CLASS STRUGGLE!

VOL. II - No. 22.

COUNTRIES

WORKERS OF ALL

UNITE

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER DEFENDING THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKERS

NEW YORK, FRIDAY MAY 1, 1931

(Majority Group)

PRICE 5 CENTS

TOILERS! HAIL INTERNATIONAL MAY DAY!

CONSTITUENT CORTES IS CALLED Unite the Forces of Labor on GREEN WARNS BOSSES CRISIS IN SPAIN FOR HINE 21 IN SPAIN FOR JUNE 21

Conservatives Attempt To Stem Revolt, "Postponing" Reforms Until Assembly Meets; Only Masses Can Save Revolution; U. S. A. Recognizes Republic

tively" set for June 21. Before this Cortes, it is declared, will stand the following fundamental problems: the question of republic versus monarchy, the framing of a new constitution, the "reorganization" of the landowning system, the relations, Church and state, the reorganization of the army, the national question in Catalonia and the Basque region, etc. The Cortes will be elected by general male suffrage of all those over 23 years of age. Rumors are widespread throont Spain that the Cortes will not convene on the day set-cither it will be posponed or else it will be convened and immediately dissolved until the fall.

questions of the revolution until some disstifle the revolutionary energy of the masses and to lead the revolution safely into the channels of a reactionary bourg eois republic on the model of France and the U. S. A. If, for the nexth three to six months, the masses can be held to leash and restrained within the limits of "law and order", then it will be easy enough for the republican hourgeoisie to put thru, at the constituent assembly, a "solution" of the important problems in their own

The only way in which the masses of the workers and the farmers can reap the gains of the overthrow of the monarchy is by proceeding thru direct revolutionary action to force a solution of the problems of the revolution right now -without waiting for the promised constituent assembly. The working masses must be armed so as to be able to defend the revolution against all attempts at restoration. The land must be taken over by committees of poor peasants set up in every village as the expression of the power and the will of the people. The Church and state must be separated with out delay. Catalonia and the Basque region must be given the fullest rights of self-determination including the right of separation. The working class must immediately be guaranteed the most elementary reforms-the eight-hour day, unem ployment insurance, social legislation, full ization, etc. And all this must comeand can only come-not thru the legal deliberations of a future constituent assembly but thru the independent revolu-

REV. AGE CASE IN **COURT AGAIN**

Hays and Medalie Argue In U. S. Court; Workers Must Support Paper

The appeal of the Revolutionary Age against the action of the United States ost Office Department in hanning it from the mails was argued in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals by Arthur Garfield Hays, attorney for the Communist Party (Majority Group) and the Civil

The hearing lasted for nearly two days. Mr. Hays appeared on appeal from the decision of Judge John L. Woolsey of the Federal Southern District Court of New York. The case for the government was represented by the office of the United States Attorney Medalic. In arguing the appeal, Mr. Hays said

in part:
"The Communists believe that in the future if conditions warrant, the government of the United States be overthrown by force, if force be necessary and they further believe that force will be necess-

the Revolutionary Age has been called by more-164,000 acres in bananas and 250 the Civil Liberties Union "the most ine miles of railroad. Besides the fruit comradical paper has been barred from the ical Timber Company, New York and mails since the days of Postmaster Gen Honduran Rosario Mining Company,

working class movement are urgently per Consolidated and American Chicle asked to send their donations and contributions to fight against this sinister attack on the rights of the working class to the freedom of the press.

| Central American states are: Guatemala, \$69,000,000; Salvador, \$29,000,000; to the freedom of the press. to the freedom of the press.

MADRID.—Thru a decision of the tionary mass action of the workers and provisional Spanish Cabinet the date of the convening of the Constituent Cortes it meets, will have the task of ratifying (constituent assembly) has been tentain their actions-or else it will have no

reason for existence. But such a program can never be that of the present conservative coalition bourgeois-Socialist provisional government whose only care is to steer the revolution into "safe" reactionary channels. Such a program can only be put thru by a revolutionary democratic dictatorship of the workers and peasants. That the struggle to transfer the power into the hands of the masses is already beginning, is shown even in the consored and distorted reports in the hourgeois press which speak of "strikes and outbreaks" in the large cities and of an "intense propaganda campaign inaugurated by the Communists to alien-The Course of Revolution atc the loyality of the citizens from the new tepublic." Only a firm fighting alliance of the protetariat and peasantry, untant time when a constituent assembly der the leadership of the former, ready will be called, is the agood attempt of to put thru in a revolutionary manner the conservative republican bourgeoisie to the elementary democratic demands of the people and to go even further, is today to a position to save the Spanish revolution.

> As an immediate measure, the workers and peasants and all real democrats must demand the removal of the grossly antidemocratic restrictions on the elections to the constituent assembly. They must de-mand: universal, free, secret hallot, for both sexes, from the age of eighteen.

LONDON .- Following the lead France Great Britain has recognized the new Spanish republic.

WASHINGTON,—Diplomatic recognition has been extended by the United States to the new Spanish republic. Former American Ambassador Irwin B. Laugh lin will not be reaccredited because of his reputed friendliness to the monarchy.

LABOR REVOLT IN HONDURAS

Against Regime; U. S. Rushes Warships

A powerful revolt has broken out in Honduras which has already succeeded in beating back the forces sent against the insurgents by the government and in seizing important sections of the North ern parts of the country. No reliable information is available as to the extent of the revolt, the size of the insurgent force or the strength of the government.

The revolt is said to have arisen as

result of the unrest and discontent among the masses of the people as a result of unemployment and the miserable conditions of life. Julius G. Lay, the United States Minister at Tegucigalpa, has informed Washington that "no prominent military political leaders have been identi-fied with the revolt" and that the ranks of the insurgerts are recruited entirely of unemployed Communists and the riff-raff of Northern Fonduras," by which he means to say that the revolt is not one of the military clique "revolutions" common in Latin America but is a rea

prising of the people.

The U. S. Navy Department immediately despatched three cruisers to Honduran waters to "protect American live and property," i.e., to crush the revolt. The State department makes no secret of its determination not to recognize the Honduran revolutionists if they should succeed in getting control of the country

American investments in Monduras mount to \$70,000,000. The United Fruit Company has 95,300 acres in banana cul The decision of Judge Woolsey against tivated and the Standard Fruit has even portant free press case in ten years. No panies, the heaviest investors are: Trop West End Opetececa Mining Company All workers and sympathizers of the U.S. Continental Mines Company, Cop

\$19,000,000.



International Labor Day, one of [MAY 1, the proudest traditions of the American and the world working class, a day of militant struggle against capitalism, a day which foreshadows a new social system, a new life for the working class and an end to misery and exploitation, once again rings forth the call for a united proletarian struggle against the capitalist system.

brought on by the chaos inherent in this system. But the sufferers in this crisis are not the capitalists, but the workers, the poor farmers, the toilers of town and country. Unemployment, starvation, sickness and disease are their lot. The demands of the unemployed for relief are met with wage-cuts, union-smashing and proyment insurance, social legislation, full freedom of political and economic organ. Insurgent Masses Rise government terror. The social legislation which the workers won thru many years of struggle, is being destroyed. The American capitalist class is launching a deportation campaign against the foreign-born workers which aims to smash any movement on the part of the foreign-born to unite with the American workers for improvement of their conditions. But the capitalist class, which by such means is shifting on to the backs of the workers the costs of the crisis it has itself brought on, is growing fatter and more arrogant with wealth. Dividends, interest and profits continue to roll in. All sorts of government machinery is being instituted to protect and increase the capitalists' booty. The entire system of government is openly mobilized in the interests of the big trust magnates, financiers and bankers.

The Whole World Is On the Verge of War!

The whole world is on the verge of war! The antagonisms between the great imperialist powers are constantly sharpening-between England and the U. S.A., between France and England, between France and Italy, and so on. War is growing more imminent every day. And what for? To redivide the world again, to seize new markets, new spheres of exploitation, new sources of profits! Another world slaughter is being prepared, more gruesome than the first, for the benefit of the masters of capital.

Discontent Is Rising

The discontent of the workers with the capitalist system, the elementary in form and still weak, is rising. The capitalist class, in order to suppress the rising wave of discontent, is resorting to the most reactionary and brutal forms of repression. In the colonies it supports the worst butchers of the workers and peasants and openly boasts of daily executions, as in China. Hundreds of millions of workers and peasants in India, Indonesia, Indo-China, Africa and in other parts of the world are exploited and downtrodden by naked force. In Latin America, the iron heel of Yankee imperialism is felt by the masses. Every movement of the masses is brutally suppressed. In some countries, capitalism resorts to a particularly vicious form of

rule of open violence against the workers-Fascism. Fascism is today the advance guard of international finance imperialism and finds particularly enthusiastic support in the ranks of American finance capital.

The Soviet Union and the Workers

In the midst of this band of robber powers, stand-gradation." He declared that "steps powers but it could certainly have no must be taken by which employment visible effect on the conditions of the The capitalist world is in a severe crisis—a crisis ing as a beacon light pointing the way to the working class to a better world, there stands the international proletarian fatherland-the Soviet Union. Here, in contrast to the crisis and chaos in the capitalist world, there is a steady and continual betterment of the conditions of the workers, a continued development of Socialist industry and collectivized agriculture, In the Soviet Union, the working class, followed by the peasantry, is marching on the road to Socialism. The existence of the Soviet Union is a threat to capitalism and an inspiration to the workers of the entire world. The international working class must rally to the defence of the Soviet Union and defeat all efforts of the imperialist world to destroy the fruits of the workers struggles-whether these efforts are in the form of armed intervention, of economic blockade or of "anti-dumping" campaigns.

For Working Class Unity

Only international unity of the proletariat can re sult in a real victory for the workers in the present situation. Only a united struggle can beat back the attacks against the conditions and standards of the workers. This unity is at present hindered by the fact that millions of workers are completely unorganized in any sort of working class organization. Other millions follow the traitorous policies of the "Socialists" and the reformist trade unions leaders who are leading them into support of the capitalist system. The Socialist party is today the handyman of Fascism and prepares the way for the rule of Fascism. The Socialist party is one of the mainstays of capitalist oppression and exploitation in the colonies, as exemplified by the role of the "Socialist" MacDonald government in India. The Socialist workers who wish really to struggle for Socialism can only do so over the heads of their leaders and by defeating and giving up the present policies and theories of the Socialist party. Finally, unity of the working class is hindered by the disunity which exists in its very vanguardthe Communist movement, and by the sectarian and then Arthur Henderson, Foreign Minisisolationist policies which the official Communist movement, the Communist International and the various Communist Parties, have adopted. No step toward working class unity can be taken by the Communist workers unless the Communist International once again two British cruisers were dispatched to becomes a unified international organization guided by a Leninist policy and working upon the basis of broad internal democracy and genuine internationalism and international leadership.

If May Day, International Labor Day, is celebrated (Continued on Page 2)

DANGER TO CAPITAL

Says Wage-Cutting Convinces The Masses of Capitalist Breakdown; Wants To "Save" Slave System; Tries To "Organize" and "Plan" Capitalist Chaos

can Federation of Labor, came out for the cancellation of war debts and for a program that would "put an end to the present economic depression" and would "restore healthy economic afraid the working masses will learn and would "restore healthy economic relations." His proposals included:

the cancellation or sharp reduction of War debts;

the calling by President Hoover of a "national economic conference of labor and industrial leaders to work out a long range in-dustrial and employment prothe establishment of a "perma-

nent Federal council to help keep industry stable"; the general adoption of the five-

the "assurance of steady employment given to workers by plants employing them"; the maintenance of "present wage levels".

