

NEW LEADER

With Which
Is Combined

THE AMERICAN APPEAL

Founded by
Eugene V. Debs

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In Two Sections—Sec. 1 PRICE FIVE CENTS

STRIKERS OPPOSE CODE FARCE, FARMERS FACE DROUGHT PERIL

Another Victory Is Scored for British Labor

AND still British labor marches on! Another parliamentary by-election and another victory for Socialism was scored, this time in Upton, West Ham, London.

The polling to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of a Conservative member took place Monday, and the result was the election of the veteran Labor and Socialist M.P. Ben W. Gardner, by a majority of 3,464. Gardner was defeated in 1931 by a majority of 5,108, the by-election therefore showing a turnover in favor of the Socialist of 8,572 votes. The result is a stunning vote of lack of confidence in the MacDonald "National" government.

The vote was 11,998 for Gardner; 8,534 for McNamara, Conservative, and 748 for A. Fenner Brockway, I.L.P., who entered the campaign "to give a bold lead" and "to save the British working class movement from disaster," according to that party's statements.

To many the main significance of the election is not the recapture of the seat by Labor but the dwindling in votes and influence of the once-important I.L.P. In election after election the old party of Keir Hardie has entered candidates against the Labor party, only to poll votes so insignificant that there is danger of the party's immediate disappearance.

The next test will be at Merthyr Tydfil, Keir Hardie's old constituency, where there is a vacancy due to the recent death of Richard C. Wallhead. There will be three candidates, the Socialist nominee, the I.L.P., and a Communist candidate. It is reported that the Conservatives will not contest the seat, leaving it to the three working class organizations to fight it out among themselves.

The Merthyr Tydfil seat was captured by Hardie in 1900 and held by him until his death in 1915. It was carried by Wallhead as I.L.P. candidate in 1922, and held by him since. In 1931 the Labor party did not endorse Wallhead, but it did not enter a candidate against him and he was elected by the customary Labor party vote. A year or so later Wallhead withdrew from the I.L.P. and rejoined the Labor party. His last speech was an appeal for labor party unity and against splitting the movement.

There is a definite split in the remnants of the I.L.P., following the recent national conference, at which an attempt was made to define a party line distinct from the Communists (who continue to assail the I.L.P. and its leaders with characteristic venom) and yet including cooperation with them.

An Independent Socialist Party
(Continued on Page Two)

NRA Decisions Favor Big Capital While Rural Workers Contend with Famine and Gamblers

CAPITALISM nursed by the NRA showed some signs of improvement in March and April but in the past several weeks it has again been suffering from sinking spells. The Federal Government has been piling up an increasing deficit to get capitalism on its feet and the limit of this indebtedness will be reached in a year or two. What then? Your answer is as good as ours.

The wage workers are also showing increasing discontent with the industrial codes. Strikes are now on in many industries throughout the country and they are increasing every day. The present strike trend forecasts the greatest number of strikes than in any summer for years.

The big corporations are more and more taking the offensive against the workers. The automobile agreement has been a hard blow against the trade unions and many company unions have been organized to take advantage of the terms of that agreement. A correspondent of the New York Times adds, "This movement has gone so far that settlements negotiated by the national and regional labor boards months ago are being attacked by employers who consented to them but who now demand that these cases be reopened so that the decisions may be redrawn in the light of the automobile agreement."

When this agreement was made The New Leader pointed out that it was a blow against the organized workers. The agreement recognizes unions of workers, company unions and any other groups that may appear or be set up to divide the workers in the industries. There can be no united decisions so far as the workers are concerned. The more company unions the more such

divided counsels and the stronger becomes the corporation masters.

The strike revolt now spreading throughout the nation is directed against this class farce that has appeared under the protecting wings of the Blue Eagle, against long delays of NRA agencies in handling labor grievances, and against widespread violations of labor sections of the codes. It is a matter of either strikes or of the workers quietly accepting a position of serfdom and the eventual destruction of the unions.

In the field of agriculture another situation has developed that brings into bold relief the crazy character of the whole system. The Federal Government has been worried over the production of surpluses. In eight states, Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska, Montana, Minnesota, the two Dakotas and Iowa, drought threatens a food shortage. Plenty had been regarded as a calamity and now scarcity becomes a curse!

Unless the drought is soon broken tens of thousands of farmers will be helpless but speculators in foodstuffs will be enriched by the higher prices. Throughout the rural regions little storekeepers and others dependent upon normal crops will also be dragged down to ruin. So millions of human beings must pay a terrible penalty because of lack of intelligent control of our great productive powers.

How long, how long, will the working masses submit to torture and uncertainty, the agony of privation and of shattered hopes? Our ancestors of the caves never faced such a ghastly farce. Only a Socialist program will destroy this crazy regime and bring deliverance to its sufferers.

Labor Turning Against the NRA; Finds "Recovery" Only for Bosses

By Observer

Our Washington Correspondent

AN outright break between organized labor and the National Recovery Administration seems near. Labor, a strong supporter of the NRA, is becoming fed up on what the NRA hasn't done for the workers. Dissatisfaction is fast increasing and is being expressed more frankly every day. Inevitably this will bring a break, unless the NRA reforms. But there is no indication of NRA "reform."

Continued failure of the Recovery Administration to give labor adequate representation on the code authorities has been rankling for a long time. President Lewis of the miners was made a member of the bituminous code authority. M. J. McDonough, head of the A. F. of L. Building Trades Department, is a member of the construction code authority. Labor men have been appointed to authorities of a very few small and comparatively unimportant industries. That is the extent of labor representation.

Now the failure of the NRA further to reduce hours and in-

crease employment is to the fore and is causing acute anxiety in A. F. of L. circles. This was a burning subject at the Spring meeting of the Federation's executive council, ended here this week. At this writing, the council has made no pronouncement on the subject. President Green, however, has expressed himself in terms that reveal a growing labor militancy and indicate labor's feeling toward present NRA policies and management.

Following a recent visit to the White House, at which Green and Representative William P. Connery, Jr., urged Presidential support of the 30-hour week bill, the labor head said: "It is the opinion of labor and labor representatives that a further reduction in the hours of labor must be brought about immediately. There are still

more than 10,000,000 unemployed. The completion of the industrial codes of fair practice for remaining miscellaneous industries will not create work opportunities for this vast army of idle workers. Something more must be done if the Administration is to succeed in its efforts to bring about complete national recovery."

Green pointed out that the employers have definitely refused to comply with the recommendation of President Roosevelt and Administrator Johnson that employers agree to a substantial reduction in hours and further increase in wages.

"Labor believes" Green continued, "that notwithstanding this refusal, a concentrated drive should now be made to compel, through the use of forceful methods if necessary, an immediate reduction in the hours of labor. There is no other remedy available. There is none at hand."

President Green further emphasized his protest against failure to make additional cuts in hours when he appeared before a Senate committee in support of the LaFol-

WEVD New Leader Speaker

Joseph T. Shipley, Dramatic Editor of The New Leader, will be the speaker of The New Leader period of Station WEVD (1360 Kc.) Friday, May 25, from 5 to 5:15 p.m. Samuel H. Friedman, Labor Editor of The New Leader, speaks Friday, May 26, at the same hour.

Historians Find Us Headed for Collectivism

MODERN capitalism is passing through a transition period to a collectivist era. This is the conclusion reached by a commission of the American Historical Association on Social Studies in the Schools after five years of study. Four of the sixteen members do not sign the report, the complete report will be published in book form next week.

The scholars have apparently weighed every word in their report, for they come into conflict with what Marx called the "furies of private interest." The language is academic and yet it is clear that the authors consider capitalism doomed and that a collective regime must replace it. Extracts from the first installment of the report follow:

"Cumulative evidence supports the conclusion that, in the United States as in other countries, the age of individualism and *laissez-faire* in economy and government is closing and that a new age of collectivism is emerging.

"As to the specific form which this 'collectivism,' this integration and interdependence is taking and will take in the future, the evidence at hand is by no means clear or unequivocal. It may involve the limiting or supplanting of private property by public property, or it may entail the preservation of private property, extended and distributed among the masses. Most likely it will issue from a process of experimentation and will represent a composite of historic doctrines and social conceptions yet to appear. Almost certainly it will involve a larger measure of compulsory as well as voluntary cooperation of citizens in the conduct of the complex national economy, a corresponding enlargement of the functions of government and an increasing State intervention in fundamental branches of economy previously left to individual discretion and initiative—a State intervention that in some instances may be direct and mandatory and in others direct and facilitative.

"The emerging age is particularly an age of transition. It is marked by numerous and severe tensions arising out of the conflict between the actual trend toward integrated economy and society, on the one side, and the traditional practices, dispositions, ideas, and institutional arrangements inherited from the passing age of individualism, on the other.

"Underlying and illustrative of these tensions are privation in the midst of plenty, violations of fiduciary trust, gross inequalities in income and wealth, widespread racketeering and

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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.



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Dictators

OUT in the states the ape-like faculty of imitation is a fad. Mussolini, Hitler and Stalin are dictators so we have candidates for the same role. Each wants to dictate to others but does not want any other to dictate to him. Each would enjoy planting his heels upon the necks of millions while he sups at a rich table provided by those who are dictated to.

Each wants to "save the nation" and each has his own colored shirt, his ritual, slogan, flunkies, half-wits and banner. Each would never have been heard of in a normal period. Each is an abnormal product of abnormal conditions. Just as normal human beings on a raft at sea go mad from lack of food and water, so the dictator and his followers become unbalanced.

As for us, we have no desire to become dictator. Eventually he ends his career as a Corsican exile or he dangles at the end of a noose prepared by his own followers when they become normal.

Depression Blues

DO you have that depression feeling? A little Creole Petroleum, gently applied to the afflicted region, is guaranteed to give instant relief. The famous remedy has reliable testimonials as will be seen by the following facts.

The Creole Petroleum Corporation and affiliated companies reported for 1933 a net profit of \$4,106,099 after taxes, depreciation, depletion, amortization, canceled and surrendered concessions, minority interest and other charges. This equaled 59 cents a share on 6,974,356 shares of \$5 per capital stock and compares with \$2,075,403, or 30 cents a share in 1932.

To get your dividends doubled in one depression year should certainly cure the depression blues. Cheer up; "prosperity" is returning.

For War and Peace!

THE League of Nations commission on the war between Bolivia and Paraguay is said to have completed its report which brings out an important phase of the struggle. It makes clear that the war would not have dragged out so long were it not that nations affiliated with the League "were not selling arms to Bolivia and Paraguay with one hand while trying to mediate with the other." It is said that Chile reduced her freight rate on Bolivian munitions 50 per cent since the war began and that Argentina has been supporting Paraguay.

This is like a man living a dual life, bearing one name and posing as a godly fellow during the day and at night following the profession of a burglar. Woodrow Wilson once said that the "heart of the world" would break if the League was rejected. Its members now sell arms to warring nations, inflict wounds and then turn doctor!

An Admiral Speaks

REAR ADMIRAL BRADLEY A. FISKE, U.S.N.,

Retired, is very much disturbed because of the large number of clergymen, peace societies and students who have pledged to resist war. The Admiral reads them a lecture in the columns of the Herald Tribune. "It is part of our faulty human nature that poor and ambitious nations wrest material advantages from richer and weaker nations," he writes.

That is the most original interpretation of the causes of war that has ever been presented. The "poor" and "weak" United States has had some troubles with Haiti, San Domingo, Nicaragua and other Latin-American nations. Being "poor," the United States took over those nations before they could take us over. They wanted to "wrest material" advantage from this coun-

try. That was their "faulty human nature" and we must remain armed to prevent the miscreants from gobbling us up.

Do we have our history right or does the great Admiral stand history on its head? Or is the Admiral standing on his head? We give it up. Our "faulty human nature" forbids us going into this any further because we are getting dizzy.

A Peculiar Alliance

IT is a curious fact that Communists have succeeded in effecting a united front with the liberal bourgeois crowd through their organs. An editorial in the Nation on the May Day demonstration in New York is typical. It declares that the "Communist parade had a quality of life and imagination that the Socialists lacked." Other expressions are of a similar character.

Just what is meant by a "quality of life and imagination" we do not know. It may be "literary" or possibly "impressionistic." In any event, liberalism is attracted by the romantic and spectacular in this movement. It has a "quality" all its own that appeals to liberalism.

John Proletarian awaits deliverance by the NRA. In 1934 he still has no job, he is down to the last pair of pants, and he gets \$1.97 a week to keep up his courage. In 1935 he is reduced to baled hay and pants for another pair of pants. The NRA announces a code for the undertaker business. Great! John is assured of a "fair" burial.

Please locate that guy who once owned a home, an account at the savings bank and a car and who was afraid that Socialists were going to make him "divide up." We'll try to locate his valuables in the exchequer of some big exploiter.

NRA message of good cheer. Plow under cotton so that prices will rise and workers will find it more difficult to buy clothes. Don't like it? Well, don't plow it under and let prices remain so low that it doesn't pay farmers to plant. Don't like that, either? What a perverse generation not to appreciate the great minds now governing capitalism!

Sensation! NRA caught a peddler selling a banana under the established price and he was sent to the hoosegow for ten days. The law must be vindicated!

Of course, Socialism would reduce us all to a dull level so we suggest that the jobless and the homeless throughout the country take this subject up as an educational topic.

The company union is good company for the corporation agents but we prefer good union company just out of spite, so there.

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

By the Editor

A FINE SUBSCRIPTION DRIVE

NEXT WEEK!

THIS week we carry a general survey of the various kinds of fascist and near-fascist organizations active in this country. Next week we will follow this up with an article by Murray King on the development of fascism in Utah and that section in general. Here is a region where this type of monomania has taken hold of quite a number of people and is encouraged by prominent reactionaries.

When this thing seeps into city and county buildings and public officials display its literature; when the Chamber of Commerce and army posts, some churches and even individuals who at one time called themselves "progressive" or "radical" are enlisting in this foul offshoot of decaying capitalism, it becomes a serious problem. Watch for this article next week!

California

The comrades in California are going ahead with their sub drive and are doing something more. We have received the following letter from W. Scott Lewis, chairman of the State Executive Committee:

"At the meeting of the State Executive Committee of the Socialist Party of California, held April 14-15, 1934, a motion was carried designating The New Leader as the official paper of the Socialist Party of California until such time as a state paper can be published."

Thanks for this confidence in The New Leader, comrades! It helps us to carry on for a larger and better New Leader.

Workmen's Circle Drive

We have reported in a previous issue of the work of the Work-

men's Circle branches throughout the country in getting subs. It is important for members of the language branches of the party and of sympathetic organizations to have The New Leader come into their homes. Too often the youth have drifted away from the ideals of the labor and Socialist movement because they do not care to read non-English publications.

Well, the Workmen's Circle branches are coming across fine in this drive. Branch 1 of New York City heads the list with 16 subs since the last report, and Branches 84 and 149 come in with 10 each; number 760 arrives with 9, while numbers 24 and 138 deliver 8 each.

Then scattered from New York City through the Middle West and to California no less than 15 branches send from 5 to 7 subs each, and there are dozens of others who are sending in from one

to four.

It is a fine effort, one of the best that has yet been made, and we hope that it will inspire others to go and do likewise.

Colorado

The party branch of Fort Collins is using the series we are running on the basic principles of Socialism as a text for a study class which is conducted by B. F. Bickerstaff. There is a suggestion for other party branches.

ANOTHER BRITISH VICTORY

(Continued from Page One)

has been organized composed of members of the I.L.P. who refuse to cooperate with the Communists. The organization of the new body followed a meeting of the I.L.P. Council for Lancashire, Cheshire, North Staffordshire and North Wales, at which Rev. Campbell Stephen, speaking for the national executive of the dwindling I.L.P., insisted that all party subdivisions must adhere to the party line laid down that includes cooperation with the Communists regardless of the Communist attitude and conduct toward them.

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

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Whoops! Here Comes Fothergil!



EXTRA! Fothergil Montmorency Wiggle is on his way to The New Leader and we expect him any week. The last we heard of him was in Louisiana, where he had pitched his tent on the edge of a swamp. He was communing with the silences, preparing himself for the great work of instructing our readers from week to week.

A New Leader representative found Fothergil sitting on a log angling for a mud turtle after having consulted the zodiac in a patent medicine calendar. Fothergil looked grave and thoughtful when our representative introduced himself.

"I understand that you have been added to The New Leader staff," our representative observed.

"You said it," said Fothergil.

"Can you give us the low-down on the depression?" The New Leader representative inquired.

"I haven't checked all my data yet, but all the evidence so far seems to indicate that it is due to an act of God," Fothergil replied. He was so earnest and he spoke with such profound conviction that our representative was visibly affected.

"You have had an interesting life," said our representative.

"Yes, I am a self-made man," Fothergil replied. "Self-made," he repeated to himself. "Tell your readers I am on my way and will soon be in New York to give them

the results of a lifetime of study." "Do you mind if I send a photo?" our representative asked.

"Here is one," said Fothergil, pulling out a battered wallet and extracting a picture. "It is my favorite. Observe that I carry with me the scientific equipment which has been so helpful in solving problems."

"I understand that you are known as a genius," our representative observed.

Fothergil blushed furiously, stammered, then got a grip on himself. "Really, this is embarrassing," he said, as he flicked the ashes from a cigarette. Yes, Fothergil is modern; he smokes cigarettes with an abandon that marks him for the care-free philosopher he is.

Our latest word is that Fothergil may arrive next week. The descendant of the famous Wiggle family will soon draw upon his vast store of knowledge for the benefit of our readers. Heil Fothergil Montmorency Wiggle!

New Leader Association Meets Friday, May 18

Notice is hereby given that there will be a special meeting of The New Leader Publishing Association Friday, May 18, at the Rand School, 7 East 15th Street, New York City.

Workers in Fight for Socialized Hospital

By Lena Morrow Lewis

ORGANIZED labor in Kern County, California, aided by active Socialists in Bakersfield and the county, is making a strong fight to maintain the splendid public hospital equipment maintained by the community, in face of the bitter battle being waged by private interests against the hospital's continuance as a public function.

In the past thirty or more years I have visited Bakersfield many times in the interest of the Socialist Party, but not until my recent visit did I learn of the magnificent hospitalization equipment maintained at the expense of the county, surpassed in efficiency by nothing in our big cities. Prices for service hardly cover the cost of materials used, and Socialists here consider it a good illustration of the socialization of medical and hospital service which is maintained largely because of sentiment roused by organized labor.

The Socialist local in Bakersfield is making a fight to restore its right to use the public school buildings for educational meetings. Fresno local was still feeling the inspirational effects of the state executive committee meeting when I arrived there some weeks after the meeting. A number of new faces indicated that the party is attracting attention in that community. The earnestness with which M. J. Shannon and his wife are taking hold of the organization of the county and the state generally is already showing results.

Stockton is taking advantage of the state secretary's residence there to keep open a reading room at the headquarters. This local had a big increase in membership several months ago, but time proved that some of the newcomers, emotionally attracted to the party, were lacking in the staying qualities necessary to be efficient members. This is the experience of many new comrades and new locals. While we seek for large membership, it seems to me even more important that we educate an intelligent, qualified membership able to carry on the work of the Socialist movement.

A valuable feature of the work in California is the establishing of a state lecture bureau and literature agency. About a year ago, E. E. Porter of 628 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, undertook these departments in a very modest way, covering only San Francisco Bay district activities. The state executive committee at its March meeting made them state affairs. Already Comrade Porter has developed these agencies to a high degree of efficiency and the detailed manner in which he has routed speakers over the state gives promise of a line of work that will no doubt extend all along the Pacific Coast and be of service to the entire western movement.

Oregon Socialists were full of enthusiasm over the organization of several locals as the result of the meetings of George R. Kirkpatrick, who had preceded me some three weeks up the coast. Educational institutions were eager to take advantage of Comrade Kirkpatrick's presence to have him talk before the students.

Oregon Socialists Trying to Get on Ballot

Owing to the Socialist Party's failing to cast the required percentage of votes to maintain its legal standing, the comrades are compelled to circulate a petition to get on the ballot this fall. It is no easy task to secure 18,000 names. If every comrade will do just a little, they will succeed, but we need more active workers. Among various Socialist papers, the readers of The New Leader furnish by far the larger number of comrades who have undertaken to circulate petitions to place the party on the ballot in Oregon. It

The Basic Principles of the Modern Socialist Movement

By David P. Berenberg

This is one of a series of articles—six groups of six articles each—to appear in The New Leader in cooperation with the Committee on Education of the Socialist Party. The New Leader has enlisted the assistance of the Rand School of Social Science, whose staff have undertaken to help readers who wish to get the utmost value out of the series, by answering questions that may arise in their minds as they read, and directing them to sources of information, advising them as to further study, and so forth. Inquiries should be addressed to the Rand School, 7 East 15th Street, New York, and if possible a few postage stamps should be enclosed, so as partly to pay the cost.

