

QUESTION BOX

BROWNSVILLE WORKER—

Question: What are the contradictions in Soviet and international economy which prevent the building of Socialism in the U.S.S.R.?

Answer: It is unfortunate that Trotsky's "The Draft Program of the C.P." is out of print since a complete answer to this question is contained in this work. The following cannot pretend at any such completeness.

Under capitalism the productive forces were increased by expanding the social division of labor until it became world wide in scope. A further increase of productive forces requires a further extension of this world-wide division of labor. To attempt to construct a socialist society within the boundaries of a single state, i.e., to attempt to set up a self-sufficient economy independent of the rest of world economy, would mean to divorce that country from the international division of labor to which it has historically developed and thus thrust its economic development backward even further than it had taken place under capitalism. This can be the ideal of the petty bourgeoisie but not of revolutionists. (As evidence of its class roots note that "Socialism in one country" means national socialism, the name of the German Fascist party.)

Soviet economy is inseparably linked with world economy. From this fact flowed the Russian revolution which, according to Lenin's famous formula, occurred because WORLD capitalism broke at its weakest LINK. The seizure of power by the proletariat, however, has not destroyed this interdependence between Soviet and world economy; it has simply changed the ownership and control of the Russian productive forces. Being forced therefore to export and import, the Soviet Union can only find a solution for her economic problems in the international arena. This is the main contradiction which prevents her from building a Socialist, i.e., a self-sufficient, economy within the limits of her State boundaries, and since politics is merely economics raised to a higher plane, the matter will be finally solved politically on the world arena, by the international proletarian revolution.

Question: Do you insist that the proletariat must come into power in several of the advanced countries in order to save the Soviet Union from destruction?

Answer: We merely echo Lenin: "We do not live merely in a State but in a system of states and the existence of the Soviet Republic side by side with imperialist states FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME IS INCONCEIVABLE. In the end one or the other must triumph." As to the statement which mentions "several" countries we have but to quote one statement by Stalin with which we agree but which he has since revised: "For the final victory of Socialism, FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION, THE EFFORTS OF ONE COUNTRY, PARTICULARLY OF SUCH A PEASANT COUNTRY AS RUSSIA, ARE INSUFFICIENT. For this the efforts of the proletarians of several advanced countries are necessary." (Stalin, "Lenin and Leninism", Russian 1924 edition, pp. 40-41.)

Question: What is the difference between Socialism and Communism?

Answer: Socialism is the first stage of a CLASSLESS society in which certain "inequalities" remain, differences in wages, etc. The productive forces will not yet have matured to give "to each according to his needs". Under Communism, the latter condition, made possible by an additional advance in technique, culture etc., will exist.

In order to harmonize the contradictions of their "theories", the Stalinists confuse Socialism with the Proletarian Dictatorship and with Communism. (See "Question Box" of October 13.)

Question: Does not Stalin concede, at least in theory, that all Socialist construction is not a guarantee to capitalist intervention nor even to a restoration nor even to a restoration of capitalism?

Answer: Stalin concedes the first condition but cannot recognize the second without abandoning his theory, since he would then be admitting that sufficient MATERIAL forces for the building of a Socialist society in the U.S.S.R. do not exist. The whole Stalinist theory, however, is based on exactly the opposite claim. (To be continued.)

GEORGE STANTON, BROOKLYN—(Supplementary answer to September 29th)

Question: From Lenin's "The Third International and Its Place in History", Trotsky quotes as follows: ("The Permanent Revolution", page 108) "... the contradictions between the backwardness of Russia and its 'leap' OVER BOURGEOIS DEMOCRACY to the highest form of democracy—to proletarian or Soviet democracy." In the edition published by the Stalinist International Publishers this is stated as "... this contradiction between the backwardness of Russia and its 'leap' to the highest form of democracy, THROUGH DEMOCRACY to Soviet or proletarian democracy." Since these two have different meanings, can you tell me which is correct?

Answer: To supplement our previous analytical proof that the Stalinist quotation is incorrect, we now present evidence of a factual nature.