Mr. Green declared that "notwith-standing its accomplishments and achievements in the field of producion, industrial and financial mangement has failed in the field of the distribution of carnings . . As make for the poverty, misery and dear result, we have created a paradoxi- gradation of the masses without, of al situation—an abundance of available food, commodities, luxuries and rights of the bosses! clothing for millions of people who cannot buy . . . Millions are hungry reforms he intends to get not by mass and inadequately clothed in the midst struggle of the workers but as a re-of plenty." Mr. Green emphasized his sult of appealing to the "benevolence" remarks by warning that "the des- and the "far-sightedness" of the capipairing masses of the unemployed talists!

would not much longer tolerate an industrial system which permitted recurrent periods of depression and detions between the various imperialist might he stabilized and private in-dustry justified." Mr. Green pointed. The out that the campaign of wage-cutting is producing great discontent

among the workers: "Nothing could happen", he stated, "that would so thoroly convince the masses of the people of the complete breakdown of our existing industrial and economic system as would a widespread reduction of wages at this time!"

As Wall Street's chief agent in the

HOOVER BITTERLY HITS AT SANDINO

Calls Nicaraguan Leader "Bandit"; London Meets Wall Street Move

WASHINGTON.—The mailed fist time employment and real prosperibeneath the newly donned silken glove ty. was exposed by President Hoover on April 21 at regular semi-weekly press conference where he denounced Augusto Sandino, the Nicaraguan patriot, as a "cold blooded bandit" who "has placed himself outside the civilized pale" and the most influential institutions in "cold blooded bandit" who "has placed himself outside the civilized pale" and who "must be ruthlessly destroyed." This comes only a few days after Secretary of State Stimson's declaration that the United States that the "general protection of Americans thruout Nicaragua would lead to difficulties and commitments which this government does not propose to undertake." On the one hand, soft phrases -on the other, bloody deeds!

LONDON -As a counter to U. S Secretary of State Stimson's declaration on Nicaragua, the British government Nicaragua and other Central American constries in connection with the "protect tion" of British subjects. At the same time

It is everywhere recognized that the the tide of Yankee uppopularity in Latin tic workers: 1929-\$40-\$70 monthly, 1931 America and to make up as much as —\$15-\$55 monthly; laundry workers; possible for the effect of the Prince of 1929—\$14-\$16 weekly, 1931—\$10-\$12, Wales tour in South America recently. Burgara Garage Commence

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—In an address before the Harvard Business to call the attention of his capital-school Club here on April 21, Willist masters to the danger of the president of the American Green, president of the American Green of the Green of the American Green o a lesson as to what the capitalist system really is and what it really means to them, a lesson that it will be impossible to make them unlearn again. And learning such a lesson would be the death-knell of the capitalist system to which Mr. Green is so deeply attached.

At the same time Mr. Green is not without hope that his radical phrases may strike a note in the minds of the discontented workers, inside and out-side the A. F. of E. and thus check the growing disillusionment of these workers with the reactionary leadership of the American trade union movement. Mr. Green must adapt himself to the gathering unrest and rebellion in the ranks of American labor.

But what exactly is the value of Mr. Green's proposals? His fundamental idea is: to save the capitalist system by "stabilizing" it, by "eliminating" all those features of it that course, infringing on the profit

And of course, all of his proposed reforms he intends to get not by mass

The general adoption of the fiveday week (without reduction in pay)

NAT'L CITY HEAD FOR WAGE-CUTS

Roberts Declares Wage-Slashing "Necessary"

CHICAGO.—The prospect of a deep and widespread wave of wage-slashing was declared to be practically certain by George E. Roberts, vice-president of the National City Bank of New York before the Illinois Manufacturers Cost Association here on

"Nobody likes to say anything about reduction of wages," he said, "but equilibrium in industry must be restored in order to have full-

"The normal relationship between the industries must be restored in

the world and with great power over American industry. As reported in the last issue of Revolutionary Age, the National City Bank has already taken steps to put thru wage-cuts in all industrial concerns connected

There is only one answer to the wave of wage-cuts and that is: Fight back! Strike against wage-cuts!

Wage levels of women workers in New York City have declined sharply since the fall of 1929, despite all statements to the contrary, according to the results of a survey made by the buro of the Women in Industry of the New York State De-partment of Lahor. Some of the figures are; Clerks: 1929—\$10.\$22 weekly, 1931 \$8-\$18; typists: 1929—\$15.\$22, 1931— \$12-\$21; stenographers: 1929-\$15-\$35, American "silk glove" declaration of 1931—\$9.\$20; bookeepers; 1929—averSecretary Stimson was intended to stem age \$23.\$25; 1931—average \$15; domes-

JIM-CROWING IN THE A.E.F.

by Captain, 92 Division

The action of the War Department in chief of the French military mission with jim-crowing and insulting the Negro Gold the Americans issued a confidential cir-Star mothers is a typical example of cular to French officers telling them how Americanism. Before they were killed they should treat Negro soldiers and parthe sons of these Gold Star mothers were ticularly Negro officers. A French cap-humiliated and insulted daily. One of the most vicious Negro hating American school at Condrecourt had a copy of the most vicious Negro hating American organizations in France was the Y.M.C.A. At Boucq, France the Y set up a canteen where cigarettes, tobacco, cakes and many other things were sold. These Christian young men would not allow a Negro soldier to stand by a white soldier and buy a package of eigarettes. They set up two counters. Over one they hung a large sign "For Whites Only" and over the other: "For Negrous,"
On August 7, 1918 Colonel Linard

GREEN WARNS OF CRISIS DANGER

(Continued from page 1) would certainly be a great gain for the workers. But it can only be achieved thru militant economic action and thru class political action of the workers-and it is precisely Mr. Green who does his best to un dermine the fighting power of the unions, to discourage and cripple strikes, to prevent the workers from breaking with the political parties of the bosses and organizing a Labor party. Mr. Green is "for" the fiveday week-but what have the trade union officials done to eliminate the seven-day week dominating certain important industries of this country now in the period of mass unemploy-

Mr. Green wants the "maintenance of present wage levels." He refuses to recognize that any wage-cutting has already taken place but he "fears" that it may. Every trade mothers to France to visit the graves of their sons. But immediately an order was issued that Negro mothers were to be jim-crowed. A black mother could not even enter the circ of the impediately an order was issued that Negro mothers were to be jim-crowed. A black mother could not even enter the circ of the distriction. exactly what Mr. Green will not allow the A. F. of L. to do. In the fall of 1929 Mr. Green, speaking for labor, made an agreement with President Hoover, who was evidently speaking for capital, that the A. F. speaking for capital, that the A. F. What same Negro will not curse a system that insults a Gold Star mother beplace in the crisis period and that on cause she is black? the other hand, there "should be no wage-cutting." But of course the wage-cuts began while Mr. Green was making his no-strike agreementand Mr. Green knew very well that they would take place. The result of the agreement was that the A. F. of L. leaders have hamstrung the labor movement, have prevented it from fighting back, and have thus made the gigantic wave of wage-cuts pos-

The other suggestions of Mr. Green -the "national economic conference" the "permanent Federal industrial council", the "assurance of steady employment by the plants", etc.—all founder on the one rock-order cannot be established under the capitalist system whose very essence is chaos. The driving force of the capitalist system is private profitwhether it is the profit of the individual capitalist or that of the corporation or trust or merger. As long as the chief law of economic life remains "Every man for himself."—and it must remain that as long as priv- 1926 prices. Scales have been lowered ate industry (capitalism) continues -finishing contracting has again renewed forces a real struggle for to exist—chaos and confusion and raised its head in the trade—unem-conditions for the workers in our misery will remain the essence of the ployment is rampant. Quite different trade, there should be carried thru economic system. Only with the elimindeed from the conditions of the furnew elections under the supervision ination of private industry (with the riers when the left wing led the orsocialization of all the means of pro-duction)—as has been done in the The bosses coul Soviet Union—can economic chaos be eliminated and order and planfulness be brought into industry!

able to put thru their victorous proincluding those expelled for the poligram had they not had the help of
the reactionary officialdom. Together fulness be brought into industry!

this circular in his possession and showed it to the writer while a student there. Here are some excerpts from the cir-

The American Negro is generally regarded as being unintelligent, indiscreet, lacking in civic or professional conscience, and soon becomes too familiar. The vices of the Negro are a constant danger to the American whites, who have to repress them severely. For example, the Negro troops have committed by themselves alone more rape than the remainder of the army together, and yet-only the best of them morally and physically were accepted in the army, the number of rejections among them having been

Negro officers are not to be treated on the same level with white officers lest the white officers be hurt profoundly The French officers were also warned not to shake hands with Negro officers and not to praise Negro troops too highly especially before Americans. Porther fear was expressed that the French method of treating Negroes would inspire intolerable pretensions in the American blacks.

An outstanding paragraph: "The indulgence and familiarity of the French with Negroes hurt Americans profoundly. They consider this manner of treating the Negro as an attack on their national pride and their national

Credit is due the New York Amsterdam News for reprinting this circular in America for the first time.

Twelve years after the armistice a Republican administration and a Republican Congress decided to send the Gold Star mothers to France to visit the graves of a white mother. A Democratic administration had heaped abuse and insults upon the sons before they were killed and now a Republican administration poured out its scorn on the heads of the mothers.

Captain 92nd Division Meuse-Argonne

LEFT WING REVIVES IN RANKS OF FURRIERS

The "Furriers Progressice League" Formed; Issue Program

Splendid signs of the revival of the left wing are to be seen among the furriers in New York. A group, The Furriery Progressive League, has been formed and has already issued a leaflet entitled: A Declaration of the Furriers Progressive League to the Fur Workers.

This declaration opens by pictur- decree of March 4, 1927. 7. For a ing in graphic terms the miscrable struggle against all cliques and for a conditions of the fur workers today, real rank and file leadership. 8. For four years after the "reorganization." complete democracy—free speech and who repudiated themselves recently, are differences of opinion must be toler—sent into the Anthracite to give them a by a week fifty to sixty hours. Wages ated. 9. In order that the broad chance to prove that they agree with the have been cut to half compared to membership should be able to participate the sector of prove that they agree with the numbership should be able to participate the sector of the secto

The bosses could never have been

MAY DAY GREETINGS

greetings to the Revolutionary Age.
Individual members of our C.P.-Majority Group, units of the group, and working class organizations have joined in pledging support to the Revolutionary Age in its energetic fight for Communist unity and the working class interests in the present world crisis.

PHILADELPHIA From Philadelphia we have just received paper in this country," check for \$3,40 from Branch 118 of he Workmen's Circle saying:

"We greet the Revolutionary Age on May 1st. The International Day of Struggle. We are with you in your struggle." The Philadelphia District of the C. P.— Majority group greets the Revolutionary Age on May Day with a \$10.00 donation,

Branch Number 76 of the Workmen's Circle of Philadelphia joins in the greetings with a donation of \$8,00.

