

NEW LEADER

With Which
Is Combined

THE AMERICAN APPEAL

Founded by
Eugene V. Debs

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Beggars and Outcasts in the Very Temple the Workers Have Built!

Four Centuries of Labor and Invention Have Yielded Semi-Starvation for Millions of Toilers While Socialism Points Out the Road to Power and Emancipation

THE gigantic pressure of the depression has in some sections reduced the masses to a living standard almost as low as that of cats and dogs. A southern correspondent of the New York Times records whole groups living in a state of semi-starvation. "They would be delighted to live as well as a Negro mangy coon dog lived a few years ago," declares the Macon Telegraph.

In Bibb County, Georgia, with a population of 77,000, the blacks and whites on relief rolls number one-fourth of the population or nearly 20,000. "Starvation is at hand for many thousands," declares one relief worker. There are workers trying to live on fifty cents a day and NRA codes fixing minimum wages are openly violated.

Four hundred years of labor and invention on this continent, of clearing the wilderness, building cities, spanning the continent with railways, probing the secrets of nature, harnessing steam and electricity, creating Pittsburghs and Detroit, and building enormous productive powers have only enslaved and beggared the toilers of our day. Many are down to the level of a "mangy coon dog."

Workingmen and women! You have the power if you will use it to end this. Your enemies are in the seats of power. You are not even granted permission to use the things that you and your fathers built. **Beggars and outcasts in the very temple your labor has created!**

You are kept out by a small minority who have shaped your opinion to accord with theirs. Our minds have been wax phonograph

plates. Through the press and schools, the radio and other agencies of information, our enemies have recorded on our minds what they want us to believe. **They made us believe that if we abolish this capitalist system we will be ruined. Now we are ruined.**

We have listened for years and years to those who have lived on our labor. We have heeded the political faker and given him our votes. And with what results? We have dragged our women and children with us down into this pit of misery. Our homes are going or gone.

Many of us have pawned family trinkets to avert starvation and then have starved. Much land that for decades became fertile with our labor has passed into the hands of those who despoil us. As was once said by a poet addressing the robber barons:

"We have yielded our best to give you rest and you lie on a crimson wool;

"But if blood be the price of your accursed wealth, Good God, we have paid it in full."

Workers, awake! Socialists have for many years warned of disaster and pleaded for action. Disaster is here and action is yet to come, action in organization, education, discipline and knowledge of the road to travel out of this terrible nightmare of want and starvation.

We want life and labor, joy and security. Socialism carries the message of deliverance. The temple we built must be owned by us. **Let us organize to take what we and our fathers have built,**

Labor Party Holds Hardie's Old Seat

LONDON.—The Labor Party has triumphantly come through one of its most difficult tests in recent months. The Merthyr Tydfil parliamentary seat, held for fifteen years by J. Keir Hardie and for twelve years by the late Richard C. Wallhead, was won at the recent by-election by the Labor Party.

The Merthyr Tydfil constituency has long been overwhelmingly Labor. It was won by Hardie in 1900, and held by him until his death in 1915. In 1922 "Dick" Wallhead won it, and he held it until he died a few weeks ago.

Since the I.L.P. withdrew from the Labor Party, that organization considered the constituency its own, even though Wallhead withdrew from the I.L.P. and rejoined the Labor Party last year. The Communists also carried on intensive propaganda.

The vote was as follows:

S. O. Davies, Labor	13,645
Evans, Liberal	10,376
Campbell Stephen, I.L.P.	3,508
Wal Hannington, Comm.	3,409

It is significant that the government did not dare put up a candidate for fear of the humiliating defeat he would be certain to suffer. The total anti-capitalist vote was 25,562 as against 10,376. The emphatic support of the Labor Party as the agency for uniting the workers for Socialism as against the I.L.P. and the Communists is even more significant. The Labor Party marches on!

Behind the Scenes in Washington

The Dying Hours of the Historic 73rd Congress

By Benjamin Meiman
Special Correspondence

PASSING the Administration's billion dollar housing bill, the railway labor, farm debt adjustment and the giant deficiency appropriation measures, the 73rd Congress adjourned *sine die*, thus ending the most eventful and important peace-time legislative session in our history.

The adjournment came four hours after a one-man filibuster against the railway labor bill, actually directed at preventing passage of an unemployment census bill, collapsed in the Senate. This broke the legislative log-jam which prevented adjournment Saturday night.

There is a strong possibility, even a probability, that the railway labor bill would have been thrown out of the window if the labor unions had not shown their teeth. A labor conference on Sunday, the day before adjournment, threatened election reprisals against individual Congressmen and a general political revolt against the Roosevelt Administration. This seemed to do the trick. The railway labor bill, which seemed to be on the road to po-

litical oblivion on Saturday, turned the corner on Monday, to be finally enacted into law in the last few minutes of the Congress' life.

The labor leaders who gathered in Washington June 17 felt pretty blue over the failure of the Administration to use vigor in support of labor's measures.

Representatives of sixteen standard railway labor unions, together with William Green and others of the A. F. of L., expressed bitter resentment at the lack of administrative support for the Wagner bill. They were not at all satisfied with that "stop-gap" substitute adopted by Congress last Saturday, creating a Presidential labor board to handle industrial disputes.

There is a little "behind the scenes" story in connection with the Administration's revamped and

reknitted compromised labor bill. Quite a rumpus was caused when it leaked out. It happened something like this:

Floor Leader Robinson brought it from the White House, looking around corners as he went, so no one would see him. He slipped a copy secretly to Republican Leader McNary. The next he heard, copies were all over the press gallery and had been published in one paper. Robinson warned the newsmen that if they published the bill they would violate his wishes and perhaps the federal law against publication of secret government documents. Newsmen said that was too bad, and, anyway, the bill was not a government document.

What had happened was this: When McNary got his copy, he had several copies made so Republican Senators could look it over and decide whether they were going to support it. Several Senators slipped copies to newsmen and in a few minutes the bill was all over the place. The reason the White House and Senator Robinson were so angry was that the bill had to be materially altered later.

Enactment of the railroad pen-

WEVD New Leader Speaker

William M. Feigenbaum, associate editor of The New Leader, will be the speaker at The New Leader period of Station WEVD (1300 Kc.) Friday, June 29th, from 4:30 to 4:45 P. M.
Ben Blumenberg of The New Leader staff speaks Friday, June 22nd, at the same hour.

"Arbeiter - Zeitung" Most Widely Read Political Paper in Austria

According to information received from Vienna, the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*, prohibited by the Dollfuss government and published in Brno, is being distributed wholesale in Vienna and the rest of Austria.

Whereas a quiet but all the more effective boycott has set in in Austria against all papers which dare not say anything openly and do not even publish information on what is going on in the country, the circulation of the prohibited *Arbeiter-Zeitung* is constantly increasing. The circulation of the present illegal edition of the paper has nearly reached that of the old *Arbeiter-Zeitung* when it was legally published in Vienna. The illegal *Arbeiter-Zeitung* is the most widely read political paper in Austria—and that notwithstanding the fascist terror, under which any person distributing the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* is liable to imprisonment for several months, and any reader found with a copy of it in his possession is liable to imprisonment for several weeks.

In addition to the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* (at present published as a weekly), hundreds of thousands of leaflets are distributed every week. *Der Kampf*, the monthly organ of the Austrian Social Democratic Party, is also now being published again, and is penetrating Austria in hundreds of copies.

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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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REPUDIATION?

WORLD capitalism moves from one spasm to another. One nation cannot live its own life separate from the others and yet each is engaged in the game of self-preservation. Germany's repudiation of private debts ranges investors against her in many nations.

On the other hand, fourteen nations defaulted on their debts to the United States last week. This, in turn, bars any person in this country from lending money to the defaulting nations, as this is prohibited by the Johnson Act.

However, these nations cannot pay in gold and the United States will not accept goods, the only thing with which they can pay. If this country does not accept this kind of payment it is not likely to be paid at all. Then even if a flood of goods were ac-

cepted it would raise a barrier to "recovery."

Will the next generation of youth consent to pay? Not likely. That policy drove the new generation in Germany to fascism and a refusal to pay debts that they did not contract. So world capitalism faces repudiation, the one sin of the system that is regarded as a violation of its holy of holies.

SICK NAZI CAPITALISM

FASCIST Germany is cracking; but this does not mean that Hitler will slide into the pit soon, although events may develop so rapidly that even this may occur sooner than expected. By declaring a suspension of payments on Germany's foreign debts for six months, an effort is made to prevent the mark from again rapidly declining. German exports have been hard hit by the boycott, the misery of the workers has increased, and this week Vice-Chancellor Von Papen took issue with Minister of Propaganda Goebbels. Von Papen opposed the ruthless policy of the Nazis, and President Hindenburg supports Von Papen. Hitler approves Von Papen's views but not his speaking in public.

Moreover, Hitler's foreign policy has isolated Germany and fostered alliances against her. It is a conflict between the Junkers and the Nazis, and within the Nazis there is the radical section who resent the concessions made by Hitler to big capitalists. These cracks are likely to widen. With a ruling class divided and Nazi capitalism terribly sick, Hitler rushes to Mussolini for aid. Watch Germany. We shall not be surprised if conspiracy cuts the gordian knot any day in Berlin.

A TOP HAT DEAL

A GROUP of top hats associated with the Industrial Advisory Board have declared their acceptance of the NRA and state that it should be retained. They affirm that "industry" must be permitted to "regulate itself."

This turn of these gentlemen is no surprise. They have found in practice that they have administered the codes; that they drafted the codes; that the NRA staff, with few exceptions, is composed of business men; that workers were noticed only when they struck; that workers did not select members of the Labor Board but that these members were appointed by General Johnson. As George Soule puts it in a recent book: "Self-government of industry turned out to be self-government by the business executives of industry, self-government by trade associations and employers' associations."

It's a top hat New Deal.

BANANA OR SAUSAGE?

DEMOCRACY vindicated by the U. S. Steel Corporation! The proud freemen who enrich Charlie Schwab and other steel barons at the forge, furnace, crane and rolls have taken a secret ballot. Do they want to strike? The poll is 95 per cent "No." So the company union renders a solemn "democratic" verdict.

The U. S. Steel Corporation and its company union recalls the essay of the Japanese school boy on the sausage and the banana. He wrote: "In case of sausage, both conclusions are attached to other sausages; honorable banana, on opposite hand, are joined on one end to the stem, other termination are entirely loose."

Whether banana or sausage, this "secret vote," to quote the Japanese boy again, "are a great remarkable fruit."

A GOVERNOR SPEAKS

WE offer a garland of posies to Governor Ely of Massachusetts, who knows how to chant the glories of fire while the house is burning. "It is the keenness and alertness of business working for profits that keep the mills going," says the Governor, while under Socialism "there will be no initiative, there will be only a slowly dying, paralyzed industry!"

Perhaps the Governor of the Codfish State lives in a Buddhist temple guarded from contact with the outside world. Be that as it may, one is astonished that he can talk of profits keeping the mills going. That is precisely what his party has been trying to do without success.

He also speaks of "paralyzed industry" under Socialism when an auto ride through his sacred Boston will reveal industries paralyzed and workers starving for want of employment. He sees things inverted and he is probably standing on his head.

Wheat Estimate Lowest Since 1898, reads a headline. The estimate of political intelligence will be recorded after the November election.

Nearly 80,000 people visited the fleet in New York harbor on the eve of its sailing. Those opposed to imperialist war have some teaching to do if we are to avoid another world shindy.

Germany has declared a moratorium which, we hope, merely precedes the crematorium which awaits Hitler's fascism.

Capitalism has played a dirty trick on the Socialists by dividing up families without giving them a chance to do it.

Behind the Scenes in Washington

(Continued from Page One)

sion bill is supposed to have been part of a deal made by the Administration with the rail workers several months ago to avoid a strike. At least, that is the word spread among Democrats in Congress, and it explains why the measure was enacted so suddenly.

STARTING on March 9th last year, the Seventy-third Congress was one of the most unusual in our history. During the last fifteen months, with a rapidity that at times left even the members unable to keep up with what they were doing, this Congress enacted measures which made sweeping changes in the economic structure of the country.

From the passage of the emergency banking act on March 9, 1933, until the adoption of the conference report on the housing bill last Monday night, this Congress broke from all precedents, policies and traditions of its predecessors. Federal regulation was extended further over business, finance and agriculture in the fifteen months than in the previous fifteen years.

Not only did this Congress approve appropriations totaling close to \$6,000,000,000 for the relief of distress and unemployment but it also pledged the Treasury to a contingent liability for a sum almost equally as great through "guaranteeing" farm and home mortgages. The first step for abandonment of the country's protective tariff system was taken in the reciprocal tariff bargaining act and the first effort at regimentation was seen in the passage of

the Bankhead cotton act.

Throughout the Congress President Roosevelt enjoyed a command over House and Senate experienced by few Presidents in recent years. This was due in part to the huge Democratic majorities in each body, 24 in the Senate and 190 in the House, exclusive of insurgent Republicans and Farmer-Labor members.

But of equal importance in the President's successful relationship with Congress has been his popularity with the country. Had it not been for the latter, many of the conservative Democrats would have broken away from the President on such measures as: The reciprocal tariff law, under which Congress surrenders to the President power to raise or lower tariff rates. Control of the Stock Exchanges, which largely extends his power over corporations. Control over the commodity market exchanges. Creation of a Communication Commission to regulate telephone and telegraph companies along with the radio. The new silver act, under which the President can remodel the whole monetary system. The new housing plan, under which the government enters the real estate finance business in a big way, with the idea of reviving the construction industry.

It is interesting to note as the session closes, so far from considering the power acquired enough the Administration plans to ask for a good deal more in the next session. Ernest K. Lindley, ardent New Dealer and close to the President, whose biographer he is, declares that the "frame-work of the

New Deal is far from complete."

The next Congress, he says, will have to consider proposals "comparable in importance and complexity to those on which the last one acted." He lists six separate items on the next New Deal program, already in preparation. These include:

First, the AAA amendments, which will be promptly presented next January. Second, permanent regulation to replace the present NRA Act, which automatically expires in June, 1935. Third, a broad plan for nation-wide unemployment and old-age insurance, to which the President has committed himself. Fourth, a national plan for land and water conservation, on which work is being done. Fifth, more banking legislation, looking to a single, unified system under federal control. Sixth, a general tax revision by which the state and federal systems will be coordinated.

All these things, and more, are in mind. The New Deal planners have no notion of stopping.

Where will this lead to?—that's the question that bothers most politicians, but no one as yet has answered it satisfactorily.

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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Swinging Into Action For the New Leader

OCCASIONALLY The New Leader receives a letter which, in its spirit and content, makes it a joy to carry on with the difficult task of building a Socialist press. Such a letter is one from Leonard Bright, the energetic and effective executive secretary of the Westchester County Socialist Party. It speaks for itself.

"Dear Comrades:
"You will be glad to know that the Westchester County Committee enthusiastically accepted your proposal that we make a drive for 600 subscriptions to The New Leader during the coming campaign. As we understand it, in return for securing these subscriptions (\$1 yearly), you will supply us for four weeks with 5,000 copies of The New Leader containing a four-page Westchester campaign supplement, copy for which we are to submit to you.