We are indebted to comrade Max Shachtman for the following: "... Wir werden uns kaum irren, wenn wir sagen, dass gerade der Widerspruch zwischen der Zurückgebliebenheit Russlands und seinen 'Sprung' zur höchsten Form des Demokratisms, ÜBER DIE BÜRGERLICHE DEMOKRATIE HINWEG zur Sowjet-oder proletarischen Republik, ..." (N. Lenin—"Die Dritte Internationale, ihr Platz in der Geschichte"—DIE KOMMUNISTISCHE INTERNATIONALE, Moskau-Petersburg, No. 1, 1919, p. v. edition of the Rote Fahne, Berlin, Aug. 1919).

Comrade J. MacDonald is to be thanked for this one: "It would not be misconstruing the facts to say that this striking contrast between Russia's backwardness and its leap OVER THE HEAD OF BOURGEOIS DEMOCRACY to the highest form of democracy, the Soviet or proletarian democracy." (The Communist Review, March 1929, Vol. 1, No. 3, published in London, England by the British Communist Party).

The emphasis is ours in both cases.

COMRADE R. CAPE TOWN, BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA—We are replying to your questions by separate letter, a copy of which we are sending to the Lenin Club.

A. P. BRONX—See the "Question Box" for August 18, and 25 for the quotations concerning the trade union policy of the C. P. before the inception of the T.U.U.L., and the basis upon which the R.I.L.U. was formed.

COMRADE B. BROOKLYN—See "Question Box" of October 6th.

Editor's Note: We regret that we cannot accede to the requests of comrades for immediate answers by mail since this only increases our work and our facilities are limited. Comrades who enclose air mail stamps only force us to go to the additional trouble and expense of returning them.

HAS THE COMINTERN LEARNED?

By ERICH WOLLENBERG

Many Communist workers, who are critical of the Comintern, are today of the opinion that the Comintern has made "a turn of 180 degrees". They therefore believe that all the demands of the Opposition have been fulfilled and that every one who today still remains a critic of the political line of the Comintern or its sections is a "critic on principle", a hopeless babbler.

We revolutionary Communists should never forget that in the struggle against the mistakes of the Comintern every exaggeration is so much grist to the mill of the bureaucrats and impedes the process of the revolutionary clarification of the Communist workers. We must always bear in mind the lessons which we have drawn from the exaggerated character of the struggle against the social democrats. The social democratic workers began to understand long before Hitler that their leadership "failed", that it was "worthless", that they knew that the S.P.G. was no fascist party and that it was not pursuing fascist policies and that it—neither the leaders nor the workers—were social fascists as the Communists always insisted. Therefore the social democratic workers received all the attacks of the C. P. on the S. P.—even those that were justified—as "ordinary slanders". Therefore it is self-evident that the theory of "social-fascism" and the resulting policies (the red referendum, etc.) in reality helped to constantly strengthen the shaky positions of the social-democratic leadership with its own membership.

A Critique of Criticism

A similar process of clarification, but not in such a developed form, which existed among the social democracy for a number of years began to manifest itself among the Communist workers after July 20, 1932 and especially after January 30, 1933. The Communist workers also understood that their leadership "failed", that it was "worthless". Today we must guard against making the same mistakes as regards the Communists that the Communist party made as regards the social democratic workers. We will be guilty of these mistakes if we represent today everything the Comintern does as false or completely counter-revolutionary, e.g., when we do not submit the policies of the Comintern and its sections to criticism but instead content ourselves with pointing to the "dishonest motives" of the Comintern bureaucrats. Only when we declare openly whenever the Comintern says or does something correct that it is correct will the Communist workers believe us whenever we brand other actions as false and fraudulent, or when we brand its political line as objectively counter-revolutionary.

The report of the July 9-10 session of the Presidium of the E.C.C.I. is now at hand. It is a kind of touchstone for the policies of the Comintern, an indicator for the "turn". This report shows with terrifying clarity how little the Comintern has learned. Of course, both Klorin and Platitzky have asserted that the German working class had suffered a defeat in January 1933 and that "the inability of the Communists to begin the struggle on July 22, 1932, at least to draw in a section of the proletariat and thus to show that the Communists were really in a condition to carry on a struggle, that they are capable of mobilizing the masses for this struggle—all this has made a shocking impression upon the workers". This "discovery" of Platitzky is undoubtedly a step forward. One need only recall that as late as April of 1933 the writer of this article was expelled from the Communist party by this same Platitzky for making this self-same assertion.