FROM THE ANTHRACITE From the hard coal fields, the Anthracite District sends \$5.00 with a greeting in true May Day spirit.

FROM THE ANTHRACITE

The word "abnormal" is well known to

that his place is in an abnormal condi-

tion and he goes to the boss demanding

they have almost destroyed the once

powerful furriers union which has to its credit many bitter struggles

against the bosses and many splendid

For a campaign to raise the wages of

trade. 4. Against overtime in slack-

time. 5. Against expulsion for poli-

tical opinions. 6. For the uncondi-

who were expelled according to the

pate in union activity and begin with

of a rank and file committee elected

for that purpose at the local meetings, 10. All members of the union,

every worker in every branch of the W. A.!

What then must be done? asks the

victories. .

Letters from Workers

all the miners of the anthracite. When a tion demanded that the Communist Party

miner is not able to make a day's wage in and the National Miners Union should the place where he works then he claims come out with a clear-cut policy as to

a day's pay by consideration work. At should work within the reactionary U. M. present not only are those places in the mines abnormal but the whole industry and sympathizers, I. Borich, secretary of is getting into an abnormal situation. District N. M. U., and Jack Stachel were

satisfaction and frequent strikes result. A sent into the Anthracite to explain the

ig factor in contributing to the responsit Party line in the situation. And they sure

bility for such a situation of the infiners by did! They said: "It was wrong for us not to participate in the work of the re-

declaration. The revival of the left called a meeting of Party mebers a week

wing around which should be grouped before the nominations were to close to

all honest workers who really want to have the members keep quiet. F. Borich

build a union. The following mini-mum program is proposed: "will be the candidates as militant opposi-will be the candidates as militant opposi-

the bosses so as to be able to maintain er and it is all over!
in the shops the conditions won thru Because the strike was on, phrase mon-

struggles. 2. For a struggle against gering was resorted to and this "new the pest of finishing contracting. 3. policy" was put forward. Two leaflets were

tional readmission into the union with basis of actual conditions. Nothing ex-

full membership, rights of all those cept phrase mongering!

1. For an aggressive policy against hion." A little article in the Daily Work-

Wilkes Barre, Pa.

From many cities we have received tribution to boost the Revolutionary Age. "May Day is near, the International Day of the working class for struggle and fight against our oppressors, the capitalists. Our duty is to do all we can to defend the Soviet Union, the fatherland of the workers, and help our brothers in Soviet Russia build Socialism.

"For that purpose I am sending \$5.00 to the Age, the best defender of the Soviet Union and the best Communist

BOSTON From Boston, Comrade Luis rushes \$2. o do her bit to celebrate May Day by strengthening the Revolutionary Age.

AND MONTREAL \$5.00 has been sent as May Day greetngs from a worker in Montreal.

NEW YORK

The Down Town unit of New York of our organization has given \$4.50 as an We are convinced that with united forces initial payment on its greetings. The we will succeed in leading the working Brooklyn unit has voted \$5.00. From the class to establish a Soviet government in Bronx-Harlem unit, Comrades Chibka, Mesnil and Esten have already sent in their May Day greetings. The Shoe and

The Party and the National Miners Union

When the first strike broke out under

the Glen Alden Coal Company, the situa-

whether or not the members and sympath-

actionary union! The rank and fite in

District 1 demanded a special convention.

(The Party didn't have any policy at that time.—P. G.) We must participate in the elections and put up a slate of rank and file inilitant left opposition" This is what

Stachel and P. Borich said. Then they

issued by them in the name of the U. M.

But in fact the Party policy remains

unchanged. There isn't the least bit of

Consideration Is Given

Comrades Myerscough and Júdson,

sectarian isolationist policy. Their steps are being closely watched by Comrade

Stachel who made a few trips to the

Anthracite in one week. One of these

icle of Comrade Vrataric in the Revolu

about the article in Age No. 17 (March 25) under the title: "The Spies Must Be

Driven Out!" I want to call the attention

of the Party and Contrade Stachel that

in the Radnik (Party South-Slavic paper), No. 79, April 7, there is an article by M. Vranjesh admitting he did say to N.K.;

"You will get to a place where you will keep quiet!" Vranjesh- who offers a \$100 to any one who will be able to prove the

statement of the article-actually proves

himself what the article says, by admit-ting the statement he made to N. K. But

to be even more provocative, the writer of the article (Mike Vranjesh) interprets the

on to say that it isn't positively known whether he is reported or not" (to the

or in the hands of the Jugoslavian mur-

FROM A TEXTILE WORKER

Just a few lines to let you know about the conference of the National

Textile Workers Union held in Provi-

lence, R.I. Apr. 4 and 5. The machine

carried everything until it came to elect the board and then old wobbly,

Jim Conroy, got the floor and spoke about saving the union. He wanted

mills on the board but he lost. The C. P. machine was too strong for him.

Peter Gallia.

Providence, R. I.

tionary Age on the strike situation and

work in the reactionary union on the

izers of the Party and the N. M.

his the 5 1/2 year agreement,

vigorous activity gives \$5.00 to the Rev olutionary Age.

A New York worker, B. P., sends on

A New York worker, E. B. M. donates \$2.50 along with May Day greetings. The N. Y. Esthonian Workers Club send heartiest May Day greetings along with a \$1.00 donation. The needle trade unit of the C.P.-Majority Group sends along \$10, with its greetings.

BORO PARK YOUTH CLUB We have received the following from the Boro Park Workers Youth Club: The Boro Park Workers Youth Club Greets The

Revolutionary Age MAY DAY, 1931.

We pledge, on the second anniversary of our existence, to keep up the struggle for the unification of the left wing forces. America.

As we go to press not all the greetings Comrade P. Gallia, a well known militransformation: it pledges itself to that in the hard coal fields, sent along intensified work to bring the Revolution with his May Day greeting a \$5.00 contary Age to the masses and as a start in its

MAY DAY IN SOVIET LAND

The Day of the Russian Worker Has Dawned!

working class movement, reflecting its best interests of mankind-world imperial-every phase of development, its every ism! stage of struggle. And that is why May Day assumes a very different aspect indeed in the Soviet Union from what it does in the whole capitalist world.

May Day In the Capitalist World In the capitalist world May Day is a day of struggle, a day upon which the demonstrate in international solidarity under the slogans of: Against the capitalist reaction! For the 7-hour day! For the struggle against war! For the defense of the Soviet Union! In the capitalist world May Day becomes the focus of the deep elemental revolt of the working class in the face of the constantly growing ex-ploitation and the constantly intestlying oppression of capitalism. It is primarily the day of the revolutionary negation of the whole bourgeois order.

And In the Soviet Union

In the Soviet Union, May Day has unthe Soviet Union the forces of capitalism have been definitely overthrown, capitalist reaction is smashed, the 7-hour day is a reality, the revolution is triumphant. All thru the Soviet land May Day is cele-

brated as a day of victory! But even in the Soviet Union May Day still retains its fundamental character of struggle, for the struggle for Communism I is far from over in the Soviet Union, while I at the same time the Soviet Union has become the vanguard of the international army of labor, an integral part of its

struggle for liberation.

The collective energies of the Soviet Union, the entire class forces of the toiling up a gigantic large-scale industry and a collectivized agriculture on a Socialist basis. The tremendous successes which the 5-Year Plan-which is the planful embodiment of the historical striving for Socialism-has already achieved in the three years of its course, lends an especially trimphant character to May Day 1931 in the Soviet Union. But these successes have been achieved only thru the bitterworld bourgeoisie, against Papal incite ments and anti-dumping", against con certed economic boycott, against menacing war preparations, against the threat of in tervention and armed attack. May Day for the Soviet Union signalizes the con tinued triumph of the revolutionary alliance of the proletariat and peasantry over

its envenomed class enemies at home and

The Bond of Unity The struggle for Socialism in the Soviet Union is indissolubly linked up with the the colonies, against the intolerable dom at the head of the army of world labor Center coalition in Prussia has always been given by the Socialists as the pretext for its "tolerant" support of the Bruening dictatorship in the Reich—as a means of "staving off the advent of Faccion" "The avent ialist Soviet Republics-is the very cornerwhen the Soviet masses celebrate May Day this year, they will not only signal ize their triumph over their own oppress sors and their great victories in Socialist construction, but they will also unite themselves in bonds of international soli-

May Day is the living pulse of the common enemy, the mortal enemy of the

The year 1931 presents a situation in which the fundamental common interests of the Soviet masses and those of the peoples of all countries come to clearest expression-the danger of a new world war. War is impending today as never before. And the only forces today really fighting against the menace of a bloody day of struggle, a day upon which the cartage that threatens the very existence advanced sections of the working class of human culture, are the Soviet Union and the advanced sections of the working class in the capitalist countries. The struggle against war has always been one of the traditional slogans of May Day since the tense days before the Great War. And today the struggle against war becomes again the central issue of May Day, as well in the Soviet Union as in the capitalist world.

"The day of the Russian workers will also dawn!" wrote Lenin in the famous leaflet of the League for the Struggle for the Emancipation of the Working Class in the year 1896. "Our strong arm will rise and the chains of slavery will

And just this has happened! And so May Day 1931 in the Soviet Union is the day of triumphant affirmation of the

CURTIS ATTACKS FOREIGN-BORN

WASHINGTON.—In his keynote address at the national convention of the Daughters of the American Revolution here on April 20, Vice President Curtis made a demand for "much more stringent immigration laws" and for the "deportation of aliens . . . whose object is to overthrow the government." He also came out for the registration of aliens in the United States.'

Mr. Curtis remarks of course amount to a semi-official declaration of the policy of the administration.

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UNITE LABOR'S FORCES ON MAY DAY!

(continued from page 1) in the spirit of international proletarian unity, then it ple! can become a powerful force in the further development of the forward march of the world working class toward our final goal-the establishment of a world Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

The Communist Party (Majority Group), which stands with the International Communist Opposition in the struggle to unify the world Communist movement and rectify its line, calls upon the workers of America to come out on May Day and demonstrate their proletarian solidarity with the workers of Europe in their common struggle for the liberation of the toilers. The workers of the United States, the land of the most powerful imperialism, have a special duty to perform, to carry on the mighty work for the overthrow and destruction of their own masters and exploiters, who are today the exploiters of the entire world. On May Day, come out and fight:

For a united front of labor to beat back the offensive Hail May Day, International Labor Day!

of the bosses! Fight against wage-cuts! For the freedom of the labor press! For the protection of the for-

For immediate unemployment relief! For unemployment insurance! For the 7-hour day! Against lynching and jim-crowing! For the complete social and political equality of the Negro peo-

For the recognition and defense of the Soviet Union!

For the extension of huge long-term credits by the United States government to the Soviet Union! Fight the danger of a new imperialist world war! Fight against the predatory policy of American im-

immediate independence of the Philippines, Flaiti, Porto Rico, and other American colonies! Out with the U. S. Marines from Latin America! For trade union unity! For the organization of the

perialism in its colonies and in Latin America! For the

unorganized! For the reestablishment of the left-wing in the American trade union movement! For transforming the reactionary unions into real fighting

to have nothing but workers from the Against the reformist misleadership of the Socialist

For the reestablishment of the unity of the world Communist movement! For a return to Leninism!

