

NEW LEADER

With Which
Is Combined

THE AMERICAN APPEAL

Founded by
Eugene V. Debs

VOL. XVII.—No. 16

In Three Sections—Sec. 1 SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1934

N. Y. C. EDITION

Price Five Cents

How a Socialist Hero Died

Epic Story of the Hanging of Wallisch, Socialist Hero

We have received from the press service of the Austrian Socialists an account of the execution in the district prison at Loeben of Comrade Kolomon Wallisch a leader of the fighting Socialists in the Austrian civil war last February. Comrade Wallisch was betrayed to Dollfuss' hangmen and the betrayers were later executed by Socialist avengers. This story of the trial and execution was written by a Socialist prisoner in a cell adjoining the place of execution. It is one of the most inspiring documents in the long history of class struggles, and we are glad to give it this leading position. The story, in part, follows:

PAULA WALLISCH came to visit her husband in his cell. Before her arrest this brave woman had not left her husband's side for one moment and was with him even in the fighting. She screamed and broke into passionate denunciation of his executioners. Wallisch, whose contact with his comrades had always been love-inspired, and who as a great orator had known how to quiet the passions of his audience, now tried in vain to calm his wife. Her brother had come from Marburg and was also allowed to see his brother-in-law. He and his sister wept unceasingly, and Koloman Wallisch now tried to put an end to the situation, trying to calm his wife by joking.

He seated himself on his straw mattress, slapped his thigh and said with a smile: "Now really, are you going to die, or am I?"

He ordered a glass of wine, a piece of cake, and a newspaper. A litre of wine was brought him in a glass jug, and a whole cake, provided by a neighboring inn. An official was sent to a coffee house for a paper. Wallisch, who formerly never took alcohol, drank nearly the whole of the wine. He also ate a piece of cake and glanced at what the morning newspapers had written about his arrest.

In the meantime, feverish tension reigned in the prison. Fear for her husband again overwhelmed the wife who had been so brave. All were shaken by her screaming. The prison doctor then gave our Comrade Wallisch a handkerchief soaked in chloroform.

One more wish, which was readily fulfilled. The man who for over ten years had lived and fought with the Bruck workers wanted to speak with comrades from Bruck before he died. Three boys, courageous *Schutzbündlers*, who had taken part with Wallisch in the fighting and had been incarcerated with him in the Loeben prison, were brought into the cell. He received them joyfully, shook their hands and said to them: "Continue to be good proletarians. The

time will soon come when we shall be victorious."

Then the prisoner was asked if he wanted a priest. He refused decisively but politely. While his beloved wife slept on the straw mattress, he prepared himself for his last walk. At 11:30 a. m. the executioner Spitzer from Vienna, who with his two assistants had spent the day drinking, appeared at the cell and called out in the Viennese dialect: "Come on out!" Wallisch replied quietly: "You will have time enough." The members of the tribunal were waiting in the corridor. The executioners took charge of Wallisch who, dressed once again in his ordinary clothes, was put between the two assistants.

The condemned man had his right and left arms pinioned in the well known police grip. The members of the tribunal went first.



Just Before He Was Hanged

Behind Wallisch walked first of all Spitzer, the executioner, dressed in a black coat, top hat and white gloves. There followed spectators eager for sensation, among whom were police, military officers, civilians, judges and two doctors, the prison doctor, Kraemer, and the district doctor, Schatz. Our

leader was then taken through a long, narrow corridor of the former Dominican monastery, which is now the district prison, into the courtyard, the *Holzhof*, which is shut in by high walls. From our cell we were well able to see the preparations for the execution. Criminal prisoners had to dig a deep hole; a thick pole about three and a half yards high was planted there, and a few steps erected for the executioner. At 11 o'clock at night 60 soldiers, armed to the teeth and wearing steel helmets, came into the courtyard and formed a square. It was exactly 11:40 p. m. when they brought our never to be forgotten leader into the courtyard. As, head erect, led by the executioner's assistants, he went by our window, he cast a first glance at the corner of the wall where the gallows stood, and threw up his head. He

Cheers for Socialism on Lips as He Was Murdered

walked to the place of execution with the same firm step we had so often seen when he approached the platform at meetings.

Wallisch was placed with his back to the pole, the executioner mounted the few steps erected in front of the pole, and now our Wallisch shouts into the deep silence of the night his last words, homage to the party he served: "Social Democracy lives! Hail Freedom!"

When he began to speak, the executioner's assistants lifted him; the executioner threw the noose around his neck, and at the same moment the two assistants pulled the rope down. The last syllable of the word "Freedom" could not be heard. Our Comrade Wallisch was rendered unconscious at once and no death struggle was apparent. The executioners hung on to his shoulders so that the noose should tighten the more. After a few seconds, Spitzer ran down the steps, went over to the President of the Court Martial, took off his hat and said: "I announce that the sentence has been carried out." He thereupon drew off his white gloves and threw them away. Afterwards the two doctors examined the body and affirmed that death had ensued in ten minutes. The members of the tribunal, the witnesses and the members of the Executive now left the place of execution, obviously moved by the great heroic spirit in which this man had died. There was dead silence, when suddenly from one of the open cell windows a cry rang out into the night: "Murderers!"

Exactly two hours later the lifeless body of our hero was taken away, put into a simple wooden coffin and taken to the cemetery.

Hoan Backs Demands of 20,000 Demonstrators in Milwaukee

By Andrew J. Biemiller

MILWAUKEE.—Nearly twenty thousand workers marched through the streets of Milwaukee April 17th, demanding a federal appropriation of \$10,000,000,000 to be used for cash relief and public works. The demonstration was called by the Milwaukee Workers' Committee on Unemployment.

The throng gathered at the Court House where they listened to speeches by Elmer Baumann, a member of the Workers' Committee executive board, former Socialist assemblyman Carl Minkley and Al Benson, State Secretary of the Socialist Party. While the meeting was being held a committee presented two resolutions to the County Board of Supervisors, who were in session. The resolutions demanded that the county board send a delegation to Washington to demand of the President a \$10,000,000,000 appropriation, and that the entire board go to Madison to demand that Governor

Schmedeman call a special session of the Legislature to levy a special tax on all incomes over \$10,000 a year to provide additional funds for unemployment relief.

From the Court House the crowd marched down Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee's principal thoroughfare, to the City Hall. Marching eight abreast, they formed a parade nearly a mile and a half long. Downtown traffic was paralyzed for nearly an hour. Street cars had to be re-routed and automobiles were stranded.

At the City Hall the demonstrators were addressed by Mayor Daniel W. Hoan. He urged that similar demonstrations be held in every city in the United States, saying: "The bil-

lion and a half dollars recommended by President Roosevelt for unemployment relief is a mere pittance. It cannot possibly meet the problem. The unemployed will only get justice when demonstrations like this one are held all over the country."

At the City Hall a committee of the demonstrators presented resolutions to the Common Council, asking that Mayor Hoan be sent to Washington to submit their demands to the President and that the entire Common Council visit Madison to demand a special session.

Both the County Board and the Common Council unanimously passed the resolutions presented.

The success of this demonstration indicates a turn-out of between forty and fifty thousand for the May Day demonstration called for the first Sunday in May by the Socialist Party. The May Day meeting has the support of the Workers' Committee of the Federated Trades Council.

WEVD New Leader Speaker

Samuel H. Friedman, Labor Editor of The New Leader, will be the speaker of The New Leader period of Station WEVD (1300 Kc.) Friday, April 27th, from 5:00 to 5:15 p. m. Ben Blumenberg of The New Leader staff speaks Friday, April 26th, at the same hour.

NEW LEADER

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

JAMES ONEAL, Editor

WM. M. FEIGENBAUM and S. H. FRIEDMAN, Associates

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.



Published Every Saturday by The New Leader Publishing Association, 7 E. 15th St., New York City Telephone No. ALgonquin 4-4622

Volume XVII No. 16

SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1934

Look Out for Jokers

WORKERS of the nation may well watch the Wagner Bill as it is shaping before Congress as it may put them into a straitjacket. Reports of its character as it is being hammered into shape indicate a vagueness similar to the famous Section 7A of the N. I. R. A.

One press story declares that one of its objectives, in addition to establishing a National Labor Board to arbitrate labor disputes, will be strict prohibition of company unions. Then it is reported that Senator Wagner "does not intend that the measure shall act as a positive prohibition against industries assisting their employees in organizing."

This indicates a measure facing both ways. Imagine a bill prohibiting company unions but not prohibiting the bosses from "assisting" the workers to organize. What is so far revealed shows some dangerous jokers and the fight for real unions and against bogus unions cannot be won under the shelter of a law as clear as a fog in New York harbor.

The Health of the NRA

THE Blue Eagle is a realistic emblem. It hovers over a nation still afflicted with the blues. There are more people receiving relief today than at any time during the depression. The facts are embarrassing to the New Dealers and they must explain it. Federal Administrator Hopkins tries to explain.

He declares that the total number of the unemployed is decreasing and yet admits that more people than ever are being carried on the relief rolls. He explains this by the statement that many of the unemployed have been living on their savings which are now exhausted. Others supported by relatives or friends can no longer take care of them.

This is like a man who is diseased on one side and healthy on the other. If it is admitted that the healthy side is becoming diseased but that the diseased side shows improvement, the question is this: Is the man's health improving?

Child Minds

AMONG the "rights of man" we believe in the right to be an idiot and quite a number of Germans in this country are asserting this right. Before us is a document issued by German Nazis of Hudson County, N. J. It measures up or down, as you may prefer, with the millions in this country who referred to all Germans during the World War as "Huns." One idiocy cancels the other.

The German idiocy is directed against the Jews and the old labor and Socialist movement in Germany, but the child mind emerges in the comparison between the German "election" that brought Hitler into power and the election of

President Roosevelt. Both are presented as popular elections. Of course, this must assume that Roosevelt used hundreds of thousands of armed private mercenaries to get a popular victory.

The Jersey Nazis add that Hitler sent large numbers of their opponents to jails and concentration camps and replaced "all office-holders with members of his own party as we do also after each election. Is there a difference?"

To answer this statement and the question would be to assume that our readers are as stupid as these Nazis. We may merely observe that there are certain appointive offices that are filled by the President, but if he removed governors, mayors, sheriffs and members of legislatures and city councils we would have a parallel to Hitler's action. The Nazi is a case of mental development arrested at about the age of five.

Fighting a "Curse"

SIXTY-EIGHT men and women who never brought a child within range of a factory or sweatshop are mobilizing in New York State to fight the Child Labor Amendment to the Federal Constitution. It is interesting how big exploiters, their lawyers, and little bourgeois with ample incomes can get into a lather about "State rights" and be undisturbed about the right state for children of the working class.

Elihu Root, Nicholas Murray Butler, William D. Guthrie and others of this class refer to the proposed amendment as "another constitutional curse" which to enforce requires a large number of government agents, detectives, undercover men and women. This may be true, but when these Federal agents were gagging us during the World War, Root and the rest were hot for the Federal police. Hate rights more than State rights appealed to them then.

On Wednesday the amendment was killed by a unanimous vote of the Republican and Democratic members of the Senate Judiciary Committee at Albany. So a "curse" is avoided and the class for whom Root, Butler and Guthrie speak can breathe easier. The right to sweat children in the interest of parasites has been approved at Albany and all's right with the world.

The Profit Motive

IN a recent number of the weekly, Today, Orville Wright, co-inventor of the airplane, is quoted on the profit motive. His views are unusual for one who has become wealthy. He looks forward to Socialism within ten years and is not disturbed at the elimination of profit as an incentive to human action. He declares that he and his brother at no time thought of getting money out of their invention but were always putting money into it.

This is fine, but it would be a mistake to assume that this idealism would immediately be invoked among millions in a non-profit society. The masses would be vitally interested in the income to be received and their income would be pay for useful service, not profits to workless investors. The incentive of income would remain but profit income would be abolished. The men who put personal funds into an invention out of sheer pleasure of working out an experiment will be more numerous than now, but it is not necessary to assume that this motive will become general in a Socialist society.

Meet Our "Right-Thinkers"

HAVE you met a "right-thinker" lately? That mysterious person has appeared occasionally in the press. It appears that there are "right-thinking" and "wrong-thinking" people in this world. As a general rule the "right-thinker" is a gentleman or lady who thinks that, on the whole, everything is all right—except "wrong-thinkers."

The "right-thinkers" as a rule are easily recognized. They do not have to worry about this world's goods. Workers have piled a plenty into their laps and this arrangement is just as it should be—don'tcha know. And just think, the "wrong-thinkers" would spoil this arrangement. It's just dreadful!

It isn't necessary to describe the "wrong-thinkers." It is sufficient to say that they simply cannot think right with the "right-thinkers" and so they must be kept in their place—if you get what we mean. Their place is at the bottom of the society that is ruled by the "right-thinkers." Now you know what is right and what is wrong.

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

By the Editor

THE BIG NUMBER NEXT WEEK!

WE are all set for the great Tenth Anniversary number of The New Leader next week. At this time we cannot tell how many pages it will contain, but it will be the largest we have ever issued. The illustrations will, in part, be a pictorial history of the Socialist movement in this country, including many old publications running back to the 'nineties, early constitutions, pamphlets and convention proceedings, one the Union Congress of the Workingmen's Party held in Philadelphia in 1876, and—but we cannot list in detail this unique feature of this edition.

The contributors include Jacob Winnen, a Socialist in Chicago in the 'seventies; Theodore Debs, who writes of the hardships faced by comrades who founded the Social Democracy and Social Democratic Party which eventually became the Socialist Party; James Oneal, who will write of the later period; Harry W. Laidler, who will write of the Socialist agitation in the colleges; William E. Bohn of the Rand School of Social Science; Nathan Fine, who will write of the early working class journals; Joseph Baskin, who will tell the story of the Workmen's Circle; Julius Umansky on the Socialist youth movement, and Jacob L. Afros on the Young Circle League.

Norman Thomas will contribute. So will Clarence Senior, National Secretary of the Socialist Party; Mayor Daniel W. Hoan of Milwaukee, Jacob Panken and William M. Feigenbaum. Among the greetings from abroad will be messages from Santiago Iglesias, Emile Vandervelde, Karl Kautsky and Rafael Abramowitsch. This issue will also carry the May Day Manifesto of the Labor and Socialist International, illustrated with an inspiring drawing.

Not only will this be a fine educational number; it will be one that every Socialist will want to file away because of its historical value. Keep this in mind when you

order a bundle. And now we are off to the big issue we have looked forward to for many months!

Passaic on the Job

Only 1,470 subs more to go! The comrades of Passaic (N. J.) County are beginning to overcome their awe regarding the 1,500 subs necessary in the county in order that they may use one full page of The New Leader for county news.

As a start, perhaps because they think that there is nothing better than a good example, the members are subscribing themselves. Passaic Branch gave the cue with 8 subs at a business meeting (Comrade Kroll prompting), and Paterson Central Branch added one sub better a few days later. Comrade Kondla of that branch also has succeeded in placing The New Leader on several newsstands around Paterson which he supplies from the bundle his branch gets every week. Soon every member will keep the weather eye open for possible subscribers. The general feeling is that the figure 1,500 does not look so impossible as it once did. Anyway, the figure is only 1,470 now!

George F. Griffiths of Pittsburgh writes that the comrades are looking forward to a bundle of a thousand a week and the readers are increasing throughout Allegheny County.

Socialist Greetings Brought From Faraway Iceland

By William M. Feigenbaum

A SOCIALIST greeting from faraway Iceland came to the office of this paper Tuesday borne by Finnur Jonsson, member of the Althing, or national parliament, and one of the leaders of the important Socialist and labor movement of that interesting country.

Comrade Jonsson was passing through New York on his way to England, where he will remain for a few weeks. He is interested in the workings of NRA and its relations to the labor movement. While here he interviewed a number of leading Socialists on those subjects, but it appeared that the American comrades were so deeply interested in learning about the ancient Viking land and its fascinating history that they asked more questions and sought more information than they gave.

Jonsson is one of five Socialist members of the Althing, which consists of 28 members, and one of the regular contributors to *Althingbladi*, the highly successful Socialist daily published in Reykjavik, the capital of the country. He is from Isafjord, which he represents in the Althing, and there he is manager of the cooperative fishing society.

"Our party is closely bound up with the Labor movement," said Comrade Jonsson. "In fact, it was organized by the labor unions. The unions and the Socialist party are essentially one."

"The main occupation of the masses of Iceland are fishing and agriculture. In addition, there are

a few workers like building trade workers and printers. There are four daily papers in Reykjavik, and many books and magazines are printed. However, nearly all materials, clothing, machinery, etc., are imported from Europe."

Jonsson said that the principal product of the Icelandic fisheries consists of herrings, and the Government is trying to get American consumers to buy their herrings rather than the herrings of Scotland and other countries.

Iceland, despite its name, is not an Arctic country. It is moderately warm all year round and covered with vegetation, although there are few trees. The country is the oldest, and possibly the purest democracy in the world, with close to 100 per cent literacy and absolute and equal justice for all. The Althing, started in 931, is the oldest parliamentary body in the world. The country is a free republic in every essential, with a

(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.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

1 Year, New York City Edition.....\$2.00
1 Year, National Edition.....\$1.00
1 Year to Foreign Countries.....\$3.00
1 Year to Canada.....\$2.50
Entered as Second Class Matter, January 19, 1924, at the Post Office at New York, under act of March 3, 1879.

Down Tools May 1; On to Madison Square

Turnout Will Be Greatest in History

MAY DAY in New York City will be celebrated by the largest demonstration in the history of the Labor movement. The May Day Labor Conference, called together by the Socialist Party, has been successful in affecting the unification of a great array of forces for the May Day parade, demonstration and mass meeting at Madison Square, Madison Avenue, from 23rd to 26th Street.

Because of the tremendous growth in the membership of many of the New York trade unions, thousands of workers will participate for the first time in a huge labor demonstration. The larger trade unions announce that their membership will turn out en masse and that the parade and demonstration will be immense and impressive.

The International Ladies' Garment Workers through its Joint Boards will marshal its huge membership in shop divisions with many bands, banners and effective displays. The tens of thousands of men and women of the cloak and dress industry will form the largest section in the parade and will present the greatest demonstration of strength in the history of their organization.

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America under the leadership of their Joint Boards and their many locals promise to rival the I.L.G.W.U. in their show of membership. Gathering in many halls and under the direction of Abraham Herszkowitz, chairman of the Arrangements Committee, and Vice-Chairman Ralph DeMatio, the A. C. W. of A. forces will assemble west on 15th Street and form the second largest section of the parade.

The Brotherhood of Painters, District Council No. 9, will assemble in the Grand Opera House and thousands of painters will march downtown to join the main parade.

Other large and impressive union sections will be made up by the Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, Millinery Workers, Bakers, Butchers, Pocketbook Makers, Suit Case and Bag Makers, Furriers, Grocery Clerks, Waiters, Boot and Shoe Workers, Shipping Clerks, many smaller unions affiliated with the United Hebrew Trades and many locals of the I.W.W.

The Workmen's Circle will also furnish a large and colorful section of the parade with the membership of their many branches, the children of their schools, and their Young Circle Leagues.

Another large and enthusiastic section of the parade will be led by the Socialist Party of New York City and the Young People's Socialist League. There will be a maximum turnout of these many branches and circles, and with their flags, banners, posters and displays, along with plenty of music and songs, they should present the liveliest division in the demonstration.

Among the many other organizations participating will be the locals of the Workers' Unemployed Unions, Association of Civil Works Employees, many student groups under the leadership of the League for Industrial Democracy, the Poale Zion organizations, the Jewish National Workers' Alliance, the Socialist Consumers' Leagues, Rebel Arts, the Communist Party

TO THE WORKINGMEN AND WOMEN OF NEW YORK—A MAY DAY CALL FROM THE LABOR MAY DAY CONFERENCE

COMRADES, brothers and sisters, fellow working men and women! On this First of May, the great international holiday of the workers of America and the world, we call upon you to assemble and to demonstrate your solidarity, your might and your power.

May Day as a labor holiday was first conceived by the American workers fifty years ago in their fight for the eight-hour day. The workers of the rest of the world have also adopted May Day as their symbol of solidarity. All over the globe today, workers are gathering to proclaim their opposition to a system of starvation and war and their determination to fight for a better world.

On this May Day, 1934, the workers of America are assembling to demonstrate against a system that condemns twelve million people to idleness and hunger in a world of plenty. Twelve million jobless people, with their wives and children comprise over a third of our population. Millions of children are suffering from malnutrition in a land rich in the possibility of a good life for all. Over a third of our population is hungry, roofless, or living in slums and hovels, wearing shoddy and rags.

In this, the richest country in the history of the world, forty million people have been turned into little short of beggars. They must depend upon private charity or become wards of the state. A system that produces such misery and degradation must stand condemned in the eyes of every intelligent worker in this country.

AGAINST THAT SYSTEM—AND FOR A BETTER WORLD FOR THE WORKERS—WE CALL UPON YOU TO JOIN WITH US ON THIS MAY DAY. WE ASK YOU TO PROTEST AGAINST THE RISING TIDE OF COMPANY UNIONISM. AGAINST THE DANGER OF WAR AND FASCISM. WE ASK YOU TO JOIN IN A MIGHTY DEMONSTRATION FOR BREAD AND WORK, FOR PEACE, AND FOR A SANE, CLASSLESS SOCIETY!

American labor finds itself today at the crossroads. Faced by the collapse of capitalism, the government, through the NRA, granted workers the "right" to organize and bargain collectively with their employers. But the employers got the lion's share of the bargain. The government took the initiative in organizing the industrialists. The employers won the right to fix prices and to exact any tribute from the consuming masses. **THEIR DIVINE RIGHT OF PROFITS AND OF UNLIMITED MONOPOLY OVER INDUSTRY WAS SANCTIONED AND PER-**

(opposition), the Communist League of America (opposition), the Communist League of Struggle, the Voice of Revolt.

Many more organizations yet to be heard from will undoubtedly come into this historic demonstration.

The final meeting of the May Day Labor Conference will be held Wednesday, April 25, at 8:30 p. m., in the Debs Auditorium, 7 East 15th Street, New York City. Many important details will be acted upon at this meeting. All delegates should be present.

Full details and instructions for the parade will be printed in the May Day issue of The New Leader.

PETUATED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Now these giants of industry, organized one hundred per cent, are using their power and influence to try to wipe out genuine unionism. They are attempting to fasten the yoke of company unionism on the necks of the working class.

On this May Day, the workers must raise a mighty protest against any attempt to aid or legalize only bona fide unions organized and controlled by workers.

War Danger and Fascism

The danger of fascist savages today threatens the whole of Europe. All workers must know that fascism is nothing but bloody terroristic capitalism, revealed in its true colors. Unable any longer to rule under the guise of democracy, capitalism casts off its sheepskin and stands exposed as a blood-thirsty world eager to swallow all labor organizations and destroy everything that labor has fought for and achieved.

In order to divide the working class, fascism has also brought in the issue of race and religion, just as in America the ruling class attempts to set workers against each other on lines of race and color and religion.

But the main purpose of fascism is to destroy working class organizations. In some countries, the fascists—the murder bands of capitalism—have called themselves "National Socialists" in order to deceive the workers. They are as far apart from Socialism as barbarism is from civilization, as darkness is from light.

In this country, capitalism is already preparing for any emergency by organizing groups of fascists. The great danger of fascism is that it intensifies nationalism and spreads the seed of hatred of one people against another. It has already stimulated the armament race all over the world, which will inevitably plunge mankind into another World War, another orgy of slaughter.

Working Men and Working Women!

Let us turn this May Day celebration into a powerful and mighty demonstration of working class unity against the bloody hordes of fascism. Let us raise the banner of international brotherhood against the danger of a new World War. Let us raise the flag of peace. Let us launch a mighty demonstration for bread and work for all. Let us proclaim our eternal opposition to a system that has made outcasts and beggars of forty million people in the United States. Let us prepare the way for a workers' world of peace and plenty for all who toil!

