

At First GLANCE

By JAY LOVESTONE

TWO items should impress themselves rather gravely on every worker. First of all, the administration is seriously working on a bill prohibiting strikes on Government projects. Ostensibly, this bill has as its aim the speeding up of public works as a measure of relief. Actually we must turn to the National Association of Manufacturers (N.A.M.) for the real purpose of this contemplated legislation. The N.A.M., a notorious open shop outfit, is having its cronies in Congress prepare a bill modeled on the British Trades Dispute Act of 1927. This bill would outlaw strikes "if the purpose is other than in furtherance of a trade dispute in the industry in which the strikers are engaged," or if the strike were "designed to coerce the Government directly or by inflicting hardships on the community."

The best immediate answer the workers could give to these planned attacks is the organization of a labor party—a genuine labor party based on the bona fide trade unions.

THANK you Mr. Roper. You are a gentleman and a scholar—and a good judge on New Deals. And we like your plain talking and straight-shooting. We hope all Liberal-Socialists and Socialist-Liberals will ponder the timely words to the business magnates of the country in your message of January 13th: "The Administration is trying to save the country from socialism. . . . The Government is with business and wishes to encourage it. The bugaboo that the Government is opposed to the profit motive is gone." Add to this the previous announcement by the Secretary of Commerce that "Business is to have a pipeline for its opinions directly into the White House and it will operate without publicity." To all of which we can only say that the workers had better recall an appropriate adage: "God save us from our saviors!" Such saving is the surest road to crucifixion.

OUR contemporary, the Socialist Party's New Leader, is an organ dedicated to mumbling genuine democratic shibboleths. Here are some of its words that express its purpose. Screams a front-page headline in its January 12th issue: "Roosevelt avoids some stark facts of crisis but promises to give something." This is Oneal's estimate of Roosevelt's wage-cutting and war-boasting message to Congress. The New Leader pleads further in behalf of the chief New Dealer: "The message of President Roosevelt to Congress last week revealed a puzzled man!" Pity our poor bewildered President who doesn't know what to do, whom to do, and for whom to do it! We reckon that's why the stock-market thrilled skyward in response to this message. Finally, here is the prize piece of anti-socialism, as offered boastfully by this loudest mouth-piece of American constitutionalism and industrial democracy: "Since the organization of the Socialist Party thirty-four years ago, it has urged such legislation." No wonder the New Leader poses the question in italics: "Is our struggle at an end?" The Democratic Party is stealing the Socialist Party's "socialism."

Ahem! Now everyone can see what this paper means by its statement: "Socialists makes their power felt in legislature," in evaluating the action of the three Socialists in the Connecticut Senate where they helped the Republican Party get control of the legislative machinery. In the same strain and vein is the heralding of Mme. Tatiana Tchernavin, White Guard anti-Soviet propagandist, as an authoress occupying "a position of international fame." These gems should serve as a signal for every worker in the S.P. to rebel against this sewage "socialism." The perpetrators of such travesties on socialism deserve the worst upbraiding.

WITH but a few days gone in 1935 we are prepared to prophesy that the nonpareil of follies of the year will be the money policy of the New Deal. We are not among those who shudder at "the momentous possibilities of the coming Supreme Court decision" determining the constitutionality of Roosevelt's chiselling some gold off the dollar. No matter what the decision will be, the general trend, in one form or another, will continue towards more inflation. Gold will continue to pile up in the banks and misery in the working class homes. Last year the U.S. gold supply increased by more than a billion dollars net. This was a greater increase than in any year except 1921. This increase plus the additional sum added by the revaluation of the dollar doubled the country's monetary gold supply. At the same time the number of destitute was greater than ever. The capitalists' gold bullion and the working men's misery are mounting. It is not only a neck and neck race. There is also an organic connection between the two, rooted in the very vitals of the present, the capitalist, system. How well did Marx see then this magic road to misery when he said: "Not even are the bones of saints, and still less are more delicate res sacrosanctae extra commercium

WORKERS AGE

A PAPER DEFENDING THE INTERESTS OF WORKERS AND FARMERS

Vol. IV, No. 4.

Saturday, January 26, 1935.

Five Cents

What Is American Leninism?

IN 1926 WOLFE OUTLINED LENIN'S STAND ON THE TASKS OF AMERICAN COMMUNISM; ANALYSIS CAN STILL SERVE AS GUIDE.

