

NEW LEADER

With Which
Is Combined

THE AMERICAN APPEAL

Founded by
Eugene V. Debs

VOL. XV.—No. 15

SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1933

Price Five Cents

Forward to Labor's Congress!

ON to Washington and the Continental Congress on May 6 and 7! From the cities and the farms delegates will soon be on their way to the capital of the nation. They will voice the demands of millions of workers. They will report of broken homes and families, of ill-fed children, of jobless men, of anxious mothers, of stricken farms, of young men and women without hope of a future.

We are in the fourth year of the industrial panic. Are conditions improving? They are not. We wish they were. We would rejoice if jobless men were going back to work. We would be happy if farmers were emerging from their terrible hardships. We do not believe that out of a vast sea of misery we will necessarily get intelligent thinking.

To think and act as normal human beings we must at least know whether we are going to eat, whether the children will be properly clothed and whether the family can be kept together. That, at least, is a minimum that should be guaranteed and even that is not assured today. Our natural resources, our industries and our machines make this possible. We go to Washington to demand at least a decent human existence.

Why do we summon the masses to send delegates to Washington? *Because unemployment is increasing. Wages are being slashed and farmers still face a hopeless future.*

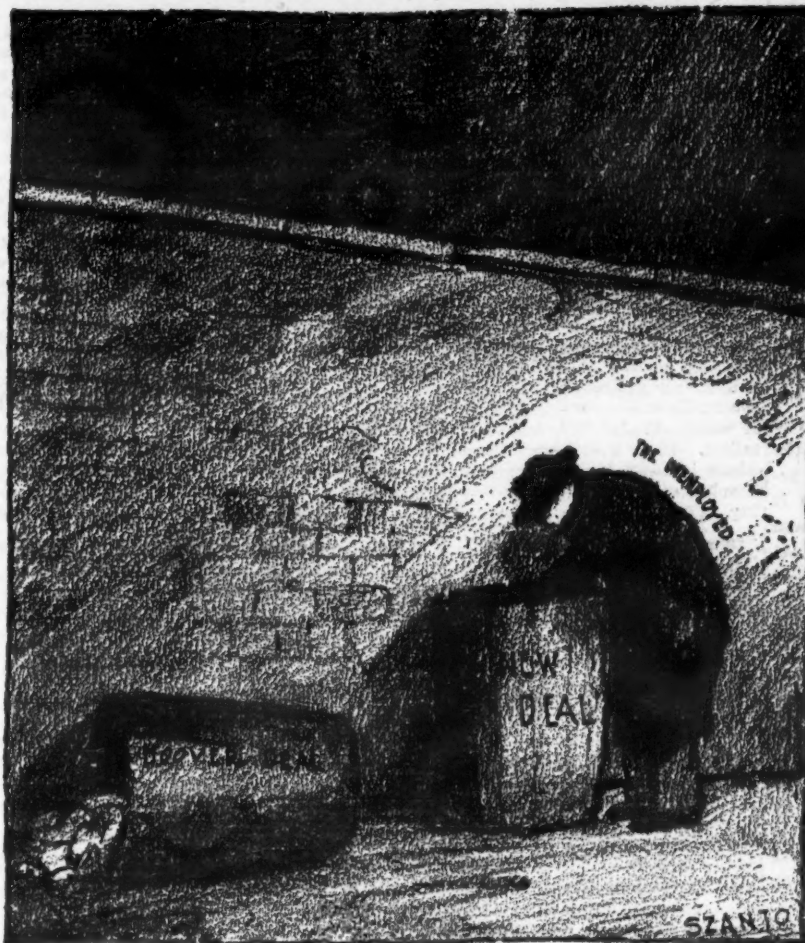
The American Federation of Labor figures show another increase in the number of the jobless. The number increased nearly 160,000 in February over the previous month. In March, the month of the financial panic, about 230,000 workers were discharged. In three months the total number of the new jobless was nearly 390,000. *This means that the total number out of work is now well over 13,000,000.*

The increase is about 40,000 more than the number President Roosevelt proposes to employ in reforestation camps at a dollar a day!

The results of all this cannot be ignored. "Millions are going back to the primitive life of two centuries ago, and as their standard of living is reduced to starvation levels, industry cuts its activity and its earning power until it can no longer make payment on debts," says William Green.

The usual upward seasonal trend this spring has also vanished. Unemployment

The "New Deal" Is On



reports show 72 per cent out of work in the building industry; 50 per cent in manufacturing; 49 per cent in the metal trades; 31 per cent in the clothing industry; 30 per cent in motion pictures and theatres, and 22 per cent in the printing industry.

These are cold figures but back of them are human beings, jobless workers and broken families.

Moreover, the Federal Government has given its sanction to stark poverty at a low subsistence wage in its reforestation camps. This dollar-a-day program and the 15 per cent wage cut for government workers has been a signal for wage cuts by the employing class. The Roosevelt Administration sets the example and the employing class follows it. The United States Steel Corporation cuts wages, the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey follows, and this policy becomes a general trend.

A. F. Whitney, speaking for the railway unions, cries out in protest. This union executive declares: "We are face to face with the cold fact that the annual earnings of our workers are approximately 29 billion dollars below what they were in 1929, and in my opinion it is a crime to approach this unemployment situation with a program that will only temporarily furnish a few hundred thousand men with employment."

And what of the capitalistic nations as a whole? *They are in a race downward towards zero in trade with each other.* The National Industrial Conference Board has published a study which shows that the total value of the trade of 24 nations has declined from 52.8 billion dollars in 1929 to 20 billion dollars in 1932. The decline in 1932 was 10 billion and for the last three

years was 62.1 per cent!

In all the history of the world there has never been such a rapid decline of the economic activity of mankind. The rulers at the top have not checked it; it is time for the victims below to think and act.

The Hoover Deal was a charity can and the Roosevelt New Deal differs little from it. *Labor and Socialism must march together, first for genuine relief and then for the abolition of this Egyptian bondage of capitalism.*

So on to Washington May 6 and 7. The working masses must speak their minds!

Farmers Union Joins Continental Congress

WHITE HOUSE

DEMONSTRATION

DECIDED UPON

By Edward Levinson

THE Continental Congress gathers tremendous momentum, winning mass support daily from ever wider circles. The most striking endorsement since the Congress was called a month ago came this week from John A. Simpson, president of the Farmers' Union, one of the largest of the national farm organizations, with militant and active members in hundreds of agricultural centers of the nation.

The support given by President Simpson and the Farmers' Union was not perfunctory. Simpson en-

thusiastically joined his name with some 500 labor, farm and unemployed leaders in signing the summons to the Congress. He urged all his groups to send two delegates each. He accepted an invitation to speak at the opening session of the Congress on May 6th, in Washington.

While several score state and local farm groups had already voted cooperation, the backing of the Farmers' Union assures a great number of farmer delegates among the 5,000 men and women workers from city and country.

White House Demonstration

The arrangements committee, of which Clarence Senior of Chicago is national director and Marx Lewis secretary, announced this week that the entire Congress will parade to the Capitol and to the

White House where petitions will be presented, probably in the form of a new economic Declaration of Independence. The exact details of the demonstration at the White House are still to be worked out. Cooperating organizations have been asked to send in suggestions for slogans. Several hundred will be used.

Sensing the tremendous working class ground-swell behind the Continental Congress, U. S. Senator Robert M. LaFollette of Wisconsin has brought to the attention of the War Department the request of the arrangements committee that government equipment—blankets, cots, etc.—be provided to house most of the delegates for the week-end of May 6th and 7th. These will be necessary in housing the several thousand delegates from unem-

ployed leagues.

Endorsement of the Congress and full cooperation was voted this week by the national executive committee of the League for Independent Political Action. A committee of labor research men and women are at work under the direction of Harry W. Laidler, director of the League for Industrial Democracy, preparing memoranda which are to be placed at the disposal of sub-committees of the Congress when they come to tackle specific problems.

Huge Iowa Delegation

At a state conference held at Ottumwa, Iowa, attended by Clarence Senior, national director of Continental Congress organization, last Sunday, arrangements to have a delegation of from 100 to 150 from Iowa were made.

Pennsylvania so far leads the industrial sections of the nation in the number of delegates elected to the Congress. Charles Sands and Ralph O. Bigony, of Reading, report that Berks County alone will have over 200 delegates in attendance. The labor unions are responding wholeheartedly to the appeal.

Credentials are also pouring in from Philadelphia and suburbs, where Joseph Schwartz is in charge of arrangements. One group of fifty representing labor fraternal organizations in and near Philadelphia has requested housing accommodations in Washington for the entire group. The largest group will come from the Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, whose president, Emil Rieve, is chairman of the

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

NEW LEADER

A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to the Interests of the Socialist and Labor Movement.

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The Alabama Verdict

THE conviction of Haywood Patterson, the first of the Negro boys to go to trial in the Scottsboro case, foreshadows little hope for the others. The boy was convicted by a jury from which Negroes were excluded and in a section where the Negro people are considered a helot class. The boy was convicted despite the fact that one of the girls, a witness in the former trial against the accused, repudiated her former testimony. There is some hope in an appeal to the higher courts because of the exclusion of Negroes from the jury and because of a statement by the prosecutor that "you can't buy Alabama justice with Jew money from New York."

With such a verdict in such a region there can be little surprise. The Negro in the South lives in a society that has consigned him to its lowest level. Justice cannot be had for him either with Jew money or any other kind. The cards are stacked and the dice are loaded against him before he enters the court. Last week there was a concerted effort to take the case out of the court by lynching the accused boys and where a trial is held with the lynching spirit raging outside there can be little hope for the accused inside the court.

Only those who revolt at such procedure can logically object to the sadist orgies of Hitler's squads in Germany. The death chair may snuff out the lives of these boys, white prejudice may glut its appetite for more victims, but justice itself will be electrocuted if they go to the chair.

Socialism: Why Not?

IN any other than a capitalist society the proposal made before the New York Chapter of the Society of Industrial Engineers would be unthinkable. The occasion for it would not arise. The proposal advises that the government commandeer idle plants, mines and farms to be operated by jobless workers. While plans are being worked out for this program, the engineers will give consideration to an immediate emergency program of unemployment relief.

The proposal is proper and to the point. There are idle mines and industries and there are millions of idle men. The industries need the idle men and the idle men need the industries. Both continue idle and because of being idle there is a sea of misery. The solution of the difficulty is as simple as the proposition that two and two make four. Simple as it is the paralysis of industry continues.

If a carpenter having tools desired to build a house we would think him insane if he did not build it. If we asked him why he did not go ahead and he answered that some barrier stood between him and doing the job we would look for the barrier, remove it, and say, "Go ahead." The carpenter would use the tools and materials and the house would be built.

The difficulty in capitalist society is that the capitalist class has the machines and the materials. That class will not use them and will not let the workers use them. We have to take over the machines and materials and discharge the capitalist class. Socialism? Yes. Why not?

The World We Live In

A Socialist View of the Week

State Capitalism in The United States

FOR good or ill state capitalism is emerging in the United States within a few months after Hoover put his absurd "individualism" in his grip and returned to California. The extent to which state capitalism has developed is recognized by some of the financial journals. It is not a matter of choice but the consequence of both Hoover's and Roosevelt's attempts to keep capitalism a going concern. The extension of government credits to banks, railroads and other big properties is bringing the change.

As one confidential financial service puts it to its subscribers, "The old order of laissez faire has broken down. It is obvious that business men must shift their thinking into a new pattern. The old order will not come back. It is difficult to say precisely what the picture will be a year or two hence. Private business will continue, but the rules will be different. We are moving toward Socialism, not by a predetermined plan, but by necessity. No one can see the details clearly."

Details are presented of the intervention of the Federal Government in the economic structure that has always been considered the private plum of our ruling Babbitts. Through credits and loans the government becomes an increasing partner in capitalist enterprise and in all probability it may have to eventually take over wrecked enterprises of various kinds. This means state capitalism. It is a striking change in the whole industrial system and millions of people are unaware of what is happening.

State Capitalism and The Ruling Parties

AN installment of this state capitalism will take form in the Muscle Shoals bill which is likely to pass. It proposes the manufacture of fertilizer for farmers and surplus energy will then be sold to states and counties before serving private corporations. A Tennessee Valley Authority of three members would be vested with power to obtain lands by purchase, condemnation or rental; maintain laboratories and experimental fertilizer plants and produce nitrogen for military purposes. The House bill would also permit the government to construct transmission lines to isolated communities and to contract with commercial producers for fertilizer or materials that may be needed in excess of what is produced by Muscle Shoals. States, counties and cities are also given the preference in services even to the extent of cancelling contracts with private corporations on two years notice if necessary.

Now, fellow freemen, go back to the ruling party platforms. Democrats once held the fort against trusts and government interference in industry. Republicans fed the creed of "individualism" to the masses throughout their history and fed tariffs and subsidies to the owners of capital. Now the noble edifice of capitalism is crumbling and it is the Democrats, the old party purists of "individualism," that are dragged into a program of state capitalism. Well, it's a crazy world anyway and anything may happen.

The Thirty-Hour Bill Before Congress

A HUNDRED business men and manufacturers held a protest meeting in Philadelphia on Tuesday! That's news. Moreover, the police did not disturb them. That isn't news. They protest that the Black bill, now before Congress, providing for a 30-hour week in industry, would create "bootleggers in industry" and bring disaster, especially if there is no "compensatory tariff legislation."

From the same city messages have gone to Washington in support of the bill. They were sent by textile workers' unions and railroad labor organizations. Why this conflict of opinion? Not because one group has the brains and the

ASTRONOMY LESSON

By William Allen Ward

THE learned scholar was talking about the distance to the stars. . . . Speaking in big words that I could not understand. I grew tired and walked into a Garden. I stood there a long time looking at the stars. . . . stars whose names I did not know!

other does not; not because one consists of good citizens and the other of bad. It is a conflict of interests that lines one group against the other. Trade unions and capitalist organizations in other states are also representing the same divided opinions and for the same reason.

The bill was passed last week by the Senate but it is held up by a motion of Senator Tramwell of Florida for reconsideration. It will be interesting to note the outcome of this class struggle. It will be just as interesting to note what will be the action of the employing class throughout the nation if it becomes a law. Will it be enforced? Will it be sabotaged? We may be sure that only a desperate situation induced the Democrats to even consider such a measure. And what about wages for the reduced hours?

Rise of the Sweatshop Out of the Depression

AN offshoot of the industrial depression is the rise of the sweatshop. It appears in New England, in New York City, in Chicago and other industrial centers. This foul sore which workers battled for several generations and largely exterminated in many industries oozes out of the depression.

In Chicago the Women's Trade Union League has made an investigation and has enlisted the aid of 25 civic bodies to root out this ulcer. Agnes Nestor, president of the League, reports the general despair of girls due to low wages and the misery of sweatshop life. The girls write of their terrible plight but urge that their names be not made public because of fear of discharge. Most of these girls receive less than enough to feed, house and clothe them.

At the same time New York physicians link tuberculosis with the depression. Insufficient food received by school children has contributed to the spread of the dread plague while the sweatshop is notorious for producing tubercular germs as well as long hours and starvation wages.

What a frightful price we pay for an industrial system thrice damned. Socialism alone will destroy such ulcers.

The Sickness of a Commodity Society

WRITTEN across our rotting civilization are the words, "Production of commodities for sale." That system of production is dying. President Roosevelt is inviting the British, French, German, Italian and other governments to send experts to a conference to consider the problem of pulling this system out of the ditch. The old stupid policy of isolation is dead. Insisting on selling commodities abroad and raising tariffs to prevent foreign sales here would have brought a crisis if one were not already here.

In the meantime economic decay continues with its deadly effect on all values. A delegation of Long Island home owners last week presented startling figures to show what is going on. They showed that three-fourths of the home owners in one area have only 5 per cent of the net worth, in property, that they had in 1928. Their cash had decreased 86 per cent, the surrender value of their insurance policies was down 69 per cent; the realizable worth of their securities had declined 89 per cent; sale value of their automobiles was down 74 per cent, and other assets were down 67 per cent. At the same time their total liabilities had increased 449 per cent! This deflation is terrific and gives some idea of how sick the whole system is.

The Nazi Freak in The German Reich

GERMAN capitalism was harder hit by Hitler's hoodlums than our story indicated last week. The collapse of the Boerse because of the attacks on the Jews was followed by government urging of purchasing by the banks. Christian landlords have been hit by the wholesale termination of leases by Jews at the end of June and the action in Prussia depriving Jewish notaries of the right to practice caused a demoralization of the real estate market. Purchasing power has declined and the Reich's revenue from income and turnover taxes will suffer. So the alliance of big capitalist and black-leg is costing German capitalism a heavy price.

Meantime Hitlerism is getting the upper hand over its capitalist-Junker ally, Göring, Reich Minister without portfolio, has edged out von Papen as Premier of Prussia. Hitler denies that there is any rift between him and von Papen and the latter nods approval but there is little doubt that each carries a meat axe under his coat. President von Hindenburg also sends a soothing letter to von Papen. A new decree abolishes the state parliamentary government and the states become provinces ruled by governors appointed by Hitler and the governors will appoint the premiers. Legislatures will continue but they will have no power to dismiss a cabinet.

Measures for completely eliminating Jews from economic and political life and making Germany a paradise for Nordic nuts continue. The Nazis demand the elimination of the old Testament from the Bible and urge that German sagas and fairy stories replace a part of the Bible in the churches. War "martyrs" may also form a mythology of the new religion which may become the state creed.

But what about the Catholics? Von Papen went to Rome to see the Pope and it is reported that the latter is less hostile to Hitler than a few weeks ago. Göring also flew to Italy where he and von Papen consulted the castor oil dictator regarding a united front between Italian and German Fascism. Chancellor Dollfuss of Austria also turned up in Rome for a chat with Mussolini which probably forecasts a three-fold front of Fascist leaders.

Meantime the cocky Hitlerites are stirring up trouble on the Danish border where they are agitating for the return of Schlesvig to Germany. They have established Nazi organizations among Germans in Denmark and they plan to hold youth demonstrations on June 21 on the border for making North Schlesvig again German.

At the same time there is emerging that queer "socialism" that we have called attention to in these columns. Last week Göring told Nazi shop delegates that some Nazis emphasize the word "national" and forget the "second part of our philosophy." He insisted that the Nazis stand for national socialism but had no use for Marxism. A Berlin correspondent of the New York Times reports that capitalists who had supported the counter-revolution as "window dressing to catch the masses" now fear that it will work out a revolution in society and the national economy. Nazi shop councils have already "unhorsed" some of the big business men. Any attempt to classify this Nordic German freak proves impossible.

THE NEW LEADER, an official publication of the Socialist Party, supports the struggles of the organized working class. Signed contributions do not necessarily represent the policy of The New Leader. On the other hand it welcomes a variety of opinions consistent with its declared purpose. Contributors are requested not to write on both sides of the paper and not to use lead pencil or red ink. Manuscripts that cannot be used will not be returned unless return postage is enclosed.

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How the Legislature Failed

Waldman Demands Special Session to Enact Jobless Insurance, Sound Taxation and Other Vitrally Necessary Measures—Two Old Parties Join in Ditching Needed Relief.

LOUIS WALDMAN of New York, State Chairman of the Socialist Party, issued a statement in which he charged that the legislative session just closed had been "barren of real achievement," and called upon the Governor to summon a special session to enact an unemployment insurance law.

Waldman's statement follows:

"The net result of the work of the Legislature leaves the entire program of social legislation defeated, except the minimum wage bills. With the Legislature divided between Republicans and Democrats, it was, of course, inevitable that there should be a good deal of friction. But, strangely enough, the vital measures were not defeated by division on party lines but by bi-partisan understanding. Anybody familiar with the legislative mill knows that Democratic Leader Steingut, when he moved for the discharge of the Rules Committee from a further consideration of the unemployment insurance bill, was indulging in a political gesture. Otherwise, he would have asked for a roll-call in the Assembly. Mr. Steingut obviously did not intend to make a serious fight to pass the bill, which had already passed the Senate.

"After a heroic battle to pass the Desmond-Moffatt bill through the Assembly, a solid Democratic vote defeated the measure in the Senate. Here, in spite of the Democratic Governor's recommendation of this bill, not a single Democrat Senator saw fit to support it. The conclusion is irresistible that by a bi-partisan deal vital bills would be defeated, and the blame divided. "Were it not for the foam and froth involved in the so-called legislative controversy over beer—a situation not of the State's making—the legislative record this year would have been as barren of vital achievements as it should have been creative and fruitful in these critical times. In fact, the steps that were taken by it with respect to taxation were definitely destructive.

Special Session Demanded

"In the light of this record and the great need of the times, Governor Lehman should call a special session of the Legislature for the enactment of a program on unemployment, including unemployment insurance; on charter revision; on banking and public utility reforms, and laws for the shortening of the hours of labor in the State.

"This will become even more imperative if the Black 30-hour week bill becomes a Federal law. For, it is inconceivable that New York State would remain in a position where business and manufacturers engaged in interstate commerce will operate under the short work week, while establishments within the State will remain on unlimited hours.

"The major legislative failures are:

1. On the very important matter of direct unemployment relief, they

have failed to provide additional funds between now and next November. The record shows that available funds are not meeting the needs of the most destitute of the jobless.

2. The Legislature has again failed to give the cities of the State the power to own and operate their own utilities. Experience both in the United States and abroad have demonstrated that the threat of public competition is an important force in bringing down the rates charged by the utility corpora-

tions to correspond with the decreased cost and abilities of the people to pay their bills in a depression.

3. The Legislature has failed to enact an unemployment insurance law. Public opinion is in favor of this legislation. The enemies of unemployment insurance oppose the measure in good times because it is not needed. In bad times they oppose it because it would be a hardship.

4. The Legislature has done nothing to shorten the hours of labor which is the only answer to machine unemployment. It even failed to extend the benefits of the one day of rest in seven law to tens of thousands of workers employed in cafeterias, hotels and transportation.

The Tax Program

5. The tax program for balancing the State's budget will have the effect of intensifying the depression because it soaks the poor instead of soaking the rich. Purchasing power will be contracted

at a time when economic recovery requires its expansion. Instead of a 1 per cent sales tax and a flat 1 per cent tax on all incomes, the budget should have been balanced by an increased earnings tax upon the public utility corporations and the banks of the State, and by a graduated income tax which falls most heavily on incomes of \$10,000 a year and up. Contrary to popular belief, we have not begun to realize the revenues that might be obtained from the wealthier portions of the community. The poor spend and the rich hoard. That is why a sound tax policy at this time must fall upon the well-to-do

rather than upon the workers.

6. It again failed to enact a law making the State Insurance Fund the sole carrier of compensation insurance. This is of vital importance to the thousands of workers who are injured in industry every year, because the private insurance companies have emasculated the original purpose of the compensation law by inadequate medical treatment and by bitter contests against workmen entitled to compensation.

7. All the revealed deficiencies in our banking law and its administration were left untouched by

(Continued on Page Four)

May Day Parade

PLANS and arrangements for the huge May Day parade and demonstration are progressing rapidly. The conference last Thursday evening at the Rand School was well attended, and every Party branch and Y.P.S.L. Circle promised to furnish one hundred per cent cooperation in making the parade and demonstration impressive and colorful.

