

NEW LEADER

With Which
Is Combined

THE AMERICAN APPEAL

Founded by
Eugene V. Debs

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1934

Price Five Ce

Simpson Elected Controller in Toronto

Socialist and Trade-Unionist
Carries Canadian City with
47,358 Votes.

TORONTO. — Running for the first time under the banner of the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation, the political federation of trade unions, farmers' organizations and Socialist bodies, James Simpson was re-elected Controller of Toronto at the recent city elections by a heavy majority.

In the same election Dr. Rose Henderson was elected on the C.C.F. ticket as Trustee of the Board of Education in the Fifth Ward.

This was the first time the C.C.F. had ever appeared as such in an election in Toronto, Simpson and other Socialist candidates having run in previous elections under other designations.

Simpson polled 47,358 votes, while Mrs. Alice Buck, Communist candidate, polled 9,767 for the same office.

"Jimmy" Simpson, who has been Controller of Toronto for a number of years, is one of the most popular and important figures in the Canadian labor movement, and is well known in the American Federation of Labor. He was secretary of the Canadian Labor Party prior to the organization of the C.C.F., and for decades has been an active Socialist. He is a member of the typographical union, and has served as president of his local, as well as of the Toronto central labor body. In addition he has been vice-president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, and has frequently been a delegate to the A. F. of L. conventions.

Simpson is 60 years old, a native of England, and the son of an active trade unionist. He has written much on Socialism and labor problems, and has lectured in Canada, the United States, England, New Zealand and Australia for labor and Socialism.

SHIPLACOFF ILL AT POST GRADUATE HOSPITAL

Socialists and members of the labor movement will be grieved to hear of the serious illness of A. I. Shiplacoff, who is in the Post Graduate Hospital in New York.

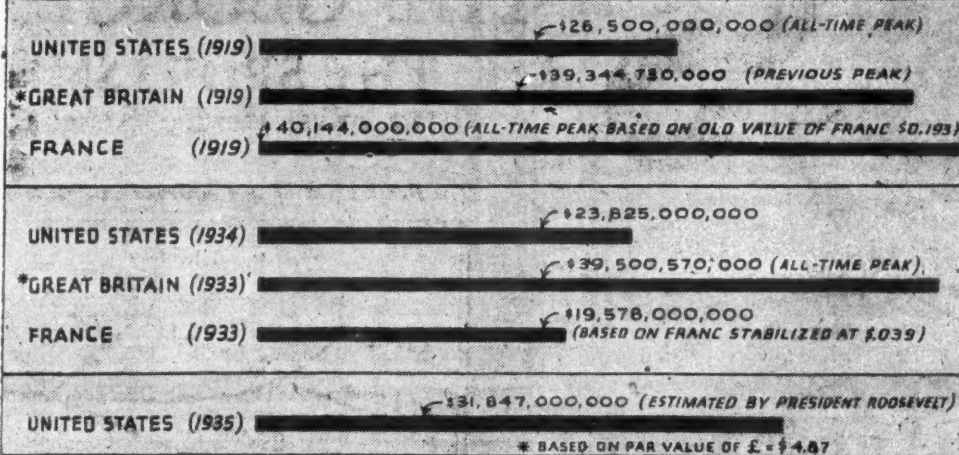
Comrade Shiplacoff has been ill for a long time, but during the summer he was able to get away to the Deborah Sanitarium in New Jersey, where he built up a considerable reserve of health and strength. His friends hope and expect that that reserve will enable him to pass over his present illness successfully and that before long a sweet nature and winning personality will be with us again.



A. I. Shiplacoff

Crisis of Capitalism Reveals Big Changes in Old Order

PUBLIC DEBTS OF THE UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE



From The United States News

THE debts of three world powers since 1919 are graphically shown in this chart. Great Britain is the largest and the United States debt is approaching the size of Great Britain's. To the British debt must be added the debt of local governing bodies, both totaling more than 40 billion dollars. Add the debts of the states, cities, counties, etc., in the United States, estimated at 18 billions, and the combined American debts will be nearly 50 billions in 1935!

Then note this. The United States Government is today the most extensive employer of workers in all history! In 1916 the number employed was 768,270; in 1931 it was 1,175,475; in 1933 it was 6,249,888! The NRA began as emergency legislation; it is now a permanent program. A U. S. Court 5 to 4 decision on Monday sustained a Minnesota law establishing a moratorium on mortgage foreclosures, which forecasts judicial support of the emergency powers of President Roosevelt under the NRA. The 48 state sovereignties decline to a lesser role in the scheme of government.

What is happening? The industrial and governing system is slowly changing under the impact of the crisis of capitalism. What is lacking to guide this change into Socialist channels? An awakened working class organized into a clear-headed Socialist Party and into unions and farmers' organizations conscious of the need of political power to represent the nation's toilers.

To Save Capitalism, Not To Build Socialism, Is the Aim of Roosevelt

By Observer

WASHINGTON, D. C. WASHINGTON doesn't know what to make of the President's huge budget program. One opinion holds that the Administration must be "powerfully scurried" to propose borrowing 10 billion dollars this year, the bulk of which is to be spent on the recovery program. The proposed expenditures, with the existing public debt, forecast a debt of some 31 billions by July 1, 1936, an all-time high figure.

Another opinion says that the President is playing a smart game and that he really does not intend to spend all, he asks, the idea being that later the Administration can take credit for not using the full appropriation's total.

Probably the truth is that the President is like the man in the celebrated story who had the bear by the tail; he was afraid to let go and so he hung on and ran like blazes with the bear. Mr. Roosevelt has started something and he

cannot let go. If he does, disaster seems sure, whereas if he hangs on he may be the winner. He has built and set in motion a colossal "recovery" machine, which, at least, makes the appearance of forward motion. He must give it all the fuel (money) it needs, in the hope that it will eventually bring recovery.

WALL STREET HAS THE JITTERS

The Administration must be convinced that the expenditures of stupendous sums of money is necessary to prevent disaster; otherwise it would not risk the wrath of the taxpayer. It knows that the only chance of getting back the great sums already spent and the still greater sums to be spent lies in the success of the recovery program. If even partial success is achieved the Government's income will jump and there will be hope of reducing the public debt and the burden of taxation. Success would be vindication of the Administration's program and policies and would tend

to silence the taxpayers' howls of anguish.

While the Government's proposed budget can be called "staggering," to use a word now frequently employed the public debt burden in the United States is not as heavy as in some nations. This is noted by a Wall Street commentator, who remarks:

"As Great Britain's debt of 37 billions or 30 per cent of the total wealth, compares with the prospective United States debt of 32 billions, or less than 10 per cent of its wealth, this country seems to be far away from its limit."

But however optimistically the public debt may be viewed, the Government attempt at bringing recovery will entail an enormous bill which will put the greatest burden on the masses. This is a fact that Socialists and trade unionists will do well to emphasize, pointing out that the wage workers will pay the cost of at-

Delays by Labor Board Injure Workers

Strikes Are Imperilled When
Labor Members Fail
Show Up.

AN important issue has arisen in the National Labor Board at Washington which has been accumulating for months, failing to expedite complaints made to the board by trade unions, especially those that involved in a strike, the workers are not only placed at a disadvantage, but the employing firms involved in strikes gain by delay.

For several weeks it has been difficult to get the members together. On Monday, for example, when the board had before it the critical captive mine issue, none of the five industrial members were present. Even when a full membership is present there may be more or less delay because of difference of opinion in the board, when only a few attend meetings little is done at all.

Very often the time element is so important in a strike that it comes vital to the strikers. It occurs when a struggle has lasted a few weeks and the issue is before the board. The employers' general rule can hold out longer than the workers in this period of depression. There comes a time when some strikes when every day delay in making a decision contributes to strengthen the bosses.

All that is required to drag out and delay decisions is for the industrial members to not attend meetings. They may and they may not have a legitimate reason being absent; on the other hand it may be a subtle form of sabotage against the striking workers they do not attend.

This situation brings out the equality of class status of workers in the functioning board that is expected to be partial. The owners of industry whatever their problems may do not have to worry about themselves and their families. With the working class this does them day and night as a strike has continued for a time, the period depending on the resources of the union and aid that can be obtained from pathetic organizations.

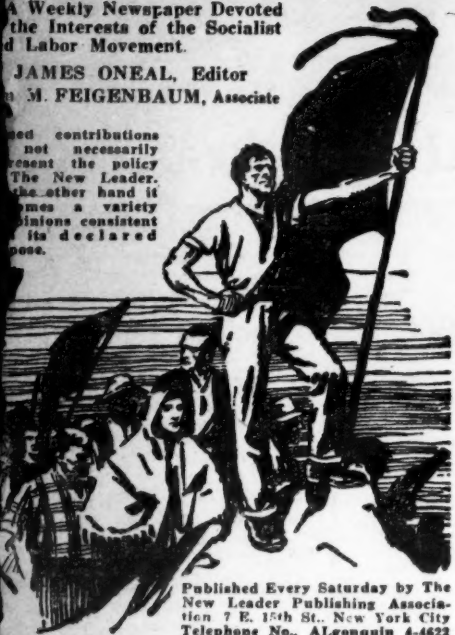
much talk of making the wealthy pay the larger share, through higher income and inheritance taxes and other means, but usually it will be the common people who will do most of the paying. Insiders who know best what is in the minds of ruling Washington officialdom have many a laugh at assertions that the Roosevelt Administration is dead set on achieving Socialism. They know that a whole recovery program aimed at revolution but seeks to preserve the present system by eliminating or toning down some of its evils.

NEW LEADER

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

JAMES ONEAL, Editor
M. FEIGENBAUM, Associate

Contributions are not necessarily accepted the policy of the New Leader. The other hand it comes a variety of opinions consistent with its declared purpose.



Volume XVII No. 2

SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1934

An Urgent Appeal

LAST week we reported the conviction of two Socialist comrades in New York City, Jack Hanan and Al Retzkin, under the anti-red flag of this state. This conviction is a serious challenge to Socialists not only in this state but others. It is of national concern to the comrades everywhere. We cannot let it go by default. We must raise funds to appeal the case. Therefore we urge all readers who can help finance this appeal to send in their contributions immediately. Bring the question up in your club and do so without delay. Send contribution to Julius Gerber, Socialist Party, 7 East 15th Street, New York City.

A Lesson in Equality

AFTER the breaking down of the Federal attempt at price control of milk in the Chicago area, 18,000 dairy farmers organized as a Pure Milk Association, struck this week. Many farmers are reported without milk, but the farmers supplying fresh milk to hospitals, orphanages and other like institutions. That the dairy farmers have faced desperate conditions for years, is undisputed, while it is also true that the distributing companies have been making "unusual profits," as Secretary of Agriculture Wallace said this week.

Into this situation comes a Federal Court which issued an injunction under the Anti-Trust Act against the farmers. Now the great corporations and combines of the nation are immune from the Anti-Trust Act under the terms of the NRA. The farmers are suspended, so far as they are concerned, but the farmers get it in the neck. A German economist once said that the "Worst form of equality is the equal treatment of unequals," but here is unequal treatment of unequals. The farmers are sent to a hard school, but we hope that they are learning some lessons about "equality before the law."

A Great Man Speaks

CARDINAL O'CONNELL, in a profound spiritual moment, again affirmed that he is opposed to the constitutional amendment to abolish child labor. He has read "not only the superficial meaning of the measure, but the spirit of it and he is convinced that it would 'weaken the rights of the states' and the 'rights of parents over their children.'" Whether it would weaken the children, the holy man did not say. He presumes that if the children of the workers have God and the manufacturers the youngsters will be strengthened.

The news dispatch carrying this statement also stated that "Cardinal O'Connell left today for a month's vacation in the Bahamas." We hope that four weeks in the tropics will not weaken this godly man and that he will come back strengthened for the war against Satan and all his evil works, so there!

Forecast That Came True

AN item in New York dailies this week is no doubt being repeated with some variations in many other cities. Readers are informed that 400,000 pounds of pork and butter and more than 200,000 loaves of bread have been distributed to families in Brooklyn and Queens in December. The supplies were provided by the Federal Surplus Corporation.

Where are the capitalist dandies who once recoiled with horror when they forecast a Socialist State where government would feed large sections of the population? Where are the gentlemen who were frightened at the prospect of Socialists reducing human beings to a "dull dead level"? Where are those who chanted their dull sing-song against "destroying human incentive"? Where . . . ?

But it isn't necessary to continue. We are inclined to the view that if some informed Socialist were to consult the books and pamphlets circulated against us down to the beginning of the World War and simply selected the dire predictions of what would happen with the abolition of capitalism, he would make a very effective pamphlet. By merely citing the predictions the author could point out that they have come true because capitalism beat us to it!

Piety and Pelf

AN interesting united front between piety and pelf is revealed in a case before a Brooklyn Federal Court. A corporation in desperate need of funds issued \$2,000,000 of preferred stock and then invited a Lutheran minister to bless the stock. After the blessing he was induced to invest \$50,000 of his own funds.

It recalls the pious old merchants of New England estimating their codfish and shillings, molasses and rum and Negroes kidnapped in Africa and sold to southern planters. Before departure of their ships they rolled their eyes to heaven and invoked the blessing of God on their enterprise. This union of piety and pelf has its modern setting in the cleric blessing the stock of a modern corporation.

Adolf Changes His Mind

HITLER is not only having a difficult time in placing the Fascist noose about the necks of the German Christians; he is learning that the Dutch and the Finns in their respective countries know how to answer the German windbag.

The Finnish Government has placed an embargo on a large number of German products in retaliation for Adolf's drastic restrictions against imports from Finland. The Dutch government also kicked Adolf in the slats and forced the Big Mouth to concede full interest payments to Dutch bondholders by threatening to deduct the interest due from money Holland has to pay for delivery of German goods.

Adolf may defy the lightning, eat barbed wire for breakfast and wash it down with a bowl of blood, but when he offends ruling classes in other countries he will have to be careful that he does not sin against the "eternal laws" of capitalism. He might wake up some morning in an ash can.

The White New Deal

THERE is no New Deal for the Negro, declares Walter White in his annual report to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Under the recovery program, Negro workers have been displaced from former jobs and have been discriminated against in wage rates, the difference ranging as high as 30 per cent. The racial prejudice against Negro workers has not been wiped out by the NRA.

In a class society white workers are consigned to a low level, but the Negro workers inherit the fruits of chattel bondage in traditions, prejudice and, too often, hate. To the extent that white workers help to break down these prejudices will they serve their class as a whole, including the Negro workers.

Well, at last we have a "Socialist" publication that is pink and red and blue by turns frankly declaring for a middle class movement. It is like a ten-cent store where a large variety of goods is displayed. In this case its stock is ideas ranging from Populism to parlor Bolshevism with a middle class "leading article" to attract purchasers of the other goods. "Order what you want; we will deliver the slogan."