Down Tools on May Day!

National Council, Communist Party of the U.S.A. (Majority Group)

ALL OUT ON MADISON SQUARE AT 12:30 P. M. AND ON UNION SQUARE AT 4:00 P.M.

COME TO THE UNITED FRONT MEETING AT IRVING PLAZA Irving Place and 15 Street, at 8:00 P. M.

VOTE ON END OF PRUSSIAN DIET

Fascist Move Carries; Now Referendum Coming

BERLIN - Preliminary estimates solution of the Prussian Diet has been masses, are concentrated upon the successful. More than the necessary one-fifth of the voters, or about 5,-000,000 have signed the position. The initiative vote was called by the Prussian government on the position of the Facist Stathelm (Steel Hel-met League). The alternative is now placed before the Prussian Diet, whether to dissolve itself or to submit the question of dissolution and new elections to a popular referen-dum. It is very unlikely that the Diet will agree to dissolve so that a referendum is pretty certain. A vote of about 13 000 000 is necessary for new elections to a popular referenof ahout 13,000,000 is necessary for the carrying of the referendum. In the last Prussian elections the parties allied with the Stalhelm polled about 10,000,000 votes but since then their influence has spread consider ably.

The Prussian Diet and government is dominated by a Socialist-Center abroad—and the triumphant continuation coalition which has recently become of the struggle to the end. the special target of the attacks of the Fascists. The coalition has been growing more and more unpopular; with the Prussian masses recently because of its miserable record in the economic crisis and unemploy- struggle of the fooletariat and peasant ment. In the absence of an effective masses, in the advanced countries and in munist Party it is likely that the Fascists will reap the benefit of the discontent of the manual of discontent of the masses.

The maintenance of the Socialist- stands the Russian protetariat, The glorisults of this capitulation policy are evident in the great growth of Fascist support precisely in Prussia.

They were scared for a while. They thought that he would throw the wrench in the works on them. When he was asked afterwards why he did darity with the toilers of all countries not go further he said: "We have in their common struggle against their nothing to put in its place at present." The machine was seared all right for when he got thru speaking they had two Party members to go to him and they had a long talk while the secretary and chairman were trying to straighten the out with the rank and file. Whatever agreement Conroy and the two members came to I don't know the article (Mike Vranjesh) interprets the but he got up and made an apology name N. K. to N. Krznrich. He goes 1 think it would be good if the Save the Union Committee of the Majority Group got in touch with a lot of the Federal authorities). You who wrote that article in the Radnik would be positive, I suppose, if you would see N. K. in jail. old members of the union. I think that we could do a lot of good with them Then there are some in New Bedford Fall River, Maynard and Lawrence

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In The Communist Party

From A Pennsylvania "Hunger Marcher"

READING, Pa.—En route on Hall Plaza was described.
Pennsylvania State Hunger March. In Pottstown, we had As for the method of handling the oresent Y.C.L. discussion and the original convention, you will probably was deserted. There was no one that in reality it is no discussion there except Philadelphia and Readpresent Y.C.L. discussion and the coming convention, you will probably see that in reality it is no discussion since basic political guestions are not raised. That, furthermore, discussion is stifled. A revolt is brewing among the membership. The revolt, it is made furue, is mainly on organizational islized. questions and on questions of bure. In a racy-and the comrades do not yet look for the political reasons for these conditions— a revolt against the leadership of Patterson, Keith, Little, Minerich, Martha Stone, Andrews, et.

As to the Hunger March. There are about a hundred Philadelphia "delegates". These "delegates" were gotten by the method of letting any one, who would volunteer, go. Thus, there are many "delegates" who were just picked up Friday morning at the Philadelphia City Hall. There will be about forty from Reading, none from Chester, some from Allentown, Easton, Bethlehem, Erie, the Anthracite and from the Pittsburgh District, all elected in the same manner, so that even should there be 500 marchers (which will not happen— the Daily Worker spoke of 430, but Philadelphia fell far short of the quota). You can see what it means.
On the question of "exaggeration"

ing marchers. While ten or twelve open air meetings could easily have been arranged, arrangements were made for four, while only two mater-In a discussion on the Socialist Party the keynote was that the S.P. is the same as the Democratic and

In Pottstown, we had 175 to 200

Republican parties (no understanding of the role of social-reformism). I also learned how many speakers (including Hathaway) in their effort to prove that the S.P. is "social-fascist" have proven it by speaking of how the Reading cops have clubbed workers (the fact that it did not occur means nothing to these comrades who must prove "social-fas-

In the march the leadership is the very picture of burocracy. The com-rades are consulted on absolutely nothing. Discussions are made by Lawrence and Simons, and then become decisions.

"The meetings have either three-fourths of the speakers introduced as Communists (Morristown) or we are told not to bring in the Party and League at all (Pottstown). The poli-On the question of "exaggeration" cies change according to contingentic is still going on full blast. The Daily reported 6,000 at the City Hall Friday (the marchers were given a figure of 5,000) but actually there were 1,000-1,200 at the City Hall. There were also form and those of the proposite direction. There was one platform and those on the edge of the crowd, and even 10 feet away from the edge, could hear the speakers at all times. The City tion. All in all we can say that the organizational results of the march will probably be nil.

—M.

May Day Is

American

by Alexander Trachtenberg

It was at the first congress of the reconstituted International, later known as

the Second International, held at Paris in 1889, that May First was set aside as

a day upon which the workers of the

world, organized in their political parties and trade unions, were to fight for the

important political demand: the 8-hour

day. The Paris decision was influenced

by a decision made at Chicago five years

earlier by delegates of a young American

labor organization—the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, later known

under the abbreviated name, American Federation of Labor, At the Fourth Con-

vention of this organization, October 7,

1884, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved by the Federation of Or-

ganized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, that eight hours shall constitute a legal day's

labor from May First, 1886, and that we recommend to labor organizations throughout their jurisdiction that they

so direct their laws as to conform to this resolution by the time named.

Altho nothing was said in the resolution

it is self-evident that an organization

putting up a fight for it in the shops, mills, and mines where its members were

employed, and without attempting to draw

into the struggle for the 8-hour day still

larger numbers of workers. The provis-ion in the resolution that the unions affil-

iated to the Federation "so direct their laws as to conform to this resolution" re-

ferred to the matter of paying strike benc-

fits to their members who were expected to strike on May First, 1886, for the 8-

hour day, and would probably have to

stay out long enough to need assistance from the union. As this strike action was

the affiliated organizations, the unions

according to their by laws, had to secure the endorsement of the strike by their members, particularly since that would in-

The Pederation, just organized, saw the

possibility of utilizing the slogan of the 8-hour day as a rallying organization slo-

gan among the great masses of workers

who were outside of the Federation and

port in the movement for the 8-hour day,

realizing that only a general action involving all organized labor, could make possible favorable results.

At the convention of the Pederation

in 1885, the resolution on the walk-out for May First of the following year was

citerated and several national unions took ction to prepare for the struggle, among

hem particularly the Carpenters and Cir-

gar Makers. The agitation for the May Pirst action for the 8-hour day showed

immediate results in the growth of meny

Knights of Labor grew by leaps and bounds, reaching the apex of its growth in 1886. It is reported that the K. of L.,

which was better known than the Peder-

ation and was considered a lighting or-ganization, increased its membership from

200,000 to nearly 700,000 during that period. The Federation, first to inaugurate

he workers. As the day of the strike was

approaching and it was becoming evident

jally Terrence Powderly, were sahotag

ing the movement and even secretly ad-

rising its unions not to strike, the popu-

larity of the Federation was still more

enhanced. The rank and file of both or-

ganizations were enthusiastically prepar-

ing for the struggle. Eight-hour day

leagues and associations sprang up in vari-

ous cities and an elevated spirit of mili-

tancy was felt throughout the labor move-

ment, which was infecting masses of un-

-From the pamphlet "A History of May Day", by Alexander Trachten-

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Majority Group

hat the leadership of the K. of L., espec-

the existing unions. The

volve the expenditure of funds, etc.

The Meaning of May Day

by Rosa Luxemburg

May Day is a living historical ele-ment of the international proletarian the consolidation of all bourgeois par-class struggle and therefore it has ties for the parliamentary lock-out of class struggle had the least bit of tors of the class struggle. From an external viewpoint it seems to be the same monotonous repetition of the same speeches and articles, of the same demands and resolutions. And those whose glance cannot penetrate behind the meaningless surface of things and grasp their essence, believe that thru constant repetition the celebration of May Day has lost its entire significance, that it has become practically an "empty demonstraion". But under the apparently similar external circumstances May Day reveals within itself the constantly changing pulse of the proletarian struggle! It is part of the life of the labor movement, therefore changes with it, and reflects, in its spiritual content, in its sentiment, in its tense-ness, the changing situation, of the class struggle.

Phases of May Day

The inner history of May Day has passed thru three great phases. In its early years, when it had to force the way open before it, it was greeted with the tense expectations and elevated sentiments of the proletarians of all countries. The workers had won a new weapon for their arsonal and the first attempts to use this; weapon intensified the feeling of power and the joy of struggle of the millions of exploited and oppressed. On the other side, the new demonstration of the class struggle evoked in the bourgeoisic of all countries the deepest hatred and fear. The idea of an international Socialist demonstration appeared to it as the returning ghost of the old International and the eager response to a simultaneous world celebration of labor, as the death-knell of the entire rule of capi-This accounts for the insane preparations made in the early years to overcome the dangers of May Day with the most brutal police and military violence.

And of course the place of vanguard in the armed battalions of the terrified bourgeoisic was taken by the "free republic" of France—only second to Czarist absolutism. The first blood shed by the proletariat in the name of May Day flowed in 1891 in Fourmies (France) and in 1892 in Lodz, Russian Poland.

But it did no take long before the rulers grew calmer and began to recognize the purely demonstrative character of May Day. Of course this was associated with the long period of primarily parliamentary struggle and the quiet development of pomarked by the collapse of the Socialist "exception law". In 1893 the Belgian proletariat won access to parliament; in 1896, the Austrian. At any rate, the nineties were a decade of active trade union work and irresistible growth of the parliamentary representation of labor. The demonstration of the laboring masses themselves retreated before the action of the representative of labor; the idea of the international community of the proletariat retreated before the positive activity and the extension of the workers parties in every country. Gradually May Day became a peaceful folk-festival, regarded with considerable equanimity by bourgeois so-

In recent years a noticeable change in the situation of the labor movement has set in. A fresh wind blows over the fields of battle. In the East the great Russian Revolution. In Germany a sharpening and intensification of the political and economic struggle: extensive lock-out activities

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ment against the trade unions and a series of bitter wage struggles. Aroused by the powerful growth of the proletarian organizations during the last fifteen years, terrified by the Russian Revolution, the international bourgeoisie becomes nervous, savage, aggressive . . .

May Day Arises Anew

And thereby May Day enters upon a new phase. As the immediate de-monstration of the masses—their only direct political action bitherto outside of elections, it becomes filled with a new content, with a new spirit, to the degree that the sharpening of the class struggle again pushed to the foreground the role of the proletarian masses. The more that reaction, that the rule of naked violence of the bourgeoisic contests every step forward in the interests of the prole-tarial upon the economic and political fields, the more do we approach the time in which the masses will take interests of their class temancipation. To prepare ourselves to meet times with the consciousness of our task of the proletariat-and May Day, as the direct demonstration of

the masses, is a means towards this already sweeping over the surface end.