FDR INSURANCE HAS CRUMB FOR JOBLESS

SOCIAL SECURITY MUST MARK ONLY START OF LIVELIHOOD FIGHT

Several weeks ago the Workers Age published an article on unemployment insurance which began with the sentence, "But that the Seventy-Fourth Congress will be forced to unemployment insurance measures of some sort is a foregone conclusion" and ended with the sentence "Desperate as is the plight of the unemployed they must keep up the battle rejecting any and all sugar coated schemes of insurance that fail to insure, of relief that throws added burdens on the already overlaid shoulders of the workers."

WHAT DOES SOCIAL SECURITY SECURE?

In the light of President Roosevelt's Social Security message to Congress and the pending bills based on it we can do no better than to repeat this warning. That the present Social Security plan is a tremendous gain over Hoover's "American plan," which meant the right to starve in splendid isolation, there is no doubt. That it is a full answer to the needs of American workers is best refuted by studying the factors which forced it into Congress.

First must be cited the tremendous popular demand for social legislation—a demand so overwhelming that numerous AF of L locals endorsed the Lundeen bill despite a vicious attack on it from the red baiting bureaucrats of the trade unions. Also the glowingly unrealistic Townsend plan for Old Age pensions (\$200 a month to everyone over sixty) was making great headway even in the halls of Congress itself. Both of these measures were to be financed by almost confiscatory income taxes. In contrast to them the Roosevelt plan seems, and is, reactionary. Its merit is that it will be passed whereas the chances of the Lundeen and Townsend plans were slight indeed.

Secondly is the recognition of the relief problem as a permanent factor in national life. The Roosevelt program classifies relief and thereby spreads the discontent of the unemployed into various channels which may even become antagonistic each to each. One group will be receiving old age pensions of a maximum of \$30 a month. Another group will come under an unemployment insurance plan, with the costs borne by workers and employers, paying benefits of half regular wages. Still another category will be those now unemployed who remain jobless or almost jobless for years to come—the class Roosevelt lightly dismisses as the "unemployables." These will be foisted back on local and state relief—a prospect even less pleasant in the present bankrupt condition of most local and state governments.

Unemployment insurance, old age pensions, mother's pensions, etc., once incorporated in American economic life are here to stay. The reserve system once established carries its own guarantee of continuance. The benefits called for are too pitifully inadequate and the actuarial basis far too cautious to constitute anything approaching a full guarantee against the rigors of the capitalist system.

The worker's fight must have three planks. First, a demand for Federal funds from income taxes to increase benefits to an actual living standard. Secondly, the lowering of the age limit for old age pensions (it is now sixty-five) to the age where a worker actually becomes industrially obsolete—forty-five or, at a maximum, fifty. Third, the extension of benefits to cover all unemployment, not merely a mechanically selected period of fifteen weeks. The workers have something to fight for on the political field. Their need now is an organization to do the fighting—a labor party.

hominum able to withstand this alchemy." And wasn't it Columbus, who, more than four centuries ago, saw that: "By means of gold one can even get souls into Paradise." No wonder Shakespeare put it this way: "This yellow slave will knit and break religions, . . . place thieves, and give them title, knee and approbation, with senators on the bench. . . . Come damned earth, thou common whore of mankind."

This is a reprint of excerpts from an article written by Comrade Wolfe in 1926 and published in "The Workers Monthly" in January 1927. It deals with the questions of "American exceptionalism," development of American Marxism, stabilization, the impending crisis of American capitalism, the trade union question, dual unionism, the labor party—all questions that have since become matters of acute controversy between the official Party and the Communist Opposition. The article is remarkable for the long-range perspective as to America's development, programmatic statement of the party's needs, since become the program of the Communist Opposition. It furnishes material which enables the reader to judge the claim of Party leaders that the C.P.O. "has dis-

creasing productivity, expulsion of Communists and left-wingers, industrial arbitration and forms of class-collaboration—all these are being prayerfully studied by the capitalists of England and continental Europe, and by virtue of that identity of purpose which exists between them and the social-democratic leadership, are being studiously imitated, idealized and parodied by the latter as well.

The courting of the American Federation of Labor by Amsterdam; of the American government by the World Court and the League of Nations; of Wall Street by needy industries and



covered its issues only since its expulsion" and reveals how much the Party has forgotten what it once knew.—Editor.

By BERTRAM D. WOLFE

"The United States is an advanced country of present-day capitalism. The United States has no rival either in the rapidity of the development of capitalism at the end of the 19th and commencement of the 20th century, nor in the extremely high state of development it has already achieved. America is also unrivaled in the tremendous area over which its technique applies, . . . which takes into account the remarkable variety of natural-historical conditions."

