good insight into the social relationships of present-day society.

The book is divided into six parts. The introduction describes industry as a complex social organization. Part Two deals with the development of modern industry, with capitalism, science, technology and the division of labor. It is followed by chapters dealing with the industrial organization with regard to both management and labor. Here one will find excellent observations with regard to the character of modern corporations, the divorce of ownership from control of capital, the nature of the industrial bureaucracy, informal workers' organization, mechanization and productivity and many additional aspects of industrial and social relations. The last two parts are of lesser interest. The author appears to be tired of descriptions of labor organizations, collective bargaining and industrial conflict. What he has to say in this field may be found in any other uncritical textbook on industrial relations that sticks to form at the expense of content.

The summing up of the problems of industry and society ends, of course, with the prospects and problems of planning. Moore insists upon approaching planned society like any other — by asking realistic and critical questions: "Who does what; Who controls what and whom; and Who gets what." Answering such questions makes it clear, of course, that systems like the Russian do not solve the workers' problems. Like Moore, the workers will have to think about alternatives to present-day pseudo-planning that tries to pass for socialism.

SOCIAL-ECONOMIC MOVEMENTS. By Harry W. Laidler. (828 pp.; Thomas Y. Crowell, New York).

Despite its bulk there is little, if anything, one can say about this book. It is a sort of enlarged dictionary of the socialist movement. It starts out with the Old Testament prophets and ends with what passes today for socialist theory, socialist organization and socialist planning. Like other histories, that of M. Beer for instance, it introduces modern and Marxian socialism by way of describing the utopian theories of the past. None of the theories and movements is discussed critically; each is taken at its face value. This is precisely the way in which the author has established his own colorless view and the position of the organization he heads, the League for Industrial Democracy. The result is a superficial history pleasing to everybody and helpful to none. Aside from its general informative value it is quite deadening and symbolizes the state of that social movement which is proud of the traditions here related.

EDUCATION (Cont. from p. 11)

knowledge. The rest is artificial verbiage and statistics, like so much that we are now compelled to carry in our heads — bunches of initials, trade names and telephone numbers — incoherent facts by the bushel, which are out of date almost before they are learned. Inevitably this essential rubbish soon overlays anything the young man learned to enjoy in college. At the end of a long day which never really shuts down on business, he cannot attend to that other world of which he was given a glimpse in the classroom, the laboratory or the art gallery. And thus, by a queer turn of the wheel, our present equalizing of social and economic rights, which should create a larger sense of community, actually drives people apart by narrowing the contents of their minds. Our hypothetical young couple show this, sometimes tragically. They married on the strength of common interests, and five years out of college they have nothing to say to each other except what relates to home or office routine.

JACQUES BARZUN in "Life Magazine"

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The Socialist Party of Canada

and

The World Socialist Party of the United States

OBJECT:

The establishment of a system of society based upon the common ownership and democratic control of the means and instruments for producing and distributing wealth by and in the interest of society as a whole

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES

THE COMPANION PARTIES OF SOCIALISM HOLD:

1. — That society as at present constituted is based upon the ownership of the means of living (i.e., lands, factories, railways, etc.), by the capitalist or master class, and the consequent enslavement of the working class, by whose labor alone wealth is produced.

2. — That in society, therefore, there is an antagonism of interests, manifesting itself as a class struggle between those who possess but do not produce, and those who produce but do not possess.

3. — That this antagonism can be abolished only by the emancipation of the working class from the domination of the master class, by the conversion into the common property of society of the means of production and distribution, and their democratic control by the whole people.

4. — That as in the order of social evolution the working class is the last class to achieve its freedom, the emancipation of the working class will involve the emancipation of all mankind, without distinction of race or sex.

5. — That this emancipation must be the work of the working class itself.

6. — That as the machinery of government, including the armed forces of the nation, exists only to conserve the monopoly of the capitalist class of the wealth taken from the workers, the working class must organize consciously and politically for the conquest of the powers of government, in order that this machinery, including these forces, may be converted from an instrument of oppression into the agent of emancipation and the overthrow of plutocratic privilege.

7. — That as political parties are but the expression of class interests, and as the the interest of the working class is diametrically opposed to the interests of all sections of the master class, the party seeking working class emancipation must be hostile to every other party.

8. — THE COMPANION PARTIES OF SOCIALISM, therefore, enter the field of political action determined to wage war against all other political parties, whether alleged labor or avowedly capitalist, and call upon all members of the working class of these countries to support these principles to the end that a termination may be brought to the system which deprives them of the fruits of their labor, and that poverty may give place to comfort, privilege to equality, and slavery to freedom.

Those agreeing with the above principles and desiring enrollment in the Party should apply for Application for Membership form to secretary of nearest local or to National Headquarters.

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