The trade unions will be well represented by large divisions of members of numerous trade union organizations. The Joint Boards of the garment trades are busily engaged in lining up their membership for many divisions in the parade. The Workmen's Circle branches, the Young Circle League and the Sunday Schools will also be represented with a maximum attendance.

The many sections in the line of march will display posters, floats and other interesting features. The Downtown Brooklyn Branch will furnish a band of Scotch Highlanders and their bagpipes. The Y.P.S.L. promises to excel all previous efforts in furnishing the most picturesque section of the parade.

Details as to the line of march, gathering of the various sections, time and list of speakers for the mass meeting will be announced shortly.

Between now and May First every effort will be made to make this May Day demonstration a memorable one. Comrades August Claessens and Joseph Tuvim are in charge of the arrangements.

UNITED FRONT NOTE

James McGovern, M.P., one of the I.L.P. members of Parliament who joined his colleagues in seceding from the Labor Party last August, has threatened to quit the Independent Labor Party and rejoin the Labor Party if the I.L.P. persists in its "United Front" negotiations with the Communists.

McGovern said that under no circumstances will he speak on any platform with the Communists.

WEVD NEW LEADER SPEAKER

Gertrude Weil Klein, regular contributor to The New Leader, will be the speaker of The New Leader period of Station WEVD, Friday, April 21, from 4:45 to 5 p. m.

The Monkeys Were Not Fooled

THERE was once a monkey island, where the monkeys lived with ease; For they used to feed their tummies with the nuts picked off the trees.

There were nuts for every monkey, nuts and nuts and nuts galore,

They just climbed the trees and picked them when they wanted any more.

But one cunning, scheming monkey lazy, work he did detest,

Decided that to climb the trees disturbed his peace and rest.

So he got a monkey genius a long pole to invent; With a long hook on the end of it, for picking nuts 'twas meant.

Now he told the other monkeys that he'd rent them his machine;

For every nut they picked themselves, they must bring one for him.

The monkeys saw this saved a climb of trees so high and tall;

They thought it quite a good idea, from trees they would not fall.

Well, they rented the nut-picker from the monkey tired but wise,

And so the job of gathering nuts became commercialized.

The trusting little monkeys now came solely to depend

On this machine for picking nuts, it saved them work no end.

The capitalistic monkey's pile of nuts grew mountains high,

He manufactured more machines ere many moons went by.

And very soon he had stored up so many nuts that he

Decided that to gather more would very foolish be.

So he told the other monkeys when for nut-pickers they went,

That he had sufficient nuts and his machines were not for rent.

The monkeys now became alarmed, their climbing tricks they'd lost;

Their dependence on the nut-picker was bought at any cost.

Too many nuts they'd gathered for the boss monkey's possession,

And instead of having nuts to eat, they brought on a depression.

The hungry monkeys sat and gazed at nuts they once enjoyed,

Instead of busy cracking shells they now were unemployed.

For milk from nuts their babies cried, dad monk fed mothers flees

And wondered, why they starved to death while nuts still grew on trees?

A sanctimonious, priestly monk would point up to the sky

And say, "You'll all get coconuts in heaven when you die."

The affluent monkey's wife flag-days originated, To help to feed the unemployed, and several nuts donated.

Good coconuts are just around the corner they were told,

All turning they explored for them, but none could they get hold.

One shabby little toil-worn monk, chockful of resolution,

Decided that the way to nuts was through a revolution.

So he lectured from a soap-box and a protest march he led.

Some starving monkeys carried signs, "we want more nuts," they read.

They marched right to the monkey boss and told him plump and plain;

"We had enough starvation and are going to eat again."

The wealthy monk said, "Socialists," his lady called them "Reds"

And spoke of agitators putting notions in their heads.

The monkeys soon decided then, that no more would there be

The ownership for private gain of a necessity.

The pickers are now used by all, for all the monkeys use,

And no one monkey hoards away a store of nuts profuse.



From Art Young's "On My Way"

GREAT ANTI-FASCIST DEMONSTRATION

SATURDAY, APRIL 15TH
AT 1 P. M.

UNION SQUARE

Heywood Broun
Abraham Cahan
David Dubinsky
Arthur Garfield Hays
Sidney Hillman

SPEAKERS:

Arturo Giovannitti
Joseph Schlossberg
Algernon Lee
A. J. Muste
Dr. Siegfried Lipschitz

Norman Thomas
B. C. Vladeck
Louis Waldman
Charles Solomon
And Others

Make This the Mightiest Protest Ever Registered Against Terror

By Harry W. Laidler

Laski's High Appraisal of Marx

THE League for Industrial Democracy welcomes frank and full criticism in the pages of The New Leader of any of the pamphlets it issues. Friendly and sincere criticism by comrades of the work of other comrades and friends is bound to have a healthy influence on the literature of our movement. Neither author or publisher of a Socialist treatise is sacrosanct and a good criticism is a boon to the movement and to the individual and organizations involved.

There is, however, a type of criticism bound to weaken the morale of the movement, to lead to unnecessary bitterness and to divide our forces at a time when greater solidarity is the imperative need of the hour.

That type, it seems to me, is illustrated by Comrade Kantorovitch's article in the April 1st issue of The New Leader, an article which combined a bitter and unfair attack on Norman Thomas, our national standard bearer in two campaigns, for writing an introduction to Harold Laski's "Karl Marx and the Communist Manifesto"; an attack on the League for Industrial Democracy for publishing the pamphlet and an attack on Professor Harold Laski for writing his monograph.

In his attack on Norman Thomas Comrade Kantorovitch takes out of their context one or two words used by Thomas, the words "theological" and "scientific," and finds a deep and dark meaning in them. Particularly does he see in them a veiled attack on Karl Marx. But no one can read Norman Thomas' short introduction without realizing how deep and profound an admiration is Thomas' for the great founder of the scientific Socialist movement:

"The modern, world-wide Socialist movement has antecedents far back in history, but in its present scientific formulation it began with the appearance of the 'Communist Manifesto' in 1848. That work was principally the brain child of Karl Marx. During his lifetime the movement which he fathered and guided rose to great influence among the workers in Europe. Marx himself, however, spent most of his days in precarious poverty in Great Britain, land of his exile.

"In the country of his abode so little direct influence did he then have that his name scarcely appeared in contemporary history. Yet, today, years after his death, the government of Great Britain itself has twice been held by a party which acknowledges its intellectual indebtedness to him. His name has gone throughout the earth. It is only the very greatest of the leaders of the historic religions of mankind who can vie with Karl Marx in the hold their names have over the affection—yes, the reverence of men.

"Indeed, it is doubtful whether any single name in this confused but genuinely revolutionary period is as potent as the name of Karl Marx. It has stirred from slumber the patient millions of China. Its echoes are heard in far off corners in Asia, South America, and Africa itself. It would be hard to find a great newspaper in the whole Western world, from Russia to the United States, which does not almost daily refer to Karl Marx."

Kantorovitch assumes throughout his article that the League for Industrial Democracy published the pamphlet to discredit Marx. Can any fair-minded comrade say that Norman Thomas' introduction to Laski's article and the "Communist Manifesto" give the slightest ground for this accusation?

But how about Laski's contribution? The League for Industrial Democracy for some time has felt the need for a pamphlet giving the

Dr. Laidler Takes the Position That Haim Kantorovitch Did Not Properly Appraise Prof. Laski's Essay on Karl Marx—Pamphlet Was Published to Stimulate Thought, Not to Be Accepted in Its Entirety and Without Exercise of Judgment.

salient features of the life of Karl Marx, supplemented by the classic, the "Communist Manifesto."

Some of its officers read Harold Laski's pamphlet published some years ago in England and discovered that it could be republished in this country. With the approach of the anniversary of Karl Marx, the L.I.D. decided on the publication of the pamphlet together with the Manifesto, not because it agreed with everything which Laski said regarding Marx—few publishers take that position concerning any book—but for the following reasons:

1. Laski is a Socialist of many years' standing and is deeply concerned with bringing about a Socialist society with the utmost speed. He has an honored place in the Socialist movement of Great Britain and the Continent. He was one of the chief speakers at the 25th anniversary dinner of the Marxist Rand School for Social Science and this year again is scheduled to speak at a dinner in his honor, the school characterizing him as "one of the most brilliant and stimulating of the younger English social scientists."

2. He is regarded as one of the foremost political scientists of the day.

3. The pamphlet, while differing in a number of respects from orthodox Marxian interpretation, gives on the whole an excellent short history of Marx's life, and indicates a profound admiration for Marx's accomplishments. Most readers of the pamphlet, we felt, would be greatly stimulated to read

further of Marx and to become more active in the movement for a Socialist society.

4. Laski's monograph was one of the most readable and most readily available short sketch of the life of Marx in English.

It begins with a genuine tribute to Marx as a leader of men, maintaining that "no name in the history of social ideas occupies a place more remarkable than that of Karl Marx." It shows how Marx was influenced by the economic and social conditions of the times and follows with an excellent historical sketch of the man.

Of the "Communist Manifesto," Laski writes:

"It is not easy to overestimate the significance of the Manifesto. It gave direction and a philosophy to what had been before little more than an inchoate protest against injustice. It began the long process of welding together the scattered groups of the disinherited into an organized and influential party. It freed Socialism from its earlier situation of a doctrine cherished by conspirators in defiance of government and gave to it at once a purpose and an historic background. It almost created a proletarian consciousness by giving, and for the first time, to the workers at once a high sense of their historic mission and a realization of the dignity implicit in their task. It destroyed at a stroke both the belief that Socialism could triumph without long preparation, and the hope that any form of economic organization was possible save that which was implicit in the facts of the time. It insisted upon no natural rights. It did not lay down any metaphysic. It was, on the contrary, a careful and critical historic survey of the institutional

process regarded as a whole."

After dealing with the indebtedness of Marx and Engels to other authors of that time, and criticizing some points of view expressed in the Manifesto, Laski concludes:

"It is the book of men who have viewed the whole process of history from an eminence and discovered therein an inescapable lesson. It is at once an epilogue and a prophecy—an epilogue to the deception from which the workers suffered in the Revolution of 1789, and a prophecy of the land of promise they may still hope to enter. A movement that could produce a challenge so profound came hardly less to fulfill than to destroy."

Laski, it is true, regarded Marx as a human being, prone to make mistakes, not as infallible. He repeats a number of the criticisms of Marx the man voiced by many competent and friendly biographers, but despite these criticisms, shows his admiration for Marx in a paragraph like the following:

"There is certainly no more remarkable instance of great sacrifice for intellectual discovery than that of which Marx's life is a record. Darwin, it is true, devoted twenty years to the testing of his hypotheses, but he had ample means at his command. Marx was surrounded by difficulties, of which not the least was the knowledge that his self-imposed task condemned his wife and family to profound suffering. Neither he nor they seemed to have flinched from the consequences, and one may judge not unfairly that their pride in his work was for Marx his happiest achievement."

Professor Laski pays tribute to Marx for his analysis of class struggles and his emphasis on the

economic and material factors in civilization. He disagrees with his theory of value. I agree with Kantorovitch that Laski's analysis here is inadequate and feel that readers of this pamphlet should be referred to such discussions as that published by the League for Industrial Democracy in "The Socialism of Our Times," where Algernon Lee and Louis B. Boudin locked horns with N. I. Stone and others regarding the truth of this theory. This symposium, by the way, was one of the most complete discussions of Marxian theory that had been published in years in America. Perhaps this had escaped the attention of the reviewer when he intimated that the L.I.D. had at last discovered Marx.

Laski, in my judgment, as well as that of Kantorovitch, throughout his discussion of tactics, gave too much attention on Marx's position during the revolutionary era of the late forties, and too little attention on his attitude toward social change during the last twenty years of his life. Certainly it is fitting that these and other lacks in Laski's contribution should be pointed out, but, in so doing, the whole spirit of that contribution and the spirit in which it was made available to the American public should not be misrepresented.

That spirit, it seems to me, may be indicated in the author's final appraisal of the value of Marx's contribution:

"He [Marx] was the first thinker to expose in all its hollowness the moral inadequacy of a commercial civilization. He showed that in any society where the main effort is the attainment of wealth, the qualities that are basically noble cannot acquire their full vigor. He did, in fact, for the economic relationships of peoples what Grotius did for their international relationships. He founded both a science and an ideal. For he made finally possible any economic system which makes the volume of trade the test of national well-being; and he put in the forefront of social discussion the ultimate question of the condition of the people. And he performed the incalculable service to his generation of bringing to it a message of hope in an epoch where men seemed to themselves to have become the hapless victims of a misery from which there was no release. In every country of the world where men have set themselves to the task of social improvement, Marx has been always the source of inspiration and prophecy....

"What is vital in the whole was his perception that a society dominated by business men and organized for the prosperity of business men had become intolerable. Hardly less splendid was his insistence that no social order is adequate in which the collective energies of men are not devoted to their common life. It does not matter that such perception had been given to others, that such insistence was not new. No thinker of the nineteenth century drove home the lesson with force so irresistible or with urgency so profound."

Laski's article, as is known, is immediately followed by the full text of the classic of the Socialist movement, the "Communist Manifesto." The L.I.D. pamphlet will bring this brilliant Manifesto to the attention of thousands to whom it was formerly not available. The L.I.D., contrary to the insinuation of Comrade Kantorovitch, made no apology for issuing the "Communist Manifesto."

We realize that this is not the perfect pamphlet, but we feel that it will do much to call renewed attention to Marx the man, the thinker and leader, and to stimulate increased study of Socialism in its many aspects.

By Gertrude Weil Klein

Psychoanalyzing the Unemployed

IF you are unemployed and not feeling so hotcha about it, you will soon be able to go to a clinic where Dr. John Erskine (the same who turned poor Helen of Troy's inside life out for all of us to read) and his associates will make a psychological analysis of your case and tell you exactly why you are blue.

Here you've been going along all this time thinking no one cares a rap about that awful sinking feeling you get when a new day rolls around and you know you ought to get up bright and early and look for a job, but your sub-conscious or maybe it's your common sense says, "What's the use, there aren't any jobs." You've been wrong. The Russell Sage Foundation, which is donating \$50,000 for this purpose, has been worrying about that sinking feeling and what it's doing to your mental state. It believes that the unemployed in large numbers are becoming either border line cases or downright pathological. In other words are going crazy.

The experts at the clinic will give you a sort of mental car-

tharsis. Maybe Dr. Erskine will let you weep on his shoulder. Then the idea is to give you an objective view of yourself instead of the subjective one you've been harboring all the time. Or didn't you know? Instead of thinking about your stomach and your teeth and your bills and your joblessness, you are encouraged to see yourself and the whole cosmic process objectively. You're simply part of the huge canvas which has gone a little spotty in some areas.

Of course, a lot of ignorant people like you and me might be tempted to rush in where the experts merely flutter, if they even flutter, and prescribe jobs for the unemployed. But that would be too simple for the experts. They're going to find a way to bolster up your ego even if your stomach has the falling sickness. Not being an expert, we don't know whether this can be done. It reminds me of a rather wry story. A young lady is being turned away from an unemployment agency with the old refrain of "no jobs today."

She is exceedingly disconsolate and the employment bureau head, applying a little psychology to bolster up the poor girl's ego, says to her: "Don't be discouraged, Miss, there are thousands of good stenographers out of jobs."

The housewife is the most unfair employer in the city, according to a director of the New York State Department of Labor. Even girls badly in need of jobs will refuse to take employment as

domestics. \$25 a month for a ten-hour day, six days a week, and a hallway or foyer or even a bathtub to sleep in, are some of the conditions facing the prospective houseworker. Of course, the necessity for organization of these domestic workers is obvious, but all the difficulties attendant on such a job are also immediately apparent. I wonder whether the Women's Section of the Party could not carry on some agitation against those housewives who are taking advantage of these difficult times to exploit this most helpless class of workers so shamelessly.

Andrew Pranspill on Estonian Literature

Andrew Pranspill, author and lecturer and old-time Party member, will speak on "Modern Estonian Literature," Tuesday evening, April 18. Pranspill is an Estonian by descent and is well acquainted with its culture. The lecture will be given at 309 Havermeyer Hall, Columbia University.

HOW THE LEGISLATURE FAILED

(Continued from Page Three)
this Legislature. In spite of the recent failures, and various investigations and reports, no action was taken to insure the safety of deposits and to prevent the more patent abuses of current bank practices, such as the maintenance and operation of affiliates."



G. W. Klein

By William M. Feigenbaum

How a Whole People Changed

"You Can't Change Human Nature," but Did the German People Change?—How a New Generation Succumbed to Insanity.

"YOU can't change human nature."

Where have we heard that before? How often has that stereotype done duty against Socialism?

Men and women, being what they are, cannot change, and since they cannot change there is no use trying to fit them into a society in which the profit motive will no longer exist as an incentive for human endeavor, for it will not work. So runs the argument that has been flung against Socialists every day and in every clime.

Socialists no longer, alas, have to argue against that stereotype. For before our very eyes we have seen a whole nation change its nature—or at least, its actions and its habits. Which comes pretty close to being what its nature consists of.

The most intelligent, the most enlightened, the most nearly liberated of all peoples are leading the march right back into the dark ages of superstition, of intolerance, of ignorance and of savagery.

It will not do to say that it is being put over on them, because it is not. The leader of the Backward March made no secret of his intentions, and he submitted his plans in full detail—at least with respect to his March to Mediaevalism—to the people in election after election. It is true that he never won a majority of them, but it is also true that he would never have reached first base if he had not had millions of fanatical followers, if there had not been substantial support for him and his program among the German people; not only people who agreed with him but who were prepared to go out and march and brawl and fight, to shed blood, to suffer arrest, injury and even death for those ideas.

Socialists have the argument flung at them—You can't change human nature. And Socialists reply that human nature is not a constant thing, like the properties of a chemical element that are the same under all circumstances at every time in every place, but are rather the result of external acts and conditions.

A Kindly Soul

For example, a kindly soul will change character under stress of hunger, cold and privation. A generous soul will become snarlingly selfish faced with starvation. A tolerant people will become selfish and intolerant under stress of certain conditions. An orderly people will become disorderly following years of turmoil and chaos.

In a society in which the greatest rewards go to those displaying the greatest acquisitiveness or greed, men will tend to become acquisitive and greedy; in a society (or in an army) in which the rewards are greatest for the greatest daring, or the greatest cruelty, or the greatest blood-lust men will tend to become daring and cruel and bloodthirsty.

In a changing world, with changing outward forms, men will tend to change their habits, their actions—and thus their Human Nature.

In a world based upon the profit system men tend to become—what men tend to be in our degenerate society.

And in a world in which the profit system is eliminated . . . but you get the idea, don't you?

Well, then, let us take a look at Germany. It is impossible, of course, to generalize about a whole people, but there are some things that can be said. Generally speaking, Germans have not been famous for diplomacy or tact; their sense of humor has been somewhat ponderous, and—generally speak-

ing—they lack lightness and gaiety and imagination.

But—again generally speaking—Germans have been possessed of certain solid virtues, such as dependability, integrity, intelligence and an inherent rugged honesty. A German's word was usually good. A German was hardworking, diligent, intelligent. Above all, he was utterly decent and reliable.

A Great People

The Germans were a highly intelligent people, with will power to raise themselves almost literally by their bootstraps. With originally no industries to speak of they determined to establish great industries; and they made themselves one of the great industrial nations of the world. Almost wholly a landlocked country, with but one port—Bremen—on an arm of the Atlantic and two or three other ports on the Baltic, access to which was only through the Kiel Canal they almost literally willed themselves to be a maritime nation; and by sheer will power created the second greatest merchant marine (and the second greatest navy) in the world, developing a breed of seamen second to none out of the least seafaring of the great nations.

The Germans developed art and music, pure and applied science, philosophy and lyrical poetry, history and philology; they created the most famous universities of the world, upon which the great American universities are patterned. The Germans became a nation almost wholly literate, well-read, intelligent and thinking, even down to the humblest soul among them.

The Germans developed the idea of the sanctity of human beings as such; slums were cleared, social



The German people rebuilt their shattered country and regained the respect of the world.

legislation put into effect, the rights of human beings respected. For all their unimaginativeness, for all the autocracy and glittering mediaevalism of their late imperial government, the Germans presented the noble spectacle of a people on the march. Order, solidity, trustworthiness, honesty, integrity, sincerity. . . .

And then came the war.

Eleven Million

The German armies first and last enrolled 11,000,000 men; 1,773,700 were killed, 4,216,058 were wounded and 1,152,800 were taken prisoner or were reported missing. Over seven million war casualties.

With the war over a new generation began to grow up. Hundreds of thousands of boys and girls had no fathers, for they had died "gloriously" for Kaiser and Fatherland. Millions of boys and girls were born and grew up in a

world in which all hope had died. Millions today, up to the age of 30, have never known what it is to work for a living.

The older generation, those who had faced bloody hell in the trenches and had miraculously escaped; and those too old to have been in uniform, took up the task where it had been laid down by those who ran away.

Under the leadership of the Socialists the German nation undertook to rehabilitate itself in the eyes of the world. They had not brought their country to war and ruin; it had been the Junker caste now in disgrace, in eclipse and in exile. The Kaiser had fled; the ruling houses of the 22 kingdoms, grand duchies, duchies and principalities that had made up the Imperial Reich had abdicated and had run away; the monarchy was in disgrace, and at last the people ruled. *Es lebe die Republik!*

Hopeless, Helpless, Leaderless, No Wonder They Fell for the Blandishments of the Circus Ballyhoo.

The good old German virtues still prevailed. The people were going to show the world what the Germans really were now they had emancipated themselves. All races were liberated; galling restrictions were lifted from the Jews; the press was free, free speech prevailed; the people's government developed the universities and schools, the museums and art galleries, the stage, the opera and symphonic music as never under the rule of kings and dukes. For such was a free people's Republic.

The good old German sense of order, of toleration, of self-control prevailed, and the shattered industries were rebuilt, munitions factories converted for peace-time pursuits, the merchant marine wholly rebuilt. The world felt a deep and profound respect and affection for the new post-war German, the free German, willing to suffer hunger and privation to make good in the eyes of the world.

An Older Generation

But they were the older Germans, schooled in the older traditions. They were the older Germans eager to eradicate from the German shield the stain of the blunders and crimes of the old rulers they were repudiating.

But there was a newer generation, growing up into a world in which there were no jobs, no inspiration, no future and no hope. Growing up in a Germany enslaved and humiliated.

Their fathers were losing any influence they might have had upon them, for they were beginning to believe the honesty, sobriety and decency of their fathers were netting them precisely nothing. In fact, it appeared to have netted them back-breaking burdens they would have to carry until the day of their death, and then to pass them on to generations not yet born when the war came to curse the world with its fury.

In countless homes the thread uniting fathers to sons and daughters had snapped; the influence of parents seeking to maintain the old virtues had died, while such

(Continued on Page Six)

When Wels Defied Hitler

LAST week this paper printed the text of the speech delivered by Otto Wels, leader of the German Social Democracy, in the single session of the Hitler-controlled Reichstag. We are enabled this week to give a picture of the atmosphere in which the speech was delivered, from which readers may realize the courage and heroism displayed by the Socialist spokesman in facing the armed thugs of Fascism with his defiant speech.