So wrote Lenin of the United States in 1913 before the world war had further enormously swollen the wealth of the American financiers and before America had eclipsed in a decade the previous rapid development of over a quarter of a century. Since then America has risen from two billion (in 1910) to over ten billions with an additional ten billion of funded debts of various governments to the government of the U. S. The rate of expansion of investments is at present increasing and Stuart Chase reports (New York Times, December 12, 1926), that in one fortnight a New York banking house received 100 letters from German firms asking for a total of a half billion in loans.

Illusion About America

America, with its loans, its relief campaigns, plans (such as the Dawes plan), its investments and its financial experts, is the "stabilizer" of European capitalism. Our Republican institutions become an ideal for social-democratic theoreticians in Europe. Our modes of exploitation, standardization, rationalization, Fordization, Taylor system, become the dream of the European capitalist. Our "worker-employee" relationships: "democracy in industry," the company union, trade union capitalism, labor banking, trade union cooperation in in-

governments; the Washington Conference, the arms conference, the conferences on China and the Lke; the Bankers' Manifesto; the petty bourgeois slogan of the "United States of Europe," and the Communist slogan of the "United States of Socialist Europe,"—all these testify to the dominant role of America in international policy today.

America's Role Today

If Marx were alive today, I have no doubt but that he would be concentrating his attention upon America as once he did upon England, and for the same reason, namely, that today the U. S. presents the most advanced forms of technique and organization of industry (standardization, trustification, etc.) and of the economic and political development of capitalism and imperialism. One might ask: then why was Lenin so "un-Marxian" as to give first place to Germany and England in his study on "Imperialism, the Final Stage of Capitalism"? Why did he not give first place to America? The answer is of course, to be found in the date on which the book was written. It was written in the pre-war period and although America was already then with "no rival in the rapidity of the development of capitalism" (Lenin), yet Germany and England, and the conflict between them for hegemony, still dominated the world. Even so, Lenin had already perceived the "manifest destiny" of the United States and along about 1913 increasingly concerned himself with American problems. It was that period (on the very eve of the World War) that Lenin wrote his study on "Capitalism and Agriculture in the U. S. A.," his study of "Results and Significance of the Presidential Election in the U. S. A.," his study of the incidence of taxation in the United States and other less extensive references to and analysis of American problems. The World War cut short this phase of his work but still we find such matters as his explanation of the stratifi-

(Continued on Page 2)

KELLER EXPLODES RANK & FILE MYTH

UNPRINCIPLED BLOC OF ANTI-UNIONISTS MEANS DISRUPTION

By ELI KELLER

It is not my intention to explain away the defeat of the Progressive group in the Silk Workers' Union. It is a fact and it must not be denied. However the claims of the TUUL in this defeat and the significance of this for the silk workers must be discussed.

An Example Of Unprincipled United Fronts

In the first place, the majority which the progressives had in the last Plain Goods Executive Board, was 8 to 6. The ticket proposed by the progressive consisted of those forces who had been the most militant fighters in building up the strong union we now have. On the other hand the Trade Union Unity League slate, so heartily endorsed by the Daily Worker, included such outstanding anti-Communists and reactionaries as Joseph Brooks and Henry Stutz, among others. How long will it be before these two equally harmful elements clash and help to destroy the union which faces such difficult problems? Stutz and Brooks will be among the first in the drive to expel the Communists, yet the revolutionary T.U.U.L. united with them.

The progressives had consistently fought against dual unionism and the union-smashing policies of the T.U.U.L. and because of this were considered by the T.U.U.L. as its greatest enemy. The logic of their position led them to unite with the most reactionary elements in order to defeat the progressives. The whole character of the campaign was not that of union members honestly trying to help the union. They let loose all the dirt, slander and lies which characterize the T.U.U.L. in its present stage of decay.

The Record Of The Progressives

What is the record of the last Executive Board? It took hold of the union immediately after the 1933 strike. The last year was the worst in the history of the silk workers. During the biggest part of the year there was hardly any work at all. Yet with all the hardships and difficulties the union fought militantly against any attempt to break down conditions. In fact there are many achievements to record which will have a lasting effect on the progress of the union.