IV

Government and the Workers

IN the course of a strike the worker is sure to make the acquaintance of the law, and of the courts that enforce it. He has been trained in the public schools in the belief that the law is impartial, that the American government is one of "laws, not men"; that "all men are equal before the law." It is hard for him to give up his childhood beliefs. But what else can he do when he is brought face to face with the fact that the law is chiefly concerned with the protection of the rights of property? Property is more important than men, and certainly more important than the workers.

After one hundred years of class struggle, the workers in some American states have won the right to picket a shop against which a strike has been called. But what worker does not know how often pickets are scattered by the police, arrested and punished by fine and prison, in spite of the "legal" right to picket? How many workers do not know of pickets who have been killed while exercising their "legal" rights?

In many states (e.g., Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Colorado, West Virginia) almost every strike is the occasion of open and bloody warfare. The exploiters hire armed thugs who are protected in their murderous attacks on unarmed workers by the armed forces of the state. And when the unions attempt to make use of their "legal" rights, when they try to have the employers' thugs punished for their assaults and their murders, they discover that there is no equality before the law, that our states have governments of men, not laws. In short, they discover that their exploiters have taken care to own, not merely the factories, the newspapers, the radio, the moving pictures and the churches, but the government as well.

The government is the most important weapon the capitalists possess. Through it they control education. They make ample use of their opportunities to turn the children of the workers against their class. Through their government the owners of

capital punish with prison, or the threat of prison, all who dare to assert with vigor the rights of the workers. It is control of the government that enables the masters of industry to pass the laws that favor them, to legalize the "yellow dog" contract, to destroy strikes by means of the injunction, to prevent any law of any real use to labor from being passed. Finally, it is control of the government which gives to capital its power over the armed forces, which it has never hesitated to use against labor when it thought necessary.

If here and there a crumb of labor legislation—like a workmen's compensation law, or a law limiting the hours of working women and children—is passed, it comes as the result of labor pressure, as the outcome of the class struggle transferred to the political field. Such laws are never passed except against the wholehearted opposition of the united capitalists. They are seldom passed before they have been so re-written as to make them practically worthless. For the struggle that goes on between capital and labor for control over industry and society has a political phase, too. And in politics, as in industry, the class struggle has an ultimate aim and an immediate goal.

The struggle will never end until capital has been driven from the seat of power, and until political power is in the hands of the working class. Before that goal is reached there is the daily struggle for labor's right to exist. In politics this takes the form of the effort to gain possession of political office, to influence legislation, to take away from capital the "rights" it has usurped. In this political struggle, as well as in the industrial, labor has no friends. No one will, for no one can, fight labor's battle except the working class itself. Any political party that claims to be the party "of all the people" is claiming the impossible. No one can represent both the interests of labor and those of capital. Such a party—and nearly all parties in America are of this sort—writes itself the enemy of labor, no matter how high-sounding its claims may be.

In the class struggle on the political field, as in the economic struggle, there can be no compromise with the enemy. All fusions, all political bargains lead only to the disappointment of the workers. It must be remembered that the state today is only the political instrument of the ruling class. To gain their emancipation from wage slavery the workers must wrest control of the state from their present masters and fashion it into an instrument of their own. They will one day use this instrument to destroy the master-slave relationship and to take control of the industrial machine.

In the political struggle, therefore, Socialism cannot make terms with the upholders of the capitalist system. "No compromise, no political trading" is the slogan of the workers.

Tamiment Opens for Decoration Weekend

The official season at Camp Tamiment will open Tuesday, May 29th, for the Decoration Day weekend. The camp announces many plans and improvements for the 1934 season. Many of the sleeping cabins, accommodating four, have been remodelled and fitted with modern lavatory equipment, comfortable beds and convenient furniture.

The weekend program will feature the opening of a drama and

is not enough to talk Socialism—to turn people away from the capitalist system—the all-important thing today is to build up an efficient organization that will enable the workers to secure political and economic power in their interests and for the social good. The response of New Leader readers to help in the work of circulating petitions is a high tribute to the educational work this paper is doing building up the party organization spirit in Oregon.

The work of George Buickerood in the labor unions and Albert Streiff in the farmers' organizations is bringing very desirable results. These comrades believe that the way to build up the Socialist movement is to begin at home, to seek how to meet the issues and solve the problems that concern the workers and producers in their own immediate state and community. I know of no group of workers better informed on the issues that affect the citizens of their city and state than our Portland comrades.

music festival under the direction of Mac Liebman, who was the social director of the camp during the season of 1933. There will also be presented a new satirical review entitled, "Their Times," and an International Music Hall entertainment, cabaret style. Milton Spielman's Nut Club Orchestra whose dance music, always well liked at Camp Tamiment, has been much enhanced in popularity by its many program over the radio during the past winter, will be with the camp again.

Among the Rand School lecturers on a particularly interesting program for the summer, are Herman Kobbe, just returned from Vienna and Paris, Dr. and Mrs. Abraham Edel, Norman Thomas, B. C. Vladeck John T. Flynn, Karl M. Chworowsky, and M. E. Krieger, the latter two new and attractive speakers in the field of radical literature.

Tamiment presents an attractive rate for the five days between Tuesday at supper and ending Sunday at dinner.



Solomon Wins Freedom for Negro in Homicide Case

Charles Solomon, acting as attorney for John Porter, Negro taxi driver held for homicide, won a remarkable victory Thursday morning when Porter was discharged by Magistrate Guy Van Amringe in the Manhattan Homicide Court.

The cabman had been held following the death of Tyler C. Bronson, wealthy Southerner, who had been struck by Porter following a barrage of insults. Bronson's brother took the stand and testified that Porter had done right in striking his brother under the circumstances. Following the discharge of the prisoner, a collection was taken for the driver's children.

According to Porter, Bronson, who was accompanied by a friend, Fred Lloyd, was under the influence of liquor when he came over to the corner where Porter's cab was parked and began calling him "nigger" and addressing insults to him. Porter pleaded with Bronson to desist and struck him with his fist when Bronson rushed at him with a gin bottle in his hand. Bronson died two days later.

Jack Altman, speaking for the Socialist organizations, said the party was interested in the case and had brought Solomon into it because it was feared Porter might be made to suffer because of his color for defending himself against insult and attack. Porter who is married and has two small children, has never before been in trouble of any kind.

Kobbe Reports On Europe Monday

AN event of extraordinary interest and importance will take place Monday night when Herman Kobbe, just returned to the United States, will report on Socialist conditions abroad to the party membership at the Rand School, 7 East 15th St., N.Y.C.

The meeting will be open only to party members and members of the Y.P.S.L., and no party member should permit anything to stand in the way of attending.

Comrade Kobbe, for many years a member of the State Executive Committee, and a Socialist worker for close to thirty years, left the United States about three years ago to teach in the internationally-famous school at Oberbambach, Odenwald, in Germany. While abroad he kept in close touch with the Socialist parties of all the European countries, he served as a delegate from the United States to the Vienna and the Paris International Socialist congresses, and he wrote frequently for The New Leader on conditions abroad. His articles contained much valuable information and provoked keen discussion here.

He was in Germany during the Hitler upheaval, after which he went to France. He was in Vienna shortly before and shortly after the fighting last February, and everywhere he was in the closest touch with party members and leaders. He is in possession of enormously important information on conditions abroad, much of it of so confidential a nature that it is impossible to commit it to paper.

The meeting is of such great importance that party members and Yipsels from every part of the city and nearby cities are urged to be on time, because the story that Comrade Kobbe has to tell will in all probability lead to a long and highly important discussion.

"War for Profits"

When "War for Profits" by Dr. Lehmann-Russbuldt (Alfred H. King) was published four years ago, The New Leader said that the work would outlive the widely circulated war books of that period, adding: "War for Profits is the most powerful weapon we know of in the fight to prevent the plans for the next international slaughter."

It is certain that authors of some of the recently published books in which the machinations of the armament makers are exposed, have drawn heavily on the fully-documented "War for Profits."

HISTORIANS SEE A SOCIALIZED WORLD

(Continued from Page One)

banditry, wasteful use of natural resources, unbalanced distribution and organization of labor and leisure, the harnessing of science to individualism in business enterprise, the artificiality of political boundaries and divisions, the subjection of public welfare to the egoism of private interests, the maladjustment of production and consumption, persistent tendencies toward economic instability, disproportionate growth of debt and property claims in relation to production, deliberate destruction of goods and withdrawal of efficiency from production, accelerating tempo of panics, crises and depressions attended by ever-wider destruction of capital and demoralization of labor, struggles among nations for markets and raw materials, leading to international conflicts and wars.

The Pirates Who Became America's Great Leaders

By James Oneal

THE ROBBER BARONS. By Matthew Josephson. New York: Harcourt, Brace and Co. \$3.00.

THE author of this book has written an amazingly popular story of American conquest by a handful of Robber Barons and if placed into the hands of plundered workers and farmers it would destroy many of the intellectual props that sustain the system. To those who are acquainted with the dozen or more economic studies of capitalism this work offers nothing new, but the author has so used previous studies like those of Lloyd, Tarbell, Myers, Beard, Oberholtzer, Ripley, Marx, Turner, Veblen and others, and supplemented them with the material to be found in the biographies of the barons, that the result is an extraordinarily useful interpretation of the rise of the barons to power.

Roughly, the narrative is divided into three periods; first, the early struggle of the barons to strip the lesser fry of their valuables; second, the conflict between the giants for the control of vast stakes; third, the consolidation of vast empires of capital and finance by the victors. In each of these struggles claw and fang, tooth and nail were employed. The second period reminds one of the dinosaurs of the ancient world crashing through vegetation, crushing weaker forms of life; huge hulks of brute power dominating the regions where they hunt and prey.

The first period begins before the plantation masters had been destroyed. In this period the reader is introduced to methods by which original accumulations were gathered by the founders of the later dynasties—Jay Cooke, John D. Rockefeller, J. Pierpont Morgan, Jay Gould, Daniel Drew, Henry Clews, Jim Fisk, Commodore Vanderbilt, and others. Vulgarians all, some half-illiterates to the day of their deaths, exuding religious piety, swining their way upward out of obscurity by devious practices, they and their heirs became the masters of the republic. Most of them were within the draft age during the Civil War, but they had no ambition for martial glory. As the elder Mellon of Pittsburgh put it: "It is only greenhorns who enlist. . . . Those who are able to pay for substitutes, do so, and no discredit attaches. . . . There are plenty of other lives less valuable or others ready to serve for the love of serving."

The budding barons served in the marts of money and trade, reaping vast profits out of the agony of those who died as cannon fodder at the front. While the worthies mentioned above were, in the North, scooping riches into their coffers, Huntington, Crocker, Stanford, Hopkins and others were gathering huge stakes in the West and by the same methods. Following the Civil War these vulgarians swarmed into New York with their piles of dollars, crashing the gates of the old aristocracy who gradually let down the bars. The parvenues paraded their be-decked females and engaged in other forms of display. Most of them were pious, Drew and Rockefeller exceedingly so. Drew was equal to saying prayers before going out to skin a fellow baron, while John D. could say from his pile of loot, "God gave me my money." Some like Morgan bought art by the carload and estimated its utility by its bulk.

Economic power brought with it social eminence, enormous political pressure and proper respect by those in the seats of governing power. Strikes were crushed and strikers blacklisted. The vulgarians emerged as copy-book heroes of American youth. Churches and colleges received part of the plunder

and in turn rendered homage to the bourgeois kings. Excessive appetites at one time brought protests and the restraining hand of President Theodore Roosevelt, who obtained the decision against the Northern Securities Corporation in March, 1904. James J. Hill chuckled at this decision, saying, in private: "Two certificates of stock are now issued instead of one; they are printed in different colors, and that is the main difference." The vulgarians must have appreciated the humor of this transaction, for Frick, Harriman, Morgan, Stillman and others were the largest contributors to Terrible Teddy's campaign chest that year!

After consolidating the plunder into giant organizations under their control, the main task of the ruling class has been to stabilize the regime by shaping opinions through "public-relations counselors" and other means of propaganda and information. The author leaves the Robber Barons at this stage of their history, secure in their fortress of pelf and profit. The aftermath of depression and decay, the paralysis of the economic structure they control, the millions of outcasts who hunger within their baronial domain, are left to the imagination of the reader. It is a gripping book, one that destroys some powerful myths, one that should be in demand at every public library by those whom the Robber Barons have stripped of the price of a copy.

An Anti-Militarist Book

Ancient man went to war: war comes to the modern man, says Asher Henkin in "Must We Have War" (Bruce Humphries, Boston), a well-knit and logical analysis of the biological psychological and institutional factors making for war.

It is "an historical fact that a state may prove militarily aggressive for the very reason that it is inherently passive and submissive. The more passive and submissive a people the less critical towards its governmental policies, the more readily discipline can be imposed upon the mass." The seeds of war find fertile soil in rotten conditions at home. "The evils of war are largely the evils of peace brought to the surface." Governments are callous to the treatment meted out to citizens at home, but let one of them charge that he has been harshly dealt with by a foreign power and sabre-rattling starts. Once the capitalist secures a footing in a foreign country, he considers it his domain for exploitation.

Readers not in full accord with the author's peace proposals will nonetheless find that "Must We Have War" is a provocative book, one that will make militant pacifists proud of their stand and increase their irrefutable arguments in the fight against mass slaughter.

B. B.

WISCONSIN LEADER TO MAKE APPEAL TO FARMERS

MILWAUKEE.—Wisconsin Socialists have launched a new weekly paper, The Wisconsin Leader, to be the official organ of the Socialist Party of that state. The paper will carry news of the unions, the farm organizations, the organized unemployed and the Socialist Party, in addition to Socialist propaganda and special features.

The paper will be staffed by men and women expert in farm and labor journalism who will interpret the news from a Socialist point of view. One of the features of the new paper will be a special



"VERY TRUE"—THREE YEARS IN JAIL

The special court at Brunswick has sentenced Otto Thielemann, former Social Democratic Reichstag Deputy, to three years imprisonment. Thielemann had been for a year in "preventive custody," after having been barbarously maltreated on several occasions by Nazi storm troopers, and shot at "in an attempt at flight."

From the prison library he borrowed a Nazi book. It contained a sentence referring to the year 1918 which ran: "Never was a nation so imposed on by lies as the German nation." In the margin alongside this sentence Thielemann wrote: "Very true—just as in 1933."

During his trial for this heinous crime Thielemann courageously and openly professed his Socialist convictions which he said he would never abandon or deny. In giving judgment, the court declared that as Thielemann had not been "improved" by "preventive custody," this improvement must be attempted by means of a lengthy term of imprisonment.

Dogs to Wash for College Graduates

Out in California there are about 150,000 high school and college graduates who have never held a job and cannot find any. They have been educated and then thrown upon the scrap heap.

The superintendent of public instruction gives them some advice. An immediate step, he suggested, might be taken by encouraging new service activities, such as window or house-cleaning groups, lawn cutting and gardening, light catering and dog washing. But the serious problem, he said, should be considered as a long-term proposition, with retirement of older people one of the major responsibilities.

Capitalism is reducing millions of us to a level of perishable merchandise. Socialism would abolish this degradation of human beings by guaranteeing employment and ample incomes, work performed in healthful surroundings, and forever abolish the nightmare of insecurity.

NOW IT'S ALL CLEAR

In reporting the curious incident of the unwanted (and immediately repudiated) endorsement of certain Socialist Party candidates by a Nazified German organization in Pittsburgh, the Communist Daily Worker has an explanation all ready.

It appears that Socialists are, after all, only thinly disguised fascists and are really blood-brothers to the Nazis, ready to throw off the mask any day now.

But the Daily Worker unfortunately explains just a little too much. For it reproduces in facsimile the Nazi sheet in which the unwanted endorsements are recorded and it appears that several of them bear unmistakably Jewish names!

Maybe the Jews who won the Nazi accolade are, in effect, anti-Jews just masquerading as Jews to make the way clear for the Nazis to begin their pogrom against the Jews. Or are we all quite crazy?

farm section. Many leaders of the farm organizations have promised to contribute articles.

The address of the paper is 536 W. Juneau Ave., Milwaukee. The members of the Board of Directors of the new weekly are: Daniel W. Hoan, chairman; Al Benson, vice-chairman; Paul Gauen, Elmer Krahn, and Carl Hampel, secretary-treasurer.

Hymn of Hate Against The Things That Peeve

By Gertrude Weil Klein

SPRING, the old bromide, is back again, making it difficult for me to work, or to worry—expert worrier though I am—about the perfectly hopelessness the world generally seems to be in. Wednesday is my regular day for worrying about cosmic problems except in the spring.

There's only one way I can hope to get any satisfaction out of this—and I hope no one begrudges me a little satisfaction once in a while—and that is by being contemptuous about a lot of perfectly odious people. I'll start with Col. Lindbergh. How any man whose father was such a prince as Charles A. Lindbergh, Sr., could turn out to be such a stuffed shirt, is more than I can understand. Says "Lindy" at the airmail service hearing, "Use of the Army Air Corps to carry the airmail was unwarranted and contrary to American principles."

G. W. Klein

I don't know whether he ever knew anything about social and economic forces, but surely since his marrying into the money and prestige he's lost sight of everything else. Here's what his dad said back in the days when he was a Farmer-Labor representative from Minnesota: "No one dares to suggest that the mail service should be turned back to private control."

Incidentally, the elder Lindbergh's book, "Your Country at War," which was banned during the World War and the plates of which were destroyed by the United States Secret Service, has now been re-published.

It reveals the elder Lindbergh as an outstanding economist and fighter for the expropriated worker. "Is the social and business policy of our country such that it is impossible for the masses to secure their industrial rights?" Representative Lindbergh asked in his book, and answers, "I prove herein that it is impossible."

Next on our list is Mr. Ralph Easley of the Civic Federation. Mr. Easley is doing his best to whip himself up into a fine frenzy about the "red menace" again. And the New York American is printing the stuff! Have they so soon forgotten the embarrassing bill of goods which was sold to this same Mr. Easley shortly after the war (and which cost the Civic Federation some \$200,000) by that notorious swindler Gaston Means, now in the penitentiary for swindling a southern society woman by claiming to have contact with the Lindbergh baby kidnappers? How can Easley ever forget his shame-faced admission that he had been duped by this man Means who sold him information about an arsenal of arms that was supposed to be stored in a warehouse in Baltimore and which turned out to be crates of lettuce?

And out in South Dakota the Red Cross is asking for donations of gunnysacks that fertilizer is bought in, to make dresses for the wives of down-and-out farmers. In one part of the country we're destroying 40% of the cotton crop and in the other we're teaching poor farmers' wives to wear gunnysack dresses. Lord, if it makes those women only a small fraction as mad as it makes me there ought to be a revolution there right away. Or are those poor women so completely licked that they're

grateful to the Red Cross even for dresses made of fertilizer sacks?

But I'm beginning to think maybe some of our campus products are going to raise a good stiff fuss. The other day in one of our better department stores I overheard a salesgirl with lots of dash and obvious breeding, with rage in her choked voice, say to a male employee, "How does one go about letting Mr. Burlingham know that it is obnoxious to have him snap his fingers at you?" Poor girl, if she stays in the retail selling game she'll find out the boorish attitudes of her superiors will be the least of her worries.

The retail merchant wants only people who can sell wooden nutmegs to housewives and rayon neckwear to men who think they are buying silk. You can't be too particular about ethics in a department store. The boss squeezes the merchandise manager, and the merchandise manager drives the buyer and the buyer doesn't want any people around who may be fastidious.

And that'll about conclude our hymn of hate for today.

MAX WINTER THRILLS MONTREAL WORKERS

By a New Leader Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—Max Winter, former Socialist vice-mayor of Vienna, lecturing to raise funds for the relief of widows and orphans of Socialists who died in the Austrian civil war, spoke here at a meeting arranged by the Y.P.S.L. The hall was filled to capacity, the Yipsels wearing red neckties and greeting Comrade Winter by singing the "International." His "youth" and sincerity impressed everybody.

"The battle of Vienna was not the last battle for freedom," he said. "The battle for freedom and Socialism has just begun." He urged the Canadian workers to be prepared for the future and compared the Socialist workers of Vienna with the early Christian martyrs who perished for their beliefs.

The following night Comrade Winter again spoke on the Vienna battle, the Red Falcons attending in uniform and with their banners. He took a special interest in the Falcons, shaking hands with each member.

ALLEN HEADS POLL IN CONNECTICUT VOTING

SOUTH NORWALK.—The voting in Connecticut for delegates to the national convention resulted in the election of Devere Allen of Wilton, who headed the list with 308 votes; Mayor Jasper McLevy of Bridgeport, who followed with 262 votes; State Secretary Arnold Freese of Norwalk, 249 votes; Martin Plunkett of Wallingford, 245; Walter E. Davis of Hamden, 210, and Carl Rhodin of Meridan, 143.

The alternates in order are: J. J. Kennedy, New Haven, 95; A. Perlstein, Hartford, 93; K. Liskofsky, Bridgeport, 83; H. Rosen, Hartford, 76; Jack Bergen, Education Commissioner of Bridgeport, 75, and R. Farber, Hartford, 56.