Despite the terror, despite the fact that Karl Severing and other Socialist deputies were arrested on their way to the sitting, and 30 Socialist members altogether were either murdered or in jail, Wels was interrupted again and again by storms of cheering from his comrades who defied the armed Nazis there to intimidate them. Possibly there has never been a similar scene in all the history of modern parliaments. Non Socialist members unable to stomach the outrage upon decency pretended in

illness and have since vanished from public life.

The 94 Social Democratic Deputies present were completely isolated, surrounded by thousands of malevolent opponents. Account must be taken of the fact that Wels was being howled down from his very first words. That he succeeded in reducing his opponents to an attentive silence, was in itself a decided achievement.

A further problem was to make the declaration of policy, once it had been delivered, available to the general public in Germany. Only a part of the press dared to print it. The Social Democratic newspapers, of course, are still suppressed, so that special measures had to be taken to make the statements known to the rank and file of the Socialist movement. It must be borne in mind that anyone found distributing a print of the speech would be liable to find himself in trouble. Having regard to all these circumstances, it can safely be asserted that the statement of policy, delivered by Wels in resolute and dignified language,

fully achieved its purpose. The note it struck had not been heard in Germany for many weeks past. Its effect on the members of the Party as a whole was inspiring. It re-established the contact which had been broken by the non-appearance of the Party newspapers.

The object of the Fascists in Germany, as elsewhere, is the suppression or breaking up of the whole organization of the Party. Their whole energies are being directed against the Social Democratic Party, which has no intention of allowing itself to be suppressed or exterminated.

Emigration is no solution of the problem. The working class and the rank and file of the Party must remain in Germany. They have to man the front-line trenches in the fight for the maintenance of the Party, and they want to see their leaders fighting side by side with them. They were therefore glad to know what Wels said in the Reichstag. They were perhaps even more pleased by the fact that he had spoken at all than by what he actually said.

OUR MAY DAY ISSUE

FROM all over the country The New Leader received letters of congratulation on its special Marx number a few weeks ago. Many new readers for the first time obtained their first popular presentation of the philosophy of one of the leading founders of the Socialist movement.

The New Leader is now working on a smashing May Day number that will stress the international ideals of class-conscious workers. With the rise of a hateful nationalist spirit in many countries it is our Socialist duty to counter it with the ideal of the international brotherhood of the workers of all countries.

This issue will appear April 29. All orders must be in the Leader office not later than April 26. In bundles, 2½ cents a copy, payment in advance.

Order your bundle of the May Day number NOW! Address The New Leader, 7 East 15th Street, New York City.

By Prof. Robert T. Kerlin

A Socialist Education Program

MOST of the eighteen planks proposed by the A. F. of L. to the Republican and Democratic conventions were of this partial and temporary character. They could all be adopted by the Capitalist parties—though they were not—and those parties remain Capitalist.

The profit-system of production, the wage-system, the exploitation of the worker, profiteering, the present inequality of wealth and of opportunity, the present class-struggle warfare of labor and capital, the present imperialism and the present wars of imperialism would continue.

Socialism must not forget that its mission is to abolish these things.

4. Political Discontent Bringing Raw Recruits.—There is great danger that our now thin ranks will be crowded in the not distant future months with political discontents who have good cause for their discontent but little enlightenment upon Socialism. In the main they will only be liberals.

This discontent is not Socialism. It may be an impetus in that direction, but education is needed to make it the positive conviction, and social philosophy which is Socialism.

Even now, in every community, the voice of these liberals can be heard. They are friendly to Norman Thomas rather than to Socialism. They glibly speak of the necessity of a new political alignment, into a conservative and a liberal party. They do not discern the radical and revolutionary character of Socialism. They prefer to close their eyes to this inescapable fact. If these easy liberals join us they will bring tremendous pressure to bear upon the party to change its revolutionary character to Capitalistic progressivism.

Then will arise the necessity of a split in our ranks and the formation of a new Socialist party.

Our greatest peril comes from this quarter: from political discontents, from mere liberals. They will make Socialism respectable, and emasculate it. They will make it appear safe, and will therefore render it impotent. Better a thousand times that we remain few and revolutionary, few and fearsome.

What security against such perils

can we find? Our security must be sought for in a work we have too much neglected, a work which now must be our main business. That work is education.

5.—A Proposed Slogan.

In view of this situation, of the dangers ahead and the demands upon us, we should set ourselves to a serious study of education. Herein lies our only hope. To this slogan, therefore, we may well commit ourselves:

In every community a local, every local a school.

6. Things to Think On.—1. Keep an abundant supply of Socialist literature in your local's library: a

few books, according to your means; many pamphlets; all the leaflets, in quantity, that are printed by the National Office. Keep the dust from accumulating on this literature.

2. Every Socialist must make himself a dangerous opponent in debate. How? By reading, reading, READING.

3. A true Socialist is the embodiment of Socialism. How does he become so? By reading, reading, READING.

4. Read Socialism, think Socialism, talk Socialism, live Socialism. Make Socialism the end and aim of your existence.



Prof. R. T. Kerlin

How A People Changed

(Continued from Page Five)

influence had never existed in the countless homes where the fathers had died in the war. As years passed, as the futility, the insanity of the attitude of the Allied nations became more and more plain, the millions of young people growing up began to lose hope in the method adopted by their elders to meet their tasks.

This is not the place to analyze those methods, and to discuss the reasons they failed; it is safe to assert that they should have succeeded and would have been triumphantly successful if it had not been for the insanity of Communist tactics. It is enough here to explain that as the methods did not succeed, as Germany slipped further and further into the mire the millions fast growing out of sad childhood into puzzled adolescence and angry young manhood and womanhood were ripe material for the propaganda of those who preached the crazy mixture of repudiation, cock-eyed radicalism, assorted hatreds, and inflammatory nationalism based on highly inaccurate "history" that has for the moment caught the imagination of so many millions.

They felt the good old German virtues of their fathers got them nowhere; hence the new and vilely offensive Nazi type of German youth that is outraging the world.

This does not mean that no one follows the crazy Hitler but the hopeless sons and daughters of war casualties; it is a fact, however, that that vast mass of boys and girls furnished the reservoir from which the Hitlerite stream sprang. For a long time millions of them wavered between Hitlerism and Bolshevism; both promised about the same thing and employed about the same methods; both

swore bloody war on the Socialists as "betrayers," although each damned the Socialists for "betrayal" of a different brand. But the Hitler gang put on a better show, waved more flags, had more reliable sources of supply for propaganda, uniforms, printing, revolvers and daggers, and other necessities of life, and they wound up by stealing the center of the stage.

Why the Collapse

With that mass as a foundation, with the turmoil and chaos they were able to create, the outward circumstances of a whole people changed enormously. Instead of sober consideration of facts, weighing one against the other, the German was subjected to incessant clamor and clangor; to shouting and shooting; to din without end within a world that was cracking everywhere.

It is important to recall that if it had not been for a whole new generation growing up with background and home influences wholly different from those of the generations past, if that generation had not grown to voting age at 20, adding hundreds of thousands new voters each year, if that generation had not been moved and stampeded into the Hitler circus by this and that the movement could never have emerged out of the class of "splinter" parties. But with the

millions of disillusioned young folks laying the foundations with their vote, electing members of legislative bodies through weight of their millions (unimportant though those votes were separately at first) the movement assumed an importance far out of proportion to its importance just because of its numbers.

So It Began

And thus it started.

Did the human nature of the German change? In a sense it did. But for the change one must seek out the changes in the outward life of the German people.

If it had not been for the criminal Versailles treaty; if it had not been for the consequent enslavement of the German people; if it had not been for the policy of America in insisting on collecting war debts—which were collected from Germany in the form of reparation; if, in a word, the German people had been permitted to live like free men and women, today Germany would be free, Göring would be beating his head against the walls of his padded cell, Hitler would be muttering incoherently to whatever few nuts would be willing to listen to him. . . .

But it was not to be. The world went mad and stayed mad, despite all efforts of the Socialists. And here's your result.

with a vivid description of the cross-section of the American nation that will participate in the Congress. He said, "This Congress is to be of an educational nature in that we will hear opinions of people from the North and South, East and West, farmers, factory workers, day laborers, students, and unemployed men and women." He pointed out that we would present a solution to the problem that the President and Congress have been unable to tackle correctly the economic depression brought about by the last stages of decay of the capitalist order.

The chairman, Nat Rosenberg of the L.I.D., outlined the four problems youth must present to the Washington conference. A representative of each of the organizations present spoke on these problems. Abraham Cohen, of the Y.P.Z.A., spoke on unemployment and its relation to the youth of America and said, we do not want military camps but cooperative organizations in which young workers and students can find decent and proper living conditions and an outlet for their activities. He was followed by Julius Umansky of the Y.P.S.L., who spoke on war and pointed out that by merely holding demonstrations the young people cannot bring about a cessation of imperialistic wars. Selma Z. Sachs, of the Y.C.L.A., followed with a carefully outlined plan on education. Gus Tyler of the L.I.D. outlined some evils under the present child labor laws and suggested the enactment of federal laws with "teeth in them." By a viva voce vote the assemblage unanimously agreed to present a drastic anti-lynching law.

A. N. Weinberg, representative of the Congress in New York, outlined the manner of raising money to finance the delegates to Washington.

An executive committee, composed of representatives of each of the participating organizations, will carry on propaganda in each of the organizations to draw up resolutions based on the points developed during the meeting.

Tenants League Battles For Anti-Eviction Law

A FINAL appeal to Governor Herbert H. Lehman last week by the Bronx Tenants' Emergency League urging, before the Legislature adjourned, the enactment of emergency laws to prevent the eviction of unemployed tenants failed to bring any action.

The text of the telegram to Governor Lehman follows:

Disposes proceedings in New York City for first two months 1933 total 54,399 or 15 per cent increase over same period last year. Relief being cut. Eviction situation becoming more desperate. Assemblymen and Senators refuse to act for tenants while they legislate for bankers, landlords and mortgage-holders. We appeal to you in name of thousands of tenants to assert necessary leadership and hold Legislature until effective anti-eviction laws are passed.

"The position of thousands of unemployed workers in the city has been steadily growing more precarious," Comrade Matthew M. Levy, chief counsel of the league, pointed out in giving the history of the league's efforts to obtain relief.

"Last year, during the Special Session of the Legislature, we

urged President Roosevelt, who was then Governor, to obtain passage of our jobless anti-eviction bill.

"Through Governor Lehman, who was then Acting-Governor, he suggested that we take it up with the regular session. Immediately upon its convening we urged Governor Lehman to act. He told us he would take the matter up if a law was passed. Our appeals to Democratic and Republican Assemblymen and Senators have fallen on deaf ears.

"The fact that the Legislature adjourned without recognizing this emergency and enacting effective anti-eviction measures, shows that the State Government has failed in one of its most fundamental duties—that of preserving the right of shelter for its people.

"All manner of relief has been considered or enacted for landlords, bankers, insurance companies, mortgage-holders and small home owners. But the tenants, who are in the great majority and who are entitled to at least as much consideration as these other groups, have been altogether neglected.

"We propose to continue the fight for our anti-eviction bill, the

principle of which has been endorsed by the Socialist and Labor Conference on Unemployment. Its provisions are as follows:

1—A six month stay in dispossession proceedings involving unemployed tenants instead of the present five-day stay.

2—No landlord shall be permitted to evict unless he has a bona-fide tenant for the apartment that would be vacated and unless there are no vacancies of similar apartments in the house.

3—State and municipal appropriations of \$20,000,000 each to pay the rent of those unemployed tenants, who despite the safeguards of the first two provisions, are in danger of being evicted.

Swedish Unions Gain

In 1932 the Swedish national trade union membership increased by 49,417, or 8.4 per cent, being at the end of the year 638,593, against 589,176 at the end of the previous year.

The national centre now comprises 41 unions with 5,783 local branches. Two new accessions during the year were the Textile Workers' Union, with a membership of 30,130, and the Union of Hotel and Restaurant Workers with 10,778 members. The number of affiliated unions has however only been increased by one, as the two seamen's unions have amalgamated to form the new Swedish Seamen's Union.

Quintessence of Socialism

By Albert Schaffle

From time to time *The New Leader* will present short explanations of the aims of the Socialist movement from the writings of eminent authorities. The present quotation is from a critic of Socialism.

THE economic quintessence of the Socialist program, the real aim of the international movement, is as follows:

To replace the system of private capital (i. e. the speculative method of production, regulated on behalf of society only by the free competition of private enterprises) by a system of collective capital, that is, by a method of production which would introduce a unified (social or collective) organization of labor, on the basis of collective or common ownership of the means of production by all the members of society. This collective method of production would remove the present competitive system, by placing under official administration such departments of production as can be managed collectively (socially or cooperatively), as well as the distribution among all of the common produce of all, according to the amount and social utility of the productive labor of each.

This represents in the shortest possible formula the aim of the Socialism of today, however variously expressed, and in some cases obscurely conceived, may be the proposed methods of attaining it.

(Note: It may be added that by abolishing private capital and substituting collective ownership, capital will lose its character as a source of labor exploitation).

Jobless Conference Makes Demand for New Session

DECLARING that the New York Legislature has been guilty of "shocking indifference" to the need of legislative relief for the unemployed of the state, the Socialist and Labor Conference on Unemployment Insurance, through its secretary, Joseph Tuvim, called a special session that met in the Rand School Thursday night to demand that Governor Lehman call a special session of the legislature to enact an unemployment insurance bill.

The call was also signed by David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; Joseph Schlossberg, secretary of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union; Max Zaritsky, president of the Cloth, Cap and Millinery Workers' Union; Charles Goldman, secretary of the Joint Board of the Pocketbook Makers' Union; Abraham Miller, secretary-treasurer of the Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and Isadore Nagler, secretary-treasurer of the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers.

The statement issued by Tuvim in part follows:

"The adjournment of the State Legislature without enactment of an unemployment insurance bill is a terrible blow to the hopes of the working people of this state. This inaction comes at a time when a new low record of unemployment in New York State is registered for the month of March, the lowest point since June, 1914, when the first records were made.

"We are in the period which gen-

erally brings a seasonal rise in employment, but employment in New York State factories shows a drop of 8 per cent for March while the total wage payments fell 5.3 per cent. This sharp decline sent the state index of factory employment down to 54.3 per cent and payrolls to 88.6 per cent of the estimated normal.

"Had there been some indication of an upward trend of employment in New York State the members of the Legislature would have had something basic upon which to defend their heartless inaction, but with this background of an increasing army of unemployed workers the legislators are guilty of shocking indifference. Our experience during four years of economic tragedy and this final inaction in the face of more widespread suffering requires a courageous and determined answer.

"We are convinced that the Legislature should be convened in special session to deal with this frightful menace of jobless men and women, the growing poverty and hunger that daily eats into working class homes.

"For these reasons the Socialist and Labor Conference for Unemployment Insurance is calling an emergency conference to meet in the Rand School of Social Science, 7 East 15th Street, Manhattan Thursday evening, April 18th. We cannot permit conditions to drift and we shall urge labor organizations throughout the state to demand that Governor Lehman call a special session of the Legislature without delay to act upon this increasingly grave problem of unemployment."

Labor Committee Notes

The Bonnaz Embroiderers' Union, Local No. 66, I.L.G.W.U. is continuing an extensive organization drive. In two days, the union pulled out 18 shops, not under union control. Of these 14 have already signed, which increased the membership of the union by 250 members. The four remaining shops are on the brink of signing an agreement. The union membership patrols the shop district on Sundays, with the result that the trade is being controlled by organized shops. The organization drive is managed by Leon Hattab, manager-secretary, aided by Nathan Riesel and David Kriegstein, business agents.

The Retail Clothing Salesmen's Union continues its successful organization drive. The organization was successful in signing an agreement with one of the largest retail chain stores in New York City, the Crawford Clothing Company, which has 19 stores in the greater city. The strike lasted three days, and the union was recognized. Reduction of hours and improvement in conditions are some of the features of the contract. The settlement committee representing the union consisted of Samuel Feder, president; A. Liebowitz, secretary; and S. Kominsky, chairman of the Executive Board; and Hyman Nemser, counsel.

Typographical Union No. 6, continues its active campaign to place the union label on all printing matter. The campaign is under the leadership of James Bambrick, chairman of the Publicity Committee. Many high schools and colleges in New York City have been circularized requesting that their periodicals be printed in union shops. The union in appealing to these institutions, called to their attention that Typographical Union No. 6 recognizes principles

established in 1850 under the leadership of Horace Greeley, its first president. They have consistently stood for economic and social progress for the entire community, during the past eighty-three years. The union is supported in its campaign by the Labor Committee of the Socialist Party, and the Young People's Socialist League. The Labor Committee requests that all fraternal organizations of the Party make sure that the union label appears on all its printing.

The United Hebrew Trades, the International Ladies' Garment Workers, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and many other unions were represented at a conference last Thursday evening, April 13, at which time definite plans were laid to demonstrate organized labor's desire for unemployment insurance and a shorter work-week in New York. The definite plans will be printed in this column next week.

Local 16 of the Waiters' Union continues its campaign in the mid-section of Manhattan among men and women employed in the hotels, cafeterias and restaurants. Within the last month over 150 members were initiated into the union. The drive is under the direction of A. Retak, business agent, and B. Coulcher, secretary.

The Federation News of Chicago reports "National reforestation at one buck per day, virtually constitutes scabbing on Gardeners' and Florists' Union 19615, whose scale is one buck per hour, and whose jurisdiction covers every phase of reforestation work, except forest fire guards. If this plan can be termed constructive, what would the administration consider destructive?"

The industrial population as a

MRS. BERGER REELECTED TO CITY SCHOOL BOARD

MILWAUKEE.—Mrs. Victor L. Berger was triumphantly reelected to the school board, polling the highest vote ever cast by a Socialist for the office.

Ten candidates had survived the primaries, and Mrs. Berger ran second, polling 63,036 votes, less than 1,000 less than the non-Socialist who topped the poll.

Martin C. Baumann, second Socialist on the list, was just nosed out for fifth place by 300 votes.

The votes the Socialists received were as follows:

Mrs. Berger	63,036
M. C. Baumann	57,028
Henry Rutz	47,725
J. R. Cotton	42,286
Leo Wolfsohn	40,428

Last November Norman Thomas received 32,874 votes in the entire county.

The School Board will consist of five Socialists out of 15 members.

In West Allis, Wis., the Socialists elected an additional school board member, giving them three out of seven members.

Arwin E. Piepenhagen, an official of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, was elected Socialist alderman in Wauwatosa, a Milwaukee suburb. It is the first time the Socialists have ever elected in that town.

The party polled a vote larger than ever before in many other Wisconsin towns and villages.

The Socialist candidates for the bench polled heavy votes in every case, but none were elected.

whole, including both employed and unemployed, is receiving only 33.4 per cent as many dollars in wage income as in 1929, the National Industrial Conference Board, an employers' organization, reports. A study by the board shows that since 1929 "industrial wage rates have been reduced 19.3 per cent; that working hours of employed workers have been shortened on the average 26.9 per cent, and that the volume of employment has declined 43.4 per cent." As a result, the board reports, the nation's purchasing power is now 46.3 per cent of what it was in 1929.

The six-hour day and five-day week, workers' compensation, adequate appropriations to maintain the public schools at their present high standard and to pay teachers adequate salaries, and the enactment of legislation to permit the manufacture and sale of 3.2 beer

MILITANT UNIONISM URGED BY M'GRADY

WASHINGTON.—In an address before members of the Stenographers', Typists', Bookkeepers' and Assistants' Union No. 11,773, Edward F. M'Grady, legislative committeeman of the American Federation of Labor, urged office employees to develop a much needed spirit of militancy in order to maintain standards. M'Grady pointed out that as a rule office workers have an erroneous conception of their social and economic destinies and do not seem to realize that their interests are identical with the aspirations of other groups of workers.

He said that office workers must develop class-consciousness and advised them that in times of industrial depression the wages of clerical workers are the first to go down because they have no competent organization to fight their battles. He scored the exploitation of white collar workers employed by Congressmen and emphasized to the union the great field for organization that existed in this group.

Painting a dark picture of future conditions that will confront workers, he expressed the opinion that not even the 30-hour week will solve the problem of unemployment and that in the future a man or woman of 50 will be "through" so far as employment is concerned. "There is no reason," he added, "why office workers should not have a strong organization; it can be accomplished by developing a fighting spirit."

under State control, were among the important measures approved by the 33rd annual convention of the Florida State Federation of Labor.

The management of the W. & C. Mills of Nasonville, R. I., has agreed to restore old wage rates for its weavers who have been on strike against a reduction.

When the order for the cut was issued the management had "nothing to discuss" with the workers who were unorganized. There was a change of attitude, however, when the employees went on strike and organized a local of the United Textile Workers, affiliated with the A. F. of L.

Oregon Labor and Farmers Fight Sales Tax Proposal

PORTLAND, Ore.—An alliance of organized labor, the State Grange, and other organizations has been formed under the name of the Anti-Sales Tax Federation to defeat a sales tax proposal, which will be voted on at a special election on July 21. An active fight against the sales tax plan will be carried on by means of the radio, newspapers, direct mail advertising and public addresses. Ben T. Osborne of the State Federation of Labor is head of the new organization.

Jackson Labor Federation Serves 360,566 Free Meals

JACKSON, Mich.—The Jackson Federation of Labor Relief Kitchen has served over 375,000 meals since it was established. During the last week 5,399 meals were provided, 1,107 to women and children. This was an increase over the number served the previous week, due probably to the closing down of several local factories. The material for the meals is furnished by business concerns, organizations, and individuals.

Atlanta Organized Labor Opposes Retail Sales Tax

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Atlanta Federation of Trades declared its vigorous opposition to measures proposing a general retail sales tax now before the Georgia General Assembly and urged the State Federation of Labor to work against the measure.

The sales tax, the resolution adopted by the central body said, is contrary to the fundamental policy of taxation that those best able to pay should bear the most expense of government.

The resolution was introduced by John Scott, vice-president of the central body.

THE MAY DAY EDITION OF THE NEW LEADER WILL HELP YOU TO CELEBRATE MAY DAY IN A FITTING MANNER. THIS EDITION WILL SELL READILY AT YOUR MAY DAY MEETINGS. SEE TO IT THAT YOUR BRANCH SENDS IN AN ORDER FOR A BUNDLE.

Mass. Leather Workers In New Series of Strikes

By Alfred Baker Lewis

BOSTON.—The success of the National Shoe Workers' Association in defeating by its recent strike the yellow dog contracts in nearly all the shops of Lynn, Boston, and Chelsea, and gaining increased wages in a good proportion of the shops, has so enthused the leather workers in Peabody and the surrounding district that they asked to be organized by the same union.