Top o' The Leader Tower With Readers 'n' Boosters

By the Editor

The Boston Dinner

THE NEW LEADER dinner last Sunday night was a fine affair. Seats were arranged for 120 comrades, and each was filled. Jacob Panken of New York was the principal speaker and gave his impressions of the Paris International Socialist Congress and followed up with an impassioned appeal to build up The New Leader and the party. George E. Roewer served as toastmaster, and Joe Bearak made an impressive speech in support of a virile Socialist press. Bill Levenburg writes it was one of the best affairs in years. Nearly all present are readers of The New Leader, but about 30 subs were taken and the comrades contributed \$75. A drive will be made to extend the circulation of The New Leader. Thanks, comrades!

Fine Cooperation

Our appeal to our readers for copies of old Socialist publications and pamphlets is producing fine results. Howe D. Higgins of Maine sends a fine collection of pamphlets, including Eugene V. Debs' "The Federal Government and the Chicago Strike." Meyer Halushka of Chicago forwards copies of a number of publications, including "The Bugle" of Oklahoma City, "The Labor World" of San Francisco, the "Debs Magazine," the "Chicago Socialist," the Toledo "Socialist" and "The World" of Oakland, Cal. H. N. Daniels of LaGrange, Ill., sends the first number of the "Chicago Daily Socialist" and also the "Daily World" that succeeded it. Many thanks, comrades. Who will be next?

A Few Compliments

Theodore Debs, brother of our late 'Gene, renews his sub and writes: "You are getting out a most excellent paper. More power to you." Jacob Drachler of Brooklyn is especially pleased with the issue last week which was "cramped full of news, international and local" and Leon Gibson's article on organization. He adds that when he visits prospective Socialists he leaves The New Leader with them. Comrade Malone of

Local Philippi, W. Va., says that the local comrades "are more satisfied with The New Leader every issue. We miss Autolyus but like Oneal's discussions."

The Sub-Getters

The holiday season has not much affected the work of The New Leader boosters and we could fill these columns with their work if we had the space for it. Here are a few samples from the bulk: John T. McRoy down in Miami Beach tops the list with ten subs this week. Others ranging from 4 to 10 include M. Rosenkrantz of Newark, James D. Graham of Montana, Andrew Biemiller of Milwaukee, B. Stegment of Allentown, Pa., A. Saranow of St. Louis, L. Majowsky of Chicago, A. Silver of Los Angeles, and Mrs. E. Elkin of Miami, Fla.

Questions and Answers

L. G., Chicago.—Yes, American economic history is important, so important that no Socialist is competent to understand and interpret our economic history without such a study. The latest and, in many ways, the best economic history published is Kirkland's "History of American Economic Life." For other valuable studies consult Coman's "Industrial History of the United States," Jennings' "History of Economic Progress in the United States," and Bogart's "Economic History of the American People." A fine collection of original documents that cover the period from the colonies to 1915 will be found in the single volume by Bogart and Thompson, "Readings in the Economic History of the United States."

For agriculture to the end of the Civil War two splendid studies have appeared. They are Gray's "History of Southern Agriculture in the United States to 1860," two volumes, and Falconer's "History of Northern Agriculture in the United States, 1620-1860."

Supplement these studies with a knowledge of the Marxian interpretation of history and the evolution of American capitalism becomes clear.

Stranded in Michigan

By August Claessens

YES, I was almost left high and dry in this State during the last week. I came in willing to work, to do my best to help our movement, but I simply wasn't given the chance. As it sometimes happens in the best of movements everything went wrong.

Partly the blame can be placed against the New York end of my tour. I was booked to spend the week in Flint, Lansing and Grand Rapids, and up to the last moment no definite arrangements had been made for meetings in these cities or anywhere else. The State office, which should have routed me, was not consulted.



August Claessens

So here I was in Detroit and I had to shift for myself. Well, I didn't loaf much. I kept myself busy meeting many comrades during the day and conferred on organization matters and in the evenings I visited and spoke at party branches, Workmen's Circle and other organizations and put in a good lick for The New Leader. I picked up a record collection of subs. As I dropped in on these meetings unexpected and unannounced, naturally I could reach only a limited number of people and everybody con-

cerned felt so apologetic about not being able to get out a better crowd.

Francis King, State Secretary, got on the job immediately to get me at work through the state. He sent out a score of telegrams and letters to the locals, but the element of time, which was altogether too short, and the lack of enterprise in our locals here defeated him. Comrade King is one of the finest in our party. Devoting himself unsparingly to our cause, with no compensation and plenty of criticism, he puts in his spare time after a day's work for a living

(Continued on Page Six)

THE NEW LEADER, a Socialist publication, supports the Socialist Party and 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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Why LaGuardia Is Stopped

He Can Get the Funds He Needs for City Work, But His Backers Won't Let Him

THE LaGuardia reform administration plunged head first into trouble in its first week, and from present indications it will sink deeper and deeper as time goes on. The controversy between Mayor LaGuardia and Governor Lehman is merely the outward form of the problems. Beneath the surface rages a struggle that goes right to the heart of municipal government, and every day—every hour—it rages the Socialist Party is vindicated in the position it took during the municipal campaign.

With the very moment of taking office the Fusion administration was faced with the problem of making ends meet, and right there the issue was drawn.

For carrying on the city's work much money is needed. During the bonanza days before 1929 money was always available and the Tammany rulers spent lavishly. It worked out this way:

Under the state constitution the city may borrow money up to ten per cent of its assessed real estate valuation; besides which money borrowed for enterprises that pay for themselves is exempt from the debt-limit.

To increase that assessed valuation all you need is a Board of Tax Assessors who know how to play ball. In 1915 assessed valuation of New York's property valued for tax purposes was \$8,460,812,542. On that the city was permitted to borrow \$846,081,254.

During the boom years the assessed valuation went up steadily, and by 1932 had gone up to \$19,977,095,815, an increase of \$11,516,273,273, upon which the city was permitted to borrow \$1,151,627,327.

This does not, of course, include the sums borrowed outside the debt limit, used for such enterprises as building subways, turned over to the transit companies for private operation, in return for which the city gets just enough in rent to

pay the interest on the debt and the annual amortization. That is what is called a self-sustaining enterprise. And maybe that is the nearest we can get to a self-sustaining city enterprise under capitalist and Tammany rule.

The assessed valuation of the city's realty and other property is an arbitrary figure. The city slaps an added six hundred million in valuation, for example; and on it borrows an additional sixty million (upon which interest is paid); with that sixty million pavements and sewers are built (not forgetting juicy contracts and graft to insiders). Upon the basis of these improvements real estate valuation is again raised, and a year later one-tenth of that increase can be skimmed off in additional debt. And so on, to the tune of eleven and a half billion in eighteen years.

The increased valuation is loaded upon the backs of the little home owners; the big real estate operators loaded the increases upon the backs of the tenants. Either way, the common man paid the piper.

How much of the sum realized from this colossal increase went into actual improvements and how much stuck to the dirty fingers of Tammany thieves we can only guess as yet; it is a fact, however, that the debt of the city is a legal obligation, whether honestly contracted or not.

In 1915 the city owed a bonded debt of \$1,124,020,221, which is another way of saying that there were outstanding certificates, or bonds, to that amount. In 1932 the debt had just about doubled, and was fixed at \$2,246,100,994.

The interest the city was required to pay in the latter year was \$94,048,051. Together with installments on the fund for redemption of bonds and amortization paid into sinking fund the debt service for 1931 amounted to \$218,900,000.

Now, in a certain sense a debt

is an obligation to be repaid, as one repays a quarter borrowed for lunch the day before payday. But when we run into hundreds of millions and billions; when we deal with city, state, national and international finances, we stand on different ground.

Finland pays us in full . . . no one else does, or can. We cannot speak of ten billion, twenty billion, thirty billion raised during a war as a debt in the sense that a borrowed dime is a debt. For further information as to how to handle an embarrassing situation created by huge international debts one is referred to Herr Geheimrat Hjalmar Horace Greeley Schacht, of the Reichsbank.

Now the Fusion reformers, with the best intentions in the world, will have to do something about that pesky debt problem. Before they can draw a breath they must figure out some way to meet the hundred million interest charge and two-hundred-odd million debt service charge.

In other words, with certificates of indebtedness totaling two and a quarter billion dollars outstanding, the city administration starts with a full-sized anchor around its neck. The days have long passed when the problem can be airily met by again increasing assessed valuation, again skimming off the constitutional ten per cent, again issuing short-term bonds for the future to worry about. We are the future.

Who owns those bonds?

Why, the bankers. The very men who hold the city by the throat. The very people who so enthusiastically supported the LaGuardia-Cunningham ticket! They are the people who calmly collect close to a hundred million a year. They are the people who won't permit steeply graded taxes to meet the needs of a new day.

Tell them that Tammany is corrupt and they will heartily agree. Indeed, they contributed money to

Fur Workers' Strike Date Is Temporarily Postponed; Shops Are Being Organized

By Aleck Miller

THE date of the contemplated general strike of the International Fur Workers' Union against the NRA code imposed upon them has been postponed indefinitely, according to a statement issued by Harry Begoon, secretary of the union, at organization headquarters, 28 W. 31st St.

Plans for the strike, however, have not been halted, Mr. Begoon explained, but the union is awaiting a more suitable time to put them into effect.

When the strike is called, the first organized protest of the fur workers against an NRA code will be under way.

Pietro Lucchi, International President of the union, in a recent statement to The New Leader, outlined the reasons for the contemplated strike. He charged that the code as adopted cut wages more than 50 per cent and permitted "inordinately long hours," whereas the 35-hour week is now the rule. The present agreement of the unions with the employers, Mr. Lucchi explained, calls for a 35-

hour week and only two hours overtime a week, payable at the rate of time and a half.

The code fixes 65 cents an hour as the minimum wage, whereas the present agreement calls for \$1.25 to \$1.60 an hour, depending upon the type of work performed. The code does not annul the agreement which expires January 31, 1934, Lucchi said. He denounced the code as paving the way for a destruction of wage and working standards when the task of signing a new agreement is begun.

In the meantime, Mr. Lucchi has not ceased his efforts to make the strike unnecessary by bringing the various employers into line. On Monday last he concluded an agreement with the Mendoza Fur Dyers of 712 E. 133rd St., an organization employing over 200 people. This plant had been operating as an open shop. By the agreement Mr. Lucchi not only unionized the plant, but also had the working hours of the employees reduced from 46 hours to 35 hours per week. In addition, he secured a ten per cent increase in pay.

oust Tammany (and thus to safeguard their interest!). Tell them that the ridiculously swollen valuations upon which the colossal debts were imposed were tainted and they will agree. Tell them that much of the money upon which the city is paying interest was used for fraudulent and corrupt purposes, and they will agree. Ask them to submit to a drastic revision of principal and slash in interest, and they will discover that Business is Business; they will discover Paragraph 1, Section 19,

Article I of the Constitution of the United States, and will dig up John Marshall's decisions in Cohens vs. Georgia and the Dartmouth College Case. They will hire the greatest lawyers in the world to put up a scrap, and they will fight like tigers to safeguard their share of the cream of the Tammany grafting.

But LaGuardia isn't starting that fight. Instead of going right to the place where the fight should be waged—and would be waged by a Socialist city administration—he is trying to get powers to cut the wages of city workers and in other ways to install economies. For the bankers will not allow their interest to be touched, regardless of changed circumstances. Their profits are sacred—AND THEY ELECTED LA GUARDIA. That is why LaGuardia wants a dictatorship to cut wages, not to cut interest charges or to impose taxes that will pay for what the city needs.

New Workers' Chorus Holds First Session on January 20

PERHAPS more than any other cultural activity, the English-speaking labor and Socialist movement of New York City lacks a chorus. The Germans have 'em, the Finns have 'em, the Yiddish-speaking movement has them—and they're good choruses, too, serving the cause, expressing its aspirations, voicing its determination.

In the English-speaking movement numerous attempts have been made to build up a chorus. Gertrude Weil Klein tried it years ago. Sam Friedman has led numerous groups of young and of older folk, and has taught perhaps thousands of youngsters the songs of labor and of Socialism from all over the world. But there has been no real permanent trained organization, singing in four parts and producing melody akin, say, to the Workmen's Circle Chorus, under a capable director.

An attempt to build such a chorus will be made January 20—a week from Saturday—at five o'clock at Rebel Arts headquarters, 22 East 22nd Street.

The Writers' Group of Rebel Arts meets Mondays at 8:30. This Monday will be devoted to the Workshop; succeeding meetings to forums, projects and business. A magazine is definitely going to be launched.

The One-Act Play Group, which meets Thursdays at 8:30, has started broadcasting labor sketches over WEVD during the L.I.D. "Labor Marches On" period Saturdays. Only regular members of the group will participate under the direction of Nadja Abeles. Membership is still open.

The Dance Groups will resume

Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday sessions at headquarters this Friday evening. The furnace has been fixed and the rooms are now warm again. All sections of the Dance Groups will hold an organization meeting next Tuesday after class.

Darrow-Holmes Debate Will Surpass All Records

"I'm afraid we have a big success on our hands," said Harry Kritzer, who is in charge of the Darrow-Holmes debate to be held January 19th, at Mecca Temple, but the way he said it indicated that he wasn't so very badly frightened at the flood of mail with money enclosed and at the steady stream of people coming to the party office at 7 East 15th Street to get their tickets.

In fact, Harry and Abe Belsky, who might be called the impresarios of the affair if you cared to use that sort of language, appear tickled pink over the instant response evoked by the announcement of the debate.

"It's the biggest thing of its kind Harry, who is notorious in party circles for his caution and conservatism in such matters. 'We're going to have Mecca Temple jammed to the last inch of standing room, and there are going to be thousands turned away. And no wonder. Isn't the debate itself the greatest intellectual treat—outside

of strictly propaganda and Socialist educational work—we have ever undertaken?"

Well, it is hard to disagree with Harry Kritzer when he overcomes his usual caution and becomes enthusiastic. Abe Belsky seconded him. "Tell The New Leader readers," he said, "that if they want to be sure of getting into the hall they had better hurry up and get their tickets. They're going so fast I'm getting dizzy opening letters and tabulating checks and money orders. What we want is a complete sell-out before the doors open."

"And we'll have it," interrupted Harry.

The debate is between two of the greatest platform figures in America, Clarence Darrow and John Haynes Holmes, and their subject is, in effect, a reflection of the characters of two distinguished men.

Fannie Hurst, no less notable as a fighter for justice than as one of America's great novelists, will preside as chair.

Inflation Is No Solution for Big Problems, Writers Agree

THE first of what promises to be a notable and distinguished series of events took place last Saturday at the Rand School when three important writers discussed the whole problem of money and currency as it affects the working people.

George Soule, editor of the New Republic, said that inflation will not resolve the great issues that are plaguing the public. "We do not want a rise of all prices," he said. "Some prices are too high already in relation to other prices. The price of steel is too high, whereas the price of grain is too low."