"This is an ambitious undertaking for us, and to assure its success it will be necessary to make the securing of The New Leader subscriptions an integral part of our campaign. And this, of course, we shall be glad to do, for we fully recognize the value of The New Leader. By getting hundreds of people in this county reading a Socialist paper every week we know the party will be benefitted greatly. At the same time, the distribution of thousands of copies of The New Leader with our compliments during the campaign is bound to have marked results.

"We hope that party organizations elsewhere will see their way

clear to conduct similar subscription drives for The New Leader in the coming months."

What The New Leader has offered to do for Westchester County it also offers to do for party organizations in any other part of the country. The plan involves not only the strengthening of the permanent party press but also more effective printed propaganda in the local area. The coming critical congressional campaign offers locals an excellent opportunity to put such a plan into effect.

From all parts of the country comes news of comrades who have pledged themselves to obtain ten new subscriptions with Morris Hillquit's book as a bonus. Among them are H. Rosenbloom of Massachusetts, C. Pogorelec and M. V. Halushka of Illinois, S. Drachler, M. Haisler and A. Khinoy of New York. Paraphrasing B. Charney Vladeck, "Who's next with ten subscriptions?"

Anton Zornik of the Yugoslav Socialist Federation sends in six new annual subs, bringing his total for the last few months to 44.

Comrade Zornik writes that he was moved to even greater activity in behalf of The New Leader by a statement that what the Socialist Party needs is service, not advice. There is no greater service to the party than the widening of the influence of its press.

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

Declaration Debated Pro and Con

Panken Sees Disaster if Members Adopt Document

By Jacob Panken

ON the first day of the convention the so-called majority report of the American delegates to the conference in Paris was rejected. That was good. On Sunday a declaration of principles, which confines itself largely to tactics, was passed which in essence what was rejected Friday. When the Congressional program was submitted by the Platform Committee, one sentence of it was rejected by an overwhelming vote because in the judgment of the delegates it might invite the enemy to proceed along fascist lines. That was sensible.

Now to the turn-about. The Declaration of Principles, if adopted by the membership, would mark a departure from Socialist theory and policy that American Socialists have heretofore adhered to.

This Declaration should be defeated. It is my conviction that it will. It is inconceivable that sane Socialists will vote in favor of a Declaration incorporating tactics which have no basis in Socialist theory, practice and philosophy. Socialists cannot and will not vote for anarcho-syndicalist tactics.

The administrative forces at Detroit sprung this document a moment before it was considered. It was not part of the printed agenda. Many delegates did not know what they voted for. No opportunity was afforded to consider the document carefully. Spokesmen for the Declaration did not realize its implications and purposes. They were under the spell of the rhetoric of Norman Thomas and others. There was a cleavage as to purpose, aims and policy.

On the one hand an appeal was

made to sentiment by romanticists; on the other, an appeal to reason, Socialist ideals and discipline. The call to "heroic acts," even if they lead to extinction of the movement, imprisonment of many of our comrades and abandonment of Socialist philosophy, won the day. Only for the moment. Sanity will assert itself. Our comrades are bound to vote against this declaration. All true Socialists will oppose it.

Norman Thomas did not tell the delegates that the Michigan trial of Communists resulted in the conviction of Ruthenberg and others, and that the indictment upon which they were tried rested on statements in the Communist platform similar to those incorporated in the so-called Declaration of Principles. The Communists, to enable themselves to remain above-ground and to afford them opportunities to carry on open propaganda, expunged the stupid statements from their program.

The young comrades do not know that in 1912, at the Indianapolis convention of the Socialist Party, Haywood and his followers attempted to incorporate in our program a policy of "sabotage." It was then called "direct action." The older comrades will remember Article 2, Section 6. Haywood was defeated and a year later he was re-called from the National Executive Committee.

I oppose, and the comrades generally, I believe, will oppose the Declaration. Not necessarily because it may bring us into conflict with the law, but rather because we believe that the Socialist Party must not abandon democratic weapons at our disposal.

To Comrade Thomas

By James Oneal

IN your column last week you discussed the Detroit convention and differed with me in interpreting its composition and actions. In doing so, you expressed your opinions with a restraint that I hope others will observe. I tried to set an example in my own article the week before.

First, as to myself. I am not a pseudo-radical. I am a Marxian Socialist. I am anti-war and anti-militarist. I believe that the St. Louis Anti-War Resolution was the greatest document our party ever adopted and that our stand against the imperialist war was the finest episode in the history of the International and was fully justified.

However, I believe that our party faces a danger. Certain sections of the Declaration of principles are merely a symptom of the drift. That danger will emerge before the end of the year. There is less cohesion of thought this year than there was two years ago. At the Milwaukee convention there were three clearly recognized groups. At Detroit there were six.

You disagree. Very well. Nevertheless, a competent observer can easily divide the convention into the following groupings: (1) Oklahoma Populism; (2) Revolutionary Policy Committee or Lovestone Communism; (3) pro-Thomas Militants; (4) anti-Thomas Militants; (5) Independents; (6) Old Guard. It is useless to ignore these divisions. They are the logical ex-

pression of a depression psychosis and a reaction to events in Europe. The composition of the new National Executive Committee is also representative of these groupings. There is even a pseudo-Marxism that blesses Populism and its allies.

The Old Guard claims two victories and a vague "left" composed of five discordant groups claim one. Neither claim is valid. What happened is that the Socialist Party suffered a defeat. The depression psychosis and emotional reactions to a decaying capitalist world wrote the decisions. Basic Socialist thought was at a discount. What counted was a system of trade and barter among groups, similar to a panic on the stock exchange. Every delegate present knew this. It was not concealed. It was open. The result was not a consideration of issues on the basis of Socialist principles but on the basis of expediency and power. The Socialist Party, I repeat, was defeated in its own house.

Now for the disputed Declaration before the members. You can understand why good Socialists might wish for a "different wording of it." So can I. You think that in "calling our present democracy bogus, it voices the criticism Socialists have made many times without number." Perhaps, but not in serious documents of any responsible working class party.

Why tell the working class that this democracy is "bogus" and then recommend a "bogus" instrument for their purposes? It is one thing

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The Declaration of Principles

By James Oneal

We are asked whether the defeat of the Detroit declaration in the coming referendum will leave the Socialist Party without any declared principles. Certainly not. We have the clear and convincing declaration adopted in 1924 and reaffirmed in 1932. Such a document stands until it is repealed or something else put in its place. The Detroit convention has offered a very poor substitute. Let us vote it down and stick to the declaration of 1924 and 1932.

Socialists must and will make use of democracy to carry on the education of the masses. They will fight to the bitter end for the preservation of free speech, free press and free assemblage. That fight must be made in the open, above ground. Socialists refuse to give the capitalist class an excuse to drive us underground, even though contemplated conspirative activities may feed the hunger of the imaginative romantic and irresponsible.

The Declaration is not confined to a statement of Socialist principles. It proceeds to draft a blueprint of general activities. It commits the party, and gives carte blanche to every party member to pursue any line of activity and makes every member responsible for such individual acts. It says: "They [meaning the Socialists] will loyally support in the tragic event of war any of their comrades who for anti-war activities or refusal to perform war services come into conflict with public opinion of the law."

This means that if any party member commits any act of violence—say, blows up a battleship—the party as a whole and each of its members is bound to support that act.

That is not my understanding of Socialist theory or Socialist ethics or Socialist practice. It is anarchistic in its essence. I might say, it is a sort of rugged individualism. It lets every member do what he likes. I don't oppose it so much because it might bring the party and its members into conflict with the law. I oppose it because it is not Socialistic, because it is anarchistic.

Then the Declaration further says: "They [meaning the Socialists] will meet war and the detailed plans for war already mapped out by the war-making arms of the government by massed war resistance."

If this means anything, it tells the party members: "You, each of you, individually, are to do as you want and whatever you do; and if it brings you in conflict with the law, we shall support you, providing, of course, it is in opposition to war or the detailed plans for war."

Then this Declaration talks of a general strike of labor unions and professional groups. Nothing, however, is said as to what tactics are to be pursued to make contact with the labor organizations.

The Labor and Socialist International also stands for a general strike in case of war, but the resolution for a general strike was agreed upon with the International Federation of Trades Unions. Professional groups. What groups are meant?

Read another portion of this (Continued on Page Six)

Views of Socialists Who Uphold Detroit Document

DISSENTS FROM WALDMAN

By Murray Baron

The Socialist Party of America at its Detroit convention democratically and decisively adopted a Declaration of Principles which the assembled delegates believed would best serve the party and the working class. The weighted vote is equally as conclusive and in conformity with Waldman's advocacy early in the convention that 25 delegates present, upon request, were entitled to such a vote. Many members of the right wing were anxious to vote for the Declaration of Principles, provided certain amendments were made. Comrades Hendin and Levy sought to submit amendments. It was at this juncture that Waldman and Solomon heatedly argued against permitting any amendments whatever, arguing that two distinct philosophies were represented in this convention, and the convention was urged to register clearly its position, and so the Declaration was submitted in its entirety for rejection or adoption. The result is now public.

Statements appearing in the New York Times ascribed to Louis Waldman constitute therefore disloyalty which must not go unchallenged. The following quotations are examples.

Waldman stated: "We repudiate the essential features of the Declaration of Principles adopted at the Socialist National Convention in so far as they depart from the traditional Socialist position and commit the Socialist Party to the use of violence and extralegal means." Are we to understand that the

traditional Socialist position is unalterably synonymous with Louis Waldman's interpretation of Socialism, or are we not to insist that the true traditional Socialist position is its inalienable right to democratically change or continue policies and programs? Can Louis Waldman deny the majority's right to construe his kind of Socialism and his principles, as being destructive of the Socialist Party and movement? In the same statement he argues "that the program runs contrary to everything for which the Socialist Party has stood and which it regards as fundamental." The Socialist movements throughout the world are adopting programs which depart from positions which they previously held. Fortunately, the Socialist Party of America was never meant to be a rigid, inflexible organization—Louis Waldman. Those of us who love the Socialist movement exercised our fundamental democratic right to change the position of the party.

Let us quote further from Waldman's statement:

"The Declaration commits not only the national organization, but attempts to commit also the State and local organizations, to a program which runs contrary to everything for which the Socialist Party has stood and which the Socialist Party regards as fundamental."

The National convention not only "attempts to" but does commit state, local and national organizations as well. The national convention governs the entire party subject to the national referendum (Continued on Page Six)

Socialism and Democracy

The following is the section on Democracy in the resolution of Local New York referred to by James Oneal in his article this week.

THE democracy for which the proletariat fights is not a gift of the ruling classes but is a conquest made within capitalist society by the working class. Through a long period of struggle the workers won freedom of organization and the right to strike, wrested the right of suffrage and independent political action from the ruling classes, and the establishment of its own educational and cooperative organizations. Often limited by the police, legislative and judicial powers of bourgeois governments, the working class in bitter struggles has again and again fought to strike down these limitations to its freedom of action.

The long fight of the working class to retain these conquests must continue. To surrender them because reaction challenges the basic contentions of this democracy would be to make the working class the accomplices of fascist reaction which fears the free action of the workers.

The issue is not between this democracy and the social democracy of a Socialist world. Socialists strive for social democracy which is identical with the conquest of complete power by the proletariat and its democratic allies. Short of the realization of social democracy, the working class must fight to retain what it has won over two centuries of bitter struggles and sacrifices. If a proletarian party rejects the democratic conquests of the workers, it invites the ruling parties of capital to destroy these conquests and to establish the dictatorship of capital.

The democracy won by the proletariat, however, is not

itself but a means of achieving social democracy through the abolition of the capitalist system of production and distribution. While fighting for freedom of action within capitalist society, the proletariat does not cease to fight for complete emancipation from class rule.

Where reaction strives to destroy the democracy won by the workers, the Socialist Party will strive to effect an alliance of all working class organizations, and other allies opposed to reaction, mobilizing their united power in organized and disciplined resistance, including the stoppage of industry if it appears that such action and Fascism and their aimed workers have sufficient unity of purpose to effect it.

Such organized resistance to reaction and Fascism an dtheir aim at dictatorship will be effective in proportion as the working class is of a democratic mind and appreciates the loss it will sustain if its democracy and freedom of action are destroyed.

The emancipation of the working class does not mean the dictatorship of one section of the workers over another section of the workers or dictatorship over other classes, but the abolition of all classes and the extension of democracy into social democracy which will include all humanity.

The Socialist Party opposes secret conspiratory organization and action in the United States. Such organization and action invite police spies and agents provocateurs; it fosters romanticism, and attracts irresponsible persons. The Socialist answer to open or covert attempts by a reactionary clique is an open declaration of resistance by all means available to the working class and other democratic elements of the population.

The Workers Abroad

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

By Mark Khinoy

"Denmark for the People!"

HENRI DE MAN certainly started something when he succeeded in lining up the Socialist Party of Belgium for his now famous *Action Plan*. Since last Christmas, when the De Man Plan of immediate, although partial, socialization was adopted, there hardly passes a week without one or another European Socialist Party either adopting such a plan or starting a discussion about its elaboration and adoption.

This week's mail brought a number of such news items. The most important among them is the Danish Program of Action, modeled on the De Man Plan, and was unanimously adopted last month at a joint meeting of the enlarged Central Executive Committee and the Socialist members in the Chamber of Deputies and Senate.

This new Plan is of special importance because it comes from a Socialist Party that controls the government.

The Program begins with an appeal to all sections of the population who suffer under the capitalist economic crisis—to the workers in industry and agriculture, to the farmers and small holders, to fishermen, tradesmen, craftsmen and officials, to all workers by hand and brain—to give their support to a constructive Socialist policy.

"The form of production at which the Socialist movement is aiming will undoubtedly replace capitalism," says the Program. But the party is "convinced that this demands a continuous development, which allows of no short cuts. It is therefore the next aim of the Social Democratic Party to guarantee a permanently controlled production and distribution during the transformation" from a capitalist to a Socialist society which is constantly taking place.

In another part of the introduction to the Plan the party declares "that this is not a suitable time for working out theories and programs which extend into an unknown future. The present time demands the elaboration of a program for the constructive work of the immediate future, the foundations of which have already been laid through the practical work which has been done."

The introduction is followed by an elaborate list of "socialization plans" on the industrial, financial, commercial, agricultural, labor, cultural, social and political fields. Space does not permit me to enumerate them. It is sufficient to say that, like the Belgian Action Plan, the Danish Plan contains, among other things, the determination to push through legislation for the socialization of all the banks and insurance companies and for the stricter control of all capitalist corporations, their dividends and price policy.

Assuming, evidently, that "government ownership" is not the same as Socialism and may, under certain conditions, simply mean "state capitalism," the Program demands the socialization of all the existing state owned or controlled industrial and commercial undertakings, such as sugar and alcohol factories, the production of raw products from beet and potatoes, the production of cigars and cigarettes, the brewing of beer, and the wine and spirits trade. It winds up with a general call to fight for the slogan, "Denmark for the People!"

Disarmament, Dictatorship and Democracy

LIKE its sister party in Holland, the Social Democratic Party of Denmark has always been an enthusiastic pioneer of disarmament. During its participation in the government it has brought about a sharp reduction in military expenditure and an almost complete elimination of standing army and navy. It is characteristic of the present situation in the world, and is also a tribute to the courage of our Danish comrades, that they now formulate their attitude on this question as follows:

"The development we have experienced during recent years is directed in the opposite direction and bars the political road which we considered as the only correct one. It must therefore be acknowledged that there is no sufficient basis for isolated disarmament at present. The work must now be carried on within the League of Nations on an international basis and we must consider it as our obligation to continue our support of the work for disarmament and peace through the organs which seek to solve these problems.