The union has accordingly renamed itself the National Shoe and Leather Workers' Association and has undertaken the job of signing up leather manufacturers. The manufacturers wanted to be free to cut wages whenever they desired; hence a strike was necessary. In Peabody, the center of the strike area, Joe Massidda, Socialist candidate for Congress in the Lynn district, is the strike leader. The Greek, Turkish, Polish, Italian, Irish and American-born workers who make up the bulk of the terribly exploited workers in the leather industry are holding firm during this third week of the strike under his leadership. Weldon C. Cate, organizer of the Dorchester-Roxbury Unem-

ployed Union, who went to the strike area to help keep the unemployed from acting as scabs, has done such a good job that he has been made picket captain of the Peabody strikers.

Where injunction have been issued against the union and their former workers, picketing has been kept up entirely independently of the unions by the Socialist Party members, including Betty Muther, one of the leaders of the Socialist Club at Wellesley College, and Sam Sandberg, manager of the Chelsea Labor Lyceum, both of whom have been arrested for refusing to move on at the order of a police officer when they stayed on the picket line.

Wages are so low that two weeks of strike leaves many of the workers completely destitute. Help is desperately needed. Contributions for this purpose can be sent to the Socialist Party office at 3 Joy Street, Boston.

Thus far three manufacturers have broken away from the Manufacturers' Association and have signed agreements with the union. If the strikers can get sufficient relief to stand firm for another few weeks, the break from the Manufacturers' Association will probably become a stampede.

ANOTHER APPEAL

SOME reader has always responded to the occasional appeal we have run for some Socialist worker who cannot renew his subscription to The New Leader. Here is another one, this time from Indiana:

"I have not done a day's work in two years. I have been a dues-paying member of the Socialist Party since 1902 and in all that time I have subscribed to all the leading Socialist papers, so you see how much my poverty will isolate me from the movement if I do not get the paper. Give me some consideration if it can be done without causing you too much worry."

"I turn my copy over to the unemployed council reading room each week, as they cannot afford to purchase it, and it sure gets widely read. Hoping that my humble request can be complied with," etc.

This comrade has helped to build up a fine movement in his county and is still on the job. What reader will renew his subscription for him? Address The New Leader without delay.

Bill 'n' Joe Are Cooing Doves— Arguing Tactics and Strategy— But Both Favor Unity of Action

By Autolycus

"I SEE there's much talk of a united front," said Joe as he and Bill waited for the union meeting to be called to order. "It's time something was done about this."

"I hope so, too," said Bill. "Isn't it ridiculous for workers to be divided into a half-dozen camps each with its own road to heaven while the enemy is united to send them all to hell?"

"You said it," Joe replied. "I hope that something comes of all the talk and that we'll make no mistake in organizing unity."

"That's it," said Bill. "It should be a real unity for common purposes. We may disagree on basic methods and even aims but we certainly want to avoid hell while each of us is striving for our separate idea of heaven."

"A little revolutionary tactics might help in this emergency," said Joe.

"There are none," said Bill. "Methods are not revolutionary; the aim alone is revolutionary. The same methods may be used for either reactionary or revolutionary aims. It is only the aim that determines whether a movement is one or the other."

The Pals Discuss Strategy

"Well, let's talk strategy, then," said Joe. "I'm converted to building the united front from the bottom up, not from the top down."

"I've heard that before," Bill replied. "It's been a Communist idea for years. It may be all right but I'd like to hear from our new tactician."

"Build with the rank and file over the heads of the leaders," said Joe. "So many of the trade union leaders are so conservative that they stand in the way."

"How did that these conservative leaders become officials?" Bill inquired.

"The rank and file, of course, elected them," said Joe.

"Then the rank and file must be conservative or they would not place conservatives into office," said Bill, "yet you are going to go over the heads of these leaders who are simply the official expression of the opinions of the rank and file. Revolutionary views do not appeal to the members and yet you expect to get radical action from them. Where are we at?"

"Well, it does look somewhat difficult," said Joe, scratching his head.

"It does," said Bill, "and yet we should carry education to the rank and file but that does not mean that mere appeal to them over the heads of the leaders will automatically bring the rank and file to our point of view. The fact is, if we win only a majority or even a big determined minority of the members the leaders will go along or the rank and file will elect officials in accord with the change of opinions."

A Limping Strategy

"MY strategy begins to limp somewhat," said Joe.

"It does," Bill replied. "I wish you were right as it would simplify our task and make it very easy but if we approach a job with illusions we will end with illusions. The fact is that even where the Communists have won a union here and there it has been a case of leaders going with a rank and file or a changed rank and file electing leaders expressive of converted views."

"The strategy is now crippled," said Joe.

"You disappoint me," said Bill. "I expected a stubborn fight from you and here you are surrendering almost without a murmur."

"You have the advantage," said Joe. "While you have been arguing I have been thinking of the average member of our union."

"Yes, this idea of getting a united front from the bottom up regardless of the intellectual development of the rank and file is an illusion," said Bill. "Now take the Socialist Party as an example. It makes decisions as the unions do on policy, principles and methods. If we want a change in anything it can only be accomplished by a change of views of the members. It is ridiculous to say that even in one branch you can automatically get a fundamental change without first winning its members to that change."

The Pals Want Unity

"THERE are some unions controlled by autocratic officers who use their power against change," said Joe.

"That's true," Bill replied, "and there are instances where a large majority support autocracy because the members are extremely conservative and are satisfied with union contracts made by officials. Can you accomplish anything even in such unions without first carrying on extensive education?"

"I'm afraid not," said Joe.

"Then this revolutionary strategy of yours is merely based upon emotional desires and not upon an understanding of the real problem that we face," said Bill. "Unity of action is desirable but it cannot be accomplished simply by an appeal to the rank and file. That appeal should be made but it does not follow that it will bring immediate results. All desirable changes in organizations must first be registered in human heads before they can be realized in the concrete."

"Well, we're both for united action," said Joe.

"Sure and let's give it a granite foundation, not one of illusions," said Bill as the chairman called the meeting to order.

By Arthur G. McDowell

Hoopes Takes Lead in Forcing Roll-Call on Vital Labor Bills

State Federation of Labor Gets Object Lesson in Politics as Practiced by Old Parties and by Socialists.

HARRISBURG.—The full membership of the annual convention of the State Federation of Labor, standing back of the rail in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, were treated to an object lesson in politics when they saw the House amend its rules of procedure in order to stop a series of roll calls of its members on labor bills. They also saw, if they cared to look, that in that critical moment of the denial of the right of organized labor to secure a written record of the attitude of their legislators on its legislative program, the only voice openly raised in their behalf was that of Representative Darlington Hoopes as spokesman for the two Socialist members of the House, symbol of militant working class political action.

The extraordinary tactic of making special rules to block votes on labor measures came after the joint forces of the Federation of Labor and the rail unions had launched a campaign of motions to discharge House committees from important labor bills which automatically operated as a filibuster to block the progress of the state's reactionary Republican Party leadership toward a speedy adjournment with labor's program dead in committee.

Never in the last twenty-five years, declared President Phillips of the Federation, has labor faced a legislative leadership so reactionary and arrogant towards labor's program as in the present General Assembly. This opening statement of the presidential address to the annual state Federation convention was the prelude to his demand that "labor take the lead in fighting for a new balance of power in Pennsylvania politics."

Motions to discharge committees were formulated covering nearly thirty labor measures. On the same morning that the Federation convention opened Rep. John J. Kane, Pittsburgh printing trades unionist, led off with a motion to bring to the floor the bitterly fought measure providing for the abolition of the vicious Pennsylvania Coal and Iron Police.

After a perfunctory debate the reactionaries arbitrarily moved the previous question, and at precisely this moment Socialist Hoopes turned the fight into a genuine filibuster by demanding a roll call and then a verification of the roll on the motion to stop debate. On the main motion a roll call was secured by Rep. Kane with Hoopes' second and Hoopes further extended procedure by again demanding verification of the roll, which showed the motion defeated by only 100 to 88.

Rep. Andrews, Independent Citizen, then submitted a motion to discharge committee from his bill banning company stores by prohibiting payment of coal miners in any type of scrip. Hoopes' second was again necessary to secure the roll call and amid an angry uproar the Socialist legislator calmly insisted on a verification. At this point the Independent Citizens member flatly dropped the fight and trade unionists among the old party members, began to weaken in some cases.

However the House leadership had had sufficient taste of Hoopes' and his Socialist colleague's inflexible nerve in three previous regular and special sessions and recessed the House for an hour and a half while the Rules Committee met to devise a new rule to meet the labor attack. The State Federation of Labor a few blocks away adjourned, and over a hundred delegates marched over to the Capitol, each county group with a list of Senators and Representatives in hand, to interview their legislators in person in a unique lobbying operation. Trade unionist legislators found their back-

bone somewhat strengthened and the transferred state convention was present to watch the legislature go back into action under the lash of the whip of its reactionary leadership.

The Chairman of the House Rules Committee, immediately upon reconvening, submitted a new rule of procedure for the day which prevented further motions to discharge of which the Federation still had nearly twenty prepared. Hoopes at once took the floor to object in stirring terms to the striking down of the order of resolutions under which the discharge motions must be introduced. The Socialist legislator nailed on to the House leadership the reason for the new rule, namely to prevent open roll calls on working class legislation and to enable legislators to claim the friendship of organized labor at the same time they served the interests of their enemies.

Speaker Talbot then announced as a concession that the Rules Committee would allow two half hours for motions to discharge committees the following day. At this point, Rep. Howard, Fayette Democrat who normally supports motions of the Socialist legislators came to life with a motion to table the new rule. Hoopes gayly seized upon this for another roll call and a verification, and then the same procedure on the rule itself, which was adopted 131 to 30.

A Village of Workless

THE following excerpts are from statements made by Mrs. Helen Glenn Tyson, assistant deputy secretary of welfare of the Pennsylvania Department of Welfare, when called to testify before the LaFollette-Costigan committee in regard to unemployment relief (printed in the "Monthly Bulletin" of the Pennsylvania Department of Welfare, February, 1933):

Mrs. Tyson ended her testimony with a description of a steel town in Western Pennsylvania which makes a grim and unforgettable picture.

"The town has a population of 2,000. One thousand five hundred people are on relief, 1,800 are receiving Government flour through the Red Cross. Only ten men are working out of a population of 2,000. Practically none have worked for two years since the pipe mill has been closed down. Many have not worked for three years since other steel plants closed. Practically no coal has been mined within a radius of seven miles in the last ten years. The town physician is devoted in his service to the people without pay. The Borough itself is bankrupt. No taxes are coming in. No rents are being paid in the town. One man, who owns five houses and has a large

sum of money loaned to other home owners, is on relief.

"Large groups of unemployed stand around listlessly. Almost all the school children need milk, which is distributed free by the Public Health nurse. Kerosene lamps are used for lighting purposes and are supplied by the Borough. The Catholic priest said that the men have been half-starved for so long that they have no spirit left."

"When the question was raised as to how the men put in their time, the Burgess replied, 'They spend it wondering when the mill will open.' There is no prospect of the mill being opened."

"Nowhere in the State is relief adequate. The usually weekly family grant for food in December was between \$2 and \$4. The maximum grant is \$4.50. In Pittsburgh 90 cents a week per individual is given."

The Chairman: "Will you explain what could be purchased for 90 cents a week in Pittsburgh? Of what does the diet of these individuals consist?"

Mrs. Tyson: "It is unquestionably a low starchy diet. It lacks the vitamins which are essential to growth in school children. A person on a minimum amount inevitable chooses bulky filling foods: According to Dr. Theodore B. Appel, Secretary of Health, in the fourth

Socialist No. 17—Meyer

MEYER LONDON was less than 43 when he was first elected to Congress in 1914, but he had already put behind him nearly a quarter of a century of matchless service in the cause of labor, of Socialism and of freedom.

When he was hailed at the great celebration meeting at Madison Square Garden the Sunday after his first election Jacob Panken reminded the vast audience that the foundation for the victory had been laid more than four years previously, on June 29th, 1910, when the Garden was jammed with cloakmakers who had come to vote upon the declaration of the great general strike that resulted in the magnificent victory of that year; and that London had been the leader of that historic battle.

London was born in the Ukraine December 29th, 1871, and he came to the United States twenty years later. His father was an old-time philosophical anarchist, and in this country he published an anarchist paper called *Morgenstern* (Morning Star). The passion for liberty and justice that characterized London's whole life can be traced to his upbringing and the influence of his father; but his keen intelligence caused him to reject anarchism and to embrace Socialism as the proper vehicle for human emancipation.

Meyer came to the old East Side in the days of the first flood of Jewish immigration, when the disease-breeding tenements began to be a problem, when red lights twinkled everywhere, when sweat-shops were vilest, when Tammany politics and plunder of the helpless masses was virtually unchecked by any activity on the part of those masses. He himself was to play a mighty role in instilling in those masses a spirit of self-respect and of revolt that did much in changing the outward face and the very inner nature of that exploitation.

He was a studious youth, and he read enormously. He haunted the library in the Educational Alliance on East Broadway, while at the

same time he dotted the East that the ambitious Jewish discussed everything science and religion and music. He was a biter as he was a pro and he wanted to give test of give-and-take



Meyer London

At the same time he and was admitted to the

He had become a Socialist, a member of an active in its education was particularly interested in history, and he led on the subject. I recall for Assembly as early when he was not yet 20. His candidacies during years were opportunities to get out and preach larger audiences than in debating societies and Little by little he came as one of the organizers, little he could do, who always a somewhat whose every campaign a lecture from which could learn much.

As a lawyer he was rare creatures, a man care for material success could be multiplied in

THE SABRE IS R

CERTAIN insects are attracted by a light at night and will dash in swarms against the young men of the Hitler appear to be of this kind. They are being prepared for another war.

The International Workers' Federation story from Amsterdam the contents of a book, *Volk im Weltkrieg*, Bause, a geographer, given a post-graduate university by the University of Brunswick, who his ideas on war and curricula of Russian universities.

The following quotations from the book reveal the fas-

class school districts there are 800,000 children cent to 40 per cent have ported as mal-nourished cent suffering from some physical defect. When offered work, they frequently too weak to do it. One of industrialists in Pittsburgh plant was confidentially asked ing many of the day's work.

Asked to give a day of relief, Meyer would say... \$40 a month would be a minimum is, for an average family

is Profiles Meyer London, II.

...the debating clubs
...the East Side, in which
...Jewish youths dis-
...everything from politics,
...and religion to literature
...He was an ardent de-
...he was a profound thinker,
...wanted to give his ideas the
...give-and-take debate.



Meyer London

...the same time he studied law,
...admitted to the bar in 1898.
...and become an enthusiastic
...a member of the party and
...in its educational work. He
...particularly interested in Amer-
...tory, and he lectured much
...subject. I recall that he ran
...sembly as early as 1896,
...was not yet even a citizen.
...didacies during those early
...were opportunities for him
...and preach his ideals to
...audiences than he could get
...ing societies and clubrooms.
...little he came to be known
...of "effective cam-
...ary; little by
...known as one
...says something to say,
...very campaign speech was
...from which the hearers
...arn much.

...lawyer he was one of those
...atures, a man who did not
...material success. Stories
...multiplied indefinitely of

ABRE IS RATTLING

...IN insects are known to
...attracted by a bright light
...and will dash themselves
...ms against it. German
...en of the Hitler persuas-
...to be of this insect type.
...being prepared as fuel
...her war.

...International Transport
...Federation sends out a
...om Amsterdam regarding
...ents of a book, "Raum und
...Wetrieg," by Ewald
...a geographer, who was
...post-graduate polytechnic uni-
...by the German government
...wien, who will include
...on "war science" in the
...of Prussian schools and
...ies.

...following quotations from
...reveal the Fascist soul of
...ool districts alone where
...e 800,000 children, 20 per
...0 per cent have been re-
...mal-nuturished and 75 per
...tering from some form of
...defect.

...When men are
...they frequently are
...to do. One of the large
...ists in Pittsburgh, whose
...recently, stated
...ay were find-
...to do a full

...to a "decent level
...M. Tyson said, "I
...\$40 a month level
...a minimum level"—that
...average family.

his refusal to take fees from work-
ers and from unions, many of which
were not learned until after his
death.

London's warmth of heart was
proverbial, even as was his out-
spokenness and frankness in dis-
agreeing with others. I have never
known a man who quarreled more
fervently than London—nor one
for whom people had a greater
affection.

Side by side with his Socialist
work went his work in the labor
movement, mainly in the needle
trade unions. The story of London
and of those unions cannot be dis-
entangled. He was not their coun-
sel—he was their friend, their com-
rade, their big brother. There was
hardly a decision in many years in
which he was not consulted. He
was brutally frank, telling his col-
leagues when he disagreed with
them; but once a decision was taken
he gave up everything to throw
himself into their battle even if the
decision to fight had been taken
against his advice.

London worked with many unions,
the furriers and the cloakmakers
being his particularly close friends
—clients is hardly the word. Dur-
ing the historic Cloakmakers' Strike
he declined to accept any retainer;
he closed his law office and was in
the front ranks of the strike every
single moment of the long sixteen
weeks' struggle. His speech at the
mass meeting Panken referred to
is still remembered for its fervor
and its moving eloquence.

At the close of that strike Lon-
don worked out the "Protocol of
Peace," a new method of main-
taining industrial tranquility, and about
that document controversy raged
for years. Today, however, it is
generally agreed that he was right
in proposing that method of main-
taining order in industry and his
critics wrong.

In 1906, following the defeat of
the first Russian revolution, the
stream of Russian revolutionists to
this country began, heroes of the
struggle who came here for finan-
cial support for the battle in the
Czar's realm. London again closed
his "law factory," as he called it,
and gave up two or three years
exclusively to matchless propa-
ganda in aid of the Russian revolution.

The new German imperialism that
emerges with the rise of Hitlerism
and which would contribute the
bones of Hitler's youth for its
realization:

"Strong states are not created
by betrayal, by lying in wait, or
by bargaining. They only spring
from the rattling of the sabre.
Also the Third Reich, as it now
awaits us—from Flanders to Raab,
from Memelland to Etsch and
Rhone—will only be born of blood
and iron.

"Or will it yet be possible for
the Central European block of 92
millions to achieve both—su-
premacy in Europe and world
power beyond? That a problem is
unsolved does not mean that it is
unsolvable.

"The military occupation [in the
World War 1914-18—Ed.] of the
territory of the German merchant
and peasant tribe of the Nether-
lands governed by considerations
of commercial expediency and not
of military laurels could have been
effected without difficulty.

"The conditions of a future war
against France would therefore
only be favorable if we had oppor-
tunity or permission to march
through Belgium and Holland in
the north and through Switzerland
in the south. . . ."

Robert McClellan of West Vir-
ginia is selling The New Leader
to the workers down his way. He
says, "It's the one paper we can
believe."

By Joseph E. Cohen

A World Waits to Be Saved as President and Premier Talk

What Can MacDonald and Roosevelt Do to Save a
Cracking World?—Once Before MacDonald Talked
To a President, and Nothing Happened.

ONCE before the British Premier and an American President got
together. At that time Mr. Hoover is reported as having ob-
served that Mr. MacDonald was "long on ideas but short on facts." It
did happen that Mr. Hoover was short on a few facts on his own
account. This explains why he is now a private citizen.

Mr. MacDonald continues as
premier. Perhaps he will explain
why to the new president. It may
be that sticking close to a certain
kind of facts would keep Mr. Roose-
velt in the presidency should his
party turn against him, as Mr.
MacDonald's Labor Party did
against him.

What Mr. Hoover's conference
with Mr. MacDonald did to make
the world a better place to live in
has never been definitely shown.
Mentioned only was the assertion
that it helped friendly relations
among the countries.

What was supposed to have been
gained there was lost, and more
was lost in the bargain when Mr.
MacDonald flew to Mussolini and

da in aid of the Russian revolution.

The story of his campaigns for
Congress are stories of indomitable
heroism. London set the whole East
Side afire. He brought hope to the
downtrodden masses. He brought
light into their lives. He led them,
after three unsuccessful battles, to
victory over the ruthless and brutal
machine that had so long enslaved
them.

Then came the war. In Congress
London was a man of peace. He
fought against militarism. He
urged President Wilson to call a
Congress of Neutral Nations to sit
continuously until the warring na-
tions could be brought together on
a basis of a sane and humane peace.
Years later some of London's pro-
posals miraculously reappeared in
a new form—as Wilson's "Four-
teen Points."

He fought for social legislation,
and his work for social insurance
has left its permanent mark. He
was one of the most active, one of
the best informed, one of the most
respected legislators in Washing-
ton.

Reelected in 1916, he took his
seat at the moment of declaration
of war. He fought against war and
conscription; he fought against
gagging the press; he fought for
humanity in a world gone mad. But
his work did not win him immunity
from bitter, unfair and scandalous
attacks within the party by those
who a year later unmasked them-
selves as open enemies of the party;
in 1918 they nearly succeeded in
defeating him for renomination,
and the bitterness engendered re-
sulted in their great "left wing"
victory in the reelection of Gold-
fogle.

But he came back in 1920, and in
Congress again he fought for hu-
manity and for amnesty; for So-
cialism and social sanity. He was
one of America's leading public
men—but Tammany preferred to
throw him out of Congress, and
managed it by a crooked gerryman-
der, a misalliance with the crooked
Republican machine and wholesale
theft of votes.

When London was fifty years old
the whole labor movement cele-
brated. But his work was over.
Upon his retirement from Congress
he gave himself to rebuilding his
shattered personal fortunes, and to
rebuilding the party. But a wild
automobile that June day in 1926
ended his career, and took from us
one of the greatest souls that ever
served our cause. He will not be
forgotten.

W. M. F.

(Next week: Dark London)

opened fire with his four-power
military pact. Just as the Big Four
brought forth the monstrosity which
is the Peace Treaty of Versailles,
so the new Big Four in Europe
were to rake up old territorial
animosities when they were not
busy putting up a united front
against America.

Out of that could come a combi-
nation of three big nations which
would leave the Old World to bury
itself with the dead past. Once
America, Russia and China are
thrown together, there could be an
end to the exploitation of other
peoples which is the blood and bone
of capitalist imperialism.

The Great Reservoirs

These three countries are the
great reservoirs of natural wealth.
China has never attempted to be
strapped to the white man's eco-
nomic and social order. Russia is
striving to pass it by. And Amer-
ica even now is at the crossroads
to make up its mind whether to
follow the Old World into perma-
nent decline or spur itself past the
menace of industrial disaster.

Sweet-scented "democratic" lib-
eralism, no less than pussyfoot
"elder" diplomacy, is but a strange
interlude between one world war
and another. Mr. Roosevelt may
profit by the undoing of Mr. Wilson.

What is of actual concern is not
the friction between nations which
is a running sore of capitalist
rivalries. The world cannot escape
another earthquake by stuffing more
cotton in its ears to muffle the
rumble of imminent catastrophe.

And that danger is upon us. The
League of Nations reports thirty
millions of wage-workers are out
of employment.

Other industrial casualties are
beyond counting up—the destruc-
tion of savings and security, the
wiping out of business, the ruining
of so large a part of the present
generation and the wrecking of
promise for the oncoming genera-
tion.