At the same time another factor lead us to bitter struggles and to

steps into the foreground with vigor: final victory!

class struggle and therefore it has ties for the parliamentary lock-out of class struggle had the least bit of faithfully reflected for almost twenthe working class. In France a bruty years all the phases, all the factal crusade of the "radical" governthe day of positive parliamentary the day of positive parliamentary work lasted, the labor movement was dominated by the peculiarities of its national surroundings, by its national dispersal. But as soon as the fundamental forces of the class struggle arise from the depths of capitalist society to the surface, as soon as the struggle throws the masses sharply up against the ruling powers, then the idea of the world proletariat, one and indivisible, again revives. The preparations of the bourgeoisie of all countries for May Day this year recalls to the proletariat that its struggle for emancipation is one and the same in all countries. Today, at the head of the army of world lahor stands the Russian proletariat, the proletariat of the land of revolution. And the revolutionary struggles of the proletariat of this country, its experiences, its problems, constitute about the methods by which the Federathe great historical school for our tion expected to establish the 8-hour day, coming great struggles. May Day this year again arouses—as it did in which at that time commanded an adherits early days-the hatred and fear ance of not more than 50,000 members matters into their own hands, in of the bourgeoisie; by the working could not declare that eight hours should which the masses will be called upon masses, however, it is greeted with constitute a legal day's work" without metting up a fight for it in the shops, determination and the joy of battle, From the very beginning a proletarian demonstration for the eight hour these inevitable times, to arm our-day and against war, it has gradual-selves in the expectation of these ly become a demonstration for the proletarian revolution. Not the deduty and our power, that is today the cline but the tremendous rise of May Day lies ahead of us for it is borne aloft by the same storm-wind that is

Millions For War—Death For Children

MAY DAY AND CHILD HEALTH

by Albert Esten

1 will be known as Child Health Day. The object is to create sentiment strike day or Communist Labor Day." -Report of Executive Council to 1928 Convention of the A. F. of L.

More than a "Child Health Day" is needed to preserve the health and save the lives of the millions of working class children. The gravity of the situation is litical and trade union organizations, clearly shown in the figures issued by that now set in the labor movement, the Conference on Child Health and Pro-In Germany the first May Day was tection: Of the 45,000,000 children in

> 6,000,000 are improperly nourished, 1,000,000 have defective speech, 1,000,000 have weak or damaged

675,000 present behavior problems, 450,000 are mentally retarded, 382,000 are tubercular,

342,000 have impaired hearing, 300,000 are crippled, 18,000 are totally deaf, 50,000 are partially blind,

14,000 are wholly blind, But even more significant than these ligures is the admission that at least 10,-000,000 of these deficients (more than 80%) are not receiving the necessary attention, the experience shows that these deliciencies can be prevented or remedied to a high degree by proper attention.

Tuberculosis and the Poor

It has been definitely proved that tuberand working conditions. New York news-

"Dr. Greef (hospital commissioner of New York) attributed the recent large increase in tuberculosis patients directly to the unemployment situation. He expressed the conviction that continued hard times thru the winter would cause a tremendous increase in the number of

aich patients. The hospitals also report 167,000 more visits of 'out-patients' in the first six months of this year than in the entire vear of 1929.

The tuberculosis death rate in the age group 15-19 years is 18% higher for the workers than for the country as a whole. In the old and congested downtown Gouverneur district of New York lar hours." And can the working mother death rates amongst the children are leave the shop? What hypocrisy! to 83 per 100,000 while in the Bronx-Tre- advise that the children "play out of mont district (well-to-do section) it is doors in the sunshine at least three hours 52 per 100,000.

And Syphilis

There is one plague that is seldom nentioned in relation to child health. I refer to the venereal diseases, especially congenital syphilis. It is a well known fact that thousands of children are made blind rom syphilitic contagion at birth. Other physical and mental deformities often burden for life the child born of a syphilitic mother. With the proper obstetrics, infection may be prevented. There are even cases of boys and girls 14 and 15 years old who suffer from venereal discases-- showing the high state of bourgcois morality. Syphilis is a social desease about which we cannot keep quiet.

Accidents and Child Labor

To these facts and figures, we must add the findings of Dr. Louis Dublin, statistician of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. His results show that one-third of all deaths are preventable, mostly in infancy and childhood; that every year 120,000 babies die from altogether preventable conditions during the first years of their life; that 162,500 children

The Communists still maintain under 15 can be saved with proper care, still growing organization. The Federation May 1 as Labor Day, Hereafter May 1 on top of all these miseries we have On top of all these miseries we have appealed to the Knights of Labor for supstill another affliction—injuries and deaths, not in the movement for the 8-hour day. resulting from accidents. This may be for year-round protection of the health of children. . . At the same time May amongst child laborers and casualties resulting from motor vehicles. Altho the information regarding injuries amongst child laborers is scant, we cite the following as a representative sample. A study in three industrial states of Massachusetts, New Jersey and Wiscopein reveal 7,478 reported industrial accidents among children in a twelve-month period of which there were: 38 deaths, 920 cases of partial disablement for life, 6,520 temporary

What a terrible toll for only three tates! How much more awful must be the toll for the whole nation! Accident rates amongst child laborers s from 2.5 to 4.5 higher than among

From Walter King's presidential address at the 1927 Congress of the National Safety Council, we learn:

"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 of age. The deplorable fact is that practically all of these accidents might have been prevented. We feel almost horrified at the ignorance or indifference which

And what is being done by the state and federal governments to prevent or to aid the victims of the bosses' greed? The 1925 International Year Book of culosis results directly from poor living Child Care and Protection sums up, without any intention of irony, the activities of the government in child welfare:

"The function of the federal government in child welfare has been confined mainly to research. . . .

Insulting "Free Advice"

From the free "advice" given by public officials, one would think that most sickness is due to the neglect of the parentwhich really means the mother. What an outrage!-to expect the already overhurdened working class mother to become doctor, a hygienist, a preventor of dis ease. What impudence!-to ask the starying unemployed to give their children "three good meals a day served at regudaily." Play where? In the gutters? Ir the streets? To be killed motor-vehicles Do you want the newsboy to play in the subway? Do you expect the messenger boy and bootblack to play at his job? Do you think the child-worker can use the machines as toys? What shamelessness!—to admonish

(Continued on Page 4)

of finance and industry. "Per-

haps before the final turn is manifest

we will be obliged to shut down more

plants and reduce more dividends,"

runs conservative opinion. Brad-

street's says the "reaction of bitter-

ness and gloom" is due to "exaggerat-

ed hopes, deliberately raised" by a less

than seasonal spring increase, We

hold that the gloom will be much

deepened in the coming months by

the fact that some of the biggest real

estate mortgage houses which, with

the aid of powerful banks, have so

DEEP gloom prevails in the ranks

Economic Week

far been holding out, will fail. New York and Chicago will be the main centres thus bit. The slump in stocks continues, with nearly all the spring bulge already gone and the lowest levels of last December in sight. The failure of Pynchon and Company will have even international repercussions. Prices are still falling. Crude oil has reached the lowest in forty years. Building contract awards are again ominously falling; the daily average is now less by 10% than in. the previous month and 30% less

than in April last year. Ordinarily April shows a daily seasonal gain of 1034 %; therefore, the actual daily. loss is over 20%. Electric power output and steel mill activity are continuing to recede. Failures are occurring at a most unfavorable rate. Export of capital by the U. S., for the first quarter of 1931, is only about onethird the volume of the corresponding period of last year. This is merefurther evidence of Wall Street's lack of confidence in the economic and political situation especially in Europe and Latin-America.

Problems of the Needle Workers

An Open Letter to Pres. Hyman

by Chas S. Zimmerman

attacks. Why is it necessary for you, President Hyman, to resort to wild bluff and downright lying in order to prove your but did not have the courage to say so cannot go home until they finish the allowed point? Why is it necessary for you, openly?

The prove your but did not have the courage to say so cannot go home until they finish the allowed work?—thus bringing in the worst who have always striven to maintain the strict of the furriers?

The prove your but did not have the courage to say so cannot go home until they finish the allowed work?—thus bringing in the worst speed-up system so hateful to the furriers? appearance of honesty, to make charges that you yourself know are untrue, to raise issues that you yourself know are beside the point, to submerge the whole question in an atmosphere of factional rejudice instead of analyzing it realistically and objectively?

1. Why is it necessary for you to preend that we tried to cover up our policy of building a left wing in the right wing unions with evision and pretext? You mow-as does everybody else-that this that we always fought for this policy in spite of the slander and abuse thrown at is? Is it not a fact that what you charge to us is youngown sin? Is not the Indus-trial Union leadership today sending in members into the right wing unions stealthily without the courage to avow this policy openly?

2. Why is it necessary for you to pretend that our program insisted, that the any private conversations-but will, you 3. Why is it necessary for you to pre-

tend to find a resemblance between us and Hendin? Why do you deliberately try to confuse the workers when you know better-when you know that Hendin deserted the Communist movement to become the lickspittle of Abe Cahan while we call for the most determined struggle against reformism and the trade inion burocracy? Why-honest President Hyman-do

you have to stoop to such lies and to such slanders? Why is it impossible for you to face the real issues involved? Is it not because the line which you are following and attempting to defend-against your better judgment—is so indefensible that it can only be defended by lies and malit can only be described icious inventions?

What Are The Real Issues? What are the real issues involved? Is

necessary to call them to your attention? 1. What is the real function of a unionespeciallymof, a revolutionary union? If

union must immediately strike for week, you have already forgotten, President Hy avoidable conclusion from facts known to work, that Zimmerman never ceased deman, let me femind you that the chief everybody?
manding this at union meetings? Have function of a union is to defend the II the Industrial Union can no longer we not made it clear enough that we economic interests of the workers in the function as a union, how will it be in

regard week-work as a very valuable and shops and to fight for the improvement the future when the shops controlled in very necessary acquisition for the workers of their conditions. Is the Industrial Union, the dress trade will inevitably be rebut that under present conditions to make today in a position to fulfill these functions it an immediate demand in a strike would and is it fulfilling them? Is it not a fact that today, in most of the sections of the her of shops "go out of business" and able? Was not the last-minute change of needle trades, the Industrial Union has thus slip out of union control?