ON THIS MAY DAY, THE WORKING CLASS OF AMERICA SENDS ITS FRATERNAL GREETINGS—

To the workers of Germany, Italy and Austria, temporarily under the heel of fascism, but already organizing to overthrow it.

To the heroic Austrian Socialists, whose desperate struggle against the murderous forces of reaction has aroused the sympathy and admiration of the whole world.

To the workers of France, Spain and other countries, who are uniting their ranks against the danger of fascism and reaction.

To the workers of England, Belgium, Holland, Norway, Denmark and Sweden, who are marching steadfastly toward Socialism.

To the workers and farmers of the Soviet Union, who are build-

ing, amidst the greatest of difficulties, a new Socialist order.

THE WORKERS OF AMERICA SEND SPECIAL GREETINGS—

To all workers, political prisoners and martyrs of the labor movement in the concentration camps and dungeons of fascism.

To Tom Mooney and all other political prisoners jailed in this country for fighting labor's battles.

ON INTERNATIONAL MAY DAY, 1934, WE CALL UPON THE WORKERS OF THIS, THE GREATEST METROPOLIS IN THE WORLD, TO COME OUT IN THE STREETS IN TENS AND HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS, TO CLOSE THEIR RANKS AND MARCH TO MADISON SQUARE PARK IN ONE POWERFUL UNITED LABOR DEMONSTRATION

AGAINST fascism and war.

AGAINST company unionism and the open shop.

AGAINST starvation and degradation.

FOR the six-hour day and the five-day week.

FOR unemployment relief and social insurance.

FOR international solidarity of the workers.

FOR bread, for work, for peace.

FOR A WORKERS' WORLD!

The May Day Labor Conference.

THE ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE

The recently elected committee to study the structure and functions of the party organization in New York has issued a call to individuals in the party to present their views and suggestions for study and presentation to the convention.

The committee is arranging a number of hearings in order to get the point of view and recommendations of all party members. It is, therefore, requesting all members who wish to present any suggestions to submit them in writing. In addition, members of committees who wish to appear at a public hearing are asked to communicate with David Kaplan, secretary, and proper notice will be given when such hearings will be held. George Steinhart is chairman of the committee.

The committee is holding sessions weekly in the People's House and is scheduling a series of hearings. All those desiring to appear are invited to write to the "Committee on Survey," Socialist Party, 7 East 15th Street, New York.

The Socialist Educational League Plans Novel Work

THE Young People's Socialist League has embarked on a new campaign of mass education to be carried on in a novel manner. A Socialist Educational League has been organized for the purpose of spreading Socialist pamphlets and periodicals among those now intellectually under capitalist influence. Temporarily attention will be concentrated upon students and young workers.

The League will function in the following manner: Its members will have on hand a number of propaganda pamphlets. These they will sell or lend to their school or shopmates. As each pamphlet is returned (or if sold—reported read) the S.E.L. member will sell or lend the next one. Between pamphlets, Socialist paper, The New Leader, the Challenge, the Student Outlook, etc., will be sold. Thus thought will be stimulated along new lines, and even though the content of the literature does not meet with absolute agreement,

THANKS TO WOMEN WORKERS AT BAZAAR

Owing to limitations of space, the following statement in connection with the recently International Bazaar, made by Comrade Henry Fruchter, was omitted from our last issue:

"In connection with our bazaar, which was so successful both from a financial and moral viewpoint, the outstanding feature was the splendid work performed by the Women's Sections of the Socialist Party. Of course, various booths were in charge of such organizations as the Upper West Side Branch, the Women's Committee of the Rand School and others, but it fell to the Women's Section of the Socialist Party to assume full responsibility for the conduct of the restaurant, the running of two separate booths and the securing of all the groceries and foodstuffs for the entire bazaar.

"Under the chairmanship and vice-chairmanship of Comrades Minnie Weissberg and Sarah Rutus, the work of merchandise collection and its sale during the bazaar was accomplished with extraordinary efficiency and success. They organized their sub-committees long in advance of the bazaar and gave their utmost energy and time throughout its conduct."

Women's Class Luncheon On Marx's Birthday

MAY 7 is the birthday of Karl Marx. It has been selected by the Women's Committee of the Socialist Party to celebrate the conclusion of its second and highly successful year of afternoon classes for women in Socialism, American History and Public Speaking.

These classes, held under the direction of the Rand School, met regularly during the two terms of 1933-34 at the Rand School, the Amalgamated Houses in the Bronx, and at Bensonhurst S. P. headquarters, Bay Parkway and 22nd Street, Brooklyn.

Every comrade, man and woman, every friend of adult education, especially Socialist education, is invited to join in this jolly spring-time event.

The date is May 7th, Marx's birthday. Place will be announced next week.

Everybody welcome. Send in your reservations at once to Esther Friedman, 7 East 15th Street.

a basis for discussion will be laid. The work will have both intensive and extensive phases. The largest number of people must be reached with literature and special attention must be paid those who show the most interest. Membership is open to all who are willing to do Jimmie Higgins work in the sale and distribution of literature. It should not be at all difficult to persuade sympathizers to join. The fund necessary to start with will be raised by contributions of from ten to twenty-five cents.

The League will operate through the individual Y.P.S.L. circles as well as through the industrial and school groups. The literature used inside the Y.P.S.L. will be of such a nature as to keep Yipsels abreast of current developments in the labor movement. Each circle will set up a rotating fund of \$1.50 to purchase literature of this sort. All senior Yipsels will be required to sell at least five pamphlets per month.

Party Notes

TO ALL BRANCH ORGANIZERS AND SECRETARIES. Notices for inclusion in this column should be mailed to the office of Local New York and should arrive not later than the first mail on Wednesday. The New Leader cannot guarantee the publication of notices received later by the Party office.

City Central Committee meeting Wednesday, April 25, at 7 E. 15th St., City. **Symposium** under the auspices of the Educational Committee Thursday, May 3, in the Rand School. Speakers: Mary Fox, August Claessens, Samuel H. Friedman and Jack Altman. Topic: "Newer Techniques for Propaganda." For Party members only.

MANHATTAN

Village (201 Sullivan St.). Elementary Italian class every Saturday, 4 p.m. to 5:30. Excellent teacher. Social at 9 p.m. Branch meeting Monday, April 23.

6th A. D. (95 Ave. B). Branch meeting Monday, April 23.

8th A. D. (226 East 10th St.). Branch meeting Friday, April 27.

12th A. D. May Day dinner Tuesday, May 1, 6:30 p.m., in the tea room of Mrs. Thomas, 71 Irving Place. Make reservations not later than April 27 to Mary Hunter, 105 East 19th St. Well-known speakers.

19th-21st A. D. (2005 7th Ave.). Branch meeting Tuesday, April 24.

Washington Heights (1130 St. Nicholas Ave.). Branch meeting Monday; Voting for delegates to National Convention. Celebration dance for opening of new headquarters at above address, near 167th St., Saturday, April 28.

Upper West Side (100 West 72nd St.). Regular branch meeting Monday, April 23, 8:30 p.m. The majority and minority resolutions will be discussed by Edwin Koppel and Simon Berlin. Voting for delegates to the National Convention.

BRONX

West Bronx Unit, Women's Section. Card party April 26, 2 p.m. in the home of Esther Friedman, 150 Morton Place.

1st A. D. (262 Cypress Ave.). Branch meeting Sunday, April 22, at headquarters.

Organization and Propaganda Committee Wednesday, April 25, 8:30 p.m., at the Bronx Labor Center, 809 Westchester Ave.

2nd A. D. (1 East 167th St.). Branch meeting Tuesday, April 24. Voting for delegates to National Convention. Enrolled voters' meeting Friday evening, April 27, at Paradise Manor, 11 West Mt. Eden Ave.

3rd-4th-5th A. D. The three branches are enthusiastically working on the Bronx Labor Center Bazaar.

6th A. D. (683 Allerton Ave.). Branch meeting Monday, April 23.

Lower 6th A. D. (1137 Ward Ave.). Organization meeting at new headquarters, Tuesday, April 24.

7th A. D. (789 Elmside Place). Branch meeting Tuesday, April 24. Settle for county ball tickets and bazaar tickets.

8th A. D. (Barnside Manor, Barnside and Harrison Aves.). Dance and entertainment Tuesday, April 24. The World Cacaphonic Symphony orchestra will play.

BROOKLYN

Midwood (Room 51, 1401 Kings Highway). Branch meeting Monday, April 23. Voting for delegates.

Brighton Beach (1113 Brighton Beach Ave.). Another special meeting Monday, April 23, to continue discussion of majority and minority resolutions. Members active in boycott of Brighton Laundry. Investigation being made of Oceana Theatre workers' strike. It is a bona fide strike and all Socialists and sympathizers are asked to boycott the theatre.

East Flatbush (539 E. 95th St.). Business meeting Monday, April 23. Voting for National Convention delegates. The branch is planning a spring festival and dance Saturday evening, April 28, at 844 Utica Ave.

11th A. D. (500 St. Johns lace). Regular meeting Monday, April 23. Voting for National Convention delegates.

Joint May Day Celebration, under the auspices of the Boro Park Branch, YPSL Circle and Workmen's Circle, Monday evening, April 30, at the Boro Park Labor Lyceum, 14th Ave. and 42nd St. William M. Feigenbaum will be the speaker.

18th A. D. Branch L. Branch meeting Tuesday, April 24, at new headquarters, 269 Utica Ave., at Eastern Parkway. Balloting for National Convention delegates. Discussion on the work of the Convention.

18th A. D. (Branch 2) (844 Utica Ave.). Special meeting to celebrate 5th anniversary next Tuesday, April 24, 8:30.

Bensonhurst Unit, Women's Section. Third anniversary of its organization will be celebrated Saturday evening, April 21, by musicale and buffet supper at 6618 Bay Parkway. Esther Friedman and Eleanor Brannon will speak.

Brownsville Unit, Women's Section. Meeting April 25, 2:30 p.m., in the home of chairman, Sarah Rules, 849 Linden Blvd. Eleanor Brannon will speak on "White Warfare."

QUEENS

Jackson Heights-Elmhurst (37-41 82nd St.). Branch meeting Thursday, April 26, 8:30 p.m., at headquarters. Comrade C. Malloy will lead a discussion on "Socialism and 'Enimism'."

Woodside (49-15 43rd Ave.). Branch meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month. A party will be held Saturday evening, April 21, at the headquarters.

Lecture Notes

The People's Institute has scheduled the following lecture to be held in Cooper Union: April 22, Professor Ernest Sutherland Bates, "The Unjust State"; April 24, Professor Edward G. Spaulding, "The Philosophical Implications of the Biological Sciences"; April 27, Everett Dean Martin, "Alternatives to Revolutionary Activity."

Emma Goldman will speak on "The Decay of German Culture" at Webster Hall, Thursday, April 26, 8 p.m. This will be Miss Goldman's last lecture.

New York Is Putting Over The United Socialist Drive!

Henry Fruchter

REPORTS coming in from branches on the United Socialist Drive are encouraging in the extreme and the outlook is bright that we will raise our quota in the greater city. As one indication of the enthusiasm which this drive is meeting among our members; the following note from the Flatbush Branch of Kings County is significant:

"The Flatbush Branch, Kings County, pledged its entire quota of \$30 for the National Drive at a single meeting by the comrades who were present. We are not content with this, however, and a canvass of the absent members will be made in the hope of doubling our quota!"

With varying success other branches and members are hard at work throughout the city raising funds for the drive. The National Secretary has submitted a list of

the incomes sent in by other States and it is evident that there is hardly a State organization in the entire Union which is not hard at work raising money. We in New York started late, but we are making up in speed for the time lost.

Approximately 50% of the total quota of \$7,000 set for the city will go to Local New York and the State Organization. All party members are strongly urged to make this drive their personal task during the next few weeks. A subscription list is available for every Socialist comrade.

A number of questions have come to us from individual members and branches as to drive details. A question of particular interest is the relationship of the various county organizations to the amounts raised by the branches and individuals. The fact is that

this United Drive in New York is being conducted on the basis of branch quotas throughout the city, and all monies raised by branch members will be credited to the branch. There is no particular quota established for county organizations, the quotas being designated for branches only.

We are earnestly hoping that the quotas assigned to branches will not only be fully met but in many cases exceeded. It is clear that the need for literature and organization work is very urgent, that the National Office, as well as the City and State offices are greatly hampered by the lack of finance. Only speedy, successful raising of several thousand dollars will enable us to achieve at least in part the ambitious program of activity which we have set for ourselves.

Y.P.S.L. NOTES

MOBILIZE FOR MAY DAY, is the slogan of Y.P.S.L. activity for the next few weeks. The ambition of the New York young Socialists is to have over five hundred members in the May Day parade.

Blue shirts, red "Young Socialist" armbands, red ties—that is the uniform for males and females alike. Yipsels throughout the city are scraping together nickels and dimes so that they can fall in line, fully equipped, on International Labor Day.

Brave visions are being entertained by the Yipsels for May Day. They will be working hard to carry out their slogan, **MOBILIZE FOR MAY DAY!**

Organizers will meet at the Rand School on Saturday, April 21, at 3 p.m., to take important steps in the direction of carrying out the Activities Plan, a far-reaching change in the methods of Y.P.S.L. organization and propaganda.

Washington Heights Yipsels are battling for their rights. Max Rosenberg was arrested for distributing leaflets during the anti-war strike, announcing a YPSL anti-war rally for last Sunday, April 15. The leaflets were distributed. A squad of cops surrounded the Socialist headquarters Sunday night, which was good enough reason for most non-Socialists staying away from the meeting. Comrade Rosenberg's case was dismissed.

But the Yipsels prepared a new leaflet, reproducing the one which had been confiscated and adding to it the story of what had happened. They have scheduled another anti-war meeting for Sunday, April 22, with Rabbi S. Goldstein, Irving Barshop, Fred Siems and Harry Hochmann as the speakers.

Depending on contributions from class-conscious workers in the New York industrial districts, Yipsels with the co-operation of other labor youth groups in the city are striving to raise relief for the Socialist-led Campbell Soup strikers in Camden.

The Central Committee of the New York Yipsels meets Saturday, April 22, at 11 E. 14th St. Harry Hochmann will speak on "The Yipsels' Internationals" Friday night, April 20, at the Circle 1 Jr. Kings meeting, 1101 King Highway, at 8:30 p.m. Dr. H.G. Thomas, chairman of the history department at Richmond Hill High School, will be one of the speakers at a YPSL anti-war rally at the Queens Labor Center, 137-18 Jamaica Ave., Jamaica, Friday night, April 20, at 8:30. James Oneal will speak and Ben Fischer will be chairman.

Sam Friedman and Fred Siems will be the main speakers at an anti-war meeting Friday night, April 27, sponsored by a newly-chartered circle, 11 Sr. Bronx, at 3451 Giles Place. Albert Herling will be chairman.

"The Paris Commune" will be discussed by Dave Atkins, Sunday night, April 22, at Circle 1 Sr. Kings, 1101 King Highway, Brooklyn.

Midwood Yipsels will hold a dance and frolic on Saturday, April 28, at the Howard Arms Ballroom, 1641 Ocean Ave., Brooklyn. Orchestra, dramatics and entertainment. Admission twenty-five cents.

Haim Kantorovitch will speak on "Democracy and Socialism" at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman St., Brooklyn, under the auspices of Circle 2 Sr. Kings, Sunday evening, April 22, at 8:30 p.m.

Ben Fischer will speak at Circle 18

HALLS and LYCEUMS

BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM
949 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn
Large and small hall suitable for all occasions and meetings at reasonable rentals.
STAGG 2-3542

Labor Temple 243-247 EAST 84th ST. NEW YORK
Workmen's Educational Association
Free Library open from 1 to 10 p.m.
Halls for Meetings, Entertainments and Balls. Tel. REgent 8-1000.

Falcon Notes

(Guides—1) You must hand in reports regularly; 2) You must read carefully and implicitly follow May Day instructions.)

Flights—Two city-wide projects are under way.

1. An Athletic Tournament (Baseball—Boys; Football—Girls). The elimination games scheduled below must be played between May 5 and 19.

Baseball

Karl Marx Fl. vs. Gene Debs Fl. 5

Jimmie Higgins Fl. 3 vs. M. Hillquit Fl. 7

John Brown Fl. 9 vs. Engels Fl. 11

International Fl. 13 vs. Matteotti Fl. 29

F. Crosswaith Fl. 27 vs. Otto Bauer Fl. 28

Punchball

Comradeship Fl. 2 vs. Mother Jones Fl. 6

Camidius Fl. vs. Fl. 104

Fl. 4 vs. Fl. 11

H. B. Stowe Fl. 12 vs. Frances Wright 10

Tom Mooney Fl. 103 vs. Crosswaith Fl. 101

The final championship games will be played at a city-wide hike, early in June, after further elimination games and semi-finals.

2. City-Wide Party and Handicraft Exhibit is scheduled for the end of May. Get busy on your exhibit! Not only handicrafts, but wall and flight newspapers, posters, flags and banners, and scrapbooks are to be included. A copy of McAlister Coleman's "Eugene V. Debs, A Man Unafraid," will be won for the Library of the Flight exhibiting the best current events scrapbook (it must be good—there'll be plenty of competition).

Sr. Bronx on "United Front" Sunday evening, April 22, 8:30 p.m., at 112 Marion St., Brooklyn (home of Harry Robinson).

A joint dance sponsored by 17 and 18 Sr. Kings will be held Saturday, April 21, at 1574 St. Marks Ave. Fifteen cents.

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

Patronize our Comrade
Fred Spitz, Inc.
Florist

74 SECOND AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY
Telephone Dry Dock 4-0355, 4-8880

Not connected with any other store in New York

STATIONERY and MIMEOGRAPH SUPPLIES
at specially low prices to organizations.
Stencils, \$1.90 up
Mimeo Ink 85c. lb. and up

LERMAN BROS., INC.
29 E. 14th St. at Union Sq., N. Y. City
Phones, ALgonquin 4-3556-8843

RESTAURANTS

For a fitting climax to a pleasant evening—come around to the

SAMOVAR
Dancing Entertainment
Food to delight the most fastidious, prepared by Spiridon Ignatovich.

142 W. 49. St. BRyant 9-0883

RICHELIEU RESTAURANT
61 FIFTH AVE. (Cor. 13th St.)
The Restaurant
Known for Good Food

Socialist Forum Calendar

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

SATURDAY, APRIL 21

August Claessens: "Social Attitude Towards War and Peace"—Far Rockaway Forum, 1851 Mott Ave., Far Rockaway.

SUNDAY, APRIL 22

August Claessens: "A Discussion of the NRA"—Montgomery Club, 625 Montgomery St., Brooklyn.

Benjamin Gebler: "The Austrian Revolution"—Circle 8, Srs., YPSL, Arion Mansion, 25 Arion Place, Brooklyn.

Lena Tulchin: "Organizing Parent-Teacher Groups"—3:30 p. m.—People's Educational Forum, 2005 7th Ave.

Haim Kantorovitch: "Revolutions and Counter-Revolution in Europe"—Sunnyside Branch, 4915 43rd Ave., Sunnyside, L. I.

MONDAY, APRIL 23

August Claessens: "These United States"—6th A. D. Branch, 95 Ave. B.

Sidney Hertzberg: "Socialism in Scandinavia"—Flatbush Branch, 2301-13 Snyder Ave., Brooklyn.

Haim Kantorovitch: Topic to be announced—Washington Heights Branch, 1130 St. Nicholas Ave.

Bela Low: "Democracy and Socialism"—Astoria Branch, 399 Steinway St., Astoria, L. I.

TUESDAY, APRIL 24

Jacob Axelrad: "Socialism and the NRA"—Midwood Forum, room 54, 1401 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

August Tyler: Topic to be announced—16th A. D. Branch, 6648 Bay Parkway, Brooklyn.

Symposium: "Is NRA America's Way Out?"—Max Tachna and Victor Levin—Far Rockaway Forum, 1851 Mott Ave., Far Rockaway.

August Claessens: "The Biological Basis of Human Nature"—Young Folks League, Hebrew Relief, Royal Mansion, 1315 Boston Road.

William M. Feigenbaum: "The Road to Power"—4th-5th A. D., 809 Westchester Ave.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25

Sidney Hertzberg: "Socialism in Scandinavia"—Washington Heights Forum, 1130 St. Nicholas Ave.

William M. Feigenbaum: "History of American Labor Movement"—1st lecture, Sheepshead Bay Branch, 2061 Ave. X, Brooklyn.

FRIDAY, APRIL 27

August Claessens: enrolled voters' meeting—2nd A. D. Branch, Paradise Manor, 11 West Mt. Eden Ave., Bronx.

Max Danish: "What Has the Past Year Done for Labor?"—Brighton Beach Branch, 1113 Brighton Beach Avenue, Brooklyn.

Jacob Axelrad: "The NRA and Socialism"—22nd A. D. Branch, 864 Sutter Ave., Brooklyn.

Speaker and topic to be announced—23rd A. D. Branch, 2, 1574 St. Marks Ave., Brooklyn.

After E. Fischhof: "Social Struggles in Biblical Times"—East Flatbush Branch, 539 E. 95th St., Brooklyn.

LECTURES AND FORUMS

The PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE

At COOPER UNION
5th STREET and ASTOR PLACE
At 8 o'clock Admission Free

Sunday, April 22nd—

Professor ERNEST SUTHERLAND BATES

"The Unjust State"

Tuesday, April 24th—

Professor EDWARD G. SPAULDING

"The Philosophical Implications of the Biological Sciences"

Friday, April 27th—

EVERETT DEAN MARTIN

"Alternatives to Revolutionary Activity"

All lectures start at 8 P.M.

CARNIVAL BAZAAR DANCE

SUNDAY, APRIL 29th,

2:30 afternoon to 2 a. m.

by

FRIENDS OF THE SOVIET UNION

at

CENTRAL OPERA HOUSE

205 E. 67th St., N. Y. City

Booths with products of the Nat'l Minorities of the USSR.

Prizes for best costumes

Admission 35c—door prizes

SUPPER - ENTERTAINMENT - BARGAINS - FUN

Farewell Address of

Emma Goldman

"The Decay of German Culture"

WEBSTER HALL, 119 E. 11th St.

THURSDAY, APR. 26th, at 8 P.M.

Admission 35 cents

Chairman—ROGER N. BALDWIN

Anti-Fire Trap Meeting To be Held Monday

Mass meeting, Monday, April 30, on "Shall the Williamsburgh Firetraps Stand?" at P. S. No. 19, South 3rd and Keap Sts., Brooklyn. Speakers: B. Charney Vladeck, Mrs. Mary K. Simkhovich, Louis Waldman, Eleanor Schachner, chairman. Auspices. 4th-14th A. D. Br., Socialist Party.

CAN SUCH THINGS BE?

By the Dizzy Press Agent

Dancing, refreshments, prizes, entertainment, and 50 beautiful hostesses will be the features of the first annual ball sponsored by "The Comrade," official publication of the Upper West Side Branch, to be held on Saturday, May 5, at the ballroom at 100 West 72nd St., New York City. (See who? Editor.)

Dance music will be furnished by the Glorifolians, one of Harlem's snappiest orchestras. The Repertory Playhouse Associates will present four sketches on the stage. There will be numerous prizes distributed and all for the single price of admission—40 cents in advance. Tickets at Rand School Book Store or Upper West Side headquarters. Proceeds for branch activities, United Socialist Drive, and Austrian Relief.

Other Manhattan branches may participate on a profit-sharing basis by communicating with the branch secretary at 100 West 72nd St., New York City.