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

Buy a bundle of 50 copies for \$1.00 and send them out to your friends.

Two-Day Conference Will Precede Socialist Convention

CHICAGO.—A two-day conference of party officials and active Socialist local workers will be held in Detroit May 30-31, immediately preceding the convention. Trade union and unemployed organization problems will be considered at the first day's general sessions, Wednesday, May 30. Thursday sessions will be taken up by discussion of the efficient functioning of the party machinery. In addition to these general conferences, small "round table" conferences, to be held at meal times, are planned on a variety of subjects.

The first day's sessions will include all delegates and visitors, who will spend the time between 10 a. m. and noon, 2 and 5 p. m., and from 7:30 p. m. on, discussing problems of working with trade unions and unemployed organizations. The second day's sessions will start with a general meeting in the morning, in which the local,

state and national machinery will be described and studied. Then the group will divide for the afternoon, one section taking up "work in metropolitan areas" and the other "work in town and rural areas."

Round-table discussion will be on publicity, financing local activity, youth work, women's work, cultural activities, farm work, racial and nationality group work, anti-war and anti-fascist activities, problems of state secretaries and problems of foreign language federation secretaries. All sessions will be held at the Hotel Fort Wayne.

Chicago Socialists are arranging a round-trip bus excursion at reduced rates for delegates who wish to see the World's Fair. Western delegates who wish to take advantage of this excursion are asked to buy their longer tickets to Chicago instead of to Detroit.

Six States on "Red Special"

Chicago.—Arizona and North Carolina are the fifth and sixth states, respectively, to over-subscribe their quotas in the 1934 United Socialist Drive. These states, together with Georgia, Kentucky, Arkansas and Tennessee, are listed on the "Red Special" in a report on the drive released from national headquarters this week. The total sum sent in

so far by locals and branches for the support of national organization work is \$6,500. Wisconsin is still well in the lead of all other states, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts vie in the struggle for second place, with Massachusetts taking the lead this week. Illinois comes fourth and New Jersey fifth.

An effort is being made to make a final check-up on payments in the drive. Local drive workers—unless they have decided to prolong their drive activities over a longer period and have reported to that effect—are urged to turn in all receipt stubs and unused forms to the party's national headquarters at once. This request comes in preparation for a direct mail appeal that will be made in many states by the national organization.

Youth Organizations Against Fascism

Chicago.—A Youth Committee Against Fascism has been formed composed of representatives of the Young People's Socialist League, the Young Circle League, the Young People's League, the Young People's League for Industrial Democracy. Local groups will distribute anti-fascist literature, arrange mass meetings and demonstrations, picket stores selling goods made in fascist countries, fight against the breaking out of fascist movement in this country.

The Youth Committee will be an individual membership body, and dues will be paid at the rate of 15 cents for six months to support national work. Two pieces of literature have already been prepared by the central organization, a leaflet "Eight Fascism" and a booklet "The Menace of Fascism." Inquiries should be addressed to the Youth Committee Against Fascism, Moxley Bldg., Clinton St., Chicago.

New Locals, Branches and Yipsel Circles

Arkansas, Tyronza (Duhbs Branch), Mount Olive; Colorado, Grand Junction; Connecticut, New Haven (Central Br.); Iowa, Muscatine; Missouri, Kansas City (East Side Br.); Webb City; Montana, Kalispell; New York, Brooklyn (East Flatbush Jewish Branch); West Virginia, Webster Springs; Wyoming, Rock Springs.

California

At least four issues will be published this year of a special campaign paper, The New World. The first issue, containing the party platform, sketches of candidates, and the official statements of the California Socialists, will be ready soon. Inquiries and subscriptions should be sent to Marjorie Kipp, 511 E. Channel St., Stockton.

Nebraska

The latest entry into the list of Socialist papers of the country is The Leader of Omaha. Publication office, 2022 Webster St., Omaha. Gray Bemis and H. W. Huntington are editors.

New Mexico

Socialists of Portales and vicinity are going to put a full county ticket in the field this fall. "We have no money," they write, "but our fighting qualities will average about two tons each."

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CHICAGO WILL UNVEIL MEMORIAL TO DR. GREEN

CHICAGO.—The Chicago comrades and members of the Workmen's Circle and of trade unions will gather to pay their last tribute to their beloved Comrade, Dr. R. B. Green, at the unveiling of a monument Sunday, May 27th, at the Warsaw Benevolent Association Cemetery, Waldheim.

Representatives of the Socialist Party, the Chicago Federation of Labor, the Federation of Jewish Unions, the Forward Association, the Jewish Socialist Verband and the Workmen's Circle will participate.

Dr. Green devoted the major part of his life to the Socialist and trade union movements, both as a lecturer and a worker. Although devoted to his profession as physician and surgeon, he always found time to battle for the cause of Socialism and labor. He was one of the first physicians on the staff of the Medical Department of the Workmen's Circle.

South Carolina

Once again police have decided that State Secretary S. V. Kennison is causing too much trouble. After searching the statutes for something to keep him quiet, they have decided that passing out Socialist literature to workers is a form of "advertising without a license."

West Virginia

The state convention suggests that a conference be held of publishers and editors of party papers for the discussion of plans looking forward to the consolidation of the press so as to eliminate waste and duplication. The suggestion is made that a single national paper be set up with regional editions.

Michigan

Local Gladstone has assisted in the establishment of a cooperative store which is affiliated with the Northern States Cooperative League.

The State Executive Committee decided to submit to all branches three drafts of a tentative state platform. Branches may accept, revise or amend any of the three, or submit their own proposals.

Branch 1.—The final Saturday evening entertainment program is scheduled for May 19—a picnic at River Rouge Park. Be at headquarters, 222 E. Forest Ave., at 1 p. m. Box lunches will be disposed of. Bring tennis raquets and baseball equipment.

Branch 5.—Speaker at Saturday open forum, May 19, E. Berlatsky, Director of the Jewish Center, on "Social Services Under a Declining Capitalism." The following Saturday, May 26, Meta Risenman will speak on "Women and the Socialist Party." Regular meeting of the branch Wednesday evenings at 9105 Hamilton Avenue.

Connecticut

Hamden.—The branch will hold its annual spring social and entertainment Saturday evening, May 19, at the home of Mrs. Lillian Ottoson, 36 Mills St. John Shenton, city treasurer, and Fred Schwartzkopf, city clerk of Bridgeport, will discuss the Socialist administration of the city. Refreshments.

New Jersey

Newark.—A group of Socialist women have been meeting every Thursday afternoon since January at the Socialist Party Women's Round Table Discussion Club. Beginning May 3 at 2 p. m., the Club holds two one-hour sessions, one devoted to current events, and one for study directed by Matilda Terrace.

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Alexander, graduate of the Rand School. Study topics are: May 24—By popular request, repeat talk by Matilda Terrace Alexander on "My Experience in Lenin-grad and Moscow." Also sketch, "In a Russian Village Station," in peasant costume. May 31—Card party. Meetings will continue into June and are open to the public.

New York State

State Executive Committee.—The S.E.C. held a deferred meeting Friday night to act on charter applications, arrangements for the State Convention and other matters.

State Convention.—The State Secretary calls attention of locals to the desirability of filing the names and addresses of delegates and alternates on or before June 1.

State Organizers.—August Claessens, although running into cold and rainy weather, has held some good meetings the past week. One in a Presbyterian church at Rock Glen was particularly notable. Claessens will put in next week in Chautauque and Erie Counties, lecturing at Jamestown on the 20th and 21st, Dunkirk on the 23rd, and Silver Creek on the 24th. The Jamestown series, beginning tonight, is scheduled in the City Hall auditorium. Claessens will spend from the 25th to the 28th, inclusive, at Buffalo and vicinity. Organizer William E. Duffy has been working in Ulster and Greene Counties the past week.

Buffalo.—Buffalo's banquet for the United Drive was a great success. Capacity audience, and many turned away for lack of room ate in nearby restaurants and returned for the speeches. Speakers: Tucker P. Smith, National Chairman Leo M. Krzycki, and Comrade George C. Brinckner, vice-president of the Aeronautical Workers' Union.

Mt. Vernon.—Branch will wind up its successful lectures, debates and parties on May 25 with a debate on "Does America Need a New Third Party?" David P. Berenberg will take the negative and Alfred M. Bingham the affirmative. The committee expects that Debs Hall, 26 East 1st St., will be sold out and asks comrades to purchase tickets early.

The branch has successfully conducted a series of six classes of the Rand School Extension Course. Nathan Fine, Dr. Wm. Bohn and Algernon Lee each gave two lectures. Attendance was on the whole good and consisted of a large group of non-Socialists. A series of bi-weekly lectures were also held, to which some of the outstanding party speakers lectured.

The branch has its own headquarters that has become the labor center of Mt. Vernon. Unions, Workmen's Circle, and unemployed organizations make it their meeting place. The Educational Committee plans for the fall a more comprehensive series of events.

Mt. Vernon.—Westchester members met at Debs Hall last Sunday to consider alternate resolutions to come before the national convention. Questions discussed were NRA, Trade Unionism, The Road to Power, L. and S. L., War and Fascism, and Labor Party. Carl O. Parsons is the delegate from Westchester.

Six delegates and four alternates to the state convention were elected: J. Jay and P. Koss, Mt. Vernon; Leonard Bright, New Rochelle; John H. Ford, White Plains; Otto A. Blegelman, Yonkers; and Phil Schaller, Harrison. Alternates, in the order given: Carl O. Parsons, New Rochelle; Margaret Coogan, Yonkers; Ruth Chapman and Joseph Calafati, New Rochelle.

New Rochelle.—Algernon Lee on World Socialism in the last of five lectures in the Rand School extension courses at Debs Hall, 284 North Ave., Sunday at 8 p. m.

FALCON NOTES

1. All out for the No More War parade Saturday, May 19. The Red Falcon section meets 1:30 promptly at 7 East 15th St. All Flight Flags, etc., to be down. Learn the songs on the special song sheets.

2. Falcon Calls for May are out. Special rates to Flight.

3. The Guides' course, which meets every Thursday at 8 p.m. in the Rand School, started off with a bang last Thursday. Later topics, after the present series on hiking preparations and the How and Why of Nature Collections have been completed, will be announced.

4. Requirements for a Standard Arrows Flight have been decided on definitely for the next six-month period. Get your chart this week. Here is a real definite goal to aim at—with six months to bring your Flight up to these requirements.

5. Don't forget the Party and Exhibit June 23.

6. As part of the uniform girls will wear red berets, boys blue berets.

7. On July 4 we have been invited to take part in a huge Picnic and Outing by all the Anti-Fascist German organizations in New York City. We will—other countries, the Red Falcons are ready to help the fight against fascism.

8. The attendance at the last Flight Leaders' Council was poor—where was the Flight Leader of your Flight? Next Flight Leaders' Council takes place June 9, at which we expect 100 per cent attendance. Tentative officers were elected: Chairman, Helen Reese, Fl. 12; Secretary, Solly Zahrawmizter, Fl. 11.

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The Workers Abroad

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

By Mark Khinoy

Communist Help to Schutzbund Refugees

THE following story is taken from *Social-Demokrat* of Prague, Czechoslovakia: "The first party of Austrian political refugees will leave Czechoslovakia for the Soviet Union Monday, April 23rd. The party will consist of 300 to 350 members of the Schutzbund. The equipment and transportation of this group is financed by the Relief Committee of the German and Czech Social Democrats of Czechoslovakia. This committee was and still is the only body that took care of and supplied all the necessities to the Austrian refugees.

"The Austrian workers who with arms in hand fought their way to our country, received here a hearty welcome, food and shelter, and all other moral and material help through the Joint Relief Committee of the two Social Democratic parties exclusively.

"... The Communist Relief Committees did not contribute a single cent toward helping the Austrian Schutzbundists. This applies also to the [Communist controlled] International Labor Defense [known in Europe as 'Red Aid' and in the U. S. A. as I.L.D.] and to the Russian committee that is supposed to have collected a million schillings for the Austrian comrades. None of these comrades saw a pfennig of these funds. The transportation of the Schutzbundists to the Soviet Union will also be financed exclusively by the Socialist Relief Committee. The Russians refused even to meet the transit expenses from the Czech-Polish border to the Polish-Soviet border. All they agreed to do, was to grant them free transportation from the Soviet border to Moscow. The Socialist Relief Committee had therefore to cover from its meagre funds the considerable expense of feeding and transporting the army of 300 to 350 persons all the way through Poland. There are still some obstacles to overcome but the Socialist Relief Committee hopes to conquer them and that our Austrian heroes will be able to leave as planned."

Why Only for Socialist Refugees?

AS was to be expected the Communist press is making a great ado about the "magnanimity" of the Soviet government in granting visas to 300 members of the Socialist Schutzbund. It must be noted, however, that it is in vain that one looks to this press for an answer to the anxiously repeated questions of the opposition papers about Soviet visas for Communist refugees from Germany. Thousands of them found a home in the depression-ridden capitalist countries of Czechoslovakia, Poland, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Great Britain, Belgium and France—and none in their Communist fatherland of U.S.S.R. The Soviet ambassadors simply refused to give visas to Communist workers of Germany. And many of them now ask why the preference shown to the "Social-Fascists" of Austria? Is it because the Austrian case offers good publicity and telling propaganda that would be lacking in a similar act of mercy toward Communist workers?

The Socialist sport organization of Holland now counts 22,968 active members.

The Truth About Severing

AMONG the lies and calumnies the Communists so skillfully spread about Karl Severing is one they still persist in repeating. This story has to do with an alleged "visit Severing paid during the last week of February to Göring, at which time the former minister of Prussia was granted a state pension." This product of the Communist propaganda department is being repeated with special vigor after the bolshevist hoax about Severing's alleged book, "My Road to Hitler," had collapsed. They were so persistent in this that some of our own over-credulous liberal magazines repeated the yarn. For it proved a base slander as shown by the *Neuer Vorwärts* of April 22. The official organ of the German Social Democracy is authority for the assertion that Severing had no conferences with and paid no visits to Göring or Hitler either in February or, at any other time since the Nazi Reich was created.

As to the alleged "pension" the following appear to be the facts: When the Braun-Severing government of Prussia was illegally overthrown and the Socialist minorities appealed to the highest Federal court, the semi-fascist von Papen government preferred trumped-up charges against Severing for "misusing government funds"—two million marks—and meanwhile attacked his salary. Since even the Nazi courts had, after a lapse of over a year, to give up the stupid charge, Severing received last January his back pay.

"Socialist Action Program" in France

ELABORATION of a special program of Socialist action is the most important item on the agenda of the convention the French Socialists are holding this week in Toulouse.

There are two general drafts of such an action pro-

Canada Learns What Recovery Means

From Ottawa, the capital of Canada, comes the story of a big tobacco firm, the Imperial Tobacco Company that decided to "aid the nation" to recover from the depression.

It pays a salary of \$40,000 to its vice-president, 25,000 to a large number of other executives annual bonuses to each that range from \$30,000 to 102,000, and 400,000 shares were distributed among 25 executives at \$5 each. The company has a capitalization of \$111,000,000 on an investment of \$13,000,000.

Then the company reduced wages and as further "aid to the nation" it set up depreciation allowances which run as high as 100 per cent. Asked what were the price of its cigarettes for 1920 and in 1934, the president of the company did not know. The tobacco workers are among the lowest paid in Canada.

From this story it is evident that the "nation" consists of a few fat swine.

gram—one by Vincent Auriol and one by Jules Moch—and three important amendments. The amendments emanate from the three minority groups—the "Combat Marxiste," the "Revolution Constructive," and "L'Offensive Socialiste."

A serious attempt was made during the last week of April to overthrow the Socialist government of Sweden. Organized capitalism made its attack through the medium of the committee on constitutionality of government acts. The onslaught was futile this time, but its official cause was not devoid of irony. A "right wing" Socialist government was in danger of losing its grip on the state machinery because it "supports with credits the Communist government of the Soviet Union."

Socialist Youth of Brussels, Belgium on May 1st celebrated the 50th anniversary of the oldest local of the YPSL organization.

This organization was for years the weakest ring in the powerful labor movement of Belgium. Only lately did the party make some real progress in its effort to organize the youth under the Socialist banner. The membership grew from seven thousand in 1931 to 8,500 in 1932, to 14,000 in January 1933, 25,000 in December 1933, and 30,000 in April 1934.

An important strike of textile workers is taking place in Belgium and the general council of the *Parti Ouvrier Belge* [Belgian Workers' (Socialist) Party] decided that every Socialist senator and deputy and every alderman and mayor of the larger cities must contribute half of his April salary toward the strike relief fund.

Out of the nearly 16,000 teachers now professionally occupied in Belgium, 5,061, or 31%, are members of the association of Socialist teachers.

In Holland the number of Socialist teachers reaches 8,000.

Both associations belong to the International Federation of Socialist teachers, counting now about 120,000 members.

And speaking of teachers, the national union of the teaching profession in France has now a membership of 90,000. The "Unity" (Communist) Federation, on the other hand, has seven to eight thousand members. The profession, including college professors, 80% organized.

Fascist Bands Spr

What Color Shirt Do You Prefer? ---
Sadists, Race-Haters and Who
But It's No

FROM his cell in a New York prison Art Smith, dictator of the Khaki Shirts of America, which claims a membership of a million men, has issued an order creating as his chief of staff, with the rank of lieutenant-general, one Joseph F. Sorge, whom the Passaic City Directory lists as a real estate dealer. "Inside of a year," would-be Fascist Co-Dictator Sorge has confided to us, "you will have to come to me for approval before you do anything."

Well, things just as strange have happened, though not as yet in the United States.—Herald-News, Passaic, N. Y.

The following survey of fascist and semi-fascist organizations in the United States has been made by the national office of the Socialist Party. We are glad to transmit this important information to our readers.

MUSSOLINI'S AMERICAN EMPIRE

IN the early years of Mussolini's rule, and probably up to the present time, Mussolini sought to stifle criticism in America among those who would be most likely to criticize, by extending his domination to include Italian-born citizens of this country.

"My order," Mussolini commanded (as reported in Harpers, November, 1929) "is that an Italian citizen must remain an Italian citizen, no matter in what land he lives, even to the seventh generation." Setting out to carry out that decree, he established a Bureau of Fascism Abroad and formulated its rules. Fascist organizations in foreign lands, said Article 1, were "unions of Italians residing abroad who have adopted for their private and civic life obedience to Il Duce and to the laws of fascism."

At the time of this report there were about 120 branches scattered throughout the United States. The Italian language newspapers in the United States, with only 11 exceptions out of about 110 papers (April, 1934), have been brought under the influence of the Fascists. The Fascisti have, in addition, two organs of their own.

An Italian-language newspaper or magazine which incurs the wrath of the Fascist League loses its advertisements. If an Italian grocer is on the fascist blacklist his trade disappears. If the employees of an Italian firm speak against fascism he loses his job. Naturalized American citizens are subjected to this treatment equally with immigrant residents.

Physical violence is not unknown. The plant of an anti-fascist newspaper in New York has been raided twice at night and its linotype machines smashed. Vincenzo Vacirca, a former Socialist deputy in the Italian Parliament, has an ugly scar on his head by which he remembers his days as editor of an anti-fascist newspaper in this country. He was attacked from behind. After Dr. Fama, an American citizen, began an intensive campaign against fascism, he received so many threatening letters that he carried on his medical practice under police guard.

HITLER'S AMERICAN EMPIRE

Following in Mussolini's footsteps, Hitler has set up an American empire of similar fashion, described at length in a series of articles in the weekly *Today*, edited by Brain-Truster Raymond Moley, March 31, April 7 and April 14, to which reference for complete facts should be made.

this New Dealer; why should he to absentee of the temptat class to evade cannot answer passion and both are lying "There is more national

What Color V



From Today's summary of this material, we quote:

"That an American division of the Nazi party was set up in this country by official action, and that members of it were actively recruited.

"That Nazi doctrines were even more actively spread through the organization of the League of the Friends of the New Germany ran, and still runs, direct to the *Auslands-Organisation* (Foreign or 'out-lands') of the Nazi party in Germany.

"That by wile and by force the Friends of the New Germany took over scores of German-American societies... that locals of the Friends have been set up in nineteen communities.

"That battalions of Storm Troops, wearing the uniform and working under the discipline of the *Sturm-Abteilung* of Germany, have been set up in connection with many of these locals.

"That in nearly every city where the Friends of the New Germany have established themselves, German Consuls have given at least the countenance of their presence to activities of the locals."

CAN AMERICA GO FASCIST?

"We cannot go back to the older type of capitalism which practically committed suicide," says Norman Thomas in an article in *Crisis*, January, 1934. "The question is how we shall go, forward to emancipation with Socialism or to disaster with fascism."

"When the workers begin more and more insistently to ask why

States. There is great racial and has not yet b German people Jews or any instinctively cruelties as A their lynching as is usually are Negroes. crimination law, and still on the whole that Hitler name of his

"We have violence and lynchings, a third degree our shame.