"But even though we must for a time renounce our hopes for a peace based on a general reduction of armaments, there is no occasion for an increase in Danish armaments."

Finally the Danish Social Democratic Party expresses its belief on a policy based on legality and democracy. It declares its sharpest opposition to all forms of dictatorship, whether Communist or Fascist.

It advocates continued cooperation with the nations which stand on the basis of democracy, and above all with the peoples of the North (Sweden, Norway).

During the five years of the Socialist participation in the Danish government, the party has increased its membership by 41,000, so that its total is now 90,070. At

the rate the workers are flocking to it now, it will reach the 200,000 mark before the end of the year.

A Socialization Plan for Great Britain

THE British Socialist League, a propaganda organization of militant Socialists within the Labor Party, with a membership of 3,000, has just endorsed a Five-Year Plan for a Socialist government. The plan is embodied in a pamphlet called "Forward to Socialism" and will be presented to the conference of the British Labor Party in October.

Arthur Henderson, secretary-treasurer of the Labor Party, tendered his resignation but was persuaded to hold it over until the October conference. Arthur Greenwood and Herbert Morrison are in line for Henderson's post as party leader.

14 Socialists, 1 Communist Win in Luxemburg

LUXEMBURG, a Grand Duchy four-fifths the size of Rhode Island, situated between Germany, Belgium and France, with a population of 300,000, held parliamentary elections Sunday, June 3. The result again demonstrated the strong hold Socialism has over the workers of this little country. There were elected fourteen Socialists, 1 Communist and thirty-three representatives of the capitalist parties.

Socialists Prohibit Armed Corps in Sweden

THE Social Democratic government in Sweden has finally secured the elimination of private armies in Swedish politics by the adoption of a bill prohibiting associations and organizations whose object is to act as defense corps for a political party or similar body, or who aim at undertaking the tasks of military bodies or police forces. The prohibition does not include associations recognized by the government with a view to assistance in national defense or strengthening the action of the police in maintaining order.

The Conservatives displayed their fascist leanings by opposing the bill in favor of corps whose formation was due to social motives. But they remained alone in their opposition to the bill, which was adopted in both Houses May 30.

The party membership of Sweden, a country with a population of a little over six millions, has grown constantly since a Socialist "minority" government was organized 20 months ago. It reached in January, 1933, the gratifying total of 312,798 and is still increasing. The figures for January, 1934, are not complete yet, but the following, isolated, cases show the trend. The Stockholm local increased its membership during 1933 from 56,505 to 58,535 and the number of affiliated organizations from 147 to 153. The Social Democratic Women's Federation gained about 2,000 members—now about 13,000 in all—and another 100 local branches, the total now reaching 365. But the most magnificent proof of the vitality of Swedish Social Democracy has been given by the Social Democratic youth movement which advanced from 79,668 to 98,605 members in the period from January 15, 1933, to January 15, 1934, advancing in the number of affiliated branches from 1,408 to 1,599. It may be added that the May issue of the youth organ, *Frihet*, achieved a circulation of 70,000.

The Socialist Premier, Per Albin Hansson, does not control a majority in either of the two houses. Out of 230 members of the lower house 104 are Socialists. But the Socialist government receives the more or less loyal support of the 36 farmers and 8 Communists. The latter were long ago divided from the Moscow International and recently even gave up their Communist name.

Denmark's Social

By Thorvald Stauning
Socialist Premier of Denmark

THE present Cabinet was appointed on April 30, 1929, and has thus been in office over twelve years, broken only by an election which served further to consolidate their position, in that the Social Democratic Party gained on that occasion a further increase of 60,000 votes.

From April, 1924, to December, 1926, I had the honor of heading the first Social Democratic Ministry. It fell on the question of supporting industrialization and combating unemployment, and the resultant appeal to the nation yielded an attenuated majority to the two parties now in Opposition (the Conservatives and the Liberals).

This partly Conservative Ministry was in office for two and a half years, but fell when one of the coalition parties broke away.

At the ensuing election the Social Democrats won a signal victory, and a democratic majority came into being in Parliament, embodying, in addition to the Social Democratic Party itself, a smaller party of liberal-minded Democrats, supported by certain classes of intellectual workers and small farmers in the country.

After due consideration, the two parties agreed that the safest plan to follow would be to form a Coalition Ministry; which came to consist of nine Social Democrats and three Democrats (the official name of the latter being the Radical Left Party).

Their cooperation has been both loyal and thorough commendable in every way. A completely democratic program was drawn up, and for the last five years extensive democratization has been carried out, incorporating, during the crisis, an effective regulation by the State, of productive output, trade and money matters, etc.

The great financial world crisis set in shortly after the election of the second Stauning Ministry.

Our valuable agricultural export trade was threatened with total extinction by falling markets and falling prices. England's wavering policy in money matters, her abandonment of the gold standard, and of settled commercial conditions generally, forced Denmark to lower the value of her krone. The universally accepted policy of higher customs and higher tariffs necessitated an alteration of our old free trade policy, and, as the condition necessary to retain an opening abroad for our agricultural output was the purchase of foreign goods in fixed proportion to our sales, it became necessary to regulate and control foreign trade by means of

Young People's Demonstrations in Vienna

According to information received from Vienna, the Dollfuss government organized a number of demonstrations for young people, to be held on May 27th; but whereas the attendance at the official demonstrations, notwithstanding the government's terrorism, was poor, and whereas—what is more significant—these demonstrations passed off entirely without any enthusiasm, the demonstrations organized by the Socialist Youth movement on the previous day were splendidly attended and manifested a spirit of confident militancy.

At seven different points in the various districts of Vienna the young people assembled without warning, unfurled red flags, sang fighting songs, and broke into rousing shouts of "Freedom!" The police broke up the meetings, but not before these surprise demonstrations had produced their effect.

For Five Years Socialists of the Fought the Effects and for D

special State measures.

Moreover, the quota system and other measures intended to regulate trade with foreign markets have necessitated a further reduction and alteration of our output; and that same farmer class, which for generations has sworn by Liberalism, has now to petition us for State intervention to institute real planned economy.

This has, indeed, been carried out, and upon a considerable scale. Widespread unemployment set in, of course, simultaneously with the crisis, and raised delicate problems and many difficulties.

We have passed a number of bills enacting extra financial benefits after the period of ordinary State-supported unemployment insurance, as well as bills to grant certain quantities of meat and margarine at reduced prices to the poor and destitute.

Since October, 1931, amounts up to 130,000,000 kroner [about \$27,000,000 at present rate of exchange] have been granted for extra help to the unemployed, besides ordinary unemployment insurance benefits.

This is, however, only one side of the question. Far more important is that of finding work. In this field, and in order to assist the farming trade, direct crisis benefits have been granted, and much relief has been given, by allowing certain tax exemptions, by special reductions of mortgage installments, and by special regulations to raise and stabilize prices on the home market.

Much has been done also by other means to increase the amount of work available. A number of public works, such as bridges, roads, improvement of railways, shipbuilding, and so forth, have been set in hand, and the building of dwelling houses has been



Premier Stauning

greatly accelerated social support.

In all, some 500 [about \$105,000,000] placed at disposal with the object of, during these crises, finally, the various into being by buying less at upon the loss of 5,000,000 kroner the ing export profits, considerable increases industries, and a welcome employment.

During the first were in power and came ever more were in power, in January figure totalling

The British Labor Annual

By Gertrude

I DON'T belong with those students of European Socialist movements who, by absent treatment and because of a catastrophe which rocked the world, feel qualified to criticise, condemn and teach their former teachers. The fact that some of their old teachers are admitting their "mistakes" is not as significant as it may seem. It will be a long time before we are in a position to view intelligently what has happened to our movement, and a much longer time before we in the United States get our diplomas and graduate into the teaching class. In such a holocaust as the World War and the Versailles Treaty—and I don't know which was worse—it should be an occasion for wonderment that anything but savagery remained in those countries which were vitally affected.

Which leaves me still in the grammar grades trying to learn what I can from the organization and agitation methods of our comrades abroad. I speak of England especially because as this is being written the fifteenth "National Convention of Labor Women" is opening in Cheltenham, and I have before me the report of their accomplishments for the past year.

The first session of the conference was a "Conferences from Women Labor Parties" organization. Sunday schools have most of them devoted to organization, was given up by the Central Committee and the National Council of the party. The monthly subjects as

LABOR SECTION

Neckwear Makers' Union To Affiliate With ACWA

Conditions for Amalgamation to Be Drawn Up; Members Enthusiastic

Indications that the United Neckwear Workers' Union will join the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America in the near future have been met by the enthusiastic response of members of both unions. A joint committee of neckwear cutters and makers, accompanied by Jacob Panken, attorney for the union, will negotiate with President Hillman of the Amalgamated on the method of affiliation.

The decision to affiliate follows a move launched some time ago by Edward Gottesman, treasurer of the union, and sponsored by Louis Fuchs, union manager. Fuchs held a preliminary conference with Hillman in Washington and then brought the question up before a joint meeting of the executive

board of the cutters and makers last Tuesday. A unanimous decision was reached to elect a committee to negotiate.

"The members of the neckwear makers' union are enthusiastic about the prospect, as affiliation would be a great thing for both organizations," Fuchs declares. "There are many ways in which members can cooperate to mutual advantage. Although relations between the unions have always been close, we believe that the interests of the workers will be better served by amalgamation of neckwear makers with the great body of men's apparel workers."

Knit Goods Bosses Prepare Real United Front Against Unions

What is characterized in the knit underwear market as a "united front" against labor has been achieved by manufacturers, who, meeting at Hotel McAlpin this week, appointed a committee to combine union and non-union employers into a fighting anti-union force. The decision not to be caught napping but to prepare for the expiration of collective pacts July 15th, follows the end of the jurisdictional disputes between the United Textile Workers and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Milwaukee Trolley and Bus Walkout Starts Tuesday

MILWAUKEE. — A walkout which is expected seriously to hamper the company's street car and bus transportation was ordered to begin early next Tuesday morning by a secret committee of three A. F. of L. unions in the Milwaukee Electric Company. The committee represents a membership of 1,400 of the utility's employees in the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the International Union of Operating Engineers.

A previous strike call, issued by the unions last March, was retracted when the National Labor Board interceded in a dispute between the unions and the company. At that time the company had discriminated against union employees.

Barbers Waging Successful Fight for Decent Conditions

A series of strikes throughout the metropolitan area for union recognition and the union scale of wages is being waged by the International Journeymen Barbers' Union in New York City. Barbers report that in many cases generally good conditions obtained until the coming of NRA, when wages were slashed by the bosses.

At present, barbers are working for as little as 50 per cent of the intake of the chair and in some places, such as the Terminal Barber Shops, for only 40 per cent, it is stated.

The Joint Board of the union is demanding a wage scale of \$25 a week plus 50 per cent of the intake over \$37. They also ask for a 48-hour week, which they are supposed to receive according to

the NRA code, and for four legal holidays a year. These conditions are being fought for by the strikers of Local 900, which has jurisdiction of the section above 59th Street to the Harlem River. An attempt is also being made by Local 3 to organize the financial district, which includes all the area below Chambers Street. Local 1 (from 23rd Street to 59th Street) intends to call a strike within a week or two.

Local 4 of Brownsville recently won its strike 100 per cent, as did Local 560 of the Bronx, and Local 12 in Long Island City. Local 913 of Brooklyn won the majority of its demands, getting \$22 a week and a five-day week, with the understanding that the scale will be readjusted upward.

He May Yet Lead a Huge Steel Strike!



This is Michael F. Tighe, for many years president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers and now somewhat reluctant spokesman for a recently revived, aggressive membership. Delegates to a special convention last week voted not to strike just yet but first to try out a peace proposal sponsored by President Green of the A. F. of L. Now that Congress has passed Roosevelt's labor board bill and the President has passed the steel strike back to Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, speculation is rife as to just how the demand for "strike or satisfaction" is to be stifled. Miss Perkins is watchfully waiting, having put the matter up to the steel barons, who however are not in a receptive mood. The workers demand the right of collective bargaining on the basis of majority representation.

Borough President Levy Flouts Labor Provisions

Charging that Borough President Samuel Levy has violated NRA labor provisions in a building he owns by discharging an elevator starter because of union membership, the Building Service Employees' International Union, Local 32B, has brought the Tammany politician up before the Regional Labor Board. James J. Bambrick, union organizer, showed by affidavits that Alexander Rafan, who had been getting \$22 for a 51-hour week in Levy's office building at 136 Madison Ave., had been fired because of union activities, and that other employees had been intimidated by threats of a similar fate.

The union has been attempting to organize the hundreds of thousands of janitors, elevator operators, and other building service workers whose wages and conditions are unbelievably bad, as attested by testimony and affidavits.

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

Progressive Forces Win in Movie Operators' Union

Sherman Out as Chief Organizer; Committee to Push Organization Work

A notable victory for progressive forces in the Motion Picture Operators' Union was achieved Wednesday when Local 306, at a membership meeting, voted to abolish the post of chief organizer and his salary of \$18,200 a year. The vote of the membership came as the result of the revolt against the "dictatorship" of President and Chief Organizer Harry Sherman,

who succeeded the notorious Kaplan and who, according to union members, followed many of the practices of the deposed "czar."

The original fight against Kaplan was launched by the Socialist Party and Norman Thomas, and resulted in the ousting of the high-salaried official. However, he was succeeded by Sherman, who had been acting as labor contact man for big companies. Following an intensive fight waged against Sherman by the Progressive Group Committee, composed of active unionists, and by other members, action was finally taken at this week's regular membership meeting.

A strike committee of 15 operators was elected from the floor to push organization work in New York City. The 10 per cent assessment levied by the administration was reduced to five per cent.

"The Progressive Group Committee, which sponsored the movement for union reform and for aggressive organization activities, calls upon all labor and sympathetic organizations to aid Local 306 in its fight to unionize New York and to wipe out the stain of company unionism which has appeared in the trade. We wish to thank Norman Thomas, Jacob Panken, August Claessens, the Labor Committee of the Socialist Party and the Labor Section of The New Leader for their splendid support, for which union members will be forever grateful," committee spokesmen announced.

STAGEHANDS' UNION THANKS PARTY BRANCH FOR AID

Richard Walsh, organizer of the Theatrical Stage Employees Local Four and newly elected seventh vice-president of the International Union, has sent a letter of thanks to the Socialist Party for its co-operation in the strike against the Oceana Theatre. At a dinner given by the Brighton Beach branch recently, Charles Cohen, representative of the party, thanked the branch, which was instrumental in helping win the strike. B. Saltzman of Local Four also attended.

Covered Button and Buckle Union Prepares for Strike

A call to all covered button and buckle workers to prepare for a forthcoming general strike, "which will abolish forever miserable conditions in their shops," has been issued by the executive board of the Button & Novelty Workers Union, Local 132, ILGWU, through Morris Greenglass, manager.