Spreading Illusions

Comrade "Richter", member of the Polit-Bureau of the C.P.G. correctly asserts in his report on the situation in Germany that on the one hand, fascism makes difficult the struggle to win over the workers, but on the other hand facilitates the struggle by "shattering the illusions". Rosa Luxemburg taught us long ago that there is "nothing more harmful than illusions". But unfortunately, Richter tries with might and main to arouse all the illusions on the situation in Germany. He asserts that "everybody is dissatisfied with the Hitler regime in Germany", "no more, no less. It is indeed 'everybody'! The working masses are dissatisfied, the urban middle classes, the masses of petty and middle peasants are 'dissatisfied and discontented'. Even the capitalists, 'are not at all satisfied'. Why the hell then, hasn't the fascist dictatorship been overthrown? Klorin and Platitzky say approximately the same thing as Richter and arrive at a conclusion that Hitler in reality leans more and more upon the Reichswehr and the police. They seem to have forgotten that these two instruments of power of the bourgeoisie also do not inhabit a vacuum but are bound up by a thousand living threads with all the layers of the population. Dissatisfaction among all classes and layers of the population would also become manifest in the Reichswehr and the police and turn them

The Author of this Article:

The writer of this article, comrade Erich Wollenberg, is prominent among leading German Communists. His service to the revolutionary movement and his distinguished career in it entitles him to speak with authority. Wollenberg joined the Communist party as an active army officer in Munich in early 1919. During the existence of the Soviet Republic he was local commander of the Red Army in Bavaria, in charge of the main front at Dachau. He distinguished himself at that time as well as on later occasions by his extraordinary personal bravery. Captured by the army of Ebert-Hindenburg, he was sentenced to several years imprisonment. On his release he became party editor in the Ruhr district and in East Prussia. In 1923 he was put in charge of the military direction of one of the biggest German districts and was one of the few comrades who, against the will of the Central Committee, wanted to strike out in the Fall of the year.

After the defeat of the party he was obliged to flee to the Soviet Union because Secret Servicemen had been shot down in a raid on the military direction. In the Soviet Union Wollenberg entered the Red Army and soon received the rank of captain. In 1932 after repeated requests and no less repeated refusals Wollenberg was permitted to return to Germany, where he became editor of Rote Fahne and a leader of the League of Struggle Against Fascism.

During the pre-Hitler days Wollenberg came into constant conflict with the Central Committee of the party over its nationalist orientation and its aping of the Nazis. Thaelmann attempted to buy his silence with a Reichstag mandate, but with no success. When Wollenberg was slugged at a Nazi demonstration by Storm Troopers, causing him to convalesce in a hospital for several weeks, Thaelmann utilized the opportunity to remove him from all party posts. The resentment in C.P. ranks against this bureaucratic usurpation was so strong that Thaelmann prevailed upon the E.C.C.I. to recall Wollenberg to Moscow where he was denied any active work for the German Communist party. Comrade Wollenberg was expelled from the C.P. in the summer of 1933 when he requested to be permitted to return to Germany and work for the creation of a new Communist party. He is at present in exile.

into undependable props of the fascist dictatorship. But unfortunately these "assertions" of Richter, Platitzky and Klorin are false, awaken frightful illusions and must serve as a point of departure for false policies.

In addition, it serves the leaders of the German Communist party and the Comintern also in order to justify their continually reiterated idiotic theory since 1932-1933 that everything which has occurred in Germany for the last three years was no defeat for the working class but a "revolutionary upsurge". And Richter does, as a matter of fact, speak up and say "we can today declare that this revolutionary upsurge—which was formulated in the October resolution of the Polit-Bureau of the C.P.G. as well as in the resolutions of the 13th plenum of the E.C.C.I.—is being recognized and felt by broad masses of the working class". At what a remote distance are the present emigre leaders of the C.P.G. in Paris and Copenhagen from the real situation and the real opinions of the workers in Germany!

The "Revolutionary Upsurge"

In his report Richter attempts to give a few examples of this "revolutionary upsurge". He points to the "more intense propaganda activity for the first time over the whole Reich local papers are again appearing for the first time". In order to point out the activity of the C. P. G. he is compelled to give the lie to the earlier reports of the bureaucracy of the C.P.G. because for a year and a half the leadership of the C.P.G. was emphasizing in all their reports and articles that their local papers were appearing regularly, some once every week and others once a month. Richter goes on to list a number of strikes in which he restricts himself to the bald enumeration of some movements and he doesn't describe a single one of

these strikes completely although naturally the methods of strike struggle under a fascist dictatorship must be extraordinarily interesting and rich in lessons.