"The depth our love for to doubt. In to indulge about democ superficial, cynicism. Ou a strong, sh easily build movement."

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The New Leader

New York City Section

Vol. XVII—No. 20

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1934

In Two Sections—Sec. 2

All Out for the Anti-War Parade

Meyer London Memorial Library to be Dedicated

Tens of Thousands of Workers to Honor Memory of Great Leader Wednesday Night.

By Nathan Fine

HUNDREDS of thousands of workers marched or filled the sidewalks, to do homage to a great man and Socialist leader when Meyer London was buried eight years ago. The dedication of the Meyer London Memorial Library of the Rand School of Social Science will take place Wednesday, May 23rd, at 8 P. M., in front of the People's House, 7 East 15th Street.

That event offers another opportunity for a showing of solidarity and the expression of appreciation of the spirit of that matchless lover of man. The entire street will be closed to traffic, there will be flood lights, loud-speakers, and tens of thousands of people are expected to attend.

The chorus of the Workmen's Circle of 60 voices is on the program. The Socialist Guard, the women and the Young People's Socialist League are to appear in their blue shirts, with a massing of their red standards, a brilliant feature of the recent May Meyer London Day parade. These groups will sing revolutionary songs led by Samuel H. Friedman.

Some of the outstanding men and women of our movement will speak. The list includes Abraham Cahan, B. C. Vlodeck, Joseph Baskin, Joseph Weinberg, Julius Hochman, Abraham Miller, Nathan Channin, Jacob Panken, Algernon Lee, Bertha H. Mailly, a representative of the youth and Charles Solomon. Shortly after the death of our beloved leader the Meyer London



THE BRONX BAZAAR WAS A BIG SUCCESS

The Bronx Labor Center Bazaar ended its brief career Sunday night after fully coming up to the expectations of its sponsors. The results indicate the continuance of the Labor Center through the difficult summer months without any curtailment of its manifold activities.

Hillquit Auditorium, the scene of the affair, was visited by close to three thousand Socialists and friends during the three days, many to remain as regular supporters. The Labor Center itself made almost \$600, and the various participating branches made an additional \$250 or so for themselves. The results mean an active campaign next fall as well as increased activities in other fields.

The Bazaar was carried through in the face of great difficulties and its success is due mainly to the untiring efforts of all committees and party members. The whole thing is an indication of what can be done when hard-working comrades will get out and work.

Memorial Foundation, Inc., was organized, to perpetuate the memory of a great man. A fund was collected, with the aid of the branches of the Workmen's Circle and the Forward Association, as well as the family and admirers of the late Congressman. It was decided to use the interest of the

fund to maintain and enlarge the library of the Rand School and to name it the Meyer London Memorial Library of the Rand School of Social Science. At the formal dedication Wednesday there, will be a bronze plaque with suitable inscription placed on the outside of the building.

The men and women who have served on the Meyer London Memorial Foundation are: Joseph Baskin (Workmen's Circle); Morris Berman (People's House, Camp Tamiment); Channin (Verband); Julius Gerber (Socialist Party); Adolph Held (Chairman, Board of Directors, Rand School); Morris Hillquit (late national chairman, Socialist Party); Alexander Kahn (Forward Association); Algernon Lee (president, Rand School); Mrs. Anna London (widow of Meyer London); Horace and Louis London (brothers); Dr. Isabel M. London (daughter); Bertha H. Mailly (Director, Camp Tamiment); Jacob S. Potofsky (Amalgamated Clothing Workers); Jacob

Rothman (Workmen's Circle); A. I. Shiplacoff (late Socialist leader); B. C. Vlodeck (Forward), and Joseph Weinberg (Workmen's Circle).

Special Edition of New Leader

On the occasion of the dedication of the Meyer London Memorial Library, The New Leader will publish a special four-page section, devoted to his life and works. It will be under the direction of William M. Feigenbaum, who knew London well. There will be fine articles and illustrations—a section worthy of being preserved.

Every sympathetic organization has been invited to the dedication. All members of the Socialist Party, the Y.P.S.L., the Workmen's Circle, the Young Circle League, the progressive unions and those who respect the member of the man, all are urgently requested to make every effort to attend the outdoor demonstration in front of the Rand School, Wednesday, May 23rd, at 8 P. M.

This Is a Good Time for It!

MAYOR LA GUARDIA, it appears, is giving his Fusion associates a bad headache. He will not play politics with them, and they believe that if ever there was a time for playing politics this is the moment.

He and his Republican and anti-Tammany Democratic associates ran last fall as Republicans and also on the ticket of the improvised City Fusion Party. Some of the judicial candidates got heavy votes on the ticket of the latter even in the up-state districts, hundreds of miles from the city referred to in the title of the party.

His associates want him to play politics and back candidates for the legislature and for congress throughout the state, because many jobs are involved. He insists that from now on and until the fall of 1937, politics is strictly adjourned.

But the Mayor is finding out many things that Socialists might have told if he had cared to ask; that is, that politics is not and in the very future of things cannot be adjourned. A steepjack may be selected to climb out upon the flagpole atop the Chrysler building, there to do a little job of gilding. The moment he goes aloft

he is a free man; no one can interfere with him, and he must do his job as best he can. When a flyer takes his plane up he is free to do his job the best way he knows how; no one can stop him.

The Mayor appeared to believe that he would be in that position the moment he was sworn in, that there would be no politics... but there has been politics every moment since his induction into office.

One sort of politics, of course, is the jockeying and maneuvering for position and the quest for offices. That is, after all, a minor matter. The more important thing is the control of those in office and power. Mayor LaGuardia and his team are in no sense free men. They are tied down in a thousand ways, even if they wanted to be free.

There are, for one thing, the bankers who insisted upon (and get) their loot in the form of interest; AND WHO HAVE DECLARED THE CITY A GOOD INVESTMENT AGAIN, now that the city is cutting wages and firing employees and balancing budgets and PAYING THE BANKERS.

There are, for another thing, the real estate people who are in-

terested in keeping up the prices of real estate, and in so doing, making real and thoroughgoing housing reform for the masses almost impossible.

There are, to mention another crowd, the old line reactionary politicians who joined up with LaGuardia because they thought he would win...

And LaGuardia and his administration are bound to be cognizant of all those groups every hour of the day.

They united because they were united against something and somebody. But they are by no means for the same things... with the results that the most reactionary, the most anti-social elements manage to get their way.

The city was taken from the vulgar thieves and pickpockets, but it was won by the profit-takers and bankers, reactionaries and exploiters. It can still be saved for the people who make it up and do its work. But it must be saved by those people themselves, not by their "friends" cooperating and collaborating with their natural foes.

This is a time for thinking of recapturing the city. Build the Socialist Party and get ready for the fight! There is no other way!

THE SOCIALIST GUARDS

THE Socialist Guards, Socialism's proud picked sports squad, has entered upon an era of inspiring activities. Great plans are under way which will easily make the S.G. one of the outstanding organizations of American Socialism.

The newly elected National Executive Council has drawn up an ambitious program. Full participation of the S.G. is insured for the anti-war parade on May 19th. Guardsmen in full uniform will assemble on May 18, noon sharp, at the Rand School. Attendance is compulsory.

All Guards must attend the Meyer London Memorial next Wednesday at 7 East 15th Street in full uniform. This is an order; no excuses permitted.

Plans for an imposing anti-Nazi mass demonstration on Friday, May 25th, in Ridgewood, the heart of Nazism in the United States, are partly completed. On May 21st, 7.30 p. m., a meeting on organizational questions will be held in the Rand School. True to S.G. discipline, the attendance of every member is taken for granted.

Every Socialist in sympathy with the C.G. and fulfilling its requirements is expected to join our

ranks. We are preparing a membership drive. The minimum quota is set at 500 which will easily be reached within a few weeks.

The S.G. is the advance guard of American Socialism. Our colorful parade on May Day, reinforced by the S.G. Women's Auxiliary, inspired the hearts of hundreds of thousands of Socialists and non-Socialists.

The work so auspiciously begun must be furthered by all means. Watch for S.G. news in The New Leader. Most of all, join the S.G. and see Socialism in action.

Communicate for further particulars with Comrade Henry Margulies, Party Office, 7 East 15th Street, N. Y. C.

Mass Meeting at Eternal Light

IN support of capitalism, we will not willingly give a single life or a single dollar; in support of the struggle of the workers for freedom we pledge our all...

This is the clarion call of the Socialist forces in their appeal to the workers, unemployed, students, youth and all opponents of war in New York to demonstrate against war Saturday afternoon, May 19th, through the streets of New York.

Two hundred organizations from church groups to militant groups of politically-advanced workers will join hands to proclaim their common message—NO MORE WAR.

Socialists, students, unemployed, union men and women, and others will gather at Fifteenth Street, in front of the Rand School and also West of Fifth Avenue. Most of the other contingents will meet downtown in the streets neighboring on Washington Square.

The Young Socialists will be in uniform and the Socialist Women's Guard will turn out in full force with uniforms and flags. Street meetings have been held throughout the city, at which opponents of war were rallied to the Socialist sections of the parade May 19th.

The marchers will proceed to the Eternal Light in Madison Square Park, where a number of speakers will address a mass meeting.

Speakers are Dr. Sidney Goldstein, chairman; Frank Olmstead, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, John Haynes Holmes and James O'Neal.

Workers, Unite Against War! Meet at Fifteenth Street, East of Fifth Avenue, at 1 P. M.

SOCIALISTS START BIG HOUSING DRIVE

A CITY-WIDE campaign for decent housing for the masses, for slum clearance and for work for the building trades workers will be launched at a labor and Socialist conference to be held next month.

The conference has been called by the Housing Committee of Local New York of the Socialist Party, and it will be held at the Washington Irving High School June 28.

Large numbers of unions, especially those in the building trades, are expected to send delegates. The conference will make plans for a great city-wide campaign along three lines:

For slum clearance.

For public housing at rents within the reach of the working masses.

And to put large sections of the building trades to work.

The members of the Socialist Party committee are Dr. John Klaiber, Helen Alfred, David Kaplan, Marx Lewis, Adolph Held, Julius Gerber and Louis Schaffer, secretary.

Who Betrayed the Unity Of Revolutionary Youth?

IN spite of all efforts of the Young People's Socialist League, an attempt to forge a genuine youth united front against war and fascism has come to naught because of the sectarian attitude of the Youth Section of the American League Against War and Fascism, dominated entirely by members of the Young Communist League.

The Y.P.S.L. has been arranging for a demonstration of protest against the actions of members of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and of the National Guard who last year brutally attacked several Yipsels who had picketed a war monument in Mitchell Square. While preparations were being made for this demonstration, the Y.P.S.L. was approached by the Spartacus Youth Clubs for a joint demonstration for the defense of four young workers deported into Nazi Germany while attending an international working class youth conference in Holland. The Y.P.S.L. agreed, and decided to combine this demonstration with their Memorial Day demonstration, drawing in as many other youth organizations as possible.

Together with the Spartacus Youth Clubs (Trotzkites) they

invited the Communist Youth Opposition, the Youth Section of the Communist League of Struggle, the Young Circle League of America, the Young Poale Zion, the Student League for Industrial Democracy, the Youth Committee Against Fascism, the New York Conference Against War, the National Student League and others to a conference on May 5th, out of which grew the Youth Committee for the Memorial Day Demonstration Against War and Fascism. The National Student League (Communist) sent, not delegates, but observers, who politely invited the conference to disband and the constituent organizations to send delegates to a conference called by the Youth Section of the American League Against War and Fascism for May 13th, for the purpose of arranging the annual May 30th "National Youth Day" demonstration of the Communists. This the conference naturally refused to do. The probable results of the acceptance of this invitation can be inferred from the fact that the delegates to the Lovestonite youth group to the May 13th conference were not seated.

After the proposal of the National Student League had been rejected, a motion was made to make every possible effort to combine the two demonstrations scheduled for May 30th. A difficulty arose because of the attitude of certain prominent organizations in the American League, which by their actions and statements had placed themselves on record as opposed to united action in defense of the four deported youths. When a petition of protest to the Dutch Consulate in New York was drawn up, the Communist Party ignored the request for indorsement and the International Labor Defense definitely refused an offer for united action. The grounds on which William L. Patterson, national secretary of the I.L.D., refused cooperation, according to a letter of April 11th, were that the four German youth "still remained free from jail and torture." He refused to divulge the source of this information. According to Trans-Atlantic Information Service, however, the boys are now in jail awaiting decision by the Nazis as to whether they should be tried for treason or thrown, without ceremony, into a concentration camp. Mr. Patterson, speaking as the representative of a "non-partisan organization," also took the occasion to announce that the "leadership of the I.L.D. regards you [the secretary of the committee for the defense of the youths] as an enemy of the working class. It regards you as a provocateur, an agent of the enemy, desperately seeking to secure a foothold within the ranks of the working class, in order to carry on your disruptive tactics. It regards many of those in your united front as of the same character."

Although this vicious statement by Patterson placed a serious obstacle in the way of a true united front, the Young People's Socialist League, together with the other organizations, decided to waive the point in the interests of true unity. A committee was sent to appear before the Youth Section of the American League Against War and Fascism in order to arrange a joint demonstration on May 30th. On May 13th this committee, headed by Ben Fischer, managed, after some difficulty, to get the floor and made its proposal. A joint meeting of the two conference to arrange a united front demonstration was agreed upon and called for May 15. The first hitch arose over the selection of a chairman. The representative of the Young Communist League, Johnny Marks, in-

(Continued on Page Three)

ANTI-NAZI MEET IN RIDGEWOOD MAY 25

An anti-Nazi mass meeting has been organized to be held in the heart of New York's Nazi territory, the Ridgewood section that straddles the line between Brooklyn and Queens County.

The meeting will be held Friday, May 25th, at Myrtle and Onderdonk Avenues, and it is expected that it will be a stirring demonstration of sentiment against the things that Nazism stands for.

Because of the strong Nazi sentiment in the section the Queens County committee of the Socialist Party has instructed all party members to be on hand to form a nucleus of the audience and to protect sympathetic hearers from Nazi hoodlums who may try to create a disturbance.

Speakers will be James Oneal, editor of The New Leader; Siegfried Jungnitsch, editor of the Neue Volkszeitung; Siegfried Lipschitz, former American correspondent of the German Socialist newspapers, and Samuel A. DeWitt.

PARENT-TEACHER MEET ON SUNDAY

Last minute registrations are still being received for the Socialist parent-teachers' outing conference Sunday at Butler, N. J. (Comrade Chaikin's home) on "The Child and the School." All who wish to attend are urged to communicate at once with Etta Meyer, 7 East 15th St. Cars and busses start from the Rand School at 8 a.m., May 20.

The program follows: Morning session—1. Normal Children and Maladjusted Schools, Dr. Frances Lowfie; discussion and question period led by Mrs. Sarita Lee Beals; The Parents' Function in the School System, Dr. Leroy Bowman; discussion period, Lena Tulchinski; The Cry of the Children, Dr. Abraham Lefkowitz; discussion period, Charles Haskel.

Afternoon session—Socialist Education of the Youth, Gus Tyler; Young Falcons, Phil Heller; Socialist Sunday Schools, Samuel H. Friedman; The Socialist Parent, Esther Friedman; The Socialist Teacher, Edward Gottlieb. Dr. William E. Bohn will serve as chairman.

The evening will be given over to general jollification and entertainment with the Rebel Arts Players, directed by Nadja Abeles, putting on a number of one act plays, including a new home made satirical musical.

INSTITUTE PLANS ARE BEING PUSHED

No final date has been fixed for the closing of applicants for scholarships to the Rand School Institute, but those who may want to avail themselves of this unusual opportunity to spend a week in New York City and study at the school are urged to write in at once.

They must have been members of the Socialist Party for two years and between 23 and 35 years old. In their letters of application they should give age, birthplace, schooling, occupational background, record of activity in party and unions, references and any additional remarks. Of course, those who do not wish to apply for scholarships—the Institute is open to non-members of the party—may attend by the payment of \$5 covering tuition, and maintain themselves. The scholarship people receive tuition and maintenance free, but have to supply transportation to and from New York.

Besides an opening Getting Acquainted Banquet, there will be three morning classes daily for at least five days: (1) Our Message to the American People; (2) Problems of Propaganda; (3) Problems

Branches Completing Their Quota in the United Drive

By Henry Fruchter

THE United Socialist Drive is now in full swing, with several branches having met their quota since last week's report. A large number of branches, however, have as yet failed to report any income on the drive. It is of the utmost importance that the organizers and secretaries of such branches should immediately circularize their membership with a view of falling in line.

A substantial check went to the National Office last week and it is hoped that another one may go forth this coming week.

With the election for delegates to the convention completed, a greater interest in the trip to Detroit is manifested everywhere. The convention will be held May 31st, June 1st, 2nd and 3rd, and it is expected that New York will send in addition to its official delegates a large number of visitors. The United Drive, as it affects New York, is closely related to the convention and the importance of New York delivering not only a large delegation in visitors and friends but in substantial sums of money to help cover the convention as such.

The few hundred dollars already turned into our office is, of course, inadequate in relation to the amount which must still be raised. Let us all think of this drive in terms

of Organization. Then there will be conducted visits to see the sights of the city and the movement in the afternoons, and a number of symposiums and discussions in the evening.

The following comrades will participate: Jack Afros, Jack Altman, William E. Bohn, Leonard Bright, John P. Burke, August Claessens, Frank Crosswaith, Larry Davidow, Nathan Fine, Esther Friedman, Samuel H. Friedman, Julius Gerber, George H. Goebel, Phil Heller, Louis Hendin, Philip Hochstein, David Lasser, Algernon Lee, Edward Levinson, Marx Lewis, Bela Low, James Oneal, Joseph Schlossberg, Charles Solomon, Norman Thomas and Louis Waldman. The students will have ample opportunity to contribute and exchange ideas among themselves and with the discussion leaders.

Party Notes

City Executive Committee Tuesday, May 22, in the Party office, 7 East 15th Street.

MANHATTAN

12th A. D. (71 Irving Place). Special meeting Tuesday, May 22. Discussion, Problems Facing the National Convention.

Morningside Heights (Room 7, 600 West 125th St.). Business meeting Tuesday, May 22. Street meeting Monday, May 21, St. Nicholas Ave. and 125th St. Duval, Lidlz, Findley, Koopman.

Upper West Side (100 West 72nd St.). Branch expresses its deepest sorrow at the untimely death of Comrade David Wallach, member of the branch for five years he has always been loyal, devoted and generous where the welfare of the Socialist cause was concerned. His passing is a distinct loss to the branch and the movement as a whole.

BRONX

2nd A. D. (1 East 167th St.). Branch meeting Tuesday, May 22. Educational program will follow business meeting. The WHITBREAD Dance will be held on May 26 at the headquarters.

Lower 6th A. D. Organization meeting Tuesday, May 22, 1137 Ward Ave. West Bronx Unit, Women's Section. Card party Thursday, May 24, at 2 p.m., in Mrs. Feldman's home.

Amalgamated Cooperative Houses (80 Van Cortlandt Park South). Important meeting Monday, May 21. Report on Bazaar, national drive, National Convention. Comrades should settle for bazaar tickets.

Joint Meeting Bronx County Committee, County Executive Committee and County O. and P. Committee Wednesday, May 23, at 809 Westchester Ave.

3rd A. D. (809 Westchester Ave.). Branch meeting Tuesday, May 22.

4th A. D. (809 Westchester Ave.). Branch meeting Tuesday, May 22.

5th A. D. (809 Westchester Ave.). Branch meeting Tuesday, May 22.

BROOKLYN

Downtown (137 Montague St.). David P. Berenberg delivered interesting lecture last Thursday evening. Entertainment and dance Saturday evening, June 9, 101 Pierpont St., to raise balance of quota for United Drive. Charter party of Red Falcon group Saturday, May 26, 2 p.m., at the above address. New branch for the 3rd-7th A. D. being formed.

Sheephead Bay (2061 Ave. X). Will commence series of open air meetings Thursday, May 31, E. 17th St. and Ave. U to continue through June.

Brownsville Unit, Women's Section. Strawberry festival and card party May

of both the coming national convention and the propaganda work to be done following that convention. It is clear that at no time in the history of our movement was there such a need for straining every effort to extend our educational work among the farmer and industrial elements. A successful drive, with thousands of dollars available for the National Office, will go far toward meeting the needs of the day.

And, incidentally, in discussing the drive and the Detroit convention, I want to call the attention of our comrades to the excursion we are arranging to the Chicago Fair and the Detroit Convention for the round-trip cost of \$19.50. Inquiries are coming in rapidly about this projected excursion trip and reservations, too, are already being made. We must have a party of at least 100 delegates and visitors. The train will leave New York at 8:30 a.m., May 30th.