"Get ready to demand union wages, shorter hours, and the right to the job," the leaflet given out in the market reads. "To enforce the code signed March 16, 1934, which gives the girls in our industry the same wages as the men—not less than 96 cents per hour for buttonmakers and \$1.15 for cutters. Get ready to unionize every button shop. Prepare to smash the frame-ups against our members and officers."

"Be ready to abolish the abuses

prevalent in non-union shops. And above all, let us protest against the cut-throat competition that exists at our expense.

"Let us all take advantage of the resolution passed by the ILGWU, which calls upon cutters and other workers in dress and cloak shops not to handle non-union made buttons. Don't be fooled by your bosses or their agents! Don't let them bulldoze you! Don't fall for their promises of steady work! Don't be a scab!"

"The ILGWU will lead us in the coming strike. Not a single buttonmaker should miss the great mass meeting which will soon be announced. Prominent speakers from the AFOFL will address you. More information can be secured at the office of the union, 131 W. 33rd St., New York City."

Powerful Labor Political Movement Is Vital Need, ACWA Leader Points Out

THE speech delivered by Joseph Schlossberg, secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, at the Socialist national convention has aroused so much interest that we have been requested to print it in the Labor Section. Schlossberg spoke as follows:

Comrade chairman and comrades: I am grateful for this opportunity to appear before you. I want to express to you our appreciation of the cooperation and help we have received from a large number of members of the Socialist Party all through our work. I think that we have reciprocated in part by providing you with a national chairman. I bring you the greetings of the members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

Now I want to say just a few words in my personal capacity for I am grateful for the opportunity to speak as a Socialist to Socialists.

There has been a great deal of talk in the past year with respect to certain legislation. There has been a great deal of confusion about that, chiefly in the ranks of the workers. There is one thing that should be clear to all of us, that whatever legislation we may get, whatever the motives may be on the part of some of those who played a responsible part in the legislation, the class struggle is still with us.

It has been declared that labor is not a commodity, but since that solemn declaration, we have had some of the greatest industrial battles in this country. BECAUSE LABOR IS A COMMODITY, AND THE EMPLOYERS DO NOT WANT TO PAY FOR IT.

A week ago yesterday a large number of Amalgamated members met at Freehold, N. J., in front of the Monroe County jail to meet two of our organizers, John Sala and Bruno Billia, who, I believe, are members of the Socialist Party. They served terms of 90 days in jail. Three others, strikers, served terms of 30 days each. Those five people were sent to jail because they took the provision in the NRA known as Section 7-A seriously and actually organized and went out on strike for better wages. They were sent to jail.

NRA "Able Administered"

The judge who sent them to jail said that the courts are not the servants of the people, and the employer in whose interest those people were sent to jail so that the strike might be broken is the administrator of the NRA in the state of New Jersey, J. Lester Eisner. It is his duty to administer Section 7-A in that state, and he administered it so ably and so efficiently that the strike was broken and the workers sent to jail.

The class struggle is on. Your chairman reported to you yesterday what happened the night before in Toledo; you know what is happening all through the country. As a Socialist I am more concerned about our situation now than I ever was before for the reason that there is real danger that in the next national election, which is coming this year, the labor movement will be made a tail to the kite of one of the capitalist parties. It is our duty—the duty of those who understand the true nature of the class struggle to do whatever we can to prevent that, and carry to the workers the message of independent political action.

Let me present to you this one thought before closing. It is nothing new to you, but it is something that very frequently is forgotten. The class struggle, as we all know, is primarily an economic struggle on the part of labor. It is the struggle about work, and about hours, and about jobs, and all that.

Some of us devote our time exclusively to the industrial field, and we see best what is happening there. Some of us devote our time exclusively to the political field, and we see that picture, sometimes to the exclusion of the other.

Nature of Struggle Obscured

But some of us also have had the opportunity of having contact, close contact, with workers on both fields, like your national chairman and others in the Socialist Party. I belong to those who have had experience in both parts of the class struggle. Our struggle is primarily on the industrial field, but on this field we do not see the class enemy, we see individual enemies. Every employer who cuts wages or who refuses decent conditions is an enemy as we see him, at the time of a strike or a walkout, and when our contest with him is over—when we are beaten and go back on the wage reduction, or when we win and go back with an understanding for better wages—our class struggle seems ended, we no longer see an enemy before us. The individual employer is the one with whom we had our dispute. That dispute seems over when the strike or the lockout is finished, and it is because of that that workers frequently forget the true nature of the class struggle, that the struggle is not with the individual employers or even with individual groups of employers, but that it is with the system. It is on the political field, where we have to fight out no wage disputes with individual employers, that we are able to see the class struggle in its true character.

We can have a real fighting labor movement on the industrial field if it is supported by our work politically, and we can go out to the whole working class—not only to one group at a time—and discuss the class struggle with the whole working class and carry a message of the necessity of fighting for the new social order on issues which are not limited to an individual group here and there, but which affect the workers everywhere.

It is more important now than it

THE Labor Conference for Public Housing and Slum Clearance (sponsored by the Central Trades and Labor Council and participated in by the Socialist Party) will meet Thursday night at Washington Irving High School. Detailed story appears on Page One of the New York City Section.

EDITORIAL WORKERS FINDING OUT ABOUT THE CLASS STRUGGLE

By a Member

Editorial workers all over the country are not taking long to find out that they are not high-falutin' professionals but just plain ordinary workers. The experience of the American Newspaper Guild, organized a bare seven months ago, is teaching newspapermen a few things about the class struggle.

For quite a while the newspapermen were torn between their blind loyalty to the publishers (which the clever publishers promptly prostituted for bigger profits) and their loyalty to their fellow-workers. However, the guild definitely began swinging left, under the pressure of events. It discovered soon enough that the daily newspaper code was just another weapon of the employers to force the employees to accept the status quo. It discovered also that publishers (despite the glib and eloquent editorials for abstract new deals) were just ordinary bosses who did the usual thing—fired men for attempting unionization.

At a meeting of the New York unit of the guild Sunday night in the Hotel New Yorker, the membership derided the plea made for "cooperation" with publishers by the retiring president, Allen Raymond, and then applauded enthusiastically the threat of National President Heywood Brown that newspaper workers would use the strike weapon if forced to.

The guild already has a membership of 8,000—a remarkable achievement for white-collar workers who have always been regarded as rugged individuals.

ever was to build up in this country a powerful political labor movement based upon the class interests of the workers. I hope that with the efforts now being made we shall be able to bring that about.

I.L.G.W.U. Greets S.P.

THE following telegram was sent to the national convention of the Socialist Party by the delegates to the ILGWU convention in Chicago:

"Socialist Party Convention
Detroit, Michigan.

"The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, in convention assembled in Chicago, send you greetings coupled with an earnest wish that your national convention may result in a closer bond between the organized economic forces of the working class in America and the Socialist Party.

"It is daily becoming more obvious that the labor movement in our country will soon be confronted with a decisive battle for power with the gigantic interests of industry and finance determined to block the recent advance made by the workers on the economic front, and that these predatory interests of reaction will stop before nothing to crush awakened aspirations of the masses. In this forthcoming struggle the workers will need the undivided support of the Socialist movement, conscious of its mission and destiny in the American labor scene.

"We are looking hopefully forward that you will fully appreciate your great opportunity in this momentous hour and that you will shape your policies and program to irrefutable American realities and thereby become truly and actively the political arm of the working class movement of our land.
INTERNATIONAL LADIES GARMENT WORKERS UNION,
David Dubinsky, president."

VAUDEVILLE ACTORS EXTEND ORGANIZATION

The American Federation of Actors, an A. F. of L. union covering actors in vaudeville, clubs and outdoor fields, has begun an energetic campaign to extend its power throughout this country and also Canada. It has already established a branch in Philadelphia and in Boston and is now working on local branches in Detroit, Milwaukee and San Francisco.

One obstacle in its way is the NRA code for vaudeville, which has enabled employers to force almost all salaries down to the minimum. Not only that, actors point out, but the code (bad as it is) is being openly violated everywhere, and compliance boards are either helpless or unwilling to enforce it.

Only last week, Ralph Whitehead, secretary of the A.F.A., went

Labor College Launched In Chicago With Backing Of Unions and the Party

By Meyer Halushka

CHICAGO.—Some two hundred delegates representing over 75 trade unions, Socialist party locals, and other labor organizations met at the Amalgamated Center Saturday to discuss and adopt plans for the establishment of a labor college in Chicago.

The meeting was opened by Samuel Laderman, of the International Pocketbook Makers' Union, who is chairman of a provisional committee elected at a preliminary labor college conference. Maynard C. Krueger, of the University of Chicago, chairman of the party in Cook County and member of the NEC, outlined the scope and aim of workers' education.

"We need a labor college," he said, "to inculcate the principles of trade-unionism among the new recruits to organized labor; to counteract the anti-union propaganda in the press, on the platform, and on the radio, that the worker is exposed to over 90% of his time; and to arouse the worker with the ardor to build a new society, a workers' world."

Lillian Hirstein, who had been selected as educational director by the provisional committee, described the educational program of the college for the summer. Courses in current economic problems, parliamentary law and public speaking, the A B C's of trade unionism, and labor problems will be offered. On the faculty are Helen Hohman of Northwestern University, Arthur

Weimar of the University of Chicago, and Rose Segure, graduate of the University of California.

The classes will be held Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday 7:30, at 19 P. M., at the headquarters of the Women's Trade Union Educational League, 630 S. Ashland Blvd. The tuition fee will be \$1.00 for as many courses as the student wishes.

Miss Hirstein is a teacher in a Chicago junior college. She is a pioneer in labor education, having taught at the Bryn Mawr and University of Wisconsin Summer Schools for Workers. A member of the executive committee of the Chicago Federation of Labor, she represents the Federation of Women High School Teachers.

An added feature of the summer session will be a series of lectures, on Thursday evenings, by specialists in the various fields of social and economic activity. Among them are James Mullenbach, Paul H. Douglas of the University of Chicago, and John A. Lapp, chairman of the Coal Labor Board, District No. 2.

The conference decided that at least two-thirds of the board of directors must be trade union representatives. The Socialist Party of Cook County, through Kathrine H. Pollack, played an important part in initiating and promoting the conference. The Chicago Federation of Labor aided, and a large student enrollment for the summer term is certain.

LONDON COUNCIL RALLIES LABOR TO BATTLE FASCISM

LONDON.—The London Trades Council, at a meeting held recently, called upon all workers in the trade union, cooperative and political organizations to rally to fight against fascism. Secretary A. M. Wall of the London Trades Council, deploring the tendency to say, "Fascism will never happen here—let's forget about Mosley and his clowns," said: "That is precisely what was said in Germany; the apathy toward Hitler helped very much to get him into power."

"Then we have the section of people who would like to fight Fascism in a hysterical way in the streets, shouting and rioting—and nothing else. That method would probably have a result exactly the opposite to be desired."

The following resolution was adopted:

"The London Trades Council declares that Fascism is an instrument of monopoly capitalism designed primarily further to enslave the workers... and the council instructs the executive committee to make every effort to secure the practical unity of the whole of the London labor movement with the object of rallying the support of all the workers to the principles of the movement and thus hasten the day when the nation shall be democratically governed in the interests of the people."

A plea to unite with the Communists was turned down by an overwhelming vote. Wall, in answering the opponents of the resolution, said: "If there is one working-class party in the world that has failed, it is the Communist Party. We must fight Fascism with a real united front and our resolution methods ensure that."

to Boston and filed 21 code complaints by actors against theatre employers. He reports that it took him only two days to gather these complaints. "Imagine how many complaints have never reached the public ear," he concludes.

DEFENSE GROUP TO APPEAL CASE OF ROBINS-GRAS

A united committee to appeal the case of Harold Robins and Andrea Gras, New York workers sent to Sing Sing on framed charges of felonious assault because of their activities in the recent New York hotel strike, has been organized with temporary headquarters at 22 East 17th St., Room 731. A call has been issued for aid. According to the Robins-Gras Defense Committee, the two prisoners, when tried for beating-up a hotel straw-boss, proved alibis, were never satisfactorily identified, showed that the sole witness against them had contradicted his own testimony, and presented a number of fine character witnesses. "The hotel bosses, however, were seeking victims, and Judge Corrigan, a steady enemy of the workers, helped see that they got them in Robins and Gras," the committee writes.

The organizations making up the defense committee are the Socialist Party, the General Defense Committee, the Communist League, the Communist Party Opposition, Il Martello, Org. Comm. for a Revolutionary Workers Party, Poale Zion Left, and the Provisional Comm. for Non-Partisan Labor Defense. Invitations have been sent to the Amalgamated Food Workers Union, which led the hotel strike, A. F. of L. locals in the industry, and the I.L.D. to join up.

According to P. Fisher, temporary secretary, the workers must remain in jail several years unless a stiff fight is made. Legal red-tape necessitates immediate raising of \$400. The committee is distributing collection lists and will soon take other steps. All trade unions and others workers' organizations are asked to aid.

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

The New Leader

New York City Section

Vol. XVII—No. 25

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1934

Sec. 3

Labor Organizes Drive on Slums

Central Trades Calls Meeting for Thursday

WITH the formation of the Labor Conference for Public Housing and Slum Clearance which will meet next Thursday, June 28, in Washington Irving High School, the entire organized labor movement of New York will put its weight behind the attempt to provide decent homes for the working people of their city.

The conference is being sponsored by the Central Trades and Labor Council which represents all labor unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor in Greater New York and vicinity, involving a total membership of more than 700,000 organized working men and women. The council has requested each of its local unions to send five delegates to the conference.

This call for action is the result of an address made before the delegates to the Central Trades and Labor Council a few weeks ago by B. Charney Vladeck who is a member of the New York City Housing Authority. All sections of the labor movement have indicated their intention of cooperating and the conference is expected to represent the largest mass of working people ever to interest itself directly in the housing problem.

Among the organizations which have endorsed the conference are the National Conference for Public Housing, the New York City Committee of the Workmen's Circle and the Socialist Party of New York. Many credentials have already been received from Workmen's Circle and party branches.

The purpose of the conference, as set forth in a call to organized labor issued by Joseph P. Ryan, president, and James C. Quinn, secretary of the Central Trades and Labor Council, is "to devise ways and means of trying to bring about more activity along the line of decent housing at a rental that can be paid by the average wage earner."

Four months ago \$25,000,000 was set aside through the PWA for the beginning of a housing program in New York City. To date, however, practically nothing has been done toward the carrying out of this program. There are still approximately 67,000 old-law tenements in the city which are the breeding places of crime and disease and the pyres of exploited workers.

Labor's interest in this problem, as it will be reflected through this conference, is twofold. First, to wipe out every square inch of slums and to build modern homes in which working class families can afford to live. Second, to provide employment for the workers in the building trades who have been among the most hard hit during the depression.

The participation of the Central Trades and Labor Council in this move for better housing has been hailed as an important step forward for the organized labor movement in New York.

Anthony Thiel, Bronx Comrade, Dies at 71

Bronx party members are deeply grieved to learn of the death of Comrade Anthony Thiel, 71, a member and active participant in the Socialist movement for the major portion of his life.

A shoemaker by trade, Comrade Thiel helped to organize his co-workers in the industry. He began his active career as an ardent trade unionist in this country forty years ago, after his arrival from Austria, where he had an active career in the Social Democratic movement.