Platitzky and Klorin themselves appear to have little faith in the report made by the member of the C.C. of the C.P.G. because they remark in their own reports that the C.P.G. has been unable to lead a "single important strike". It may or may not be true when Richter asserts as a proof of the revolutionary work of the C.P.G. that—already prior to June 30, 1934—"in one big place in Germany alone, five leaders of the S.A. are connected with the C.P.G. and circulate Communist literature among their acquaintances (among the storm troopers)". Should this be true, it would show the inability of the C. P. G. to utilize for revolutionary action so severe a crisis in Fascism as the slaughter of June 30.

Muenzenbergism!

The most important thing in the session of the E.C.C.I. is what the Comintern and the C.C. of the C.P.G. have to say about the social-democratic workers. "There are dozens of places where half of the C.P.G. units consist of former social democratic workers. In a city in Thuringia, we have among 200 party members 100 former members of the social democratic party. In a Bavarian city, we have connections with the social democratic key men who in their turn are connected with 500 workers. In a sub-district 200 social democratic workers have entered the party; thanks to this seven units exist in a place where we didn't have a single unit during the times of legality." Etc., etc! These reports so openly bear the stamp of Muenzenbergism, that is, of political bragadoce that one need not treat them seriously. They are uttered in the same breath with Klorin's report that the C.P.G. is of the op-

inion "of creating in illegality a colossal mass organization numbering at least 100,000 members". The value of the turn of the Comintern is to be appraised not by the uncontrolled figures of the entry of the social democratic workers into the C.P.G. but by the policies of the C.P.G. The united front is the axis of the entire proletarian policies in the present period. One of the most important conditions for a revolutionary united front policy is a correct position towards social democracy.

But Klorin speaks about "our correct formula that the social democracy and fascism are twins, our correct international formula which states that the social democracy is the chief social prop of the bourgeoisie" concludes literally the following: "the situation in Germany has altered but it is correct today also to call Wels a social fascist; it is correct that the fascists and the social democracy led by Wels were twins." Thus the Comintern remains holding the old fatal formula of Stalin and shamefully keeps silent over the fact that Stalin had furthermore declared "Fascism is a formless bloc of these two organizations (S.P.G. and N.S.D.A.P.) and the bourgeoisie cannot maintain itself at the helm without this bloc." Naturally the Comintern cannot openly compromise Stalin who does not consider it his duty to appear personally at the Presidium of the E.C.C.I.

"Without a Stalin There Could Be No Hitler"

The session of the presidium of the E.C.C.I. of July of this year shows that the Comintern in some questions tried to draw some lessons from the defeats of the German and international proletariat. But where it does so it does not point out the source of these mistakes for then it must openly admit a share of guilt in the victory of Fascism over the German working class. "Without the social democracy, Fascism could not have triumphed," says Klorin. "Without Ebert there could be no Hitler," the author of these lines wrote in the summer of 1932 in the Rote Fahne, the central organ of the C. P. G. July 20, 1932, January 30, 1933 and the seventeen months of the Hitler dictatorship have shown this statement to be only a half-truth which through the pedagogy of history found a fatal supplement: "Without a Stalin there could be no Hitler!" Without the policy of the C.C. of the C.P.G. fascism could not have triumphed without a battle. Klorin correctly differentiates between the "social democratic groups now functioning illegally in Germany" and the C.C. of the S.P.G. in emigration with Wels at the head but, just the same way must one differentiate between the Communist groups now functioning illegally in Germany with the C.C. of the C.P.G. now in emigration with Heckert, Pieck and Ulbricht at the head. Let the Piecks and Wels tear at each other's throats or make united front proposals to each other! This touches the problem of the proletarian revolution in Germany only on its periphery. The precondition for the overthrow of the fascist dictatorship in Germany will obtain if the illegally struggling communist and social democratic workers will build a new communist party on the basis of revolutionary theory and practice.

funds to stay off creditors.