Voting for Delegates

By James Oneal

An issue has been raised by some party members regarding the requirement for members to sign their names in balloting for delegates to the national convention. Some assume that it is a departure from the regular procedure.

This is not true. Throughout the history of the party in national, state and local referendums members have signed their names to the ballots. This does not differ from a show of hands and from taking a roll call where each name is called and the vote is recorded.

I have looked over old documents to verify this. The oldest I have found is fifteen years old. It is the Bulletin of the National Office, September 15, 1919, which includes the report of the special committee to investigate the frauds committed by the Communists in attempting to capture the National Executive Committee.

This report shows that party members throughout the country signed their ballots. It shows that it was because of this requirement that many of the frauds committed by the Communists were detected. Signing ballots by members is as old as the Socialist Party itself. To assume that it is a new procedure is a mistake.

Do two things. Build the Socialist Party and get subs for The New Leader to help build it.

Lecture Notes
The People's Institute has scheduled the following lecture to be held in Cooper Union: April 22, Professor Ernest Sutherland Bates, "The Unjust State"; April 24, Professor Edward G. Spaulding, "The Philosophical Implications of the Biological Sciences"; April 27, Everett Dean Martin, "Alternatives to Revolutionary Activity."
Emma Goldman will speak on "The Decay of German Culture" at Webster Hall, Thursday, April 26, 8 p.m. This will be Miss Goldman's last lecture.

POWER

750 Celebrate New Leader's 10 Years

THE tenth birthday of The New Leader and the beginning of its second decade of service to the labor and Socialist movement were fittingly celebrated Sunday night at the greatest and most successful reunion dinner in the long history of this publication.

Webster Hall on 11th Street, New York, scene of so many stirring events in local labor and Socialist history, was jammed with happy and enthusiastic diners, while the galleries were filled with men and women who had not sat down at the dinner but who had come to listen to the speeches—and to contribute to the collection.

It was admitted by Sol Levitas, business manager of The New Leader, that there were many more people in attendance than at any of the previous dinners, held every year since The New Leader was launched in the early part of 1924. In fact, it was regrettably reported that future dinners might have to be held in a larger place.

New Leader dinners have a three-fold purpose. They are a get-together to celebrate another year successfully negotiated amidst the shoals and rocks that menace every Socialist publication; they afford an opportunity to the supporters of the Socialist press to contribute to its support; and they afford an opportunity to diners to listen to a symposium on some important subject.

All three purposes were splendidly fulfilled last Sunday. It was a gay and happy dinner, with close to 750 diners enjoying a good meal and reveling in the delightful comradeship that only the Socialist movement can afford. There was eagerness on the part of the diners to contribute to the finances of their paper, over \$1,300 being collected.

And there was a splendid symposium on problems that face the Socialist Party today, participated in by State Chairman Louis Waldman, James O'Neal, editor of The New Leader, and Norman Thomas, B. C. Vladeck, who officiated as toastmaster, likewise contributed to the interesting and provocative discussion.

The symposium was in no sense a debate, the three speakers each discussing the problems that face American Socialism in his own way. (A summary of Comrade Waldman's remarks appears in another part of this issue.)

James O'Neal, who received a warm welcome from the guests both as editor of The New Leader from the first day of its publication and as a respected and loved comrade, explained that he considered the subject under discussion so important that he read his address from prepared manuscript.

Comrade O'Neal declared that he agreed with the protest against political opportunism implied in the statement of the R.P.C., but not with its impossibilist form. He would have the national platform consist mainly of an indictment of capitalism in terms of the class struggle and eliminate many of the detailed measures past plat-

The Basic Principles of the Modern Socialist Movement

By David P. Berenberg

1. The Theory of the Class Struggle

This is one of a series of articles—six groups of six articles each, to appear weekly in The New Leader—written in response to requests from many readers, Socialists and non-Socialists alike, who desire aid toward understanding the world-play of Labor and Socialist forces. The New Leader has enlisted the assistance of the Rand School of Social Science, whose staff have generously undertaken to help all readers who wish to get the utmost value out of the series, by answering questions that may arise in their minds as they read, directing them to sources of information, advising them as to further study, and so forth. Inquiries should be addressed to the Rand School, at 7 East 15th Street, New York, and if possible a few postage stamps should be enclosed, so as at least partly to pay the actual cost of clerical service involved.

If the interest proves as great as we expect, we hope to have the articles printed in pamphlet form, after their serial publication is completed, with such notes and review questions as will make them most valuable to students.

Following the present series on "The Class Struggle," by David P. Berenberg, will come "The Materialistic Conception of History," by H. Kantorovich; "Socialist Economics," by August Tyler; "Economic Problems," by Harry W. Laidler; "American Economic History," by James O'Neal; and "The Labor Movement," by Nathan Fine.

THE Socialist movement is the effort of the modern working class to achieve power and independence. The workers, upon whom rests the whole structure of modern society, without whom the machines of modern industry would be a dead mass of metal and wood, are today enslaved. In ancient Greece the few rich were supported in luxury by the many slaves. In the Middle Ages the pomp and glory of Feudalism were built on the backs of sweated and beaten serfs. So today the greatness, the power and the wealth of our industrial cities grows out of the toil of enslaved masses, who enjoy hardly a crumb of the beauty, the comfort, the ease of the life that they alone make possible.

In all societies in which one class oppresses and enslaves another, there is an undercurrent of unrest. "Uneasy lies the head that wears the crown" is not a poetic fancy. All slave masters have looked with fear upon their servants. And rightly so, for a slave class always represents the possibility of rebellion. Men may endure slavery for a time. In the end they rise against their masters and seek to throw off their chains. They are not stopped in their rebellions by one defeat, or by ten. Again and again they rise, until at last—whether because of their own strength, or because the power of the slave masters has grown less—they succeed.

This happened again and again in the ancient world. The story of the Middle Ages is largely the tale of the struggles of the peasants and townsmen against the aristocratic feudal lords. And in our own time we have seen the workers of Russia, Finland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Hungary, and of many other countries rise against their masters—with great success or little. It is not the measure of their success that concerns us here. It is the fact of their persistent rebellion.

This struggle of the classes has been going on for thousands of years and goes on still. Class after class has fought its way up from slavery to power, to become in turn a master class oppressing

forms have contained.

He was opposed to the proposal to vest extraordinary power in the hands of the N.E.C., gave some attention to the problem of the middle class and the farmers and the Socialist approach to them, and urged the recruiting of working class agitators for field work. He closed with a critical view of the minority resolution presented at the Paris Congress of the L.S.I. and considered the problem of reaching the mass of organized workers and working farmers.

Norman Thomas deplored the tendency to denounce the statement of 47 party members describing themselves as a "Revolutionary Policy Committee," although heartily opposed to its proposals. "To denounce them," he said, "is something of a defense mechanism. What we have to fight in America is not the Communist Party—which is annoying enough, but outside of New York, not very dangerous—but a fascist movement, open or covert.

"I don't want to deal with the

a new class of slaves. So the enslaved barbarians of the Roman provinces 1,500 years ago turned on their masters and destroyed them. So the bourgeois traders and bankers of the Middle Ages fought, and finally conquered the feudal aristocrats. Today it is this same class of bourgeois merchants and bankers, grown great and powerful, that is the master class. And it is the worker for wages—the slave of our days—who is rebelling against his slavery, and demanding that he be at last given power over his own life.

It is the struggle of the workers for power that produces the Socialist movement. It is this class struggle that determines the Socialist aim, for only when the private ownership of capital has been abolished, only when the worker owns the tools with which he works can he be free. It is the class struggle as it manifests itself from day to day that produces the labor union, the fight for wages and hours, the war for labor legislation. The class struggle expresses itself in social prejudices, in the administration of the law, in politics. He who thinks he can escape from it is living in a fool's paradise. The struggle of the classes, now as always, colors the lives of all of us.

Since there is no escape from the class struggle, no one can fail to enlist on one side or another. And no one does. There are many, of course, who are not aware that they have taken sides in this war. There are many members of trade unions, for example, who still imagine that the sole purpose of the union is to win for its members a few more cents in wages, a few hours less of labor in the week. They see this effort as a simple bargain between themselves and their employers. There are others, perhaps among the upper, favored classes that have power, who imagine that by charitable acts they can "serve the poor." People such as these deplore talk of a class struggle. They urge us to think of our "common humanity."

Yet the trade unionist, thinking only of his wages and hours, is nevertheless taking part in the class war. He cannot help it any more than he can help breathing. And the philanthropist, when he dispenses charity and talks of our "common humanity," is waging the class war on the side of his class, in that, consciously or unconsciously, he deceives the worker and weakens him in his fight.

Sometimes Socialists who speak of the class war are accused of "fomenting class hatred." Apparently those who argue in this manner want people to believe that if only the wicked Socialist agitator kept still about the miseries created by the exploitation of labor, all the workers would be contented; there would be no rebellion; and the world would be safe for the exploiter. This is nonsense. All the "agitation" of the Socialists could not cause a ripple on the calm surface of society if the worker were well fed, well housed, well dressed; if the children of the workers could look forward to a future with some assurance of a livelihood; if the workers were not called upon to face the difference between their own pinched lives and the rich full lives of their exploiters. Socialists do not create the class struggle. They merely point out its existence. And Socialists do not create class hatred. The exploiters of labor take care of that.

There is no escape from the situation but one: only the creation of a society in which there are no classes can be free of class struggle. Only when the classes themselves are liquidated will there be an end of class conflict. It is to that end that the Socialist movement dedicates itself.

impossibility forever of a United Front," he declared. "We are not doing a real educational job unless we show that fascism, in its first phases, deals in what sounds like radical phrases. I do not say that Huey Long and Father Coughlin are fascists, but I do say that they talk as fascists talked in Italy and in Germany before fascism came into power. And that is what we must guard against."

Comrade Thomas said that at the Detroit convention the Socialist Party must be prepared to

Norwich May Elect Socialist Mayor

(Special to The New Leader)

NORWICH, Conn.—This industrial city of 25,000 people may be the second city in the Nutmeg State to have a Socialist mayor. First considered a joke by old-line politicians, it is now conceded that Albert Boardman, Socialist, has more than an even chance of being elected mayor at the city elections in June.

One of the local papers, in an alarmist article warning of the Socialist advance, writes: "Judging from the comment on the street, and places where voters are wont to assemble and discuss the coming election, Albert Boardman should win the mayoralty election hands down. The Boardman boom unquestionably looked upon by many at the opening of the Socialists' campaign as a joke, has long ceased to be such and the Democratic and Republican parties will do well to recognize that fact.

"Probably the leaders of those two major parties are awake to the situation, and probably they have plans in the works to counteract Boardman and his party. Nevertheless, while they are sitting back, checking and double checking, Boardman and his supporters are out working tooth and nail to convince the voters that the day of reckoning is here.

"Boardman, it must be admitted, is off to a flying start, and present opinion indicates that he'll go a long way before his opponents stop him."

The New Leader Fellowship, composed of local Socialists, is holding big meetings constantly with local and outside speakers. Meetings are held every Thursday at Workmen's Circle Hall, 14 Fairmont St.

Sunday night Alfred Loyd, Jr., of New Haven, will speak for The New Leader Fellowship on "The American Youth" at Yantic.

Bernetta Bowman, organizer of the local, is one of the active spirits in the campaign.

enter into a coalition farmer-labor party that may even now be in process of integration.

Among the organizations that sent to the dinner officially elected representatives were:

General Executive Board, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; Forward Association; General Executive Board, I.L.G.W.U.; General Executive Board, Cloth Hat and Capmakers' Union; General Executive Board, Workmen's Circle; City Committee, Workmen's Circle; United Hebrew Trades; Joint Board Clothmakers' Union; Joint Board Dressmakers' Union; I.L.G.W.U. Local 23; I.L.G.W.U. Local 1; I.L.G.W.U. Local 35; I.L.G.W.U. Local 25; Joint Board Dress and Waist Makers; Joint Board A.C.W.U.; Jewish Socialist Verband, Downtown Branch; Ladies' Neckwear Union; Millinery Workers' Manhattan Superintendents, Local 32; N. Y. Clothing Cutters; Painters' D. C. 9; Poale Zion Executive Committee; United Neckwear Makers; Amalgamated Vest Makers; Workmen's Circle; Walters Local 1; Rand School; A.C.W.U. Local 19; A.C.W.U. Local 162; A.C.W.U. Local 25; Amalg. Pants Makers' Trade Board; Amalg. Coat Makers' Trade Board; A.C.W.U. Local 3; A.C.W.U. Local 10; I.L.G.W.U. Local 10; Bonnaz Embroiderers' Union; I.L.G.W.U. Local 35; I.L.G.W.U. Local 102; Corset and Brassiere Workers; Knit Goods Workers; Socialist League Dressmakers; Jewish Daily Forward; Furniture and Flour Drivers, Local 138; Grocery Clerks' Union; Painters Local 261; Hebrew Butchers; Socialist Party branches and Workmen's Circle branches.

May Day and Tenth Anniversary Edition

Next Week!

Orders Should Reach This Office Not Later Than Thursday.

Order Now!

Special Low Rates for Quantities in Bundles for Party Branches and Friendly Organizations

It will be a Memorable Edition. — Details on Page 2.

Editor's Corner

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

By James Oneal

The Program of the 47

THE editor is asked by Francis A. Henson to comment on a pamphlet entitled "An Appeal to the Membership of the Socialist Party," signed by 47 members of the party who are announced as "The Revolutionary Policy Committee." The pamphlet is available for a nickel in the Rand School Book Store or from the committee at 554 West 114th Street, New York City.

We are not much impressed. We disagree with certain policies of the party, but this program merely adds to the confusion. One of its sponsors in the committee that considered the party agenda in New York City some weeks ago presented a resolution in favor of civil war. The writer referred to it as "A sickly Communism hobbling on crutches between two movements, not knowing where it is going." The resolution obtained about a half-dozen votes.

This pamphlet confirms our view of the group. Its sponsors live in a twilight zone between Communism and Socialism. They are tossed between doubt and fear and are unable to decide whether they belong to one or the other. They declare that the party must now "prepare for life or death. There is no middle road. The middle road was taken by Germany and led to death."

Austria did not take the middle road, but death came to the movement just the same. We believe that the Austrian workers did right to fight, but that even civil war insures victory the Austrian defeat stands as a denial.

Party and Proletarian Dictatorship

THEY approve proletarian dictatorship in the Russian sense as "preeminent, unique among the nations of the world." In this they assume what the Bolsheviks deny and they deny what the Bolsheviks affirm. Bukharin, Trotsky and others have been quite frank in support of a party dictatorship, not a dictatorship of the proletariat. Only a small portion of the workers of Russia are admitted to the party and every year there is an expulsion of tens of thousands of members who in one way or other fail to satisfy the party dictatorship.

They still want a united front that will include the Communist Party "with full recognition of the right of difference of opinion and free criticism of the larger program of participating elements," despite the Madison Square Garden meeting, and for "struggle on specific issues." On the contrary, no alliance of organizations to support specific issues can be a success if it permits each group to drag in the "larger program" that divides them. It is the "specific issues" alone that can bring the groups together and it is the "larger program" of each that divides them. To bring the "larger program" into the alliance is certain to divide the groups and to destroy the alliance if formed. We have in the past formed united fronts with the A.F.O.L., the I.W.W. and even Anarchists on specific questions and never at any time was the "larger program" of each brought up as an issue. That is why each group was able to cooperate. The other course favored by the 47 has always brought war and sterility and it can bring nothing else.

The Road to Power?

THE 47 take over the idea of workers councils as "historically suited to serve as the organs of liberation." Even Lenin warned against the romanticism of slavishly copying from other countries. If the authors had said that councils may be of service in a period of transition, that would be good Socialist reasoning, but to say that they are "historically suited" for the purpose in this or any other country is for us to bind ourselves to what experience may prove to be historically unsuited to our task.

In considering "The Road to Power" the authors mix much that is commonplace in Socialist thinking, and thus say nothing new, with the romanticism of slavishly copying from other countries. If the authors had said that councils may be of service in a period of transition, that would be good Socialist reasoning, but to say that they are "historically suited" for the purpose in this or any other country is for us to bind ourselves to what experience may prove to be historically unsuited to our task.

The slow advance of the party is given as one reason why this program is necessary. One may admit our slow growth without accepting this program. The writer believes that the party is in part responsible, but to stress this and ignore specific American conditions would be to ascribe the objective factors outside our movement to the party, its workers and leaders. That view is the old free will doctrine substituted for the material realism of the Socialist philosophy. The Socialist movement of the world, because of the world-wide depression and the rise of Fascism, is facing a flux of ideas, but we believe that this program contributes little to clarity.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY

From address delivered by Louis Waldman at the tenth anniversary New Leader dinner, April 15, 1934.

IT is appropriate that a program for the Socialist Party should be discussed at a New Leader annual dinner. I regard The New Leader as the official organ of the organized Socialist movement. Whether judged by the character of its ownership—it is not privately owned—or by its editorial policies, this paper more closely than any other publication in the English language reflects the policies and principles of the party.

The triumph of Hitler and the rise of the Dollfuss dictatorship brought disaster to the Socialist parties of Germany and of Austria. This, of course, raised fundamental questions of tactics and principles within the Socialist movement of the world. The events at home in the last year complicated these questions within our own party.

The legislation enacted under the New Deal has in many respects broken with established legal and government traditions in the United States. It represents a beginning in social legislation.

Louis Waldman Takes Up Issues Before Fifth Year of the Depression and the Se

This appraisal should not blind us to the basic truth that the Roosevelt policies do not and were never intended to challenge the fundamental industrial and commercial relationships. On the contrary, the profit and wage system, the source of poverty and exploitation, insecurity and war, will not be disturbed. In fact, it is to be stabilized and perpetuated.

The failure of the New Deal, already foreshadowed, will bring disillusionment to the masses. It will show the country that regulated capitalism leaves untouched the vital social problems. The people will look for new outlets. Then the opportunity of the Socialist Party will come.

But the sharp turn in our national affairs the last year has created new psychological as well as economic problems for us. In the issue of April 12 of the World

Tomorrow there is published an "An Appeal to the Socialist Party" signed by 47 members, a declaration by the "left wing" of our party. It received some praise from Comrade Norman Thomas, though he apparently disagrees with it. Though none of them indorsed it, the three editors of the World Tomorrow—Reinhold Niebuhr, Devere Allen and Kirby Page—devoted considerable space in the magazine to discussion of it.

This document begins by stating that "The Socialist Party can become the effective instrument for bringing about Socialism only if it changes its present principles and tactics." My answer is that if the Socialist Party changes its "present principles," it will not be a Socialist Party. Its authors declare:

"The aim of Socialism is to establish a Workers' Republic. In the achievement of this aim it is necessary to acquire possession of the state power so as to transform capitalist society into Socialist society by means of the dictatorship of the proletariat."

Most emphatically the Socialist Party must reject both of these propositions. The aim of Socialism is the abolition of the profit system and the establishment of a system of collective ownership and democratic management of the socially necessary tools of production and distribution.

As to the use of state power "to transform capitalist society into Socialist society by means of the dictatorship of the proletariat," the party, if it is to remain a Socialist Party, cannot and will not adopt any such declaration. That is Communist doctrine. Our program must clearly state that when Socialists acquire power they will not establish any dictatorship. They will extend the principles of democracy into industry. The program for the Socialist Party must direct its attack upon industrial autocracy upon private ownership and management, and hold out to



Louis Waldman

the workers a another dictat tive to preven but a broader and real demo

Civil libert

left wing gro the bourgeois which must b capitalist syst gram must re Civil liberties before the into existenc tained at gr

pioneers for h are dispensed and under s And even the cannot foreve social system is tyrann

The asser councils" are to serve as t tion" is histor

is superficial the Socialist the Bolshevik ask the Soci such a declar the Socialist

"A Good Soldier"—And Old Socialist Pioneers

By Florence W. Bowers

MANY years ago my father, W. D. Wattles, wrote a little piece for the Chicago Daily Socialist which he called "A Good Soldier," a few paragraphs worked over from one of his Socialist talks, "The False Ideal of Patriotism." I have an old composition book of his in which he had scrawled some outlines of this talk, and from his notes on "the military ideal" grew the "Good Soldier" which The New Leader reprinted on April 7th and credited to Jack London. Three times he worked over this part of his talk, and I am quoting here from the first draft:

"Young man, the lowest of all ideals is the military ideal. The good soldier obeys orders. He is not a self-directing man; he is an automaton in the hands of the power which uses him. He is a blind, mindless machine of murder. If he is ordered to kill his fellow citizens, his neighbors, his friends, his brothers and sisters, his father and mother, he fires without question and slays without sympathy. . . . If he is ordered to shoot down a hero, a patriot, a benefactor of his kind, he fires without hesitation. . . . What justification is it for murder that a man has carried out the orders of some other murderer higher up?"

Jack London clipped out the piece from the Chicago Daily Socialist. During the days of Woodrow Wilson's "watchful waiting," and when troops were mobilized along the Mexican border, London had the "Good Soldier" printed as a throw-away and saw to it that thousands were distributed among the soldiers there. During the war the leaflet popped up again. It is on record that a comrade in Topeka, Kans., was given "six months for distributing 'a Good Soldier,' by Jack London, to drafted men." Later, in 1919, quantities of the leaflet were seized in Chicago as "part of a plot to blow up the Loop, the Union League Club and the Chicago Club." This "plot" was exposed, just in time, by the Chicago Herald-Examiner in which I found "A Good Soldier" quoted as "evidence."

Now I think father would have been very much amused by all this. He never thought he was particularly important and probably would have agreed with London that the best way to get wide circulation for his piece was to drop his name off and put London's on. I think he'd have enjoyed this a lot. Shortly after his death, however, Fred Strickland wrote to the Chicago Daily Socialist and protested against the use of London's name on the leaflet, asserting that London might have given small credit to the Socialist propagandist who wrote it. From this I received a letter from Charmian London, Jack's wife, in which she said that Jack didn't know W. D. Wattles and saw no harm in dropping off his name. Personally, I do not know that London himself ever used his name in connection with it. Legend, however, has given him the credit.

I am writing this now by way of saying something which has been in my mind for sometime. John Chamberlain, in reviewing Comrade Hillquit's book in the New York Times, remarked that we have "an amazingly complete literature" covering pre-war Socialism. Although this was written in perfect good faith, it is not true, as witness the names he mentions whose contributions we have thus far: Upton Sinclair, Charles Edward Russell, Art Young, Lincoln Steffens, Emma Goldman, Floyd Dell, Brand Whitlock, etc. There is not, for instance, a complete and satisfactory life of Eugene V. Debs, such as Carl Sandburg, let us say, might produce if he worked as hard on Debs as he worked on Lincoln. There is no life of Victor Berger, whose working-class journalism alone is a story which certainly should be recorded, and a model for us all. There is a story well worth the telling in picturesque lives of many Socialist agitators. And there is a story, truly, genuinely American, in the unselfish service and life-long devotion of the early Socialists through the Middle West and West who bravely bucked their country when there was a crowd on any Indiana and Ohio street corner.

This rich material, it seems to (Continued on Page Eight)

Morris Hillquit's Of Early Am

By J

Loose Leaves from a Busy Life. By Morris Hillquit. New York: Macmillan. \$2.50.

THIS volume is not the complete book that our late Comrade Hillquit had intended to write. He worked on it up to a few weeks before his death, and the last chapter but one bears evidence that he was aware that the end was approaching. This chapter is devoted to the year 1924, when the party was allied with the organized workers and farmers in support of an independent presidential ticket.