The following is a list of the sums which came in since our last published report: 23rd A. D., Manhattan, \$5.50; 19th-21st A. D., Manhattan, \$10; 11th A. D., Manhattan, \$10; Sunnyside Branch, \$53; Brighton Beach, \$12.50; 22nd A. D., Branch 1, Kings, \$2; Jackson Heights Branch, \$9.10; Sunnyside, \$11.70; Woodmont, \$11.75; 6th A. D. (Lower), Bronx, \$8.50; 3rd A. D., Bronx, \$2.90; Morningside, \$25; 23rd A. D., Kings, \$12.50; East Flatbush, \$5; Morningside Heights, \$10; 8th A. D., Manhattan, \$25; Downtown, Kings, \$10; M. Crawford, \$5; Morris Berman (Yorkville Branch), \$25; 23rd A. D., Manhattan, \$8.50; Village Branch, \$15; Upper West Side, \$69.

22, 1:30 p.m., in the branch headquarters, 844 Utica Ave. People's Reading Center, 131 Blake Ave., near Herzl St., organized by Minnie Weisberg, will appreciate receiving books, desks, chairs, magazines, pamphlets, etc.

East Flatbush (539 East 95th St.). Charles Solomon will be the principal speaker at enrolled voters' meeting Friday evening, May 18, at branch headquarters.

11th A. D. Monday, May 21, meeting at headquarters. Entire membership will attend Kobbé lecture at Rand School at 8 p.m.

Anti-Fascist Organization to be Formed. The Young People's Socialist League of Williamsburgh (6 Srs.) calling conference within the next few weeks of all party branches in and around Ridgewood section to form permanent Anti-Fascist organization. The local party-Yipsel committee meets at 167 Tompkins Ave. Sunday at 7:30 p.m. All comrades living in the neighborhood of Ridgewood and members of branches there are urged to get in touch with this committee.

6th Congressional District (844 Utica Ave.). Beer party and dance, Saturday evening, May 19.

18th A. D., Branch 2 (844 Utica Ave.). Business meeting Tuesday, May 22, 8:30. 23rd A. D. (219 Sackman St.). Enrolled voters will be canvassed by party members and urged to subscribe to The New Leader. Members to meet Sunday, May 20, at 10 a.m., at the Lyceum. At next meeting, organizer and recording secretary to be elected. All interested in going to the National Convention in Detroit write Comrade Chapman, care of The Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman St. Two large comfortable Lincoln limousines.

QUEENS

Queens County Committee. Special meeting of the County Committee will be held Friday, May 18, at headquarters of Sunnyside Branch, 4915 Foster Ave.

Jackson Heights-Elmhurst. Regular branch meeting Thursday, May 24, C. L. Willard will argue for democracy in a debate with J. Schafer on the subject, Democracy vs. Dictatorship.

Socialist Forum Calendar

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

SUNDAY, MAY 20
Ivan Glasow: "Consumers' Cooperative and the Negro." People's Educational Forum, 3:30 p.m., 2905 7th Ave.

August Tyler: "Counter Revolutions and Fascism"—Sunnyside Branch, 4915 43rd Ave., Sunnyside, L. I.

MONDAY, MAY 21
Charles Solomon: "Essentials of Socialism"—Social Service Committee, Woodrow M. E. Church, Woodrow Road, Hugenot Park Station Island.

Dr. Siegfried Lipschitz: "Socialist Reorientation and the Lessons of Fascism"—Upper West Side, 100 West 72nd St. David P. Berenberg: "A Program for Socialism"—Astoria Branch, 3032 Steinway St., Astoria, L. I.

TUESDAY, MAY 22
Herbert M. Merrill: "Socialism and Syndicalism"—Midwood Forum, Room 54, 1401 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

William M. Feigenbaum: "Road to Power"—16th A. D. Branch, 6618 Bay Parkway, Brooklyn.

THURSDAY, MAY 24
Debate: "Democracy vs. Dictatorship"—C. L. Willard vs. J. Schafer—Jackson Heights-Elmhurst Branch, 3741 82nd St., Jackson Heights, L. I.

Haim Kantorovitch—Topic to be announced—Downtown Branch, 157 Montague St., Brooklyn.

FRIDAY, MAY 25
Speaker and topic to be announced—22nd A. D. Branch, 864 Sutter Ave., Brooklyn.

Speaker and topic to be announced—East Flatbush Branch, 539 East 95th St., Brooklyn.

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"Beyond Bengal" Realistic Jungle Film at the Gaiety

Who Betrayed Unity?

(Continued from Page Two)
sisted that his group should appoint the chairman, inasmuch as the representatives of the Youth Committee for Memorial Day were merely applying for affiliation with the organizations represented by the American League Conference. It was made clear, after heated discussion, that this was not a meeting of one group extending admission to another group, but a JOINT CONFERENCE, a true united front of two conferences. In the face of the logic of this position, Marks was forced to back down and accept a compromise chairman.

Then arose the problem of slogans. The Youth Committee for Memorial Day raised the slogan for the defense of the four German youths. The Y.C.L. opposed the slogan. First they argued that the names of the youths were not known. When the names were presented, they argued that specific slogans were not suitable for a demonstration. When it was pointed out that "Defense of the Scottsboro Boys" was also a specific slogan, they answered, without further explanation, that their position had been stated and could not be changed. The real reason, apparent to all present, both for this line and for the statements of Patterson, was that the boys are Trotskyites and that the official Communists have so far abandoned the principle of labor solidarity as to refuse to cooperate in any action for the defense of revolutionists, believing in principles opposed to the sectarian line of the C.P. Again, the Y.P.S.L., the Spartacus Youth Clubs, and other organizations affiliated with them in the Memorial Day Committee, decided not to break the united front by insistence on this point.

The last question was that of a name. And now the Communists showed their colors. They insisted that all organizations march under the name of their conference, the National Youth Day Conference. The fact that "National Youth Day," on the admission of Marks, was "begun by the Young Communist League," the fact that in the minds of most "National Youth Day" is known as a "Communist affair," did not prevent the Communists from insisting on this name and this name only.

The Y.P.S.L., Spartacus Youth, and Communist Opposition speakers pointed out clearly that they and the many organizations they represented had not come to JOIN the National Youth Day Conference but to organize a UNITED FRONT of the two conferences. They were ready to accept any name not stigmatized with a sec-

tarian character as was "National Youth Day."

The Communists, however, insisted upon their name even if it meant a split. Finally, their purpose became clear when the speaker for the Youth Section of the Trade Union Unity Council rose and said: "We are READY TO ACCEPT YOU INTO OUR CONFERENCE."

The cat was now out of the bag. It was not unity they wanted but an increase in the numbers of THEIR conference. On this point there could be no compromise.

The meeting ended with a declaration by the Youth Section of the American League that if it changed its position it would notify the Memorial Day Conference before 7 p. m. the following day. Seven p. m., May 16th, came and went and no message had been received. A last desperate attempt was made to salvage the united front. Lerner of the American League Youth Section was called. His group had not changed its position.

Shortly afterward (Wednesday evening) the Daily Worker appeared on the streets with a double column headline: "Y.P.S.L. Leaders Split National Youth Day Unity in Committee." As if there had ever been any unity on National Youth Day! The impression was given that everything had proceeded smoothly until the question of the name arose, and that on the name, and the name alone, the "Socialist-renegade clique" had broken the united front.

Of the ultimatic tactics of the Communists from the start, no mention was made. Of the enormous concessions the Memorial Day Committee had made to preserve unity, not a word was said. Split on a name? Pure, unprincipled distortion. The break had come because the most generous offer the Communists would make in order to gain unity with the Memorial Day Committee was to grant the latter the privilege of marching under Communist leadership, and for all practical purposes, as Communists.

Certainly the Communists were not naive enough to expect agreement to such a proposal! Why then take such a position? It was due, solely, to fear on the part of the Stalinists that a real united front would destroy, once and for all, their official myth that the groups in the Memorial Day Committee are "social-fascist betrayers of unity."

Once again the "united front from below" has resulted in the disruption of true unity.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF
THE CITY EXECUTIVE
COMMITTEE OF THE
Y.P.S.L.

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

Sun., May 20—11 a.m.—Forward Hour; 8 p.m.—Theatre Union Forum; 8:15—Hippodrome Grand Opera; 10—Symposium; 10:45—Bill Bowers, baritone.
Mon., May 21—4:30 p.m.—Actors' Dinner Club; 1:45—Musical, Elda Eccole, soprano; Carlo Lanzilotti, bass; 5:15—Conrad and Tremont, two-piano duo; 5:45—"The Virginians," male quartet.
Tue., May 22—4:45 p.m.—Medical Information Hour; 5—Ann Yardley, soprano; 5:15—CCNY Dramatic Group; 8—Herman Bernstein, Editor, Jewish Daily Bulletin; 8:15—"A Night in Vienna," Garfield Swift, baritone; Renee Shieber, soprano; Helene Lanvin, contralto; Studia Orchestra; 10:15—"Religion and Our Changing Times," Rabbi Louis I. Newman, "Religion in the World Tomorrow," 10:30—Hippodrome Grand Opera.
Wed., May 23—5:45 p.m.—Elizabeth Andros, contralto; 8—The Nation Radio-torial Board; 8:45—"The Dance and Our Changing Times"; 10—North Queens in "The Heart of New York"; 10:30—"Around the Samovar," Zivoida Nicola, soprano; Simon Philipoff, balalaika artist, and Zam's Gypsy Orchestra.
Thurs., May 24—8:15 p.m.—"Old Time Favorites," Helen Bishop, soprano; Helene Lanvin, contralto; Eugene Byron Morgan, baritone; 10:15—Congressional Series, Congressman J. H. Sinclair; 10:30—Hippodrome Grand Opera.
Fri., May 25—5 p.m.—Joseph

ley, The Labor News, The New Leader Review; 8:15—"My Boy," sketch, starring Jennie Moscovitz; 8:30—Jamaica Night in "The Heart of New York"; 10—The Voyagers, vocal duo; 10:15—"The Union Assembly."

Sat., May 26—5:15 p.m.—"Labor Marches On," dramatic sketch; 8:30—Music Hall Program, Conrad and Tremont, piano duo; 10—Hippodrome Grand Opera.

Rev. Leon Rosser Land will speak on "What Religion has done and can do for American Radicals" at the Bronx Free Fellowship, 1591 Boston Road, Sunday evening, May 20. At the Open Forum which follows Dr. Sherwood Eddy will speak on "Three Dictators: Hitler, Stalin and Mussolini."

The annual dinner of the American Association for the Advancement of Atheism will be held in Pythian Temple Saturday, May 26, at 7 p.m. Part of the program will consist of a symposium, "Which is Gaining—Atheism or Religion?"

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Authentic Jungle Picture Filmed by Harry Schenck in Malay Peninsula

A monster herd of wild elephants in action is recorded by the camera in "Beyond Bengal," the jungle romance, current at the Gaiety Theatre. This production was filmed by Harry Schenck, in cooperation with the Sultan of Perak, in the wild jungles of the Malay Peninsula, the southernmost point of Asia.

Many months were spent in the beast-infested jungle by Schenck's expedition, which comprised 1,600 people, including natives, Saikis (wild men of the jungle), scientists, and a large corps of cameramen; in addition to a herd of trained elephants, bullocks, Chinese ponies and equipment and paraphernalia required for the undertaking.

Although the expedition was, in reality, chasing the elephants in order to get effective camera shots of the herd on the move, the big mammals suddenly took it into their heads to do a little chasing themselves, and making a sudden reverse flank movement, charged upon their hunters full tilt, trumpeting their rage as they came.

"When an elephant gets mad at you, boy, he's mad!" is Schenck's assertion. "And when a herd of elephants get mad all at once, and start a stampede, it's just too bad if you happen to be in the way! Some of the natives used spears in an attempt to fend off swishing trunks of elephants used like huge bludgeons, and the spears were splintered like toothpicks in their hands. When the cataclysmic cavalcade had passed, we gathered up the wounded and gave them first aid. The wreckage of equipment wasn't worth picking up."

This "Charge of the Elephant Brigade" is but one of many thrilling scenes in "Beyond Bengal," which is said to be an authentic and realistic film transcript of the wildest jungle in the world.

Hampden Opens Engagement May 21 at Brooklyn Academy

Walter Hampden, returning from his coast to coast tour in three of the world's most famous plays, will appear at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, and Wednesday afternoon, May 21, 22 and 23. The renowned star will open in Arthur Goodrich's new version of Sir Edward Bulwer-Lytton's "Richelieu," and will repeat this exciting play at the closing on Wednesday evening. The second offering will be none other than "Hamlet" on Tuesday evening, while its companion tragedy, "Macbeth," will be the Wednesday matinee bill.

The Goodrich paraphrase of "Richelieu," while preserving the Bulwer-Lytton plot, involving intrigues against the lives of Cardinal Richelieu and King Louis XIII, and against the honor of Richelieu's ward, Julie de Mortemar, has done away with the old-fashioned "asides" and circumlocutions which retarded the action. The movement and dialogue now are direct and swiftly flowing so that the melodramatic climaxes are said to have far more power than they did in the less direct and more indefinite original version.

"Macbeth" and "Hamlet," and Walter Hampden's performances therein, need no introduction or eulogiums. The star's Hamlet is thrice familiar and always welcome. He has not played Macbeth so frequently of late, but his portrayal is well known and its restoration to his repertoire will arouse keen interest among lovers of the greatest of all dramatists. Mr. Hampden will be surrounded by his permanent acting company

In Thrilling Jungle Film



One of the native players in "Beyond Bengal" at the Gaiety.

Concerning Lee Daly, Savoyard Director

Lee Daly, who is staging the current series of Gilbert and Sullivan operettas now being presented at the Majestic Theatre under the aegis of S. M. Chartock, has been associated either as player or in a back-stage capacity with more than one hundred and forty of the Savoyard works over a span of eighteen years. For the major portion of this time Daly labored in the managerial vineyards of the late Milton Aborn.

Born in Shenandoah, Pa., Daly came to the stage at an early age as an amateur dancer in the variety halls of the mining sector of that portion of the state.

His real experience came with Lew Morton's musical stock company. This opened a new histrionic vista to him and he emerged one of the better light comedy jesters. The very next season he joined the Aborn company and served with him until his death a few short months ago.

Daly has not only played every conceivable Gilbert and Sullivan role, but was equally prominent in countless Victor Herbert revivals. Five years ago he personally di-

Double Film Bill at Brooklyn Strand

Two film attractions, shown for the first time in Brooklyn, are being presented at the Warner Strand Theatre this week. The first film is Ruth Chatterton in "Journal of a Crime," with Adolphe Menjou, Claire Dodd, George Barbier, Douglas Dumbrille and Harold Huber. The second feature is Joe E. Brown in "A Very Honorable Guy," a romance, filled with adventure and laughs.

rected the entire repertory for Aborn in New York while the latter was elsewhere engaged. The amiable director knows every line, lyric, bar of music and piece of stage business in upwards of one hundred different light and comic operettas.

SAM H. HARRIS presents
Marilyn Miller - Clifton Webb
Helen Broderick
in a new musical revue

"As Thousands Cheer"

by Irving Berlin and Moss Hart
with Ethel Waters
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"Full of merriment... It is spontaneous, guileless and tumultuous. It is pure comedy."
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Week of May 21st

"THE MIKADO"

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Engagement Ends Saturday, May 26

You'll Curdle With Laughter at "The Milky Way"

The Week on the Stage

By Joseph T. Shipley

The Whey of Human Kindness

"THE MILKY WAY." By Lynn Root and Harry Clark. At the Cort.

Whether you drink stronger stuff or not, you will laugh so much at "The Milky Way" that—as my friend Ben De Casseres is wont to remark—there isn't a dry seat in the house. Based upon the assumption that prize-fighting is a "fixed" industry, "The Milky Way" shows how stars are born, and brought to their final undoing.

It is balderdash throughout, but so tumultuous in its nonsense, so unexpected in its asinine devolutions, that you give away completely, succumbing to the storm of fun. The first act takes a time to get started; but like a fat man in a bathing suit at Coney Island, the butt of everyone's wit until he laughs so heartily with them, that it's all a new jollity, "The Milky Way" catches your risibilities and you rise to the occasion.

Speed McFarland (Brian Donlevy) is the champion to whom love comes, and Burleigh Sullivan (Hugh O'Connell) the self-satisfied nincompoop who by ducking knocks out all comers. Gladys George has the pleasant role of passing out the unpleasant remarks that add

the sting to the evening's fun; and there should be a place on the program for the amazing Mazie. Whether you're a fight-fan or convinced that boxing is both bought and brutal—even if you drink Fermillac, you'll enjoy "The Milky Way".

"The Black Cat" and New Stage Bill at the Roxy

Universal's production of the famous Edgar Allan Poe story, "The Black Cat," starring Boris ("Frankenstein") Karloff and Bela ("Dracula") Lugosi, is the screen attraction at the Roxy.

Heading this week's new Fanchon and Marco stage revue is Teddy "Blubber" Bergman, known to thousands of radio listeners as the "Voice of Rubinoff." Others appearing in this production are Anita La Pierre, Don Ford, original instrumentalist, and the Demnati Troupe, Arabian gymnasts. The Gae Foster Girls appear in new ballet numbers. Wesley Eddy continues as master of ceremonies.

The names Janet Gaynor and Charles Farrell, after a lapse of eighteen months, are again flashing on the RKO Albee marquee. They have been re-united to co-star in Kathleen Norris' new novel, "Manhattan Love Song," the screen title of which is "Change of Heart."

On Astor Screen



Loretta Young has one of the featured roles in "The House of Rothschild," which continues its successful run at the Astor Theatre.

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"Murder at the Vanities"

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VICTOR McLAGLEN
JACK OAKIE
KITTY CARLISLE
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TEDDY BERGMAN - FOSTER GIRLS
WESLEY EDDY & GANG
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JOE E. BROWN in 'A VERY HONORABLE GUY'
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the trend toward monopoly and to
squeeze out the small business man.
The NRA and the various indus-
trial codes under it constitute a
huge machine dominated by the
bigger capitalists which can easily
be used for the complete regimenta-
tion of American industry. Musso-
lini and Dollfuss, and Hitler to
some extent, had to create political
machinery for aiding monopoly

Could You Prefer?



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The NRA has
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capital. But if an American fascist
movement should become power-
ful, it would find machinery all
ready.

FASCIST ORGANIZATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES

During the last year or so a
considerable number of organiza-
tions have sprung up, some of them
openly and avowedly fascist, and
others with program and propa-
ganda that are very close to
fascism. One student, Harold Loeb,
says that there are over 100 fascist
organizations in the United States
at this time. Many of these are
small local organizations, and
some are doubtless merely racket-
eering schemes, but some of them
are growing rapidly. The impor-
tant point is that these bodies in-
dicate the existence on a rather
wide scale of a spirit, a frame of
mind, that might easily develop
into support for a fascist program.

The Khaki Shirts grew out of
the bonus army. With headquar-
ters in Philadelphia, and led by
"General" Art Smith, it appealed
for members to make a march on
Washington and install a dictator.
At first, Smith was going to take
the job; later he proposed to in-
stall Roosevelt as dictator. On
October 12, 1933, the day before
the "march" was to take place, the
Philadelphia police invaded the
headquarters; "General" Smith
escaped through a window, carry-
ing the army's treasury with him.
The most important feature of his
activities seems to have been a
shirt-selling racket. Several of the
Khaki Shirt leaders are now in
jail.

The public took this as a funny
piece of comic opera (and it was).
But at a public meeting in New
York one of Smith's men killed a
man; "General" Smith had political
pull enough to place the blame on
Athos Terzani, who was very
nearly railroaded through. Art
Smith is now serving a jail term
for perjury in the case, as is his
lieutenant, Frank Moffer, con-
fessed slayer of Fierro.

The Khaki Shirts were funny,
but that they found some support
is indicated by the fact that there
was about \$30,000 in their treasury
when the thing was broken up.

The Order of '76, unlike the other
fascist bodies, works under cover
and keeps very quiet about its
activities. It was started in New
York a few months ago, and ap-
pears to be rather small. Its pro-
gram is vague, consisting chiefly
of opposition to the Jews and de-
nunciations of racketeering and
politics.

The Crusaders were organized
originally to fight for repeal of
the eighteenth amendment. The
organization is financed by a few
wealthy men. Since repeal, they
are adopting a program demanding
inflation and a return to "liberty,"
by which they mean the liberty of
a capitalist to make as much
money as he pleases by any means
expedient. The White Shirts, the
militant branch of the Crusaders,
are issuing instructions for prepa-
rations for a march on Washington
by a well-disciplined body, cap-
turing local governments as they
go. This, of course, is merely
membership bait, but the fact that
it has some effect shows that a
fascist movement would find some
support among Americans.