We feel confident that all our readers and those who are interested in the launching of a new party will agree with us on this matter. Toward this end we make the following proposals:

1. TO OUR PLEDGERS: If at all possible, send in your pledge in advance to January 1. After that date we will begin a drive for a new list of pledgers in the new party.
2. TO OUR BRANCHES: Arrange at once for a Sixth Anniversary Militant affair to help clear up your bundle account.
3. TO ALL READERS: Send in a 25c greeting for the Sixth Anniversary issue. State explicitly whether we may print your name in full.

ADDRESSOGRAPH CONTRIBUTED

The Youngstown Branch of our organization has contributed an addressograph to the Militant. There remain the necessary accessories to be bought—a stamping machine, name plates and some cabinets. The Youngstown comrades found a local place where these can be bought at half the price we would have to pay here. The complete outfit, including crating and shipping to New York comes to a total of \$35.

We take this opportunity to thank our Youngstown comrades for their generous contribution (which saves us about \$150) and secondly to appeal to our readers and friends to send in their donations toward the \$35 so we can get the machine here just as fast as possible.

MAKE YOUR DONATION AS GENEROUS AS POSSIBLE AND MAKE IT SOON! Be sure to state the specific fund you are contributing so that our money will be used for this special purpose.

SUBSCRIBE TO THE MILITANT.

WORLD OF LABOR

RELIGIOUS CONFLICT FLARES IN MEXICO

In New York, the Communist Party forms a United Front with Father Divine—against war and Fascism. In Mexico, the Communist Party forms a united front with the Pope of Rome, vicar of Christ on Earth—Against "Socialist Education" in the schools!

For the past several months, since the new program for "Socialist Education" was adopted by the Mexican Government, the political situation in that country has become extremely tense. Huge mass demonstrations of students, housewives and school children who, under the influence of the clergy, object to a slight dose of sexual instruction in the schools, have been staged throughout the country. These "popular" demonstrations have on almost every occasion been broken up by the hose of the fire department, the clubs of the police, and the rifles of the military. The students of many schools and colleges, led by the Catholic Youth and the Young Communist League who now march shoulder to shoulder "against the common enemy" have staged a number of student strikes. In spite of this, however, of this mass protest on the part of the backward strata of the populace, the proletariat and the radicalized peasantry, unable to analyze the fine points of "socialist education", find in the government program some features which they consider to their interests.

Once again, this time under the guise of "Socialist Education", the national bourgeois regime of Mexico, as a cover-up for its anti-labor activity in other fields, and as a means of liquidating the opposition of the rightist elements in opposition to it, continues to flaunt its pseudo-revolutionary demagoguery before the whole world. The plan to apply a new program for "socialist education" in all schools of that country, has brought to the fore once again the years old conflict between the Calles political group, now concentrated around the National Revolutionary Party (P.N.R.) and the Catholic clergy, as representative of the blackest reactionary forces of the country.

The clergy, realizing that this might well be its life and death struggle, made a desperate attempt to rally the most backward masses of the populace against the "socialist education" program and especially against the "sexual education" aspect of the new program of instruction. During this whole conflict, the Stalinists have played directly into the hands of the clerical reaction. The Stalinists, considering the anti "Socialist Education" strikes of the Mexican students, and the "mass movement" of the fanatical housewives and mothers of families, to be progressive simply because they were mass movements, and because they were against the government, have thrown all of their forces on the side of the Roman Catholic clergy and against the government. In their customary fashion they find themselves unable to take a truly independent position in such a question. From open and unrestrained collaboration with the national bourgeoisie against the clergy from 1926 to 1929, they have now turned to open and unreserved support of the Catholic reaction in its struggle against the national bourgeois regime of the P.N.R.

The Communist Internationalists of Mexico, while pointing out that the P.N.R. or any other bourgeois regime is incapable of establishing real socialist education, and that this can only be done under workers' rule as in the U.S.S.R., indicate to the workers that the policies of Roman Catholicism have just as reactionary content as they have always had. In one more case, the need of a new revolutionary workers' party is being demonstrated.

NEW WAR THREAT IN SOUTH AMERICA

War with Venezuela is being discussed openly throughout Colombia, as a result of the growing acuteness of imperialist antagonisms. These conflicts center around petroleum and other concessions in the regions of Colombia that border on the Venezuelan oil fields near Lake Maracaibo. The interests of British and U. S. imperialism are playing a desperate game within the politics of Colombia itself. Although the British interests dominate in the recently inaugurated Lopez government, the American concessionaires and industrialists are still able to exert pressure both with the governing group and also through the opposition bourgeois party.