"General inflation," he added, "would bring about no general improvement. If there is to be a change in prices, they must be designed to make exchange of commodities easier. There must be separate influences upon the separate commodities."

John T. Flynn, noted financial writer and author of "Go's Gold," agreed with Soule that inflation will solve no economic problems. "The people," he said, "are side-tracked by discussions of money questions. The great problems

created by the depression cannot be solved by discussions of side issues." Mr. Flynn said that by their handling of financial problems both the Hoover and the Roosevelt administrations delayed recovery rather than hastening it.

Harry W. Laidler, who represented the Socialist point of view, likewise decried inflation, and argued that only by a greater and greater application of Socialist economic ideas with Socialism as the objective could the economic issues of the day be solved.

Louis Waldman, state chairman of the Socialist Party, was chairman and toastmaster, and he will preside at all forthcoming luncheon discussions.

The next in the series will be held "Saturday, January 20th, on the subject, 'Is War Imminent?'" The speakers will be Nathaniel Peffer, world traveler and writer, Kirby Page, editor of The World Tomorrow, and James O'Neal, editor of The New Leader and American member of the Bureau of the Labor and Socialist International.

The first of the luncheons attracted a capacity crowd, and close to 100 late-comers were unable to get into the dining hall.

Union Directory

AMALGAMATED
CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA, Local 1, 100 W. 38th St., New York City. Phone 7-8011. Executive Board meets every Tuesday night at 8:00 in the office. Ed Gottesman, President; Leon H. Rouse, Secretary; James J. McGrath, Treasurer; Samuel J. O'Brien, James P. Redmond and James J. Buckley, Organizers.

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Socialist Forum Calendar

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

FRIDAY, JANUARY 12

Roberto Haberman: "Mexico Today"—Brighton Beach Forum, 1113 Brighton Beach Ave., Brooklyn.

Pauline M. Papke: "Functional Government"—8th A. D., 226 E. 10th St., J. D. Sayers: "Esperanto—Its Growth and Value in the Socialist New World"—4th A. D., 126 Lenox St.

August Tyler: "Inflation and the Workers"—18th A. D., Branch 1, *686 President St., Brooklyn.

James O'Neal: "Memories of 'Gene Debs'—East Flatbush Forum, 539 East 95th St., Brooklyn.

Dr. Joseph Slav: "Utopia vs. Science"—4th-14th A. D., 241 So. 4th St., B'klyn.

Harry Rogoff: "NRA—Success or Failure?"—Bensonhurst Forum, 6618 Bay Parkway, Brooklyn.

Louis Waldman and Mark Eisner: "Symposium: 'Is NRA America's Way Out?'"—West Bronx Unit, 1 E. 167th St., Alfred Bingham: "Why a New Third Party?"—22nd A. D., 864 Sutter Ave., Brooklyn.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 14
Samuel H. Friedman: "Revolution and Song"—Yorkville Forum, 241 E. 84th St., Haim Kantorovitch: "The International Significance of the Russian Revolution"—Sunny-side Forum, Foster Ave. and 43rd St., near 49th St., Sunnyside, L. I.

Dr. Joseph Slav: "Social Psychology"—Queens Labor Center, 13718 Jamaica Ave., Jamaica, L. I.

William M. Feigenbaum: "Exploitation of the Workers"—Sheephead Bay Forum, 2061 Ave. X, Brooklyn.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 16
Haim Kantorovitch: "Dictatorship vs. Democracy"—2nd A. D. Forum, 579 Dumont Ave., Brooklyn.

Jean Jacques Corneil: "The Class Struggle"—Midwood Forum, 1401 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

Siegfried Lipschitz: "Germany Under Hitler"—7th A. D., 789 Elmsmere Place, Bronx.

William Karlin: "The New Epoch"—Flushing Forum, Room 221, Terminal Building, Flushing, L. I.

Robert Koepf: "One Quarter Century in Queens"—Ridgewood Branch, Queens Labor Lyceum, 785 Forest Ave., Ridgewood, L. I.

Saul Parker: "NRA and Socialism"—Lower 6th A. D., 1638 E. 172nd St., Bronx.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 18
Eleanor Levenson: "Labor in Palestine"—Williamsburg Forum, 167 Tompkins Ave., Brooklyn.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 19
Mary Hillier: "My Experience in Hitler Germany"—Brighton Beach Forum, 1113 Brighton Beach Ave., B'klyn.

J. D. Sayers: "Esperanto—Its Growth and Value in the Socialist New World"—4th A. D. Forum, 128 Delancey St.

Jessie Wallace Hughes: "Realism and Revolution"—18th A. D., Branch 1 Forum, 1686 President St., Brooklyn.

August Eyer: "Essence of Marxism"—East Flatbush Forum, 539 East 95th St., Brooklyn.

Eleanor Levenson: "Labor in Palestine"—4th-14th A. D. Forum, 241 South 4th St., Brooklyn.

William E. Bohn: Topic to be announced—Bensonhurst Forum, 6618 Bay Parkway, Brooklyn.

Kirby Page: Topic to be announced—Mid-Bronx Forum, Elmsmere Hall, 170th St. and Morris Ave., Bronx.

Young Circle League Holds Conference

The conference on "Vitalized Leadership" held by the Young Circle League of New York City at Edenwald, N. J. last Sunday marked a forward step and a significant trend in the educational progress of the youth section of the Workmen's Circle.

The keynote of the conference was sounded by Director J. L. Afton when he declared: "We are ideologically Socialists even if we are unaffiliated with any political party. It is our aim to bring our members closer to the ideals of Socialism." Speaking of the "mental enslavement" of American youth, he called for the development of a scientific habit of mind and a critical attitude toward social problems.

Other speakers were Fred Shulman, vice-chairman of the National Youth Committee of the Workmen's Circle, and Harry Haskel, assistant director of the League.

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Y.P.S.L. NOTES

About 150 delegates from all over the city will gather for the 1934 Yipsel convention Sunday morning, Jan. 14, at the People's House at 9 o'clock. Reports of the League officers will be submitted and convention committees will be elected. They will have two weeks in which to make up their reports. The following sessions are scheduled for Sunday, Jan. 14, and Feb. 3 and 4.

The long-awaited series of symposiums, sponsored by the educational committee, starts Saturday, Jan. 13, 2:30 p. m. at the People's House, with "A Program for American Socialism."

The speakers will be August Tyler, Bill Gomburg and Ben Fischer.

The Manhattan Borough Council has started a gym class at the Judson Memorial Gym, Thompson St. and Washington Square, meeting every Saturday from 1:30 to 3 p. m. Yipsels are asked to bring shorts, sneakers, top shirts and towel for basketball and boxing. A Yipsels basketball team will be formed soon. (Males only.)

The Borough Park Yipsels announce a Barn Dance at the Borough Park Labor Lyceum, 42nd St. and 14th Ave., Saturday night, Feb. 17.

Circle 17, Srs., Kings, not yet chartered, will have a housewarming at its new headquarters, 1574 St. Marks Ave., Brooklyn, Saturday night, Jan. 13, Circle 17, Srs. Queens, will have a dance Saturday night, Jan. 13, at the Queens Labor Center, 137-18 Jamaica Ave., Jamaica, with dancing and games.

Circle 13, Srs., Manhattan, organizing at 126 Delancey St. and meeting at 6 o'clock on Sundays, is running a class in Socialism every Friday at 7 p. m.

Features of the Week on WEVD (1300 Kc.)

Sunday, Jan. 14—11 a. m., Forward Hour; 8 p. m., Modern American Composers, direction of Adolph Weiss; 8:30, Psychology Clinic of the Air—Dr. Jacob List; 10, Symposium; 10:45, William Bowers, Negro baritone.

Monday, Jan. 15—4:30 p. m., Musicale, featuring Edith Clemens (mezzo soprano), Charlotte Tonhazy (violinist), Carlo Lanzillotti (bass); 5, Actors' Dinner Club.

Tuesday, Jan. 16—4:30 p. m., Helen Steele, popular songs; 8:45, WEVD University of the Air—Michael Strang, "American Poets and Poetry"; 10, Arlene Male Choir; 10:15, WEVD University of the Air—Philosophy Course; 10:30, "Around the Samovar"—Zlinda Nicolina, Vladimir Radeoff, Edna and Annabelle, Simon Philippoff, and Zani's Gypsy Orchestra.

Wednesday, Jan. 17—4:15 p. m., "America and Germany"—Siegfried Jungnickel, editor of "Neue Volkszeitung"; 5:45, Elizabeth Andros, contralto, and string ensemble; 8, The Nation Radiatorial Board; 8:30, Hunter College Musicale; 10:30, Half-Hours with Shakespeare—"The Merchant of Venice," Edward Doize and associate players.

Thursday, Jan. 18—4:30, Milady's Style Review—Zoe Shepard (stylist), Conrad and Tremont (piano duo), Joseph Ellison (bass-baritone); 8:30, Charlotte Ryan, soprano; 8:45, Foreign Affairs Forum—talk; 10, Mildred Anderson, contralto; 10:15, WEVD University of the Air—"Psychoanalysis"; 10:30, Grand Opera Excerpts.

Friday, Jan. 19—4:30 p. m., Adolph Warshaw, New Leader period; 5:30, Harriett Britton, soprano, and string ensemble; 8, Socialist Party—talk; 10:15, WEVD University of the Air—"Current Literature"; 10:45, "Songs My Mother Taught Me," Elizabeth Andros, contralto.

Saturday, Jan. 20—5 p. m., "Author Reviews His Book"; 5:15, "Labor Marches On," dramatic sketch; 6:45, Eva Miller, contralto; 8, International Exchange Concerts; 8:30, Music Hall Program—Helen Steele (contralto), Conrad and Tremont (piano duo), Del Casino (baritone), "The Three Cheers."

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Party Notes

New York City

SPECIAL MEETING OF CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE Sunday, Jan. 21, 7 East 15th St., at 10 a. m. To be a whole day session, to act on recommendations of the committee to prepare resolutions and statements for submission to the National Executive Committee for the agenda of the National Convention to be held in Detroit.

Women's Committee.—A new class in Socialism opened Jan. 8th in the Rand School with Esther Friedman as teacher. A class in Public Speaking, taught by Rebecca Jarvis, followed at 2:30. Both classes will be held every Monday for twelve weeks.

West Bronx Unit Poetry Night was held Jan. 6th at the home of Mrs. S. Silverberg, 3346 Stueben Ave. Gertrude Weil Klein brilliantly recited revolutionary poems.

Organizers' Meeting Monday, Jan. 15, 6 p. m., in Party office.

MANHATTAN

4th A. D. (126 Delancey St.).—Second annual dance Saturday, Jan. 27, at Rand School.

6th A. D. (95 Ave. B).—Opening of new headquarters Saturday evening, Jan. 13. Card party and dance.

Village (201 Sullivan St.).—Regular branch meetings second and fourth Mondays at new headquarters.

Morningside Heights (600 West 125th St., Room 7).—Business meeting Tuesday, Jan. 16.

Downtown Jewish (126 Delancey St.).—At last meeting new officers were elected for ensuing term.

Copper West Side (100 West 72nd St.).—William M. Feigenbaum will speak on "Roots of Capitalism and Socialism" at open meeting of branch on Monday, Jan. 22. At last meeting Gibson was re-elected organizer.

11th A. D.—Meeting Tuesday, Jan. 16, at home of Comrade Janeway, 241 West 108th St. Unit system of canvassing started.

Washington Heights (1148 St. Nicholas Ave.).—Executive meeting on Monday, Jan. 15. Branch has given \$5 to literature fund and has reserved 12 places at N.E.C. dinner.

12th A. D. (71 Irving Place).—Edward Radice, secretary of the Socialist League of the British Labor Party speaks Jan. 16. Meeting preceded by supper at Mrs. Thomas' tea room at above address.

Greek Branch holds its second dance this season at 323 East 82nd St. on Sunday evening, Jan. 14, at 8 p. m. The branch continues to hold Tuesday evening meetings at 112 West 28th St.

BRONX

Bellamy String Orchestra meets at Bronx Labor Center every Sunday at 2:30. Mandolin, guitar and banjo players wanted. See Sol Rosenberg, care of Bronx Labor Center, 809 Westchester Ave.

Dance under auspices of Bronx Labor Center, Saturday, Jan. 13.

Dance and Entertainment at Bronx Labor Center, Jan. 20, auspices of 3rd-4th-5th A. D. and Circle 1, Srs., Y.P.S.L.

Bronx Labor Forum, conducted by East Bronx branch, has arranged a showing of the Russian film "The End of St. Petersburg" in conjunction with talk by S. A. DeWitt on the Russian revolution, on Friday, Jan. 12, in the Bronx Labor Center.

Membership Meeting of Bronx Labor Center Association, Wednesday, Jan. 17, at 809 Westchester Ave.

Lower 6th A. D.—Meeting Tuesday, Jan. 16, at 1638 East 172nd St.

7th A. D. (789 Elmsmere Place).—Meeting of Italian comrades Monday, Jan. 15, at Sons of Italy Hall, 652 East 188th St.

THE NIGHT OF LOVE

Valentinoff's Russian Operetta will be Presented by an All-Star Cast of Singers and Artists Well Known to Opera and Radio Audiences

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SATURDAY EVE., JANUARY 20th, 1934, at 8:30

Auspices—RELIEF SOCIETY FOR SOCIALIST PRISONERS AND EXILES

IN SOVIET RUSSIA

ON SALE: Mrs. F. Baranoff, 131 W. 110th St.; Rand Book Store, 7 E. 15th St.; Navoye Ruskoje Slovo, 413 E. 14th St.; Dr. S. Maggini, 548 So. Blvd.; Mrs. C. Shapiro, 216 Ocean View Ave.

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LECTURES and FORUMS

SYMPOSIUM—

"The Menace of War & Fascism"

Speakers:

Roger Baldwin, Amer. Civil Liberties Union
William L. Patterson, Inter. Labor Defense
Jennie W. Hagan, War Resisters' League
Le Roy Bowman, League for Indus. Dem.
Joseph Cohen, National Student League

FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1934, 8:00 P.M.

Royal Palace, 16 Manhattan Ave., B'klyn.

Auspices: W'sburg Prov. Anti-War Com.

MODERN CULTURE CLUB

announces

"A NIGHT IN RUSSIA"

at the Art Centre, 147 2nd Ave. (at E. 9th St.)

FRIDAY, JANUARY 12th, 1934, 8 P. M.

DANCE AND ENTERTAINMENT featuring Richard Waldon's Continental Dance Orchestra

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Admission 25 cents.

Lecture Notes

People's Institute Cooper Union lectures for the coming week are as follows: Jan. 12, Everett Dean Martin, "The English Revolutionary Movements Against the House of Stuart." Jan. 14, Clifton Fadiman, "American Literature and a Broadening Social Outlook." Jan. 16, Professor Frederick Barry, "The Scientific Method in the 17th and 18th Centuries: The Experimental Study of Motion and Force."