A Limited Civilization

Insofar as the white man's civil-
ization is limited by the economic
system of capitalism it is crumbl-
ing about the ears of its liberals
no less than its Tories, its pacifists
no less than its militarists, its self-
contained nationalists no less than
its imperialists.

The whole capitalist world is sick
unto death "and the warder is
despair."

Between the disaster which is
now crushing the nations and the
even worse doom which the mad-
ness of the ruling classes could seal
is a thin ray of hope that the
patience of the people will not be
taxed too long.

Thirty millions out of work, beg-
ging for bread, is a warning.

Cursing with pauperism the very
countries which are blessed with
abundance is inciting to upheaval.

Fawning upon the ruling classes
who fatten upon this stupendous
social iniquity is unleashing class
war.

One who was president and a
premier talked together. One who
is now president and one who
should not now be premier are to
talk together.

And a world waits to be saved.

THE CHATTERBOX

Now, As to Getting Together in
A United Front, How About
A Little Decency and Honesty?

By S. A. DeWitt

FOR the world of me, I cannot untangle the reasonings
that enmesh my Communist comrades when they ask the
rank and file Socialists to "abandon their leaders, their
social-fascist, labor hating, and faking leaders," and join
them in a United Front against Hitlerism, Fascism, Im-
perialist War against China, the Soviet Union, and all that,
with Tom Mooney thrown in for good measure.

Gosh, I've been for a united front ever since 1919. For
fourteen long and bitter years I've carried on in the Socialist
Party, earnestly hoping for the day when the Communist
fever would abate, when men and women who had left us
on the wings of emotion would get back to earth, when
passions that had flared up and burned like flambeaux
against the night would peter down to a warm glow of
reason, and then with calmness and clarity some common
way out could be agreed upon.

Only a poet would have gone through this illusory process
with anything like hope. And although I know what political
and personal differences have been built up into apparently
insurmountable barricades between the Second and the Third
Internationals I still can see beyond horizons a field of unity.

The Communists of America, however, are doing every-
thing to prevent the very unity they so clamorously implore.
This appeal to the "rank and file" over the heads of the
leaders smacks either of hypocrisy or just plain naivete. . . .
The Communist complex on leadership is understandable. . . .
Dictatorship has forced them into a terrific dread and awe
of their own leaders. . . . And so they logically imagine that
the Socialist rank and file are so utterly under the tyrann-
ical heels of Norman Thomas, Morris Hillquit, Louis Wald-
man, Heywood Broun and Charney Vladeck that just a call
to insurrection against the leadership would produce an
organizational earthquake. . . .

And quite naturally, the most effective way to create that
catastrophic effect would be to call Thomas, "an unfrocked
sky pilot," Hillquit, "a vice-president of Burns Bros. (who
rob poor workers by overcharging for ice in summer, and
coal in winter)," Waldman, "a lawyer who fattens on out-
rageous fees defending bosses against workers on strike,"
Heywood Broun, "a buffoon who sells his soul to a capitalist
sheet," and Vladeck, "one who has polluted the soul of the
Jewish worker with his blankety-blankety blank newspaper."
Immediately then, upon these horribly lucid revelations, the
Jimmy Higginses and Janes will make whoopee with their
red cards, march in a body to the party office, take forcible
possession of the furniture, the records and the picture of
Karl Marx, and set up a Soviet of their own.

Once these details are attended to, it will be a small matter
for a convention to be held downstairs in Debs Auditorium,
change the name to "Stalin Hall," invite the five factions
of the Communist Party to stage a battle royal on the
rostrum, winner take all, and when the melee is over unite,
front, rear and below, forever and forever and a day. . . .

For one, I am willing to concede honest intentions on the
part of those who invite us to a United Front. But there
must be something more than decency of intent connected
with any relationship we care to assume with an organiza-
tion that is so unintelligent as to suppose that Socialists are
really "misled" and oppressed by their "leaders." And as
such, they ought to be "emancipated." We require some
sort of assurance from our hosts and self-appointed cham-
pions, that they possess intelligence.

Alas, the tactics of criticism and vilification pursued so
persistently through the years, now against principles, now
against persons, then back to principles, and against re-
newing personal insult and slander have availed less than
nothing in the religious effort of the Communists to proselyte
Socialists into their ranks.

Whatever we are—right, left, centrist or reformist, Marx-
ist or Fabian—we can with little untoward immodesty lay
claim to being at least moderately intelligent. . . . It does
require some kind of active brain to see the Co-operative
Commonwealth clearly. . . . And what puzzles me at times
is where the Communist generals park their brains when
they sit down to plan a campaign for a United Front. Their
last letters addressed to Socialist Party branches form a
case in point. For sheer ineptitude, for utter ignorance of
the people they were addressing their circulars take the
speckled banana and a piece of sponge cake thrown in.

Comrades who still thunder on the left, we have not closed
our minds or our hearts against you. And even if you have
deafened our ears somewhat by your continuous barrage of
lies, half-truths and vituperation, we still can hear an honest
and an intelligent call to action against the common foe.

And even if we may never come together on dictatorship
as against democracy, political action as against violence,
the Kremlin as against Chicago, there are such civilized rules
of conduct between human beings as even the bitterest bol-
shevik may follow to his own welfare. . . .

These rules are writ in no by-laws or document that I
know of. Nor are these laws part of any system that we
either hate or love. Call them "bourgeois ethics," "Capit-
alist hypocrisy," call them anything you will and you prove
nothing at all except your unwillingness to admit that in
your private lives as in your own organization you insist
on just such conduct from your loved ones and your co-
workers. . . . What are they, these rules?

Well just these words, if you like—honesty, personal and
intellectual; tolerance of opinion, even when you hate that
opinion, and above all a sense of decency toward those who
share your dream with you, despite the fact that they differ
on the ways of realization. . . .

NEW LEADER FORUM

A CORRECTION

By Jack Altman

It is only fair to state that the letter by Frederick Engels on the matter of coalitions which I used in an article in *The New Leader* appeared in the "Workers' Age" of March 1. I am glad to make this correction.

SOME GERMAN SOCIALIST HISTORY

By Bela Low

The false news about the withdrawal of the Social Democratic Party of Germany from the Labor and Socialist International has caused consternation among many Socialists; the reasons why Otto Wels, the Party's chairman, resigned from the Bureau of the International are not yet quite clear.

In this connection, an incident in the history of the German Social Democracy is of interest. At the Congress of Eisenach in 1869, when the German Social Democratic Labor Party was formed, the following resolution was adopted:

"Whereas the liberation of the workers is neither a local, nor a national, but a social task which concerns all countries in which there is a modern society, the Social Democratic Labor Party considers itself a branch of the International Workingmen's Association, as far as the laws pertaining to associations permit, and supports its aims." (Emphasis mine, B. L.)

The question of joining the organization of the First International was left open; Bebel very frankly stated the reasons for this attitude: The Congress had the one task of forming a strong Social Democratic Party in Germany; the majority believed that an international organization could prosper only on the basis of

strong national organizations, and therefore declined to do anything which might lead to conflicts with the police or the courts.

The "opportunism" of the young party, led by Bebel and Wilhelm Liebknecht, would probably have been violently censured by those who now are always willing to condemn our German Party. A sympathetic understanding of the unprecedented difficulties of our German comrades, who may be forced to certain steps in order to preserve their organization under the barbarous terror of Nazi rule, would be much more in place.

ETHICS OF DISCUSSION

By Gwendolyn Glynn

At the April 4th meeting of the 12th A. D. Branch of the Socialist Party in New York, it was resolved to write you about an article which appeared in the April 1st issue of *The New Leader*. We refer to the article by Haim Kantorovitch, "Laski's 'Scientific' Approach to Marx."

We feel that the attack in this article on Professor Laski and Comrade Thomas, who is a member of our branch, is unfair and in bad taste, and tends to disturb the harmony that it is so important to maintain among the members of the party. We sincerely trust that in the future you will endeavor to confine the articles in your paper to dignified discussion of their topics and avoid personal attacks of this nature.

New York City.

Comrade Thomas might well ask to be saved from his friends. The *New Leader* received two articles on the same day regarding the L.I.D. publication and was asked by a number of other comrades whether a critical article would appear. There was considerable dissent with that publication: The

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

ABOUT THIS RACIAL PURITY BUSINESS

ADOLF HITLER is peculiar among politicians in one respect, at least; he is keeping his platform promises. Not all of them, of course; no one could keep the crazy promises he has been making in a decade of wild windjamming. But he appears to be determined to live up to (or down to) the promises he made with respect to Jews and all other "non-Germans." (He himself is not a German and acquired citizenship only by a legal trick 14 months ago.)

When Socialists warned about the insensate madness of his program, many pooh-poohed their fears and said that the anti-Semitism of the Hitler program was only a come-on to get the yokels excited and to holler *Heil* and to vote his way. This is the twentieth century, they said, and no matter what rubbish anybody talks about inferior races, we are at least civilized; and anyway, the Germans are too intelligent to stand for what Hitler said he would do.

So what? So Hitler got into power and threw his whole program into the sewer except for two items: his own dictatorial powers and his terror against Jews and political opponents. All the rest are "postponed," and the millions who want social reforms are left holding the bag.

And now that we know that he means every word of his anti-Semitism, and that he has—for the moment, at any rate—the power to carry it out, it may be interesting to read a little something. For example, the book he wrote when he was in prison for causing the death of 14 human beings, a book that is being pushed by all the Nazi high-pressure guys as something terribly important, and in which he tells about "Mein Kampf" ("My Struggle").

Just read this for a moment, and then consider three facts: 1st, that it is from the revised 1932 edition; 2nd, that Hitler has proved that he means every word of it, and 3rd, that he has the power to put his ideas into action.

These, then, are the enlightened ideas of the man who today sits in the seat of the mighty as ruler of the country of Goethe and Schiller, of Wagner and Beethoven, of Heine and Karl Marx, of Einstein and Eucken, of Kant and Hegel:

The black-haired young Jew waits for hours with a satanic joy on his face for the unsuspecting girl whom he will pollute with his blood and thus steal from her race. He uses all means to destroy the racial foundations of the nation he seeks to subdue. As he himself systematically destroys women and girls so he does not shrink from tearing down barriers wholesale for others. It was, and is, Jews who bring Negroes to the Rhine ever with the same ulterior motive and clear aim—to hurl the white race from its cultural and political heights and climb as ruler into its place.

Gosh, Adolf knows everything!

The Dranes In Recital

Virginia and Mary Drane, who were heard over Station WEVD last week, will give their violin recital at the Debs Auditorium Friday evening, April 14th, at 8:30. This concert is sponsored by the Upper West Side Branch of the Socialist Party. The artists are the wellknown violin duettists who received Juilliard Scholarships in 1931. They have appeared this season as soloists with the Toscanini Fund Concerts, the Damrosch Orchestra and in many recitals of their own.

BOOKS IN BRIEF

The New History

By Charles Solomon

WE, THE PEOPLE, by Leo Leo Huberman. Illustrations by Harper and Brothers. 375 pp.

THIS book, a history of the United States for young people, is social and economic in its emphasis. The author, a teacher at the City and Country School in New York, acknowledges "the importance of the role played by economics in history." In this history there are no stories of battles, no accounts of the activities of generals. But there is a most interesting narrative about people, the way they worked and lived, and of the social relationships and institutions resulting from these basic activities.

The story is extraordinarily informative in those things which are primary and essential. Your reviewer read it with exhilaration, almost ecstasy, followed by dejection. Exhilaration, ecstasy, because of the vision of a nation of school children being taught out of text books like this and what this would mean for social change. Dejection, because the likelihood that any such thing will happen is remote.

The chapter captions are eloquent: "Here They Come!", "Are All Men Equal?", "Molasses and Tea," "A Rifle, an Ax—," "Revolution—New Model" (this chapter deals with the Industrial Revolution and is a remarkably clear and comprehensive statement). The background of the Civil War is presented in two chapters which bear the following headings: "The Manufacturing North" and "The Agricultural South." The war itself is discussed under the significant caption "Landlords Fight Money Lords." When it was all over, "merchants, manufacturers and bankers had fought and won their battle for leadership against the landholders who had stood in their way. They knew what they wanted. Now they were in a position to get it."

In the two concluding chapters—"The Have-nots vs. The Haves" and "What Next?"—we have a striking analysis and indictment of capitalism. The class struggle and its incidents—unions, scabs, pickets, company guards, injunctions—are explained in clear, direct, dramatic terms. The author leaves no doubt as to the function of government in this conflict. It is and always has been on the side of the masters. Discussing the great railroad strike of 1894, led by Debs, and the role in that great contest of the federal injunction:

"The government had again come to the aid of the capitalists." "With the help of the government and the courts, the capitalists had won another victory." "Employers can always find a federal or state court judge who will issue an injunction for them." "In the United States, as in most of the countries of the world, the government was in the hands of the capitalist class."

On the role of the scab in the class struggle, Jay Gould is quoted: "I can hire one-half of the working class to kill the other half."

The prospective young reader is made acquainted with such social phenomena as depression and its roots, concentration of wealth and power, insecurity and starvation for industrial workers and farmers in the midst of plenty.

The volume concludes with an espousal of Internationalism: "Just as broken-down systems need to be repaired or to be scrapped entirely, so outworn ideas need to be changed. . . . Washington had advised his countrymen to stay out of foreign affairs. That was ex-

cellent advice—then. But by 1932 things had changed. The world had grown smaller. An idea that was suited to the old ox cart days no longer fitted the new high speed era. . . . The Industrial Revolution had knocked the idea of living alone into a cocked hat. . . . Well might every American say, 'My country is the world, my countrymen all mankind.' We the people of the United States had become citizens of the world."

Swiss Labor History

FIFTY YEARS OF TRADE UNIONISM IN SWITZERLAND, by M. Meister. International Trade Union Library. (May be purchased from Bruno Wagner, 243 East 84th Street, Labor Temple, New York City.)

INTERNATIONAL Trade Unionism owes a debt to the trade union pioneers of the various countries which it can only pay by keeping their memory green. In the case of Switzerland, Meister, the present secretary of the national trade union center, pays an enthusiastic tribute to the venerable Hermann Greulich, the first secretary of the center.

It is in itself a cause of wonder and admiration that a country so small as Switzerland, in which industry, though of old standing, is not predominant, should possess a trade union movement so vital and well established. Meister shows how it was started through the influence of German and other immigrant workers in the revolutionary days prior to 1848; and how it suffered much, in its earlier days, from the ease with which the authorities could deport these "troublesome aliens." In time, however, it learned to depend on itself and to consolidate its movement on national foundations.

Meister is not content with a mere record of facts, but turns aside now and then to describe with enthusiasm some outstanding incident in Swiss trade union history, such as the great building strike of 1868 or the national strike of 1918. He allows himself the luxury of quoting old documents which give us a picture of the horror with which trade unionism was regarded in the early days, when it was described as standing for "the dissolution of all state and family bonds."

But he also traces the course of its history and activities down to 1929, concluding with a very interesting and valuable comparative survey of the memberships of the constituent unions during the 50 years of the movement.

GOOD VOTE IN NEW BRITAIN

(Special to The New Leader)

NEW BRITAIN, Conn.—Despite a very small total vote cast in the local elections, the Socialist Party stood up very well. About 20 per cent of the total vote went to the Socialist candidates.

A NEW NOVEL BY MARTIN ANDERSEN NEXÖ IN GOD'S LAND

Nexö is universally acknowledged as one of the world's leading novelists, and his earlier book, *Pelle the Conqueror*, is generally considered to be the finest proletarian novel of the 20th century. \$2.50

PETER SMITH, Publisher
347 Fifth Avenue, New York

Rand School Ends Year Work

THE twenty-seventh year's work of the Rand School will be brought to a close with a spring term extending from Monday, April 24, to Thursday, May 25. While some of the classes begun earlier in the season will continue, there will also be three new ones, specially planned to coordinate what students have learned of various subjects in the preceding terms and focussing it upon the present needs and opportunities of the movement.

The classes in English, consolidated into one, will meet Mondays and Wednesdays at 7 p. m., with Rebecca Jarvis as instructor.

Nathan Fine's class in American Socialism at Work, and Bela Low's class in Historical Materialism, meeting at 7 o'clock on Mondays and Wednesdays respectively, will go on with their work.

As a sequel to the course in Philosophy of Marxian, given by H. Kantorovitch, those of his class who have shown the keenest and most sustained interest will have a series of seminar sessions on Mondays at 7 p. m.

William E. Bohn, who gave a course entitled *Revolutionary Epochs in Modern History* from September till February, will now supplement this with a five-session course on *Recent Revolutions and Counter-Revolution*, dealing with events in Russia, Germany, Austria, Italy and Spain from 1917 to 1933. This will be held on Wednesdays at 7 p. m.

Tuesdays and Thursdays are reserved for two courses of a somewhat different character, each being a five-session symposium in which several instructors will cooperate with the students in a systematic general discussion. Algernon Lee will have general charge of the Tuesday evening series on *American Socialism Today*, and the Thursday series on *Problems of International Social-*

ism will be directed by H. Kantorovitch. Among other instructors who will participate in these courses are David P. Berenberg, W. E. Bohn, Nathan Fine, Dr. S. Ingberman, Siegfried Lipschitz and Bela Low.

While these courses are intended primarily for registered students, a limited number of Party and Y.P.S.L. members may be admitted.

RECOVERY NOTE

OAKLAND, CAL.—Joseph Burrows, 74, jobless, penniless and friendless, dug himself a shallow grave in a canyon near Oakland and lay down to die. Three days later he was discovered, unconscious and near death, and taken to a hospital, where he is expected to die from hunger and exposure.

JOHN DOERFLER DIES

MILWAUKEE.—John Doerfler, Sr., one of the pioneers of Socialism in this city, is dead at the age of 79. His life compassed the whole of the history of American Socialism, from the earliest days. The organization he joined in 1870 was the Sozial-Demokratischer Verein, local branch of the International Workingmen's Association, the so-called Marx or First International. John Doerfler, Jr., is a former Socialist alderman.

In his early years he opened a boarding house for the German brewers in the Pabst brewery, and the house became the virtual cradle of Milwaukee Socialism. There much of the old activity was planned, there several of the older Socialist publications were projected, and there Doerfler worked with Paul Grottkau and Victor L. Berger, the founders of Milwaukee Socialism. With his passing another link with a historic past is snapped.

CZECH SOCIALISTS ON UNITED FRONT OFFER

THE executive of the German Social Democratic Party of Czechoslovakia adopted a statement of the United Front on March 29. The document states that the party always favored unity of all proletarian elements, but it was impossible to unite with the Communist Party as they suggested, because of Communist tactics. That party had carried on a fight to destroy Socialist parties, and for this reason the S.D.P. regarded the answer of the Communist International to the Labor and Socialist International with caution.

Because of recent Communist activities Socialist suspicion had increased, as the Communists had ignored the capitalist parties and concentrated their efforts on the destruction of the Socialist parties in all countries. The S.D.P. finds it difficult to reconcile such action with trying to smuggle in the united front. Cooperation with the Communists is therefore questionable as long as they maintain this attitude.

The S.D.P. is ready to take the same position that other parties affiliated with the L.S.I., but a united front with the Communist Party is only possible if the latter changed its methods of attack and subordinates itself to the united action of all proletarian elements in the fight against Fascism.

Should the Communist Party decline to come to an understanding on an international basis the only conclusion is that it wants to continue the fight against Socialist parties under the cloak of a united front and that it has neither the will nor the inclination to unite.

LECTURE NOTES

Everett Dean Martin will lecture at Cooper Union under the auspices of The People's Institute, April 14. Subject: "Tolstoy: The Kingdom of God—Can the New Testament Be Made a Basis of Social Justice?" On April 18, Dr. Henry J. Fry will speak on "Experimental Methods: The Significance of Cell Study for Medicine: Eugenics and Other Biological Problems." Lectures start at 8. "It's the Breaks" will be the subject of the lecture to be given by Arthur Garfield Hays under the auspices of The Freethinkers of America at the Steinway Bldg., 113 W. 57th St., Sunday at 3:30. Maj. Jos. Wheelless' class in Bible Criticism will meet at 2:30.

Midwood Branch Dance

The Midwood Branch announces that its Annual Spring Dance will be held April 15 at the Casino Ball Room, 3810-14th Ave., Brooklyn. This Branch has been one of the most active in the Party in the past year or two and it is hoped that many will attend from all parts of the city.

\$100.00 FOR A SOUND ARGUMENT

Is public ownership the only way out of depression, unemployment and poverty? No! A much nearer way can be found, and that is in the changing of our present Monetary system into one wherein business depression, unemployment and misery with all their concomitant evils would disappear, yet it would not be necessary to sacrifice our individual freedom to obtain this economic security; this plan is clearly put forth in a 56-page pamphlet entitled "The Monetary System and Depression." The publishers of this pamphlet announce that they will award a prize of \$100.00 to the person who can prove by the soundest logical arguments that an adoption of the new monetary plan as proposed in the above mentioned pamphlet will not help to relieve depression, unemployment and poverty.

Prominent experts will be invited to serve as judges at this contest. Their decision will be final. Arguments are limited to 400 words. The contest closes August 30, 1933. The prize award is deposited in the Flemington National Bank. Price for pamphlet including cost of mailing is 15 cents in stamps. Address: General Distributor, P. O. Box 428, Flemington, N. J. Winner will be announced.

DENMARK PROHIBITS UNIFORMED NAZIS

THE Danish government is not going to be caught napping by the Nazis. The province of Schleswig, stolen from Denmark by Bismarck in 1864 and restored by plebiscite after the war, is swarming with uniformed Nazis stirring up trouble in their campaign to return the province to Germany. It is to stop that sort of thing that the Danish parliament quickly rushed a bill through all stages barring Communists, Nazis and other political parties that play at soldiers from wearing uniforms. The bill was rushed to the king by plane for his signature.

The Socialist government of Denmark is doing everything possible to immunize that country from the virus of Fascism and to isolate the activities of the Nazis. The Schleswig situation is one of the sore spots of Europe and might easily be inflamed into a major cause of trouble. This the Stauning government is seeking to prevent at all costs.

The action of Denmark follows upon the action of the Latvian parliament in adopting a Socialist motion expelling all foreign Fascists, and rebuking the Government for facilitating the return of German Nazis to vote by giving bargain rates on the Latvian government railways.

New Yipsel Paper Scoops Nation on Army Plans

CHICAGO.—Scooping the press of the nation in a description of the distribution of regular troops of the United States army to strategic points for the suppression of potential domestic jobless demonstrations, 12,000 copies of The Challenge, new Young People's Socialist League organ, were mailed last week to subscribers in twenty states.

"Under what is known in official army circles as the 'Black' plan, a board composed of two army, two navy and one marine officer have completed a major shift of the armed forces of the United States in preparation for internad disorder resulting from failure adequately to meet the present economic crisis, as it affects the mass of workers," the paper says.

With convincing detail, the new Yipsel paper describes the recent movement of troops to important industrial centers where jobless men and women are concentrated.

The Challenge is published at 549 Randolph Street, Chicago. Subscriptions will be accepted at the Y.P.S.L. office at 7 East 15th Street, New York, and at all party and Y.P.S.L. headquarters.