Unions Were Amalgamated

It was the progressives who initiated and successfully carried out the amalgamation of all locals then existing almost as independent unions. A center for common action of all silk workers was thereby created. The central headquarters and meeting halls became the rallying point of all silk workers. The Silk and Dye Worker, a weekly newspaper, was established during the same period. We also turned our attention to unifying the ranks of the workers. Dual organizations such as the Fixers, Twist-ers and Warpers Clubs were dissolved and the workers drawn into the union. Even the members of the National Textile Workers Union were drawn in until

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SOCIALISTS START EXPULSION OF LEFT

EXECUTIVE BUFFALO LOCAL OUSTS R.P.C.; NEW YORK FOLLOWS

The fruits of the right wing's drive against the Revolutionary Policy Committee have already been harvested in Local Buffalo. At a membership meeting held this week the expulsion of the RPC was sustained by a vote of 45 to 33 with the suspended members not voting. At the close of the meeting 17 of the 33 members resigned from the Socialist Party disgusted with the bureaucracy of the right.

The Socialist Party is moving very rapidly, but not to the left, Calverton notwithstanding. Socialist Party history is not without its irony. It is primarily under the administration of Norman Thomas and Maynard Krueger that the S.P. has gone on record against

(Continued on Page 3)

Jay Lovestone

"Coming Realignments in American Politics"

Friday Jan. 25, 8 p. m.—Rivera Hall, 51 W. 14th St., N.Y.C.

KELLER SHOWS COMPOSITION OF RANK AND FILE VICTORS IN SILK UNION

(Continued from Page 1)
barely a hundred remained in that organization when it finally decided to liquidate.

Progressive Measures Initiated

The progressives in the Paterson local were directly responsible for the many militant and progressive resolutions adopted at the U.T.W. convention. The motion for a general strike came from a progressive and was carried by the entire convention, resulting in the epoch-making first general strike of textile workers in this country.

TUUL Demogogy Runs Rampant

Despite the fact that we were still under contract the progressives considered it their duty to strengthen the fighting ranks of the cotton and woolen workers by bringing the silk workers out on general strike. The calling off of the general strike was not in our hands. It was called off by the General Strike Committee in Washington over our most vigorous protests. It was precisely here that the TUUL splitters succeeded in exceeding even themselves in slanderous lies and the cheapest kind of demogogy. Responsibility for calling off the strike was placed by them on the local leadership altho they well knew that it did not belong there. The difficulties with the employers after the strike, unemployment, the chiselling drive of the bosses—all were utilized to confuse and be-

fuddle the workers into voting for this unprincipled bloc. We must recognize that the progressives failed to keep the workers fully informed about the machinations of this unscrupulous and unprincipled bloc.

What Next For The Union?

We said in our election program that if the so-called rank and file slate wins, the union is in danger. That still stands. The TUUL supporters have not given the slightest indication that their union-smashing policy will be changed. Their activity in the union before the elections and during the elections indicate clearly that they have merely transferred their anti-union policies from the National Textile Workers Union into the Silk Workers Union. If the silk workers will permit these policies to continue our union will be destroyed just as surely as all their industrial unions were destroyed.

The progressives, who have stood by the union in its most difficult days and built it up to become a powerful force, are once again called upon to show their militancy and fighting spirit in order to preserve our union as a fighting instrument in the hands of the workers; in order to resist and defeat the policies of the union-smashers. The TUUL supporters have proven that they cannot build unions. We know that those who cannot build unions also cannot fight against the bosses.

PIATNITSKY APOLOGIZES FOR FIVE YEARS OF RUINOUS TACTICAL LINE

(Continued from Page 3)
Comintern, deeply rooted in the masses, sensitive to every political wind, immediately recognizes the changed objective situation and changes its tactics accordingly. And what is the tremendous change in the objective situation? In 1920 the social-democrats could fool the masses; today the masses are disillusioned with reformism!
Is it because of this disillusionment that you now find it necessary to re-enter the reformist trade unions? Does this disillusionment drive you into a united front with the Social Democracy, even to the point of giving up the right to criticize (France)? Have the scales dropped from the workers' eyes to the extent that they rushed into the "social-fascist," "company-union," A.F. of L., and that the C.P.U.S.A. found it necessary to drop its reams of theses and run in after the masses?
Your premise is false, and your conclusions do not follow. It is shot full of contradictions.

Defending The Unions From Fascism

Here, Piatnitsky informs us, out of a clear blue sky, that "if there is danger of the reformist trade unions being smashed by the bourgeoisie, the Communist Party should come out and defend them against Fascism"! It is precisely this confused half-hearted backward-looking concession to Leninism that clouds the issue. What is the class struggle but the constant, ceaseless attempt of the bourgeoisie to defeat all, even the most reactionary, organizations of the working class?