Rev. Leon Rosser Land will speak on "Seventy Years After the Emancipation Proclamation" at the Bronx Free Fellowship, 1591 Boston Road, Sunday, Jan. 14, at 8 p. m. and at 9 p. m. Harry Weinberger will speak on "Is Freedom Worth While? Socialism—Fascism—NRA or Democracy?"

A Night in Russia will be presented by the Modern Culture Club at the Art Centre, 147 2nd Ave., Friday, Jan. 12, at 8 p. m. There will also be dancing to music by Richard's Continental Dance Orchestra.

A NIGHT OF LOVE

The Russian operetta, "The Night of Love," will be presented by the singers and artists well known to opera and radio audiences at the City College Auditorium, Lexington Ave. and 23rd St., Saturday, Jan. 20, at 8:30.

This charming and tuneful operetta by Valentinoff is based on melodies taken from famous operas, operettas and folk songs. The performance is given under the auspices of the Relief Society for Socialist Prisoners and Exiles in Soviet Russia.

at 8:30.

2nd A. D. (1 East 167th St.).—Officers elected at last meeting. Officers meeting Tuesday, Jan. 16.—Trade Unionism."

BROOKLYN

Downtown (157 Montague St.).—New branch officers elected at last meeting. Next business meeting, Thursday, Jan. 18, 8 p. m. Schedule of meetings follows: 1st Thursday, business meeting; 3rd Thursday, canvassers' meeting; second and fourth Thursdays, lectures. Dance Saturday evening, Feb. 17, at Odd Fellows' Hall, Schermerhorn St., near 3rd Ave.

Midwood (1401 Kings Highway).—Entertainment and bridge Friday, Jan. 12, at Flatbush Club, 1756 Ocean Ave.

Bay Ridge.—First meeting of re-

French Disaster Was Caused by Wooden Cars

PARIS.—The office of the International Transport Workers' Federation has in the name of its more than a million railwaymen members conveyed to the French government its feelings of sympathy at the disaster at Lagny, but at the same time protested against the arrest of the employees concerned.

The French railway unions affiliated to the I.T.F. have quite recently repeatedly endeavored to induce the railway companies to improve the security and organization of the service. Not the staff, constantly reduced in numbers in the course of the years, while the speed and the intensity of work was increasingly increased, is to blame for the disaster.

As the number of victims would have been immensely smaller if the train, which was crashed into, had consisted of metal cars, it is worthy of note that, according to the figures of the International Railway Congress Association itself, only 2% of the rolling stock of the Est Company in 1932 was of metal.

This new disaster gives added significance to a recent decision of the I.T.F. secretariat to make an international inquiry into security in connection with the economies effected on the railways everywhere.

EX-POLITICAL IS ELECTED IN NEW ZEALAND

The seat left vacant in the New Zealand parliament by the death of H. E. Holland, long leader of Socialism in that far-away Dominion, has been filled by the election of P. C. ("Paddy") Webb, old-time Socialist and labor leader, by a majority of over two to one.

Webb was expelled from Parliament fifteen years ago following his arrest and imprisonment for opposing conscription. He insisted that before men were forced into military service wealth should be conscripted, and together with their labor members he stumped the country for his ideas. He was sent to a concentration camp for two years and disfranchised for ten years for his valiant opposition to militarism. During his exile from politics, however, he never ceased his labor activity. His reelection by a vote of 4,696 to 2,229 for his opponent has been widely hailed by New Zealand labor and it is expected that he will at once resume his former important role in parliamentary life.

He is a native of Australia, and has been president of the New Zealand Federation of Labor.

The International and the German Catastrophe

"After the German Catastrophe" is the title of a pamphlet containing the full text of the speech made by Otto Bauer at the recent International Conference of the Labor and Socialist International in Paris, in which he summed up the common opinion of the conference on the tasks of the International Labor Movement in the fight against Fascism. The texts of the conference decisions, particulars of the voting, and lists of the delegates and speakers are also included.

The pamphlet is published by the Labor and Socialist International. Copies may be obtained at 30 Swiss centimes (about six cents) each from the Secretariat of the I.S.I., Poststrasse 24, Zurich 6, Switzerland, and from all booksellers. It can also be obtained at the School Book Store.

Feinstone Tells of 45 Years of Notable Progress in the U.H.T.

THE handsomely bound Souvenir Journal of the United Hebrew Trades, celebrating the 45th anniversary of that organization, which has just made its appearance, is a real contribution to the movement. Edited by David Shub and Morris C. Feinstone, Secretary of the U. H. T., the journal should prove of interest even to the most casual reader.

The feature article is by Secretary Feinstone, who takes for his subject, "A Few Pages From the History of the United Hebrew Trades."

After sketching the situation of the immigrant worker in 1887, Feinstone writes: "It was in this setting that the United Hebrew Trades was organized. The need for such a body had been vital for several years and the new body was destined to play the leading part in the work of rehabilitation that followed."

"The original members of the first committee were representatives of the Socialist Labor Party, the United German Trades, a trade union association connected with the growth of trade unionism in America, and representatives of two Jewish unions: the Hebrew Chorists and the Hebrew Typographical Union."

"The name chosen, the United Hebrew Trades, was a parallel with the United German Trades. Our membership at that time was predominantly Jewish. However, as the work expanded, the Socialist organizers found workers of other nationalities in the various shops, and these men were included in the unions as a matter of course. The credo was labor, not race. Today the United Hebrew Trades bears its old name as a matter of association, but it is in reality an international body in its membership."

"The platform adopted at the (organizing) conference covered three points: a. Mutual aid among affiliated unions. b. Organization of new unions and support of existing ones. c. Support of socialistic agitation among the workers."

"It was recognized very early that the greatest task before them (the founders) was to enlighten the worker on the nature of his surroundings; to relieve his fears of America, and make him realize that there was an American labor movement; that constitutionally and traditionally he had certain inalienable rights, and that the only thing keeping him from these rights was his own ignorance. To remove this fear required education. Education meant the dissemination of knowledge. The best instrument of knowledge is a newspaper."

ATTEMPT ON LIFE OF MAX BRAUN

SAARBRUECKEN.—A recent membership meeting of the Saar Social-Democratic Party in Puttlingen near Saarbrücken was marked as the scene of a treacherous assault against the well-known Socialist and labor leader, Max Braun.

Profiting from the large influx of visitors, a handful of Nazis under the leadership of the storm troop commander, Fritz Leber, entered the meeting house and hid themselves in various places. The plan was to wait until after Braun had addressed the meeting and left hall, then to block the doors after him and leave Braun to a lynching by those waiting outside.



Morris C. Feinstone

"It was not until ten years later, in 1897, with the founding of the Jewish Daily Forward, that a Jewish newspaper came into being which was not only to help the cause of labor, but was also to be a powerful factor in molding the opinions of thousands of Jewish readers. This paper was made possible by the contributions of workers in the new unions, and by the Socialist comrades who worked so hard to organize the workers. The editor of the first copy was the indefatigable Abraham Cahan, still its editor after 35 years of growing influence."

"From the beginning of the century to the present the work of the United Hebrew Trades has fallen into three general classes. The first is the extension of our activity through dealing directly with new immigrants. The second covers the complex internal adjustments brought about by the increased bulk of unions, by industrialization of trades with accompanying technical problems, and by shifts in population. The last extension of our work is into all national and international activities more or less connected with the cause of labor or freedom, such as political amnesty, or a foreign industrial movement like the Histadruth in Palestine."

"However, the late years of our life have not been plain sailing. . . . After the United Hebrew Trades launched itself, there have been times, especially within the last ten years, when the dangers threatening seemed about to destroy the work of half a century. The causes were both internal and external."

"Internally there have been many disruptive forces at work, but the chief of these has been the agitation of the Communist Party."

"Accordingly, in December 1926, the United Hebrew Trades sent out a call to all its affiliated unions and

the internationals, for the purpose of organizing within the movement some means of safeguarding and preserving the unions from destruction."

"The response was tremendous. Over 500 delegates attended. Today, though the menace is still present, and vigilance must constantly be maintained, the threat has greatly subsided."

"Externally, the chief causes of difficulty have been the various severe crisis through which the country passed since the year 1888. The latest crisis of 1929 was of such magnitude that it seemed, together with the Communist agitation to be the very end of the trade unions."

Feinstone continues by pointing out how the NRA has helped the United Hebrew Trades by not only vitalizing "our old unions, but within the past few months we have organized eighteen new trades, some of which were never unionized before."

In conclusion, Feinstone says: "The past forty-five years mark a tremendous change in the standing of the immigrant unions. From small weak bodies of aliens, we have grown to a strong body representing over a quarter of a million workers, in which each individual member is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor."

Abraham I. Shiplacoff, once secretary of the United Hebrew Trades, contributes a splendid article called, "A Comrade Speaks His Mind," in which he says: "The cause of Labor is a difficult one. Those who dedicate themselves to it must work together. The United Hebrew Trades backed up its assertion of comradeship by waging war upon the Communists, who in their anxiety to impose their own theories upon the world, were attempting to wipe out Socialism."

"In concluding your forty-fifth year, you look back upon a most exciting and vivid career. This forty-fifth anniversary comes at a crucial time in the history of the American economy and the Labor movement. The future remains still hidden, but the present is full of possibilities. Capitalism stands on shaky legs today. Whatever happens, a great change in the life of the working class is inevitable."

"Today is a challenge. I send you my heartiest encouragement to accept the challenge, and my best congratulations on your successful performance in the past. My heart is with you, my hopes are with you, and my deepest confidence."

Among the other prominent contributors are: Jacob Panken, Matthew Woll, John P. Frey, A. Philip Randolph, Abraham Lefkowitz, and Pauline M. Newman.

Communist Sheet Fined For Labor Leader Libel

LONDON.—After a trial lasting five days before Mr. Justice Horridge, a special jury awarded a verdict of £7,000 damages (about \$36,000 at the current rate of exchange) to Ernest Bevin, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, in his suit for libel against the Utopia Press, publisher of the Daily Worker, a Communist paper.

The suit was based on an article which the Daily Worker published during the London busmen's strike of 1931, which charged that Bevin had in reality sold out the workers and acted in favor of the bus company, "maneuvering here, retreating a little there, but all the time consciously working to secure the

Dressmakers to Start Labor College

ONE of the most ambitious educational projects of any trade union will soon be in full swing under the direction of the Dressmakers' Union, Local 22, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. Plans approved by the union's executive board and announced by Charles S. Zimmerman, manager of the union, call for the setting up of seven sections of the Dressmakers' Labor College in different parts of New York.

The creation of the educational department has been hastened by the growth of the union from a membership of 6,000 to 27,000. Both Zimmerman and Julius Hochman, manager of the Dressmakers' Joint Board and himself a graduate of Brookwood Labor College, consider the educational program the most vital part of the union's present activities.

The plans contemplate serious attention to social and cultural activities. The principal educational center, to be located in Lower Manhattan, will have six classes as well as a monthly forum on labor problems, and smaller lectures to deal with literature, psychology and art. The activities at the central school will be supplemented by classes and discussion groups in Williamsburg, Brownsville, the Lower East Side, Borough Park, the Bronx, and Harlem. The union embraces many thousands of Negro workers as well as more than 5,000 Spanish-speaking dressmakers. Not only will the classes be brought to the sections where these workers live, but classes will also be conducted where necessary in Spanish and Jewish.

Before the month is out, the Dressmakers' Labor College expects to have its college band, its college chorus, and its dramatic society, Zimmerman said. Nor will sports be neglected.

Katzenberg Honored On 50th Birthday

A large group of friends and representatives of labor, fraternal and Socialist organizations assembled last Sunday in Beethoven Hall to celebrate the fiftieth birthday of Abraham S. Katzenberg, long-time active member of the Jewish Labor and Socialist movement.

A committee representing the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, of which Comrade Katzenberg was an official many years ago, the Reicher Young Men's Society, Branch 149 of the Workmen's Circle, active members of the Forward Association, the Jewish Socialist Verband, and the Workmen's Circle were the sponsors.

Toastmaster Abe Herschkowitz introduced the speakers, who included Harry Rogoff of the Forward, A. Miller of the Joint Board of the Amalgamated, N. Chanin of the Jewish Socialist Verband, Henry Fruchter of the Socialist Party, B. Frichwasser of the Forward Association, Comrade Connor of the Medical Department of the Workmen's Circle, Rabbi Shore, Bernard Ostreich of the Reicher Young Men's Society, I. Kaigel of Branch 148 of the Workmen's Circle, M. J. Stern of Branch 403 of the Workmen's Circle.

Congratulatory telegrams were sent by B. C. Vladeck, manager of the Forward, and many others.

Entertainment was provided by Miss Beatrice Katzenberg, daughter of the guest of honor, who rendered several songs in Jewish and English, and by H. Schlusser's orchestra.

acceptance of worsened conditions to the men," adding:

"More clearly than ever Bevin stands revealed as the wage-cutting ally of Lord Ashfield," chairman of the London General Omnibus Company, the wages of whose employees were in controversy.

Editor's Corner

Review of and Comment on Events Here and Abroad, Critical and Otherwise

By James Oneal

Artificial Party Groups

SOcialists should be thankful that we do not live in the muckrake era. Otherwise some keen-scented journalist investigating the whole radical movement might write an interesting chapter. Not only is there considerable disintegration of basic ideas; words having a definite meaning in the past have it no longer. There is the member who is thoroughly to the Right in his views but who assures you that he is Left. He finds it consistent to support inflation and "clean up" reform campaigns although both views are clearly within a range of capitalist thought.

There is also talk of Old Guard and Militants. Several years ago there was a division that somewhat corresponded with these terms but even then they were far from accurate. If they lacked much then in desirable clarity, today they are absurd. The word "Militant" itself does not reveal definite views. One may be a militant Republican or Democrat, a militant Socialist or Catholic, but this tells us nothing of his basic views. To be militant means that you are militant but it does not reveal what you believe.

In the past we could clearly understand what was meant by words that designated ideas. Here are examples of such clarity. Marxism, anti-Marxism, revisionism, neo-Marxism, opportunism, impossibilism, etc. Reading over past debates one instantly understands the body of ideas associated with each of the above designations. Not so with the word "Militant." In 1911 I wrote a pamphlet entitled "Militant Socialism" but it did not stress anything new; it was merely a vigorous propaganda booklet.

If when I wrote it I were asked what were my views I would not have answered that I was a militant; I would have said that I was a Marxian. Had I said "militant" the inquirer would have known no more than before. If we are Socialists we will be careful to avoid use of words that instead of defining thought obscures it. And the same is true of the words "Old Guard." Long membership does not necessarily define views; neither does short membership. Moreover, some of both types of members are often associated together when some question comes up. Nothing is more artificial than the attempt to define views according to age.