The last four paragraphs are casual references to the period since 1924, leaving a gap of nearly ten years. The final chapter consists of his after-dinner speech at the New York state convention of the party in July, 1932, an address that profoundly affected every



Hillquit

comrade who Been Worth V and those w will never f now one gets Comrade Hil forebodings t afflicted him him from the

He begins squalor in v workers of including a n up; the lit putes over S Positivism a risings again ploitation, de the victories strikers; the only to colla again collaps before the gripped the strong unio ascended und

Learning the task of migrants, w menager five earned by

NEW LEADER LABOR SECTION

Vol. XVII—No. 16

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1934

In Three Sections—Sec. 2

Pocketbook Workers Warned Against Discredited Official

An attempt to reinstate Ossip Wolinsky, former manager of the Pocketbook Workers' Union in New York City, into power in the union despite his record as an outcast from the labor movement is meeting with a great deal of opposition, both from members of the organization and from other unionists jealous of the integrity of the labor movement. A move is said to be on foot, engineered by certain unscrupulous members of the union and supported by others who have been duped by incorrect information and promises of grandeur, to whitewash Wolinsky by a spurious vindication and then to name him once more to head the union he so grossly betrayed.

Several years ago Wolinsky was tried by a committee of responsible personages in the labor movement. After a fair trial, he was found guilty of having miscondacted himself as an official of the union, of having had an interest in a manufacturing firm while serving as a union official, and of having served the interests of the employer while he was on the payroll of the union. He was read out of the ranks of organized labor and recognized as pariah. He then openly joined the employers as labor manager for the White Handbag firm, and there distinguished himself by his notoriously anti-labor bias.

The administration of the union, over the signature of Manager Stein, has issued a warning against maneuvers calculated to return Wolinsky to office. The Labor Committee of the Socialist Party has also taken a firm stand in the matter. (See statement below.)

At a meeting this week of a fraternal club of pocketbook workers, Wolinsky appeared and was hailed by his cronies, who ushered him to the platform, from which he fulminated against the Socialist Party, the Labor Committee and the Socialist Press. Dr. Hendin, at great personal risk because of the threats of Wolinsky's followers, mounted the platform and cited the unhappy labor record of Wolinsky.

He then assailed the machinations of those who would again inflict on the union the leprous presence of so completely discredited a figure. The boos which at first greeted Hendin's appearance subsided in spite of the fact that the hall was packed with Wolinsky's henchmen. There was an obvious change of sentiment on the part of the audience before Hendin finished.

The warning issued by the Labor Committee of the Socialist Party follows:

"From reliable sources we have learned that a certain clique in the International Pocketbook Workers' Union has banded together for the purpose of bringing back into the union, and into a position of power and prominence, one Ossip Wolinsky, despite the advice given by the administrative officers of the union and printed in the Jewish Daily Forward of April 14.

"The Labor Committee of the Socialist Party hereby condemns the irresponsible elements who have committed themselves to the scheme of handing the union over to an individual who has been found guilty by a committee of the labor movement, an individual who has openly served the bosses and who has placed himself on a number of occasions in opposition to the union which he had served for many years and which had elected him to a position of honor.

"The Labor Committee warns these elements that by their actions they are setting themselves against the known sentiment of the entire labor movement.

"The Labor Committee declares it to be in opposition to Socialist ethics for any Socialist Party member to aid in the accomplishment of such a scheme. All Socialists are to fight it with all their energy.

"Labor Committee of the Socialist Party.

Louis Hendin, chairman;
Jack Altman, secretary."

The Editor Comments

IF this issue of the Labor Section appears unduly or disproportionately concerned with complaints, charges or revolts against union officials or administrations, we beg to submit the following: that we're here not to select, suppress, or apologize, but to tell the truth and to serve the labor movement; that wherever there's revolt, there's also evidence of worthwhile awakening on the part of rank and file members of unions who want to make their organizations clean, militant fighters for labor.

All over the country today there are hundreds of thousands of good union men in progressive, honest, forward looking AFOI unions. The presence of a few reactionaries, a few czars and gangsters, a few crooks among the officials of unions shouldn't blind workers to that fact. Only too often the cry of crookedness and sell-out is raised to serve the ends of the accusers only. Sometimes it's a case of the pot calling the kettle black. Sometimes charges are instigated by the bosses. Sometimes the charges are true. If a member is unjustly accused, that's also the business of the labor movement. Often it's hard to get at the truth. President Green of the A. F. of L. is on record against these evil practices, and action has been taken in a number of cases to stamp them out. If the Labor Section can help in exposing unjust charges or in airing real grievances, it will aid those who work for a cleaner labor movement.

Where there's a crook or despot, it's the business of union men to swat him, oust him. This should be done within the labor movement by the labor movement—for the labor movement.

SPACE limitations prevent the appearance of the rest of the Editor's Comments. They'll hold over; the news won't. So out they go!

STRIKE STORIES

It happened in a small town in West Virginia, where 400 girls working in a shirt factory were on strike. The union officer in charge of the district, who rides a circuit of over 100 miles in the normal course of his duties, happened at that time to be 500 miles away in New York. Leo Krzycki, who was in charge of the strike, had been called to another scene of trouble, leaving his protégé, John Sobczak, a recent recruit to the organizing staff and also a Milwaukee Socialist, in charge.

The strike took the manufacturer by surprise. He had been promised immunity from such annoyances in the sunny South. Not only was his plant completely tied up, but the strikers were a lively, active bunch. In desperation, he had John Sobczak and five of the most active pickets arrested and clapped into jail. Remember, there was nobody on the scene at the time to get them out. Nobody to whom the strikers could turn for leadership. The town authorities belonged to the manufacturer, as they always do in these small towns.

Ordinarily such a move would have frightened the strikers and broken the strike. But these girls were miners' daughters and sisters and sweethearts. They had a heritage of endurance and courage under fire. Quickly other girls stepped to the head of the picket line and became its leaders. Help was speeding from New York and from Uniontown, Pa., the nearest union headquarters.

Meanwhile, the factory owner decided to ship the shirts out to be made elsewhere. Somehow the girls got wind of it and when the trucks rolled into the driveway, they were ready. John and the others were in jail; Greenstein, the manager, was on his way from New York; Krzycki was away. Just a crowd of plucky kids left to carry on the fight. But when those trucks rolled in, the kids came running from all directions and surrounded them. Scores of girls threw themselves down in the mud before the wheels. They were finally dispersed by the police with tear gas bombs, but the strike was over. Last Thursday the firm signed an agreement with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and the shirtmakers of Morgantown, W. Va., are in the union now.

Not every strike story has such a happy ending. But remember this one when some of the rather discouraging ones come along.

G. W. K.

72 DEAD? TOO BAD!

Seventy-two workers were killed when the steamer Observation exploded in 1932, but the State Supreme Court ruled, when the widows of nine sued New York City and the two contractors on the Rikers Island prison project for \$575,000 as co-defendants, that the city wasn't liable. Now a jury has absolved the contractors, who maintained that though the steamer needed repairs badly it wasn't their fault.

It's nobody's fault when workers are killed. It's nobody's fault except the workers', the jury may have meant. But when the workers organize... the jury didn't

Workers in Hartford Sector Aflame With Spirit of Revolt

(Special Staff Correspondent)

HARTFORD, Conn. — Hartford County is on fire. For the first time in years, the masses of the workers are showing a militant spirit of revolt. No longer are they willing to suffer patiently under the lash of the most powerful organization of employers in the country, the Connecticut Manufacturers' Association. This fight is being waged on all fronts at the Pratt & Whitney Aircraft, at the Hamilton Standard Propeller, at Arrow-Hart and Hegeman Co., at Terry Steam Turbine, all now on strike, at the Underwood, Chauce-Vaugh, New Departure, Royal Typewriter, and Colt's, at this moment straining on the least and ready to walk out as soon as the word is given. Four thousand are now on strike.

The workers of this section are not interested in mere five or ten percent wage increases. They are not interested solely in cutting an hour or two off the week. They are fighting to be paid on Saturday instead of Monday. The workers are going straight to the heart of the question—namely, the everlasting destruction of the manufacturers' association.

The manufacturers' association here is not an ordinary employers' group. It is the most highly organized and efficient thing of its

kind. It is on the job 24 hours a day, seven days a week, 52 weeks a year. It is in the forefront of the battle against every form of social legislation, workers organization and human advancement. Its representatives sit in with Congressmen and Senators and tell them what to do. It checks up on all public meetings and uses every influence to prevent liberal or radical speakers from lecturing here. Nothing is too small to escape its notice.

This, then, being true, the workers realize that they have a big fight on their hands. They have done a careful job of preparation and are ready to hold out for a long time. A magnificent spirit of solidarity is being shown. Every group, regardless of its factory, is willing to cooperate. Speakers and pickets are being exchanged.

The local Socialist Party has offered its support and is willing to give both moral and financial aid. Already leaflets for the public at large as well as for the workers concerned have been and are being distributed. Socialist party members are active on the picket lines. Press releases will be used to the utmost. The party is determined that this fight is to be only the first step in the real battle: that is, the struggle for industrial democracy.

"Whitewash" Committee to Hear Charges Against Movie Men's Head, Members Charge

When the public news columns showed that Harry Sherman, president and chief organizer of Local 306, Moving Picture Machine Operators' Union, had been accused of misconduct before a Senate Committee by members of his own union, Sherman (who succeeded the notorious Kaplan) decided to take the bull by the horns. He called a general membership meeting last Friday night at Central Opera House and there read the charges before some 1700 members of the union.

Firm in his innocence, Sherman, who is said to draw a salary of \$20,000 for his double job—the same as Kaplan—announced that he welcomed investigation of the charges by an impartial committee. But here's where the fun began, according to members of the Progressive Group Committee of the union, who had previously issued leaflets urging fellow-members not to allow the meeting to be turned into white wash proceedings.

Sherman evaded all questions relative to his huge stipend and to his alleged expenditure of close to a million dollars in a year. Sherman refused to state whether he would keep the president's job (at \$2,000) if he were withdrawn as chief organizer (at \$18,000). Sherman wouldn't tell how come he had been labor manager, adjutor or advisor for the Paramount firm and had then stepped into the union as savior and successor to Czar Kaplan. Sherman sidestepped all mention of the iniquitous "request

system," which, members assert, makes the union something akin to a company union. Sherman, ready to be investigated by a committee, refused pointblank to let the membership decide as to the truth or falsity of the charges against him; scoffed at the suggestion that an impartial committee of outside public spirited men be named to hear the charges.

All these charges the members of the Progressive Group Committee repeat. They assert further that Sherman then proceeded to have his vice-president select a hand-picked committee of five "wholly and solely intimate followers and henchmen of his, thus in reality creating a white-wash committee," to hear the charges against him.

The progressive committee appeals to the membership of Local 306, "as union men true to the ideals of the labor movement, to join with it as crusaders against injustice, discrimination and corruption—against all these conditions which make the public generally regard us as a 'racketeering union'." It is said that a mass meeting will be called soon to discuss the whole matter.

DANBURY HATTERS OUT

DANBURY.—A return to the 1929 wage scale was demanded by over 1000 members of the United Hatters of America who left their benches and went on strike. Hats in the rough are made by the plants involved.

WILL MAKE IT HOT FOR FOES OF AMENDMENT, YOUTH GROUP WARNS

To prove that the students of Columbia University do not share the views on child labor that their president, Nicholas Murray Butler, holds, the Columbia chapter of the New York State Youth Committee Against Child Labor held a mass meeting Tuesday, at which plans were formulated to enlist the student body in the fight against child labor. A resolution urging the ratification of the amendment at this session was sent to the State Legislature.

Speakers included Prof. Wechsler and Dr. Mitchell of the Columbia faculty; Rabbi Sidney E. Goldstein, and Kenneth Meiklejohn for the students. Harold Luxemburg was chairman.

The meeting was the first of a series of rallies to be held in the colleges and universities as part of the campaign to enlist youth in the fight. The arrangements committee for a state-wide conference held a meeting Thursday of representatives of over 100 leading youth organizations to prepare the agenda and make final preparations for the conference.

Among those enlisted for service on the advisory council are Abraham Cahan, Joseph Baskin, B. C. Vladeck, Harry Rogoff, Morris Feinstone, Mary Van Kleeck and Lillian D. Wald.

Jack L. Afros, Director of the Young Circle League of America, reports that his organization is beginning a drive to enlist financial and moral support.

Murray Plavner, chairman of the committee, warned members of the New York State Legislature that unless the amendment was ratified, the youth committee will make it "pretty hot" for those responsible. Ratification of the amendment and adequate financial and educational provisions for the young people affected by the amendment are the aims of the committee which is appealing to sympathetic organizations for financial and moral support. Send funds to Room 1101, 112 East 19th Street.

BUT BUS COMPANY STILL DEFIES 'EM!

WASHINGTON.—The Fifth Avenue Coach Co., famous bus operator along New York's millionaire routes, was told by the National Labor Board Wednesday to reinstate employees discharged because of union activity, to stop annoying, spying on, or intimidating employees, to hold a real election and to bargain collectively with these elected representatives. The course followed by the Regional Labor Board in trying to adjust the dispute between the company and employees who are union members was approved, and the discriminatory and terroristic tactics of the firm were condemned.

The bus company has consistently defied the boards and failed to appear at any hearings. Nineteen men were discharged for activity in the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees. Men were shadowed and intimidated; and when an election for representatives was held, employees, warned off by their bosses, were afraid to vote.

Frederic T. Wood, president of the company, continues to defy the National Labor Board. "It would be contrary to the usual conceptions of equity and justice to compel our company, whose employees belong to a company union, to submit to the National Labor Board decision," he declares.

Civil War Follows Secession Talk in Southern Mine Area

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The civil war threatened by coal operators before the NRA boards in Washington is breaking loose here. Ed England, Negro miner, was shot down Tuesday for refusing to move on when coal company deputies ordered pickets to disperse. Another miner was mysteriously wounded and a third shot at from ambush.

Twenty-one thousand miners are idle. Jefferson County faces internecine warfare and the National Guard has been mobilized. Several hundred miners who marched on the Porter mine of the Adams, Cowe & Norman Co. in military formation dispersed only when assured by the sheriff and his picked deputies that the mine wouldn't operate. "We'll be back with twelve thousand men to make sure," the men shouted as they went. A company of National Guard troops was rushed to the Porter mine.

The mine has been in partial production, since Federal Judge C. B. Kennamer granted a temporary stay against enforcement of the NRA amendment to the Bituminous Coal Code, raising wages from \$3.40 to \$4.60 per day. The injunction has expired, but an extension until Monday has been asked.

Approximately 175 troopers of

the National Guard were under arms at the armory here, awaiting commands that would send them into the field to strengthen the force of 250 special deputies now seeking to "maintain order."

Meanwhile, talk of "secession" follows threats of civil war if an attempt to wipe out wage differentials between the north and south is made by the NRA.

At a meeting here of 300 industrial leaders of the south, Theodore Swann, chemical manufacturer, shouted "Sherman's march to the sea was no more destructive to the south than that would be. Before it is over, we may have secession." Wild applause followed, but the nickel-under-the-foot argument was used by another member of the Southern Industrial Council to answer the threat of secession. "Secession would take away 80 per cent of our markets!" he told his fellow-patriots.

WASHINGTON.—The coal operators prefer civil war to "subjection of industry" to a coal code more or less satisfactory to the union. The United Mine Workers is ready to back the government in case of such a war, its leader answers.

CWA'ers and Jobless to Keep Own "Appointment" With Mayor April 27

Mayor LaGuardia refuses to make an appointment with the Joint Committee of Unemployed and CWA Organizations, representing four such groups, but the Joint Committee has made an appointment for him and with him—and intends to keep it. The time is four o'clock next Friday, April 27, and all unemployed, CWA workers and sympathizers are urged to mass at City Hall at that hour and help the mayor see the light, if he continues to refuse to see the delegation.

The Joint Committee speaks for the Workers Unemployed Union, the Association of Civil Works Employers, the Associated Office and Professional Emergency Employees, and the Association of Emergency Workers in Adult Education. Headquarters are at 22 East 22nd Street.

Protesting against the method by which the April relief appropriations were passed, hundreds of CWA and unemployed workers, at the call of the Joint Committee, gathered at the Board of Estimate last week to demand the re-opening and increase of April unemployment relief appropriations. Appropriations were passed "in a manner that prevented the public from being heard", the joint committee charged, demanding its day in court.

Spokesmen for the groups were David Lasser, chairman, Miriam Silvis, Edward Welsh, Joseph Atkins and Agnes Martocci.

The Joint Committee attacked the statements by the mayor that the "bankers agreement" limited relief expenditures to \$3,000,000 a month, as the mayor has declared publicly. The "bankers agreement" as it passed the legislature on November 1 contained no reference to any limitation of monthly relief expenditures, and Commissioner Hodson has admitted in a letter that the so-called limitation was the result of informal and oral conversations between the former Comptroller, Mr. McAneny and the bankers," the Joint Committee declares, calling upon the mayor

publicly to repudiate this "gentlemen's agreement."

Stating that only a part of the 30,000 discharged were to be re-employed, the Joint Committee cites the \$12 wages being paid to the majority of CWA workers, "a wage that condemns workers to slow starvation or eviction." The committee cites the experience of a CWA worker who was evicted on Wednesday and remained with his furniture on the streets all night during the heavy downpour. In many cases wages paid CWA workers are less than Home Relief Bureau allowances.

Demands of the Joint Committee are:

1. Immediate restoration to the work projects of all workers laid off. Extension of the work projects to include all unemployed able and willing to work.
2. Restoration of the original CWA basic wages; \$5 a day for workers in field projects, for four days a week. The 30-hour week on all jobs with the original wage scale.
3. Abolition of the questionnaire and the paupers oath.
4. Full cash relief to those on Home relief; a minimum allowance of \$15 a week, with increases for larger families.
5. To meet these needs, appropriation of \$25,000,000 for unemployment relief for the month of April, instead of the present \$15,000,000. This will call for an increase in the city's share from \$3,750,000 to \$6,250,000.
6. Public repudiation by the mayor of the so-called bankers agreement, which is said to limit the monthly expenditures for unemployment relief.
7. Redemption of the mayor's campaign pledge by the establishment of a board of appeals for Home and Work Relief, with representation of unemployed and CWA workers.

Do two things. Build the Socialist Party and get subs for The New Leader to help build it.

Philadelphia Knit Goods Strikers Ask Fellow Workers' Aid

A stirring appeal to the knit goods workers of New York and other centers to support the general strike of the 4,000 craftsmen in Philadelphia has been sent out by Local 1759, United Textile Workers (Philadelphia Knit Goods Workers Union). Especially is financial help asked. "Make collections in your mills and shops, at union meetings, among your friends; arrange special house-to-house collections and tag days and use all other means of raising funds for our general strike," the call concludes.

The appeal is signed by Edward Alberts, chairman, and Anna Miller, secretary of the General Strike Committee.

Labor Committee's Leaflet Urges Workers to Organize

"Why Join a Labor Union?" is the title of an attractive leaflet issued by the Labor Committee of the Socialist Party and now ready for large scale distribution. The title-page of the four page leaflet isn't content merely to present the question, for an answer appears immediately below the title: "Because it is folly to be weak and wise to be strong—better to act together than to be isolated!"

Inside is an appeal to workingmen and workingwomen to organize to "prevent tragic decline of wages; to shorten our hours of labor; to improve our conditions of work; to protect each other from discrimination and injustice; to raise the standard of living for our families."

"This is what it means to be a member of a union," the leaflet points out: "It means industrial democracy opposed to industrial tyranny. It means that we cease to be a helpless commodity, purchased and used by a corporation buyer as he pleases. We emerge from the role of cowed slaves to

LAUNDRY STRIKERS WIN INDORSEMENT OF LABOR GROUPS

At a conference of eleven organizations held at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, the strike of the insideworkers at the Independent Laundry of Brooklyn was unanimously indorsed and an appeal was made to every labor organization, Workmen's Circle and party branch member to help the strikers morally and financially. Send the laundry no bundles, collect funds, gather food, the conference urged.

A protest was also made against the action of drivers said to be affiliated with Local 810 of the Teamsters' Union and wearing union buttons who, according to M. Kurinsky, secretary of the Conference of Independent Laundry Strikers' Relief Committee, pretended to be unaware of the strike and carry the inside scabs to and from work on their delivery wagons, "in defiance of the United Hebrew Trades and other responsible organizations." These drivers are charged with responsibility for prolonging the strike, already lasting six weeks.

Organizations signing the statement are the Bakers' Union Local 509, Workmen's Circle Branch 3 Williamsburgh, Workmen's Circle Branch 354, Tenants' League, Workers' Unemployed League, Women's Union Label League, Socialist Consumers' League, and the following Kings County Socialist Party branches: 18th A. D. (Br. 2); 4th and 15th; 2nd A. D.; 23rd A. D.

PROBE CONTRACTS OF SHIP BUILDING FIRM, CAMDEN STRIKERS ASK

CAMDEN, N. J.—A sweeping investigation of the naval contracts held by the New York Shipbuilding Co., now the scene of a vigorously conducted strike, has been demanded by the Industrial Union of Marine and Ship Workers of America. The resolution for an investigation is to be introduced into Congress by a New Jersey Senator and Representative, and is to determine whether the government is encouraging sweat shops in the ship building industry.

The union wants the contracts of the New York company to be reopened and changed so as to guarantee a living wages to workers in the industry.

Members of unions and of the party are urged to order the leaflet from the Labor Committee, 7 East 15th Street, and distribute it.

GLOVERSVILLE.—Three thousand striking glove cutters are negotiating to end their strike here. A tentative agreement on wage increases has been reached, but it depends on whether or not the ten percent of the industry outside of the 200 plants in the Gloversville area adopts the increases.

Chicago Pocketbook Makers Protest Provisions of Code; Prepare for Struggle in June

(Special to The New Leader)

CHICAGO.—The International Pocketbook Workers' Union, Local Chicago, held a huge mass meeting recently to protest against the labor provisions of the ladies' handbag code. More than 700 members responded to the call, and unanimously adopted a resolution condemning the labor provisions of the code on the ground that they were entirely inadequate to reduce unemployment or to enhance the buying power of workers in the industry.

The code provides for a minimum wage of \$14 per week, but makes no provision for the skilled workers in the trade, leaving them entirely unprotected, General Manager Samuel Lakeman explained. "Manufacturers in union centers are forced to compete with manufacturers in small towns where the industry is not unionized, and where the skilled worker has only the protection of a \$14 minimum. The failure of the code to provide classification forces manufacturers to move to the small towns where they can exploit non-union workers by paying lower wages."

Although the code will bring about a 12% increase in total wage scales, the workers have suffered a 62% decrease in wages during the past three years.

The union decided to call upon the NRA Administration to effect an immediate modification of the code, providing for classification in the wage scales for the protection of the skilled workers, a 30-hour week, and representation of the workers by three representatives on the code authority.

As a result of an eight-day strike in September, the Pocketbook Workers' Union won a notable victory. A closed shop agreement was signed between the union and the Midwest Handbag and Small Leather Wares Association. As a result, every worker in the trade is working under union conditions. In many instances wages were increased over 200%. Hours were also reduced considerably—in some cases as much as 20 hours per week. The manufacturers have promised a determined opposition on June 1st, when the present contract comes to a close. However, the union is holding numerous meetings with its members, is conducting conferences amongst the various sections of the trade, and is preparing the members for every contingency which may arise.

The union is also conducting an intensive workers' educational program. Speakers lecture on Saturday mornings on economics, labor history, trade union methods, strike technique, labor in politics, and other such subjects. The Socialist Party of Cook County has been cooperating in this behalf, and has been very helpful in arranging for various speakers under the auspices of the party.

The union is preparing itself for the bitter struggle ahead. It is leaving no stone unturned in performing the first and most important duty of trade unionism—to train and educate its members to become class-conscious, to acquaint them thoroughly with their rights, and to teach them the best methods to achieve those rights in the industrial struggle.

STRIKE OF TOOL MAKERS MAY JEOPARDIZE AUTO INDUSTRY PEACE

DETROIT.—Five thousand tool and die makers in Detroit, Pontiac, Flint, and Toledo, members of the Mechanics' Educational Society of America, are on strike for an increase in wages. The strike arose over the failure of the small tool manufacturers to grant the general 10% increase recently given by the auto industry.