Northampton Socialists

Mourn Rose Levin
NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—The local Socialists are mourning the death of Rose Levin, for many years secretary of the thriving Socialist local in this city, and during the first decade following the close of the war one of the few active Socialists in Western Massachusetts.

Mrs. Levin, born Rose Garber, was 46. In addition to her devoted work in the Party she was active in Jewish communal work, and in other social work. She was active in the League of Women Voters, and was the moving spirit in the investigation for the Northampton Milk Fund. Her Socialism was real and was by no means confined to the party organization itself, although she gave herself wholeheartedly to the work of the local.

At her funeral Professor Harold U. Falkner of Smith College delivered a warm eulogy on behalf of the party local.

Mrs. Levin, who had been ill for a year, is survived by her husband, and by two daughters and a son.

I.L.P. IN "UNITED FRONT"

LONDON.—After years of agitation the Communist Party has succeeded in negotiating a "United Front" with a non-Communist organization. The Independent Labor Party, which withdrew from the Labor Party last summer, has agreed to work with the Communist in a common battle on Fascism, following a meeting here.

The meeting discussed proposals for co-operation between all sections of the British working-class movement in support of the German and Austrian workers against Fascism, and against attacks by the "National" Government.

Invitations to the meeting had been sent to the T.U.C., the Labor Party and the Co-operative Party, but none of these bodies sent representatives.

The meeting decided to ask all branches of the I.L.P. and the Communist Party to co-operate in mobilizing working-class opinion.

For some time the I.L.P. press has been complaining of bitter and unfair attacks by the Communists everywhere, while at the same time urging a "united front" with them.

The climax of absurdity came in Glasgow, where an election to fill a vacancy in the Municipal Council will soon be held. The Labor Party named an old-line Socialist for the place, and he was opposed by a Communist, an I.L.P. man, and an "Independent," who is a former I.L.P. man. The capitalist parties did not name a candidate.

The Labor Party has officially decided not to enter into any "United Front" with the Communists, but to carry on the most vigorous possible agitation along all lines.

Due to the splits created by the United Fronters, all three revolutionary candidates were defeated and the "Independent" elected.

SOCIALIST IS VICTOR IN GREEN BAY POLL

GREEN BAY, Wis.—In a hot fight George Eaglehill, Socialist, defeated his non-partisan opponent and incumbent for election to the common council by a vote of 281 to 213.

Eaglehill operates a union bakery in this city and was Socialist candidate last fall for the position of state treasurer.

He will be the only Socialist alderman and will have 19 non-partisan opponents in the council.

Zander Elected

TWO RIVERS, Wis.—A Zander, old-time Socialist, was elected councilman by polling the third highest vote for councilman-at-large. He received 1,536 votes. Zander led his opponents in four out of eight wards.

AUSTRALIAN LABOR WINS AND LOSES

PERTH, Western Australia.—By a referendum vote of two to one the voters of this state, the largest in Australia, voted to secede from the Australian Commonwealth as against the alternative proposal of a constitutional convention. The government also suffered a defeat in the elections to the Legislative Assembly. The Nationalist Party will have eight seats, a loss of seven; the Country Party and "other Ministerialists" have twelve seats, the same as before, the Labor Party thirty seats, a gain of seven.

Curiously enough, the Labor Party was opposed to secession and yet it gained seven seats in the House.

In South Australia the Labor Government was defeated. The defeat is attributed to a split in the party. A Liberal victory is assured. All of the Communist candidates were defeated.

YOUTH RALLIES AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM

MASSES of the working class youth voiced a vociferous protest against Fascism and war in a great demonstration in Union Square, Saturday, April 8. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Young Circle League, The Young Poale Zion Alliance, The League for Industrial Democracy, and The Young People's Socialist League.

Winston Dancis, Executive Secretary of the Y.B.S.L. in an address to the crowd said, "On this sixteenth anniversary of America's entrance into the World War, the working class youth, faced by Fascism, must deliver a mighty protest against the murder of German workers, the abolition of democracy, denial of civil liberties, and all that Fascism brings in its wake."

"Fascism has throttled the working class movement of Italy as it proposes to do in Germany. The 'Black Plague' of Fascism is spreading over the world destruction hand in hand with war and chaos."

Stirring speeches expressing similar sentiments were made by Toby Seegal of the Young Poale Zion, William Gomberg of the League for Industrial Democracy, and Bill Miller of the Young Circle League.

Except for a number of interruptions by members of the Young Communist League who sought to disrupt the proceedings because no Communist was scheduled to speak, the demonstration was a huge success.

ORDER A BUNDLE OF THE NEW LEADER. IT WILL SELL READILY AT YOUR MAY DAY MEETINGS.

Socialist Party Progress

Propaganda and educational work can be done without cost to your organization if copies of The New Leader are sold at your meetings. Place a standing order for a bundle of The New Leader.

"An Outline of Socialist Economics"

Gus Tyler, educational director of the Young People's Socialist League, has prepared a study outline entitled "An Outline of Socialist Economics," designed for use of study groups of young people. Order from Young People's Socialist League, 549 Randolph St., Chicago.

CALIFORNIA

San Francisco.—Frank Crosswaith of New York, who spoke before a large and enthusiastic audience at California Hall, reports that interest in the "New Continental Congress" everywhere is widespread. Wherever he has spoken on his present tour of the country he has met with enthusiastic response to the undertaking, he declared. In Northern California he has spoken in Bakersfield, Fresno, Stockton, Sacramento, San Francisco and Palo Alto.

In addition to Crosswaith and Dr. Lillian J. Martin, who spoke on "Russia and Mexico for New Experiences" April 6, the speakers scheduled for this month are: Lena Morrow Lewis, Los Angeles, "Socialism in Our Time"; Hjalmer Rutzebeck, Oakland, organizer Pacific Cooperative League, "How to Start a Cooperative," and Frank T. Brasher, Santa Rosa, "Nationalize the Banks."

TEXAS

Waco.—The local Socialists, facing a municipal election, undertook a "write-in" campaign, and despite great difficulties polled 125 votes, to 75 for Thomas last fall. Many ballots were thrown out as "mutilated," and many Socialists were disfranchised for want of poll tax receipts. Thousands of pieces of literature were distributed, and the best organized city in Texas is the result.

Dallas.—A cartoon, "The Dance of Dying Capitalism," illustrates the municipal platform of the Socialist Party of Dallas. Earl E. Miller is campaign manager.

Houston.—Following is a resolution adopted by Local Houston: Be it resolved that the Socialist Party again go on record urging that the people through their government take over the banking of the country and perform that function for the good of the people, and not for the private profit of the few.

MICHIGAN

Organized: Cadillac Local, Wexford County, Mich. Eight members, with Clifford Allen as secretary and George Kelly as treasurer and literature agent.

Detroit.—Branch No. 1 heard a lecture on "Current Legislation" April 8th by Peter Fagan of Lansing. Headquarters at 225 East First.

INDIANA

Marion.—Local Marion is very active. We have a meeting once each week with a good attendance. We had Comrade Powers Hapgood for two meetings on April 3rd in regard to the Continental Congress; well attended and much interest shown.

FLORIDA

Pensacola.—Local Pensacola is publishing its own weekly paper, "The People's Economist," edited by J. J. Patton, 1101 E. Lloyd St. Socialists in states south of the Mason-Dixon line may find this a helpful publication for propaganda work. Send inquiries direct to Comrade Patton.

FREETHINKERS OF AMERICA

Sunday, 113 W. 57th St., Steinway Bldg. Regular lecture, 3:30 P.M.

Mr. Arthur Garfield Hays
"It's the Breaks!"

Major Joseph Wheelless
Class in Bible Criticism, 2:30 P.M.
"The Resurrection"
Admission Free—Questions & Discussion

MISSOURI

Columbia.—Socialists of Columbia nominated Theodore Graham, a law student of the University of Missouri, for Mayor. Graham is conducting an active fight.

OKLAHOMA

The Oklahoma Socialist Party is routing Leon A. Cousins, a young Detroit law student, who took part in the past presidential election, now on his way to help in the organization of the Socialist Party in New Mexico.

ILLINOIS

Chicago.—Local Cook County plans a May Day demonstration at mid-day in the center of Chicago's busiest section. It is meeting enthusiastic response from party branches and 96 other workers' organizations. A joint conference of representatives from each major group is arranging details. The Workmen's Circle and the Federated Jewish Trade Unions were among the first to step forward with contribution and a well organized plan for turning out their members. The I.W.W. are taking an active part. The Workers' Committee on Unemployment will be out full force.

(Continued on Page Twelve)

PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE

At Cooper Union, 8th St. & Astor Pl. at 8 o'clock Admission free

Friday evening, April 14th:

Everett Dean Martin

"Tolstoy: The Kingdom of God—Can the New Testament Be Made a Basis of Social Justice?"

Sunday evening, April 16th:

NO MEETING

Tuesday evening, April 18th:

Doctor Henry J. Fry

"Experimental Methods: The Significance of Cell Study for Medicine: Eugenics and Other Biological Problems."

Socialist Party Progress

(Continued from Page Eleven)

The party executive committee plans a money-raising drive, a large county picnic July 2nd, membership drive, etc.

On Saturday, April 8, three party members were expelled for conduct unbecoming Socialists, no re-application to be considered within a year—Sol Larks, Sylvia Arnstein and Ed Weiner.

The County Picnic July 2nd in Pilsen Park is taking shape as a major Socialist event. Internal Socialist leaders will be in Chicago and will be asked to take part. Minister Stauning of Denmark, Senator Soukup from Prague, Comrade Vladek, and Comrade Hoar are among those invited to speak.

"Three Roads to Race Equality" will be discussed by Frank Cross-waith, Loring B. Moore, Republican attorney, and Edgar G. Brown, president of the Democratic New Deal Organization, April 18 at 8:15 in Doric Hall, Royal Circle of Fraternity Building, 108 East 51st St. Dr. A. G. Fall will be chairman. Frank Cross-waith is returning from an organization trip through the United States.

He will speak April 23rd at Workmen's Circle Lyceum, Kedzie and Ogden Aves., for the Young Circle League.

The Socialist Open Forum of the 6th Congressional District Branch announces that Roy Burt, County Secretary, will speak on "A Socialist Slant on Current Events: Roosevelt 'Remedies,' Fascism, United Front, etc." Wednesday, April 19, at 3322 Douglas Boulevard.

Preparations are being made for a special public symposium on the United Front Friday, May 5, in the same hall. Invitations have been extended to representatives of other working class parties.

OHIO
Norman Thomas will be guest of the state convention in Cleveland, April 22-23-24. He will be there as part of his ten-day tour of the state. Thomas will speak at the convention banquet Saturday at

THE BRONX MAY FIRST BANQUET

The Socialist Party of the Bronx is holding a May 1st celebration banquet Sunday evening, April 30, at the Burnside Manor. Letters of invitation have gone out to the entire membership of the Bronx organization, and it is anticipated that this will be one of the most successful affairs in Bronx Socialist history. Comrades Fruchter, Steinhardt and Levenstein, officers of the County, are inviting all branch organizers and secretaries to cooperate with the county office in insuring the success of this affair. Norman Thomas will speak.

Preparations are being made for an orchestra, a concert and a most unusual program of entertainment. Inquiries and reservations are to be addressed to the County Office, 9 West 170th Street, New York.

FALCON NOTES

The Falcons will participate in the Anti-Fascist Demonstration Saturday, at 1 p. m. in Union Square. All Falcons should wear blue shirts and red neckerchiefs and bring along their Flight Banners.

A General Membership hike will be held Sunday, April 30, to Tibbetts Brook Park. A special May Day program will be arranged for this hike. All those desiring to participate should notify the office.

A leaders' discussion course of three sessions has been arranged for next week, to meet Monday, Tuesday and Thursday, April 17, 18 and 20, at 7:30 at the Rand School. The Organization of Falcon groups, the Arrangement and Preparation of Programs and Activities will be discussed at these sessions. All Guides and all comrades who wish to be Guides should be present.

Farrell's Restaurant, 1700 Euclid Ave., and at the convention rally in the Engineers' Auditorium, St. Clair and Ontario, Sunday.

Thirty-nine locals from twenty-nine counties will have delegates at the convention, says Sidney Yellen, state secretary. The new constitution recommended by the State Executive Committee proposes to make a radical change in the administrative machine of the Party. Included in the secretary's report are recommendations for a state-wide weekly, two field organizers, a research committee, a committee on literature, a labor committee, and a committee on organization work among the unemployed. The arrangements committee is making plans to provide food and lodging for unemployed delegates; meals will be served to delegates in the convention hall, the Workmen's Center, 3471 East 147th St. The opening session will be held at 9 a. m., Saturday, April 22.

NEW JERSEY

Newark.—The Essex County Local has opened spacious new headquarters and club rooms at 1085 Broad St., a half block south of Lincoln Park, with large offices, assembly hall, recreation rooms, and a kitchen. E. H. Kaempf, county organizer; S. Smith, county secretary, and Eric Ross, New Jersey state secretary, are now located there. The board of trustees and the Women's Auxiliary hold open night socials every Saturday night with programs of music, entertainment and refreshments. Saturday evening, April 15, there will be a debate on limitation of the powers of the Supreme Court between Roy Weidmann and M. Hart Walker.

April 16th there will be a Karl Marx Memorial Meeting at the Workmen's Circle Lyceum, 190 Belmont Ave., with August Claessens as principal speaker.

April 20th, the Branch of the Oranges will hold a debate on "What Next—Socialism or Fascism?" with Comrades Pfau, Leonard and Alexander versus Wendmann, Kiet and Maguire. The meeting will be held in Room No. 7, Triangle Building, 19 Washington St., East Orange.

Jersey City.—Jersey City's newly reorganized Youth Forum, Young People's Socialist League, elected officers Friday in Fraternity Hall, 256 Central Ave., as follows: Geo. Becker, organizer; Morris Sher, educational director; Della Seiden, financial secretary and treasurer, and Louis Levin, social director. Membership is increasing with every meeting; meet every Friday, 8 p. m., in Fraternity Hall, 256 Central Ave. William Tallman is scheduled to speak April 14, 8:30 p. m., on "Elements of Socialism."

Camden.—Charging the introduction of slave labor as a basis for relief, the Unemployed Union of Camden, N. J., sent a resolution to Governor Moore asking the removal of Wayland P. Cramer, Camden County Relief Director.

Passaic.—Passaic Branch 1 will continue Friday evening lectures in the Amalgamated Hall, Old People's Bank Building, 585 Main Ave., at 8:30 p. m.

At a recent business meeting two delegates to the Continental Congress were elected and a discussion was held on "What you would do if you were a delegate at the Continental Congress." The following suggestion was made: Political and labor action should be organized into one large labor party for all the workers.

CONNECTICUT

Bridgeport.—At the annual Bridgeport banquet, April 1st, and at the final session of a series of Socialist forum meetings Sunday night, Jasper McLevy made an appeal intended to reach not only Socialists but all the people of Bridgeport. "The people need a new deal," he said. "If the Socialist Party is successful at the polls it will do all in its power to rehabilitate conditions and lay a stronger foundation for a strong financial structure. The people of Bridgeport are losing faith in the old parties and the old systems which they have been led to believe are for their best welfare."

Alderman Fred Schwartzkopf acted as toastmaster at the banquet, which was the largest attended held in many years. Many of the party workers gave short

talks, as well as party workers from Norwalk, Easton, Stratford, New Haven and Hamden.

Hamden.—The party will hold a special meeting Thursday evening, April 13, to make nominations for state officers. The Hamden Socialists will cooperate with the New Haven Local in its May Day meeting, at which Norman Thomas will be the principal speaker.

New Haven.—Professor Milton Conover of Yale spoke before the local Monday night on "The City Manager Plan." The executive committee has forwarded to President Roosevelt, Governor Miller and Senators Black and Bankhead resolutions of protest against the Scottsboro lynch verdict. Paul S. Minear and B. P. Murphy have been chosen to represent the local at the coming Continental Congress for Economic Reconstruction.

New York State

State Executive Committee.—The State Executive Committee will meet at People's House, New York, Saturday evening at 7:30.

Utica.—Local Utica and Oneida County will hold its May Day celebration Monday evening, May 1st. A first class orchestra will be provided and refreshments served. The local is now holding weekly meetings. The enrollment-cavassing committee is meeting every Sunday morning to lay out its work.

Continental Congress.—Murray Baron, organizer for the Continental Congress, who has been making his headquarters at Rochester, visited Syracuse recently. He is particularly interested in making contacts with organizations of farmers. With the active cooperation of Secretary Leonard of Local Onondaga County, Baron expects that a large delegation to the Congress will be secured in the counties of Central New York State.

Olean.—Local Olean has elected John C. Cooper and Marklet Harding as delegates to the Continental Congress. A canvass for membership is in progress.

Jamestown.—Local Jamestown has consistently voted against alliances of any sort with Communists. The local recently adopted a motion to compliment State Secretary Merrill for his stand against relations with Communist outfits.

Organizing Fund.—Every local has been furnished with a supply of the 25 cent assessment stamps for the benefit of the organizing fund. While this is a voluntary

Features of the Week on WEVD (231 M.) (1300 Kc.)

Sun., Apr. 16, 11 a. m.—Forward Hour. 1 p. m.—Bakers' Union Program. 8 p. m.—Modern American Composers—The Hans Lange String Quartet. 10 p. m.—Symposium, "Is the U. S. Helping the Cause of World Peace?"—Prof. Josef L. Kunz, University of Vienna, Prof. Clyde Eagleton, New York University and Prof. P. C. Jessup, Columbia University.

Mon., Apr. 17, 4 p. m.—Spotting the Movies with Evelyn Koch. 5 p. m.—American Birth Control League—talk. 5:45 p. m.—Woman Looks at Politics—talk.

Tues., Apr. 18, 10:15 p. m.—University of the Air—Philosophy Course—Dr. Clyde Miller, Teachers' College, Columbia University.

Wed., Apr. 19, 8:15 p. m.—The Nation Program, Henry Hazlitt, editor. 10:15 p. m.—Dr. John B. Watson—"Psychology As a Basis for Life."

Thur., Apr. 20, 10 p. m.—National Negro Forum. 10:15 p. m.—Dr. Sigmund Spaeth—"Enjoying Music." 10:30 p. m.—Russian Art Ensemble.

Fri., Apr. 21, 4:45 p. m.—Gertrude Weil Kleir, The New Leader Program. 8:15 p. m.—Hendrik Willem van Loon—Course in History. 8:45 p. m.—Steps Toward Economic Recovery—talk by Fiorello LaGuardia. 10:30 p. m.—Book Review by Prominent Author.

Sat., Apr. 22, 7 p. m.—Cooperative League Program. 7:15 p. m.—Stage Relief Fund. 8:45 p. m.—Prof. Victor Robinson, "Vivid Contrasts in Medical History."

assessment, it is felt that every member should be able to purchase at least one of these stamps. The money raised from their sale will be used exclusively for organizing upstate and on Long Island, and will not be diverted for any other purpose whatever. The State Secretary declares that twenty-five organizers could be used now, so great is the revival of interest throughout the state. In half a dozen widely separated towns individuals have volunteered to undertake the organization of locals, but organizers of experience should be put in the field.

Yonkers.—Local Yonkers is making arrangement for a double cele-

New York City

MAY DAY.—Arrangements are being made for a huge May Day demonstration Monday, May 1st, at Union Square. Conferences are being called with Socialist Party branches, Y.P. S.L. Circles, Trade Unions, fraternal organizations. A supreme effort will be made to excel the May Day demonstrations of recent years. A huge parade is planned and a monster mass meeting and demonstration will be held at Union Square in the afternoon.

CITY CONVENTION will reconvene Sunday, April 16, and hold sessions in the morning (9:30 a. m.) and afternoon (2 p. m.) in the Debs Auditorium, 7 East 15th St.

Women's Committee.—The class in Socialism and Public Speaking with Instructors Esther Friedman and August Claessens will continue sessions every Monday afternoon at 2:30.

Financial Secretaries of Party branches will please list all members belonging to trade unions and mail such lists to the Party office. **Volunteers for Typing Needed.**

bration of May Day. On Saturday, April 29, an open-air demonstration is to be held, and on Monday evening, May 1, there will be an indoor celebration with an entertainment and refreshments.

Peekskill.—The enterprising Peekskill Branch of Westchester County is planning to put on a course of eight lectures to begin May 5th and end on June 23rd. This is the course laid out by the State Executive Committee.

Ithaca.—A series of eight lectures, centering about the Socialist analysis of economic conditions, is being held by Local Ithaca each Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. The lecture hall is at 209 East State St.

All the enrollment books of the five counties are at the city office and volunteers are needed to type some 35,000 names and addresses of enrolled Socialists. Volunteers can do this work at the city office, at home or elsewhere. Books and material will be furnished.

Symposium.—The next in the series of symposiums arranged by the Educational Committee will be held Thursday, April 27, 8:30, in the Debs Auditorium. Topic: "The Possibility of a United Front." Speakers: James Oneal, Samuel H. Friedman and Bela Low. Admission to Party members only.

MANHATTAN

6th A. D. (48 Ave. C).—Branch meeting, Monday, April 17, 8:30, in the clubrooms.

8th A. D. (144 Second Ave.).—Enrolled voters' meeting, Tuesday, April 18, 8:30, in clubrooms. Speaker, Jacob Panken.

Upper West Side (100 West 72nd St.).—Branch meeting, Tuesday, April 18, 8:30, at headquarters. Theodore Shapiro will speak on "Socialism and Unemployment." **Morningside Heights (81 La Salle St., south of 125th St. and (Continued on Page Thirteen)**

Where Your Union Meets

BONNAZ, SINGER EMBROIDERERS' UNION, Local 66, I.L.G.W.U., 7 East 15th St. Phone Algonquin 4-3657-7658. Executive Board meets every Tuesday Night in the Office of the Union. Z. L. Freedman, President; Leon Hattal, Manager; Joe Goff, Secretary-Treasurer.

BRICKLAYERS' UNION, Local 9 Office and headquarters, Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Ave. Phone Stagg 2-4621. Office open daily except Saturday from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Regular meetings every Tuesday evening. Fred Pfau, Pres.; Al. Bayerle, Vice-Pres.; Charles Pfau, Fin. Sec.; Milton Rowcroft, Rec. Sec.; Frank E. Luis, Treasurer; Andrew Streit, Business Agent.

CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA, New York Joint Board. 31 West 15th St., New York, N. Y. Phone Tompkins Square 6-5400. Hyman Blumberg, Sidney Resman, Managers; Abraham Miller, Secretary-Treasurer.

CAP MAKERS UNION, Local No. 1, Tel. Orchard 4-9360.—Regular meetings every 1st and 3rd Saturday. Executive Board meets every Monday. All meetings are held at 133 Second Avenue, New York City.

FURRIERS' JOINT COUNCIL OF N. Y. Local 101, 105, 110 and 115 of The INTERNATIONAL FUR WORKERS OF U. S. and C., 28 West 31st Street. Phone Penn. 6-7932. Meets every Tuesday at 8:00 P. M. B. Merkin, Manager.