THE SILVER LEGION MOST MENACING

The Silver Legion is the largest
and most rapidly growing of all
the American fascist organizations.
Organized in January, 1933, it is
now estimated by outsiders to have
75,000 members. They have head-
quarters in Asheville, N. C.;
Washington, D. C., and Oklahoma
City, and also have some strength
in California. They put out a
weekly paper, Liberation, which is
a typical fascist hash of anti-
Semitism, anti-Communism (by
Communist they mean everybody
more liberal than a Vire Repub-
lican), demands for a bigger navy,
attacks on government officials,
demands for a return to "Consti-
tutionalism" and articles on the
superiority of the "Nordics," all
seasoned with spiritualistic hocus-
pocus and quotations from the
Bible. One of their activities is
the Silver Legion Ranger organi-
zation, organized on a semi-mili-
tary basis frankly for the purpose
of combatting "the Communistic
adversary." The Legion, headed
by Pelley, is openly appealing for
financial support from the business
interests to "return the country to
constitutionalism." In its appeal,
its propaganda, its activities and
in the background of its leaders,
the Silver Legion is strikingly
similar to the German Nazi move-
ment in its early days. (The pub-
lication Liberation has just col-
lapsed.)

William Dudley Pelley, head of
the "Silver Legion," has had a
varied career. He has written ex-
tensively for the American Maga-
zine, and published three fairly
successful novels. He had edited
various newspapers in Massachu-
setts and Vermont. Between 1924

A Socialized World Aim of Methodists

The New York East Conference
of the Methodist Episcopal Church
at its Annual Session in the Cen-
tral Methodist Episcopal Church,
Brooklyn, on Monday, May 14th,
adopted the Report of its Social
Service Committee which, after
analyzing the inadequacy of the
New Deal, called for a rapid ex-
tension of social ownership and
democratic control of natural re-
sources and the principal means of
production and distribution, exclu-
sive of agriculture.

It likewise adopted the following
resolution as a part of its report:

"Whereas in recent months there
has been a rapid growth in em-
ployer dominated company unions
and these unions have become a
serious menace to the rights of the
workers to organize into independ-
ent unions and bargain collectively
through representatives of their
own choosing, rights which the So-
cial Creed of the Methodist Epis-
copal Church declares employees
should have, we petition our rep-
resentatives in the Congress of the
United States to enact legislation
which will make it illegal for a
corporation or company to intimi-
date, coerce, or unfairly influence
their employees in any way to join
a nonemployer initiated, financed, or
controlled organization dealing
with wages hours, and grievances
relating to conditions of work."

and 1929 he was in California
writing movie scenarios. For a
while he ran an advertising agency,
all of them quite profitable ven-
tures. All his contacts and in-
terests have been with business
men. He is well versed in propa-
ganda technique and advertising
methods, knows a good deal about
mass psychology. He is conserva-
tive, hates the Jews and all
radicals, is very nationalistic. A
part of his twaddle and nonsense
he uses is spiritualism, written up
with just enough plausibility to
take in considerable numbers of
the more ignorant people. In a
word, he is a man with wide busi-
ness experiences, some intelligence,
an extremely conservative attitude,
and a gift for demagoguery. (Read
the biographical sketch of him,
"Crazy Like a Fox," in the New
Republic, April 13, 1934.)

ABOUT THIS MAN LAWRENCE DENNIS

Lawrence Dennis, formerly in the
U. S. Diplomatic Service, and
author of "Is Capitalism Doomed?"
has recently come out as an
avowed fascist. He publishes a
magazine, the Awakener, under the
slogan "Against Socialism of the
Left." Dennis was formerly a
member of the big banking com-
pany, Seligman and Company.

The Ku Klux Klan in some parts
of the country is becoming active
again. Its "100% patriotism," anti-
radicalism, opposition to Catholics
and Negroes and general bigotry
would fit nicely into a fascist pro-
gram. The spirit which gave rise
to the Klan is a spirit which could
easily develop into fascism.

The American Legion contains
elements which are leaning strongly
in the direction of fascism. It is
conservative, very nationalistic
and militaristic, and much inclined
to side with big business. In a few
localities the Legion has been
active against Socialists, Commu-
nists and labor union organizers,
interfering with meetings and
even, in a few cases, beating up
radicals and driving them out.

Gangs and racketeers of our big
cities are not least important
among fascist possibilities. These
have displayed no concern over
social issues, but they should prob-
ably be active in any really serious
fascist movement. All are con-
servative and anti-labor. Some are
allied with business.

Editor's Corner

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

By James Oneal

"Blessed Words"

MORE than three decades ago Ernest Belfort Bax, the
British Marxist, wrote an essay protesting against
the use of what he called "blessed words." By this he
meant the use of language that does not convey any
precise meaning. "Socialism in Our Time" is a good
slogan but we have observed it used in the sense that Bax
criticized. Used as "blessed words" it obscures thought.

What is "our time"? It is today and tomorrow, next
week and next month, this year and next year. I want
Socialism today if I can get it. Where is the Socialist
who doesn't? If I cannot get it now I will work for its
realization tomorrow or next year or as soon thereafter
as the masses can be won to support it.

Now, time is endless but for us it is limited to our
span of life. Therefore, the only meaning that "Socialism
in Our Time" can have for each of us is that we want to
realize it before we die. Marx and Engels wanted it in
their time and did not get it. The same is true of others
who followed them and died. Every barricade mounted
by workers in the forties, every street meeting held and
lecture delivered, every leaflet and book and paper pub-
lished, have been activities directed to the realization of
"Socialism in Our Time."

However, there are those who use the slogan in the
following sense. "The meeting I address, the leaflet I
distribute and the pamphlet and paper I sell are activities
to realize Socialism in my time but your activities are
not for this same aim." The implication is that somebody
else wants Socialism after his death! That also implies
that he works for something, makes sacrifices for it,
but wants its realization when he cannot enjoy it.

The "Immediate Objective"

THE only instance we can recall that any group was
consistent enough to define "our time" as a definite
period included those who accepted the Appeal to Reason
slogan about 1900. That slogan was "Socialism in 1912."
Five years later the Appeal translated it into support of
the war. That slogan at least had the merit of being
definite, whatever the anti-climax may have been.

Another form of this idea is that we must fight for
Socialism as "an immediate objective." Immediate within
endless time means now. That is more definite than the
words "our time." No one can possibly object to an
"immediate" struggle for the realization of Socialism.
Not to "immediately" struggle for its realization, if con-
ditions are ripe for its realization, is to throw away an
opportunity.

But does a declaration in favor of Socialism as our
"immediate objective" tell us anything about the impor-
tant factor of achieving power to realize it? Are we
not taking refuge in "blessed words" by affirming an
objective that is always before us and thus assuming that
the problem of power is simply a matter of willing it?
We can work like galley slaves for the "immediate ob-
jective," and we should, but power remains the basic problem.

The fact is that our immediate and ultimate aim is
Socialism, but while we fight for it there are other issues
vital to the working class which we must support and
if won do not mean the realization of the "immediate
objective." Shall we support these issues that do not
correlate with our "immediate objective"? We will if we
are good Socialists. In fact we do.

Our Two-Fold Aims

IF the right of free assembly is stricken down we fight
for its restoration; if an injunction is issued against
strikers we are with them in the struggle against it;
in the day-by-day struggle of the working class for relief,
against injustice and oppression, we are with our class
in its fight against reduction to degradation. Why? Be-
cause even though these struggles do not bring realization
of our "immediate objective" they constitute the experi-
ence, training and struggle that are essential to realize
our fundamental aim whether that aim is accomplished
in "our time" or after we who participate in it have
passed on.

To be sure, a Socialist movement may turn to the
support of issues that do not correlate either with the
present interests of the working class or our basic aim
and where this occurs it is necessary to bring the move-
ment back to its fundamental objectives. But what we
are emphasizing is that a Socialist movement that keeps
in mind the fight for Socialism as an "immediate ob-
jective" must also be a part of the struggle of workers to
wrest concessions from the exploiters and that when such
concessions are won they do not mean winning the "im-
mediate objective" of Socialism.

The warning of Bax against "blessed words" is as
good today as when he wrote his essay.

NEW LEADER LABOR SECTION

Waterfront Strikes Tie Up Shipping; Police Nurse Scaps; N.Y. Victory Near

With perishable goods on docks in New York and on the Gulf and Pacific coast in danger of rotting and with complaints of great losses and potential food shortages coming in from as far as Alaska, the longshoremen's strike continues here and in other ports. Five hundred coastwise strikers met Wednesday at the offices of the International Longshoremen's Association and voted unanimously not to return to work until wages and hours were settled—and settled right—in New York, Galveston and Houston by the Clyde-Mallory lines.

Freight can't be moved in the big city by truck or lighter, union truckmen and lighter captains refusing to handle any of it as long as the strike is on. And if the strike isn't settled soon, more men will be called out and more lines tied up, Joseph P. Ryan, president of the I.L.A., threatens.

Meanwhile the strike in California, Washington and Oregon is awakening the apprehension of shippers there. All set to move the goods by scabs, the companies are meeting with staunch resistance on the part of the stevedores, despite the fact that the lines are using the police in every way to help smash the strike. Governors have appealed to the labor board, which in turn has pleaded with Ryan, to rush to the coast "to prevent violence" and help settle the strikes. But Ryan is sitting tight in New York, waiting for the Clyde Mallory lines to bow to the inevitable, the result of the plebiscite to determine if the I.L.A. really represents the stevedores being a foregone conclusion.

The mayor of Seattle has sent a frantic call to Secretary of the Interior Ickes for Federal troops to help smash the strike on the coast and move the 37 ships tied up in

Elliot Bay. At the same time, other workers' organizations joined the striking longshoremen—the Sailors Union, with six to seven thousand men, affecting crews of all coastal and intercoastal vessels, and the Masters, Mates and Pilots Union, Local 90, involving Gulf and Atlantic ports. Ferryboats in San Francisco Bay may also be tied up by striking crews.

So far the answer of the Pacific waterfront employers is that they will hire more scabs and shoot ahead. But the strikers claim, reasonably enough, that the bosses will get all the trouble they want.

Newspaper despatches have reported all week that "mobs riot along waterfronts," which means that workers are determined not to let scabs take their jobs and livelihood away from them and won't permit the police, either, to serve as scab herders. Usually those hurt in "riots" are the strikers. In Galveston one union man was killed; in Frisco three suffered head injuries from patrolmen's clubs.

Most of the strikers in Galveston—out since May 1—have gone back to work at the Inter-Coastal Gulf-Pacific Line and the West Indian docks under an agreement calling for 80 cents an hour, \$1.20 for overtime and a 44-hour week.

The office of the Student League for Industrial Democracy here, which wired all its sea coast chapters to cooperate to the fullest extent with the strikers, has received the following wire from Katherine Cline, Pacific student representative of the LID, at the University of California: "LID active in longshoremen's strike. Have forced employment office of University of Southern California to end cooperation with employers by supplying student strike breakers. Many students among picketers."

Silk Workers Use Payless 'Holiday' to Build Union

By Samuel H. Friedman

Roused by the callousness of employers in the silk industry who shut down their 900 mills and shut out their thousands of employees on a joyless unpaid "holiday" in order to mop up the overproduction inherent in the inefficient boss system, silk workers responded magnificently during the past week to the call of the American Federation of Silk Workers to turn the "holiday" into an organization carnival.

General demonstrations and protest and unionization meetings were held to rally the silk workers to condemn the stupid and heartless holiday system and to strengthen their own organizations. In Paterson, the Associated Silk Workers, led by Eli Keller, held a number of mass meetings addressed by local and New York speakers, including Socialist party members. In Pennsylvania especially is the drive being concentrated. In Allentown, where Mrs. Pinchot and Comrade Emil Rieve, hosiery workers' national president, spoke; in Easton, in New York City and other silk centers, the campaign spread, and all day Thursday the executive committee of the AFofSW met to consider plans for strengthening this new county-wide union, which

is an affiliate of the United Textile Workers.

Conditions since the general strike in August have amply proved the justice of the union's demand for the 30-hour week and two-loom system, officials point out, citing the second curtailment since the strike. During the week of the holiday, silk workers joined in the parade Saturday with demands for a 30-hour, 5-day week; \$25 minimum a week; unemployment insurance; against company unions; for labor representation on the silk code authority, for pick clocks on the looms, and for wage increases instead of cuts.

(Continued on Page Nine)

New Leader Hails Convention

THE following telegram was sent by The New Leader to the opening session of the convention of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America at the Hotel Seneca, Rochester, N. Y.:

THE NEW LEADER, Socialist and Labor national weekly, greets the tenth biennial convention of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. May your sessions be full of hope and inspiration to organized and unorganized workers in garment and all other fields. The New Leader and the entire Socialist movement stand ready as in the past to fight with you for clean, militant, class-conscious unionism, alive to both industrial and political needs of working class.

JAMES ONEAL, Editor, THE NEW LEADER.
SAMUEL H. FRIEDMAN, Editor, Labor Section.



HERMAN J. HAHN

Rev. Hahn, Buffalo Socialist, Clubbed Defending Strikers

BUFFALO.—With clubs swinging and fists flying at defenseless workers, policemen here followed up a tear gas and fire hose attack on pickets at the Curtiss Airplane Motor Co. A five-year old child crumpled, hurt by a bomb, but that didn't daunt the brave officers.

Neither did the appearance of Reverend Herman Hahn, popular preacher and radio speaker on economic topics and Socialist leader, who stepped forward right in the path of the police attack, and remonstrated with the officers for their tyranny and ruthless tactics toward the workers. His intercession for the strikers resulted only in his being clubbed and gassed.

For the scene of action was now a "riot," and so the police blotters will state. But the official records won't show how a riot in which twenty workers were injured was incited by police brutality and disregard of the fundamental rights of workers.

But the town is aroused, and the strikers, members of the Aeronautical Workers Union 18,286 of the AFofL, are gaining renewed strength from the sentiment resulting from the police tactics.

Meanwhile word has come from Washington that the National Labor Board, after a hearing at which the union officials were absent, has ordered the strikers to return to work and submit their wage demands to arbitration. The ruling charges that the strike was called in violation of an arbitration pact and that the workers failed to agree to the suggestions of the regional labor board. The national body wants the strikers to go back to work immediately, with basic wages to be determined by an arbitration board. No comment is made in the decision on the tactics of the local police.

Camden Shipyard Workers Victorious After Blocking Construction for 7 Weeks

By Philip H. Van Gelder

PHILADELPHIA.—The shipyard strikers are victorious! By unanimous vote at their meeting in Camden, the 3,200 members of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, Local No. 1, approved the strike settlement as recommended to them by acting president John Green and the negotiating committee.

Seven weeks of struggle, featured by the complete and continuous tie-up of the yards of the New York Shipbuilding Co., won for the union formal recognition, reclassification of wages with increases of 10 to 20 per cent (average, 14.6%), all men to be taken back immediately, preference for union members in future rehiring, and arbitration on other disputed points. During the course of the strike, President Bardo of the company was steadily forced up in his offers to 6%, 10%, 13%, and finally 14.6% wage increases. With practically every worker in the yard now signed up in the union, a closed shop is virtually assured. The questions of piece-rates and other concessions to the union will be arbitrated by a board composed of one representative from each side and a third member chosen by the other two. Grievances will be handled by union committeemen and the business agent.

From the first day of the strike, March 27, the workers held their ranks without a single desertion. On the Monday before the settlement was agreed upon, a mass picket line of over two thousand men demonstrated conclusively to the boss the strength of the workers and their determination to maintain the hundred per cent character of their strike. Continual pressure on the Roosevelt administration by strikers' committees in Washington finally bore fruit in a preemptory order from the Navy Department to Bardo to reopen his yards or suffer the loss of the half-completed cruiser Tuscaloosa. As it was obviously im-

possible to operate the yards with scab labor, Bardo had to come to terms with the union.

Although they failed to win their original demands for a 25% increase and a closed shop contract, the strikers realize the importance of the gains they have made by their seven weeks' fight. The union is now firmly established in the yard of the New York Shipbuilding Company and can carry on the struggle for better conditions with increased vigor. Most important of all, the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, with locals already established in Camden, Chester, Wilmington, and Bath, Maine, and with a widely publicized strike victory to its credit, is in a strategic position to go out and organize the rest of the shipbuilding industry on the Atlantic seaboard. To this task the officials are now devoting their attention.

The Camden strike was noteworthy not only for its perfect discipline, but also for its Socialist leadership. Communist attempts to discredit John Green and myself proved completely ineffective; the unanimous character of all votes on important questions from the beginning to the end of the strike demonstrates this. Norman Thomas and Leo Krzycki, chairman of the National Executive Committee of the party, spoke to mass meetings during the course of the strike, as did numerous other comrades from Philadelphia and Camden. Comrade M. H. Goldstein, attorney for the union, figured importantly, not only in negotiations but as adviser to the leaders in the conduct of the strike. Comrade Frances Hunter served efficiently as secretary.

In appreciation of the local Socialist Party's services, the union membership at the meeting last Saturday voted (again unanimously) a substantial contribution to the North Philadelphia Branch, which had lent them the services of its organizer throughout the whole course of the struggle.

ACWA Convention Hears of Victories and Violations

(By Special Staff Correspondent)

ROCHESTER.—Wild enthusiasm over the union's achievements in the past two years, coupled with deepening resentment at reports of widespread chiseling, violations and privation, vied with semi-official tales of NRA magic—at least on paper—at the record-breaking biennial convention of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America in session here. The enthusiasm and the resentment came from the floor, where four hundred delegates from all sections of the men's clothing industry gathered and spoke their hearts out. The stories of "constructive improvement" brought about by New Deals and Blue Birds came from Secretary of Labor Perkins, guest speaker, and previously were reflected in the address of Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated and member of the National Labor Advisory Board, and in the speech of William Green, head of the American Federation of Labor, who flayed the industrialist opponents of the

collective bargaining provisions of Article 7A.

Summing up the figures claimed for re-employment in all the apparel trades, Mrs. Perkins painted a glowing picture of recovery (Continued on Page Nine)

The Editor Comments

The Editor Cogitates as usual, but does it in silence this week. He has lots to say but hasn't got the room to say it, shouldered out by special material. Also crowded out by lack of space and lateness of arrival are, among others, a story from Comrade George R. Buickerood of Portland, Ore., about the longshoremen's strike, and one from Emma Henry, state secretary-treasurer of the Socialist Party in Indiana, about the splendidly fought strike being waged by the workers at the Real Silk Hosiery Mills in Indianapolis.

Committee of Labor to Probe Affairs of Local 308

Following a series of critical events in Local 308, Retail Grocery Clerks' Union, a committee of the labor movement will investigate charges brought against Samuel Heller, chairman of the finance committee, by members of the union, will probe other charges and will bring in suggestions for aiding and improving the union.

The avalanche started about three weeks ago, when Heller's charges of incompetence against Samuel Wolchak, union manager, were backed up by the union's executive committee and were supposed to be submitted to a meeting of the membership. Without such a membership meeting, an outside committee consisting of Denise, Eastern representative of the International union, and two other labor men looked into the matter, overruled the decision and decided that an accountant should be installed to investigate the condition of the union before final action should be taken.

Meanwhile, serious charges against Heller were brought to the Labor Committee of the Socialist Party by business agents and other union members. In order to bring the entire situation to the attention of the whole membership, the two elected business agents, Hochman and Weisberg, offered their resignations for the consideration of the membership. These resignations, without going to the executive committee or to the membership, were immediately accepted by the officials of the union and the outside committee.

The two business agents were advised by the Labor Committee to go on working until an executive committee or membership meeting considered their resignations. When they reported for work, however, on the same day, they were not allowed to go on the job and learned that in their brief absence Heller had been appointed business agent for Brooklyn and Wolchak business agent for the Bronx—and all this despite the fact that Manager Wolchak had been charged with incompetence and his removal recommended by the executive committee and that Heller had been charged with very grave offenses against union ethics in sworn affidavits lodged with the Labor Committee.

Last Monday, a meeting of the executive committee of Local 338 was called, together with a committee of the United Hebrew Trades, consisting of Finestone, Tigel and Guskin.

When the rank-and-file members of the union heard that a meeting of the executive committee had been called, over five hundred of them gathered outside the office of the United Hebrew Trades at 175 East Broadway. When Louis Hendin, chairman of the Labor Committee of the party, who had been invited to attend, arrived, these workers broke into cheers and applause. The workers then hired the auditorium in the Forward Building and elected a committee of twenty-five to appear before their executive committee and present demands for immediate reinstatement of the business agents, calling of a membership meeting and the impeachment of Samuel Heller from his position as chairman of the finance committee.

After a great deal of discussion the executive committee adopted the following proposals upon the recommendation of the outside committee: (1) That the business agents be immediately reinstated; that the resignation of Samuel Heller as chairman of the finance committee be accepted pending investigation of charges against him; that the two remaining members of the finance committee work under the supervision of Brother Tigel of the United Hebrew Trades; that a committee from the labor move-

Norman Thomas Urges Action for Clean and Aggressive Unionism

May 9, 1934

Norman Thomas, Socialist national leader, has sent the following letter referring to the pocket-book union and the movie operators' union situations to the Labor Committee of the party in New York:

To the Labor Committee, New York Local, Socialist Party. Dear Comrades:

I wish to be of any assistance that I can to your committee in two labor union matters of much consequence.