The Age-Criterion

How absurd the age-criterion is as a basis of judgment may be observed in the prejudice against the so-called "Old Guard." Let us test this view in the light of Paul Blanshard's desertion. He has appointed four members of the party to positions in his department. They have accepted and left the party. Among these five deserters there is not one Old Guard! Blanshard and at least two others also considered themselves "left" and regarded Old Guards as "right." Could there be anything more topsy-turvy in its results than the age-criterion? It leaves those who subscribe to it in an embarrassing position. What it reveals is that in this period of confused thought there are those far over to the "right" who pretended that they were "left." When the test came they were so far to the "right" that they marched straight into the camp of our enemies!

The writer is proud to belong to what is called the Old Guard if by that is meant the Marxian section. If, however, by that is meant the older members in general I object to the designation. That would be to cut me off from the young Marxians who do not belong to the older generation of Socialists and to identify me with some of the older generation with whom I am not in agreement and who are not in agreement with me. Any person who has followed the development of the Yipsels in recent years knows that they have produced some of the most thorough students of the Socialist philosophy that we have today. There is not one young or old Marxian in the five members in the fusion administration that was floated by the lavish contributions of big bankers.

As long as artificial classification of views is accepted there can be no genuine clarification of ideas and the party has never been in more urgent need of it. When I speak of Marxism I do not mean that a quotation from Marx or Engels is sufficient to settle any question. Marxism is a growing body of thought. It has expanded and has been modified since Marx and Engels died. It takes many years to understand it. Communism has made a caricature of Marxism because it has made early Marxism a rigid dogma that stifles that continuous investigation which Marxian philosophy itself requires.

One More New Party

A NEW party has been born, the "American Workers' Party," founded by the CPLA with A. J. Muste as leader. Last June a number of its sponsors held a symposium in New York and their organ presented a digest of the speeches. Muste was the most brilliant. "Workers Are Revolutionary But They Don't Know It," reads the headline. Out in the West farmers were attacking public officials and this made them "revolutionary." Since Bacon's Rebellion in 1676 farmers have again and again engaged in this "revolutionary" action and they have not yet founded a revolutionary party. We can sympathize with the farmers in their resentment against intolerable conditions, but this no more means "revolutionary" action than waiters spitting in hotel soup and loggers driving spikes into logs to ruin saws meant such action. Since July such action has subsided. Does that mean the farmers have now abandoned the "revolution"? We wonder.

IN THEIR BLINDNESS THEY WOULD KILL ALL CULTURE

By William M. Feigenbaum

IT appears that Germany has not been conducting its cultural activities in quite the proper spirit, and now having settled all other problems the Nazi intellectuals are going to devote a little of their spare time to setting culture on the right track.

It's just a little chore; trust a Nazi to toss off a reorganization of the Christian religion or of the German political and juridical system between bites on the neck of a *verfluchter Jude*; he takes it in his stride.

Now they've got around to German culture. We used to think that Culture had its most hospitable residence in Germany, but that's because we were lied to by Jew-Marxists. Culture was all cockeyed; it was based on the nasty lie of "objectivity," and Joseph Paul Goebbels promised to fix all that when he had a few moments to spare.

Now he's taken on the assignment, and he has placed himself in charge of all German culture. And true to his promise he is going to root out the lie of objectivity.

And just what is this "objectivity" that the grinning Goebbels wars upon?

And What Is It?

It is, alas! something so new in cultural development that it has not yet taken complete hold, although dwellers in the fools' paradise of the relatively simple days before January 30th, 1933, had been living in the delusion that it had.

It can be put this way:

One assumes that base metal can be transmuted into gold, and seeks therefore to find the "philosopher's stone" with which that desirable transformation can be achieved. In the course of centuries of futile search many facts are learned and generally ignored, for they do not lead to the much-desired end. There came a time, however—for convenience the researches of Roger Bacon in the middle of the 13th Century mark the approximate time—when first one, and then a

few and finally all intelligent scientists sought out *objective* facts for their own sake, and fearlessly drew the logical conclusions from them.

The Earth Was Flat

For countless years men believed the earth was flat, that the earth was stationary and the heavenly bodies revolved about it. Men believed that whatever was had been evoked divinely by fiat of a Jehovah. To look objectively into origins and to seek out causes and possible processes and development was considered flying in the face of a divinely-appointed order. Aristotle had a glimmering of the truth, that all things change and that all things develop out of other things, and that truth can be found only by a study of objective things; but the dark night of ignorance and superstition closed down and what Aristotle had written was preserved only in a Hebrew translation of an Arabic translation of the Greek and was saved from destruction only by the Moslem culture of Spain.

It was a long, an uphill and a bitter battle for men of science to establish their right to go ahead in quest of objective facts upon which to generalize, regardless of where the quest led them. Roger Bacon had to conceal his findings in a double-barrelled cipher for fear he would be found out and burned at the stake; and even despite those precautions he was excommunicated. Giordano Bruno was excommunicated, Galileo was burned, Columbus was ridiculed; the work of Darwin was (and in many parts of the world still is) violently condemned and even outlawed as those who have not forgotten William Jennings Bryan and Dayton recall.

Men and women and children died like flies of the plague; it was said that it was a visitation from On High for ungodliness, and those who suggested the objectivity of looking into drains and drinking water and garbage disposal and toilets, there to seek the cause of disease and death, were damned for their impiety, and so more millions vainly died.

Even today and in countries like ours men must battle for the right to vaccinate and even to employ the findings of objective science to save the lives of babies.

And the economics of Marx, based on objective research into objective facts, was—and is still—damned, for by that very fact it carries within itself revolutionary implications!

But by the end of the 19th century, generally speaking, the battle had been won—in principle, at least. Universities sought out the truth objectively even though in most cases statesmen and rulers of peoples paid little attention to it. In laboratories and seminars, in libraries and observatories men and women were at work *objectively*, seeking out facts to be generalized into truth, to be placed at the disposal of those who usually made ill use of them. Biologists, historians, psychologists, chemists, bio-chemists, ethnologists, philologists, economists, astronomers, geologists—*objective scientists* all—were at work everywhere, encouraged by governments and endowed by wealthy men. And generally speaking, the more enlightened the government the freer the scientists flit in seeking out objective facts.

Theories and Facts

Those facts struck hard at many dearly-held theories. Scientists then said, If the theories are in conflict with the facts, **SO MUCH THE WORSE FOR THE THEORIES!** That statesmen often ignored the facts the finding of which they themselves had encouraged was merely an argument for changing the rulership of the nations—hence the Socialist movement. When a theory of physics is found not to

(Continued on Page Six)

Socialists and In Parliament

European Governments Run System---Lesson

By

SOME of our party members are much disturbed over methods followed by Socialist parties in the post-war period. Some argue on the basis of the governing and electoral system in this country. I do not recall a single instance of the problem growing out of the parliamentary system being stated in this discussion. Our governing system is such that the problems of coalition, isolation and toleration do not arise. Elections are held according to fixed dates, the executive power is not responsible to Congress, and the executive is not ousted by an adverse vote either in elections or in Congress. In the United States the system is rigid; in the parliamentary nations it is flexible.



Abroad, governments rise and fall in response to the altered strength of parties and changing political opinions. Proportional representation produces many parties instead of two major parties so that it is rare that one party governs. A combination of two or more parties is often required to form a government. In those countries Socialists must choose whether they will support the combination that forms the government. They must also decide whether an adverse vote will be followed by a combination less desirable to the workers. If there is a series of ministerial crises the decision of a Socialist Party may be of extraordinary importance. In a series of such crises, or facing a dangerous reactionary coalition that may support special laws against workers' organizations, Socialists have had to consider whether the party should be represented in a coalition or remain isolated.

It may be objected that a Socialist group should always remain in opposition to every governing combination; that to support a non-Socialist ministry is to become allies of non-Socialists. Such support means "toleration." We must not be allied with other non-Socialist groups in parliament. Very well. We will look at the policy of isolation and opposition. We will not tolerate any non-Socialist ministry and will vote against it again and again. However, whether we want to be allied with non-Socialist groups or not we will be allied with them in this

less of the parliamentary candidates. To adopt such a situation in our country when most candidates are non-Socialist would be a chance. Many of the districts in the first Socialist vote for the party to defeat an opponent. To discuss the basis of the problems of bringing into a system that do not have the party. We have the European system of multiplicity of its representatives and ballot. It is a government more partition of two and falling in political factions not frequent and with a fixed date changing with each election. Movement can do as the external regardless upon them. They can range and sure, but that is the determined the law of the electors.

THE BRAY of THE WEEK



The Good Senator Sees Spiritual Values for Us All

"A spiritual recovery must come before we can hope for an economic recovery," says Senator Arthur R. Robinson of Indiana.

"There is an equal chance for every man born under the American flag. Opportunity is unlimited, because it is guaranteed in the Constitution. Destroy the Constitution and you destroy your liberty."

(Submitted by Thos. Stiles, R. R. 4, Martinsdale, Ind., who is peppy despite his 77 years.)

Coalition of Nations

On a Plan Unlike American
Socialist History

There are some non-coincidences in the world. One of them is the fact that the same coalition of nations is being formed in the United States and in Europe. In the United States, the coalition is between the labor movement and the business community. In Europe, the coalition is between the labor movement and the fascist movement. This is a significant development, as it shows that the same forces are at work in both continents. The labor movement is being forced to ally itself with the business community in the United States, and with the fascist movement in Europe. This is a clear indication that the labor movement is being crushed in both continents. The only way for the labor movement to survive is to ally itself with the socialist movement. This is the only way to ensure the survival of the labor movement and the establishment of a socialist society.



By Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch

of power in the world and the variation in economic conditions as well. To clear the ground, it is necessary to consider how the question of coalition first arose in the movement. It came before the International Congress in 1900 as the result of Millerand accepting a post in the French Cabinet without consulting the party. The Congress adopted a resolution which was reaffirmed in the Congress of 1904. This resolution is so little known that it is herewith quoted in full: "The proletariat in a modern democratic state cannot obtain political power accidentally. It can do so only when the long and difficult work of political and economic organization of the proletariat is at an end, when its physical and moral regeneration has been accomplished, and when more and more seats have been won in municipal and other legislative bodies. "But where the government is centralized, political power cannot be obtained step by step. If an individual Socialist becomes a Cabinet minister, that cannot be regarded as a normal commencement of the seizure of political power by the proletariat. It must be looked upon only as a temporary makeshift. "Whether in any particular set of circumstances such a makeshift ought to be adopted is a question not of principles but of tactics, on which the Congress can make no decision. But in any case this dangerous experiment can be of use only if it is agreed upon by the party as a whole, and on the understanding that the Socialist minister is, and remains, the representative of his party. "Where the Socialist minister becomes independent of his party,

INTERNATIONAL PLAYS THE CONDUCT OF LEIPZIG TRIAL

(Statement of the Executive of the Labor and Socialist International.)

ALTHOUGH witnesses were terrorized and intimidated in the most frightful manner, and although the accused have been deprived of the assistance of independent counsel and denied access to the indictment and important documents, the charge against the Communists collapsed ignominiously before the end of the trial.

The Chief Public Prosecutor himself had to admit that the guilt of Dimitroff, Popoff and Taneff could not be proved. He could do no other than withdraw the charge against the three Bulgarian Communists. But their lives are still in danger. The threats uttered by Göring when he gave evidence before the Supreme Court may be carried out even yet. Hitler's *Völkischer Beobachter* is already agitating for a new trial. It says in so many words that, "In order that the Bulgarians may be proceeded against for high treason a new accusation must be made. . . . The fire trial suffers from the fact that it has to be fought out in accordance with existing laws by liberal methods." The lives and liberty of the three Bulgarians will be in danger as long as they are still on German soil.

In the case of the only defendant who really had anything to do with the laying of the fire the

where he ceases to be its representative, his entry into the Cabinet becomes a means of weakening rather than strengthening the proletariat; it tends, not to bring nearer the time when the proletariat shall have political power in its own hands, but rather to postpone it.

"The Congress lays it down that a Socialist is bound to resign from a bourgeois cabinet if the organized party declares that the Cabinet has in any way acted unfairly in the economic struggle between Capital and Labor."

This resolution should be carefully studied as it was adopted by two International Socialist Congresses. It is interesting that the resolution correlates with the views of Frederick Engels, who with Marx was the founder of the modern Socialist movement. The New Leader last April ran an article by Jack Altman presenting the views of Engels in a letter the latter wrote to a member of the Danish Socialist Party in 1889. Engels wrote: "You object, in principle, to all common action with other parties even of short duration. I am revolutionary enough not to reject in an absolute manner this measure in circumstances rendering it profitable or the least harmful. . . . All this on the condition that the proletarian or class character of the party is not put at stake. . . . At the bottom I see here only a question of tactics. But mistakes in tactics under certain conditions can end up in a break with principle."

Both the resolution and Engel's letter reject the idea of "absolute" tactics under all conditions and yet concede that there are dangers to the party in the policy of coalition as well as advantages if not continued too long. Both avoid the doctrine of free will and keep in mind objective conditions in which working class parties must function. Further consideration of the problem will have to be deferred till next week.

Hitler's Pal Gets the Axe
Marinus van der Lubbe, half-wit tool of the German Nazis, was beheaded on Wednesday in Leipzig. Hitler and his gangsters should now raise him to sainthood in Nazi mythology as without van der Lubbe they would have had difficulty in finding another accomplice.

Chief Public Prosecutor admitted that he was simply a tool in the hands of the real culprits, and that in order to provide an alibi for them he was posted at a spot where it was utterly impossible for him to avoid arrest. A judicial murder is to be committed upon this admittedly highly disagreeable but also thoroughly mysterious defendant. Van der Lubbe confesses that he was guilty of laying the fire; he is not to suffer the penalty provided by law, however, but is to be condemned to death "retrospectively" on the demand of the Public Prosecutor.

The worst judicial murder was planned for the Communist Torgler. Apart from the evidence of a renegade the proceedings did not provide any serious indication whatever that there was any relation between Torgler and Van der Lubbe. And although the Chief Public Prosecutor himself had to admit that he knew nothing whatever as to the form of Torgler's alleged participation in the laying of the fire, he demanded Torgler's head in obedience to Göring's orders. There can be no doubt that a verdict of guilty, for which the justification is sought in such more than dubious proof, would appear to the world at large as an outrageous murder.

We appeal to the workers of all countries to protest, passionately and energetically, against this trial, which is symbolical of the National-Socialist system of terror, and we recall that before the beginning of the trial the International Alliance of Socialist Lawyers pointed out in its appeal to world public opinion that,

Circumstances abundantly suggest that the Reichstag was burned by National-Socialists with the approval of persons in positions of authority in the Party and the State, in order to overcome the opposition of the President of the Reich and of the Reichswehr to the vesting of dictatorial power in Herr Hitler.

What is at issue in this trial, therefore is not only to establish whether the accused are guilty or not, but also—and this is the essential thing—to discover the real criminals and thereby to reveal the legal and moral foundations of the Hitler dictatorship.

The course taken by this trial, which lasted for months, has made it clear to the world whose tool Van der Lubbe was, and that the real incendiaries are not standing in the dock but are to be found in the Hitler party.