2. At the same time, can you deny that the bulk is today have the bulk.

Looking Back Into The Past

SOCIALIST TRADE UNION POLICY

by Jack Rubenstein

One of the central questions of dis- last Convention at Detroit, the A. F. of union question. The traditional policy of employed by capitalism against the work-the S.P. (Hillquit, Oncal, Lee) was car-ingclass with other weapons than those of ried by a vote of 62 to 42. The formal winning inert protest." presentation of the S.P. stand on the trade On the question of working in the A. union question was stated in part, as fol F. of L. and against dualism in principle,

trage unions than it would permit the unions to dominate and control it. to both organizations. What is desired is a willing cooperation based upon education and mutual; understanding. And this cannot and never has been obtained by . . . intrigue or assertion of power by either one over the other in any country."

period. The Federation, first to inaugurase the movement and definitely to set a date for the strike for the 8-hour day, also grew in numbers and particularly and of more recent days—1923,—1928—to show that the S. P.'s policy on the specific among the broad masses of the show that the S. P.'s policy on the specific has remained also show that the strike among the broad masses of the show that the strike among the broad masses of the show that the strike among the broad masses of the strike at random conventions of the S.P.—1904, 1908, 1910; 1912—and of more recent days—1923, 1928—to show that the strike at random conventions of trade union question has remained almost fundamentally the same since its Bill Haywood for demanding a revolution-

The Split in the S. L. Pe-The Socialist Party was born out of a split in the S. I. P. The trade union question was one of the important ques ions which made for this inevitable split The period around 1898 saw great inroads a while to come, those who stood for of the class struggle ideas of the Socialist movement into the A. F. of L. The DeLeon leadership, however, did not raise hand to organize the Socialist forces for a struggle against the class collabor, ficient clarity on the question, the S. P. ation policies of Gompers, DeLeon refused to accept the labor movement as policy. Already in 1904, we can see the he found it as a starting point for work present trade union position of the S. P amongst the masses. He identified the developed and clearly enunciated. In the workers in the A. F. of L. with the 1904 convention, the present day position Gompers leadership—hopeless. The dual of the S.P. was declared almost word Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance unions JAY LOVESTONE pure of reformist sin (and of following), 1904 convention defeated the resolution were the only unions Socialists could be loffered as an amendment by Delegate Ott long to. Delcon's policy was for with which called for the denouncing drawing all revolutionary workers from the mass unions, leaving these workers to the bad influence of the misleaders. Phose who did not accept this policy were slandered and expelled from the Si L. P. Many who felt that their duty as revlutionary Socialists demanded that they stay in and fight in the old unions found that they could no longer function in the S. L. P. Thus was the S. P. organized. In making a tenort to the Rochester convention of the S. L. P. in 1900 (the anti-DeLeon forces) the following attitudes on work in the trade unions yas presented. On the question of politics in the unions, the following was said: "Politics needs must find its way into the unions and no sooner is it put out of the door than it is in again thru the window." On the question: of criticizing the mions, the following was said: "At its

ussion at the recent New York convent L. demonstrated again its incapacity to ion of the Socialist Party was the trade meet the mighty engines of destruction

the following was said: "It is also a fact "That the party as such no more that a large portion of the unions affiliated desires so dominate and cost of the with the A. P. of L. have become heartify sick of the stupidity and corruption of their leaders, but our dearly hought experience has taught us that such a truly Socialist labor movement cannot be initiated by a few doctrinaires with cut-anddry notions on the labor movement. It must be originated among the rank and file of the unions, and coming to a head

> the individual behind the expulsion of ary trade union policy on the part of

A Change of Position

The S. P. did not for long maintain the above stated union position, altho for this trade union position continued their membership in the S.P. Due to many objective difficulties, to opportunism in the ranks of the workers, to the lack of sufdrifted into an opportunist trade union developed and clearly enunciated. In the of the S.P. was declared almost word for word. Upon Hillquit's motion, the

thefore the workers of this land the treacherous describing work of the conglomeration between several labor leaders so-called and the captains of industry, such as the National Civic Federation, . . . (thus) branding their federation as an instrument of the capitalist class."

The 1908 convention of the S. P. by vote of 138 to 48 readopted its previous stand on the union question, defeating a ecble resolution, which, in part, called ... the Socialist Party to point out working class solidarity . . . "

The year 1910 saw a restatement of the 1908 convention of "not trying to . . dictate to organized labor". However, revolutionary forces within the S. P. were more and more asserting themselves against the reformist leadership which was seeking a "saue coating of labor proposed to do work in the right wing respectability and the good will of Gompers." Against him/was the rising leadership of Bill Haywood. True, not always clear, but distinctly anti-reformist! The period around 1910-12 saw the rapid growth of the labor movement on all sides. This period saw many brilliant struggles of the labor movement, some of which were led by the I. W. W. under and slander. And we leave it to the judg-Haywood's personal leadership. These ment of the workers to choose between struggles demonstrated the limitations of slinging, slander and perversion! craft unionism in the class struggle.

(Continued in the next issue)

Dear President Hyman! In the April 13 a recognition of the correctness of our defend the economic interests of the work-issue of the Freiheit there appears an article by you entitled "The Lovestonites article by you entitled "The Lovestonites week-work because you agreed to the few shops that are under Industrial Union Have Landed In The Right Place." The change of demands? Did you ever agree control, this control is being maintained by giving up union standards and union reader is painful indeed—not because of the level fighting vigorously, for a modification of the conditions? Are you not acquainted with the which you have sunk in making these the strike demands? I will not bring up that it recessary for you. Pres and returned to the conditions of the knowledge of was introduced with the knowledge of deny that you agreed with us all along the union according to which the workers Are you not acquainted with the fact that even during the general strike at least one shop that I know (Jacobs Dress Company) was settled at a reduction on each garment of 5¢ for the operators, 3¢ for the pressers and \$5 a week for the cutter? Are you not acquainted with shops working all kinds of hours with the knowledge of the union-the Eagle Dress Company working daily to 8 P.M. and Saturdays to 4 P.M. and sometimes later? Do you want any more examples? If you demand them, I will give them to you.

We do not charge that you and the

entire leadership of the union are willing-ly, consenting to the undermining of the conditions of the workers. We know that you are helpless in the situation, that your anxiety to maintain some semblance of shop control is responsible for your tacit consent to the reduction of union stan-dards. Is this not equivalent to a confession that the Industrial Union can no longer function as a union? Why do you not have the courage to draw the un-

the fright wing unions today have the bulk of the organized needle workers in them? Is it not a fact that these tens of thousands of workers are suffering today from the lack of a militant left wing leadership to give expression to their discontent and to lead them in the struggle against the reactionary burocracy? Is it not the duty of every Communist and revolutionary worker, now that the situation is changed and the right wing unions have the bulk of the workers, to go in where the masses, are, to organize them, and to lead them in struggle against the bosses and, their agents, the reactionary, union

3. You'state in your article:

"This does not mean that we are against workers who already belong to the company union organizing to carry on a struggle against the Schesinger

Only you declare that the struggle must NOT be for the purpose of winning he union, qusting the reactionary burocrats, and transforming it into a lighting weapon of the workers against the bosses but for the purpose of smashing the reactionary union and "strengthening and building the Industrial Union." when has it been the policy of Communists and revolutionaries to destroy trade burst the parrow frame of the old or unions or other workers organizations just ganizations and rise to a higher level of because they are under reactionary con-class action of the workingclass." trol? The duty of militant workers must trol? The duty of militant workers must be: to be there where the masses are and Among the signatures endorsing these scrittments was to be found the name of Hillquit, who twelve years later was to be challenge the leadership of the reactions. challenge the leadership of the reactionaries. Is this anything new to you? Don't you know that this very question has been liscussed for a number of years in the international revolutionary and trade union movement? Don't you know that the Red International of Labor, Unions declared, nt its first Congress, that:

"The motto put forward by the Communist International, and which is our motto also is: 'Not the destruction, but the conquest of the trade unions' " (The International Council of Trade and Industrial Unions, by A. Losovsky, p. 39). So important was this point of view

egarded that Comrade Losovsky even

"It may have been possible on other questions to compromise in order to secure agreement but on this cardinal question of international labor policy no compromise was possible. The matter should not be regarded from the point of view of the interests of this or that group or from the peculiar conditions of this or that country, but from the general interests of the revolution." (p.39) Do you think, President Hyman, that

it is sufficient to answer these burning questions with mud-slinging and slander? Throwing mud only leaves you with dirty iandst

Our Proposals

We reiterate our proposals: that the Industrial Union be changed into a left wing propaganda center, that the Industo the workers that the industrial form of organization is best suited to developing join the right wing unions, that the workworking class solidarity . . ."... diately to begin the organization of a left wing in all local unions. Eventually you will adopt our proposals,

but why should you always he too late? When we proposed realistic demands for the dress strike-you slandered us instead of discussing the question—and then adopted our proposals too late! When we unions, you got hoarse booing-and now you yourself speak of "organizing to carry on a struggle against the Schlesinger gang"

Is it really impossible for you and the union leadership to see things in time and to have the courage to act upon your convictions?

Our program is open and public: we carry on our fight in spite of all abuse our constructive program and your mud-

Fraternally yours,

Revolutionary Age

Revolutionary Age Assn., 63 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.

Y LOVESTONE, Editor
B. D. WOLFE, Associate Editor
WILL HERBERG, Managing Editor
ALEX BAIL, Business Mgr.

Organ of the National Council of the COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE U. S. A. (Majority Group) BEN GITLOW, Secretary

Subscription rates: Foreign \$3.50 a year—\$2.00 six mos.—Domestic \$2.50 a year; \$1.50 six mos.; 5 cents a copy.

Vol. 11 -- No. 22.

Friday, May 1, 1931.

WALL STREET'S "NEW" NICARAGUAN POLICY

WHAT'S it all about? This "new policy" in the Nicaraguan situation enunciated by Secretary of State Stimson. Is it really a new policy by the American imperialists or is it merely another manouver by the Wall Street government. The answer is very plain. It is simply a new manouver by the American State Department to help the United States business interests to recoup its fortunes in Latin America. It is an answer in the approved American manner to the British bid for power, to the Prince of Wales tour.

Just now, with the economic crisis at home so acute and the Hoover administration suffering from anything but popularity, an open drive in Nicaragua would not help the present government clique and would actually undermine the feverish campaign just launched to palm off Hoover as the "great humanitarian."

Obviously, Sandino, leader of the Nicaraguan forces in rebellion against the Wall Street Marine regime, has gained new forces in recent months. Obviously, the attempt of the Wall Street government to pose as a merciful and humanitarian agency in the recent disastrous earthquake has failed to fool the Nicaraguan masses.

Under the conditions, the United States government is attempting to wean away support from Sandino, to break up the ranks of the opposition by petty manouvers, by hollow pretenses, by false gestures at new policies in its treatment of Nicaragua.

However, the same policy of brute force remains in fact. Battleship after battleship is being rushed to Nicaraguan borders to "protect American citizens." It is interesting to note how eager the U. S. government is to "protect" its citizen abroad. What sort of citizens are these? What are they doing in Nicaragua? These are the first class citizens. These are the emissaries and missionaries of the Morgans, the Rockefellers, the National City Bank, the United Fruit Company and the whole coterie the capitalist system. It must be the work of exploiters.

The same government which is now rushing its "banana boats" as the natives call the American battleships, into the Caribbean, is not lifting the most conscious opponents of war would refuse to go to the front. That is starvation at home. Within the past year, American imperialism has fastened its tentacles still more firmly over many sections of the world. Capital exported in this decade equals about what was exported from England in a peniod of fifty years. There has just been formed an American Council of Foreign Bond Holders to protect the interests of the multimillionaires who are already drawing about a billion dollars a year in interest on their invested capital, the interest that the government gets on war debts.

However, let no one take too seriously the cries of the reactionary capitalist press against the new manouver of the State Department. The NEW YORK TIMES calls it "most unfortunate"; the reactionary Republican EVENING POST of New York declares that "the action of the State Department upon the recent outbreak in Nicaragua must leave upon the country an impression of pusillanimity."