Until his death last Friday, Comrade Thiel remained a true Jimmie Higgins to the 7th A. D., Bronx. He would distribute circulars from door to door every chance he had; at his own request he climbed stairs to visit party members behind in their dues.

His devotion was to Socialism. His philosophy was simple: to achieve Socialism, we must work for Socialism. He did his share, side by side with his comrades, unrecognized: a comrade in the Cause.

"Go put your creed into your deed, Nor speak with double tongue."

Wilksbarr Lecture

"Up From Socialism" will be the subject of a lecture to be delivered by F. M. Wilksbarr, Sunday at 8, under the auspices of the Ingersoll Forum in Pythian Temple, 70th Street East of Broadway.

Labor Units Get Tickets for the Picnic

All indications point to a record turnout of New York's Socialist and Labor movement on Saturday, July 28th, at Ulmer Park, Brooklyn. Over 100 organizations, including many branches of the Workmen's Circle, trade unions, Socialist Party branches, and other friendly bodies have rushed the picnic arrangements committee with orders for blocks of tickets for their bodies.

The majority of Socialist Party



branches in New York City have already secured their tickets. Thus far the branch that has placed the largest order is the Finnish branch, with 1000 tickets. Other branches that have taken substantial blocks of tickets include the Amalgamated Co-operative House Branch, and their neighboring branch in the Bronx, the 8th A. D., as well as the Upper West Side Branch in Manhattan. The Jewish Socialist Verband, New York City Committee, has undertaken to see to it that all their branches give their fullest co-operation to the tune of 1500 tickets. In addition to the above-mentioned branches, the following branches are already on the job pushing the sale of tickets: 8th A. D., 11th A. D., and the Washington Heights in Manhattan; the 2nd, Lower 6th A. D., 7th A. D. in the Bronx; the Brooklyn branches include the 16th, 18th Branch 2, the 21st, 22nd, 23rd A. D. as well as the Midwood and Brighton Beach Branches; the Sunnyside, Flushing and Far Rockaway branches in Queens. Other Socialist divisions include the entire Y.P.S.L. organization in the city, as well as the Polish Socialist Alliance, the Spanish Socialist group, and the Westchester County branches.

An elaborate program is now being arranged to provide a most interesting variety of attractive features for the occasion. They will include sports, dancing, movies, an all star show, as well as varied amusements.

Socialist branches who have not as yet secured their blocks of tickets are urged to do so at once.

Party Meeting Discusses Declaration

Beethoven Hall was packed to the doors Thursday of last week with Socialist Party members to listen to reports of delegates to the Detroit convention. Interest was so keen that most of the members remained until the last speaker had finished long past midnight.

The speakers included Haim Kantorovitch, Louis Hendin, Jacob Panken, Norman Thomas, Louis Waldman, Charles Solomon, Simon Berlin, Frank Crosswaith, Anna Bercovitz, Julius Gerber, Harry W. Laidler, Algernon Lee, Matthew Levy, Carl Parsons, Monroe Sweetland and James Oneal.

It is impossible to summarize the speeches here, but references to suggestions of a split ascribed to Comrades Panken and Waldman brought them to their feet in the course of the meeting, vigorously denying that they had even hinted at a split.

The outstanding address was that of Charles Solomon, because of his wit which set the audience in good humor. Comrade Solomon paraded the Socialist army in various states ready to "seize power" in the event of "chaos."

A collection of over a hundred dollars was taken, and what had been tense feeling at the opening of the meeting became a more near normal Socialist attitude when the meeting adjourned.

Summer Picnic and Ball of the "Neue Volkszeitung"

Energetic preparations are being made by our comrades of the "Neue Volkszeitung" for their Sylvan Picnic to take place in Zedler's Grove, the Bronx, the whole day of July 4th. This affair is planned to be the biggest meeting of all Socialist anti-Nazi forces in Greater New York and promises to become a most memorable demonstration of workers' solidarity.

The German workers' singing societies, the Gymnastic and Sport Alliance, as well as the Socialist Guard, the Red Falcons, the Yipsels and many other workers' organizations will participate in this affair.

Special buses will bring all comers from the end station of the East Side subway at 241st Street to the resort beginning at 9 a. m. Children admitted free. An exhilarating midnight ball with special German music will bring the day to a most satisfying close. All comrades are invited!



to a Socialist to do what the Glasgow Socialists are doing—a mandate and three votes upon the Board of Estimate. The time to get ready for that victory is NOW!

A Great City Starts a Bank

By William M. Feigenbaum

FOLLOWING London the labor government of Glasgow is planning to organize a municipal bank. And as was to have been expected the capitalist press of that city promptly launched a savage attack upon the idea of municipal banking, and especially the idea that Glasgow can undertake such an enterprise.

The Glasgow labor government has been doing remarkable things in many directions, and it may be that space will be found in these columns for reference to them upon some future occasion.

Indeed, the many Socialist cities and towns throughout Great Britain have done many remarkable things in the line of municipal Socialism, but British Socialists have an unconquerable streak of modesty—possibly British shyness—and they do not ballyhoo their achievements. And that is a pity, for there are more cogent and compelling arguments for Socialist parties in their achievements than in carloads of theoretical arguments over fine points of philosophy. It is necessary often to dig out of files of government reports and convention proceedings the story of their very great work.

The Glasgow Socialists have had control of their city only since last November, and they control only by sufferance of a small number of ILP Councillors who vote with

them but are not of them. And yet they have worked wonders in that short time; and if they had a ballyhoo machine one-hundredth as efficient as that which has ballyhooed the doings of Soviet Russia for a decade and a half the whole world would be ringing with their praises.

The simple announcement that the Glasgow municipality is planning a city-owned and run bank was the signal for a terrific attack by the local press. And promptly the local Socialist paper showed that the leading capitalist daily of that city is owned by a certain gentleman who is also director of two important banks; and that those banks have been making profits of 16 to 18 per cent each year for many years, including the depression period. No wonder they writhe!

And that exposure ended the public opposition to the establishment of the municipal bank.

New Yorkers should bear those facts in mind.

New York is in a tough pot financially. Our city can meet the issues that face it in one of two ways.

We can go on the LaGuardia-McGoldrick way, paying the bankers in full to the last dollar and making ends meet by squeezing city employees and butchering the social

We can slash wages and discharge useful workers, while paying the bankers their annual

\$225,000,000 in debt services—and if we do the city again becomes a "good risk" for the bankers. And so the bankers now consider the city.

Or we can do it the Glasgow way, cutting interest rates and establishing important municipal enterprises. We can smash the bankers' agreement, and we can establish municipal banks and printing plants. We can keep wages up to their old and not too generous level, and we can even increase the social services.

BUT THE BANKERS WON'T LIKE IT. The bankers of Glasgow don't like it either, but the Glasgow Socialists had the goods on them. It was money out of their pocket, and they were a show the WHY of the opposition.

Why can't we do the same thing in New York?

The bankers won't like it, AND FOR THE SAME REASON THEIR GLASGOW BRETHREN DIDN'T LIKE IT. But just as the workers in Glasgow (and London and Leeds, Manchester and Norwich) had votes, so have the workers of New York votes.

The question is HOW WILL THEY USE THEIR VOTES?

The question becomes pressing today, when we are faced with an election for controller.

The masses will have a magnificent opportunity to undo the blunder of last Fall. They will have a chance to give a mandate

L.I.D. Conference on War on Fascism This Week-End

THE twentieth summer conference of the League for Industrial Democracy, devoted this year to "The Menace of Fascism and War," opened Thursday at North-over Camp, near Bound Brook, N. J.

Over 250 delegates, coming from a score of states for the next three days, are participating in discussions led by a score of prominent thinkers, writers, and political and labor leaders, including nearly 100 student delegates, active in the student strikes against war and military training during the last year.

Professor Reinhold Niebuhr of the Union Theological Seminary; Rabbi Edward L. Israel of Baltimore, Md.; Nathaniel Peffer, correspondent and specialist in Asiatic affairs, and Norman Thomas, Socialist leader and executive director of the League for Industrial Democracy, opened the Thursday sessions with a discussion of the Threat of fascist Domination. Four speakers spoke on Is America Going Fascist? Friday night. The leaders of Friday's program were Dr. Harry W. Laidler, executive director of the League for Industrial Democracy and chairman of the National Bureau of Economic Research; Jay Lovestone, leader of the Communist Party Opposition; George Sreator, managing editor of The Crisis, and J. B. Matthews, authority on fascist tendencies in the United States.

Professor Broadus Mitchell of Johns Hopkins University, B. Charney Viadeck of the Jewish Daily Forward, Leo Krzycki, National Chairman of the Socialist Party; Joseph Schlossberg, secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; H. C. Engelbrecht, author of Merchants Death; Dorothy Detzer of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; Frederick V. Field of the Institute of Pacific Relations; Maxwell Stewart of the Foreign Policy Association; Haim Kantorovitch, editor of the American Socialist Quarterly; Professor Cohen, author of War of Amherst College; Siegfried Lipschitz, editor of Transatlantic Information Service; Dr. Arthur Feller, former editor of the Frankfurter Zeitung and former members of the German Economic Council, now with the University in Exile; Dr. Felix Cohen, author of Ethical Systems and Legal Ideals, are scheduled participants in the three-day conference which ends Sunday noon.

The student discussions on the role of youth in the struggle against war and fascism will be led by Dr. Joel Seligman, Monroe Sweetman, Joseph P. Lash, Kenneth Melkjohn, the last three leaders in the student movement, as well as Franz Daniel, member of the national executive committee of the Socialist Party.

Socialist Gymnasts Sail for Workers' Olympics in Prague

ON June 16th, twenty-six Bohemian-American Socialist gymnasts, accompanied by a party of 120 friends and members, sailed on the Ile de France to participate in the third Olympic Games of the Czechoslovak Socialist Gymnasts (D.T.J.).

The games will take place in Prague from July 1-8, and in addition to the Americans there will be Socialist gymnasts from Finland, Yugoslavia, Poland, Latvia, Austria, Rumania, Great Britain, Belgium, France, Hungary and Switzerland. All of these groups are affiliated with the Workers' Sport Alliance, with headquarters in Prague.

The games will be the one democratic sport meet on the European continent and will serve to keep alive the Socialist work among the youth of the working class. Seven years ago over ten thousand comrades from Austria and twelve thousand from Germany participated in the meet, but this year the burden of carrying on rests

City-Wide Hike of Y. P. S. L. Sunday to Staten Island

THE second city-wide hike of Yipsels will be held to Silver Lake, Staten Island, this Sunday, June 24. Bronx and Manhattan Yipsels will start from South Ferry at 10 a.m. and Brooklyn and Queens hikers from the 39th Street Ferry at the same time. The hike will be over ground new to most Yipsels and will prove an interesting change from the much hiked trails used in the last few hikes.

There will be an important conference on the work of the Youth Committee against Fascism Monday, June 25, at 8 p.m. at the Rand School. Two delegates from each circle are expected to be present. Members of the other participating organizations will also be present. Plans will be outlined for the immediate future.

Circle 3 Junior Kings, with headquarters in Bensonhurst, has been granted a charter as an official YPSL circle.

Baseball teams have been started in each borough in preparation for the Ulmer Park Young Circle League game. Those interested should communicate with the Cultural Committee at the City Office. Other cultural plans include skits for the Jamboree, basketball teams, cooperation with the National Office in their play writing contest and a track and field day at Rice Stadium, Pelham Bay Park, September 9.

All circles are expected to discuss and prepare to carry out the program of circle activity which appeared in the last issue of the "Yipsel Organizer." 10-month a year revolutionists cannot successfully fight 12-month a year capitalism.

A meeting of all Bronx circle educational directors will be held at the Bronx Labor Center on Monday, June 25, at 8 p.m. Important educational matters will be discussed.

Amicus Most will speak at Circle 3 Sr. Kings, 6618 Bay Parkway, Thursday, June 28, on the National Convention of the Socialist Party.

Yipsels dances for Saturday, June 23, will be held by Circle 2, Manhattan, at 1130 St. Nicholas Avenue, New York; Circle 15, Kings, 844 Utica Avenue, Brooklyn, and Circle 6, Kings, 167 Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn.

with small but devoted delegations from the countries mentioned. The Czechoslovak gymnasts, however, will be represented in their full and glorious strength of 137,871 members, and the games will have the full cooperation of the Czechoslovak government, in which the Socialists play such a large and important part.

Comrade Frank Balek, a member of the Astoria Branch in New York, who made the arrangements for the American delegation, reports that the Czechoslovak government has not only donated the free use of the State Stadium but has granted a discount of 50% on all railroad tickets on the government-owned railroads for visiting participants.

While this year the American delegation is composed mostly of Bohemian-Americans, Comrade Balek expressed the hope that by the time the next Workers' Olympics take place the delegation will number among it athletes and gymnasts representative of the

Party Notes

Manhattan

Morningside Heights Branch (600 West 125th St.) Tuesday, June 26, Open Meeting at International House, 500 Riverside Drive, Room A. Martha Koopman: "The Bugaboo of Public Ownership."

Upper West Side Branch (100 West 72nd St.) Branch meeting June 25. Louis Hendin and Haim Kantorovitch on "Declaration of Principles." Voting on delegates to State Convention. Admission by party card only.

Washington Heights Branch (1130 St. Nicholas Ave.) Monday, June 25, branch meeting. Phil Heller on "Socialist Trends." Anti-Eviction Dance Saturday, June 23. Automobile picnic Sunday, July 8.

Village Branch (201 Sullivan St.) Saturday, June 23, Another Revolutionary Poetry Night. Sunday, June 24, 8:30 p.m., Current Events. Monday, June 25, 8:30 p.m., regular branch meeting. Last opportunity to vote for delegates to State Convention. 8th A. D. (226 E. 10th St.) Friday, June 23 Joseph Shaplen, "The Detroit Convention."

Bronx

2nd A. D. At next branch meeting, Tuesday, June 26, at 1 E. 167th St. nominations for candidate for the Senate. Also voting on State Convention delegates. Discussion on National Referendum.

6th A. D. Lower. Meeting will be held Tuesday, June 26, Irving Brown, "History of Socialism."

Brooklyn

21st A. D. (2301 Snyder Ave.) Monday, June 25, 8:30 p.m., Merritt Crawford, "Organizing the Association of Professional Emergency Employees."

18th A. D. Branch 1 (269 Utica Ave.) Tuesday, June 26, Joint meeting at headquarters of Branch 2, nominations for candidates. Wednesday, June 27, card party at headquarters at 8 p.m. Sunday, July 8, boat ride to Bear Mountain on S.S. Bear Mountain.

Downtown Branch (157 Montague St.) Regular weekly business meeting Thursday evening, June 28. Discussion will take place on referendum submitted from Local New York on Majority and Minority resolutions.

11th A. D. Kings. Monday, June 25, 8:45 p.m., Music Room, Girls Commercial High School, Classon Ave. and Union St. David Cory, guest speaker. 8th-17th A. D. (310a Sumner Ave.) Enrolled voters' meeting at 8 p.m. Sunday, July 8, boat ride to Bear Mountain. Speakers, August Claessens, Samuel H. Friedman, organizer of the branch, and Henry Weiss, chairman of the Stuyvesant Heights Unemployed Union.