WISDOM of the POOR FISH



I ain't no Socialist because they want you to give up what you got and share. No, of course I ain't got a job. I ain't got nothing.

(Submitted by Selma Schupper, 2432 Dickens Ave., Far Rockaway, who wins this week's prize.)

The Workers Abroad An International Review of the Socialist and Labor Movement of the World

By Mark Khinoy

Battle for Socialization Starts in Belgium

BY a roll-call vote of 563,451 against 8,500 abstentions the Labor Party of Belgium made its own Henri de Man's Plan of Action for the immediate socialization of banks, heavy industry and transportation.

By the same vote the special congress of the Belgian Socialists, meeting in Brussels December 24th and 25th, made the eminent scholar first vice-president and actual head of the party machinery in its daily struggle for full power and the immediate realization of the most important aims of Socialist construction of society.

The principal objects of the plan as I understand them after a diligent study of the rich and extremely interesting literature relating to the subject, is to meet the challenge of Fascism with the challenge of a militant battle for Socialism; to capture the soul of the unemployed and save it from fascist inroad; to do this through the psychological effect of an actual effort to abolish unemployment; to mobilize around the Labor Plan (Plan du Travail) all the victims of Big Finance and Big Business among the Catholic workers and their unions, among the small shop- and storekeepers, and among the great mass of farmers, now under the political control of the Catholic Church.

For the party still has great masses of wage-earners and gainfully employed to conquer before it can actually control a majority of the population. The party has, in a country of less than 9 million, 600,000 dues-paying members in its political branch, 550,000 in its industrial trade union branch, 300,000 in its cooperative branch and 500,000—in its mutual aid societies. It controls also 40% of the national electorate. But the party leadership does not care to forget that there still are in Belgium millions of working people outside of the International Socialist movement.

The Road Ahead

THEIR conquest becomes now the principal task of the Socialist movement. The Labor Plan of Immediate Socialization, by its forceful appeal to the anti-capitalist interest of workers, small farmers, small shopkeepers and intellectuals, seems to me admirably adapted to the purpose.

Since the Joint Council of the party and the unions November 16th put their approval on the Labor Plan, a revivalist spirit is manifesting itself in the movement. It found its expression at the conferences of all the Federations of the party that were called during the last six weeks to discuss and vote on the plan—and adapted it almost unanimously. It reached the highest point of enthusiasm at the special Christmas congress of the party.

The veteran president of the party and president of the Labor and Socialist International, Emile Vandevelde, declared at the close of the session that this congress was the most important the party held in 25 years. "What the plan proposes is a solemn engagement to change fundamentally the structure of the present regime the very day the Socialist will take over the government."

And there is reason to expect that the coming parliamentary election will bring the Belgian workers power and a great measure of socialization.

Indirectly the Labor Plan has already accomplished one good thing. It almost erased the difference between Right and Left, Marxian and non-Marxian members of the movement. All are for the plan and for the great mass-action promises.

One of the three Communist parties in Belgium—the Trotzkyists—came out for the plan and on Trotzky's advice appealed to its members to support the Socialist Party in this campaign. Unfortunately, all the Communist parties together have there hardly more than 500 members.

Communists in Spain

THE mystery of the strange behavior of the Madrid Communists supporting Socialists on the second ballot in the recent Cortes elections is now definitely cleared up. The Communist Party organization in the Spanish capital is controlled by the Left Opposition—Trotzky followers and they are no more fooled by the Stalin talk of "Social-Fascism." "The official Communist Party, writes a Lovestonite Ellen Ward in the Communist Workers Age (issue of Dec. 1st) . . . with its daily calls to insurrection, contributes to the great confusion already existing among the workers. With its theories of 'social-fascism' and 'anarcho-fascism' it plays into the hands of the counter-revolution." And a little further: "The immediate situation in Spain demands the forging of complete unity of the working masses without which the victory of a workers' revolution is impossible."

Trotzky-Communists of Czechoslovakia went further than their comrades in Spain and Belgium. They just signed an agreement to support the Social-Democratic parties and unions in their struggle against fascism. The two parties—the Czech and the German—together with the unions they control forced the government first to outlaw the Nazi Party and then the Nazi unions. The same was done on

They Would Like to Destroy Culture

(Continued from Page Four)

ard with newly-discovered facts. Old theory is discarded. But when such theories were in the realms of biology, astronomy or geology dogmatic theologians fought against them; and when they were in conflict with social, economic and racial theories held by the ignorant a Hitler, a Goebbels and a Frick could always be found in Germany, or a Bryan in ours, to fight. And they fought not only with the newly-found facts and the theories that spring inevitably from them but they waged their bitterest warfare against the very methods used to find new facts.

For it can be said with truth that objectivity is but another word for civilization. Without it we are savages.

Herbert Spencer once said that the greatest tragedy in the world is that when a dearly held theory is a tragedy for ignoramus, men who plant their standards on the rock of dogma. Only scientists and other intelligent folk are not afraid of truth, and seek facts objectively wherever they can be found.

Hitlerism—or any other mechanical dogma—is a howling farce, and could not stand the test of objective research for five minutes, AND EVERY THINKING MAN IN GERMANY KNOWS IT, even those who listen to kiss the fetid toe of Goebbels' crippled lie. If objective science is permitted to go on undisturbed generations of German scholars will grow who will know what an outrage the very existence of Hitlerism is, and they will not endure it.

The strength of Socialism lies in the fact that a political science is based solely upon a study of objective facts. That is why it must, and will, prevail!

The Workers Abroad

(Continued from Page Five)

and the last—on November 11. There were, according to the latest information, 60,000 members of the Nazi Party and 110,000—in 20 "unions." All of them are dissolved and their relatively small funds—3½ million crowns—were confiscated. The Nazi leaders were not sent to prison and concentration camps, but of them that wish to work have even been given union cards, they are deprived of the right to vote to their followers unemployed cards which entitled them to the state unemployment insurance grants. The unions themselves were actually scab organizations and therefore received liberal support from the industrialists.

"Socialists in Shanghai"

THIS column recorded on Dec. 30th a report by the "U. P." that the local Communist press to effect that "Albert Grzesinski," former Chief of Police of Berlin, had said to have reached Shanghai, and that he was invited in order to organize the Chinese police system.

It is a fairness to the German Communist I must say that the report which my comment was based on was not a correct one. It seems it was a case of mistaken identity. Grzesinski did not accept the invitation of the Kuomintang, or Chiang Kai Shek, government of China. It was his non-socialist deputy Bernard Weiss who did accept. This, at least, is the impression one gathers from a private letter that just reached my desk from Paris, where Grzesinski is still busy re-

New York's Socialists Face the Future with Confidence

America's Largest Socialist Party Subdivision Made
Notable Progress In Year Just Ended

By Samuel H. Friedman

(In last week's installment Comrade Friedman, an active party worker, sketched the organizational makeup of local New York, outlining the peculiar problems facing the local, the herculean task of the city office, the function of the Executive Committee and Central Committee, and the nature of Socialist democracy. In this installment, he continues the picture of the organization and sums up its work during the past year.)

II.

So Local New York faces the new year confident of increased growth and activity and enhanced usefulness to the working class and the cause of Socialism. The past year was one of the most active in the history of the party. A municipal campaign was fought against insuperable odds, with one opposing candidate representing a "fusion" and "Sweep Tammany Out" sentiment that proved insidiously sweet to the New York workers. The Socialist Party, headed by three sterling comrades and notable campaigners—Charles Solomon, Frank R. Crosswaith and Dr. Harry W. Laidler—with a host of other vigorous comrades running for lesser offices, made an outstanding and straightforward Socialist campaign that was impressive, especially in view of the fact that there were no funds on hand.

The Campaign

Over a million and a quarter leaflets, presenting the Socialist message forcefully and picturesquely, were printed and distributed by volunteer workers.

Special issues of The New Leader were sold by the hundreds of thousands at the thousands of street meetings, which amounted to 20 a week starting in May but totalled over a hundred a week by the end of the campaign. About fifty hall mass meetings were held, culminating in a magnificent Madison Square Garden rally addressed by the national leaders of the party.

In spite of terrible hardships, the campaign was a stirring one; and the vote attained, though low in view of the appeal made by the "fusion" nominee backed by the press and other agencies of public opinion, and the apparent opportunity to rid the city of the Tammany incubus, represented a solid Socialist strength—the real and unfluctuating voting strength of the party—for which comrades had no reason to apologize.

Fight Injunctions

The fight against Fascism and terrorism was sharpened in Local New York. One noteworthy demonstration, held in cooperation with the labor unions, protested against a particularly vicious injunction issued against the bakers' union, and was successful in focussing public attention upon the bosses' constant use of this weapon against the workers.

Three demonstrations were held to call attention to the plight of the jobless and to give point to their demands; these demonstrations being run in conjunction with other working class organizations.

The May Day parade and demonstration, conducted jointly with the bona-fide labor movement of the city, was the largest held in years. Tens of thousands of workers belonging to the Socialist Party and to unions like the International Ladies' Garment Workers, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and many others marched through the streets of the city in colorful array.

Aiding Labor

Time and again the Socialist message was presented to the people of the city through newspaper releases by the Public Affairs Committee, by leaflets and letters and by statements from the Executive Committee, through The New Leader, and by parade and demonstration.

The Labor Committee, aided by the City Office and the work of innumerable comrades who volunteered their services as pickets,

TAMMANY HALL MIGHT LEARN FROM SPAIN

About 100 seats were stolen from the Socialist Party at the recent Spanish election, according to Senor Cabellero, president of the Spanish Socialist Party and Minister of Labor in the last Government, who alleges that there was shameful buying of votes and forging of the electoral rolls and certificates of the poll.

Constituencies in Spain, he explains, are very large, containing hundreds of villages and small towns. In many such places no polling took place, and the whole of the electorate was credited to the Right Coalition, or when polling did take place the actual results were faked.

**BOOST
THE NEW LEADER!**

leaflet distributors, strike aides, speakers, clerical helpers, lawyers, publicity men, and Jimmie Higginses generally, did yeoman work in the labor field. Workers in and out of unions, eager to take advantage of some of the opportunities for organization in the early stages of NRA, counted on the work of the party members and the Yipsels, who were of immeasurable service in organization and educational work in the many strikes that were waged.

When the local NRA administrator invited the Socialist Party—whose usefulness to labor he had encountered in connection with strikes he had been called upon to mediate—to join in the job of "organizing consumers for NRA," the party's executive committee declined the invitation. "Our job is to help organize workers to win in their struggles against the employing class," the party said in effect, and to that end all its activities were directed. That important work constitutes one of the most vital jobs of the party.

(Concluded Next Week)

Stranded in Michigan

(Continued from Page Two)

giving himself wholeheartedly to the tough job of keeping the many Michigan locals in the fold. King is a level-headed and efficient secretary and a prince of a comrade.

Our party in Michigan—well, let me be brutally frank—appears to me a chaotic and leaderless mess. Not hopeless by a long shot; there are many fine comrades in it, but it is floundering about with little idea as to purpose, tactics or goal. I sat in on its State Executive meeting in Lansing and heard the preparations for the State Convention to be held this month. Our Michigan comrades suffer from every "infantile" disease. Here again are "impossibilists" who propose to eliminate the immediate demands from our platform; an anti-A. F. of L. element who are busy organizing "Chambers of Labor"; hopeful youngsters who expect the whole capitalist system to collapse any bright morning and fall into our laps, and also those who are seeking any short cut to the social revolution—against all these, our few comrades who are well-informed in the history, philosophy and tactics of our party are going to have a hard battle at the coming State Convention.

This is only part of the picture. The background is also impressive. Pitiful unemployment and poverty, no funds and little organization to do things and no machinery properly to educate our new converts and direct their energies along fruitful channels. Our locals are mostly small groups scattered over a large territory and are only occasionally visited by some speaker or volunteer organizer. It would be a miracle to find a healthy and growing organization under these hard circumstances. We have no finer heroes than these brave comrades who carry on against great odds and who give themselves so nobly to this difficult job.

What a need there is out here for The New Leader or some other genuine Socialist Party paper! A denunciation of capitalism is necessary, news about Soviet Russia is enlightening, but our comrades do need a paper, and need it badly, that proclaims the principles and program of the Socialist Party

Hoan Gives an Answer to 'Economizer'

(From Labor, organ of the Railroad Brotherhoods)

A TEXTILE manufacturer of Shelby, N. C., recently wrote to Daniel Hoan, Socialist mayor of Milwaukee. The textile man pointed out that the tax rate in Shelby is only \$13 per thousand, while in Milwaukee it is \$25.96 per thousand; and added, with the offensive air common to economy howlers:

"I would not want to have our plant located in your town."

"Milwaukee cannot boast of first place in the matter of tax rates," Mayor Hoan wrote back. "Neither can Shelby. This honor goes to a little village called 'Hottentot' in the Philippine Islands. The only tax collected there is an ounce of tobacco from each inhabitant, to pay the yearly salary of the chief. His only function is to preside, as chief potentate, in the annual beauty contest and the hula-hula dance.

"Civilization may be judged by the amount of service which the people in a community demand and what they can afford to pay for, not by how low a tax rate they have. If we make claim for prestige among cities, it is because we give more public service for a dollar than any other city in the country."

without fear of alienating its readers, a paper that inspires its adherents to join the Socialist Party and make it a living, active and fighting instrument for the achievement of Socialism. In this isolated part of the country our comrades must have a paper that also brings them from week to week the fundamental philosophy of our party and the thrilling news of the progress, problems and accomplishments of our great movement in many parts of the world. Until they get that information they will flounder and blunder and our party can be only a collective headache.

I had two fairly good meetings in Lansing, hastily and inefficiently arranged. Also spoke in Battle Creek at the local's forum and spent a delightful couple of hours with Comrades Deland and Baker. I carried away with me fond memories of many splendid Michigan comrades and their fine hospitality. My nine days' stay in Detroit involved no expense to The New Leader, thanks to my newly acquired brother-in-law and his good-hearted wife, Dr. and Mrs. Glassman, who housed and fed me handsomely.

Claessens' Tour

Meetings for Comrade Claessens continue as follows:

Minneapolis, January 13-14-15; St. Paul, 16-17; Sioux City, 18-19; Omaha, 21-22-23; Lincoln, 24-25; Kansas City, 26-27-28; Jefferson City, 29-30; St. Louis, 31. February 1-2-3-4-5.

Springfield, February 6-7; Chicago, 8-9-10-11-12; South Bend, 13-14; Indianapolis, 16-17-18; Cincinnati, 18-19-20; Dayton, 21-22-23; Columbus, 24-25; Ohio, to March 5.

TO THE NEW LEADER,
7 EAST 15TH STREET,
NEW YORK CITY.

Enclosed find \$..... for which send The New Leader to the address below. (If you send more than one, so much the better.)