This denunciation has no foundation in fact. In recent months the United States has lost quite some ground in its commercial position in Latin America. We must not forget that the Prince of Sales has just made an extensive visit of the principal Latin American countries. The new manouvers of Stimson aims to win the confidence lost by the brutal aggression of Yankee imperialism in Latin America. But Stimson hastens to say that the "American government had no intention of allowing American lives in Nicaragua to be jeopardized".

There is but one force that can save the Nicaraguan masses from the tyranny of Wall Street imperialists. That force is to be found in the pow- the government version of the "facts. er of mass rebellion, of a mass movement against the American govern- The masses are all the more easily fooled ment in Nicaragua. To this power we must add the mass action of the and herded into the war if there has not ment in Nicaragua. To this power we must add the mass action of the been a long and continuous struggle on workers at home to paralyze the hands of the United States government, their part against it, previous to the outthe big stick of Wall Street. The solidarity of the United States workers and break of the war. A general strike doesn't poor farmers with Nicaraguan workers and farmers must be the answer to come by newspaper proclamation. Nor Stimson's manouver, must be our pledge to the heroic battlers in Nicaragua against the most powerful and dangerous imperialism the world has ever seen, Yankee imperialism.

MAY DAY AND CHILD HEALTH

by Albert Esten

(continued from page 3) who live in the crowded sluros "Keep them away from sick people." Should the children be placed on the street? Should they take the park benches as their beds? Or are subway seats perhaps more comfortable? What insolence to suggest to the par

ents of the full or part time child workers! "Let them sleep from 11 to 12 hours at night, with a nap during the day." Take this advice, children! Don't listen to the foreman! Don't mind the roaring machines! Porget the gears and the belts! Take a nap! Sleep on your job! We take no fees for this counsel. The care of child health can no more be entirely entrusted to the parents than education.

Dr. Dublin say of this: "The parent, in so far as he acts as an individual, can do CAPITALISM? little more than repair the damage done

May Day and the Workers Children

Hundreds of millions of dollars are spent annually on war and war preparations. But only a very small sum-50¢ per person—is spent every year on the public care of health! Yet the government has the brazen effrontery to proclaim May First as Child Health Day. Yet in a real sense May Day is Child Health Day since only the united struggle of the proletariat-of which May Day is the symbol-can overthrow the brutal and murderous system of capitalism and establish a free system of life in which the welfare and health of the children will really be the first care of society!

Our Demands

On May Day we must raise with united energies our demands for at least the minimum protection of the lives and the health of the working class children. We must demand:

1. The abolition of all child labor and the government maintenance of the children previously employed. 2. The free feeding and clothing of all workers children by the government 3. The free, systematic and regular medical care and attention of workers

children in the schools. extensive health clinics in the schools

for workers children.

5. The establishment of an extensive

system of playgrounds for workers children, in the administration of which the children and the parents shall participate thru their organizations.

JERSEY CITY! - JERSEY CITY! Three Gornered Debate lieving that the struggle against the com-

SOCIALISM? COMMUNISM?

For Capitalism: DR. JOSEPH P. CHAMBERLAIN Professor of Public Law at Columbia University

For Socialism: NORMAN THOMAS

For Communism: JAY LOVESTONE Editor of Revolutionary Age

Monday Eve. May 25, 1931 8:30 P. M.

JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER Bergen and Belmont Avenues

Jersey City, N. J. Auspices Jewish Community Center

Jersey City $JERSEY CITY! \rightarrow JERSEY CITY!$

The Next War

What's to Be Done?

Refusal To Serve-"Answering" War With A General Strike To Fight War We Must Fight Capitalism-The Race With Death-The Workers Have A Country To Defend-For A Warless World

by Bertram D. Wolfe

-The Editor.

Refusal to Serve

Next, there is the proposal recently given so much publicity by reason of its idvocacy by Professor Einstein, of reusal of individuals to serve in the coming war. "If only 2% of the eligibles then the struggle against it must convould refuse to serve," reasons Dr. Einstinue in the war. There is no other way stein, "there would not be enough jails to hold them." And no doubt the govrament would be kept so busy building jails that it would have nostime to carry

It sounds easy-too easy! It was tried n the last war. Conscientious objectors went to jail by hundreds and thousands in the warring countries. Others agreed o go into hospital work, or munitions factories, or trench-digging. The war went on just the same!

Real resistance to war, involves an open struggle against it, against the warnaking governments and the cause of war, of masses, and not merely of individuals. Such a mass struggle of a revolutionary character would actually be held back if just where they are needed, to carry on their agitation against war among the soldiers at the front, and in the factories

"Answering" War With a General Strike Another "solution" that sounds very 'revolutionary" and makes it seem as if it were a comparatively simple thing to stop a world war, is the "solution" that says: "Don't worry. If they try to start

another war, we'll answer the war with a general strike." This slogan promises too much and fools the masses into thinking that they need not do anything about war until it is upon us. War is not so easy to stop by a single

act. The ruling class prepares war very carefully, with much maneuvering, many peace conferences, much peace talk, and arranges things in such a way as to take the masses by surprise. The outbreak of war tends to sweep the people off their feet. The newspaper headlines tell only can it be called over night by those who have made no previous preparations and with no development of preliminary struggles. It would only be possible if it were thoroly prepared in the same manner as the rolling class has prepared for war, in other words, if it is the culmination of a

A general strike is not an isolated ac specialization. tion. Not only must the working class be prepared in an organizational sense, but cies have always prevailed in industry, the situation in the country, both object while the two other ones have risen to troduction of straight-line motion. tive and subjective, must be favorable to prominence in the post-war period. a general strike. Such a situation is more likely to exist after the war has run a while and the mass misery and mass distributions of different sizes, relatively more unimporcarrying on a relentless war against war and capitalism every day in time of peace, and is diverting the attention of the masses from the fact that if war is successfully begun by the masters, the strggle against it does not then cease but only begins in greater carnest. He is no friend of the workers who deludes them with such vain and empty boastings into being war is a simple matter.

To Fight War We Must Fight Capitalism

war is an outgrowth of imperialist policies, of the mad chase for oil and fron and gold and investment spheres and colonies. It is a product of the capitalist system that puts dollars above human lives and is willing to sacrifice the life blood of millions on the insatiable altar of the great god Profit. We cannot wait to struggle against that bloody system of profit-greed and robbery until it has driven us into the most terrible war in human history That struggle against capitalism must be rarried on every day. Whether the employers rob the workers at home, or in the class must develop its unions, its revolutionary Communist Party, its fighting its position. We must expose and fight papers and pamphlets that will awaken are placed according to the sequence in bulk of the workers it does away with about a caste system in industry.

This is the concluding article in the them, develop clubs and unions and a Russian and German revolutions. Only series by Comrade Wolfe "The Next powerful Communist Party, unite the the working class can end it. The New Was" which will soon appear in pamng class, carry on a relentless struggle "Its end may be the end of a civilization against misleaders and agents of the boss that has been ages in the building." The es in the ranks of the workers.

And if, in spite of our efforts, war does perialist war into civil war! we must go into the armies, into the factories, and continue our light against war. If the capitalist system can not be abolished before it brings on the next war, out of the war and the war system. There s no shorter road. There is no easy way. The master class will put us in charge of artillery and tanks and planes and ships. They will put machine guns and gas grenades and bayonets in our hands. And they will bid us use them against our fellow workers, to destroy factories wipe out cities, ruin farmlands, annihilate

the physical basis of modern production

and culture, and murder each other by

millions and tens of millions... We cannot avoid it by refusing to take the guns by individual acts of heroism and resistance. "An oppressed class which does not learn the use of arms, to possess hese and to become practised in them, is only fit to be oppressed and handled like slaves." (Lenin). We must take the use them, not on each other to wipe out spirits, to leave the masses leaderless when valued higher than dollars and exploita-they are most in need of leadership against ition, unemployment and war are un-

The Race with Death

Under capitalism war is inevitable. The coming madness is being prepared with headlong speed. It may come tomorrow or be delayed a decade, just as the war of 1914-18 was brewing from the beginning of the century and nearly began several times before it broke out. We must relentlessly and untiringly carry on our struggle against capitalism. It is a mad-race with death. If capitalism succeeds in

only alternative is the turning of the im-

The Workers Have a Country to Defend, The coming war will likely begin as a war against the Soviet Union by the imperialist powers. Even if the imperialist powers go to war first with each other, when the revolutionary movements begin to develop, the ruling classes will join hands (as French and German rulers did in 1870 against the Paris Commune, and as Allied and German rulers did in 1917 against the Russian Revolution) They will join hands to crush the Soviet Union and defeat the working class revolts in the capitalist countries

In a war between two imperialist pow ers, the worker-soldiers on the front must fraternize with each other and join in a common struggle against the common enemy the capitalist rulers on both sides.

brutal, warbreeding system. In a war of the capitalist powers against the Saviet Union, the Red Army of the guns and gas grenades and bayonets, and Workers Republic must get the support of use them, not on each other to wipe out every class conscious worker in every mankind, but we must use them upon the imperialist country. There alone the workgreedy madmen who drive us into war, ers rule. There alone is there a real desoldiers at the front, and in the factories are them to destroy the production of the factories are them to destroy the production of the fighting homan world where homan lives are war impossible. Up till 1917 "the workers are the great of the fighting homan world where homan lives are war impossible. Up till 1917 "the workers are the factories are the fighting homan world where homan lives are war impossible. Up till 1917 "the workers are the factories are had no country to defend" because no country belonged to them, there was no country in which they were not exploited and enslaved. But since 1917 the work-ers of the world have had a country to defend, one-sixth of the surface of the earth where the new social order is buildng—the Soviet Union.

For a Warless World

In the last war the capitalists lost onesixth of the surface of the earth, Now i s a race between war and revolution. Il war comes first, we must end it once and race with death. If capitalism succeeds in unleasting the forces of war, it will be two-sixths or three-sixths, but the other even more powerless to end it, than it was five-sixths of the earth and establishing is not even the content of the care the last war, which ended only after the throughout the earth a workers world!

Rationalization and the Worker

ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

by Hal Long

cent years may be classified under four

headings: the ruling class has prepared for war, in other words, if it is the culmination of a long series of sharp struggles against imperialism and against each step in the preparation of war.

(1) Largers plants, employing more workers. (2) Standardization of methods and products. (3). Extensive planning inside the corporations. (4) Further

The first and last one of these tenden-

4. The establishment of modern and content and resistance have grown. Any tant. Supervision and control is simple one who promises that the whole thing fied, and transportation between plants can be accomplished by a single act, a is eliminated. Larger plants are also neces-general strike the day war is declared, is sary for a successful application of the covering his passivity or worse in not other three phases of organizational development.

Standardization of products, that means reduction of the types and sizes manufactured, eliminates clerical and technical

However, the greatest significance of standardization is the reduction of tools and machines needed in the processess of production, and the consequent thoro utilization of both. The number turned out of one single product is greatly increased, mass production is made possible. Standardization of methods embraces

No, the struggle against the coming operations in the shop such as described war is not a simple matter. War is the in the previous article. It also covers continuation of the politics of peace-time technical definitions, tests and measure by other, by violent means. Imperialist ments, grades and units, etc. All these things are thereby made easier to remember and recognize, and management is greatly simplified.