A few of the tool companies—those not members of the Automobile Tool and Die Manufacturers' Association—have conceded to the demands of the union and are not affected by the strike. Matthew Smith, general secretary of the M.E.S.A., in a statement to the press, said many of the jobbers would willingly agree to the strikers' demands, but were restricted by their association from such action. He further added that with the attitude adopted by the jobbers' association, the strike had translated itself from a wage dispute into the fundamental rights of labor to organize under NRA.

What effect the strike will have upon the auto industry cannot be estimated at this time, but the consequences should not be minimized. Picketing of plants is unnecessary, as the strikers have voluntarily turned over their tool boxes to the union until the strike is settled, and the workers in the jobbing shops are almost 100% organized in the M.E.S.A.

HOW ABOUT IT, F.D.R.?

WASHINGTON.—"Are you powerless to enforce your orders?" two strikers from the Harrison Tennessee Hosiery Mills asked President Roosevelt Tuesday when they laid the case of the United Textile Workers before him.

FIGHT ON FASCISM MAPPED BY JEWISH LABOR COMMITTEE

On Saturday, May 19, at 1 P. M., a conference of all the central and local organizations affiliated with the Jewish Labor Committee in New York and the East will be held in Town Hall. The delegates will act upon the important problems which the committee has undertaken to solve.

The major problems to be taken up at the conference are: 1) To inaugurate a stronger boycott movement against German made goods and machines being used in the shops, with the aid of the workers of all trades. 2) To undertake and develop a strong campaign to counter-attack the spread of Nazistic and Fascistic propaganda in the United States. 3) To make every effort to build up a larger sentiment for, and make more effective, the boycott resolution adopted by the American Federation of Labor. 4) To launch a campaign for a large fund, with the purpose of helping the Jewish and worker victims of Nazism and Fascism in Germany and in Austria, and to help the underground movement being carried on by the trade unions and Socialists in Germany and in Austria.

During the next few days, the office of the Committee, at 175 E. Broadway, will send out letters to all the affiliated central and local organizations.

BRUSH MAKERS' UNION GROWING

The organization campaign which the Brush Makers' Union, local 16,303 (AFL) has been waging for the past two months is bringing very encouraging results. Despite the constant intimidation by the bosses, the workers in the trade are joining the union. The union has shown its ability to protect its members against discrimination and discharge for union affiliation; and in every case of discharge the union, through the Regional Labor Board, has forced the employers to take back the discharged workers.

One worker was reinstated in Erskin's Brush Shop, three in the United Brush Co., and three in Hertzberg's Brush Shop, and recently a similar decision was granted in the case of thirty-six workers in the Ever Ready Shop. The union has also signed an agreement with the Phoenix Brush Co., winning a 25 per cent increase in the wages for the workers.

A general meeting of the union will be held at 7 p.m., Tuesday, at Great Central Palace, 96 Clinton Street.

SOUP STRIKE STILL STRONG

PHILADELPHIA.—The militant strike of the 2,000 employees of the Campbell Soup Company is still on, although conferences are being held between the union and the firm looking toward a settlement. Meanwhile, steady picketing by the strikers continues to bother the company, which last week tried to arm its scabs. Now Campbell's is asking for an injunction restraining strikers from picketing.

government works from the inside, what he actually does is stay and help run that government. The surface of capitalism in America today has been worn too thin for anyone to be deceived by the nature of things and causes at work underneath.

I am unwilling to assist the National Recovery Administration because it is in direct conflict with the work to which I as a Socialist have devoted myself.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN HERLING.

OIL UNION WARNS OF GENERAL STRIKE FOR EQUITABLE PAY

WASHINGTON.—To force an equitable scale of wages for oil workers, the International Association of Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers is ready to call a general strike of 100,000 workers in 48 hours, Harvey C. Fleming, president of the union, told the Petroleum Labor Policy Board. He argued against proposed changes in wage differentials under the code.

A stretchout system has been introduced for the first time under the code put in force last September and the employment curve is downward, representatives of union oil workers testified. The hearing was called to consider revision of wage differentials between the rates for unskilled and skilled labor, involving reductions in present earnings of skilled workers.

Earl D. Wallace, for the Kentucky operators, gave illuminating figures on present "high wages." The average oil worker in that state, he said, earned \$72 per month in January, as compared with \$60 in July, 1933, and \$108 in 1929.

"All the factors that would guarantee safety and security to employees have been taken out of our code," Fleming stated, referring to the introduction of cheaper equipment, endangering workers' lives. "As a consequence, injuries and deaths have been sustained by our men, who have been barbecued, just barbecued."

MEN ALL VOTE FOR NICE GAS COMPANY

Mussolini gets a unanimous vote for fascist candidates by not letting anybody else run. The Consolidated Gas Co. followed his example recently by offering only one form of "organization for collective bargaining"—namely, a company union—to its men at elections Tuesday. At that, Mussolini's method was better, since one-third of the men voted against the plan. The company printed the ballots, gave them out, collected them, counted them, and announced the results for the six companies affiliated with the Consolidated.

At the Brooklyn Edison, an affiliate, the company union won only because the votes of 4,000 clerical and professional employees were rung in, according to Gordon Mitchell, secretary of the Brotherhood of Utility Employees of America, a real union. "We got over 90 per cent of the vote in the operating and mechanical departments, despite the company's objectionable methods of conducting the poll," he said. "It was a substantial victory. Wait till the white-collar workers get wise to themselves and to the company!"

The Edison Employees Equity Association recently merged with the union.

CLEVELAND "GAS" DISPENSERS OUT

CLEVELAND.—An all-night session of the newly formed union of "gas" station attendants voted to strike in the morning. Two thousand went out, to the dismay of motorists and of the oil companies. By noon, A. M. Maxwell, president of the Standard Oil Co. of Ohio, said he would be glad to discuss wages and hours with representatives of his employees.

The strike was called, Phil Hannah, secretary of the new AFOL union explained, because the major oil companies didn't even reply to the union's letter asking for a conference on wage increase demands.

UNION CONDEMNS DRESS STOPPAGE

The wholesale stoppage ordered United Association of Dress Makers by the dress contractors in the facturers as a move in its battle with the jobbers was condemned by the International Ladies Garment Workers Union as "a lock-out, in effect" and a violation of the union's collective agreement with the association. The stoppage was also called a violation of the dress code provision calling for arbitration of disputes between signatories to the code.

Adolph Feldblum, impartial chairman in the industry, on complaint of the union, ordered the calling off of the stoppage as irregular and unjustified. Since the chairman of the Dress Code Authority has also condemned the stoppage, the National Dress Manufacturers Association (jobbers) has got an order from Supreme Court Justice Frankenthaler calling upon the contractors to "show cause" why they shouldn't be restrained.

The contractors retort that the jobbers have been chiseling, falsifying and evading code provisions. The union contends that though there's some justification for the complaints, there's none for calling a stoppage and throwing 12,000 out of the industry's 50,000 dress-makers out of work when the dispute should have been settled by arbitration.

MEXICO PULLMAN WORKERS TO STRIKE

A general strike against the Pullman Company has been declared in Mexico by the National Railways Union, which claims that the company, true to its American traditions, disobeys labor laws dealing with collective contracts with workers. The strike will start April 26, though the conciliation board still has a chance to step in and try to settle.

Won't Aid Capitalist 'Recovery'; Rejects Code Authority Post

Refusing unqualifiedly to accept an offer to enter the NRA as an administration member of an important code authority, John Herling, executive secretary of the Emergency Committee for Strikers' Relief, has informed Armin W. Riley, division administrator of the National Recovery Administration, of the incompatibility of a Socialist's playing a role in the business of buttressing the capitalist system. Herling was to have received \$15 a day for each day he worked.

The letter follows:

Dear Mr. Riley—

I reply to your letter inquiring into my willingness to "assist the National Recovery Administration" as an administration member to see that some "code is fairly administered, having in mind the best interest of the industry, its employees and the public, and to take a helpful and constructive part in developing industrial self-government."

First of all, I am unwilling to assist the National Recovery Administration. I am a Socialist. I believe in the abolition of the capitalist system. I believe in the necessity of the destruction of this system of exploitation by the might of workers' organizations.

My objectives are in direct conflict with the essential aims of the National Recovery Administration, which are to strengthen the capitalist system, to eliminate some of its inefficiencies as a profit system, and to develop techniques by which workers can be manipulated into further acquiescence.

Nor can I entertain the elaborate rationalizations with which some radicals have spun their way into various sections of the Roosevelt administration. The events of the

past weeks and months have proved beyond explanation that the overwhelming pressure being exerted on government today is by bankers and industrialists for the maintenance of their system. The good intentions of certain individual men and women in various administration jobs are not discernible in the deeds of the administration.

In this position that is offered, what role is it proposed that I (or people like me) play? It is to help administer a code for the best interests of the "industry, its employees and the public." I, however, believe that there is a conflict, insoluble under capitalism, between industry on one hand and workers and consumers on the other; this conflict the NRA perpetuates.

Would it not be the role of the administration member of a code authority to follow precedents laid down in other industrial disputes? The revised Wagner Labor Disputes Bill, based on the President's settlement of the automobile strike, will legalize company unions. On the other hand, I devote what time I have to aid in the building of genuine workers' organizations; my aim is to help smash company unions.

I decline to be even an insignificant member of a government which after a year of displaying its brand of social engineering has devised such a positive, direct and universal scheme for workers' enslavement. Even the courts in the recent past of rugged individualism had accomplished this only here and there.

Furthermore, the time is too short to waste in a course in practical government. When one takes on a job saying to himself that he wants only to see how the

Letters from Workers Cite Problems In Automobile and Carpenters' Unions

SPRIT OF DEMOCRACY REASSERTING ITSELF

To the Editor, Labor Section:

There are signs afoot that the carpenters in New York City are shedding the apathy which in the past has characterized their collective attitude toward the affairs of the organizations.

It is encouraging to note that this change of attitude does not follow solely as a result of resentment born of unemployment, but is due in large measure to happenings in the organization involving the indictment of a business agent for participating in the "kickback racket," the arrest of another official for attempted extortion, and the continuance of undemocratic practices. The latter have been more or less the rule since 1916.

This is particularly true of the methods used in electing the members of the district council, and the difference is only one of degree respecting many of the actions of the district council as a legislative and executive body. The three-year term for district council officers and business agents was "imposed" on the organization by the notorious Brindell, and all attempts to amend this rule in the election of a one-year term have met with active official opposition. In fact, the district by-laws and trade rules governing the organization locally were never submitted to a referendum of the membership, as required by the constitution and by-laws of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters.

Space will not permit of specific and detailed treatment of the many cases in which members of local unions have been summarily dealt with for having led the demerit to criticize the autocratic rule of district council officials. In several instances, relief from this tyranny has been sought and found in the civil courts.

With an apathetic membership, such abuse of authority was possible. TODAY IT IS DIFFERENT. It is a changed and embittered membership that is taking stock of its organization. It required only the arrest of Business Agent James Young for alleged participation in the "kick-back" racket to convince the carpenters of the necessity of putting their

Members of Carpenters' Brotherhood Shaking Off Apathy; Auto Locals May be Core of New Powerful Labor Organization

house in order. The more recent arrest and indictment of another prominent official, Samuel E. Wilson, accused of having attempted to extort \$250 from the president of a cabinet making concern in Brooklyn to prevent the calling of a strike, has had the effect of uniting all wavering elements and of emphasizing the need for rank and file action.

An indication of the present temper of the carpenters is seen in the plethora of proposed amendments to the existing district by-laws that have been submitted by many of the local unions within the greater city. These proposals in their several ways provide for establishing the principle of the referendum, the one-year term for district council officials and business agents and the general democratization of the union.

At a recent meeting of the district council, a resolution was offered demanding the immediate resignation of the district council officials. By a narrow margin of a few votes, cast by delegates uninstructed by their respective local unions, a motion to table the resolution was carried. This is significant. A few months ago a resolution of this character, if placed before the same body, would have been consigned without comment to the waste paper basket.

But the worm will turn, and such behavior on the part of erstwhile supporters must convince the district officers that their reign is over. After eighteen years of autocratic rule, the spirit of democracy is asserting itself; and by all indications, control of the affairs of yet another organization is about to be restored to its rank and file.

A UNION CORRESPONDENT.

The above letter was received from an active and bona fide member of the Carpenters' Union, whose name was withheld for obvious reasons. Have you any comments, additions, corrections? Send them in!

GROCERY CLERKS GET READY FOR MAY DAY

Subscriptions to The New Leader keep rolling in from the retail grocery clerks' union, as members of the union push the work of organization and propaganda. Next Friday night (April 27) a meeting of members will be held to prepare for the May Day demonstration, to get blue shirts and red ties, and to practice the labor songs under the leadership of Oscar Hoffman.

At recent elections, Julius Sum was chosen for the executive board, Albert Sadofsky was named vice-president, Murray Kudish business agent for upper Manhattan, and George Horowitz and Albert Budman were elected to the labor committee of the union.

French Civil Workers Protest Pay Cuts and Government Lay-offs

PARIS.—Two days of nationwide strikes and demonstrations against pay cuts, participated in by tens of thousands of government employees, ended in a 'national protest day' throughout the provinces of France. Paraders, chanting the "International" and carrying banners denouncing Premier Dou-

BEAUTICIANS WANT BREAD FOR BEAUTY

Beauty may be its own excuse for being, but women beauty parlor employes in Brooklyn and Queens find they can't live on that poetry. So 4,000 of them went out on strike this week for recognition by the cut-rate employers of the NRA code requirements of guaranteed minimum wages of \$15 and a 48-hour week. Clad in white uniforms, the girls marched from strike headquarters to picket the cut-rate shops where scabs operated.

Cut-rate employers pay only on commission instead of salary basis and make their employes work 80 hours a week, President Charles Leslie of Local 913B of the Beauty Parlor Operators' Union (AFofL) declared.

nergue, marched in more than 100 cities and towns. Mass meetings were held everywhere, and resolutions hinting at general strikes throughout the republic were adopted after 29 employees of the Central Telegraphic Bureau were dismissed for demonstrating.

The strikes were caused by a 10% cut in all government salaries and the dismissal of 80,000 government employees.

RANK AND FILE RARIN' TO GO

Detroit, Mich.

To the Editor, Labor Section:

As a member of the Socialist Party, who accepts the materialist conception of history and the theory of surplus value, who has been on the firing line with the I.W.W. and who is now a member of the A. F. of L., I would like to give the other side of the picture about the struggle in the automobile industry.

To the Socialist outside of the A. F. of L., only the conservatism and occasional blundering of the A. F. of L. is seen. Can't you also see that we are fighting some of the most powerful open shop corporations in America, i. e. General Motors and Chrysler, and that the next may be Ford?

In the past, every time an I.W.W. or "red" organizer went to Flint, Mich., he was generally beaten up, arrested, or held for deportation—and every strike was crushed. Flint is a General Motors town, and there is always less civil liberty in a "One Industry Town" than in a large industrial center where there are many industries.

Now in Flint, the big five locals of the A. F. of L. claim about 38,000 members, and the rank and file are rarin' to go on strike. Put a pin there! There are more members in the A. F. of L. union than in the I.W.W., the Communist Auto Workers' Union, and the Mechanics' Educational Society put together.

It is true that William Collins, the A. F. of L. organizer, is very conservative; that he has pleaded

to use the machinery set up by the government and to use the strike only as a last resort. But the corporations and some of their executive officers have used provocation to get the workers to use violent and "revolutionary" methods so that force can be used against them. They know that if they can nip this thing in the bud, and crush the union movement before it gets too strong, it would be a great victory for the bosses.

The rank and file in the new A. F. of L. local are also conservative, and the "revolutionary" unions have not had the approach, nor the resources to organize and fight on a large scale.

Great men don't make history, but history uses men, and the gods of the coming social revolution may be using the conservative William Collins to bring the masses together where the little "revolutionists" have consistently failed. Slowly but surely, the rank and file is beginning to lose faith in Roosevelt and the different boards. The employers are sabotaging the codes, and now most any thing may happen. There is talk about a general strike in the auto industry. In the meantime, guerilla warfare is going on and the workers are learning.

So far the A. F. of L. is taking everyone into one union, both skilled and unskilled workers, while and black, male and female, young and old. This may be the key to the new powerful American labor movement we have been dreaming about, and for which so many of us gave our lives.

Socialists who have a trade union background can help by doing education inside of the unions,

and building them bigger and stronger. I would suggest the chartering of Socialist trade union branches, where Socialist trade unionists who understand each other can work together. Let the amateurs listen to the voice of the veterans, for once in their lives! By organizing party branches made up of trade unionists, we could achieve unity and strength of action.

JOHN PANZER.

Union Directory

BONNAZ, SINGER EMBROIDERERS' UNION, Local 66 I.L.G.W.U., 1 East 15th St. Phone Algonquin 4-3657-3658. Executive Board meets Every Tuesday Night in the Office of the Union, Z. L. Freedman, President; Leon Hattab, Manager; I. A. Barkinsky, Sec'y-Treas.

CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA, New York Joint Board, 31 West 15th St., New York, N. Y. Phone Tompkins Square 6-5400. L. Hollender, J. Catalano, Managers; Abraham Miller, Secretary-Treasurer.

CAP MAKERS' UNION, Local No. 1, Tel., Orchard 4-9860.—Regular meetings every 1st and 3rd Saturday. Executive Board meets every Monday. All meetings are held at 133 Second Avenue, New York City.

CLOAK, SUIT & DRESS PRESSERS' UNION, Local 35, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 60 W. 35th St., N. Y. C.—J. Breslaw, Manager; L. Biegel, Chairman.

FUR DRESSERS' UNION, Local 2, International Fur Workers' Union Office and headquarters, 949 W. 110th St., Brooklyn; Staggs 2-0794. Reg. meetings, 1st and 3rd Mondays. President, Robert Glass; Vice Pres., Stephen Tolsko; Business Agent, Morris Reiss; Secretary, Samuel Mindel; Treasurer, Albert Heib.

JOINT BOARD DRESS AND WAIST-MAKERS' UNION, Local 232 West, 40th St., N.Y.C. Tel. Longacre 5-5100. Joint Board meets every Monday evening; Joint Board meets every Wednesday evening in the Council Room at 218 W. 40th St. Julius Hochman, Gen. Mgr.; Philip Kapp, Sec'y-Treas.

LADIES' GARMENT CUTTERS' UNION, Local No. 10 I. L. G. W. U. Office, 60 W. 35th St.; Phone Wis. 7-8011. Executive Board meets every Thursday at the office of the Union. Joe Abramowitz, Pres.; Sigmund Perlmutter, Mgr.; Sec'y; Louis Stolberg, Asst. Mgr.; Maurice W. Jacobs, Sec'y to Exec. Board; Nathan Saperstein, Chairman of Exec. Board.

LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION, 3 West 16th Street, New York City Phone Chelsea 3-2148. David Dubinsky, President.

AMALGAMATED PHOTOGRAPHERS OF AMERICA, New York Local No. 1, Office, Amalfino Bldg., 205 West 14th St.; Phone Watkins 9-7764. Regular meetings every second and fourth Tuesday at Arlington Hall, 19 St. Mark's Place. President, A. Castro. Vice-President, Patrick J. Hanlon. Vice-President, Frank Sekol Flu Secretary; Emil Thenen, Rec. Secretary; Joseph J. O'Connor, Treasurer.

MILLINERY WORKERS UNION, Local 24, Cloth Hat Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union. Downtown office, 640 Broadway, phone Spring 7-4548; uptown office 30 W. 37th St., phone Wisconsin 7-1270. Executive Board meets every Tuesday evening 8 P. M. Manager, S. Spector; Sec'y-Treas., Alex. Rose; Organizers, I. H. Goldblatt, A. Mendelowitz, M. Goodman, Lucy Oppenheim; Chairman of Executive Board Morris Rosenblatt; Secretary of Executive Board Saul Hodas.

NECKWEAR MAKERS' UNION, Local 11016, A. F. of L., 7 East 15th St. Phone Algonquin 4-7881. Joint Executive Board meets every Tuesday night at 7:30. Board meets every Tuesday night at 8:00 in the office. Ed Gottesman, Secretary-Treasurer.

NEW YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 6, Office and headquarters, 24 West 16th St., N. Y. Meets every 3rd Sunday of month at Stuyvesant High School, 15th St. East of 2nd Ave. Phone Tompkins Sq. 6-7470. Leon H. Rouse, President; James P. Redmond, Vice-President; James J. McGrath, Secretary-Treasurer; Samuel J. O'Brien, James P. Redmond and James J. Buckley, Organizers.

WAITERS' & WAITRESSES' UNION, Local No. 1, A. F. of L. and U. I. T., 299-7th Ave., M. Gottfried, Pres.; B. Gottesman, Secretary.

WHITE GOODS WORKERS UNION, Local 62 of I. L. G. W. U., 3 West 16th St., New York City. Phone Chelsea 3-5756-5757. A. Snyder, Manager; S. Shore, Executive Supervisor.

Yipsels Active on Industrial Front

By GERALD COLEMAN, N. Y. YPSL Industrial Director.

In recent weeks young Socialists in New York have been picketing, distributing literature, speaking and doing every necessary job to help the forward march of the workers of New York, as they organize and fight on the industrial field. Organizing shipping clerks, picketing for the striking Artists Equity Union, helping in the struggle of the taxi drivers—Yipsels can be found doing their bit in the drab day-to-day work just as well as on the battle line of the epic making strikes.

Fred Siems, Manhattan organizer, was arrested for picketing in

the artists' strike. Julius Bertman, member of the national industrial committee, was arrested in the strike of the dental technicians. Rose Nadler and Yetta Frankel, of Circle 1 Sr. Kings, were arrested in the beauticians' union strike for picketing homes of scabs.

These are just pot shots. Every day Yipsels go about their duties in the industrial field, carrying the prestige and the name of the Socialist movement to their comrades in the labor unions. During the coming year, the new industrial committee pledges itself to make every effort to do every possible bit to help labor in its struggles.

SPURN FASCIST UNION

Despite the bribes offered by the Dollfuss regime, only four per cent of the Austrian workers have joined the fascist "unions," a wireless to the New York Times reports. Despite arrests and intimidation, despite the fact that those who don't join are barred from all relief in case of sickness or unemployment and insurance in case of death, the workers are refusing to be absorbed into the fascist organization.

THE OTHER HALF NEXT!

The Western Union Telegraph Company is another one of those good public service corporations. It is perfectly willing to restore half of the present wage cut, now it's learned that its employees are or-

SHIRT UNION WINS

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers won a victory last week when after a three weeks' strike Charles Greenberg & Sons, operators of shirt manufacturing plants in Morgantown, W. Va., and Providence, R. I., capitulated to the union's demands. Alexander Cohen, manager of the shirtmakers' union, reports that the terms of the settlement include recognition of the union and wages and working conditions based on those prevailing elsewhere in union shops in the industry.

Organizing and agitating. Strike talk is rife and the company wants no interruption of service. The New York Telephone Co. also announces a slight increase.

FACES AMERICA TODAY

The Organized Socialists of America in the Second Year of Hitlerism and the New Deal



Valdman

to the nation not up as the alternative democratic rule, more fundamental, even.

are not, as the thinks, part "of democratic state" destroyed with the A Socialist pro this assumption. been fought for ist state came have been main sacrifice by the n freedom. They a only by despots ns of despotism. hey will not and e destroyed. A hout civil liber- d terrorism.

that "workers" historically suited rgans of libera- y untruthful. It ation. It advises to do here what in Russia. Why Party to adopt Why not ask to become part

of the Communist Party and be done with it?

