees were being paid by the Party and therefore I should join the group which protected me! I told him that I came to discuss my case and that was all I intended to discuss with him.

A little chagrined he told me that he would notify me when I should appear for trial and that it was unnecessary to see him until I was notified. Considerable time passed, and then I received word from Comrade Lovestone that my trial had already come up before and that since I had not appeared my bail war forfeited. I had not been informed by my lawyer, Buitenkant, or by the ILD altho they had my address. I immediately got in touch with my lawyer and the bondsman and we then went to the district attorncy to get my bail reinstated. I was placed in jail and told that I would be out in the morning. That was the last I saw of my lawyer or bondsman. For two weeks I have been in jail and neither Buitenkant nor the ILD has gotten word to me in spite of the fact that I wrote a letter requesting certain in-

Instead of defending me, the ILD surrenders me to prison-because I am a member of the CP-Majority Group.

Comradely, LEON LEWIS, Tombs Prison, N. Y. C.

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In Germany The rapid advance of fascism in Ger-An example of the methods of cor-

The political crisis arose over the finan-Finally, not only did the reactionaries.

the leader. In the coming issue of Revolutionary tical mass strikes against the dictatorship and the advance of fascism.

DEBATE

Capitalism Communism

Friday Evening, September 26, 1930, 8 P. M.

PARK PALACE, 3 West 110th Strett

For Capitalism

For Communism

HIRAM MANN

BERTRAM D. WOLFE

representing the

representing the

UNITED PATRIOTIC SOCIETY COMMUNIST PARTY (Maj. Group)

ROGER BALDWIN, of the American Civil Liberties Union

Auspices: The New Workers School

Admission 50 Cents

Reserved Seats: \$1.00