Midwood Branch. Regular business meeting Monday, June 25. Last opportunity to vote for delegates to State Convention. Very important meeting. A serious crisis is facing the branch. Unless a substantial fund is raised the branch will be evicted from its headquarters for non-payment of rent. Comrades unable to attend Monday's business meeting urged to send contribution for the rent fund at once to Ben Lichtenberg, 1950 E. 38th St., Brooklyn.

6th Congressional District. All members Assembled 21st Assembly Districts urged to attend special joint meeting Tuesday, June 26, at 844 Utica Ave. Nominations for candidates and plans for campaign.

23rd A. D. Meeting June 19 exceptionally well attended. The National Drive quell of our branch, though partially remitted will soon be entirely fulfilled, judging by pledges made and sums donated. We decided to reserve a table at the State Convention Dinner, June 30.

16th A. D. Sidney Hertzberg will lecture on "Socialism in the Scandinavian Countries." Motion pictures of May Day and No More War parade will be shown. Admission 15 cents. With the nomination of Julia Primoff for Assembly the campaign is under way. Hyman Nemser elected chairman of the campaign committee and Samuel Smilowitz temporary campaign manager.

WOMEN'S COMMITTEE PROTEST

By Esther Friedman

The New York Women's Committee is amazed to find that it is represented on the National Women's Committee of the Socialist Party without our committee being consulted. The representatives are Mrs. Alma Crosswaith, Mary Hillyer and Mrs. Norman Thomas. We admire these comrades. Mary Hillyer no doubt does fine work wherever she may be, but rarely in New York, where she

general Socialist movement. The success of the present Olympics is expected to add strength to surviving democracies and trade union movement in general, and particularly to the Socialists of Czechoslovakia, as well as aid our Austrian and German comrades because of the show of international working-class youth solidarity.

never comes to our committee. Mrs. Crosswaith is a splendid comrade, but she is too busy and very few comrades have had the pleasure of meeting her. Every member of our committee has a deep affection for Mrs. Thomas and she has generously offered her home for the committee's general meetings.

But we ask these comrades whether they will permit themselves to be used as an instrument of injustice against many active party women who have given years of time to political enlightenment of women? Do they think that they have been fairly chosen on merit or because our committee is neither Militant nor Old Guard? We ask these comrades to repudiate this undemocratic and arbitrary imposition on the committee.

We ask, on what basis was the National Women's Committee chosen and why was it kept a secret from our committee? We ask the incoming N.E.C. to declare this committee non-existent because it is a paper committee with false implications of work done or to be done and created by procedure detrimental to the harmony so essential to the party welfare.

NAZIS FAIL TO STOP MEETING

An attempt by local Hitlerites to disrupt an anti-Nazi meeting in Ridgewood was frustrated last Friday night. This outdoor demonstration against fascism was held on the corner of Myrtle and Onderdonk Avenues, under the auspices of the Labor Conference to Combat Hitlerism in Ridgewood.

The first speaker had started to explain conditions in Germany, when the fascists interrupted with cries of "Were you there?" Our comrades made an effort to quiet the hoodlums and they replied by using their fists. After a short struggle, the Socialists put the Nazis to flight and the meeting was continued. Meanwhile, some one had turned in a riot call and fifteen policemen and five police cars appeared on the scene with long-range rifles and riot equipment. They were too late, the meeting was in progress, order being maintained by the German Workers' Sport Alliance.

The meeting turned out to be a complete success. There was an audience of about 300. A good collection was taken. The speakers who spoke in German were Comrades Jungnitch, editor of the Volks-Zeitung, and Walter Creutzmann; in English, Hyman Weiner and Joe Meyerson, Earl Coswyne being chairman.

The next outdoor demonstration by the conference will be held Friday, June 22, at Knickerbocker Ave. and Harmon St. All male comrades should attend as the committee is certain that the Nazis will physically challenge our right to hold meetings in the Ridgewood district.

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Tamiment July 4th Week-End

A program, probably unequalled in the history of Camp Tamiment, has been arranged for the July 4th week-end. An entertainment festival presented by star entertainers and a new production by the Drama Group will be included in the many features that are on the program.

The famous Madison String Ensemble is scheduled for an evening of music. There will also be another "Cotton Club" sizzling sepia floor show, all under the direction of Mac Liebman. Other features include Milton Spielman's Nut Club Orchestra and full facilities for the athletically inclined. A big crowd is expected and the management suggests that reservations should be made early.

LECTURES AND FORUMS

INGERSOLL FORUM

PYTHIAN TEMPLE—70th St. E. of B'way
SUNDAYS 8 P.M. Admission 25 cents
June 24th

Up From Socialism

F. M. WILKESBARRE

Questions & discussion follow the lecture.

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(Readers of THE NEW LEADER are especially welcome.)

HAS YOUR PARTY BRANCH TRADE UNION WORKMEN'S CIRCLE BRANCH SECURED TICKETS FOR THE PICNIC?

Promotion Department Notes of Local N. Y.

By Henry Fruchter

United Socialist Drive

IT will interest comrades to know that the total amount raised on the United Socialist Drive in New York City is \$1,526.27. At the time of writing over \$600 has already been given to the State Office for immediate transfer to the National Office Fund. As is known, the arrangement under which the Drive was conducted was that 45 per cent be allotted to the local raising the fund, 10 per cent to the State Organization and the balance of 45 per cent to the National Office.

We in New York, therefore, in turning over approximately \$600 are within a hundred dollars of balancing our account. It is expected that within a week a complete accounting will be made of every dollar received in this Drive. I am hoping in the next issue of The New Leader to have enough space to publish a complete list of all donations.

Branch officers and party members are reminded that very few branches have as yet completed their quotas. It is interesting to note that a number of comparatively poor and weak branches have done splendidly in meeting their quota several weeks ago.

Convention Journal

I hope that branches will promptly send in their donation toward the National Convention Journal advertisements. An entire page was printed in the journal carrying greetings from all our branches in the Greater City. At various meetings of the organizers definite pledges were made which supported us in our decision to print a complete list of all branches. Some branches have already sent in \$3 and \$5 for such listings; others have not as yet responded. Please see to it that your branch sends in its donation—from \$1 to \$5, depending upon its financial standing.

Austrian Relief Stamps

My last week's appeal for settlement of the outstanding Austrian relief stamps brought satisfactory responses from many comrades within the party. We are by no means nearing a complete balancing of our accounts in this respect. It is obvious to all Socialists that they must either return the stamps or the money involved. The price per book is \$5, covering 50 stamps at 10 cents each. In this event that certain comrades mislaid or lost the book, there is only one way of disposing the matter and that is by sending us a check for \$5. The Austrian workers will welcome every dollar of assistance which we can offer them.

State Convention Dinner

We must exert ourselves to make the dinner a magnificent success. Several branches have already made reservations of individual tables for their branches. Tables will seat ten comrades, at \$1 per plate; and it will accrue to the credit of branches if they arrange such table reservations. We hope to act as hosts to all the delegates who attend from sections other than the Greater City and we are preparing a program of interest and entertainment. Act now. Order your table. Take it up as a special business at your next branch meeting.

Camp Eden Meyer London Dedication

On June 23rd and 24th, there will take place the dedication of a Meyer London Children's Pavilion at Camp Eden. I visited the camp the other day and was thrilled to see the finishing touches being put to this splendid Meyer London structure, a building of beauty and comfort, an appropriate memorial to a great Socialist. The accom-

modations in this dormitory are for almost one hundred children. On the occasion of the official dedication prominent speakers will attend.

I am hoping that many of our comrades will make reservations at Camp Eden for this opening week-end and will witness this dedication and at the same time enjoy the rich experience of a week-end at the camp. A great many improvements have been made, an enlarged dining hall, new bungalows, improved roads, a new lake crib. I am sure that this week-end cannot be spent more advantageously and at as low a cost as at Camp Eden, Cold Springs, New York. Write or telephone for your reservation to the Socialist Party, 7 East 15th Street, New York, or to Camp Eden, 175 East Broadway, New York.

Campaign Petitions!

I am extremely anxious to secure the cooperation of stenographers and typists who wish to contribute a few hours' services to the party in connection with the forthcoming campaign petitions. I am thinking only in terms of a limited number of hours' work, which task, if spread among a large number of secretarial workers, will save the party a large sum of money. I am arranging to have this work done during the evening hours and would welcome word from any Socialists who wish to assist us in this respect.

Features of the Week on (231 M.) WEVD (1200 Kc.)

Sun., June 24—11 a.m.—Forward Hour, music and sketch; 8:15 p.m.—Hippodrome Grand Opera; 10—Symposium; 10:45—Bill Bowers, Negro baritone.
Mon., June 25—4:30 p.m.—Actors' Dinner Club, direction of Doris Hardy; 5:30—Conrad and Tremont, two-piano duo; 5:45—"The Virgilians," male quartet.
Tues., June 26—8 p.m.—City Charter Series, talk; 8:15—"Paris in New York," music, talk; 10:15—Hippodrome Grand Opera.
Wed., June 27—5:45 p.m.—Elizabeth Andres, contralto; 8:15—Elmer Driggs, soprano; 8:30—Mario Ovidio, baritone; 8:45—University of the Air, Dr. Sander Lorand, "The Primitive Mind."
Thurs., June 28—4:30 p.m.—Milady's Style Review, Garfield Swift, baritone; Conrad and Tremont, piano duo; Milady, style talk; 5:30—Patricia O'Connell, soprano; 5:45—"Musical Cities," Rosalie Housman, composer; 8:15—"Ballads of Yesterday," Helen Bishop, soprano; Helene Lanvin, contralto; Eugene Byron Morgan, baritone; 10:15—Marion Klarfeld, soprano; 10:30—Hippodrome Grand Opera.
Fri., June 29—3:30 p.m.—Theresa Rashkls, soprano; 4:30—William M. Feigenbaum, The New Leader Review; 8:15—"My Boy," sketch starring Jennie Moscovitz; 10—Esther Friedman, "Women and Socialism."
Sat., June 30—5:30 p.m.—"Labor Marches On," dramatic sketch; 8:15—Mario Ovidio, baritone; Gerald Mirate, pianist; 8:30—"Scottsboro Case," sketch; 10—Hippodrome Grand Opera.

Famous Act Returns

By the Dizzy Press Agent

The famous balancing act put on by the Upper West Side Branch last May is scheduled for a return engagement. Its last appearance, the "Comrade Ball," was voted to be the best affair put on by a branch in New York by two hundred enthusiastic participants.

Having balanced the rent budget temporarily, the act will return on Sunday, August 19, with newer and more splendid features intended to balance the expenses of the biggest Congressional campaign in the branch's history.

It will take the form of a boaride with dancing, music, refreshments (including the famous Red Special punch) and good solid food. Six hours on the water including the moonlight (attention: Yipsels) sail home will be added to six hours at one of New York's finest bathing and recreation resorts.

The price, ladies and gentlemen, is only \$1.50, the tenth part of \$15, and represents the biggest entertainment value in Party history.

THE RAND SCHOOL INSTITUTE A BIG SUCCESS

Beginning Friday, continuing on Saturday and ending on Sunday evening the Rand School was the mecca for over 40 students from 13 states. Local New York comrades had agreed to open their homes to them for a week—and in passing, they are to be thanked for their comradeship and helpfulness.

Bertha H. Mailly and the Women's Committee of the school were responsible for securing the lodgings. These young, fresh faces were as welcome as June weather and all the facilities of the People's House and the school were theirs.

Sunday night was the official beginning of the Rand School Institute. Ben Senitzer had the happy idea of securing food contributions for the banquet. There was no collection, no tips, just a get-together and welcoming dinner. About 150 were there, including Adolph Gelb, David Rubinow and Julius Herder of the Board of Directors of the Rand School. Algeron Lee was toastmaster and he read the roll of the students, and each rose and bowed. The president of the school addressed himself to the subject for discussion: "Socialism and the American Working Class." Besides Comrade Lee, Larry Davidow of Detroit, Harry W. Laidler, Louis Waldman, Bertha H. Mailly, Jack Afros, and August Claessens spoke at the banquet. Letters were read from Frank Crosswaith and John P. Burke indicating their regret and inability to be present.

It is impossible to give the spirit, the flavor, the stride and momentum of the Institute in this brief statement. All will be covered in a longer article next week. Outstanding so far has been the masterful, historical talk given by James O'Neal on early American labor history; the high calibre of the talks and the discussion generally in every class, all of which will be covered in a subsequent story. The students have spoken most enthusiastically of the Institute, every one who has looked in on it, seen the students, or had any contact with them has been equally enthusiastic.

The week-end at beautiful Camp Tamiment, June 22-24, will wind it up.

Open Air Meetings

Friday, June 22

Pitkin Ave. and Amboy St. Juda and Jack Altman, Harry Lopatin, William Gombberg.

Steps of Old Court House, Central Ave., Far Rockaway, L. I. Jean J. Coroneil.

68th St. and Bay Parkway at 8:30 p.m. Julia Primoff, Andrew Demma, Meyer Drucker, Hyman Nemser.

Steinway and Jamaica Aves. (Astoria Branch). Jack Karro, Noah Walters.

Saturday, June 23

Flatbush Ave. and Albemarle Road, Brooklyn. Bernard Rifkin, Roger Cornell, August Gold.

Monday, June 25

La Salle and 125th St., Manhattan. Duval, Koopman and others.

Tremont and Prospect Aves., Bronx. David Etkins, Sam Steinsalts, Lois Katzwitz.

Tuesday, June 26

15th St. and Kings Highway, Brooklyn. Speakers to be announced.

2nd and Ditmars Sts., Astoria, L. I. Amicus Most.

Wednesday, June 27

16th A. D., Kings, Bay Parkway and 68th St., Brooklyn. Julia Primoff, Hyman Nemser, Harold Siegel.

Thursday, June 28

Sheephead Bay, E. 22nd St. and Ave. X. Youth Rally.

Falcon Notes

Exhibit and Party June 23 at 22 East 22nd Street!

The long awaited and long heralded city-wide exhibit and party will take place this Saturday. All Flights and Guides are asked to see that their material gets down in ample time, Friday if possible, Saturday before noon at the latest.

We invite all our friends, all the comrades of the party and all our parents, to come down and see our exhibit of what we have been doing during the past few months.

The party itself will take place Saturday at 2:30 p.m. All Falcons are instructed to meet at the Rand School at 2 p.m. so that we can all go over together. Admission to all Falcons is free. There will be well entertainment, some brand new games, refreshments and a good time guaranteed.

Panken Outlines Course for American Socialists in Pamphlet

THAT the Socialist Party in America has been held back by European catch-words and that what we need is an American approach to American workers is the main thesis of "Socialism for America," a pamphlet by Comrade Jacob Panken issued June 1st by the Rand School Press.

The first part of the exposition deals with reasons why the masses of American workers have thus far refused to accept the idea of the class struggle. After picturing economic conditions during the earlier period of the republic, the author continues: "The idea of equality was impregnated. Equality of opportunity had been made a fetish, and belief in it was universal. Even today Americans feel that they are all equal and that they all have equal opportunities for individual betterment."

To this land, with this psychology, Socialism was brought by German immigrants speaking an alien tongue or speaking English with a foreign accent. But the concepts of the Germans were as foreign as their dialect. They talked about poverty to people who were not poor and about starvation to people who were well fed. So their movement remained small.