Not at all "if there is danger" but precisely because at all times there exists the imminency of a union-smashing campaign, must the Communist be the best defenders of the trade unions.

Further Piatnitsky tells us that the "Communists in Germany issued the slogan 'Defend the Unions! Workers, unite to defend the unions!', during the period when the fascists were 'unifying' the trade unions." After the event! And when the Opposition pointed out the utter falsity of the line of destruction of the trade unions, we were called renegades. When the Communists should have been defending the unions, building them and converting them into instruments of struggle, as we urged internationally, Lozovsky was saying "There is no need to shout from the housetops 'destroy the unions' as was done in Germany. But that we want to break up the reformist unions, that we want to weaken them, that we want to explode their discipline, that we want to wrest from them the workers, that we want to explode their trade union apparatus and destroy it . . . of that there cannot be the slightest doubt."

Only one of these two tactics could have been correct. And history has shown that the line of building the mass trade unions was correct; history today forces the German comrades, under the Hitler terror, to change—and change much further, much more profoundly than is indicated by Piatnitsky!

Piatnitsky's New Theory

Lastly, we must take up the new "theory" that Piatnitsky, fighting those who already, within the C.I., are correctly calling for the liquidation of the R.I.L.U., expresses as follows: "Can the Communist Parties depend only on mere party organizations when great events are unfolding, and be left without any strong broad mass organizations which bring the broad masses of the workers under their influence? I do not think so."

To support this fantastic outgrowth of five years of ultra-leftism, Piatnitsky cites an example from the Russian Revolution, whereby, due to great in-

the Bolsheviks were able to call a general strike over the heads of the Menshevik leaders in the Soviets.

"The Bolsheviks organized a general strike over the heads of the biggest mass organization—the Soviets."

But not over the heads of the trade unions! On the contrary, precisely because the Bolsheviks worked correctly for years within the trade unions did they have enough influence, did they succeed in building the confidence of the workers in them to the extent where they would support a general strike—the very opposite of Piatnitsky's contention! For here the "mere party organization" was one which, in true Leninist fashion had its roots in the masses, was closely bound up with them.

It is a well known fact, that, not until three years after the Revolution, did the Bolsheviks win the support of the railway workers union. This obviously was a mass organization very necessary to the revolution. But the Bolsheviks, as Piatnitsky very well knows, did not set up their own "mass organization"—and were able to carry thru the Revolution without it.

Such a theory is typical of the last stand of ultra-leftism, a theory superficially attractive and revolutionary, but actually unrealistic and obstructive. The Communist Parties of the world must work within and build the trade unions, and must liquidate the R.I.L.U. For while Piatnitsky hails trade union unity in France, he still maintains that "if Red trade unions exist, then obviously the Communists will recruit into these trade unions."

But it is not at all obvious after his previous remarks. And experience has shown that while the C.P. may "will" to recruit into the red trade unions, the working class does not.

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LOVESTONE, ZIMMERMAN SPEAK ON COMMUNIST UNITY IN JAMMED HALL

In one of the most brilliant meetings held by the Communist Party (Opposition), approximately a thousand workers heard Jay Lovestone and Charles Zimmerman at Irving Plaza, January 17th, speak on "Communist Unity."

The majority of those attending were Party members, showing a vital interest in the major problem facing the Communist movement today. Even in those cases where the Party members and the Y.C.Lers disagreed with the tactical line of the C.P.O., a desire for unity was evident, a recognition of the C.P.O. as a communist organization was given by every speaker.

Comrade Zimmerman declared it was impossible for the C.P.O. to take at face value the demand of the C.P. in its letter to support the policies of the Party, "especially on the trade union field." Supporting the TUUL in one industry, the A. F. of L. in another, and an independent union in a third, the "line" of the Party, was impossible to defend or support, since it did not exist with clarity.

Further problems, especially those concerning the united front and the attitude to Social Democracy, were dealt with by Comrade Lovestone. The development of the party theory from "social fascist from top to bottom" (tenth

STATISTICS OF DEATH SHOW NEGRO INCREASE TWICE THAT OF WHITE

By ALBERT EPSTEIN

A recent bulletin of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company (October 1934) says: "Among the white policy holders the rise in the death rate this year has been only 3.1 per cent; but the increase among the colored was much greater (7.3 per cent). It will be interesting when 1934 death rates, by color, become available for the general population of the U. S., to see whether the rise in the mortality rate of the colored race thru the country has also been more than double the increase among the whites. These insured Negroes live in the cities, and it may be that there is need for more work by relief organizations and health agencies to meet conditions among urban Negroes. If the rise in their death rate this year proves to be greater than that for colored persons in rural sections, it will perhaps indicate that our city Negroes have suffered more than other population groups from the adverse effects of unemployment."