1. It is a serious blow to all labor standards to have the pocket-book workers' union restore Ossip Walinsky to any sort of power. Not only has he not been cleared from the definite and unanimous judgement against him given by the trial committee of which I was chairman some years ago, but since then, according to the testimony of Comrade Hendin, chairman of your committee, he openly allied himself with the bosses in direct and specific action to defeat the workers. It is idle to talk of class solidarity or the class struggle or the victory of labor if we cannot get among workers a very different set of standards from those apparent from by what has happened in the Walinsky case. I think the matter should be carried up to President Green and possibly to the executive council of the A.F.O.L. If they do not have formal

jurisdiction, at least they have in this case a chance to issue a condemnation of these tactics which ought to be of influence throughout the labor movement.

2. I want specifically to endorse the efforts of Socialists within Local 306 of the Motion Picture Operators Union to complete the job of housecleaning which was begun but emphatically was not finished when Kaplan was removed from office. In criticizing the present administration of the union, we need have no sympathy whatever with any remnants of the Kaplan following that may be left or with any ambitious and self serving elements in the union which attacked Sherman only to get power for themselves. There is a legitimate rank and file interest that should be built up and increased in the methods under which the union is conducted.

Here is a union of something like 1800 members. It is not at present growing in strength and power. These members pay from 12 to 20 per cent in dues and assessments. They support the president and chief organizer who in his combined job gets the appallingly large salary of \$20,000 a year, a salary which completely removes him from the group which he is supposed to serve. It is further alleged that he has spent something like a million dollars in his comparatively short administration.

Now many of his expenditures were doubtless necessitated to clear up conditions left by his predecessor, but he has made a very unsatisfactory explanation, so far as I can make out, of the nature of these particular expenditures and of their continuance at the present scale.

Sherman, like Walinsky, was a man who had gone over from the service of the union to the service of the employers. Unlike Walinsky there were no charges against him when he left the union. His record was known when he was elected president of Local 306 and was even used as an argument for him. He was supposed to know the employers and to be a good business man. Nevertheless other unions—notably one in Perth Amboy—at that time, it is alleged, charged that Sherman when in the employ of the Paramount as personnel director had fought his own union in that city. This charge did not prevent Mr. Sherman's election, but again the fact that he was elected raises some questions as to the nature of labor standards. The entire situation in the union requires further investigation, and every possible effort to strengthen the rank and file in their fight to make their organization a genuine and aggressive labor union and not a racket.

Fraternally yours,

NORMAN THOMAS.

ACWA Convention Hears Of Victory and Violations

(Continued from Page Eight)

sharply at variance with much that was testified to by delegates. Only in regard to growth in union numbers and power was there anything like an accord, and the first woman cabinet member was compelled to admit that she was "seeing only the accomplishments of the NRA, while you workers may see the defects."

"I feel the accomplishments outweigh the defects," Mrs. Perkins added, but the optimistic sentiment found no answer in the hearts of many of the delegates.

'Delegate after delegate rose and spoke of poverty and unemployment, of code violation and employer chiseling, of speedups and falsification of records, of kick-backs, overtime amounting to many added hours and sweatshops competing with and outdistancing the union shops.

"Many of our people have suffered more since the New Deal than before. Our workers are sped up and then discharged," one mid-west delegate declared. Others told of dual codes used by manufacturers to befuddle and cheat the workers.

But through it all mounted also the swelling tale of the achievements of the Amalgamated in organizing workers in new and old fields and gaining better conditions for great masses of clothing craftsmen. And side by side with this pride, and implicit in the resolutions presented, was evident the consciousness of power and the mandate issued to all officials, from top to bottom, to go on to new fields, to win new victories for the clothing workers, and then for other workers.

The New Leader goes to press too early to recount the whole story, which will have to wait a week. But there must be space enough to picture the enthusiasm of "New York Day" at the convention, with bands and parades and hoopla and ballyhooing for New York and for Hollander, Catalinotti and Weinstein, the metropolis' candidates for the general executive board. Bronze plaques were presented by an appreciative membership to Hillman and to Dorothy Bellanca; a fine set of valuable books was bestowed upon General Secretary-Treasurer Schlossberg; and Abraham Miller, idol of the New York Joint Board, was given a magnificent oil painting by his fellow-workers.

UNION GRATEFUL TO LABOR COMMITTEE

The following letter has been received by the Labor Committee from the Celluloid, Catalin and Galalith Workers' Union, Local 19,238:

"Jack Altman, Secretary, Labor Committee, S.P.

"We wish to express our gratitude for the willingness of your committee to assist us in our struggle in unionizing the unorganized workers in our industry, supplying us with speakers and helping us in every way possible.

"We assure you that our membership is greatly appreciative of your efforts in helping us fight for a better life.

Fraternally,

Henry Yasner, Chairman of Executive Committee.

M. Meyerson, Secretary."

The union is holding a dance and entertainment at the Hotel Claridge ballroom Friday night (May 18) to raise funds for organization purposes.

SILK UNION USES HOLIDAY WEEK TO BUILD ORGANIZATION

(Continued from Page Eight)

On Monday, the union held a meeting of the shop chairmen and delegates, and of the joint executive board; a mass meeting, a hat band executive board meeting and an organizers' meeting Tuesday; a jacquard and novelty membership meeting, a national jacquard conference, and an open meeting of the broad silk executive board in which all workers were invited to participate and offer criticisms and suggestions on Wednesday; a mass meeting and organizers' meeting Thursday; a broad silk membership meeting Friday and a meeting of jacquard organizers' committee Saturday, in addition to individual shop and committee conferences.

This renewal of militant organization work was the answer of the American Federation of Silk Workers to the virtual lockout by the employers, sanctioned by the National Silk Code Authority.

ment take up the charges against Heller and investigate all other charges made and bring in suggestions for improving the union.

POCKETBOOK UNION MEMBERS DECIDE TO PUSH FIGHT

At a meeting Wednesday night of the Socialist League of the Pocketbook Workers' Union (party members who are members of the union), the following decisions were arrived at by a vote of the members after full discussion:

That any Socialist Party member who had not carried out the decisions previously made by the league would be held to strict accountability; that the Socialist League would continue to carry on, through regular legitimate trade union channels, the fight against the placing of Ossip Walinsky in a position of trust and power in the union, and that every effort would be made to enlighten and educate fellow unionists as to the danger to the union in reinstating a man who had proved treacherous to their interests in the past; that an executive committee, consisting of Comrades Meyer, Matlin, Shore, Weich, Laderman, Rubinsky and Pasick, should carry on the work of the league; and that a vigorous campaign would be conducted to enlist all pocketbook workers who are Socialist Party members in the league.

So great has been the interest roused by the league's fight for a clean and militant union that a number of unionists tried to get into the meeting who were not party members. They were courteously asked to retire.

Attention was called to the misstatement contained in the so-called Labor Union Section of the Communist daily, to the effect that Charles Kleinmann, administration member who had supported the renegade's return, was a Socialist. This was denied by the league and party records corroborate the statement that Kleinmann is not a Socialist Party member. (See Nor-

DOVER, N. H.—No strike will be called in the Pacific and other textile mills here, members of the Dover Independent Textile Workers Union voting by a small majority not to go out as originally planned. An increase in wages will be demanded, however.

BUILD YOUR UNION AND KEEP IT STRONG!

By Doris B. Preisler

ST. LOUIS.—"You're making a good start, but it will be a long battle and you must build a strong, permanent organization," Leo Krzycki, national chairman of the Socialist Party, told Chevrolet and Fisher Body plant employees at a mass meeting. He urged them to keep up the strength of their union, their only protection in spite of NRA machinery.

The strike was called off after a complete shut-down of two weeks, when the company agreed to rehire employees according to their seniority and the number of their dependents. The original grievance was that 18 men had not been taken back after the last seasonal lay-off, because of their union activities. Already it is charged that the company is chiseling on its agreement.

TRAVELING LABOR THEATRE WILL PERFORM MAY 30

The premiere performance of the Traveling Labor Theatre, sponsored by the Young People's Socialist League, will be given at the Washington Heights Labor Center, 1130 St. Nicholas Ave., on May 30, at 8:30. The show will consist of three labor plays, a labor puppet show, a mass recitation and group singing.

The group which is said to be the first in the American Socialist movement to tour the country presenting propaganda plays before workers, will give its show before trade unions, unemployed organizations, college and liberal clubs and party branches. The organization of the group in a measure supplements the local work so successfully launched by Rebel Arts through its dance, drama and musical sections, in stimulating the cultural expression of the Socialist and labor movement. Cultural activity is doubly important in that it combines entertainment with propaganda and education.

Organizations desiring performances of the Traveling Labor Theatre are urged to communicate with Hanna Geiger, 7 East 15th Street.

MASS INDUSTRIAL UNION BUILT IN CANNING INDUSTRY

CAMDEN.—Details of the settlement whereby the Campbell soup strike was ended are not yet available, but the union has held its lines firm. Although there were never more than 600 dues paying members despite the very low scale of dues, 1247 workers voted for affiliation with the Cannery Workers' Industrial Union, most of those voting for the company union doing so as the result of bribes or intimidation.

The young Socialist movement, which was so active in waging the militant strike carried on by the workers, can take credit for having been instrumental in building the first mass industrial union in the cannery industry in this country. One comrade (Miriam Morris, local YPSL organizer) earned for herself the sobriquet of the Red Menace among the police and deputized fascists masquerading as guards by her activity on the picket line and in scab-thwarting.

Plans are being vigorously pushed for organization work at the Chicago Campbell plant and for general organization of the whole cannery industry.

Unemployed Union Launches Attack On Relief Problem Along Three Fronts

An attack on the unemployment problem from three fronts has been started by the Workers Unemployed Union and the joint committee of unemployed and CWA organizations of which it is a part.

On one front, the Workers Unemployed Union, through David Lasser, its chairman, has instituted a suit against the city of New York to compel it to expend for unemployment relief more than \$3,000,000 collected by a utilities tax designed for that purpose. The city, through Mayor LaGuardia and Comptroller McGoldrick, must show cause before a Supreme Court Justice on Friday, May 18, why it should not be compelled to spend immediately the money it has collected.

At the same time, a conference of unemployed and CWA groups (including the League of Office and Professional Employees, the Association of Civil Works Employees and the Association of Unemployed Single Women, in addition to the Workers Unemployed Union) adopted on Tuesday, May 15, a program of demands upon city, state and nation which it will carry on by practical action. The demands call for \$15 a week home relief for a family of two with \$3 a week for each additional dependent, and a minimum of \$20 a week for work relief. The Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill HR 7598 was endorsed and will be supported.

On the third front an Eastern conference of unemployed and CWA groups is planned for the week end of July 1st to prepare for a national conference in the fall, to make demands for adequate relief and for the passage of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill upon the federal government.

The order served on the Mayor and Comptroller explains that when the Utilities Tax was passed last October 14th by the O'Brien administration, a state of emergency was declared to exist in regard to the more than 100,000 families on home relief and a like number on work

Suit Started to Compel City to Spend \$3,000,000 More; Demands on Municipal, State and Federal Governments Outlined; Eastern Conference to Plan Gathering to Push Unemployment Insurance

relief in New York City at that time. Today, the petition reads, quoting from a public statement of Dr. John L. Rice, Commissioner of Health, the situation has been intensified by an increase of 100,000 families on relief rolls, with over 150,000 additional families requiring but not receiving unemployment relief and that "such condition is thereby inimical to the public health and welfare of the residents of New York." Last September, the petitioners declare, applications made for home relief were at the rate of 900 each day, while this month they have increased to 1900 each day.

None Used for Relief

The emergency utilities tax, which ran from September 1, 1933, to February 28, 1934, called for the payment to the comptroller by companies operating under the public service commission, of a tax of 1½% upon their gross monthly incomes. The total amount of this tax received by the city is \$3,169,346.01. None of this sum, claim the petitioners, has been expended by the City of New York for the relief for which it was collected.

The petitioners declare that "the failure of the respondents, the mayor and the comptroller, to cause

to be applied, expended and disposed of, such revenues collected pursuant to the aforesaid local law, is in violation of their official duties as mayor and comptroller."

The Workers Unemployed Union is a city-wide organization of unemployed and CWA workers with 34 locals in New York City located in settlement houses, churches and libraries with a regular membership of over 10,000 workers. Comrade Lasser is chairman and Saul Parker, organizer.

Indignant at the refusal of the mayor to grant public hearings before the Board of Estimate on relief appropriations, the four organizations of unemployed and CWA

workers met in a conference of Greenwich House. About 200 delegates from a considerable number of CWA projects in addition to unemployed delegates were registered for the conference.

The united front of locals "below 14th Street only" petitioned for by the Communist unemployed councils was rejected in a detailed letter explaining how the council's demands were in many cases less favorable to unemployed than those of the Workers Unemployed Union; and how a united front must be city-wide rather than neighborhood and must be based on honesty and good faith.

Citing the history of past attempts at united fronts, the letter concludes:

"We mention this past history to show that we have worked sincerely for real united fronts. And as soon as you come to look upon the united front as an honest uniting of organizations for common demands and not as a 'strategic maneuver,' as your Communist handbooks tell you to do, then we can really unite. As long as you simply try to win our members and not organize the great mass of the unorganized, you are holding back united action."

"There are a million unemployed in New York City to organize. With their living standards so miserably low, it is treason to these unemployed to spend time simply trying to break up each other's organizations. You can win tens of thousands of unemployed to your banners if you concentrate on the job of organization. So can we. When we have done that then we can approach the united front as an honest joining of forces and we can have tremendous city-wide and local united actions."

Editor's Note—The letter of rejection is a classic and we urge all interested in united fronts to get a copy of it.

BUTCHER UNION WINS REVERSAL ON THREE CONVICTIONS

The conviction of three members of Butchers Union Local 174 for picketing a delicatessen store with signs proclaiming the fact that it sold non-union made products has been reversed by the appellate term of the court of special sessions. William Sontage, Charles Kennerlang and Joseph Garmen have therefore been discharged.

The union members were arrested and tried before Magistrate Thomas A. Aurelio, who held that they were carrying on an illegal secondary boycott and that their conduct might lead to a breach of peace. Comrade William Karlin, attorney for the union, showed that there had been no force, violence, threats or intimidation and insisted that it was the business of the magistrate only to determine whether the strikers were violating section 722 of the penal law. This contention was upheld by the appellate court.

Max Reissner, business agent, states that the picketing is being conducted in connection with its union fight against Ukro in an effort to compel that firm to employ union labor to produce kosher delicatessen. The Ukro is a subsidiary of the United Dressed Beef Company, which in turn is a subsidiary of Swift & Co.

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



COPS DO RIGHT BY BUFFALO FIRM

Police clubs rise and fall, but striking aircraft workers in Buffalo keep on striking despite tear gas and fire hose attacks by the "peace officers." Above we see a striker who has seized the hose and directed its stream away from the pickets and toward the ground.

It was in a riot incited by the police at the Curtis airplane plant that the Reverend Herman Hahn, Socialist leader, was clubbed and gassed. (See story on Page One of this section today.)

Public Rallies to Support of Low Paid Help, Challenging Movie Monopoly in Small Town.

By Louis Yagoda

Tired of the dilly-dallying of the management of the four Warner Theatres in this town puts one in Red Lion and disgusted by the shilly-shallying of the labor department, employees have gone out on strike against low wages and long hours. Spurred by public support, which cut business at the theatres about 80 percent, the inexperienced ushers, doormen, sweepers and cashiers are conducting a fine demonstration of labor solidarity.

Crowds of sympathizers stand around the theatres, without solicitation by the strikers, and boo those who attempt to go in. A parade was held Saturday which aroused much interest. The management imported professional strikebreakers. They posed as cus-

also of building membership morale.

A victory party is being held Friday night (May 18) at the center, 1113 Brighton Beach Avenue, with dancing and refreshments free.

tomers, changing their clothes in the theatre and then sneaking out to buy tickets again, but the public was on to that trick. When some of them began carrying signs upholding the Warners, the crowd became enraged and "requested" the discontinuance of this practice to such good effect that the police, in the interest of public safety, helped the scabs get out of town.

The theatre help were getting code wages of 25 cents an hour. The few who had been earning more of course had their wages reduced to that figure as soon as the code was approved. The shifts were staggered so that many earn six and eight dollars a week. The Warner monopoly, on the other hand, enables the theatres to charge as high as 40 cents for a second run picture.

When the union started a couple of months ago, the most prominent member was fired. We started negotiations with all the alphabetical combinations of the government, with no result. Then the boys and girls decided to attempt to deal

with Warner Bros. They were referred to District Manager Schlesinger of Philadelphia. After getting the "run around" for a week, they were informed no committee would be spoken to. The union then issued a statement setting a definite date for a conference or a strike would result. That afternoon, Warner Bros. inserted large ads in the local newspapers for positions as ushers, doormen, etc. The union was given no other answer.

But before the strike could be called Mrs. Rose Forrester was sent in by the Labor Department. She promised the union to arrange a conference and asked to hold off the strike. They fell for it. The results were one more week of fares to Philadelphia. Warner's "labor adviser" met the union committee and said no to everything, offering them an elaborately worded agreement which said nothing but assured the workers of the friendly relations existing between employer and employee. Then came the strike.

BRANCH CELEBRATES MOVIE UNION'S VICTORY

The strike against the Oceana Theatre in Brooklyn has been practically won and union officials declare that much of the credit belongs to the Brighton Beach branch of the Socialist Party. When the management stubbornly refused to hire members of Local 4 (stage hands' union) the party swung into action. Local 306 refused to send its men into the theatre, and branch members were out every night distributing literature, picketing and holding open air meetings outside the theatre. Despite attempts to arrest and otherwise intimidate them, and the breaking up of several meetings, they continued the fight, inspired by a labor committee including Jack Kaye, Sam Schwartz, Al Meyer, Natalie Schwartz, Edna Seligman, Sophie Weisberg, Anne Posner and Bertha Bass, and aided by the Brighton Yipsels. Comrade Weinfeld, Lemchick and Saltzman were in charge of the open air meetings.

Local 4 was more than pleased by the cooperation of the branch and several joined the party as a result. The branch recommends constant participation in local industrial disputes as a means not only of helping the workers but

Hat Union Wins Injunction Victory; Bar Slaps Noted Labor-Hating Judge

THE request of a millinery firm for a permanent injunction against two local unions of the Cap and Millinery Department of the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union (formerly the Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union), was denied this week by Justice Walsh of the N. Y. Supreme Court. The court found that there was no evidence of any misconduct on the part of the unions to warrant the granting of an injunction.

The firm, Paylay Hats, Inc., applied for the injunction in June, 1932. When a motion for a temporary injunction came on to be heard on June 3, 1932, Louis Waldman, counsel for the unions, asked for an adjournment on the ground that the papers had been served on him only the night before and he had not had the time to prepare the necessary papers in opposition. Justice Thomas W. Churchill, who was then presiding at Supreme Court, denied the application for an adjournment, issued a very drastic temporary injunction (which has been in effect since) and fined Comrade Waldman \$250 for contempt of court in addition!

Picketing Peaceful

The action finally came on for trial a few weeks ago before Justice Walsh. The firm charged that the unions had conspired to injure its business and had called a strike during which there was "picketing, abuse and intimidation of the plaintiff's employees and various acts of assault and violence." The union showed that its picketing was peaceful and orderly and that it were not responsible for any violence. The unions also charged that the corporation ran a "protected shop"—that is, a shop in which the employees were non-union and the employer, for the purpose of preventing the unionization of its plant, hired gangsters to intimidate his workers and keep them from joining the union and also to intimidate union representatives from attempting unionization.

One of the purposes of the strike, it was shown, was to rid the millinery industry of racketeering. It was for this purpose that the millinery union, headed by President Max Zaritsky, ordered a general stoppage in the industry in March, 1932. The judge found that the firm was paying money to "persons other than its employees" for the purpose of preventing unionization.

Right to Picket

On the basis of all the evidence, Judge Walsh found that there had been no overt acts on the part of the unions or their representatives infringing any of the legal rights of the plaintiff, since the unions have the right to conduct a strike and to picket the premises of the plaintiff. On this point, Judge Walsh said:

"In a struggle such as this, particularly where a strike is pending, as there was here, feeling runs high. Invariably some lawlessness results. Strikers and non-strikers and their respective sympathizers are apt to hurl epithets at one another, which not infrequently result in brawls. There is no doubt there were a number of these during the progress of the strike, but the evidence fails to show that they were the result of any conspiracy on the part of the defendants

Conspiracy to Destroy Must Be Shown, Judge Rules in Upholding Waldman's Contention in Picket Case; Strong, Who Called Picketing "Unmanly Occupation," Spurned by Lawyer's Association.

or that the defendants authorized or even ratified same.

What Must Be Shown

"To justify the injunctive relief here sought it must be shown that a course of conduct was adopted by the defendants which had for its object the destruction or at least the crippling of plaintiff's business and that pursuant thereto acts in furtherance of such objects were committed. This has not been established."