FUR DRESSERS' UNION, Local 2, International Fur Workers Union. Office and headquarters, 949 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn; Stagg 2-0798. Reg. meetings, 1st and 3rd Mondays. President, Morris Relas; Vice Pres., Joseph Karrass; Business Agent, B. Kalmikoff; Secretary, Samuel Mindel; Treasurer, Albert Held.

HEBREW TRADES, 175 East Broadway; Phone Drvdoek 4-5610. Meets 1st and 3rd Monday, 8 P. M. Executive Board same day, 5:30 P. M. M. Tigel, Chairman; M. Brown, Vice-Chairman; M. Finsone, Secretary-Treasurer.

LADIES' GARMENT CUTTERS' UNION, Local No. 10, I. L. G. W. U. Office, 109 W. 38th St.; Phone Wis. 7-8011. Executive Board meets every Thursday at the office of the Union. Maurice W. Jacobs, Pres.; Samuel Perlmutter, Mgr.; Sec. 1, Morris W. Jacobs, Chairman of Exec. Board; Philip Oretsky, Asst. Mgr.

LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION, 3 West 16th Street. New York City. Phone Chelsea 3-3148 David Dubinsky, President.

LITHOGRAPHERS OF AMERICA, New York Local No. 1. Offices, Amalithone Bldg., 205 West 14th St.; Phone Watkins 9-7784. Regular meetings every second and fourth Tuesday at Arlington Hall, 19 St. Mark's Place. Albert E. Castro, President; Patrick J. Hanlon, Vice-President; Frank Schol, Fin. Secre-

tary; Emil Thenen, Rec. Secretary; Joseph J. O'Connor, Treasurer.

MILLINERY WORKERS' UNION, Local 24. Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union. Downtown office, 640 Broadway, phone Spring 7-4545; uptown office, 38 W. 37th St., phone Wisconsin 7-1270. Executive Board meets every Tuesday evening, 8 P. M. Manager, N. Spector; Sec'y-Treas., Alex. Rose; Organizers, I. H. Goldberg, A. Mendelowitz, M. Goodman, Lucy Oppenheim; Chairman of Executive Board, Morris Rosenblatt; Secretary of Executive Board, Saul Hodon.

MILE WAGON DRIVERS' UNION, Local 584, I. U. of T. Office: 259 W. 14th St., City. Local 534 meets on 3rd

Thursday of the month at Beethoven Hall, 210 East Fifth St. Executive Board meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays at Beethoven Hall, 210 E. Fifth St. Chas. Hoffer, President and Business Agent; Max Liebler, Secretary-Treasurer.

SEE THAT YOUR MILK MAN WEARS OUR EMBLEM.

NECKWEAR MAKERS' UNION, Local 11016, A. F. of L., 7 East 15th St. Phone Algonquin 4-7081. Joint Executive Board meets every Tuesday night at 7:30. Board meets every Tuesday night at 8:00 in the office. Ed Gottelman, Secretary-Treasurer.

INTERNATIONAL POCKETBOOK WORKERS' UNION, New York Joint Board, Affiliated with the Amer. Federation of Labor, General office, 53 W. 21st St., New York. Phone Gramercy 8-1023. Charles Kleinman, Chairman; Charles I. Goldman, Sec'y-Treas.; Abe Stein, Manager.

NEW YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 6, Office and headquarters, 24 West 16th St., N. Y. Meets every 3rd Sunday of every month at Stuyvesant High School, 15th St., East of 2nd Ave. Phone Tompkins Sq. 6-7470. Austin Hewson, President; Daniel McCauley, Vice-President; James J. McGrath, Secretary-Treasurer; J. J. Fahy, J. J. Bambrick, John Sullivan, Organizers.

WAITERS & WAITRESSES UNION, Local 1, 41 East 28th St.; Tel. Ashland 4-5197. Julius Berg, Pres.; Wm. Lehmann, Sec'y-Treas. Regular meeting every 2nd and 4th Thursday at Beethoven Hall, 210 East 5th Street.

Always Look for This Label
Workers: Eat Only in Restaurants That Employ Union Workers

WHITE GOODS WORKERS' UNION, Local 62 of I. L. G. W. U. 3 West 16th St., New York City. Phone, Chelsea 3-5754-5757. A. Snyder, Manager. S. SHORE, Executive Supervisor.

Party Progress

(Continued from Page Twelve)

east of Broadway).—Housewarming, Tuesday, April 18, 8:30; entertainment and refreshments; admission free. Dr. Ralph B. Winn, instructor of Philosophy at C.C.N.Y., will speak on "A Philosopher Looks at Socialism." Friday, April 21, symposium on "Whom Shall the Trade Union Follow?" Different viewpoints represented at Community Church, 110th St. near Broadway; admission 25 cents.

Washington Heights (4046 Broadway).—Enrolled voters' meeting, Wednesday, April 19, 8:30. Speakers, McAlister Coleman and J. B. Matthews; at headquarters. Executive Committee meets Monday promptly at 8, with discussion at 9:30 on "Class Struggle." Thursday, Morris Cohen will discuss the Communist International, 8:30, at headquarters. Unemployed League functioning with street meetings, unemployed joining; grievances being handled and other activities.

12th A. D.—Members will engage in a round table discussion of "The Case for Socialism," by Fred Henderson, Tuesday, April 18, 8:30, at the restaurant, 71 Irving Place.

BRONX

1st A. D. (262 Cypress Ave.).—Enrolled voters' meeting, Tuesday, April 18, 8:30, at headquarters. Speaker, August Claessens.

2nd A. D.—Enrolled voters' meeting, Friday, April 21, 8:30, at Paradise Manor, Mount Eden and Jerome Aves. Speakers: Samuel Orr, Esther Friedman, Henry Fruchter and August Claessens.

3rd A. D. (904 Prospect Ave.).—Big Bavarian Beer Dance, Tuesday night, April 18, at "Ye Benighted Bellamy."

6th A. D.—Branch meetings, 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 2120 White Plains Ave. Next meeting, Tuesday, April 18, 8:30.

7th A. D.—Branch meeting, Tuesday, April 18, 8:30 p. m., at Workmen's Circle Center, 789 Elmsmere Place. Speaker, Henry Fruchter. Social gathering and entertainment, Sunday, April 23, at same place. Louis Paparello and the

Workmen's Circle School mandolin orchestra; refreshments and general good time.

BROOKLYN

Downtown (122 Pierrepont St.). In future branch will hold business meetings 1st and 3rd Thursdays. May Day social at above address Thursday evening, April 27. Speaker August Claessens. Branch school closes end of this month. Branch will participate with banners at May Day demonstration at Union Square. Between 6 and 8 delegates will attend Continental Congress at Washington. A second Unemployed League being formed, meeting weekly at 275 Gold St.

2nd A. D. (New East Flatbush Br.).—Entertainment and dance, Saturday evening, April 15, 844 Utica Ave. Rose Kudonoff in folk songs; Workers' Theatre group will also present one-act play by Pinski "Cripples." Dance to follow—unusually good band.

Sheepshead Bay (2061 Ave. X).—Branch meeting, Wednesday, April 19, 8:30 p. m.

Midwood (1722 E. 12 St.).—Tonight (Saturday), Spring Dance, Entertainment, Casino Ballroom, 3810-14th Ave. Refreshments, chess and bridge games, no extra charge. Important business meeting, Monday, April 17th, 8:30. Forum continues successful every Tuesday night.

Bensonhurst Unit of Socialist Women will hold 2nd anniversary celebration Saturday, April 22nd, 9, at clubrooms, 7308 Bay Parkway; admission 50 cents.

18th A. D., Branch 2 (844 Utica Ave.).—Branch meeting, Tuesday, April 18, 8:30, at headquarters. Jacob Axelrad will speak. Class in Socialism continues Thursday evenings at 8:30. Sunday School at 11 a. m. 4th anniversary dinner at headquarters Saturday, April 22nd. Arrangements being made for May Day meeting Monday, May 1st, at headquarters in co-operation with Workmen's Circle Branch 686, and Y.P.S.L. Circle 7.

18th A. D., Branch 1 (1686 President St.).—Program for the month follows: Friday, April 14, Esther Friedman on "The Versailles Treaty"; Tuesday, April 18, busi-

ness meeting; Friday, April 21, B. C. Viadeck will speak; Friday, April 28, Charles Solomon.

5th A. D.—Lecture series by Samuel H. Friedman on fundamentals of Socialism proved very successful; interesting discussions follow. Canvassing is in progress; membership increasing steadily. First social and package party was success.

21st A. D. (2239 Church Ave.).—Wm. M. Feigenbaum will address the branch on "What and Why Is Hitler," Monday, April 17th, 8:30, in headquarters.

22nd A. D. (331 Sheffield Ave.).—Enrolled voters' meeting, Tuesday, April 18, 8:30, at headquarters. Cooperating in the formation of Unemployed League for East N. Y. May carnival and masquerade ball, May 6. Plenty of refreshments and entertainment.

QUEENS

Queens County Committee's New Officers: Organizer, D. Trevas; Ass't Organizer, Timothy Daly; Fin. Sec'y and Treas., Herman Vogel; Cor. and Rec. Sec'y, Eleanor Clark.

Ridgewood.—Enrolled voters' meeting, Tuesday, April 18, 8:30, at Queens County Labor Lyceum, Forest Ave. and Madison Street, Ridgewood. Speaker, Philip F. Rost, Jr.

Jamaica.—The second meeting for enrolled voters and party members in jurisdiction of branch Jamaica held 100-19-198th Street Hollis, last Tuesday evening. Good attendance and work of checking up new prospects was systematized. The first meeting was held in Woodhaven about three weeks ago with good results. The same procedure is to be followed in Richmond Hill, Queens Village, Ozone Park and Jamaica. Agitation, education and organization are the only subjects discussed at these meetings, as the branch work and lectures are handled by Branch Jamaica at its meetings 1st and 3rd Tuesday evenings at 9218 New York Blvd. Plans have been made by Jamaica and Circle 2 of the Queens Yipsels for high-class entertainment at 9218 New York Blvd., Jamaica, Saturday evening, April 22nd. Music and dancing, a dramatic sketch and light refreshments. Jack Karro is in charge of the dramatic work, while Ida Fox and Olive Oneal are on the Yipsel Committee cooperating to make the affair a success.

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FRIDAY, APRIL 21st, 1933, 8 P. M.

Main Hall of the New York Labor Temple

243 East 84th Street (between Second and Third Avenues).

Business of interest to every member will be transacted.

Membership book must be shown to gain admission.

Y.P.S.L. NOTES

ANTI-FASCIST DEMONSTRATION.—All Yipsels are urged to report to the City Office Saturday, April 15, between 12:30 and 1 p. m. Thousands of Socialist and Trade Unionists will mass on Union Square and protest against the Hitler regime in Germany.

Bensonhurst.—Morton Salzberg will discuss the Mooney Case on Thursday, April 20, at 8:30, at 7308 Bay Parkway.

Midwood Juniors.—Larry Rogin will answer "Objections to Socialism" Friday, April 14, at 8:30,

at 1722 East 12th St. Astoria.—Noah C. A. Walter will discuss "Capitalism and Socialism" Friday, April 14, at 8:30, at 3116 35th Ave., Apt. 3A.

Far Rockaway.—A Senior group is being organized at 1855 Mott Ave. The first meeting will be held Monday, April 17, at 8:30.

Brownsville.—A rally against Fascism and War at 219 Sackman St. will be held Friday, April 14, at 8:30. A district hike to Silver Lake will be held Sunday. Meet at Nevins St. Station at 9:30 a. m.

East New York.—A series of meetings of the Sino-Japanese question has just been completed. A debate on militant liberalism will be held April 21, at 8:30, at 331 Sheffield Ave.

Washington Heights.—Morris Cohen will discuss the Comintern Thursday, April 20, 8:30 p. m., at 4046 Broadway.

Circle 1, Senior, Bronx.—Beginning April 20, meetings will be held Thursdays at 8:30 at 904 Prospect Ave.

Mid-Bronx.—Abe Wisotsky will speak at the meeting at 1581 Washington Ave. Sunday, April 16, at 4.

League Hike.—Sunday, April 23, at 10 a. m., Yipsels will leave 242nd St. and Van Cortlandt Park and Jerome-Moshulu Parkway. Games and eats.

Membership Meeting.—All members should attend a meeting on Saturday, April 22, at the Rand School, at 2 p. m. League officers will be installed and a discussion on "United Fronts" will be held.

Prof. Harold J. Laski At the Rand School

Prof. Harold J. Laski of the London School of Economics will speak at the Rand School, Monday, April 17 at 8:30 p. m. on "The Crisis in Democratic Government." There are still some reserved seats left and comrades are urged to get in early for the unreserved sections. This will be Professor Laski's only New York address.

Lecture Calendar

(All lectures begin at 8:30 p. m. unless otherwise indicated.)

SUNDAY, APRIL 16

Paul Blanchard: "The Socialist Party and the Proposed City Charter," 11:30 a. m., Burnside Manor, Burnside and Harrison Aves.; West Bronx Socialist Forum. Henry Jager: "Social Revolution," 11:30 a. m., Borough Park Labor Lyceum, 14th Ave. and 42nd St., Brooklyn; Socialist Party Branch.

Jules Umansky: "The Political Problem—Dictatorship or Democracy?" (3rd lecture in the series on "Socialist Problems in America"), 800 Fox St., Bronx; 3rd A.D.

MONDAY, APRIL 17

William M. Feigenbaum and Charles Solomon: Anti-Hitler mass meeting, 2239 Church Ave., Brooklyn; 21st A. D.

TUESDAY, APRIL 18

Theodore Shapiro: "Educating the Working Class," 1722 E. 12th St., corner Kings Highway, Brooklyn; Midwood Branch.

Jacob Axelrad: "Our Economic Wilderness—The Way Out," 844 Utica Ave., Brooklyn; 7th A. D., Branch 2.

Henry Fruchter: "Capitalism—Dead or Alive?" 789, Elmsmere Place, Bronx; 7th A. D.

William E. Duffy: "Political Parties—Their Nature and Function," Borough Park Labor Lyceum, 14th Ave. and 42nd St., Brooklyn; Socialist Party Branch.

James Oneal: "Dictatorship or Democracy?" 133-10 Northern Boulevard, Flushing, L. I.; Socialist Party Branch.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19

James Oneal: "The Accumulation of Capital," 1855 Mott Ave., Far Rockaway, L. I.; Socialist Party Branch.

August Claessens: "The Distribution of Wealth—Can Equity Be Attained?" 532 86th St., Brooklyn; Bay Ridge Branch.

THURSDAY, APRIL 20

Dr. Siegfried Lipchitz: "The

SOCIALIST SCHOOLS

All classes start at 11 a. m. unless otherwise listed.

MANHATTAN

6th A. D., 48 Ave. C: Junior Class, Sylvia Weingart; Senior Class, Katherine Pollak (Essentials of Unionism), 12:30 p. m. 8th A. D., 144 Second Ave.: Senior Class, 1:15 p. m., Samuel H. Friedman (History of Socialism).

Chelsea, 52 W. 8th St., 11:30 a. m., Agnes Martocci and Esther Eisenberg.

BRONX

9 West 170th St.: Gertrude Turkell and Clarence Greenberg.

BROOKLYN

Downtown, 289 South 3rd St.: Edward P. Gottlieb.

Midwood, 1722 East 12th St.: Viola Levenson.

Brighton, 1113 Brighton Beach Ave.: Junior Class, Al Meyer.

Brownsville, 219 Sackman St. (Brownsville Labor Lyceum): Junior Class, Pugh Press; Senior Class, Sam. H. Friedman.

18th A. D., 844 Utica Ave.: Sarah Rosenberg.

Borough Park Labor Lyceum, 1377 42nd St.: Edith Sklar and Etta Meyer.

21st A. D., 2239 Church Ave.: Senior Class, 3:30 p. m., Samuel H. Friedman. (Communist manifesto.)

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FRIDAY, APRIL 21

August Tyler: Topic to be announced; 126 Delancey St., Manhattan; 4th A. D.

Charles Solomon: "Socialism—What?—Why?—When?" 1113 Brighton Beach Ave., Brooklyn; Socialist Party Branch.

James Oneal: "Forces That Have Retarded the Growth of the Working Class Movement in the United States," 144 Second Ave., Manhattan; 8th A. D.

B. C. Viadeck: Topic to be announced; 1686 President Street, Brooklyn; 18th A. D., Branch 1.

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Europa Offers First Soviet Yiddish Talkie

Made in U.S.S.R., Film Stars
David Gutman

"The Return of Nathan Becker," said to be the first Jewish talking picture produced in the U.S.S.R., is in its American premiere at the Europa Theatre.

This film deals with the experiences of a Jewish-American worker, a mason, who returns to Soviet Russia, his native land, after spending twenty-eight years in America. This Jewish-American worker goes back with the idea of bringing his "American" experience to the up-building of Russia and finds himself clashing with the new principles of labor developed by the scientific methods used by the Russian authorities.

All the dialogue is in the Jewish language, the special musical score written for the film is based on Jewish folk songs. It is played by the famous Leningrad Symphony Orchestra. The settings for the film are said to recall the work of Marc Chagall, the famous Jewish painter.

David Gutman who plays the title role of Nathan Becker, will be recalled in this country for his fine work in one of the Soviet's successful silents, "The New Babylon." Micholes, a featured player, has earned the title of "merited

"Sweepings" at the Palace

"Sweepings," starring Lionel Barrymore and featuring Alan Dinehart, Eric Linden, William Gargan, Gloria Stuart and Gregory Ratoff, will be the screen attraction at the Palace Theatre the week starting today.

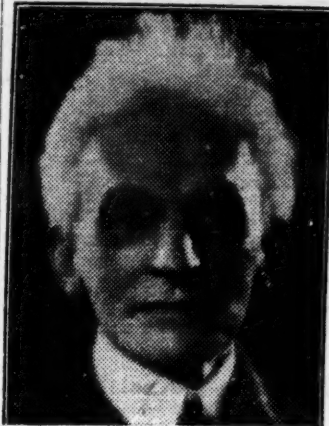
New Comedy in Rehearsal

"It Happened Tomorrow," a prophetic comedy by Leo A. Levy and D. Frank Marcus is now in rehearsal under the direction of Mr. Marcus.

artist of the republic." He is the director of the Kamerny Theatre, one of the most famous theatres in the U.S.S.R.

Dialogue titles in English have been superimposed to make this film understandable for non-Jewish speaking audiences.

Milton Aborn



who, this year, will again revive the Gilbert and Sullivan Operettas. The "Mikado" opens Monday at the St. James Theatre.

Holiday Show at Brooklyn Fox
Nick Kenny on Stage. "High Gear" on Screen

A gala holiday show at the Fox Brooklyn Theatre this week features Nick Kenny, columnist and funmaker, and his Radio Scandals on the stage, and a diversified screen program headed by "High Gear," automobile racing drama, and including Singin' Sam, W. C. Fields and "Babes in the Wood", four-star Technicolor cartoon, as the film fare.

With Kenny, known along Radio Row as a maker of stars in the air firmament, appear Frank Connors, Billie Lover, Mary Alice Rice, Fred Morritt, the singing barrister; the 3 Happy Sisters and others, including—on the various nights of the Scandals' run at the Fox—guest artists whom Kenny has helped to stardom on the air.

Wesley Eddy, Fox master of

Drawings of Contemporary New York Actors on Exhibition

Well known in theatrical circles for his drawings of the elite of the stage and screen, Robert L. Benney is currently represented at the Museum of the City of New York, by a Special Loan Exhibition of Portrait Drawings of Contemporary New York Actors. April 24 marks the close of the exhibition.

ceremonies, continues for a sixth week.

Also on the vaudeville program this week are Gregory and Raymond, in a novelty musical number titled "Instrumental Idioties." Jack Starr and the Gae Foster troupe, offering new routines and new costumes.

On the Fox mezzanine, Princess Salma, noted Egyptian psychic, continues to give free aid and counsel to Brooklynites.

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W. SOMERSET MAUGHAM'S NEW PLAY
"For Services Rendered"

—with—
FAY Bainter, ELIZABETH RISDON, JANE WYATT, JEAN ADAIR,
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PERCY WARM, HENRY DANIELL, WALTER KINGSFORD,
DAVID GLASSFORD and MABEL GORE

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CARNEGIE HALL, THIS AFT. at 3:00
4th CONCERT BEETHOVEN CYCLE
Soloists: Maria CARRERAS
Michel PIASTRO, Alfred WALLENSTEIN
CARNegie HALL, Thurs. Eve., Apr. 20, 8:45
Friday Afternoon, April 21, at 2:30
Soloist: REMO BOLOGNINI, Violinist
CARNegie HALL, Sat. Eve., Apr. 22, at 8:45
GEMINIANI—MARTUCCI—WAGNER
ARTHUR JUDSON, Mgr. (Steinway Piano)

Alfred LUNT
MAX GORDON presents
Lynn FONTANNE
Noel COWARD
in "DESIGN FOR LIVING"

A New Play by MR. COWARD
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New Leader Forum

(Continued from Page Ten)

editor has neither the power nor the inclination to suppress dissenting opinions and he would oppose the use of such power by any other editor. For the same reason that the first article was run we run the rejoinder by Harry Laidler this week.

Comrade Glynn declares that the Kantorovitch article was an "attack" and in "bad taste." Too often we tend to consider our opponent's criticism an "attack" and our own "attack" as "criticism." The shade of difference in the two words leaves a twilight zone impossible to define and permits one comrade to say that this is "attack" and that this is "criticism." Then opinions also differ as to what is "good taste" in an argument and they differ precisely because there is no generally accepted canon of what is good taste. To vest an editor with the power to decide would be dangerous to the rights of every party member.

The editor exercises one power of censorship and that is to edit what is clearly personal abuse. Side this offense there should be a wide range of freedom, including the use of satire, even though it may sometimes be cut-

ting. If comrades will again read what Comrade Kantorovitch quoted from Comrade Thomas and Kantorovitch's comment upon the quotation they may test the legitimacy of the exchange by assuming that the crossfire had occurred in a party convention and ask, Was the exchange within the range of parliamentary ethics? No one will contend that a chairman would have ruled it out of order. Let us not fear discussion, comrades. Have your own opinions as to "taste" but let us not try to rule an argument out because our individual opinion may not bring a statement within the range of what we may think is "good taste."—Editor.

FLOUTING LESSER EVIL

By Edmund Seidel

Although we daily, as a practical policy, follow the course of choosing the lesser evil, when confronted with the necessity of making a choice, we constantly meet with strict academic exponents of labor emancipation who have nothing but scorn for others who openly admit the need of, and pursue, such a policy when the situation demands it. To all pleas that the alternative is bound to be worse, the squelching rejoinder is: "A bugabo," or

"How can things possibly be worse?" If that does not sufficiently silence the objector, there's the quietus: "You're upholding decadent capitalism." Nevertheless when bank payments here were recently suspended, not a few staunch purists were worrying when the banks would resume payments again. As between the "revolution," the "collapse," and the flesh-pots of capitalism, there was for the moment no doubt; the "lesser evil" was chosen, and revolutionary ardor took instant flight. But that did not stop the advocates from insisting that German Socialists should have done different!