On war, the left wing group declares for the "forcible stoppage of munition shipments by workers, and united fronts with all anti-war groups regardless of political beliefs." This is utterly senseless as well as dangerous. What does "forcible stoppage" of munition shipments by workers mean, if not the use of force and violence? Can party leaders regard proposals of this kind as worthy of serious consideration?

We also ought to make it plain to party members who advocate in one breath "united fronts" with Communists and in the next breath talk of working within the A. F. of L. and about being part of a farmer-labor party, that these two lines of action cannot go together. This question affects the thinking of more than those who sponsored and support the manifesto. The Socialist Party cannot sleep in the same political bed with the Communists through "united fronts" and also sleep in the economic and political bed with the trade union movement. It simply can't be done.

The Socialist Party, in showing ever greater friendship for the American Federation of Labor, in assisting and in aiding the organization of the unorganized and in strikes, has won for the party a more friendly reception within the A. F. of L. This closer relationship between the party and the unions must be assiduously followed up and prompted in the interest of both.

A Socialist program at the next convention must pledge to the American labor movement wholehearted cooperation and support, even if in some respects, particularly on the matter of structural organization, we may feel that some unions in the A. F. of L. fall short of our heart's desire.

One of the problems raised by the success of fascism in Europe

is the decisive role played by the middle class. The left wing, curiously enough, asks the Socialist Party "to win this group" (without saying how), while at the same time it announces that if given power, the Socialist Party would establish the dictatorship of the proletariat. What a marvelous offer of hope to the middle class!

The climax of this program is the declaration that "the party must pledge itself to defend the victories for Socialism which have been achieved in the U.S.S.R." Although opposed to war, there is no limit to the pledge which they desire the Socialist Party to take, to "defend" the U.S.S.R. Apparently, they would have the Socialists urge the United States to enter a war in which the U.S.S.R. is a combatant.

No wonder the sane and clear-headed Kirby Page, editor of the World Tomorrow, commenting up-

on this document, declares:

"If the Socialist Party desires to commit suicide, it has only to accept these Communist proposals."

There can be no compromise with this left wing declaration; and there will be none.

Were the Socialist Party given power to rule, immediate demands and social reforms would be an academic matter. I firmly believe that there is no difference of opinion among Socialists that if given a mandate to rule, it would be the duty of the Socialist Party to proceed at once to the socialization of finance, industry and transportation.

But that is hardly the issue today. Here we are: a political party without any representatives in Congress, with not a single governor, without any important municipal administration except Milwaukee, without and substantial delegations in the state legislatures, worrying about the perfection of our program when the real question is how to build a political party. In building it, I would suggest:

1. We must participate in the (Continued on Page Six)

Union Square and May Day--- An Interesting Story

PROTECT us from our friends; we can take care of our enemies."

The Socialists and trade unionists of New York who have been working in the May Day Conference called by the party will march to old Madison Square Park to hold their great May Day demonstration.

They voluntarily gave up their right to meet in Union Square, historic meeting place for May Day demonstrations since 1889, after a series of circumstances of importance to the New York workers, and of interest to the Socialists and workers of the whole country.

As is usual whenever the Socialists and unions find themselves in an ugly situation, the Communists (the heroes of the Madison Square Garden outrage of February 16th) were at the bottom of the difficulties.

Briefly, here are the facts: The Socialist Party, through Julius Gerber, veteran executive secretary of the New York local, secured a permit for a demonstration in Union Square from the Park Department to run from 11 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Immediately the Communists began their usual campaign of slander and vituperation against the Socialists, the Park Department, the Mayor and the unions, insisting that the LaGuardia administration was favoring the Socialists in giving them the Square, rather than to the Communists, who apparently believe they have a deed to it.

The Socialist Party, as a matter of elementary fairness to other organizations, voluntarily surrendered two hours at the beginning of the day to the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and two hours at the end to accommodate the Communists.

This did not satisfy the Communists, who found allies in the Civil Liberties Union. Mayor LaGuardia called upon Gerber to appear at City Hall with a committee, and there the Socialists found Arthur Garfield Hays and Roger Baldwin. And there the Socialists stated their case.

Baldwin and Hays insisted, how-

ever, that the Communists had a "right" to Union Square, and suggested that the Socialists and the trade unions be shifted to another place. The Mayor appeared to agree to the suggestion, but the Socialists held their ground. The Mayor thereupon suggested that Baldwin and Hays, together with Dr. John Haynes Holmes, sit as an impartial committee to settle the question.

Mr. Baldwin then came to the Socialist Party office, generously offering the May Day Conference the occupancy of Union Square from 1 to 2:30—which would be a wonderful thing for the Communists, letting the Socialists and unions gather a vast crowd for the Communists to shout insults and slanders at. That suggestion was turned down.

On April 16 the Socialist Party office was notified to attend a conference in the Police Commissioner's office and told that then and there the Police Commissioner would decide on the time on Union Square. There were present, besides Gerber, Police Commissioner O'Ryan and Deputy Commissioners Fowler and Allen, Chief Inspector Valentine, Inspector Coleman in charge of traffic, and several other police officials. Also present were Carl Brodsky and Siskind for the Communists, Roger Baldwin, Arthur Garfield Hays and Dr. Holmes.

When Commissioner O'Ryan asked why the Socialists should be displaced from Union Square since they had held meetings there since 1889, Mr. Hays volunteered the information that Union Square "is the place for the left movement to hold meetings, and that the Socialist Party, having moved far to the right, is therefore no longer entitled to Union Square." (Mr. Hays, who shifts his politics from year to year from the Republican party to the Democratic, surely is an authority on "right" and "left.")

These three great "liberals," fighting for the right of free speech, became the unpaid attorneys of the Communist party—Mr. Hays as lawyer, Roger Baldwin as pleader, and Dr. Holmes on ethical and pacifist grounds. Holmes and Baldwin conceded, however, that the Communists are ruffians with-

(Continued on Page Eight)

The Workers Abroad

An International Review of the Socialist and Labor Movement of the World

By Mark Khinoy

The Decline of the I.L.P.

THAT the disaffiliation from the Labor Party did the Independent Labor Party little good and a great deal of harm, was demonstrated in a striking manner at the national conference of the old and once glorious organization held this Easter in York.

In 1926 the I.L.P. had 1,075 branches, in 1929, 746; in 1931, 653; in 1933, 452, and now, at the 1934 conference at York, only 176 branches were represented.

From 1,075 branches in 1929 down to 176 in 1934! And in the matter of membership the I.L.P. did not fare better. It came to the conference with a dues paying membership of only 5,370. In 1931 the number was 40,000. To this should be added 7,500 members of I.L.P. youth organizations and 12,000 in women's organizations, both of which are now considerably depleted.

This decay of the revolutionary wing of the Socialist movement since it resigned from the Labor Party and began its united front cooperation with the Communists is especially significant now since it comes at a time when the Socialist and Labor movement of Great Britain, recuperating from the desertion of its former leaders—MacDonald, Snowden, Thomas—is making such sensational forward strides both in membership and in political influence. The membership of the Labor Party counts now 2,371,787 members through the collective affiliation of trade unions, in addition to the 377,601 individual members and 39,911 members of independent Socialist and Social Democratic societies.

Internal Dissention

ON leaving the Labor Party, the leaders of the Independent L.P. hoped to become a more homogenous agglomeration of active revolutionary Socialists that will be in a position because of "domestic harmony" to exercise a greater influence on the Labor movement at large. And in this also it was deceived. Never before in its forty years of existence has the I.L.P. suffered so much from internal dissention as now.

The present conference was bitterly divided in three antagonistic camps. A "left," consisting almost exclusively of the London delegates, blind adherents of the Third (Moscow) International; a "center," representing most of the provincial districts and having as their spokesmen the present leaders of the party—James Maxton and Fenner Brockway; and a "right," consisting of the delegates from the Lancashire industrial district and led by E. Sandham and J. Middleton Murray—vigorous opponents of bolshevist methods.

By a vote of 88 against 71, the majority of the conference punished the "right" leaders. Their candidacies to Parliament, endorsed by the local I.L.P.'s, were denied ratification by the national conference.

Moscowites Loose

HOWEVER, the "left" motion to join outright the Communist International was defeated by a vote of 126 to 34.

An amended "left-center" motion to send to Moscow a delegate further to "discuss the existing difficulties" was also defeated by 98 to 51.

Another motion to "return to the old principles of Keir Hardie" was drowned by a vote of 101 against 61. Its Communist substitute opposing all "idealist propaganda" (!) was also voted down (89 against 76), as was another proposition of the same tendency. One opposing parliamentary democracy was defeated by 66 against 85.

Dutch Socialists Change Anti-War Tactics

SIMULTANEOUSLY with the I.L.P. conference in York, there took place in Utrecht, Holland, another important Socialist convention—the 40th annual congress of the Dutch Social-Democratic Labor Party.

The deliberations and decisions of the Dutch congress are of the utmost interest to the International Socialist movement. For that this convention the Labor movement of Holland saw fit to reverse its previous stand on the most important issue of our time, War and Peace.

The Dutch Socialists were always partisans of militant anti-war tactics. Their position in this problem was determined at the party congress of 1928 and 1931. Together with the Socialists of Denmark and Switzerland they took then the stand that it is not sufficient to work for a general International agreement on disarmament, carried through simultaneously by all principal countries. Instead, they favored "disarmament by example," demanding the complete and immediate disarmament of their own country. The Dutch Party went even farther. It advocated refusal of military service in case of war. "In case of mobilization," said the resolution of 1931, the party reserves to itself the right to determine its attitude," implying that the government cannot count on organized, Socialist-controlled, labor.

This decision is now withdrawn. After a long and very (Continued on Page Six)

Memoirs a Picture of American Socialism

Oneal

rd it. "Has It?" was its theme and his answer it. Reading it impression that en then had the ailment that Id soon remove gle. the poverty and the immigrant ver East Side, were swallowed lived, their dissm, Anarchism, ther isms; the measureless extinction and filth; defeats of the gation of unions rganization and er many years of solidarity rs and through they gradually Ghetto hell. h, he turned to g it to the im- plemented the rs a week he s as associate

editor, business manager, book-keeper, and official poet of a Yiddish Socialist weekly. There is tragedy and humor in this period of struggle. At the age of 18 he joined the Socialist Labor Party. Comrade Hillquit early recognized that while the immigrants were an important section of the working class, the movement must reach the native workers if it was to become a social force, and as soon as his knowledge of English would permit he transferred his membership from the Russian section to the one solitary American section that existed in New York in the 'eighties. In the meantime he managed to study law and was admitted to the bar in 1893. His first notable case was the defense of Johann Most, the anarchist. Most was suspicious of lawyers, but when Hillquit told him that he was not interested in any fee he accepted the Socialist attorney. However, Most was convicted in an atmosphere of prejudice due to the recent assassination of President McKinley.

(Continued on Page Six)

Memoirs of Morris Hillquit

(Continued from Page Five)

Henceforth Hillquit was frequently attorney in labor and radical causes. He rapidly rose to a position of leadership in the Socialist movement and his services were always in demand by the unions, especially the unions in the needle trades. He gives vivid accounts of the famous trial of Morris Sigman and others of the International Ladies' Garment Workers for murder in 1915, the trials of Eugene V. Debs, Victor L. Berger, Scott Nearing, of the editors of *The Masses* and the Socialists expelled from the New York Legislature.

His chapter on the Socialist International and the World War is especially interesting. A weakness of the old International was its attempt to distinguish between wars of aggression and wars of defense. The distinction is "wholly ephemeral," Hillquit declares, and events showed that each power involved in the war claimed to be acting in defense. Comrades Hillquit, Algernon Lee and Charles E. Ruthenberg, in later years a Communist, recognizing the snare of "defensive war," drafted the famous anti-war resolution of the Socialist Party in 1917 which declared: "We brand the declaration of war by our government as a crime of our capitalist class against the people of the United States and against the nations of the world." Reading the document in the perspective of sixteen years, Hillquit re-affirmed his belief in its soundness as a guide to Socialist action.

Throughout the book there are references to individuals and pen portraits of Socialists and others, many of them unknown to the present generation. Among these are quite a number with whom he disagreed, with some of them violently, and yet there is not an unkind reference to any of them, not even to those who left the party because of its opposition to the war. The only possible exception is the sketch of Daniel DeLeon. Here he is somewhat caustic and yet he also pays a tribute to DeLeon's rare ability and "single-minded devotion" to his cause. Here Comrade Hillquit is revealed as a mellow human being nursing no grudges, kindly and considerate in his judgment of men and women, and yet the logician and analyst of social, political and economic forces for which he was noted.

Comrade Hillquit was an extraordinary figure in the Socialist movement. Of frail body and poor health throughout his life, his exceptional abilities won recognition in the early days of the movement and this continued to the end of his useful life. Eugene V. Debs was the spiritual leader who enjoyed the affection of his comrades as no other man ever did, but had 'Gene attended conventions as Hillquit did he would have often been ranged in sharp conflict with some members. To Comrade Hillquit fell the responsibility of a leading theoretician who must choose his course as issues arise, and this he never shirked. Some might disagree with him, but they could not say that he was not in earnest. He was the most formidable antagonist to meet in debate as many of the "best minds" of the bourgeois order learned to their sorrow. It may be said that, without a single exception, Hillquit emerged from such encounters towering above his opponents with a reasoning mind that impressed them as a man of extraordinary ability.

Yet with all this, Hillquit was modest and unassuming. Success never spoiled him. He was generous to a fault, and many of his

Wisconsin University Fires Socialists for Party Work

MADISON, Wis.—For the fourth time in recent months an instructor at the University of Wisconsin, once noted as the home of liberalism and academic freedom, has been dismissed for Socialist activities.

Dr. Ross Stagner, assistant instructor in the psychology department, was notified shortly after the recent municipal elections that "the department will not recommend the renewal of your appointment to an assistantship next year."

Stagner was candidate for the school board, and managed the Socialist city campaign that resulted in a record Socialist vote.

Dismissal of three other instructors at the University of Wisconsin for Socialist activities was recalled by Charles Madsen, post-graduate student in the university's law school.

Madsen, a member of the Socialist Party in Madison, listed them as follows:

John Powell, instructor in English, who ran last spring on the Socialist ticket for alderman of the 11th Ward.

Delos Otis, assistant professor in the history department, who ran for supervisor from the 10th Ward in 1933.

A. H. Tuttle, instructor in mathematics, a Socialist Party member.

All three were told last June

But Nazis Can Use Jews When They're Bankers

BERLIN. — Anti-Semitism in Hitler Germany shows a very curious trend which reveals the true capitalist and class character of the Nazi measures against German Jewry.

An official announcement of the Prussian Government authorizing the sale of the new Prussian state bonds by a group of carefully selected German banking houses and financial institutions contains the following names: A. Levy, Solomon Oppenheim, Jakob H. Stern, Simon Hirschland, Manny Oppenheimer, E. Heimann, J. Dreyfus, Lazar Speyer-Ellisson, I. Mendelsohn, Hardy, Bleichroeder, Warburg, J. H. Stein.

In vivid contrast to the Nazi co-operation with Jewish high finance stands an official public warning of the Nazi propaganda leader of Braunschweig, Schwabenberg, against further frequenting of non-Aryan stores by German artisans and small merchants. Schwabenberg complains bitterly that the people still are buying from Jewish stores. He announced that all Nazi members acting against his boycott orders will be immediately expelled.

that their contracts would not be renewed.

E. L. Vernon, instructor in chemistry, was told his contract would be renewed if he abandoned active work in the Socialist Party, according to Madsen. Vernon refused to leave the party.

PARTY FACES AMERICA

(Continued from Page Five)

day to day struggle of labor, and of the common people generally, in their efforts to secure a fuller share of the abundance of life and to lighten their burdens in the struggle for existence.

2. We must abandon the practice of organizing and maintaining collateral organizations usually described as "innocents" or the "innocent front" for carrying on our activities. There should be central party planning, strategy, and action. Our best organizing talent should be in the services of the party, not in collateral organizations.

For some years last past we have created these "innocent fronts" with "neutral" names, with duplicate staffs, offices, budgets and activities. I am convinced it has done the party no good, and I urge their abandonment.

3. There must be a single code of conduct for Socialists whatever their social and public activity. There ought not to be one code for a Socialist when he is active in an Unemployment League, or the League for Industrial Democracy or the League for Independent Political Action, or in the Fellowship of Reconciliation or in his labor union, or in the City Affairs Committee, and another for a Socialist in his activities in the Socialist Party.

4. We have no responsible leadership. By that I mean, that the leaders of our party do not carry the full responsibility for their leadership. Let me make my thought clear. I should like to see Norman Thomas made the Executive Secretary or director of the Socialist Party of the United States. The result would be of immense importance and benefit to the party.

friends had occasion to know of the help he frequently extended to those in distress, a trait for which 'Gene Debs was noted. He has passed on, a stormy petrel in forty years of the class struggle, still confident in the ultimate triumph of the working class. As Jim Carey once said of Frederick MacCartney, he has "earned the right to sleep; may he sleep well."

5. The party needs radical overhauling to bring its activities nearer and closer to the lives of the people. We have today neither the machinery nor the technique for real work. Denunciations and protests cannot take the place of constructive service. I am not asking for rigidity, or orthodoxy, or heresy hunting. I am asking for a live, elastic party and for a live and elastic program.

The best immediate program for the Socialist Party of the United States is the building of the party.

A VISITOR FROM ICELAND

(Continued from Page Two)

constitutional monarch in the person of Christian, who happens also to be king of Denmark. The language is almost identical with the language of the old Eddas of the Vikings who plowed the seas a thousand years ago and discovered America in 1000 A. D. The people likewise are of pure Viking race, possibly the one country in the world with a population completely homogeneous.

It was in 1915 that the Socialist party was founded by Olafur Fridrikson, an Icelander who had been to Denmark where he had met the leaders of the Socialist movement. He came back to Iceland, and there he organized the Socialist party in cooperation with the trade unions. Comrade Jonsson himself, although still a young man, has been a member of the party from its very beginning.

At the last election out of a total of 37,000 votes (in a country of 110,000 population) the Socialists polled 7,500 votes, while there was a Communist vote of 1,000. There will be elections in June, 1934, with a broadened suffrage, and the Socialists confidently expect to poll 10,000 votes or more, and elect eight to nine deputies.

In the Altting the Socialists fight for protection of the fishermen, for unemployment and old age insurance, "and for all other Socialist measures."

"Are you troubled by the Communists here?" asked Jonsson. He was told something about the ac-

tivities and tactics of the heroes of the Madison Square Garden meeting, and he said that is precisely what happens in Iceland, although on a smaller scale.

"What do the Communists want? What are their objectives in your country?" he was asked.

"All they want is to make a row, to break up the Socialist party. They say they want to overthrow the capitalist government by force knowing perfectly well that if they could do that the capitalists of the whole world would unite against them. But their activities in my country are only destructive."

"What support do they get?" he was asked, the questioner meaning to inquire what sort of people follow them. Comrade Jonsson, misunderstanding the question, replied, "Oh, they get plenty of support from Russia. They get plenty of money, they try to break up our meetings, they denounce us as betrayers, and in general they do nothing but make a row."

Iceland, the visitor said, is an interesting and lively country with theatres, music, cinemas and all the other appurtenances of modern civilization. There are no great extremes of poverty and wealth, although there has been considerable unemployment since the breakdown of 1929. Most women are housewives, but there are some married teachers and other wage earners.

Comrade Jonsson speaks a perfect English, which he learned at school in Iceland.

McLEVY GIVES AID TO F. E. R. A. MEN

By Abraham Knepler

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Led by Jack C. Bergen, Socialist member of the Board of Education, 850 F.E.R.A. workers dismissed on orders from Washington met in the rain near the offices of the F.E.R.A. administrator and formulated demands which they presented to Welfare Superintendent and F.E.R.A. Administrator Angus P. Thorne. Bergen is employed as a F.E.R.A. safety engineer. He was not one of those affected by the cut in the number of men discharged, but he undertook to organize the dropped men and to present their demands. Attempts by Communists to address the workers was foiled by the workers themselves, who objected to Communist interference.

Originally 2,400 men were transferred from C.W.A. to F.E.R.A. New F.E.R.A. orders this week cut the quota to 1,550 men. The 850 released were transferred to city relief work at 35 cents an hour. Objecting to the transfer, the workers demanded continuance of compensation suspended by the government; payment in cash instead of scrip; hourly rate of 50 cents; 24 hours' employment weekly; free transportation to and from projects situated in outlying districts of city; pay for the days spent in striking; re-employment of all the striking workers.

The workers have been picketing the projects on which they had been working for the F.E.R.A. until they were transferred to the city welfare list; many who remained on the F.E.R.A. joined the picketing strikers; as a result practically all F.E.R.A. work has been tied up. Protests have been wired to President Roosevelt and the state F.E.R.A. administrator, listing these demands.

Valley Stream Doubles Vote

VALLEY STREAM, N. Y.—For the first time the Socialist Party entered candidates in village elections in Nassau County when a ticket was placed in the recent local contest. The party doubled its best vote in state elections.

The Workers Abroad

(Continued from Page Five)

animated discussion, it was decided to abandon the policy of immediate national disarmament and work for an international, controlled and simultaneous disarmament.

And the fundamental cause of this change is the Nazi victory in Germany.

Hitler's avowed ambition to extend the walls of the Nazi prison behind the legal border of the Third Reich forced on the Dutch workers the new attitude. In 1928-1931, there was in Germany a strong Socialist and Communist movement opposed to the imperialist and revenge ambitions of the German Junkers. There was also a growing League of Nations with five (out of seven) great powers in it and the other two (U. S. and the Soviet Union) seemingly opposed to war. Now, with the German catastrophe all this is changed. German Socialism lies temporarily crushed. Japan, Germany and Italy are out of the League. A daily growing army of Nazi soldiers threatens at the border, and the shadow of a Nazi invasion and conquest dismays the Dutch workers. Out of this fear came the new attitude. The majority of the delegates agreed to it very reluctantly.

As it stands now, the position is similar to that taken by the Socialist and Labor International in agreement and cooperation with the International Federation of Trade Unions, a position implying international and controlled disarmament carried through by most countries at the same time.

This fear of a Nazi annexation was behind the vacillating policy of the Austrian Socialists prior to the Vienna war and it dominates at present also the international policy of all the other nations on the border of Germany. In Belgium and Denmark, in Switzerland and Czechoslovakia, in Latvia and Estonia, there is a constant fear of a Nazi attack and annexation. And because Hitler's spokesman on foreign affairs, Rosenberg, prematurely disclosed the Nazi plan to compensate Poland (for the Reich's annexation of border nations) by presenting her with slices of Soviet territory, the Communist leaders of Russia are feverishly strengthening their western border and are trying to insure peace through a chain of military and political agreements.

For Democracy

RETURNING to the Dutch congress, let me add that the convention reaffirmed its belief in democracy and democratic methods in the struggle of Labor for Power and Socialism.

The convention also elected a committee of experts to prepare an Action Program of immediate socialization on the general line of the Belgian program. The delegates, on the other hand, decided to withdraw from the League against Fascism, where their Communist partners play with plans of armed insurrection.

A young Socialist, Koos Vorrinek, president of the Dutch youth movement and of the International Y.P.S.L. organization, was elected Party President, in place of the old veteran, Oudegest, who retired.

Antonio Garcia Prieto, Socialist ex-deputy of Spain, arrested for "participation in an anti-governmental conspiracy," was found guilty and condemned to a prison term of 75 days.

Big Casino Keeps Vaudeville Lively

The Week on the Stage

By Joseph T. Shipley

VIVID VAUDEVILLE

"CASINO VARIETIES." Vaudeville at the Casino.