Commenting on the decision, in the absence of Waldman, now at the Canal Zone defending Corporal Robert Osman, accused of "selling military secrets." David I. Ashe, an associate of Waldman, said:

"The decision is a decisive victory for the unions because of the bitter fight which this employer has been waging against them for several years and which even the NRA did not cause this employer to abate, and particularly because this employer ran a 'protected shop,' hiring gangsters to prevent

the shop from being unionized. A severe blow has been dealt at racketeering in the millinery industry.

"The decision is also of importance to the labor movement generally, because it demonstrates forcibly the untrustworthiness of affidavits as a guide for judicial action in granting temporary injunctions. It was on the basis of affidavits making unfounded charges of violence and intimidation that a drastic temporary injunction was issued against the unions, forbidding them for the past two years from picketing or carrying on any strike activities. After a trial in which witnesses were examined in open court, the charges were found to be entirely without foundation and the complaint dismissed. The decision supports the contention made by Louis Waldman before the State Committee on the Administration of Justice that the issuance of temporary injunctions in labor disputes on the basis of affidavits must be abolished."

FIGHT TO ELIMINATE SEVEN-DAY WEEK IN CITY DEPARTMENTS

The fight to do away with the seven-day week for certain employees of departments in the New York City government was recently strengthened by the plea of John B. Andrews, secretary of the American Association for Labor Legislation, that a more sensible system be initiated. Although the fact is not generally known, despite the attempts of Socialists to broadcast it, the municipality, which should be a model employer, works its stationary engineers seven eight-hour days per week (a total of 56 hours).

A. J. Emery, secretary of the Federation of Civil Service Eligibles, has drafted a plan whereby competent unemployed engineers now on the civil service list can be given employment, over half a million dollars can be saved to the city for use among the unemployed, and excessive hours among city employees can be done away with. This could be accomplished, Comrade Emery shows, by using four men on an average week of 42 hours instead of the present three working 56 hours at city plants which must operate continuously during the week.

"One of the problems which has interested our association," Andrews wrote, "was that of seven-day workers in our city government. With a little resourcefulness it should be possible to work out a practical plan for spreading the work over a five or six-day week without any immediate increase in cost to the city. Such opposition as may develop from a few of the men now working the longer week is in my judgement not justified by history in the labor movement, where the far-seeing leaders long since invented the jingle:

Whether you work by the piece or work by the day,
Decreasing the hours increases the pay.

"I hope something effective can be done in our city government to do away with seven-day workers at a time when millions of unemployed are seeking jobs and sub-

UNIONISTS STAGE MAY DEMONSTRATION IN PASSAIC COUNTY

By Olga Sacharoff

PATERSON.—For the first time in this city organized labor held an impressive demonstration on Saturday, May 12, under the leadership of the Central Labor Union of Passaic County. Massing at Sandy Hill Park, about 4,000 union men and women marched through one of the main streets to Pennington Park, where they were addressed by leaders of the unions which had participated.

Rev. Frank Kingdon, main speaker stirred the mass with a speech calling for better and more strongly organized unions, social insurance, and finally a real labor party. The crowd which had been augmented by people who had come to hear the speeches cheered him continually and listened most intently.

An interesting incident showed the tenor of the crowd. State Senator Emerson Richards, a Republican candidate for governor, spoke about his efforts to pass the anti-injunction bill. However, when he began to make what appeared to be a personal appeal, he was interrupted by cries of "no politics, no politics!" Kingdon held the audience throughout his speech and received the greatest applause.

Among others who spoke were Eli Keller, manager of the Associated Silk Workers; Frances Gorman, of the United Textile Workers; Vincent Murphy, N. J. secretary of the A. F. of L., and J. Yanarelli of the Dyers' Local.

Encouraged by the response to this demonstration, plans are being made for another, probably on Labor Day. Peter Hoedemaker, local secretary of the Socialist Party, presided at the meeting.

ALLENTOWN, Pa.—Settlement of the strike in the Bernstein shirt manufacturers in Northampton and this city is announced by D. J. Manos, manager of the shirtmakers' local of the ACWA.

sisting through charity at the expense of the taxpayers."

SUPREME COURT JUSTICE SELAH B. STRONG, notorious anti-labor and injunction-dealing judge, was this week refused the endorsement of the Brooklyn Bar Association for renomination in the Second Judicial District. The refusal came after hours of heated debate preceding adoption of a report by the association's judiciary committee characterizing Strong as lacking "those qualities of balanced judgement, sound discretion, understanding of the law, impartiality, patience and courtesy which are the fundamental requirements of a competent judge."

Strong is infamous in labor and liberal circles as the jurist who issued a sweeping injunction last August against picketing by the bakery workers' international union and who six years before that had granted a similar injunction against the same union, calling picketing an unmanly occupation indulged in by men and women apparently because they got some thrill out of it. In the 1933 case, he cited Comrade Matthew M. Levy, counsel for the union, for contempt of court when Levy tried to get the hearing adjourned because he had received only the day previously a 56-page brief filed by the bakery bosses and hadn't had time to prepare an answer.

When Strong, restraining Locals 505 and 509 of the Bakery and Confectionary Workers' International Union from picketing, condemned picketing as a public nuisance, "frequently leading to malicious mischief and sometimes leading to disorderly conduct and violence," he aroused a storm of protest on the part of labor and the Socialist movement. The United Hebrew Trades and the Labor Committee of the Socialist Party called a huge mass meeting at Union Square which was addressed by Norman Thomas, Morris Finestone of the United Hebrew Trades, Frank Crosswaith, Socialist candidate for president of the Board of Aldermen, Nathan Chanin of the Jewish Socialist Verband, Hyman Nemsner of the Retail Clothing Salesmen's Union, Joseph Alef of the bakers' union, and the present labor editor of The New Leader. President William Green of the A.F. of L. sent a telegram expressing his hearty accord with the protest against prohibition of peaceful picketing.

"Labor cannot willingly submit to a denial of the exercise of its legitimate rights," he declared. "If the exercise of labor's rights is curtailed or prohibited by judicial decree or otherwise, the opportunity to increase wages and improve their economic and social status is materially weakened if not altogether destroyed. Only through fighting and protesting can labor win public recognition of its rights."

Levy, in a statement to the public, and speaking not as counsel for the union but as a labor attorney and Socialist, called upon the workers of New York to protest so vigorously against the use of injunctions in labor disputes that the legislature would abolish such infamous practices altogether.

Justice Strong's classic opinion in 1927 contained the following gems of liberal thought:

"PICKETING CAN HARDLY BE TERMED A MANLY OCCUPATION. NEVERTHELESS, SOME PEOPLE, BOTH MEN AND WOMEN, CHOOSE TO DO IT AND APPARENTLY GET SOME THRILL OUT OF IT. Just why, or how, no man can say. Probably those picketing do not re-

alize that an attack in force against the weak is nothing to be proud of, nor that it is the privilege of every American to work in an unmolested manner and for whom and at such times as he may choose."

The Socialist Party has never abated in its attacks upon Strong, among other judges, for his notorious anti-union bias.

Union Directory

BONNAZ, SINGER EMBROIDERERS' TUCKERS, STITCHERS AND PLEATERS' UNION, Local 66, I.L.G.W.U., 7 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.

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA, New York Joint Board. 31 West 15th St., New York, N. Y. Phone Tompkins Square 6-5400. L. Hollender, J. Catalanotti, 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 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn; STagg 2-0798. Reg. meetings, 1st and 3rd Mondays. President, Robert Glass; Vice Pres., Stephen Tobasko; Business Agent, Morris Reiss; Secretary, Samuel Mindel; Treasurer, Albert Heib.

JOINT BOARD DRESS AND WAIST-MAKERS' UNION.—Offices: 232 West 40th St., N.Y.C. Tel. L.ONGacre 5-5108. Board of Directors meets every Monday evening; Joint Board meets every Wednesday evening in the Council Room at 218 W. 40th St. Julius Hochman, Gen. Mgr.; Phillip Kapp, Sec'y-Treas.

THE AMALGAMATED 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.

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

AMALGAMATED LITHOGRAPHERS OF AMERICA, New York Local No. 1. Offices, Amalithone Bldg., 205 West 14th St.; Phone Watkins 9-7764. Regular meetings every second and fourth Tuesday at Arlington Hall, 19 St. Mark's Place. Albert E. Castro, President; Patrick J. Hanlon, Vice-President; Frank Sekol, Fin. 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, N. Spector; Sec'y-Treas., Alex. Rose; Organizers, I. H. Goldberg, A. Mendelowitz, M. Goodman, Lucy Oppenheim; Chairman of Executive Board, Morris Rosenblatt; Secretary of Executive Board Saul Hodas.

UNITED NECKWEAR MAKERS' UNION, Local 11016, A. F. of L., 7 East 15th St. Phone Algonquin 4-7081. Joint Executive Board meets every Tuesday night at 7:30. Board meets every Tuesday night at 8:00 in the office. Ed 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., 220-7th Ave. M. Gottfried, Pres.; B. Gottesman, Secretary.

WHITE GOODS WORKERS' UNION, Local 62 of I. L. C. (Age Eight) was, New York Chelsea 3-5750-5757. S. SHORE, Exec.

Recovery Comes at Last to the Socony-Vacuum Stockholders

MR. HERBERT L. PRATT,

Chairman of the Board of the Socony-Vacuum Company, and Mr. J. A. Brown, Chairman of the Management Committee, display a pardonable pride, an almost smug satisfaction in rendering their Annual Report for 1933 to their stockholders for their meeting on May 31st.

It has been a good year, a satisfactory year. Mr. Pratt and Mr. Brown report that consolidated gross income of their corporation for the calendar year increased \$9,101,427 over 1932.

Net profits, however, were \$22,546,462, as compared with a mere \$5,320,282 in 1932 and a deficit of \$4,169,248 the previous year.

The company had a surplus at the beginning of the year of \$11,732,202.93, which has grown to \$67,688,908.03 at the close of the year of blessed recovery.

There are five printed pages of text explaining the steady and gratifying progress of the Socony-Vacuum Company, and unless justice and gratitude are quite dead, Mr. Pratt and Mr. Brown will receive well-merited resolutions of thanks.

As an afterthought, apparently, there is a brief section on the last page of the text dealing with Employees. Not as important as surpluses and amortization funds, but still, one must be human, must one not?

"Cooperation with federal and

state governments and with the oil industry in carrying out the national recovery program is estimated to have added over 5,000 men to the payroll since July 1, 1933.

"The number of employees in the United States alone at December 31, 1933, was 39,688 compared with 34,905 at the end of 1932. Domestic payrolls for 1933 totaled \$60,984,758 compared with \$59,885,404 in 1932.

"Employee relations embrace employment, education and training, accident prevention, medical service, employee representation, annuities and insurance, job analysis and salary standards.

"The Board of Directors wishes to express appreciation and thanks to employees for their fine spirit of loyalty, courage and efficiency during these difficult times."

We will excuse Mr. Pratt and Mr. Brown for a slight error in arithmetic; the increase in employees was not "over 5,000" but 4,783, or 13 per cent.

The 34,905 employees in 1932 received on an average \$1,716 per year. The 39,688 employees—including the increased number about whom the directors take such pride—received an average of \$1,538 a year, or an average decrease of \$176 a year. Recovery, what?

The 4,783 added employees received \$1,099,354, OR AN AVERAGE WAGE OF \$229 A YEAR.

This, of course, nets Mr. Pratt and Mr. Brown special solid platinum and enamel Blue Eagles.

Labor Turns Against the NRA

(Continued from Page One)

lette \$10,000,000 public works bill.

Green pictured the NRA and AAA as having failed to put back to work in industry the "vast number of the unemployed." "It is all too obvious," he told the committee, "that the codes have failed to do what was expected of them, in putting people back to work, nor can we hope for any considerable amount of increased employment in that portion of industry for which codes are still to be adopted.

"Industry," he pointed out, "has been unwilling to shorten the hours of labor sufficiently to absorb a really significant number of unemployed."

The A. F. of L. president this week sharply criticized failure of an NRA agency to redress grievances of workers in the automobile industry in a statement that virtually charged the NRA is not protecting the rights of workers to organize under Section 7-A of the Recovery Act.

"The strike of workers employed at the Fisher Body plant in Flint, Mich., reflects the spirit of unrest and discontent which prevails among the automobile workers. It is of a serious nature and it is my opinion that unless the workers secure redress for grievances about which they have complained for a long period of time, strikes will occur in other automobile plants," Green said. He added:

"The workers in the automobile industry as well as labor generally are irritated and resentful because the spokesmen for the automobile manufacturers, the representatives of manufacturers' associations, the press, and big business generally heralded the plan of settlement of the threatened strike in the automobile industry a few weeks ago as a triumph for the company union and as a defeat for organized labor.

"This dissatisfied state of mind of the workers became accentuated because of the failure of the Automobile Labor Board to function properly and constructively. The board was appointed about seven

months ago and has since then been unable to function properly. Industrial disputes are complain that only of helping th

thus far no substantial redress of grievances has been brought about. The cases of a large number of workers who were discharged for union activity still remain unsettled. The workers allege that thus far no decision has been made upon the merits of any case of discharge or discrimination for union activity and union membership, notwithstanding the fact that the board was appointed for specific presented, with the understanding that the decision of the board would be final and binding upon both employers and employees.

"The workers complain that their grievances have not been adjusted, their right to bargain collectively has been denied, the company union is imposed upon them, and they are still being coerced and intimidated in the efforts the companies are putting forth to compel them to become members of company unions."

"There will be no peace in the automobile industry," Green said, "until the grievances of the workers are fairly settled, discrimination and coercion stopped, the right of collective bargaining established and company union domination and intimidation stopped."

Other indications of labor's feeling has just been given. The Pennsylvania Federation, in convention at Philadelphia, called upon the President to oust all NRA officials who discriminate against labor and the convention declared that almost every speaker "who has had close and intimate experience with the attempted enforcement of Section 7-A of the Recovery Act, has reported that the enforcement of this section protecting labor has been neglected willfully or grossly in coal, steel, textile or other industries."

The President was urged to inaugurate at once a "thorough house cleaning" of the NRA and remove officials who allow continued intimidation of the workers by industry.

A labor news service reflecting A. F. of L. opinion asks, "What is the Matter with Roosevelt?" and says that the President seems to

By Norman Thomas

TIMELY TOPICS

Battle Creek, Michigan.

It Isn't Socialist Legislation

IT will be a mistake if Socialists regard recent legislation on the Stock Exchange or suggested legislation on housing as in any way Socialistic.

Whatever their ethical and practical merits, they are part of an attempt to reform capitalism and prolong its life. For instance, the housing bills do not set up housing corporations publicly owned, but merely provide government financing of housing and real estate mortgages. In a disintegrating capitalism this may mean chiefly that the government will hold the bag. The principal use of the bills from our point of view would be their possible effect in providing funds for genuine housing corporations set up by cities or states.



Norman Thomas

Poor Fish and Cannibals

ALL bills for the protection of legitimate investors under capitalism are necessarily bills to protect the poor fish from their cannibal relations or to impose an Emily Post code of etiquette on the way the big bad wolf eats the little pigs.

What is significant is the way capitalist business howls against every attempt to make it honest even by its own standards. Witness the outcry against the Stock Exchange and Securities bills. Witness the way the Tugwell Pure Food, Drug and Cosmetics bill has been mangled at the insistence of advertisers and newspapers. Back in 1928, I made the reasonable suggestion that if I were President I would at least make the findings of the Federal Bureau of Standards available to ordinary consumers for their protection in buying products, but I was told this would destroy business. Thus does capitalism condemn itself out of its own mouth.

Bills We Should Favor

THE sort of laws Socialists should fight for in the present Congress are a genuine Federal Anti-Lynching law; a genuine bill to outlaw company unions, which the Wagner bill in its present form is not; a bill for unemployment insurance; the Sinclair-Frazier bill for Government agricultural marketing corporations, and bills for a really adequate program of unemployment relief and public works. These things are directly our business and make directly for advance toward the cooperative commonwealth.

A Platform for Socialism

IT is interesting, and on the whole encouraging, to learn by word of mouth and correspondence how many plans and resolutions for Socialist activity our comrades have proposed. A good many of these plans forget the old-fashioned recipe for cooking a hare: first catch the hare. They would be far more appropriate if we already were leading an immense movement. Some of them are not likely to help us get an immense movement. Of course, the illustration of cooking the hare is inadequate because movements are not dead things for us to cook, but live things for Socialists to try to educate and lead.

It is this approach to the problem which makes Paul Porter's draft of a Congressional Platform, published in the forthcoming World Tomorrow, so valuable and so suggestive. He tries to present in concrete and vivid form what Socialists propose to do in rapid steps in order to give everybody abundance. My experience convinces me that he has the proper approach and that his practical proposals are substantially sound, although the Convention may wisely modify and improve them after proper discussion. If we go in for this sort of a platform we shall not want to adopt resolutions which by their language or emphasis will defeat the effect of the platform.

A Letter to Mr. Wallace

WORKERS everywhere know something of the plight of share-croppers of the South. I have sent the following letter to Secretary of Agriculture Wallace:

My dear Mr. Secretary:

Following the charges that I made in public speeches last winter concerning certain effects of the Agricultural Adjustment Act upon the share-croppers of the South, you asked Dr. Calvin B. Hoover to make an independent study. I have now

received from him a copy of his report. Meanwhile, I encouraged a local committee in Memphis, Tennessee, and Tyronza, Arkansas, headed by Dr. William R. Amberson, Professor of Physiology at the University of Tennessee, to make a local case study. The result of this study is now in your hands.

It seems to me that both reports confirm the charges I made. My first and grave complaint is that the entire method of land tenure and operation is wrong, that some of the worst examples of landlordism in the world are to be found in the cotton country, and that it is idle to talk about prosperity for cotton farmers as long as these conditions of virtual peonage continue. I grant that you and the AAA by no means created this situation. I go farther and say that I cannot imagine any far-reaching cure of them under the capitalist system and our old concepts of landlordism. It is, however, immensely pertinent to point out that the best you hope by your program is to restore the system of share-cropping to a little better basis. There is no sound agricultural progress in such a restoration and little hope for the million and a half farm families who now raise most of our cotton under this system.

On the basis of the present program the reports before us emphasize these facts:

1. The contracts themselves have been too loosely drawn adequately to protect whatever rights the share-croppers are assumed to have in an equitable sharing of the benefits, or alleged benefits, of a reduction in acreage.

2. The enforcement of these contracts is in the hands of local authorities recruited from the landlord class or those sympathetic with it.

3. There is an obvious tendency for landlords further to embitter race relations and to weaken the share-croppers by dividing them through the way in which they reduce acreage and employ tenants.

4. While the share-cropper who stays on the land in his old status may be as well off or a shade better off than before there was a reduction in acreage, there is a virtually inevitable tendency, as shown in these reports, to drive a great many share-croppers off the land or to reduce them to the status of agricultural labor without even such miserable protection as the share-croppers had in the matter of receiving rations. Bad as the share-cropper's food is, and well designed as it is to breed pellagra, at least he did get something to eat at the Commissary. This is not true of agricultural laborers whose wages run around 50 to 75 cents a day when they work. Certainly there is nothing in the Bankhead bill of itself to change the situation, and I respectfully inquire what you expect to do to change it under the regulations you are empowered to set up?

My own suggestions for the immediate situation, which in no sense amount to a cure of an intolerable condition, would be as follows:

1. The contracts should be far more strictly drawn for the protection of the share-cropper.

2. Representatives of the share-croppers should be put on the enforcement authorities, and in this connection the Negro should be treated on an equal basis with the white share-cropper.

3. You yourself on behalf of the share-croppers should establish a method for going into court to enforce their rights as those rights are set forth in the contract.

4. It should be the policy of your Administration to encourage and not discourage, or permit local authorities to discourage, the fundamental right of organization. I do not think much can be done until these share-croppers are encouraged to act like free men and citizens.

In general, I endorse the recommendations in the Amberson report which I have not already included in my own recommendations. I presume share-croppers already driven off the land ought to be returned to it under some form of subsistence farming. I am not sanguine, however, about subsistence farming as any kind of a solution of our problem.

I am sure you will agree with me that it is a social tragedy of the first magnitude, a tragedy that must be repaired, that we should be reducing a cotton crop when the men who raise it lack a decent supply of cotton for their families. The whole country ought to be aroused to the social significance of a situation where an average annual income not for a man but his whole family is nearer \$250 than \$300. No wonder, pellagra and illiteracy abound. The share-croppers in no true sense are free men. They are virtual slaves to the landlord and to his Commissary, and the terrible rate of interest they pay on so-called advances is one of the chains which binds them. If conscientious landlords also sometimes suffer, that is so much the worse an indictment of their system.

Sincerely yours,

NORMAN THOMAS.

fear to "really, fully and freely" recognize the A. F. of L., pointing out that labor is not getting representation on code authorities.

Socialist criticism of NRA

months ago forecast much that is now coming to pass. Socialists warned of employer domination of the NRA and pointed out that the welfare of the workers must be

the paramount consideration. What they feared has largely materialized, with the result that labor state of mind toward NRA undergoing radical change.