Name

Address

City and State

Katharine Hepburn Comes Back to Broadway in "The Lake"

GROVE INTO LAKE
"THE LAKE," by Dorothy Masingham and Murray MacDonald.
At the Martin Beck.

The authors of "The Lake" have been guilty of the error frequent in America's most noted dramatist of complicating the situation far beyond its needs, straining to pack incidents into a plot that already has a good basis to grow on. The result is that character development is sacrificed to story; likelihood is lost in excitement, and a possible tragedy becomes a crowded melodrama.

Excellent basis for a play lies in the sensitive but weak Henry Surridge, his blandly dominating and callous wife, the daughter who blends their faults, and a few spectators, like Henry's astute sister (admirably played by the returning Blanche Bates). The daughter—true to type—is swept into love with an unworthy fellow, already married; she finds strength enough to arrange her own marriage in an effort to break the bond. So far, a likely enough story. But this girl who needs a man so much, on the day of her marriage discovers that she truly loves her husband—and an hour later, as they flee the wedding guests, an automobile accident that leaves her unharmed kills him. The lake that has spread where trees once were takes him; and only the falling curtain prevents her from finding its depths.

The play is chiefly alluring, to many, as the vehicle for Katharine Hepburn's return to the stage, which she left with memories of competent performance in "The Warrior's Husband"; and comes back to a cinema sensation. But she has to come on the stage overhought, without time to work the audience to a similar mood, suppressed excitement tends to raise the pitch of the voice, and if a touch of nervousness push it higher, there is danger of squeaks and shrieks instead of language. There are those who will continue to praise Miss Hepburn in the films. Blanche Bates, Frances Starr, Lionel Pape, Colin Clive, all do ex-

In Max Gordon's Hit, "Her Master's Voice"



Frances Fuller, who has an important role in the Clare Kummer play at the Plymouth Theatre.

"Eight Girls in a Boat"—New Stage Show at Brooklyn Paramount

The Paramount Theatre, Brooklyn, announces that the first of the 1934 crop of Paramount Studio pictures will be shown this week. "Eight Girls in a Boat" will be the screen attraction. Dorothy Wilson, Douglas Montgomery, Kay Johnson and Walter Connolly have the leading roles.

The Three X Sisters are the feature of the stage show. The special attraction is Bradley and Jerome, creators of special stage dances and the authors of George Raft's new numbers soon to be seen in Paramount's "Bolero." "Cookie" Bowers, The Six Danwills, The Twenty-four Carlos Romero Girls and Stan Mayers and his orchestra complete the stage show.

cellent jobs, and the large cast helps keep things stirring. And I must admit that, right behind me, an ecstatic couple kept repeating, "Isn't she wonderful! Isn't she wonderful!"

"By Candlelight" Brightens Fox Brooklyn's Screen—Oumansky Stage Show

"Candlelight," the successful Broadway hit by Siegfried Greyer, is current as the feature film attraction at the Fox Brooklyn Theatre.

Elissa Landi, Paul Lukas, Nils Asther, Dorothy Revier, Esther Ralston and Lawrence Grant are members of the cast.

"Little Old New York" is the stage presentation, directed by Alexander Oumansky, and featuring Freddie Berrens and his Columbia Broadcasting Music Masters.

Do-Re-and-Mi, singers of Radio Land; Ronnie, Van and Kamplain; Al Bayes and Harvey Speck; Paul Nolan, "The Jesting Swede," and the Fox Rhythm Quintette complete the stage bill.

"Convention City" Opens at Brooklyn Strand

One of the largest casts ever assembled for a single picture will be seen in "Convention City" which opens today at the Brooklyn Warner Strand Theatre. The list is headed by Joan Blondell, Adolphe Menjou and Mary Astor. Guy Kibbee, Frank McHugh, Ruth Donnelly, Hugh Herbert, Grant Mitchell, Gordon Westcott and Huey White are other members of the cast.

The story by Peter Milne deals with riotous happenings during a salesman's convention at Atlantic City.

MUSIC

"The finest entertainment on the contemporary stage."

—ARTURO TOSCANINI

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"For everyone from 3 to 93 years."

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Mats. Wed. Thurs. Fri., 3:30

Every Evening incl. Sun. Mats. Sat. & Sun. 2:30. Eves. 50c-52c. Mats. 50c-1.50

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MONTE CARLO

BALLET RUSSE

Friday Eve., SYLPHIDES—PE-
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Sat. Eve., SYLPHIDES—CON-
CURRENCE—PRINCE IGOR.

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Eves. including Sun. at 8:30—\$1 to \$3
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PHILHARMONIC SYMPHONY

TOSCANINI, Conductor
AT CARNEGIE HALL

This Afternoon at 3:00
Rossini, Brahms, Tchaikovsky, Ravel

Thurs. Eve. at 8:45; Fri. Aft. at 2:30
Soloist: YEHUDI MENUHIN, Violinist

Concerts for Children and Young People
SCHELLING, Conductor

Saturday Morning at 11:00
Program of RUSSIAN MUSIC

ARTHUR JUDSON, Mgr. (Steinway Piano)

ONLY MANHATTAN RECITAL
THIS SEASON

Josef

Hofmann

CARNEGIE HALL JAN. 20 at
SATURDAY AFT. 2:30

Mgt. R. Copley (Steinway Piano)

At Fox Brooklyn



Elissa Landi and Paul Lukas in a scene from "By Candlelight," the new film at the Fox Brooklyn.

Eddie Cantor Boys' Camp Benefit at New Amsterdam

What promises to be one of the outstanding entertainments of the season will be presented at the New Amsterdam Theatre on Sunday evening, February 11, when Eddie Cantor will stage the annual benefit performance for his Boys' Camp. More than one hundred of the leading stars of the stage, radio and the screen will appear.

Trans-Lux Theatres, Home of News Reels and Short Subjects, Only Ones in City

The Trans-Lux Theatres, Broadway and 49th St. and Madison Ave. at 60th St., are now the only houses in New York City that present a news reel and short subject program, and business is said to be capacity afternoons and evenings since the closing of the Embassy News Reel Theatre. The program lasts a little over an hour.

Benefit for Tubercular Poor at New Amsterdam Jan. 28

All Broadway will be on parade to do their share for New York's tubercular poor when the Million and Egg League Benefit will be held at the New Amsterdam Theatre Sunday evening, January 28.

Stars too numerous to mention are heralded for this worth while event; and New York, which is universally known for its response to worth while causes, will, as usual make this event a success in every way.

B. F.

"By Your Leave" Due Jan. 24

Alfred de Liagre, Jr., is directing "By Your Leave," the new play by Gladys Hurlbut and Emma Wells which he and Richard Aldrich will present at the Morosco Theatre on January 24. Dorothy Gish, Howard Lindsay and Kenneth MacKenna head the cast.

The
"Bundling"
Hit

THE PURSUIT
OF HAPPINESS

"Spicy, impudent and genuinely amusing."

—Krutch, Nation

AVON Theatre 45 St. W. of Broadway
Eves. 8:45, \$1 to \$2.50. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

A JED HARRIS PRODUCTION

KATHARINE HEPBURN

IN "THE LAKE"

with FRANCES STARR, BLANCHE BATES and COLIN CLIVE
MARTIN BECK THEATRE 45th St. West of 8th Ave.—Evenings 8:45
Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:40

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THE ANTI-WAR PLAY

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JOS. T. SHIPLEY says: "True beyond any pleading of propaganda. . . . As stirring a drama as one is likely to see for a long time."

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Prices, 30, 45c, 60c, 75c, \$1, \$1.50, no tax.—Mats. Wed. & Sat. EVERY EVENING AT 8:45

"The Theatre has unleashed one of its thunderbolts under Jed Harris's direction." —Brooks Atkinson, N. Y. Times

Jed Harris Production

The Green Bay Tree

CORT THEATRE, 46th St., E. of B'way
MATINEES WED. AND SATURDAY

Earl Carroll's "MURDER AT THE VANITIES"

THE SEASON'S FIRST MUSICAL HIT

with the Most Beautiful Girls in the World

MAJESTIC THEATRE, 44th St. West of B'way. Tel. CH. 4-3141
Nights (Exc. Sat.) 50c to \$3, plus tax
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"EIGHT Girls in a Boat"

A heart-warming drama of young love . . . with all-star cast

On Screen

EDDIE GARR
3 X SISTERS
and cast of 50
BROOKLYN
PARAMOUNT
Flatbush & DeKalb Aves.

ALL WEEK STARTING FRIDAY

• On the Screen •

Irene DUNNE-Clive BROOK

in

'If I Were Free'

• On the Stage •

JEANNIE LANG
BARTO & MANN
LEW POLLACK & CO.

Other RKO Acts

RKO ALBEE Albee Square BROOKLYN

FRANK MERLIN

presents

FALSE DREAMS, FAREWELL

A new play by HUGH STANGE
with a distinguished cast of 30 incl.

Glenn Anders . Lora Baxter
Frieda Inescort . Clarence Derwent . Clyde Fillmore . Claudia Morgan . Helen Raymond . Blaine Corder . John Daly Murphy

LITTLE THEATRE

14th St. West of B'way—L.A.C. 4-1551
Eves. 8:45, \$1-1.50. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

CAROL SAX

presents

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A new play by

I. J. GOLDEN

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THURSTON HALL . CAR-
LOTTA NILLSON . PHYLLIS
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Eves. 8:45, \$1 to \$3. Mats. at 2:30
Wed. 50c to \$1.50, Sat. 50c to \$2.

JUDITH ANDERSON

in
COME OF AGE

By CLEMENCE DANE and RICHARD ADDINSELL

MAXINE ELLIOTTS THEATRE, 39th St. E. of B'way
Eves. 8:50, \$3.30 to 55c. Mats. Wed. \$2.20 to 55c. Sat. \$2.75 to 55c

CARNEGIE HALL, NEXT SATURDAY EVE., at 8:30, JAN. 20

Direct from the Mariinsky Theatre, Leningrad

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In New Dances from "Cossack,"
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1000 Seats at \$1.00 Tickets \$1.10, \$1.65, \$2.20 & \$2.75, at Box Office.
Mgt. Metropolitan Musical Bureau, Inc.

TOWN HALL, SUN. AFT. at 3, JAN. 21

Pianoforte Recital

Harold Bauer

Entire Balcony \$1.00 and \$1.50; Orchestra \$1.50 and \$2.00 (plus tax)
Mgt. Metropolitan Musical Bureau, Inc.

Casual Caviar a Good Dish in "Oliver Oliver"

The Week on the Stage

By Joseph T. Shipley

PITHY PLEASANTRY

OLIVER OLIVER, by Paul Osborn. At the Playhouse.

They are queer folk, those gathered for the week-end at Constance's shot's; and the oldest are Constance herself and her son, double Oliver. They live in luxury without means; but credit is tightening, and soon the young man will have to marry for money. He gets out of this by a carefully staged insult; so his mother has to take on, as husband number three or four—after the start, she says, they all taste alike—the richest man in Ohio. Then son Oliver is free to marry for love—the same girl!

The plot gives no sense of the banter and persiflage that pervade this play. Ann Andrews, in a Mary Boland role as hostess, spends the week-end insulting all her guests—except, of course, the wealthy Ohioan. The sor is a peculiar mixture of carefree indifference to the burdens of life and of sensitive response to its beauties; the story he begins to write is a gem! With less substance than "The Vinegar Tree," by the same author, "Oliver Oliver" has qualities that make it light but intelligent entertainment.

PICCOLI—PICK O' THE PUPPETS

Podrecca's "THE PICCOLI" — Marionettes at the Hudson.

These 26 human and 800 wooden performers put on an excellent

Judith Anderson



Who opens at Maxine Elliott's Theatre tonight in "Come of Age," a new play by Clemence Dane and Richard Addinsell

show. Their language does not permit these Italian players to give any subtle satires, such as the Yale Puppets present, but in the universal language of the puppet-show the Piccoli are unsurpassed. Josephine Baker in her Tropical Revue, the bull fight, the humor and sentiment of "Old Vienna," the condensation of Mozart's opera "Don Juan," the acrobat who swings far out over the audience, Betty Boop and the Big Bad Wolf, the unparalleled pianist: all these creatures are more convincing than humans, and more entertaining. Before they go back to Italy, delight yourself with the Piccoli.

"I Was a Spy," War Film with Cast of International Actors, Opens at the Roxy—Rube Wolf-Three Sailors on Stage

"I Was a Spy" is the featured screen attraction this week at the Roxy. The film, which has a cast of internationally famous players, is a Fox Film presentation based on the war-time experiences of Martha McKenna, who made her espionage work the subject of a best-selling autobiography of the same title.

Produced on a big scale, the film is a drama in which the tense atmosphere of war-time becomes the background against which are focused the perils of individuals, the hazardous activities of spies and the chaotic love story of two desperate people. In some of its unusual sequences, the picture reveals the first discovery of chemical warfare and the attempt of Allied spies to prevent its use, an air raid in the early days of 1915, the apprehension of the spies, their court martial and the ultimate sacrifice of one of the Allies' most valuable espionage agents.

Madeleine Carroll, Herbert Mar-

shall and Conrad Veidt have the leading roles.

On the stage the Roxy Theatre this week presents its new Master of Ceremonies, Rube Wolf, who presides over the variety show and leads his musicians through new paces. "The Three Sailors," comedy act recently starred in Earl Carroll's "Vanities," appear as the headline act. The Gae Foster girls are seen in ballet and precision routines.

Irene Dunne-Clive Brook on Albee Screen—Jeanie Lang Tops New Stage Show

Irene Dunne and Clive Brook are brought together as a co-starring team in "If I Were Free," now at the RKO Albee.

Appearing with Brook and Miss Dunne are Vivian Tobin, Henry Stephenson, Laura Hope Crews, The vaudeville half of the pro-

gram boasts of little Jeanie Lang, radio's cute personality, who is making her Brooklyn debut here this week. Barto and Mann, the fun kings, one six foot four inches and the other four feet eleven share the headline honors with the petite radio star, on the new bill at the Albee.

GARBO

"QUEEN CHRISTINA"

An M-G-M picture

Twice daily 2:50 - 8:50
3 times Sat. & Sun. 2:50 - 5:50 - 8:50
Gala Midnight Show Sat.

ASTOR B'WAY at 45th St.

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th St.

ZIEGFELD FOLLIES

with FANNIE BRICE
WILLIE & EUGENE HOWARD,
EVERETT MARSHALL, JANE FROMAN, PATRICIA BOWMAN,
VILMA & BUDDY EBSEN,
DON ROSS, others
BALCONY SEATS \$1 to \$2.50
Orch. Seats \$3 to \$4 (ex. Sat.)
Matinees: Balcony \$1 & \$1.50
All Orchestra Seats \$2.50

THE NEW CODE FOR LOVERS!

ADOLPHE MENJOU - GENEVIEVE TORIN
EDWARD EVERETT NORTON - MARY ASTOR

CONTINUOUS
POP. PRICES

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MEN IN WHITE

An experience thrilling and absorbing, genuine and complete. — J. F. KRUTCH, The Nation.