By the time you read this there may be other skits at the Casino, but there will be a good evening of what is now seldom seen, except before the feature film. Vaudeville has few homes left in the city, and it is pleasant to have a swift, smooth program—sort of homelike (though not home-made) revue—in this gathering, staged by Bobby Connolly. The chief figures in the "first edition" are George Jessel, as effective in his serious memories as in his comedy flow; Walter O'Keefe, the quiet comedian; Lucille Page, who agile dancing might have been shifted to the Ringling Bros. without less applause; Pops and Louie out of Harlem; the Ritz Brothers, whose performances woke the wildest enthusiasm of the evening, with their take-offs and nonsensical ways; and a number of pretty girls, with good songs and (as much as there was of them) effective costumes. Not all of the same quality, especially the singing; but "Varieties" is what they call it, and it also has spice.

REBEL ARTS PREPARING FOR MAY DAY; LECTURE BY JOHN MARTIN APR. 21

With its third annual ball at Webster Manor already a matter of history as a highly successful affair from every point of view but the financial, Rebel Arts goes on to set new records of service to the labor and Socialist movements. Just now it is busy, with meager resources but lots of spirit, preparing for the May Day demonstration. All artists and poster makers are urged to report at headquarters every night and Saturday afternoon to help.

On Saturday night, April 21, JOHN MARTIN, dance editor of the New York Times and one of America's foremost authorities, will lecture on the modern dance at Rebel Arts headquarters, 22 East 22nd Street.

The time for ORCHESTRA and Band Rehearsals has been changed to Friday at 8:30. The CHORUS continues to meet at Saturdays at 5.

The Writers Group is issuing a pamphlet on the history of May Day which will sell for five cents. Members are busy preparing for the first number of the Socialist cultural magazine which it hopes to publish by the time the national convention meets in Detroit.

"This Man Is Mine" at Albee—Eddie Garr on Stage

Irene Dunne, Ralph Bellamy and Constance Cummings have the leading roles in "This Man Is Mine," now playing at the Albee Theatre.

Eddie Garr, well known mimic, headlines the stage show.

MUSIC

PHILHARMONIC SYMPHONY

AT CARNEGIE HALL

TOSCANINI, Conductor

This Afternoon at 3:00

ALL-WAGNER PROGRAM

Assisting Artists: HANS CLEMENS

RICHARD BONELLI, EMANUEL LIST

Chorus of the Metropolitan Opera Assn. (Guilio Setti, Conductor)

Thurs. Eve. at 8:45; Fri. Aft. at 2:30

ALL-BACH PROGRAM

Soloists: ELISABETH BETHBERG

MISHEL PIATRO, REMO BOLOGNINI

Chorus of the Schola Cantorum (Hugh Ross, Conductor)

Sat. Eve. at 8:45 (Students')

BRAMMS: Symphony No. 2 in D major

BEETHOVEN: Symphony No. 3 ("Eroica")

ARTHUR JUDSON, Mgr. (Steinway Piano)

MORE MERRIMENT

Gilbert and Sullivan Season at the Majestic.

It's "Trial by Jury" and "H.M.S. Pinafore" this week with the Chartock company; and "The Mikado" again next week, with "Iolanthe" in prospect, for the current season of the Gilbert and Sullivan delight. The usually sweet voice of Vivian Hart was a bit strained the night we heard her; but the remainder of the cast was in fine fettle, and the good fooling and the swift and subtle satire leap and romp their way, to the new joy of the growing generation and the constantly renewed exhilaration of old-time Gilbert and Sullivan fans.

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

Sunday, Apr. 22—11 a.m., Forward Hour; 8 p.m., Theatre Union Forum; 8:15, Hippodrome Grand Opera; 10, Symposium; 10:45, Bill Bowers, baritone.

Monday, Apr. 23—1:30 p.m., Actors' Dinner Club; 4:15, Stephen Barry, baritone; 5, Musicale, Elda Ercole, soprano, Carlo Lanzillotti, bass; 5:30, Conrad and Tremont, two piano team.

Tuesday, Apr. 24—5:15 p.m., C.C.N.Y. Dramatic Group; 8, Herman Bernstein, Editor, Jewish Daily Bulletin; 8:15, "A Night in Vienna"—Garfield Swift, Rene Schieber, Helene Lanvin, Studio Orch.; 8:45, Michael Strange, "The Necessity for American Thinking"; 10, Hippodrome Grand Opera.

Wednesday, Apr. 25—5 p.m., Charlotte Tombozy, Violinist; 5:45, Elizabeth Andros, contralto; 8, The Nation Radiatorial Board, Prof. A. A. Berle, Jr., and others; 8:45, "The Dance and Our Changing Times," talks by leading dancers and dance critics; 10, North Queens in "The Heart of New York"—poetry, music and talk; 10:30, "Around the Samovar"—Zinoida Nicolina, soprano; Simon Philipoff, balalaika artist, and Sam's Gypsy Orchestra.

Thursday, Apr. 26—5:15 p.m., Repertory Playhouse Associates; 5:45, "Musical Cities"—Rosalie Housman, composer; 8:15, Hippodrome Grand Opera; 8:45, "The Peace Editor Looks at the News"—Estelle M. Steruberger, Executive Director, World Peaceways; 10:15, "Old Time Favorites," Helen Bishop, soprano; Helene Lanvin, contralto; Eugene Byron Morgan, baritone.

Friday, Apr. 27—5 p.m., Ben Blumenberg, The New Leader Review; 5:30, "Half-Hours with Shakespeare"—Edward Doize and Associate Players; 8:15, "My Boy"—Jennie Moscovitz; 8:30, Jamaica Night in "The Heart of New York"; 10:15, "The Union Assembly"—ILGWU, program, music, talk.

Saturday, Apr. 28—4:15, New College Forum; 5, "Author Reviews His Books"; 5:15, "Labor Marches On"; 6:45, Eva Miller, contralto; 8, "Half-Hours of Song"—Helen Bishop, soprano; Frances Jenkins, mezzo-soprano; Metropolitan String Ensemble; 8:30, Music Hall Program—Conrad and Tremont, piano duo "The Three Cheers"; Virginia Vallance, soprano; Garfield Swift, baritone; 10, Hippodrome Grand Opera.

S. HUOK announces 4 PERFORMANCES ONLY of a New American Ballet

"UNION PACIFIC"

by Archibald MacLeish, Nicholas Nabokoff & Leonide Massine with two companion ballets

THIS WED. EVE., THURS. EVE., FRIDAY MAT. & EVENING

Colonel deBasil's MONTE CARLO

BALLET RUSSE

(LAST 4 PERFORMANCES BEFORE SAILING TO EUROPE)

ST. JAMES THEATRE

44th Street W. of B'way LA 4-4664

SEATS FOR PREMIERE \$1.10 to \$6.60

Other Perform. (Eves.) \$1.10 to \$3.30

(Fri. Mat.) \$1.10 to \$2.75

Box Office Opens Tomorrow

"YOU COULD NOT ASK FOR A MORE ATTRACTIVE EVENING IN THE THEATRE."—Atkinson, Times

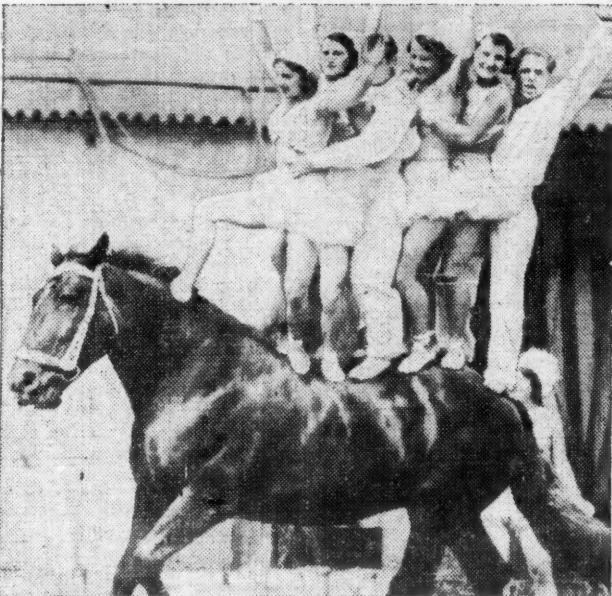
THE WIND AND THE RAIN

with FRANK LAWTON & ROSE HOBART

RITZ THEATRE 48th STREET W. of B'way

Eves. 8:40; Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

The Circus Continues at the Garden



Ringling Bros. and Barnum & Bailey Circus will be with us until Sunday night, April 29—Above is pictured one of the many features.

"Gambling Lady" at Brooklyn Strand Stars B. Stanwyck

Barbara Stanwyck and Joel McCrea are to be seen for the first time together in "Gambling Lady," which is current at the Brooklyn Strand Theatre.

Heading the short subject program is a playlet called "Private Lessons," in which Hal LeRoy is seen in whirlwind dances with Dawn O'Day; Radio Ramblers, nationally known radio trio, in a novelty called "A Cabinet Meeting," and "Pictures Siam," an E. M. Newman world adventure.

'I'll Tell the World' Has World Premiere at Roxy—New Fanchon-Marco Revue

The feature film at the Roxy this week is the new Universal picture, "I'll tell the World," starring Lee Tracy and Gloria Stuart. Well-known variety artists appear in the new stage revue.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN TWICE DAILY 2 & 8 P. M. Including SUNDAYS Doors open 1 & 7 p.m.

RINGLING BARNUM BROS. and BAILEY CIRCUS

ALL NEW THIS YEAR BIGGER THAN EVER!

1000 NEW FOREIGN FEATURES Tickets Admitting to Everything (including Seats) \$1.10 to \$3.50 Including Tax Children under 12 Half Price Every Afternoon except Saturdays

TICKETS at Garden, Macy's and Agencies

HIPPODROME OPERA

PASQUALE AMATO, Director

Sat. Mat. 2:15. HANSEL & GRETEL

Eve. 8:00. CARMEN

Sun. Eve. 8:15. TROVATORE

Mon. Eve. 8:15. ROMEO and JULIET

Tues. Eve. AIDA

Wed. Eve. FAUST

Thurs. CAVALLERIA & PAGLIACCI

Friday TOSCA

Choice Seats for next week's Repertoire at Box Office now.

25c, 35c, 55c, 83c, 99c incl. tax

HIPPODROME, 6 Av., 43 St. VAn. 3-4266

Ballet Russe Returns to Broadway—To Perform "Union Pacific," First American Ballet by Archibald MacLeish

The new American ballet, "Union Pacific," after showings in Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago, where it was warmly received, will be presented here for the first time by Colonel de Basil's Monte Carlo Ballet Russe next Wednesday evening at the St. James Theatre. After the gala premiere, it will be given only three more times, on Thursday evening and on Friday afternoon and evening, for on the day following the Russian troupe will sail for Europe to fulfill engagements in Monte Carlo, Spain, Paris and London.

Dwight Deere Wiman & Tom Weatherly presents

SHE LOVES ME NOT

The Season's Comedy Smash Hit By HOWARD LINDSAY

Adapted from Edward Hope's novel.

"Full of merriment... It is spontaneous, guileless and tumultuous. It is pure comedy."

—Brooks Atkinson, Times

46th ST. THEA. W. of B'way Eves. 8:10 to 8:40 Mats. Wed. 5:00 to 5:20 & Sat. 2:40

GEORGE BUSHAR - JOHN TUERK offer HELEN CAHAGAN FRANCES STARR EDITH BARRETT in DAN TOTHEROH'S PLAY ABOUT THE BRONTES

MOOR BORN

with GLENN ANDERS THOMAS FINDLEY BEVERLEY SITGREAVES GRACE FRANCIS ARLINE ALCINE : : : Staged by MELVYN DOUGLAS PLAYHOUSE 48th E. of B'way Eves. at 8:50 55c to \$3.30

1934 **Gilbert & Sullivan** REPERTORY SEASON
Evenings 50c to 1.20 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 50c to 1.20
MAJESTIC THEATRE 44th ST. W. of B'way

WEEK OF APRIL 23rd BY ENTHUSIASTIC POPULAR DEMAND

"THE MIKADO"

Cast: William Danforth, Hiti Koyke, Roy Cropper, Vivian Hart, Herbert Waterous, Vera Ross, Allen Waterous, Laura Ferguson

APRIL 30th

"IOLANTHE"

MAX GORDON'S OUTSTANDING SUCCESSES

WALTER HUSTON in "DODSWORTH"

Dramatized by SIDNEY HOWARD

SHUBERT Theatre, 44th Street West of Broadway Evenings 8:40, Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30

Gladys COOPER Adrienne ALLEN Raymond MASSEY

"The Shining Hour"

A New Play by Keith Winter

with Cyril Raymond — Marjorie Fielding — Derek Williams BOOTH Theatre, 45th Street, West of Broadway. Evenings 8:40 Matinees Thursday and Saturday 2:30

CLOSES SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 28

ROLAND YOUNG and LAURA HOPE CREWS

in CLARE KUMMER'S comedy

"HER MASTER'S VOICE"

with ELIZABETH PATTERSON and FRANCES FULLER

PLYMOUTH THEATRE | Mats. Thurs. & Sat. — \$1.10 to \$2.20 W. 45th St. | Evenings 8:40 — \$1.10 to \$3.30

"The azure of Mr. Hull's characterization of Jester Lester is as perfect a feat of acting as I have seen in forty years of playgoing."—Percy Hammond, Herald Trib.

HENRY HULL in "TOBACCO ROAD"

by JACK KIRKLAND. Based on Erskine Caldwell's Novel

48th ST THEATRE—E. of B'way Pop. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

4 Current Hits on Broadway—A Max Gordon Season

Theatrical Producer Has Unequaled Record of Hit Shows

Max Gordon has achieved a record unique in the annals of the theatre. He is the sole producer of four hit shows, all playing to capacity audiences on Broadway. No individual showman has ever achieved a record like Gordon's. In nine attempts he has yet to have anything like a failure, or even a merely moderate success. Organizations like the Shuberts or the Theatre Guild have occasionally been responsible for several successful plays in a season, but seldom have they been so fortunate as not to produce other plays whose box office records read like a Sahara Desert census report.

The four current hits represent almost every shade of activity in the legitimate theatre. "Her Master's Voice" is a light comedy, brittle and blithe. "Roberta" is a musical comedy by that prince of modern troubadors, Jerome Kern. "The Shining Hour" is a drama—serious would be the adjective—by that gifted young English playwright, Keith Winter. And "Dodsworth" is an epic of the retired American business man.

"Her Master's Voice" was the first of the quartet to arrive in New York. It settled down at the Plymouth Theatre last October, and has lodged comfortably there ever since.

The second Gordon offering was "Roberta" at the New Amsterdam Theatre. For this production Jerome Kern and Otto Harbach, authors of "The Cat and the Fiddle," have written another musical romance and have adorned it with such captivating melodies as the inescapable "Smoke Gets in Your Eyes," "You're Devastating," and "I'll Be Hard to Handle."

"The Shining Hour" boasts an all English cast of such Mayfair celebrities as Gladys Cooper, Adrienne Allen, Raymond Massey, Cyril Raymond, Marjorie Fielding and Derek Williams. It bears the rather unusual distinction of having been cast, rehearsed and directed in England for an American premiere.

At Fox Brooklyn



Above you see two well-known screen comedians, Nat Pendleton and Pert Keeton, in a scene from the new Radio film farce, "Sing and Like It"

"Dodsworth," the latest of the Gordon hits, shows every likelihood of being the most successful. It marks the greatest achievement of the producer's Hollywood raids, the reclamation of Walter Huston from the talking pictures.

Max Gordon entered the theatrical arena three years ago with his production of "Three's a Crowd," for which he corralled such stars of the musical firmament as Fred Allen, Libby Holman and Clifton Webb. Encouraged by the success of that venture (due in no small part to the popularity of "You Gave Me Something to Remember You By" and "Body and Soul"); he next presented an opulent and elaborate revue entitled "The Band Wagon," which united under its banner the talents of Fred and Adele Astaire, Frank

"Stevedore," Vital Negro Play, Opens

"Stevedore," a play about the Negro in the South, opened Wednesday evening at the Civic Repertory Theatre on 14th St. It was produced by the Theatre Union, which sponsored "Peace on Earth," the successful and scathing anti-war play.

"Stevedore," which will be reviewed in a forthcoming issue, was written by Paul Peters and George Sklar, one of the co-authors of "Peace on Earth" and of "Merry-Go-Round." It is a flaming, dramatic and intensely interesting picture of life on the wharfs and in the colored section of New Orleans. It shows the Negro resigned and the Negro in revolt. It is intense with a social passion which, however, doesn't get in the way of technic and drama.

Every one will want to see "Stevedore." Socialists will hardly want to wait until the party benefit night, when the Organization and Propaganda Committee takes the house. But they'll wait, and they'll pack the house, and come back again.

S. H. F.

Morgan and Helen Broderick.

His next two productions were "The Cat and the Fiddle" and "Flying Colors." Then, taking a deep breath, he wired Noel Coward, asking if he would like to appear with Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne in his own comedy, "Design for Living." The presentation of "Design for Living" established Max Gordon as a major showman who could handle musical comedies and straight dramas with equal facility and whose presentations bore the unmistakable stamp of the best talents the theatre could provide. His current quartet of plays have not belied that reputation.

Howard Benedict.

Lee TRACY in "I'LL TELL THE WORLD"

Universal's New Romantic Comedy Hit with Gloria STUART - Roger PRYOR

★ ★ — ON THE STAGE — ★ ★

A Glorious New Spring Festival Revue

LEWIS & VAN - ELAINE ARDEN

YOUNG, WORTH & WYLE

VAN CELLO & MARY McKETHICK

40-LOVELY GAE POSTER GIRLS-40

WESLEY EDDY & GANG

SHOW VALUE OF THE NATION Week days

ROXY 25c to 2 P. M.

35c to 6 P. M.

55c to Close

7th Ave. & 50th St. Children 15c

TARZAN and HIS MATE

Johnny WEISSMULLER

Bravely Adonis in new adventures with

MAUREEN O'SULLIVAN

— ON THE STAGE —

National Broadcasting Company Presents

GALA RADIO SHOW

Your Favorite Stars in Person

JAMES MELTON

& Hotel Ritz-Carlton Orch. with JOEY NASH

RICHARD HIMBER

"SISTERS OF THE SKILLET"

(Eddie & Ralph)

3 PICKENS SISTERS

CAPITOL Broadway

at 51st St.

Maj. Edward Bowes, Man'g Dir.

ALL THIS WEEK

On Screen

IRENE DUNNE

in

"THIS MAN IS MINE"

with CONSTANCE CUMMINGS

RALPH BELLAMY

— RKO Vaudeville —

EDDIE GARR

SLATE BROS.

ALBEE

Albee Square

BROOKLYN

On Astor Screen



Above you see Loretta Young and George Arliss in a scene from the successful "House of Rothschild," which will continue indefinitely at the Astor.

James Barton at the Palace

James Barton, individual stylist in the art of comedy stage dancing, has been booked to headline the new vaudeville bill at the Broadway RKO house, starting today.

Tashamira in Return Dance Recital April 26

Because of the public's enthusiastic demand, Tashamira will repeat her recital of March 4 on Thursday, April 26, at the Little Theatre on 44th Street. She is being presented by the Broadway producer Frank Merlin. Tickets are \$2.75, \$2.20, \$1.65, \$1.19, 83 cents, tax included. On sale at the box office, 244 West 44th St.

★★★★—Daily News GEORGE ARLISS in THE HOUSE OF ROTHSCHILD

A Darryl F. Zanuck Production

Presented by JOSEPH M. SCHENCK

SEATS SELLING

4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE

ASTOR BROADWAY

at 45th Street

Twice daily 2:50; 8:50—4 times Sat.

2:50; 5:50; 8:50; 11:50—3 times Sun.

and Hols. 2:50; 5:50; 8:50—Mats.

(except Sat. & Hols.) 50c to \$1.

Evenings 50c to \$2.

THE PRAISES CONTINUE!



A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture

Starring WALLACE BEERY

"Superbly mounted spectacle combining most of the advantages of 'Thunder Over Mexico' and 'Birth of a Nation'."—Time

"'Viva Villa!' has so many virtues I find it hard to stop my flood of praises."—Al Sherman—Telegraph

"A picture that will make history."—Photoplay Magazine

"Mexico's 'Birth of a Nation'."—Rose Pelswick—Journal

Twice daily 2:50—8:50. 3 TIMES
SUNDAY AND HOLIDAYS 2:50—
5:50—8:50. (Extra Midnight Show
Saturday.) Matinees 50c to \$1.00.
Evenings 50c to \$2.00.

CRITERION

BROADWAY and 44th ST.
New Phone No. BRyant 9-9125

5 WOMEN TRIED TO TEACH HIM LOVE!

RICHARD BARTHELMESS

"A MODERN HERO"

with
JEAN MUIR

STRAND B'WAY & 47th ST.
Continuous Pop. Prices



THE THEATRE UNION Presents

stevedore

by PAUL PETERS and GEORGE SKLAR. Directed by MICHAEL BLANKFORT.
THRILLING DRAMA OF NEGRO AND WHITE
WORKERS ON THE DOCKS OF NEW ORLEANS

CIVIC REPERTORY THEATRE 14th St. & 6th Ave. Evs. 8:45

PRICES: 30c, 45c, 60c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50 (NO TAX)

For information on benefits and preview
performances TELEPHONE WAt. 9-2451

THE THEATRE GUILD

presents

EUGENE O'NEILL'S Comedy

AH, WILDERNESS!

with GEORGE M. COHAN

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

Eves., 8:20. Matinees Thurs. and Sat. at 2:20

MAXWELL ANDERSON'S new play

MARY OF SCOTLAND

with Helen Hayes - Philip MÉRIVALE - Helen MENKEN

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

Eves., 8:20. Matinees Thurs. and Sat. at 2:20

Zasu PITTS - Edw. Everett HORTON - Ned SPARKS

In the comedy knockout of the year

"SING AND LIKE IT"

On Stage—"SUGAR and SPICE"

ZELDA SANTLEY

Bert Frohman

24 Sugar Babies Other

Music Masters Acts

25c

105PM

WEDNESDAY



FLATBUSH at NEVINS

25c

105PM

WEDNESDAY

WEDNESDAY

WEDNESDAY

WEDNESDAY

WEDNESDAY

WEDNESDAY

WEDNESDAY

ARKANSAS OVER THE TOP IN UNITED PARTY DRIVE

"Arkansas is the third state to go over the top in its quota in the 1934 UNITED SOCIALIST DRIVE, and has joined Kentucky and Georgia on the 'Red Special', Clarence Senior, director, announces this week from the Drive headquarters in Chicago. "Wisconsin is still well in the lead of all other states as to the size of its contribution to the Drive fund, while Illinois is second and Massachusetts follows a close third. Pennsylvania ranks fourth and Michigan comes fifth."

Informed of the accomplishment of the Arkansas Socialists in the Drive, Norman Thomas, national chairman, expressed great satisfaction.

"This accomplishment," he said, "represents an heroic struggle and an important victory on the part of our comrades in the 'share cropper' state. Having recently returned from a visit to this state and in the light of this week's news about its fine participation in the Drive, two facts stand out clearly in my mind. First, the poverty and insecurity of the workers. Farmers and miners, workers of every description, unemployed with the most miserable, inadequate relief—all present a picture of desperate need which is unequalled in any other part of America."

"But that is only one part of the picture. Along with that indication of desperate need, is the thrilling picture of indomitable courage and tremendous determination which is shown by their response to the cause of Socialism. Out of their great need they have raised more than their quota in the United Socialist Drive. And in spite of every threat of discrimination in matter of jobs, work and relief, they are going ahead to build a real party organization. If the rest of us can catch their spirit and follow their example, Socialism will move ahead in America with matchless growth."