But a more serious evil was to follow. The only persons attracted were intellectuals, without masses behind them, intellectuals who were taking no practical part in the struggles of the workers. Because they were not of the masses and because they had no practical work to do, they had plenty of time for discussion, for theorizing, for hair-splitting. Led by Daniel DeLeon, people of this type went in for dual unionism and managed to antagonize the organized part of the working class, the only part which could have been reached by Socialist thought. And this dual unionism, continued by the I.W.W., is still with us today, still bedevils our actions and muddles our thought. It, or the idea of it, is constantly breaking out among the younger members of our party.

Now the depression has created large-scale poverty and suffering, has brought home to millions of American workers the fact that they are a class with special disabilities. At the same time the NRA has helped to bring about a tremendous increase in union membership and has created a situation in which workers must fight in an organized way in order to defend their very existence. Now, at last, they are ready to listen to the Socialist and to understand Socialism, including the idea of the class struggle.

Under these new conditions, the author contends, the Socialist Party must shake itself free from its inherited slogans and methods and must go to the workers with an unadulterated Socialist message couched in American terms. What the nature of this message should be he suggests under three heads: (1) The Socialist movement should be the spearhead in the struggle for democracy; (2) It must develop an aggressive economic policy; (3) It must emphasize its ultimate aim, its work for reforms must be definitely subordinated to the establishment of a cooperative

commonwealth. "Finally," we are told, "it is important to underscore that theorizing, hair-splitting discussion of possibilities and probabilities within the Socialist family leads nowhere." It is only by fighting with the working class that we can build an effective and class-conscious American Socialist movement.

This pamphlet is on sale at the Rand Book Store for 5 cents and can be purchased wholesale for a hundred copies.

Y.P.S.L. SCORES ALL TALK OF SPLITS

A sharp criticism of talk of splits within the ranks of the Socialist Party was leveled by the Central Committee of the Greater New York Federation of the Young People's Socialist League in a resolution adopted Saturday by a vote of 34 to 7, as follows:

Since the Detroit Convention of the Socialist Party, some individual party members have made certain threats which, if pursued further by these individuals, can only result in a defection in our movement.

We look upon these few individuals who because of disagreement may attempt to foster a split in the Party as traitors to the cause of Socialism. For these individuals, the Y.P.S.L. can only express contempt and disdain.

The decisions of the National Convention were democratically arrived at and, at present, remain the policy of the Party. As a disciplined section of the movement, the Y.P.S.L. of Greater New York, regardless of the position it may have on the new policy, is determined to carry out the instructions and decisions of the duly constituted bodies of the Party.

The youth of the Socialist movement of Greater New York is determined more than ever to preserve the unity and integrity of our organization.

Ask Coordination of Work With Unemployed

Centralization of Socialist work with organizations of unemployed workers was asked by a resolution of the party's convention at Detroit. Its resolution follows:

"The Socialist Party recognizes the organization of the unemployed and relief workers as fertile field for propaganda and education. Every Socialist should take advantage of the opportunities which such groups present to educate those workers as to the necessity for the socialization of capital. Individually and as an organization the Socialists should strive to deserve the confidence of the unemployed and relief workers, including P.W.A. and F.E.R.A., by assisting them in their daily struggles."

"The incoming National Executive Committee and its labor committee are hereby instructed by this convention to coordinate and direct the work of our members among the unemployed and relief workers."

July 4th Anti-Fascist Rally at Union Sq.

A great Anti-Fascist Rally is being planned for Union Square by the Local New York for Wednesday, July 4, at 11 a.m.

At this meeting the Declaration of Independence will be read and the disregard of the rights of the workers exposed. An effective answer will be given to the reign of terror inaugurated by Police Commissioner O'Ryan and his fascist methods.

The meeting will also raise its voice against international fascism wherever it has raised its ugly head.

Rally to Union Square July 4! Speakers will be announced next week.

All Sail Up The Hudson To The "Buccaneer"

The Week on the Stage

By Joseph T. Shipley

Yo Ho for the Bounding Main

"SHOW BOAT REVUE." Third edition of Bobby Sanford's Revue. By Hudson Day Line (any evening) to the good ship "Buccaneer."

The main attraction on the Hudson these days and especially these nights, even for pacifists, is the spectacle of the U. S. fleet. As one who registered as a conscientious objector in the last war, I can testify that no thoughts of war's horrors could dim the beauty of such an evening as that beneath drifting clouds and a sand of stars, the circling search lights of a fleet of ships weaving great patterns of silver over dark. The lights of the Washington Bridge; the dim stretch of towered buildings; the darker loom of the Jersey Palisades; the smooth spread of waters, broken with ripples of reflected light; and the majesty of crossing shafts of silver toward the stars, make a scene beyond description, but a haven of peace after a bustling day in the city.

As pleasant a way to find this measure—fleet or no fleet—as the waters hereabout afford, is to go to the Hudson at 42nd Street at 8:15 and board a boat to the "Buccaneer." Almost two hours' sailing, calm under the cooling breeze and the starry sky, or livened by dancing to the Meyer Davis orchestra, brings one to the anchored brigantine that has been remodeled as a show boat.

Lester Allen is the lively master of ceremonies for Bobby Sanford's revue; and he brings a good measure of humor to the evenings movement. The liveliest stir and best entertainment comes from the dancing; both of the sixteen comely lassies who form the chorus and wear faces on their hands (and other curious places) and of the graceful Duval sisters and George and Gene Bernard. These four do a lively "rhumba" and a vivid, vigorous "mooch"; the two boys qualify as traffic officers in a love dance; and the two girls are a deft pair, mingling with their classical movements enough of the body-lure to be popular. Good dancing, pleasant humor, pretty costumes rippling in a river breeze, a gay audience (there was a club night I was there) and a delightful sail home complete one of the city's most attractive evenings.

On Palace Screen



Louis Bromfield's romance of the American small town, "The Life of Virgie Winters," has been made into a talkie and is now at the Palace. "Ann Harding and John Boles, above, are shown in a scene from the picture.

"Doctor Monica" at Strand

"Doctor Monica," Kay Francis' newest starring vehicle for Warner Bros., is at the Strand Theatre. The picture is based on the stage play by Marja Morizowicz Szczepkowska which appeared in New York last winter. Mme. Nazimova played the role that is enacted in the film by Kay Francis. Verree Teasdale, Jean Muir and Warren William are featured with Miss Francis.

"The Unsinkable Mrs. Jay"

Covici-Friede announce the publication of a new novel on June 26 by Lewis Graham and Edwin Olmstead, called "The Unsinkable Mrs. Jay." The authors have based their findings on incidents in the career of Mrs. J. J. Brown, remembered by many as the "unsinkable" Mrs. Brown, who earned the sobriquet for her heroism during the Titanic disaster.

17th Season of Stadium Concerts to Open Tuesday—Iturbi to Open Season

With the opening of the 17th season of summer music at the Lewisohn Stadium of the College of the City of New York on Tuesday night, a program of eight weeks' nightly performances by the Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra will begin which will feature not only the symphonic repertoire but grand opera as well. Jose Iturbi, the Spanish conductor who will direct the symphony programs during the first three weeks of the season, has chosen for Tuesday to balance his concert between Beethoven and the composers of his native land. He will open with the "Egmont" Overture, followed by the popular Fifth Symphony. After the intermission he will introduce a work called "Aquarelles" by a fellow-Valencian, Chavarri. He will then conduct for the first time at the Stadium the Intermezzo from Granados' "Goyescas" and conclude his program with the Three Dances from De Falla's "Three-Cornered Hat." In the course of the evening the two honorary chairmen of Stadium concerts will speak to the audience—Adolph Lewisohn and Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia.

"Murder at the Vanities" and New Stage Show at Albee

"Murder at the Vanities," adapted from Earl Carroll's stage hit, is being presented on the RKO Albee screen. In supervising the production, Carroll took eleven of his New York beauties to be featured with Carl Brisson, Victor McLaglen, Jack Oakie, Kitty Carlisle, Duke Wellington and his orchestra, Dorothy Stickney and Gertrude Michael.

On this same Albee show, Jack Whiting, radio and musical comedy star, returns, headlining a new vaudeville bill that includes Hal Sherman, the dancing comic, and Nitza Vernille with the Rocky Twins.

Dwight Deere Wiman & Tom Weatherly presents

SHE LOVES ME NOT

Dramatists' Guild Prize Comedy for 1934
By HOWARD LINDSAY
Adapted from Edward Hope's novel.
"Full of merriment... It is spontaneous, guileless and tumultuous. It is pure comedy."
—Brooks Atkinson, Times

46th ST. THEA. W. of B'way
Eves. 8:15 to 2:50. Wed. 5:00 to 2:50
& Sat., 2:40

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
250 front balcony seats now \$3.50
and best orchestra seats now available at box office.

MUSIC BOX THEA., 45th St.
West of B'way.
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

MUSIC

STADIUM CONCERTS

LEWISOHN STADIUM
Amsterdam Ave. & 138th St.
PHILHARMONIC-SYMPHONY
OPENING TUES. JUNE 26
Symphonic Programs
Sunday through Thursday Nights 8:30
Conducted by ITURBI
Opera Performances with Star Casts
Friday and Saturday Nights at 8:30
Conducted by SMALLENS
Prices: 25c-50c-\$1—(Circle 7-7575)

"The World Moves On," Opening Thursday, June 28, at the Criterion, Carries a Message of Peace—New Fox Film Co.—Stars Madeline Carroll and Franchot Tone

We have had our screen messages of peace, bringing the impact of their forcefulness to the motion picture audience through the grim realities of war horrors and mass destruction of property and lives.

In "The World Moves On," the Fox Film production which opens at the Criterion Theatre on Thursday evening, June 28, this thought is enhanced through Reginald Berkeley's original story with the inclusion of the theme of international business as a factor toward bringing the nations together or drawing them apart.

The international cotton house of Girard, in fact, furnishes this film with its essential structure. There are branches of the family in business in every important center of the world. We see the members meeting in New Orleans around the original family table and pledging anew their loyalties to the family and to the business through the generations. The crisis of the war and the use of cotton, the balking of the leading branch head against the use of cotton with which to destroy men produces one of the chief conflicts in the picture's sweeping forcefulness and meaning.

A new screen couple will make their initial entry into the film gallery with this stirring story, written by the man who adapted the provocative "Cavalcade" for Fox. The leading players are Franchot Tone, well known in the group theatre world, and Madeleine Carroll, who makes her first American

picture contribution in "The World Moves On." Her work in "I Was a Spy," the British film, brought her to the attention of Winfield Sheehan for the important role which she enacts here.

Others in the cast, beside Carroll and Tone, include Reginald Denny, Siegfried Rumann, Louise Dresser, Paul Roulien, Lumsden Hare, Dudley Digges, Frank Melton, Brenda Fowler, Russell Simpson and Marcelle Corday. John Ford has directed the production.

50 Times for "Every Thursday"

The 50th performance of "Every Thursday," starring Queenie Smith, will be given at the Royale Theatre tonight. Counting the number of times it played previously "on the road," it also marks the 107th presentation of this comedy by Doty Hobart.

MUSIC HALL
SHOW PLACE of the NATION

DIANA WYNARD CLIVE BROOK
in
'Let's Try Again'

Popular Prices plus
First Box Reserved
5-6535

A GREAT STAGE SHOW

THE HEART-CRY OF A CHILDLESS WOMAN!

KAY FRANCIS

"Dr. Monica"
with JEAN MUIR
WARREN WILLIAM VERREE TEASDALE

STRAND BROADWAY & 47th ST.



25c to 1 P. M.
MIDNITE SHOW NITELY

• On the Capitol Screen •
MARION DAVIES
GARY COOPER in
'OPERATOR 13'
the Cosmopolitan Production

• And on the Stage •
JANE FROMAN
3 RADIO ROGUES
WILL MAHONEY

Coming—"THE THIN MAN"
CAPITOL Broadway at 51st St.

EARL CARROLL'S
"MURDER At
The VANITIES"

with **CARL BRISSON**
VICTOR MCLAGLEN
JACK OAKIE

—RKO Vaudeville—
JACK WHITING
Nitza Vernille - Hal Sherman

RKO ALBEE Albee Square
BROOKLYN

ALL THIS WEEK

ON SCREEN

ANN HARDING

in

"The Life of Vergie Winters"

—RKO VAUDEVILLE—

ART JARRETT & ELEANOR HOLM

PALACE B'way
CAREFULLY COOLED

THEATRE PARTIES

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

stevedore

"A HELL OF A GOOD SHOW"—Benchley, New Yorker

CIVIC REPERTORY THEATRE 14th St. & 6th Ave. Eves. 8:45
Matinees Tues. & Sat. 2:45
PRICES: 30c, 45c, 60c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50 (NO TAX)
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The Most Discussed Play in New York's Theatrical History

JAMES BARTON

"TOBACCO ROAD"

by JACK KIRKLAND. Based on Erskine Caldwell's Novel

48th ST. THEATRE—E. of B'way Pop. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40
Bryant 9-0178. Eves. 8:40

FOX CHESTER MORRIS in
"LET'S TALK IT OVER"
with MAE CLARKE & FRANK CRAVEN
On the Stage
BLANCHE SWEET 25c
FLATBUSH at NEVINS BERT FROHMAN—Mary & Bobby
The THREE OLYMPICS—Le PAUL-BIGREVE
WITH FOX BEAUTIES AND ORCHESTRA
HEALTHFULLY COOL! 10:50 P. M. W. K. O. A. Y. S.

Kosher Butcher Workers Meet to Consider Strike

The Hebrew Butchers Workers' Union will meet Friday night, June 22, at the Rand School to consider the calling of a strike by its 5,000 members in the metropolitan district to aid the kosher butchers' boycott against the large packing plants. Over 1,000 shop keepers have already voted in favor of such a boycott, which follows "unjustifiable increases in the wholesale cost of meat" and which will affect especially the Big Four (Armour, Swift, Cudahy and Wilson). A committee of 12 has been appointed by the Federation of Kosher Butchers to set a date.

If the union calls a strike, it will be in order to cooperate with the shop owners against the big companies, but the union will insist on a voice in negotiations before its members return to work, even though its contract does not expire till October, according to Joseph Belsky, union secretary.

The Amalgamated Meat Cutters' and Butcher Workers' Union is continuing its three weeks' strike against the big packers and independent wholesalers. Mass picketing, scheduled to be led by Big Bill Tate, Dempsey's former sparring partner, was announced for Friday morning, with many party members and Yipsels in line.

Arrested Picket Acquitted; Re-Arrested; Re-Discharged!

Fred Schmid, arrested several weeks ago after a dispute in front of the Hygrade Food Products Corporation, Brooklyn, where a strike was in progress, was acquitted last week. The striker was originally charged with spilling a tray of food being brought from a restaurant across the street from the factory to scabs who ate and slept in the plant.

The first trial was held in the Williamsburg Bridge Plaza Court on June 9, when Magistrate Cullen discharged Schmid after hearing the testimony of the policeman against him. The cop then swore out a new complaint, charging Schmid with disorderly conduct. Comrade William Karlin, attorney for the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, defended Schmid both times.