Mass-production can only be really profitable thru an extensive and detailed planning of every piece of work to be done in the factory. Take the case of an automobile factory, turning out one car ment, ships, etc. can of course not be per minute. To ensure this end, it is made on a large enough scale to make necessary to make one carburetor, one radiator and so on per minute, not more manufacturing processes must be made. colonies, they must be fought at every A proper number of workers, of tools step, and on every field. The working and machines must be assigned for each job. Probably the most important thing to be considered is transportation; the material to be worked on must always be strength and consciousness, in a continu-ous fight to defend itself and strengthen at hand in the right place at the right time, and be taken away as soon as the

portation is a matter of few feet.

The plant is laid out according to the principle of straight line motion. Thus all unnecessary transportation is eliminated. The Willys-Overland Company cut handling costs to one third thru the in-

A most conspicuous example on the gains derived from planning is the Lehn & Fink Company manufacturing cosmeties. Thru a thoro plant reorganization, rearrangement of equipment, combined with time and motion study, it was able to turn out three times as much as before. This without getting new equipment and without hiring any more workers!

Planning of purchases and sales is more commercial question than a technical one--especially sales. Manufacturers have to a greater and greater extent endeavored to get rid of their products as quickly, as possible. Thus, they try to reduce the storage-room needed in their plants. This endeavor reflects itself in phenomena like chain-stores, installment selling, growing difference between wholesale and retail prices in the post-war period, etc. That some of them (before the present depression) succeeded in getting their sales well organized, is examplified by the Goodyear Rubber & Tire Company, which due ing the years 1920 to 27, lit increased output by 60%, reduced labor costs to the supervisory forces with the introduc-one third, and reduced the time of pro-tion of functional management. This duction turn-over from a half-year to one

Heavy machinery and industrial equipmade on a large enough scale to make fore, the foremen must be specially trained mass production applicable. These things for their jobs all their lives. In the Genare made for orders. Here the planning eral Electric plants in Schenectady heavy can not be made once for all; new planand not less. Therefore, a careful study of the time involved in all the different ning can not be carried thru with the same degree of accuracy as in plants for mass-production. But results are brought about, as for instance in the case of the Newport Shipbuilding & Dry-dock Company, that reduced labor costs by 50% from 1916 to 1926 mainly thru increased pany has started special courses leading control and systematized planning.

Specialization among the workers ha every step in war preparations. Those of job is done. A new principle of plant under the development of mass-produc-you who read these articles, who see lay-out has been developed in order to tion, taken on a different form from that clearly what is happening and what is in reduce transportation to a minimum. No of the 19th century. No longer does store for humanity, must awaken your longer are drill-presses put in one shop, specialization to a considerable extent ever, where the bulk of the workers are shopmates and neighbors, circulate newspunch presses in another. The machines develop skill; on the contrary, for the unskilled. Rationalization therefore brings



LENIN, by D. S. Mirsky. Little, Brow and Company, Boston, 1931

The introduction to D. S. Mirsky's biography of Lenin is a document of great political significance for it describes with clarity and almost touching frankness how a Russian Prince who fought with the White Guards as the bitter enemy of the October Revolution, began to grow more the impact of experiences abroad and developments within the U. S. S. R., passed thru the stage of what might be called "Soviet patriotism" (support of the Soviet power because it has "made the name Russia great!"), and finally arrived at a thoro appreciation of the revolutionary internationalism underlying the Soviet regime-and thus to Communism! In the case of Mirsky, a well-known and brilliant historian of Russian literature, the overpowering intellectual personality of Lenin proved a great factor in his approach to Communism for, as the author himself declares, his definitive "conversion" to the cause of the proletarian revel should be postponed from the first to olution came with the intensive study of the third Monday to "add millions of Lenin's collected works!

Mirsky's biography is therefore a work of devotion -- a work that signalizes the end of one epoch in life and the emerge ence of another.

Mirsky's book is really a very good piece of work. It sketches in brief and accurate strokes the background of the life of Lenin, the social forces of revolution gathering in Czarist Russia. In one all too brief chapter it pictures Lenin the man and provides us with a interesting insight into his personality, into the out standing features of his character.

The rest of the book is essentially description of the political development of Leninism from the viewpoint of the The real enemy is not the worker of the personal activity of Lenin and the evolu-'enemy" country. The real enemy is at tion of the Boishevik party. This is done home—the capitalist, the war-maker, the in a somewhat sketchy but generally accurate and substantial manner, altho very dittle new is presented. Not all of Mir-Trotsky crisis, as the reflection of the essential antagonism in outlook and method betwen the "Party workers" and the "Socislist intellectuals". But surefy it is clear that the matter is not so simple and that this antagonism, however real it may be and whatever part it may have played, cannot be the law of motion of the inner development of the Russian Socialis movement. Mirsky's inadequate acquain-tance with his material, moreover, betrays him into certain unintentional inaccuracit and incongruities of expression, as wel as into some actual misstatements—as fo example, the declaration in the biblio graphy that "the Trotskyist view of Leninism is contained in Mark, Lenin and the Science of Revolution, by Max Eastman'

The concluding chapter on "Leninism" is noteworthy as an attempt to represent the teachings of Lenin from a novel view

The chief shortcoming of this book is the fact that it does not fulfill all the requirements of a biography. It is to much a sketch of the ideological development of Leninism and of the control o Bolshevik party, while the figure of Len- lect honest graft. in himself remains too vague and undefined. Now, of course, it would be ridiculous to expect a "personal interest" biography in the approved bourgeois-senti The main tendencies in the develop which they are to work on the product, mental style. Lenin's life and the develop to another shop to be drilled but a drill-press is placed besides the lathe, the trans-ble. But a biography, as distinct from a political history, should examine this or-ganic whole from the viewpoint of the personality. And this is insufficially done in Mirsky's work, Nevertheless it remains the best sketch of Lenin's life in English

skill. The workers specialize on single operations, that are repeated again and again all day long. For such jobs, no experience is required only strength and endurance. In the Ford factories in 1924, 43% of the workers needed less than one day of training for their jobs. 36% needed from one day to one week, 20% one week to one year, and only % more

The skilled workers are needed for maintenance and repair of equipment, for working out projects of research and development, partly for the production of heavy machinery, on many jobs in the building trades, etc. But also, in these cases, the tendency is towards the elimina-tion of skilled work. Thus, on heavy electric machinery, castings with their complicated jobs of pattern making and nolding are replaced with welded platestructures.

Specialization is also taking place among duction turn-over from a native are to one month. A systematic planning of purchases, production and sales played a thing in the shop. One foreman assigns the jobs to the different workers, another takes care kind of management does away with the supervises their tools, another takes care of disciplinary matters, and so on. Theremachinery is the main product, and the number of skilled workers is therefore higher than in most plants nowadays. While most of the older supervisory forces are advanced from the bench, the workers at the bench now stand no chances of similar advancement. The comto executive positions and these courses are recruited with college graduates.

Still less chances of advancement are there of course in factories where the enough brass in their bands, nor enough jobs give no valuable experience whatso-



Herbert Hoover's May Day

President Hoover has been gracious enough to proclaim May I as National Child Health Day. The 1930 census reveals 1,060,858 admitted child laborers in milts, shops, fields and mines. 6,000, 000 are reported undernourished in nor mal times of "prosperity". Such are the admissions of government bureaus! (Health for capitalism is Hell for children). The only way in which May 1 can be made into child Health Day is by being made a day of international revolution against child-devouting, maneating capitalism.

Postpone Labor Day To Help Business

What has come of the "American" Labor Day granted as a boon from the master class for the first Monday in every September, is evidenced by the recom-mendation of forty chambers of com-merce to William Green that Labor Day dollars to the amount put into circulation by tourists and compers." As far as we are concerned, we would like to see La-bor Day postponed for two months to occur on the greatest labor holiday of all---November 7th.

Hoover Hits at Wage Cuts

That cerie astral body, the Whitehouse Spokesman, has intimated that our pudgy president has been waging a terrific silent battle behind the

scenes to prevent wage-cuts.

The little gladiator gave telling blows first in the shape of a battle to prevent any help being given to the memployed, so that the misery of the jobless could be used to smash wages; second, by cutting wages and reduc-ing forces in the navy yard; third, by replacing skilled civilian workers in the navy yards with enlisted men at navy "wages"; fourth, by reducsky's political estimations and historical ing the post office force and speeding conclusions are to be thoroly relied upon, up the rest of them; fifth, by jacking however. For example, he tends to view up the tariff to make the cost of liv-all schisms and inner differences in the ling higher so that wages should buy ing higher so that wages should buy Russian Socialist movement, from the less; sixth, by initiating deductions Menshevik split after 1903 up to the from payrolls to provide funds for charity; seventh, by hog-tying the la-bor movement thru such lieutenants as Matthew Woll and William Green; eighth, by hamstringing trade with Soviet Russia which would have created more jobs for the American workers. Oh, yes, the President is waging a great fight against wage

Plain Words from Annie Matthews Annie Matthews, Tammany woman

eader of the 19th Assembly District told the New York City League of Woman Voters something to remember: "The district leader gets a chance to recommend a man for the position of judge at \$25,000 a year for fourteen years;

election so that he practically has the

and if he is a Democrat here or a Republican in Philadelphia he is sure of re-

No Sum Too Small

Neil McCarthy, inspector for the deirtinent, humorousl Welfare", has been grafting petty sums of ment of factory organization during re-ment of factory organization during re-ment vers may be classified under four a lathe, it is not taken across the yard uble—because Lenin's life and the Rus-tances of old age pensions of povertystricken men and women over 70 years of age, as a rake-off for not "stopping aid". In this dirty grafting, robbing, exploiting capitalist world of ours, there is no misery so great as to be exempt from racketeering.

> Jimmy, the Mayor from Tin Pan Alley "I am not much of a historian." James J. Walker. But let me write the nation's songs, Jimmy might add, and I care not who writes her history.

Cut Rate Racketeering

"In many instances business men consider it better business to deal with racketcers than with law enforcement agencies." Police Inspector J. A. Lyon,

The cut-rate racketeers should be driven out, or made to raise their scale of prices to the same level as the police. Or maybe the merger should be made more complete. Something's got to be done about the racket evil or the police will be de-

Cheap Stuff

Hoover is being "humanized". Having failed miserably as an engineer and pros-perity-peddler, they're trying to make a man out of him. We get daily reports on how man fish he catches. A kid gets frost-bitten in a stalled bus and Hoover invites him to the White House to talk him out of his chilblains. Knute Rockne dies and Hoover issues a statement about the "great national calamity". But the only way he can be humanized success-fully would be teal farm relief, insurance for the unemployed, withdrawal of the Marines from Latin America, recognition of Russia . . . but Mr. Hoover is too in-human to favor them. He's trying to buy his humanity at too low a price and te's getting what he's paying for—cheap stulF

Sure Cure for Communism

That music bath charms to soothe the savage beast, is an old story. But that it is also "the surest of all antidotes for Communism", it remained for Edwin Pranko Goldman to discover and broadcast to a breathless world. How Russia could ever have gone Communist with so much fine music as floats around that singing land, is beyond us. Or maybe there wasn't jazz in their music, nor enough Goldmans as conductors.