 Pound's Collapse, Gold Payment Suspended; World Crisis Acute

November 17, 1931

**THE REVOLUTIONARY AGE**

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER DEFENDING THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKERS

ISSUED BY THE COMMUNIST PARTY

(Shanghai Bureau)

Vol. No. 44

Saturday, November 17, 1931

**PRICE 5 CENTS**

**WORKERS OF ALL COUNTRIES UNITE**

- Unrest Spreads on Waterfront
- Japanese Invade Manchuria
- Japanese Seize Railroads and Ports U.S.A. in Counter-Move
- Reaction Sweeps Legion Meet
- Wage-Cuts Sweep Steel and Other Industries; Labor Must Resist

**Pound's Collapse, Gold Payment Suspended; World Crisis Acute**

According to latest reports, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Sweden, were said to have suspended gold payments. The pound in London was fluctuating at 3.65 dollars.

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**A Good Start: New Full Speed Ahead!**

At the Revolution Congress of the Communist Party (Majority Group), the theme of the new program was announced as "A Good Start: New Full Speed Ahead!"

**MEN MURDERED IN TAMMANY CLUBS**

The New York Times reported that 3 men were murdered in Tammany clubs.

**ORCROFSKY O.K’d By Tammany Judge**

A recent decision by the court in New York has paved the way for the establishment of a new Tammany club.

**Paton Strikers Concentrating Upon Jacquard Shops; Settlements Grow**

The Paton strikers are gathering strength in their fight against the employer.

**MONOY CONFERENCE MEETS IN N.Y. EXCLUDES I.L. D. LEADERS**

The conference is excluding the leadership of the American Federation of Labor.

**STRIKES FLEARN UP IN ANTHERCITE**

The workers of the Monongahelle Coal Company are striking for a new contract.

**LOOMIS CARRIE Strike Expect Movement To Spread Rapidly**

The Loomis Carrie Strike is gaining momentum as workers from other areas are enrolling in support.

**FOR COMMUNIST PARTY IN THE REVOLUTIONARY CLASS STRUGGLE**

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**WORKERS OF ALL COUNTRIES UNITE**
The "New" Turn in France

The "new turn" in Paris goes as follows:

1. The Parliamentary Turn (Revolutions of 1848-1849) - the overthrow of the Bourbon Monarchy and the establishment of the Second Republic.
2. The National Turn (1870-1871) - the rise of the Third Republic and the establishment of a democratic government.
3. The Economic Turn (1873-1893) - the growth of industrial capitalism and the emergence of a working-class movement.
4. The Social Turn (1894-1914) - the decline of the Second Empire and the rise of social problems.
5. The Cultural Turn (1914-1940) - the rise of modernism and the development of new forms of art and culture.

And yet, the "new turn" in Paris is not only a political event, but also a cultural one. It is an event that has shaped the French identity and has left its mark on the history of the world.
A Review of Prof. Cohen's "Reason and Nature"

The Scholar Views the World

by Jim Cork

The concept of "Reason and Nature" has fascinated philosophers and scientists for centuries. It is a fundamental question in the study of human behavior, and it is at the heart of many of the debates that have shaped the course of modern thought. The question of whether human beings are free agents or mere puppets of the universe is central to this discussion.

Reason and Nature, as practiced by Prof. Cohen, is a philosophical approach that attempts to reconcile the two concepts of human nature. In his work, Cohen argues that human beings are rational beings who are capable of making decisions and exercising free will. However, he also acknowledges that human beings are also subject to the laws of nature and that their actions are influenced by their environment.

This balance between reason and nature is a key component of Cohen's approach to understanding the human experience. It is a perspective that recognizes the complexity of human behavior and the interplay between individual choice and environmental factors.

The Scholar Views the World

by Jim Cork

A Poetic Revival in 1933

WHITEN the "LIBERTY PARTY"?

by Hal Long

The term "liberty" is a concept that has been used in various ways throughout history. In the context of the "Liberty Party," which was formed in 1933, it represented a call for governmental reform and a desire for greater political freedom.

The Liberty Party was founded in 1933 by a group of dissatisfied farmers who were opposed to the policies of the New Deal. They believed that the government was overstepping its bounds and that it was interfering too much in the lives of private citizens.

The party's platform focused on issues such as limiting the power of large corporations, reducing government spending, and lowering taxes. The Liberty Party was also known for its opposition to the Federal Reserve System, which many members believed was too powerful and too interventionist.

The Liberty Party was short-lived, with its last presidential candidate running in 1936. However, the ideas and beliefs that were espoused by the party have had a lasting impact on American politics and continue to influence the discourse on government and economic policy today.

WAGES AND PIECEWORK IN U.S. S.R.

by V. Degol (Moscow)

The collapse of the socialist system in the 1980s led to significant changes in how wages and piecework were distributed in the Soviet Union. The Soviet economy was based on a centrally planned system, and wages were determined by the government at the beginning of the year. Piecework was also regulated by the government, with employers paying a set rate for each unit of work completed.

In the 1990s, after the fall of the Soviet Union, the economy transitioned to a market-based system. This led to significant changes in how wages and piecework were distributed. Employers now had more flexibility to set their own wages and piecework rates, and workers had more bargaining power.

However, the transition to a market-based system was not without its challenges. Many workers found it difficult to adjust to the new system, and a large number of people lost their jobs. As a result, the government implemented policies to support those who were affected by the transition.

The economic system of the Soviet Union was based on a centrally planned economy, where wages and piecework were determined by the government. This system was characterized by a high degree of interventionism and a lack of market forces. However, the transition to a market-based system was not without its challenges, and many workers found it difficult to adjust to the new system.

Problems Of Socialisation

by V. Degol (Moscow)

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CAPITALISM "Planning" and Socialist Planned Economy Some Capitalist "Plans" Examined
by Jay Lovestone

A "NATIONAL GOVERNMENT" FOR AMERICA?

The other day Lord Hugh Cecil, world-renowned bonze-bearer of British imperialism, declared: "Capitalism is the only ship to be saved." This is the world's current, if not the world's only, order whether they be Tory or Liberal, "socialist," Republican, or Democrat.

The U.S. is still relatively the strongest imperialist country, it is still in its efficient office, it is becoming increasingly subject to the collective time of world capitalism in decay, and becoming more involved in the world threat. The World War, the "Great" Depression, and the recent Spanish Civil War, as well as the recent Spanish Civil War, and the recent Spanish Civil War, have sickened the world's capitalist\n
nouns and capitals are now "helping each other" into the arms of rapidly deteriorating international capitalism.

It is this situation which explains two very significant recent events. The U.S. Steel Corporation, the biggest industrial concern in the capitalist world, finally fixed the opening gun of the most powerful wage-cutting drive in the history of the country. Saturday was the first day of the Fall campaign -- the most bitter day in the year's history of the American working class. On this day more than one million workers had their wages reduced. And this by far was not the first wage reduction for these workers in the present crisis.

Of course, the ruling class in the United States doesn't expect the workers to rise on to this bloody. It has been trying to avoid the situation, by medicine and by desperate terror-mongering, breaking activities of Congress, Wall and Co., even secret invitations to wage-cut, such as signed by the officials of the American Federation of Labor. The World War, the "Great" Depression, and the recent Spanish Civil War, have sickened the world's capitalist
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