The working class of the country is divided into several camps, mostly under reformist-liberal leadership. This contributed largely to the lack of any serious opposition to last year's Leticia "war", and is of course a source of great weakness today also. However, the workers are becoming more militant in the recent period as evidenced by the many important strikes that have taken place. The failure of every single large strike to gain its objectives, has weakened the little faith that the masses still retained in their leadership. There is a wide sympathy towards communism among broad masses of workers, but this is not translated into communist influence in the unions because of the inability of the party to lead any struggles to a really successful finish. There is no Opposition Communist movement in Colombia with the exception of a small group in the provincial city of Cali, which controls a few minor local trade unions and adheres to the International Communist League.

SPANISH REACTION PREPARES NEW BLOWS

As the government troops of the Lerroux-Gil Robles regime mop up the remaining bodies of armed workers, the reactionary forces within the government itself, are preparing for new advances. The number of workers imprisoned as a result of the revolutionary general strike and uprising is estimated at about 15,000. Many of these have already received long sentences and twenty death penalties, a number of them against Catalanian nationalists and army officers who had joined the uprising are pending. The Popular Actionists (Fascists) are demanding wholesale executions and a virtual reign of terror against the workers and their organizations, most of the leaders of which are now either in jail or in hiding. The Radicals of Mr. Lerroux's party however, fearful of the forces of the working class, weakened but not smashed, are vacillating on the policy to be followed. Seeking a further pretext for the repressions, and especially in an attempt to justify these repressions internationally, the reactionaries are inventing extravagant atrocity stories. It is claimed, for instance, that in Asturias the revolutionary workers seized the little children of the Civil Guards and gouged out their eyes. But in spite of this and numerous other charges, even the more moderate bourgeois elements tend to ignore the "horror" stories.

Political measures are being taken against the Catalan Generalidad and many of its autonomous features, such as police, courts and taxation powers have been rescinded. Preparations are being made to declare the Socialist Party illegal at the parliamentary session, scheduled to open in a few days.

Six Years of the Militant

November 15th marks the sixth anniversary of the founding of the Militant. At the same time we are preparing for a leap forward on the road to the building of a new revolutionary party based on a Marxist foundation.

Those who have been with us during these trying six years remember the difficult times we have had and feel proud of the share they had in helping to overcome them at all personal costs and sacrifices.

The Militant has served a great

historic mission during this period and will continue to serve the movement after the new party is formed.

In order that the Militant shall be in a position to expand and improve after the new party is launched, we must make heroic efforts NOW to liquidate all past obligations. If we do this, we will give the official organ of the new party a running start and thus enable the editors and business office to concentrate on expanding the paper instead of on collecting

ANNIVERSARY OFFER

Here is a special anniversary offer of interest to all our subscribers and friends. With this special combination offer you can obtain just the book or pamphlet you want and a subscription to the MILITANT.

We have set as our birthday aim—to double subscriptions. Can we count on our friends to celebrate with us? Send in your subscriptions at once. This campaign ends Dec. 31st.

COMBINATION OFFERS

Six Months Subscription to the MILITANT and one of the following pamphlets: Both for \$ 50

TEN YEARS—by Max Shachtman
THE COMMUNIST MANIFESTO—by Marx
WAGE LABOR AND CAPITAL—by Marx
THE TEACHINGS OF KARL MARX—by Lenin
WAR AND THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL
SOVIET ECONOMY IN DANGER—by Trotsky

One Year Subscription to the MILITANT and one of the following books: Each Book \$1.50

IMPERIALISM—Lenin. STATE AND REVOLUTION—Lenin.
THE EIGHTEENTH BRUMAIRE—Marx
(Two books combined \$2.00)

or—CRITIQUE OF THE GOTHA PROGRAMME—Marx. Both \$1.75

or—THE ROAD, a proletarian novel—G. Marlen..... Both \$1.75

THE MILITANT, 144 Second Avenue, New York City.

Name Address

City State

6 months subscription (26 copies) 50c, and pamphlet.....

1 year subscription (52 copies) \$1.00, and book.....