Organization Notes

ALABAMA, Mobile; ARKANSAS, Paris; CONNECTICUT, New Haven (11th district br.); ILLINOIS, Hillsboro, Illinois; NEW MEXICO, Dora; NEW YORK, Brooklyn (East Flatbush Jewish br.), Brooklyn (YPSL 5 Kings), Bronx (YPSL 2 Jr., 3 Sr. and 14 Sr.); OREGON, Brownsville, Oregon City and Seio; PENNSYLVANIA, Linesville.

Leaflet in Italian

Locals and branches near Italian neighborhoods may obtain a supply of leaflets free from the Italian Socialist Federation, 1011 Blue Island Ave., Chicago.

Alabama

Six pages of news about labor conditions in Birmingham have been prepared by local Socialists for the use of local newspapers.

Arkansas

Roy E. Burt was principal speaker at a mass meeting held in connection with the party's state convention in Tyronza last week. The convention made plans to hold a summer encampment at a centrally located place, at which nominations would be made for the fall elections. It instructed the state executive committee to draw up the party's platform after the national convention in Detroit, to make the state platform conform both to state and national convention resolutions.

Connecticut

At the state executive committee meeting held Sunday, careful attention was given to the problems of dairy farmers and the actions of the Milk Control Board. The Socialist Party voted to support the recent action of the Connecticut Milk Producer-Dealers' Association in demanding the immediate resignation of members of the board whose actions have been against the best in-

NO MORE WAR!

Editor, The New Leader:

Please publish the subjoined as my declaration never again to support war.

As a Socialist, a member of Local Baltimore, this ordinarily would not be necessary. However, as a former service man, chaplain and a national officer in different war veterans organizations, it still may be thought that I follow the crowd in advocating preparedness. I want to correct this impression.

In addition to giving up all military connection I have divested myself of membership in such patriotic societies as the Sons of the American Revolution.

In the event of another war I shall not remain silent (and thus give the impression of my indifference) but I shall be outspoken against this exploitation of human bodies for capitalistic gain.

(Rev.) Alan Pressley Wilson,
Commander-in-Chief,
U.S. Veterans' Association,
Baltimore, Md.

Solomon in Coast-to-Coast Air Debate

Charles Solomon and James C. Bonbright, Professor of Finance, Columbia University, and Trustee of the Power Authority of New York State, will participate in a broadcast on "The New Deal and Power" on Saturday, April 21st, 5:30 to 6 P. M., eastern standard time, over a nationwide network of the National Broadcasting Co.

Concert to Aid Drive In Newark, N. J.

(Special to The New Leader)
NEWARK, N. J.—The State Committee is holding an entertainment and concert Sunday evening at the Labor Lyceum, 190 Belmont Ave., for the benefit of the United Socialist Drive. The program includes labor plays, vaudeville and singing. Herman F. Niessner, candidate for governor, will be master of ceremonies, and Frank Crosswath, B. C. Vlader, Frank Kingdon, John Martin, candidate for U. S. Senator from New Jersey, and other well known Socialists have been invited to speak. Tickets are on sale at Essex County headquarters, 1085 Broad Street.

The Essex County executive committee meets Tuesday evening at headquarters. On Wednesday evening the Branch of the Oranges is sponsoring a lecture by McAllister Coleman on "Soaking the Poor," at the West Orange Community House, 212 Main St., West Orange. The Central Branch of Newark will hold a public meeting at 1085 Broad St. Thursday evening with Clara Handelman on "The Youth Movement in America."

Saturday evening, April 28, Comrades Mrs. Dorfman, Mrs. Mandelbaum and Mrs. Choldenko will be hostesses at a special dinner to celebrate the first anniversary of the occupation of the Essex County headquarters and also in honor of the first branch in the county to fill its quota in the United Socialist Drive. The branch to be honored is the 13th Ward Branch of Newark. Charles and Blanche Allen were branch drive directors. Honorable mention also goes to Branch 3 of Newark, the second branch to fill its quota. This branch raised more than the amount assigned them in one evening.

meetings and demonstrations. The meeting for Paterson is set to take place in the evening at Carpenters Hall.

Dover. The Dover branch, which meets the second and fourth Wednesday at 13 S. Sussex St., held a whist and bridge for the benefit of The United Drive. The featured prize was an oil painting painted by Comrade Reuben Farr of Dover.

The Dover Yipsels meet at the same address every Sunday evening. At a recent meeting they were visited by a group of Newark members of the League. A CWA string trio furnished music.

Passaic. Business meeting of Branch One Friday evening, April 20, at 585 Main Ave. Yipsels meet each Wednesday evening. Brookwood Labor College Extension Class meets each Monday evening at 8:30.

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the International Ladies Garment Workers, the Workmen's Circle Branches, the Jewish Verband, the Yipsels and Branch One of the SP will take part in a joint May Day demonstration and parade May 1 at Pulaski Park, at 2 p.m.

In the evening, at the Workmen's Circle, 50 Howe Ave., William E. Bohn will be the principal speaker at another May Day demonstration, sponsored by the SP and Workmen's Circle Branches.

Rev. Frank Kingdon will deliver a lecture on "The New Deal—Is It Fascism?—Is It Socialism?—Or Neither?" in Long Branch under auspices of the Long Branch of the Socialist Party.

New York

United Socialist Drive. State Secretary Merrill announces that two upstate locals have already gone "over the top" in raising their quotas for the Drive. Gowanda and Salamanca, while Local Nassau County has made every substantial progress. Pending a decision of the State Executive Committee in regard to the division of monies raised in excess of drive quotas 65 per cent of such excess will be allocated to locals, 10 per cent to the State and 25 per cent to the National Organization.

State Convention. Several locals have already elected delegates and alternates to the State Convention. Olean has selected Edward Powers delegate and George S. Beckman alternate; Buffalo, Ernest D. Baumann, James Battistoni and Martin B. Heisler delegates, and Robert A. Hoffman, Herman J. Hahn and Julian H. Weiss alternates; Elmira, Wm. C. Perry for delegate.

Duffy Tour. Organizer William E. Duffy has been working on Long Island this week. The State Office is planning to send him on an organizing trip up the Hudson River in the near future. This trip will take him as far as Ticonderoga. It is planned to have him return via Schenectady, Oneonta and Binghamton.

Buffalo. Local Buffalo will hold a Socialist dinner Sunday evening, May 13, at the Hungarian Culture Club hall, 2081 Niagara St., corner Hertel Ave., as a benefit for the United Socialist Drive. The speakers will be National Chairman, Leo Krzycki and Tucker P. Smith, Dean of Brookwood Labor College. Ernest D. Baumann, local Organizer, will act as toastmaster.

DR. HOLT HEADS PARTY TICKET IN MAINE

AUBURN, Maine.—Dr. William Leland Holt of Scarborough, was nominated as Socialist candidate for Governor at the recent convention here. Frank H. Maxfield of Westbrook, gubernatorial candidate in 1932, will seek the U. S. Senate.

Delegates adopted a party platform urging the cooperative commonwealth and recognizing the NRA "as an effort of those in control to save themselves and their system by inadequate relief."

Numerous resolutions on social and economic matters were adopted by delegates as drawn by committees. Others were referred to the state executive committee for further study. Among the resolutions adopted was one to abolish military training at the University of Maine.

The delegates also nominated candidates for Congress. They are Norman H. Doloff, Biddeford, first district; Harry B. McNally, of Auburn, second district; Daniel Gragan, Newport, third district. Named as delegates to the national party convention at Detroit were Frank H. Maxfield and Norman H. Doloff. Alternates named were Harold Meserve, Biddeford, and Harrie Hall, Rumford.

Assemblyman Benjamin S. Stern of Portland presided at the two-day session opened by State Secretary Doloff. The delegates heard speeches by Powers Hapgood, a member of the N.E.C. and Clarence R. Burgess of the Maine Federation of Labor; committees were elected, their reports heard, a platform and resolutions were adopted.

The platform of the party as adopted by the convention begins: "The Socialist Party is the party of the workers, and its aim is the public ownership of all natural resources, means of production, distribution, and communication, including banking, thereby abolishing rent, interest and profit forever."

Bund Pamphlet Presents Minority L.S.I. Position

The Bund Club of New York, of which I. Shatzkin, 200 Manhattan Ave., is secretary, has just prepared a pamphlet, "The Struggle for Revolutionary Socialism," by Heinrich Ehrlich, translated from the original Polish.

This pamphlet is a detailed report and critical analyses of the Labor and Socialist International Conference, held in Paris last summer. The position of the minority within the International is set forth, and the text of minority resolutions is given in full. The pamphlet is 64 pages, and sells for 25c. In addition to the Bund, the Rand School Book Store and the national headquarters of the Socialist Party have copies available.

WEST VIRGINIA

By J. F. Higgins

Libbie Volpie, formerly of Commonwealth College, Mena, Ark., is now doing organization work in this state. This talented young comrade is now in Huntington and is specializing in party work among the Unemployed Leagues and the A. F. of L. affiliates. A big mass meeting is scheduled for April 18. Street meetings are being held nightly. Many new members have been added to the rolls of Local Huntington.

All of our congressional and county nominations will have been made before this article appears in print. We must now circulate subscription petitions and secure over 10,000 signers before all our tickets can appear on the official ballots. This is a big job, but the membership are already at work and expect to get the job finished in thirty days.

Two "Jamborees" Planned By Young Socialists

BRIDGEPORT.—Eastern and mid-western "jamborees" will be held this summer by the Young People's Socialist League, the national executive committee, meeting here, has decided. In previous years, there has been only one national get-together for the League, usually in Reading, Pa., where the local owns a park.

Several hundred young Socialists will gather at these encampments to study problems and methods of youth organization. Many members will also attend the two-week summer schools which state organizations of the party will hold, in order to secure more intensive training in party work.

The next meeting of the national executive committee will be held in Los Angeles during the first week of July. Speaking and organization stops will be made on the trip to the Pacific Coast. Plans were also made to assign twenty-five unemployed and student members of the League to small district organization work during the summer. Several industrial areas will receive special attention.

The committee called on all young Socialists to raise fund to support the determined struggles of the Campbell Soup workers, organized in the Cannery Industrial Union. Tag days and benefit affairs will be arranged locally, under the supervision of the Industrial Department of the League.

Seven "Blue Cover" outlines have been issued by the Education Committee of the young Socialists' organization. It was reported, and subjects for additional study guides on Socialism and the history of the labor movement were suggested. Eleanor Schachner of New York was elected secretary of this committee.

Delegates will be sent to the Socialist Youth International Conference at Liege, Belgium, this August. The American representatives will be chosen by a mail vote of the executive committee.

Anti-War Meeting in Freeport Wednesday

The Nassau Educational Forum of the Socialist Party of Nassau County, N. Y., announces an anti-war meeting Wednesday night, April 25th, in the Freeport High School auditorium.

Eric de Marsh will be chairman, and the speakers will be Jeanne Marion Doane, Democratic State Committee woman; Fred A. Williams, of the Peace Commission of the Y.M.C.A., and William Pickens, of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People.

WORKMEN'S FURNITURE FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY

(ORGANIZED 1873)

A co-operative Fire Insurance Society, affiliated with the Cooperative League of America and operating under the supervision of the New York State Insurance Department.

Why Pay Exorbitant Fire Rates?

When our Society offers you HOUSEHOLD FIRE INSURANCE AT ACTUAL COST ONLY

10c Annually \$100 Insurance for Every \$1000 worth of property of dwelling.

Fire Losses Appraised Liberally and Paid Promptly.

\$75,000,000.00 Insurance in Force.

\$1,000,000.00 in Assets.

\$500,000.00 paid out in fire claims.

60,000 Members.

Upon admission every member must make a deposit equal to \$1.00 for every \$100 of insurance. This deposit will be repaid in full upon withdrawal.

For further information apply to the Main Office 227 EAST 84th STREET New York City

THE WORKMEN'S CIRCLE

The Largest Radical Workingmen's Fraternal Order in Existence

75,000 MEMBERS \$5,000,000 ASSETS

100 Branches All Over the United States and Canada

Insurance from \$100 to \$3,000

Sick benefit, 15 weeks per year, at \$8, \$18, \$23 and \$28 per week. Many branches pay additional benefit from \$3 to \$5 per week. Consumption benefit \$400 and \$600 or nine months in our own sanatorium, located in the most beautiful region of the Catskill Mountains—besides the regular weekly benefit.

For information apply to THE WORKMEN'S CIRCLE 175 East Broadway, N. Y. City Telephone Orchard 4-6000

Rand School Institute to Be Held June 17th to 23rd

TO those who live outside of New York City the Rand School of Social Science, the oldest workers' educational enterprise in the United States, will offer an unusual opportunity this summer. For a week, June 17-23, inclusive, the Rand School will hold an institute to which non-residents of the metropolis are specially invited and for whom the institute is primarily being run.

The program will consist of an interesting series of activities, morning, afternoon and evening. Leading Socialists and trade unionists of New York and vicinity have been invited to participate.

On the first evening, Sunday, June 17th, there will be a Getting Acquainted banquet in the Debs Auditorium, 7 East 15th Street. The students will be formally welcomed by spokesmen for the school, the party and the labor movement.

Starting Monday morning at 9:30, there will be three 1½ hour classes, continuing for six days: (1) Our Message to the American People; (2) How to Get Our Message to the American People: Problems of Propaganda; and (3) How to Mobilize Our Forces: Problems of Organization. In each of these classes there will be one or two leaders, with several others assisting. There will be ample opportunity for the students to contribute to the discussions. Each class may hold one or two extra sessions, afternoon or evening, if desired.

Afternoons, from Monday to Friday, there will be at least three outings to see the sights of the city. Conducted visits to the Amalgamated Co-Operative Houses, to the Museum of Science and Industry, and to the Anthropology rooms of the American Museum of Natural History are in view.

Evenings there will be opportunities for the out-of-town students to meet the New York comrades at receptions, at supplementary discussions or lectures, or at headquarters of the various organizations.

All Socialists, trade unionists, and others interested in the RAND SCHOOL INSTITUTE are invited to write for the program in full detail, which will be announced in further issues. Address Rand School Institute, 7 East 15th St., New York, N. Y. Students will be charged a \$5 fee to cover admissions to all classes, lectures, symposium and other event. An effort will be made to secure lodgings and board at reasonable rates. It is necessary that applications should be made without delay.

Special Scholarship Offering

As a special inducement only to active members of the Socialist Party, outside of New York City and the Metropolitan District, the RAND SCHOOL INSTITUTE offers twenty (20) scholarships, covering all expense for tuition,

lodging, board and incidental sight-seeing, during the week of June 17-23, inclusive. Transportation to and from New York is not included.

Applicants—of both sexes, of course—must be between the ages of 23 and 35. They must have been members of the Socialist Party for at least two years.

The offer is for residents of the following states: ILLINOIS, INDIANA, MARYLAND, MICHIGAN, NEW JERSEY AND NEW YORK (EXCLUDING THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT), NEW ENGLAND, OHIO, PENNSYLVANIA AND WEST VIRGINIA.

Award of scholarships will be made on the basis of the record of activity inside the Socialist and Labor movement, due consideration being given to territorial distribution.

Applications may be made directly and are urgently solicited from individuals themselves who qualify to the RAND SCHOOL INSTITUTE. In addition, names and addresses of qualifying or worthy comrades are requested and application blanks will be sent them. Any names submitted directly or suggestions of names should give addresses and the following information:

(1) Age and birthplace; (2) Schooling; (3) Occupational background; (4) Record of activity in the party, unions and elsewhere; and (5) Party or trade union references; and (6) additional remarks.

Materials and Literature

Those who come will be afforded the facilities of the archives and collections of the Rand School Library and the numerous libraries in New York City. Efforts will be made to prepare material for the classes and symposiums and a body of literature that will be of value to the students in their work at home.

To those who wish to enjoy a more intimate comradeship with the New York comrades this will be a chance to spend a week with them. Above all, it will be an opportunity to exchange observations with the comrades from a dozen states, those who are on the firing line and accomplishing things.

The RAND SCHOOL INSTITUTE is open to non-Socialists as well as members of the party, to trade unionists—to all who wish to study the movement as well as prepare themselves for more effective work in it.

The People's House has commodious, airy, light, attractive class rooms and larger facilities for assemblies or meetings. Camp Tamiment in Forest Park, Pennsylvania, will offer a special inducement for recreation for scholarship and non-scholarship students of the institute.

All in all, the week of June 17-23 will be made a lively, interesting, pleasurable experience for those who participate.

Union Square and May Day

(Continued from Page Five)

out decency, whose pledged word cannot be trusted.

When Gerber suggested that the Communists, inasmuch as they claim to have ordered a general strike on May 1st and will start their parade at 10 a. m., should have the Square first and that the May Day Labor Conference have the Square from 3:30 p. m. on, both Dr. Holmes and Baldwin admitted that if that were done the Communists, even if they should give a solemn promise, would never leave the Square and that it would require the whole police force to

move them. All three conceded that the Socialists and the organizations allied with the Socialist Party are decent and will live up to any agreement they make.

These people who pose as great liberals, fighting for civil liberties, for once dropped their masks. They showed what some of us knew for long—that they are for the Communists first and last, and will grant civil rights to non-Communists only when the Communist party is not involved.

They come to us as friends. "Lord, deliver us from such friends."

By Norman Thomas

TIMELY TOPICS

States' Rights and Child Labor

IN the name of the political theory of states' rights a group of prominent Americans, among them Nicholas Murray Butler, A. Lawrence Lowell, Elihu Root and Al Smith, have savagely and unfairly denounced the Child Labor Amendment. That's bad company for Al Smith, but lately he has been getting used to bad company!

There is no reason that states should have a right to regulate child labor but not the nation. On the contrary, child labor is a national problem. State lines have no reference to economic lines, and many a business is actually stronger than some of our little states. Until there is a national Child Labor Law, industries will always be running to backward states and the pressure of competition in backward states will retard the more progressive states. Codes cannot take the place of a national law, partly because they do not reach things like the beet-sugar industry and some home industries, and partly because they themselves are not uniform or secure.

There is no conceivable parallel between the prohibition of child labor and the prohibition of drink. Besides, if President Butler and company were honest with themselves they would admit that they did not object merely to national but also to state prohibition of liquor. Is that the way they feel about child labor?

There are only two real forces in opposition to giving Congress the right to regulate the labor of children under 18 years, which is all the proposed amendment does. These two forces are a brutally reactionary industry and the Roman Catholic hierarchy. The latter wants to keep control over children and the family. It has had to accept the authority of the states but seems to fear any national authority as a precedent. Hence it opposes both the Child Labor Amendment and a program of Federal aid to schools, which is absolutely necessary if the children of America are to have anything like equality of opportunity in poor regions and in rich. Labor everywhere, and all lovers of justice and of children, ought to realize that this Butler manifesto is not only bad in itself but is worse as an example and precedent for the effort of special privilege to mask behind states' rights and make them workers' wrongs.

In every state which has not ratified the Child Labor Amendment the fight must be kept up till ratification is won. It would be a good thing, perhaps, for the friends of the Amendment to invite one of these prominent opponents of the Amendment to support their curious logic in public debate. Ten to one, all of them would find excuses!

Economics and Religious Controversy

EVERY thoughtful Socialist and labor man in America will want to keep social and economic policies out of the realm of religious controversy. We abhorred the Ku Klux Klan and do not want even to appear to imitate it. That does not mean, however, that we should never mention the political stand of the Roman Catholic hierarchy. It is not always bad; for instance, it deserves praise for its opposition to Hitler, but it played a shameful role of acquiescence, or worse, to what Dollfuss did in Austria. It is a disgrace that he should dare today to say that his dictatorship, born of murder, is a government derived from God and dedicated to the principles of the Pope's Encyclical on Labor.

In so far as any church supports Dollfuss, it is the enemy of justice and freedom. Here in America it will take more than Father Coughlin's brand of radicalism to overcome the service some of the Roman Catholic bishops are lending to reaction by their opposition to the Child Labor Amendment and Federal aid to schools. The Church has a right to argue against divorce and birth-control and to make rules for its own members; it has no right to demand that the state should enforce those clerical standards on citizens who in all honesty cannot accept them. In opposing this sort of clericalism,

"A GOOD SOLDIER"

(Continued from Page Four)

me, is a challenge to the young men and women who are now beginning to "discover America." The Rand School has much of this material, and comrades over the country who have preserved rec-

ords, or who have stories to tell of the early agitators who stood on their boxes and talked to the stars, should take the trouble to write out what they know, send it to the School, to the party press, or to the National Office, and see to it

that it is not lost. There are stories in our past, stories of the conquest of a country for the ideals of the Socialist movement, which are as much a part of the story of America as John Brown, Abraham Lincoln or Thomas Paine. And some day, if not now, it is going to be told.

whether it be Catholic or Protestant, we are in no way opposing religion or the freedom of fellow-believers to organize in churches of their own. The only danger that America may ever infringe on freedom of religion arises from the alliance of the Church or its bishops with the forces of oppression.

Coughlin the "Radical"

IN many widely scattered parts of the country I have been told in all sincerity that Father Coughlin is a radical or more radical than Socialists, and that we ought, in some vague and ill-defined way, to make common cause with him!

The fact that such views can sincerely be held shows how much economic and political education the American people still need. They do not take in the fact that Father Coughlin and Huey Long, while they may not be fascists, talk very much as Hitler and Mussolini talked before they came to power. Fortunately, Father Coughlin himself has recently given us the measure of his own radicalism. After all that he has said about banks and bankers, it now appears that he does not want to socialize or even nationalize the banks. All that he wants to do is to set up, in place of the Federal Reserve System, a National Bank with branches in every major city. It would have the functions of a central bank and it would be subject to control by Congress. It would, however, be privately owned and the stockholders, no one of whom could own more than fifty shares, would get 6% dividends.

This diffusion of ownership might tend to make a lot of little capitalists instead of a few big ones. Congressional control in a capitalist society would be capitalist political control, neither more nor less. And this is as much opposed to what Socialists want as night is to day, and no amount of Father Coughlin's denunciations of the bankers, or of Hitler or of Stalin will make it anything else.

It is about time that Socialists began to talk back to Father Coughlin. One purpose of our National Drive is to raise money to make a modest beginning at having out own radio broadcasts on the national chain. Even if there weren't a lot of other reasons, that would be a sufficient reason why we must go over the top.

A Nation-Wide Broadcast

SPEAKING of radio, through the courtesy of the N.B.C. I am speaking over WEAf and its network on May Day at 2:15 p. m. (Eastern Daylight Saving Time). Wherever you can, form groups of your friends to listen in to what will be, in particular, an answer to Dollfuss' radio speech of recent date.

The Conviction of Art Smith

THE conviction of Art J. Smith for perjury in Queens County as the result of his attempt to frame Athos Terzani for murder is tremendously significant. It marks the end of Smith as a fascist demagogue and probably the end of his organization, the Khaki Shirts. It will discourage future frame-ups. It shows what can be done to force an unwilling or hostile or callous District Attorney to act.

It ought to encourage us to try to win cases instead of just getting new martyrs. Above all, it ought to encourage us to put such pressure on government that government will have to act not merely to prevent fascist frame-ups but to stop American Nazis and fascists from drilling in armed and uniformed bands. This is no part of civil liberty.

If fascists are going to arm against workers, workers will have to arm to defend themselves. The resulting situation will help nobody but spies, bullies and trouble-makers. Right now labor has more power than labor has used to stop the growth of any kinds of fascist Storm Troops, but if labor is to do it it cannot trust the fight to as small a minority as saw the Terzani case through to victory.

The Party Moves Forward

RECENT correspondence tells me of excellent state conventions in New Mexico, Maine and Arkansas. It also tells me of the remarkably good showing that Socialists made in local elections in Wisconsin. We elected officials in Kenosha and Sheboygan for the first time in fifteen years.

In Madison, in spite of the bitter opposition of the Power Trust, we polled one-third of the large total.

The party has three organizers in the field and is on the march in the country as well as in the city. What state will next do likewise?