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Eves. 50c to \$2.50. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

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presents

EUGENE O'NEILL'S Comedy

AH, WILDERNESS!

with GEORGE M. COHAN

GUILD THEATRE, 52nd Street, West of B'way

Eves., 8:20. Mats., Thurs. and Sat., 2:20

MAXWELL ANDERSON'S new play

MARY OF SCOTLAND

with Helen Hayes - Philip MERIVALE - Helen MENKEN

ALVIN THEATRE, 52nd Street, West of B'way

Eves., 8:20. Mats., Thurs. and Sat., 2:20

MOLIERE'S COMEDY WITH MUSIC

THE SCHOOL FOR HUSBANDS

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40th Street

Eves., 8:40. Mats., Thurs. and Sat., 2:40

EUGENE O'NEILL'S new play

DAYS WITHOUT END

HENRY MILLER THEA., 43rd St., West of B'way

Mats. Thurs. and Sat.

MAX GORDON

presents

ROLAND LAURA HOPE
YOUNG & CREWS

(IN PERSON) in

"HER MASTER'S VOICE"

A New Comedy by

CLARE KUMMER

with ELIZABETH PATTERSON
and FRANCES FULLER

PLYMOUTH Theatre, 45th St.

West of Broadway

Eves. 8:40, \$1-\$1.50 \$2-\$3

Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:40, \$1-\$1.50-\$2

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B'way and 51st St.

'CONVENTION CITY'

with 10 GREAT LAUGH STARS!

CONTINUOUS
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BK'LYN STRAND
Fulton St. and Rockwell Pl.
MIDNITE SHOW SATURDAY

I WAS A SPY

with HERBERT MARSHALL, CONRAD VEIDT, MADELEINE CARROLL
Presented by FOX FILM

And on the Stage—
MEET OUR NEW MASTER OF CEREMONIES
RUBE WOLF

(THE OLD NOSE-TRO)
with THREE SAILORS plus
A Host of Headliners in a Gala Revue
GAE FOSTER GIRLS - ROXY ORCH.

SHOW VALUE OF THE NATION
ROXY 25c to 2 P. M.
35c to 6 P. M.
55c to Close
7th Ave. & 50th St. Children 15c

2nd Big Week KATHARINE HEPBURN

"Little Women"

R K O CAMEO 42nd St.
25c 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Robt. MONTGOMERY

"FUGITIVE LOVERS"

Madge EVANS-Ted HEALY
Nat PENDLETON

It's the first big film thrill of 1934!
M-G-M made it

Beauty thrills on stage
Don Albert & Orch. Ballet
Singing ensemble

CAPITOL Broadway at 51st St.
Maj. Edward Bowes Man's Dir

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 Le. Theatrical Department, 7 15th Street, New York.

ELISSA LANDI — PAUL LUKAS in
"BY CANDLELIGHT" (3 stars)—News
Oumansky's spectacular revue of the gay '30's
"LITTLE OLD NEW YORK"
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NRA the Last Bulwark Of Decaying Capitalism

(Continued from Page One)

Especially do the outpourings of Wall Street amuse the insiders. These vaporings range from fevered denunciations of the Roosevelt regime as "Socialism," to cautious and gentlemanly remarks such as: "Industry fears that recovery measures being formulated at Washington place an inadequate evaluation on the profit motive."

Much of the Wall Street criticisms show little appreciation of the real aim of the Roosevelt program. They see the program either as red revolution or as a guarantee of profits. The recovery program does seek to preserve profits and the profit system, but it is dealing blows at the *laissez faire* idea that may in the end be a deciding factor in bringing fundamental economic change. But though many Wall Streeters may "view with alarm" the Roosevelt experiment, quite likely the "big boys" in the street are not seriously alarmed at the danger of Roosevelt "Socialism," though they do not like the "redistribution of wealth" talk and other ballyhoo that comes out in connection with NRA.

ULTIMATE AIM IS UNCERTAIN

Light is thrown on the real business by information service, run by a man who has long been giving his subscribers what purports to be the "low down" on Washington affairs. His service recently said:

"The essence of the Roosevelt program lies in social control, rather than State Socialism. The idea is to have government regulate and supervise business in a general way, rather than have the government do the business itself."

"Is Roosevelt policy headed toward abolition of private profits? NO. Toward curbing excessive profits, YES, but there's no agreement as to what constitutes excessive profits. Remember that the existence of the Government depends on taxes, and taxes under our present system depend mainly on profits."

"A few radicals within the Administration would secretly like to abolish the profit system, and substitute government dictation as the force to make men work and do right. But they are few. The great majority of policy-making officials think in terms of the profit system."

"Is the Roosevelt program socialistic? Certainly YES, the trend is more and more in this direction. But the ultimate aim is not thoroughgoing Socialism. It's merely a step-by-step procedure, each step being taken for some immediate practical reason. It isn't doctrinaire. Karl Marx is not in mind. The purpose behind the new socialistic policies is not to embrace So-

cialism, but rather to save capitalism."

The foregoing is perhaps one of the best brief analyses of the aims of the Roosevelt program that has appeared. Just where it will lead remains to be seen. It is possible that the steps will lead so far that there can be no turning back and that the destination will be one not contemplated by President Roosevelt and most of his advisers.

LABOR'S EXPERIENCE WITH THE NRA

Officials of organized labor are bitter over the effect of NRA codes on the pay of skilled workers and over the failure of NRA heads to give labor representation on the Code authorities, as the code governing bodies are known. But as a matter of policy they have not said much recently, especially about the pay of skilled workers. The latest A. F. of L. monthly survey of business, however, takes up the two grievances with considerable directness.

Reviewing 1933 from the workers' standpoint, the survey says:

"In wages there have been definite gains under codes for the lowest-wage groups; but workers of average or higher wages have been forced to a lower living standard."

The same complaint was recently voiced by the conservative Matthew Woll, A. F. of L. vice-president, who said that under the codes millions have been set to work and the average real wage maintained despite shortened hours. "Thus far," he added, "this has happened largely at the expense of skilled workers already employed, whose wages have been somewhat lowered. So far unskilled labor has been the principal beneficiary."

WORKERS' NEED OF REPRESENTATION

Discussing the lack of labor representation on the code authorities, the A. F. of L. survey says that recovery will be short-lived unless balance between production and consumption is kept. Unless labor is given representation on the code authorities, the survey says, "there will be no agent on the Code Authorities to see that wages and buying power increase proportionately with producing power, no strong organized group interested in keeping economic balance."

"Code control," it continues, "will become a domination by the very management groups that have shown their inability to keep wages and consuming power proportionate with producing power."

"If codes are to establish effective machinery for general upward progress in living standards, then workers who are producers and consumers must be represented on the policy-making boards."

Good News for the Bread Line

"PLEASE, have you got a nickel for a cup of coffee?" Especially in the cold, wintry days of January. . . .

The Associated Press carries a cable from Rio de Janeiro to the effect that Brazilian coffee growers have broken their best (or worst) previous record. During the calendar year 1933 they burned, dumped into the Atlantic Ocean and otherwise destroyed 918,000 tons of inferior coffee, bringing the total destroyed since July, 1931, up to 1,716,000 tons.

"The Federal Coffee Depart-

ment," the despatch goes on to report, "in announcing the figures estimated that stocks had been so reduced that normal exports could be shipped when the new crop was ready in July."

Thus the Brazilian government keeps up the valorization plan it adopted in 1912 to achieve the excellent result of keeping up prices.

Too much coffee; too much grain; too much meat; too much sugar; too much cotton; too much oil—and the world is starving to death!

Coffee dumped into the ocean and burned, grain used for fuel, hogs slaughtered and buried, oil wells shut down, cotton plowed under, fruit rotting on the ground, and bread lines lengthening and millions of human beings on relief. Capitalism, the finest flower of civilization!

By Norman Thomas

TIMELY TOPICS

Omaha, Neb.

The President Speaks

THE President has made news. In many quarters his address to Congress was interpreted as a definite move to the left. So, perhaps, it was in a vague, sermonic sort of way. But his actions have meant a move to the right. He left 300 codes solely to General Johnson who is the world's greatest flop



Norman Thomas

as an enforcer of codes that protect labor. (If I were running the show I might use the General as a barker outside the tent, but never as the lion tamer inside.) He removed Peek from A.A.A., but transferred the codes to NRA where Peek's, not Tugwell's, point of view prevailed. That's not moving to the left!

The Budget Message

FAR more important than the President's address to Congress was his budget message showing a deficit of \$7,000,-

000,000 and the need of \$10,000,000,000 new financing with an estimated all-time high burden of debt in excess of 51 billion at the end of 1934 at which time the President believes—without adequate evidence—that the emergency will be over. This burden of debt is alarming, less alarming so far as immediate trouble for the government is concerned than no unemployment or agricultural relief, but very bad. It invites wholesale, fresh collapse, or a paralyzing burden of taxes improperly distributed. It is only part of the total indebtedness we struggle to bear. There is a like load on cities, states, and private business. We cannot drift along. From a Socialist standpoint, three things should be done or should have been done:

1. The banks should be socialized. There is no control of money and credit without this measure of common sense. Under socialized banking the government would get the profit that now goes to banks for issuing money. The government could judiciously expand credit without the danger of wholesale inflation.

2. Treasury notes rather than interest-bearing bonds should be used to pay for public works, especially self-liquidating public works, instead of interest-bearing bonds. The notes should be secured by the new wealth created; they should be controlled in amount by observing their effect on the price level as they enter general circulation, and stopping their issue if and when the price level goes above the 1926 level.

I am aware that this is a new kind of money but it is as safe, or can be as safe, as our present money without any gold backing. It is a step toward money for which there is not a double cost to consumers. The money will go straight to workers now unemployed and if the amount is not increased beyond

the increase in consequent production, there need be no disastrous inflation at all. And once more, I repeat, labor can be protected by requiring that wages fixed in the codes increase if and when the index of the cost of living increases.

3. So far as debt is concerned, nothing I have discussed is as important as the capital levy. Every day makes it clearer that we are sunk unless we reduce capital structures (in terms of money value) and wipe out the worst of our debts. To do this, a capital levy is infinitely superior to repudiation, piecemeal confiscation, ruthless deflation, or wild inflation, and it can be used to facilitate the socialization of industry. It is either the capital levy equitably applied at a graduated rate or one of the other methods of debt reduction which will be used. We can't just keep on piling up debt.

The Unemployed Still With Us

MR. ROOSEVELT makes the wish father to the thought when he says that emergency expenditures for unemployment relief will be over in two years. Even if we get back to so-called normal—which is more than doubtful—we shall have some 3,000,000,000 unemployed. They must be taken care of by social insurance which will be an expense to government or C.W.A., or both. Today C.W.A. is saving us from riot or starvation, or both. In Toledo, Ohio, a city of about 300,000, no less than 22,000 are C.W.A. workers. Some of them, including teachers, are getting more than the regularly employed. They can't be suddenly cut off by being told that we're back to normal. To use a rough illustration, you can keep a hungry dog from biting you for a long time but can't safely give him a bone and then grab it away!

A New Deal Contradiction

ONE of the contradictions in the New Deal: For purposes of relief the unemployed are being put on subsistence farms, increasing the number of farmers and the total agricultural output. To help agriculture the government plans to buy sub-marginal land and put it back in forest (in itself good if the displaced farmers are taken care of) thus decreasing the number of farmers and the total output. Maybe these can be reconciled, but not easily!

A Sub-Pedal Nickel

THE Tugwell pure food and drug act for our protection ought to pass, and the newspaper opposition to it and to Tugwell is one of the most shameful examples of the effect on morals of "the nickel under the foot" in history. They talk of the dangers of bureaucracy; they think of advertising profits.

EVERYWHERE I go it's the same story. The codes aren't satisfactory and they aren't enforced against chiseling employers.

I WAS delighted by the progress of the Socialists in Toledo. My thanks to them for a long and happy day.

Appeal Red Flag Conviction Despite Suspended Sentence

By John Nicholas Beffel

A SECOND division in the Court of Special Sessions in Bronx Borough, New York, on the constitutionality of the anti-red flag law resulted in suspended sentences for Jack Altman and Alex Retzkin, convicted January 2nd of displaying the forbidden banner at the head of a hiking party in Pelham Bay Park last autumn.

Notice of appeal will be filed shortly by Charles Solomon and Samuel S. Rosh, defense attorneys, in line with plans of the Socialist party to test the legality of the statute which was signed by Governor Alfred E. Smith amid the hysterical aftermath of the war. So long as the suspended sentence stands the defendants, if they should again violate that law, could be sent to prison for as much as a year or fined 500, or both.

When the defendants appeared for sentence, Justice Daniel F. Murphy was sitting in place of Justice Vorhees. Attorney Rosh was in court, prepared to argue against the law, but it was quickly apparent that no argument was needed. There was a brief con-

ference among the three judges, in which Justice Murphy indicated that he was doubtful of the merits of the statute. Justice Brady, presiding, then announced the suspended sentences.

A young probation officer read a typewritten record of the defendants' records prior to the court's decision. Solemnly he recited that Altman was 28, an active organizer for the Socialistic Party, and had twice been a candidate of the Socialistic Party for the Assembly in the 23rd Assembly District of Brooklyn.

"That's nothing against him," Justice Rayfiel commented. Amused chuckles in the crowded court failed to disturb the seriousness of the probation officer. He went on to explain that Altman had received suspended sentences last July on charges of "inciting to riot" and "leading a parade without a permit" following a demon-

WEVD New Leader Speaker

Adolph Warshaw of The New Leader will be the speaker of The New Leader period of Station WEVD on Friday, January 19th, from 4:30 to 4:45 p. m. William M. Feigenbaum, associate editor of The New Leader, speaks on Friday, January 12th, at the same time.

stration at the City Hall and in front of several Wall Street banks against the city's failure to provide adequate relief for the unemployed.

"And Retzkin," added the probation officer, "is an active member of the Young People's Socialistic League."

On the ground floor of the building in which the court is located are the Bronx headquarters of the American Legion, which caused the arrest of Altman and Retzkin. A Legion representative testified at the trial that the column of 125 young men whom the defendants were leading staged a red-flag demonstration in front of the Pelham Bay Park war memorial.

This was not true, Altman explained, but neither defendant took the witness stand, the defense conceding all the charges by the prosecution because it wanted to have a test case with a clear-cut decision on the red-flag law.

To support the test case in the Appellate Division, a Red Flag Appeal Committee has been formed with Norman Thomas as man. Contributions toward a fund to cover necessary expenses should be sent promptly to Gerber, treasurer of the committee at 7 East 15th Street. Norman Thomas has sent \$10, Harry Oppenheimer \$10, and O'Neal \$1.

You cannot save the world, writes Hannen Swaffer in the London Daily Herald, until you have Socialism. You cannot have Socialism until you have made people Socialists.