The writer of the above would have changed his "perhaps" to a "most certainly" if he had consulted the FERA census of October 1933. Here he would have found that while 10.3% of all persons in the U.S. were on relief, 17.8% of all Negroes were on relief during that month. We must conclude that "our city Negroes (nay all Negroes) have suffered more than other population groups from the adverse effects of unemployment."

Altho Negroes constitute but 9.7% of the total U. S. population, they formed 16.7% of the total number of families on relief in the country. In connection with this figure we must also remember that numerous Negro families in the South are kept off the relief rolls thru the crassest type of discrimination.

In other words the Negro has been hit about twice as hard as the more "fortunate" white worker, which means that the Negro's suffering has been infinitely greater.

With these conditions prevalent it is not hard to explain "That for every important cause of death, where there has been an increase, the greater rise prevailed among the Negroes. Respiratory diseases are a conspicuous example; for the colored death rate has risen 25 per cent as against 10 per cent increase for the whites. Death from diarrheal complaints have increased 17 per cent among the colored and only 6 per cent among the whites; and despite the declining birth rate among both races, the mortality from puerperal (child bearing) diseases has gone up 5.3 per cent this year among insured colored women as compared with a 4.4 per cent drop for white women."

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REVIEWS OF COREY'S BOOK REVEAL MORE ABOUT REVIEWERS THAN MERITS OF WORK

(Continued from Page 3)
socio-economic study and the political sections were then added more or less as an afterthought, for the sake of completeness. Or can it be that the gingerly approach to political problems is due to the author's own inner uncertainty on the basic questions at issue among the various Communist tendencies today?

Reviewing The Reviewers

For a work of its significance, The

plenum of the E.C.C.I.) to the recent "class comrade" of Bittelman in the Daily Worker, the result of this theory in the field of united front work from united fronts around the C.P. to belly-crawling towards the leadership of the S.P.,—all this and more was clearly shown by Lovestone to be the basic confusion of the party on these questions.

Two new rumours circulated by the Party were effectively scotched. Lovestone and Zimmerman publicly denied that any differences existed between them in particular, or the C.P.O. as a whole concerning the question of unity.

Secondly, Lovestone effectively ended all Stachel's talk about "hiding the crisis," and "newness of the C.P.O.'s line." Quoting document after document, he showed that already in Feb., 1928, he had foreseen the crisis in a Plenum resolution unanimously endorsed.

The discussion which followed was of the most encouraging character; the C.P.O. has promised to organize more meetings of this kind, where the inner-problems of the Communist movement will be threshed out in comradely, democratic discussion.

Decline of American Capitalism has been singularly unfortunate in its reviews, especially in the liberal and radical press. Berle's trite trivialities (in The Nation) require no comment while Soule's remarks (in The New Republic) are benevolent but not precisely understanding. Felix Morrow's review (in The New Internationalist) is full of the pompous verbosity and empty pretentiousness that seem to characterize everything with the brand of Trotskyism; besides Morrow is wrong on every point upon which he takes issue.

Paul Mattick does not even attempt to review the book in The Modern Monthly; he merely takes occasion to indulge in a wearisome reiteration of his pet fad—the Grossman theory of accumulation.

But all this is as nothing in comparison with the incredible reviews of Bittelman in the Daily Worker and Bittelman and Jerome in The Communist. Such narrow obscurantism, such involved irrelevancy, such labored confusion leading nowhere at all, was surely never seen on earth. Even when some feeble spark of intelligence does show itself, it is promptly smothered in a hopeless mass of jumbled crudities. As far as I can make out, Corey's unpardonable crimes in the eyes of these merciless judges are that, "by some peculiar reticence, he totally fails to refer to Stalin, the greatest living theoretical and political leader of the working class," that he writes "communist party" without capital letters, that he speaks of "international communism" instead of the Communist International and that—oh, unpardonable sin!—he actually dares to discuss unemployment without "speaking out boldly" for that thrice-sacred symbol of the American revolution—the Lundeen Bill! And these are the people that have the audacity to speak in the name of Marx!

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51 West 14th St. or from members of the C.P.O.