A fitting commentary on the provision of these exponents of loyalty to the gospel and of flouting the "lesser evil" is just now afforded by events in Germany. Hitlerism is arousing the guardians of faith as hardly any other political event of recent times. "Armored cruisers" is but a zephyr in comparison. And yet, when the German Social Democrats were striving their utmost to ward off the danger—making sacrifices, of course, in doing so—there were not wanting critics shouting "treason," "desertion of the colors," "bourgeois-infected," etc. Now that Hitlerism is effectively in the saddle and furnishing a demonstration of the greater evil, we are treated to a

spectacle as ancient as the hills—of raising "thunder" after the horse is out! As Hitler said to Wells: "You come tardy; still, you come!"

A companion piece to these strictures passed upon the German Socialists for tolerating the Bruening government is afforded by St. John Strachey, in his book on "The Coming Struggle for Power." I cite him here because he succinctly voices this criticism of the Germans. On page 333 we read:

The whole policy of German Social Democracy in supporting the Bruening government, which imposed enormous sacrifices upon the workers, had to be defended as a policy of supporting the "lesser evil." The menace of Fascism as the greatest abstract evil had to be continually conjured up before the eyes of the German workers in order to induce them to accept any concrete "cuts" at the hands of the ordinary capitalist parties.

That passage appeared just a couple of months too soon (the book was published in January). Had Strachey waited a few months longer he would have seen his "abstract" evil concretized, and with a vengeance. To be sure, someone has been indulging in "abstractions," but not the German Social Democrats. And now

there's distraction!

It does appear, after all, that there is something to this choosing of the "lesser evil," that there is somewhat of the lesser evil even in "bourgeois sham democracy," else why the protests and the glumness?

ROBBERY AND PRICES

By Vaughn Bachman Brokaw

I read William M. Feigenbaum's article on "But Why These Particular Stores?" If the Socialists would open-mindedly go deep enough beneath the surface they would find that the source of robbery of workers is in the custom of determining prices by something else than a unit of the actual duration of the human work involved, hour for hour. If all prices were fixed on the hour-for-hour of sane adult human work basis, then no one would have to serve another longer than the other served in return. Private ownership would not then give the power to appropriate the services of others. And any combinations there might be would have to be the strictly voluntary combinations of the actual workers themselves; for they would have to be self-employed for the simple reason that there would be no profit in "employing" others. No amount of collective ownership can stop the robber power of result-measure price fixing. Del Ross, Cal.

George Bernard Shaw Visits The Theatre Guild

The Week on the Stage

By Joseph T. Shipley

BLOOD TRANSFUSION

"THE BEST PEOPLE." By Avery Hopwood and David Gray. At the Waldorf.

This light comedy of several seasons ago, another of the Wee and Leventhal revivals, is just as amusing as on its first long run. What interests more deeply, however, is the philosophy, the social view, implied beyond this story of the chauffeur and the chorus-girl who marry the daughter and the son of "the best people." At first it is all charmingly democratic: the wealthy are in the main shallow, outworn, as big asses as the Lord Rockmere who flutters over the stage; and the solid virtues, sobriety, sense of responsibility, common sense, are on the side of the chorus-girl and the chauffeur. But what is virtue's reward? The privilege of marrying this wealth, of bringing new blood to freshen "the best families," of making impossible matches to reform this drunkard millionaire waster and to tame this wild and flighty millionaire girl. The comedy ends with the marriage—because that's where the tragedy begins. "The Best People" is well played, and its amusing lines and situations are just in good fun—until one looks beneath and sees the social implication.

SHAKESPEARE KEEPS COMING SHAKESPEREAN REPERTORY.

Directed by Percival Vivian. At the Shakespeare Theatre.

There is still deserved popularity for the company of merry players who up at 57th Street and 7th Avenue, are bringing Shakespeare to life on the stage. Percival Vivian is a director who can infuse life into even a moribund company; and there are several good players in the present gathering—not least of them, Mr. Vivian himself. I dropped in on "Much Ado About Nothing" the other night, and from the added interlude to the Dogberry mummery found it all refreshingly delightful. A large, laughing audience seemed to agree that these reasonably priced performances are among the theatre's good gifts of the season.

BREAD RIOT

In a curious mingling of symbol and reality, Seymour Waldman has written a vivid drama of the depression, "The Dead Insist on Living" (Gotham House, N. Y., \$2). Its six scenes carry Ames from the bulletin board in front of a church, from the doorway of an employment bureau, onto the broad line, and on to a food riot and a police clubbing to death. Accompanied by Richardson, a sort of living symbol of death, he observes, he sermonizes, he takes part in the scenes of misery that, though they seem hard to put on the stage, make the play a moving piece of propaganda.

At the Roxy and Fox B'lyn



James Murray and Jackie Searl in a scene from "High Gear," which opens today at both houses. A special stage show supplements the feature film.

Hippodrome Staging Big Easter Jubilee Week Show

The New York Hippodrome is staging a big special Easter Jubilee Program this week, starting tomorrow, Sunday.

The three-hour program will include such local favorites as The Barti Sisters Revue, Mickey, Gifford and Pearl, Jessie Cryer, Walter and Betty Reddick, The Ross Duo, the famous Hippodrome Ballet, Willie Creager's Orchestra and a tabloid musical presentation entitled "Bunnyland Revue."

The feature picture will be "Man Against Woman," with Jack Holt.

"Truth About Africa" at Cameo

"The Truth About Africa," a record of interesting spots of the Black Continent produced by an expedition led by Baron Gourgaud, is at the Cameo Theatre.

This film covers the entire continent from the Suez Canal to the gold mines at Capetown. Not only are the savage tribes, animal hunts photographed, but also cities and other interesting places.

Two unusual islands visited by the expedition were Dassen, which a territory referred to as Penguin Island, entirely populated by these birds, and St. Helena, where Napoleon spent his exile.

LIONEL BARRYMORE

in Lester Cohen's
"SWEEPINGS"
with GLORIA STUART

—ON THE STAGE—
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VILMA & BUDDY EBSON
ALBEE Albee Square
BROOKLYN

Pays Unexpected Visit to Organization Which Has Presented 14 of His Plays

Fifteen minutes of his day in New York were spent by George Bernard Shaw in paying his hurried and unexpected respects to The Theatre Guild, the organization which has presented fourteen of his plays in America, four of them for their world premiere.

It was about 3:30 o'clock when Miss Marjorie Eaton, the telephone operator at the Guild's offices, looked up from her switchboard to see a pinkish, bearded gentleman peering down at her.

"Will you tell Mr. Munsell that Mr. Shaw would like to see him," said the gentleman.

Miss Eaton did and the playwright was ushered immediately into the offices of Warren P. Munsell, business manager of the Guild. He explained that he could spare only a few minutes but that he could not think of visiting New York without looking in at the Guild. He suggested that he would like to see the theatre in which his most recent play, "Too True to Be Good" was presented last year.

Had the Guild's Board of Managers known that he was to drop in they would all have been on hand. Five of them were missing. The sixth, Philip Moeller, who has directed ten of the fourteen plays the Guild has done, including all the world premieres, happened to be directing a rehearsal of "The Mask and the Face," the new Guild play. He was in the midst of a love scene. He left the company to do its own embracing and joined Mr. Shaw and Mr. Munsell.

Once on the stage Mr. Shaw became the craftsman of the theatre. He was interested in the equipment and in the lighting. He asked about the acoustics. And it was then that he broke his silence.

Stepping to the center of the

stage he looked out over the house and then broke out with:

"Ah-ah-ah-ah," running the scale in a rich baritone voice. Then he listened.

"There is no echo," he remarked. The Guild prides itself on the fact that there is no echo in the theatre. If Mr. Shaw had discovered an echo there would have been consternation. But he did not discover an echo.

He walked down through the theatre and down into the lobby lounge. In a niche he spied a bust of himself. It is by Prince Troubetskoy and was lent to the Guild by Mrs. Shaw in 1928. Shaw stipulated that he was to have it back when he wanted it. He looked it over carefully.

"It needs a little polishing," he said. But he didn't ask to have it back.

Mr. Shaw had been watching his watch during the tour of inspection. Evidently he found it time to go. Mrs. Shaw and two gentlemen were waiting for him in a limousine in front of the theatre. He rejoined them and dashed away, after remarking that he wanted a little sleep before his lecture.

Although it has been reported that he has finished a new play Mr. Shaw did not leave a manuscript at the Guild. It is probable, however, that if he desires it produced it will reach the Guild directorate in due time. R. C.

At the Brooklyn Paramount

"A Lady's Profession" on the screen and Ziegfeld's "Whoopie" on the stage are the principal factors in the Easter program at the Brooklyn Paramount Theatre starting today.

Famous Roxy Easter Show!

On the Screen
Another Hit Picture!
Jackie Searl - James Murray
Joan Marsh in

"HIGH GEAR"

On the Stage—
America's Favorite Humorist,
Creator of "Abe Kabbie"
and Nated Radio Star

HARRY HERSHFIELD
in Harry with a glorious Roxy Revue
DAVE SCHOOLER AND HIS
GANG
Monday to Friday

25c 11 to 3 P.M. to closing
35c Saturdays and Sundays
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55c Children Always 15c

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at 50th St.

First Soviet Jewish Talkie Opens at the Europa!

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Soviet-Russia Solves the Jewish Problem!
First 100% Jewish Talkie from
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"The Return of Nathan Becker"

Thrilling Musical Score played by the
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ASTOR Broadway & 45th Street
Daily 2:50-8:50; Sat., Sun. &
Hols. 2:50-5:50-8:50; Sat. Midnite Show.
Good Seats at 50c, 75c, \$1.00.

"High Gear" at Original Roxy. Harry Hirschfield and Schooler in Stage Show

Easter, at the original Roxy, 7th Ave. at 50th St., ushers in a new stage and screen show. The feature film is "High Gear," with Jackie Searl, Joan Marsh and James Murray. On the stage the holiday revue is headed by the personal appearance of Harry Hirschfield, the humorist and cartoonist.

Harry Hirschfield, in person, brings to the Roxy stage the wit and the unique humor for which he is famous. Dave Schooler, master of ceremonies and conductor, features a group of novelty orchestral numbers. Other acts in the stage show include the Five Jansleys, Raymond Baird, Stetson, Irene Duval and Steve Evans.

A Walt Disney Silly Symphony, in technicolor, is an added screen attraction, as is "Sally," a musical short subject starring "Singing Sam."

42nd STREET

6th WEEK STRAND

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Show Place of the Nation

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NOT THE DE-BUNK
BUT—

"The Truth About Africa"

First Pictures of the remarkable Blood-drinking Tribes!

25c to 1 P. M.

CAMEO 42nd St. & B'way

25c to 1 P. M. Monday to Friday

THEATRE PARTIES

Party Branches and sympathetic organizations are requested when planning theatre parties to do so through the Theatrical Department of THE NEW LEADER. Phone Algonquin 4-4622 or write to Bernard Feinman, Manager New Leader Theatrical Department, 7 East 15th Street, New York

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Stage: Hippodrome Girls and Band Beginning Tomorrow

JACK HOLT "MAN AGAINST WOMAN"

"The Most Far The Least"

25c to 3 p.m.

FOX B'KLYN Flatbush Ave. at Novins Street

ON THE STAGE: NICK KENNY "HIGH GEAR" and his RADIO SCANDALS

GREGORY & RAYMON "BABES IN THE WOOD"

FLOYD CHRISTIE & Co. SINGIN' SAM in "SALLY"

ON THE SCREEN: with Joan Marsh, Jackie Searl

Joan Crawford

and GARY COOPER in

Today We Live

ON STAGE HELD OVER

RAY BOLGER

PEGGY TAYLOR - GARY LEON

3 ST. JOHN BROTHERS

CAPITOL Broadway at 51st St.

The Continental Congress

By Norman Thomas

TIMELY TOPICS

Every week Norman Thomas writes in his pungent style his own comments upon the salient events of the moment.

(Continued from Page One)
Committee of Correspondents. Allegheny County held a county conference on April 14, at which a drive to enlist Western Pennsylvania organizations was made. A state conference, which had been planned, has been given up to help insure the success of the Continental Congress. Special railroad rates of \$3.50 for a round trip between Philadelphia and Washington has been obtained by Schwartz, and Philadelphia is expected to be an assembling point for a large delegation from southern New Jersey.

250 From Maryland

Maryland will have between 250 and 300 delegates, one-half of them from Baltimore, and the balance from Cumberland, Hagerstown, Annapolis and other parts of the State. Dr. S. M. Neistadt and Joel Seidman, who are actively in charge of lining up Maryland organizations, report a sympathetic response from trade unions. James H. Maurer, who addressed the Baltimore Federation of Labor on behalf of the Congress, has paved the way for friendly cooperation.

New Jersey is being handled from two major points. At Newark, William E. Duffy, field organizer for the Congress, is working to bring all northern New Jersey groups into line, and is reporting a favorable response. Socialist trade unionists, some of them delegates to the Essex County Trades and Labor Assembly, are assisting him in visiting organizations. In Southern New Jersey, Herman F. Miessner and Frank Manning are actively at work in Camden interesting labor and unemployed groups, and securing the election of delegations. Indications are that New Jersey will have 300 delegates.

Mass. Jobless Respond

Competition between the eastern and western parts of Massachusetts is reflecting itself in an increasing number of credentials from both parts of the State. Several truckloads are assured from the newly formed local organizations in the western part of the State, unemployed groups being among the most active in the election of delegates.

North Carolina will have one of the largest delegations at the Congress, according to Paul Porter, who has just completed a tour of the State in the interest of the

Congress. He spoke at Winston-Salem, Greensboro, Durham, Wilson and Chapel Hill, and in every city organized to have a delegation attend the Congress. Arrangements are being made to transport them by truck, and to have them meet the Virginia delegation at Richmond on Friday evening, May 5, when the delegations from both states, and possibly another, Florida, that will start out earlier will begin the final lap of the journey to Washington.

By a decision of the organization committee, veterans' groups will be entitled to representation, and leaders of several veterans' groups in Washington report that credentials from their posts will begin coming in within the next few days.

Hosts Making Plans

Washington Socialists and trade unionists organized a real arrangements committee at a meeting held last Monday night at the Hamilton Hotel. Charles Edward Russell accepted an invitation to be chairman of the committee, and subcommittees on housing, parking, visiting local organizations, food and other subjects connected with the comfort of the delegates were appointed. Arrangements have been made to install several microphones, in addition to the stage amplifiers, at the Washington Auditorium, so that delegates speaking from the floor may be heard throughout the vast chamber.

A special "Continental Congress Edition" of the "Yankee Primer," by Oscar Ameringer, has been printed so that delegates traveling from all parts of the country may have literature they can sell en route. It contains the call for the Congress, and is brought up to date. Copies can be obtained by addressing Marx Lewis, 907 15th St., Washington.

Active organization work throughout the East will be intensified during the next few weeks. In Connecticut, Paul Porter will visit local labor bodies in every industrial city beginning this week. In Buffalo, Robert Hoffman and Harold Raitt have secured the endorsement of a number of trade union organizations, some of which will send delegates. In Rochester, Murray Baron is visiting various groups every night, while in Syracuse, where Roger Leonard is in charge, a substantial number of delegates have already been elected.

Attention All Organizations And Delegates!

ALL New York organizations electing delegates are urgently requested to communicate at once with the New York Arrangements Committee, A. N. Weinberg, secretary, at 3 West 16th Street. Inform us at once who your delegates are.

Arrangements in Regard to Traveling to Washington, D. C.

Special arrangements have been made by the New York Arrangements Committee with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to provide a "Special Continental Congress Train" leaving from New York Friday, May 5, at 6:30 p. m. The delegates and their guests will be entitled to the rate of \$4.50 for the round

trip. Return Sunday evening.

This train will also pick up delegates and their guests at Newark, N. J., at 6:40 p. m. at the same rate. A large Philadelphia delegation will meet this train at a special low fare at 8:15 p. m.

Delegates and their guests coming from upstate New York and Long Island, as well as from Connecticut, who are to pass through New York, can also avail themselves of this special rate from New York.

All delegates from New York and other points are urged to notify the New York Arrangements Committee in writing of their intention to avail themselves of this special rate.

Who Will Cooperate?

A young comrade desires to sell The New Leader at the new Continental Congress and will appreciate accompanying a private owner to Washington and return. Kindly address The New Leader.

YOU CAN ADD TO THE EFFECTIVENESS OF YOUR MAY DAY MEETINGS BY DISTRIBUTING THE MAY DAY EDITION OF THE NEW LEADER. THE BUNDLE RATE TO ORGANIZATIONS OUTSIDE OF NEW YORK IS TWO CENTS PER COPY, PREPAID.

The German Comrades

IT appears that although Otto Wels withdrew from the Executive of the Labor and Socialist International the German Social Democratic Party did not break its long connection with its comrades abroad. This is good. But the fight against Fascism in Germany will require more than mere continuance of relationship with the Second International. All our hopes are with the German comrades. All our wishes that they may make both an intelligent and an heroic struggle against that great foe of mankind which Fascism is. According to reports Göring, once the inmate of an insane asylum, is trying to pass over on the workers' organizations which the Nazis have set up Hitler's absurd mixture of contradictory economics as "Socialism though not Marxism." It is nothing of the sort. It is for the German workers to keep alive the true faith for the sake of the whole world.



Norman Thomas

Democracy and Dictatorship

THERE is a dangerous tendency here in America to think that the Fascist victory in Germany means not only the doom of democracy but the deserved doom of democracy. It is true enough that the system that seeks to combine a certain mechanical nose-counting democracy in politics with autocracy in economics is doomed. By no means does it follow that Socialism cannot use democracy, or that its temporary failure in Germany was due to its devotion to democracy. A Socialist democracy is not synonymous with constitutionalism and it is consistent with a greater boldness and vigor of action that we social democrats have sometimes displayed.

It will hardly be held that the Nazi triumph over Communism as well as over Socialism was due to the democracy of Communism. Communists also believe in dictatorship. Yet they lost more of their adherents to the Nazis than did the Social-Democrats. Moreover, in Russia where the circumstances affecting the issue between democracy and dictatorship are very different than in Germany, Britain or the United States, it would appear that Communist dictatorship has by no means easily conquered all the problems that stand in the way of the achievement of plenty, peace and freedom for the workers.

Those who lightly despair of democracy are despairing of the immediate future of mankind, for the triumph of dictatorship inevitably means the triumph of unreason, of intolerance, and of brute force in the affairs of men. If we must ever come to the time when there is no choice but a working class dictatorship and a Fascist dictatorship, of course we must take a working class dictatorship. But that choice will itself have in it elements of tragedy. Certainly if under American conditions the workers cannot awake in time to use democracy more effectively, to simplify its machinery and purify its ideals, it is gravely doubtful that they will wake up in time to avoid a ruthless Fascist dictatorship of one form or another here in this country where with all their mistakes our fathers have handed us a tradition of civil liberty and tolerance worth keeping alive.

United Front

EACH day emphasizes the value of a true united front on particular issues where it ought theoretically to be possible. The last way to get a true united front is for individual Socialists on their own hook to rush off to speak in Communist meetings where Socialists are indiscriminately denounced. Ideally the general basis of united front action should be laid by our respective Internationals. In the mean time experiments on the united front for particular objects should be carefully considered by Socialist local and state organizations, and the results of such experiments reported to the Party. I for one favor the immediate creation of a subcommittee of the National Executive Committee to meet a similar committee of the Communists to explore present possibilities of common action. I repeat that the basis of common action is good faith and although our Communist friends have made some improvement in their attitude lately neither the form of their invitation nor their accompanying

action give one all the assurance that ought to be desired of a good faith.

Our Communist friends will have to make up their minds whether they are offering us an olive branch or a stiletto. Meanwhile from a purely practical point of view we must not forget that the problems of a united front against Fascism tactically involve at least as much our relations to workers to the right of us as to the Communists to the left of us. The times call for all the wisdom we have. We can afford to overlook much that has happened in the past if we can get assurance of good faith for the future. This good faith, of course, does not require us to agree on all matters of theory and practice. It does require us to work together for a common object on a friendly and democratic basis.

Scottsboro

TWO things alone are enough to invalidate that new crime of race and class injustice in America which the Scottsboro verdict is:

1. In spite of the fine struggle made by the defense counsel, Samuel Leibowitz, Negroes were excluded from the jury panel, not for unfitness but simply because they are Negroes. That this has been the rule in Alabama and other states only makes matters worse.
2. The prosecuting attorney's appeal to local ignorance and passion by his attack on New York friends of the accused and especially upon the Jews of New York is more than worthy of a Hitler. This case involves not the right merely of the defendants but of their whole race and of their brethren among the exploited workers of all races. The fight for justice must go on.

The Black Bill

THE passage of the Black 30-hour week bill by the United States Senate is a real step forward in the struggle against unemployment, particularly technological unemployment. A 30-hour bill is a weapon any Socialist or labor government would have to use. It must be pointed out, however, that this bill in no way increases the total amount of work or the total amount of wages. It merely divides them differently. It is, under the present circumstances, a form of enforcement of shared work. Some capitalists favor this legislation because it shifts the cost of unemployment relief from the government to the workers who still have jobs. What has to be done is to increase the spending power of the workers as a whole. Some particular laws even under capitalism might help, but in general to do the job satisfactory will require Socialism. Along with the Black bill the Norris bill for Muscle Shoals which will doubtless be introduced following the President's message is of more significance to labor generally than most of the emergency legislation so far passed. I understand that Senator Norris has been urged to see to it that his bill will permit either the condemnation of transmission lines or their treatment as public carriers. It will be very expensive for the government to build transmission lines to the great distances necessary for the best use of Muscle Shoals power. On the other hand, if private companies continue the control of transmission lines they may be able to rob government operation of many of its benefits. The truth of the matter is we have to go rapidly beyond public ownership of power at Muscle Shoals to public ownership of the power trust.

In New England

AN exceedingly busy week of travel and speaking in New England convinces me of two things: First a very encouraging growth of Socialist interest and of the Socialist Party; second, the appalling depths to which wages have fallen. New England industrial cities are filling up with sweatshop manufacturers and fly-by-night operators of various shops which remain open long enough to gouge a gullible Chamber of Commerce and, most of all, the workers. Sweatshop wages in Fall River, New Bedford, Pawtucket, run as low as \$2 or \$3 a week. I heard of textile mills where women work ten hours at night for the vast sum of 50 cents. These appallingly low wages may be even worse in the long run for labor than unemployment itself. The relief problem in New England is almost as bad as in the Middle West. More could scarcely be said. These are conditions which make that Continental Congress of ours a necessity. I'm glad to say I found great interest in it.

Fortunately New England also gives an example of the courage of the workers. The boot and shoe workers and the leather workers in Lynn and Peabody are waging a gallant and probably successful strike for better conditions and union recognition. Much has already been won in Chelsea and elsewhere. It was a pleasure to meet some of the committees in charge of this strike. Socialist workers have played a fine part in this struggle!