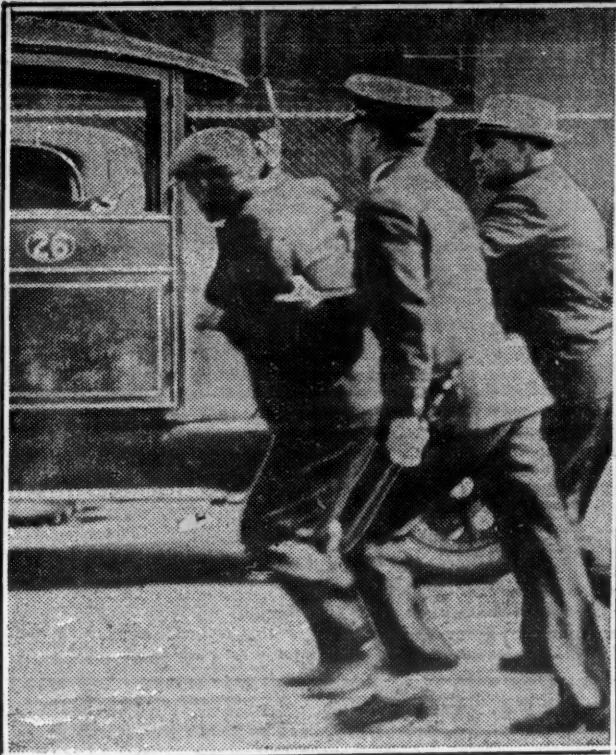
The strikers then proceeded to union headquarters to celebrate. They urged Karlin to press a charge against the policeman of false imprisonment and assault preferred by Schmid.

LABOR MOVEMENT IN PERIL, EASLEY FEARS

Ralph M. Easley, famous both as champion "red-baiter" and as chairman of the executive council of the National Civic Federation, has again come to the aid of the Communist propaganda department by asserting that the government must enact laws to prevent Communists from seizing the labor movement of the country—an imminent possibility, according to this Master Mind. He advised members of the Government Club at the Hotel Astor to write their congressmen to "do something about it."

The members of the Paterson typographical union are engaging in a critical struggle. During the past two years, they have received two very substantial cuts and are now fighting for their lives, since the Publishers' Association is out to break the union. Picketing at the two Paterson newspapers goes on practically day and night.

POLICE PREFER PICKETS—IN PRISON!



Philadelphia cops, adept in trying to break strikes and manhandling pickets, are shown above hustling off one strike leader to jail. However, union reaction was so strong that the magistrate released the two arrested officers of the Anti-Friction Bearing Workers' Union (striking against the SKF roller-bearing plant). Picketing continued with the police less aggressively hostile.

The union held a large mass meeting to protest against police manhandling and third degreeing of pickets and to rally all organized labor to the picket line. Representatives of all A. F. of L. unions and the party attended. Even Camden shipworkers were on hand.

Labor's Capacity to Produce Far Above Actual Production

WASHINGTON.—That the producing plant and labor force of the United States are capable of maintaining production levels much above those attained in the most prosperous period preceding the crash of 1929, is the conclusion arrived at by the economics staff of the Brookings Institution after a two-year study of America's capacity to produce.

The report is entitled, "America's Capacity to Produce," and is the first of a series of four studies to be issued during the course of the year by the Brookings Institution on the subject of wealth and income distribution in the United States and the relation of this distribution to economic progress. The present volume is devoted to presenting a realistic picture of the nation's capacity to produce, based upon what was actually accomplished by the major industries of the country during the thirty-year period from 1900 to 1930, and in particular the years 1925 to 1929.

The study is entirely in terms of practical and not theoretical productivity. On this basis, it concludes that in 1929, by merely using the resources we had but failed to utilize, we could have realized the equivalent of \$15,000,000,000 of additional national income. This, states the report, would have been enough to bring the incomes of all families which were less than \$2,000 in 1929 up to that level. There were sixteen and one-half million such families. Or it would have increased all family incomes below \$3,500 by 42%. If we had continued to work at that reasonable capacity, we would have had double the national income that we have had during the depression.

"If," says the report, "such a betterment in material conditions lay within our grasp in the prosperous years of the late twenties, every alert mind must be driven to ask: 'What was there in the organization or functioning of our

economic system which caused us even in those favorable years to fail to attain it, to say nothing of the margin four times as wide which we are failing today to make available to the satisfying of human wants?' The answer to this question will be developed throughout the three subsequent volumes of the series, it is promised.

The present work states that a production level double the present one could be maintained "year in and year out" without using any better methods than those which industry already knows and is accustomed to. It is recognized that still greater production could be secured if all producers could be brought up to the standard of the most efficient. Also, the report points out, further gains may naturally be expected from new inventions and discoveries, and the general march of technological progress. The Brookings study, however, deals only with the question of what could be attained by full-time operation of what we already have.

The investigation on which the report is based was conducted by Dr. Edwin G. Nourse, director of the Institute of Economics, one of the divisions of the Brookings Institution, and the report is signed by him and five members of the staff, all recognized authorities in the various fields of mining, manufacturing, transportation, agriculture, labor and finance.

BELTMAKERS MEET

The Beltmakers' Union held a big membership meeting at Stuyvesant High School Thursday night. Scheduled speakers were Eleanor Mishkin of the Women's Trade Union League and former Judge Panken (tentative). The union has been conducting a vigorous organizing campaign under the leadership of Henry Schwartz, business agent, and Joe Sendach, organizer, and Sam Schwartz, secretary-treasurer.

Jewish Labor to Lay Plans For Fighting Fascism

OVER 1,000 delegates representing Jewish labor organizations are expected to attend a conference called by the Jewish Labor Committee to push the boycott of Fascist-made goods. Delegates from all the Workmen's Circle branches, women's auxiliaries, Workmen's Circle Schools, Jewish Socialist Verband branches and Forward Association, and shop chairmen and executive members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, United Hebrew Trades and other labor organizations will convene in Town Hall at 7 p. m. Monday, June 25.

The question of making the boycott more effective and also of halting Nazi propaganda in the United States will be discussed. Plans will be worked out to have the entire organized labor movement aid the workers in Germany and Austria.

Labor organizations which have not yet sent in names of their delegates are urged to write immediately to the Jewish Labor Committee, 175 East Broadway, so that official delegates' cards can be sent them.

"The boycott movement being carried on by the Jewish and folk

masses in America has already brought some of the desired results," the committee states. "The brutal Hitler regime, which has wiped out every vestige of freedom in Germany; Nazism, which has broken and destroyed the glorious trade union and Socialist movements in Germany, are on the brink of complete financial and economic downfall. The most important step for the Jewish working masses of America, in conjunction with the unions of the American Federation of Labor, is to make the boycott of German-made articles, machines and services as effective as possible. Continuation of a strong and active boycott movement will bring about the complete downfall of Hitlerism and of the brutal treatment of the Jewish and working masses in Germany. Furthermore, the Jewish masses in Germany are brutally treated, and are in need of financial aid for adjustment. For these things—extending the boycott, aiding the victims of fascism—we must plan at our conference Monday. We rejoice that the underground movement against Nazism and fascism, which is being carried on by the workers and Socialists in Germany and Austria, is proving successful."

Painters' Brotherhood Problems

By Isidore Polstein

THE Brotherhood of Painters, District Council 9, comprising some 10,000 members belonging to 14 local unions in Manhattan and the Bronx, is now rounding out another year of activity. During this period of stress, the union has shown some gains though it still has many problems to solve. There are also many opportunities that the union can take advantage of.

During a slight improvement in the trade last fall and a short though intensive organization drive the union took in some 4,000 new members and succeeded in organizing hundreds of new shops. This was made possible by the employed members paying a 50 cents daily work tax and thus creating a fund of some \$150,000, which, as it became available, was used during this organization campaign. In spite of a very slow winter and a poor early spring and the fact that finances were insufficient to further this important organizing work, more than half of the new recruits remained within the folds.

Increase Won

A one week's strike last July resulted in a change in the union agreement with the Master Painters Association. The former wage of \$8 per day was increased to \$9 and the hours were decreased from 40 to 35 hours per week. (The five-day week has been in vogue since the great 10-week strike of 1919.)

This increase was granted by the employers partly because of their expectation that the NRA painting industry code would include union agreement conditions, do away with cut throat competition and establish for them some assurance of stability in estimating prices to property owners.

During August and September the demand for house painters increased greatly since landlords, real estate offices and mortgage companies wanted to have apartments rented and ready for home-seeking and home-coming tenants.

The new union standard of \$9 for a 7-hour day was a fact for this short period. As the peak of the renting season was reached a recession of painting work naturally followed. By the end of September the bottom fell out of the short season of "prosperity."

There then followed the grim reaper "unemployment." Together with his partner, the employer, he

pitted the unemployed against the employed in a grim struggle for possession of the "job." In many instances, when discrimination was shown against union members by employers in their attempt to drag down union standards, the union was forced to appear before a trade board. This board, comprising representatives of the union and the employers, did not always give satisfactory results to unionists. Again union standards were imperiled. The Brotherhood also turned to the NRA painting code in hopes that therein lay its salvation.

Code Disappoints

But disappointment ensued. The general code provided only 40 cents per hour for unskilled labor and had no provision for union standards. However, it made ample provisions and permitted many loopholes for property interests and mortgage companies to hire cheap unskilled painters by the month or year for maintenance painting work.

At present activity is again reviving in the New York painting industry. Because of the renewal of mortgages on property, much public work, including the outside of buildings and hallways, is being done. Much of this work will also be continued during and following the regular fall season, thus creating not only more work for painters generally but greater opportunities for organization on the part of the Brotherhood of Painters.

The Master Painters Association is also preparing to force the issue and prospects for the near future show a possible development of a strike during July. The union will again make an effort to have the Regional Code Authorities include a 35-hour week and \$9 wage for the New York trade incorporated therein.

Some of these issues are involved in the present election campaigns being conducted by various candidates for secretary-treasurer and business agents. The three candidates for secretary-treasurer including the present incumbent are Philip Zausner, as well as John J. Collins of Local Union 848, and a Communist who is a supporter of a small dual union. The election takes place the last Saturday in June and the future of 10,000 union members is greatly dependent on the results.

City's Relief System Pilloried; Illinois Federation Growing

The rottenness of the city's relief system as well as the effectiveness of the organized unemployed were strikingly demonstrated on Friday, June 15, by a series of events in and around the West 44th St. Home Relief Bureau.

Tillie Campbell is about fifty years old. She lost her job some twelve months ago. Two weeks ago she was discharged, penniless, from Fordham Hospital, where she had undergone an operation. Homeless and weak, she sought shelter at the 10th Ave. Salvation Army, where she was taken in. She wanted to live in her own room with a chance to buy her own food, and applied for home relief. The authorities at the West 44th St. bureau informed her that because she was living in the Salvation Army she could not get relief.

Miss Campbell was determined. She tried to see all the high officials of the relief administration, but in vain. She was shunted from one place to another and finally back to West 44th St.

Last Friday the grievance committee of the Association of Unemployed Single Women, Local 20 of the Workers' Unemployed Union, took her case up at the relief station. Relief was still denied, but the grievance committee insisted and fought for Tillie Campbell's chance to live like a human being.

While the grievance committee was struggling with the relief authorities, Miss Campbell fainted. An ambulance was called, and the ambulance doctor learnedly announced that she needed food and rest. Still there was no change on the part of the relief authorities. Only after hours of insistent determination on the part of the grievance committee, and after the arrival of a committee from Local 4 (on the West Side) was relief finally granted in the form of food and rent. This was done at 6 P. M., though the usual closing hour for the relief stations is 5 P. M.

This case makes clear the fact that only the united and determined struggle of the unemployed can make headway against the banker-dictated relief policies of the city, combined with the bureaucracy and red tape of the relief administration.

All workers who need relief or who have difficulty or delays in getting relief are urged to communicate with the Workers' Unemployed Union, 22 East 22nd St., Gramercy 5-9145. Any workers who can help in organizational activities are also urged to come around.

All party and YPSL members who are on laboring relief jobs are asked to come Saturday, June 23, at 2 P. M., to 7 E. 15th St. It is imperative that every member attend.

Pennsylvania Workers' Federation to Convene

READING, Pa.—Great interest is being displayed in the convention June 23 and 24 of the Workers' Federation of Pennsylvania, state division of the National Continental Congress of Workers and Farmers. The sessions will be held in Socialist Park (Sinking Spring), Reading.

Hundreds of inquiries have flooded the federation office at 705 Walnut St., Reading, seeking information on affiliation and attendance. Credentials now on hand signify five hundred or more delegates will attend the two-day convocation. Unemployed unions and farmers' organizations will especially be represented. Preparations are being made to feed and house unemployed delegates whose organizations cannot pay their maintenance. A new chairman will be elected; adequate financing of the state set-up will be sought to permit officers to travel more frequently and extensively on organ-

By Paul A. Rasmussen

STAUNTON, Ill.—A new program of relief demands, backed up by a threat to call a state-wide strike of all relief workers, Alliance locals and other sympathetic groups if their demands are not granted, was drafted by the state executive committee of the Illinois Workers' Alliance at its meeting here recently. The first regular convention of the Alliance will meet July 28 and 29 in the Staunton Labor Temple.

Reports of progress from all over the state in building up this militant unemployed federation were heard by the executive committee. The field organizers told of how relief allotments had been, in several cases, increased from 30% to 150%—with single men's budgets in at least two localities being over \$7 per month.

The new program does not oppose "work relief" but demands minimum budgets of from \$55 to \$106 per month, all to be paid in cash, and to be in addition to such necessary services as medical, hospital, and dental; also a 30-hour maximum work week at union wages which in no case may be less than 65 cents per hour. Secretary Oscar Sturm reported a new chartered strength of 97 locals in 30 counties, with requests and contacts from dozens of communities.

Unanimous action of the state committee protested the brutal treatment of the unemployed demonstration in Hillsboro, Ill., at which women were gassed and 14 men jailed on the fake charge of "plotting to overthrow the government" because they dared to ask for more bread and work. Their immediate release is being demanded by the I.W.A.

Local units will follow the state committee in vigorously condemning the Federal Homestead Subsidence Act as peonage and wage slavery of the worst kind, revealing the brazen and cruel intentions of the New Deal Administration.

WOMEN DEFY INJUNCTION

The following resolution was adopted by the joint council of the Women's Union Label Clubs of the bakers' international union at a meeting held in Brooklyn recently: "Whereas Judge Faber has granted a temporary injunction against Local 505, restraining members of the local from picketing and from acquainting the patrons of the Standard Baking Company with facts which caused the strife between the employees and the firm; "Whereas this injunction deprives members of Local 505 and employees of the firm from defending their rights as human beings and as workers;

"Therefore we, the Women's Joint Council of Greater New York, condemn the issuance of this injunction and pledge all our energy and moral and financial means to support Local 505 in its fight. We pledge ourselves to inform the consumers of bread of the conditions prevailing in the firm and to further continue this work in a manner that will restore the bakery workers to a decent position in the ranks of labor and enable the families of the workers to enjoy a decent standard of living."

CAR STRIKE SETTLED

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—The 18-day street car strike which has paralyzed car and bus transportation in this city and Mishawaka and inter-urban motor coach service to northern Indiana and southern Michigan communities ended when the street car motormen's union signed an agreement Wednesday, settling the dispute.

Unemployment problems and to set up vigorous district organizations for organization propaganda and educational work.

Teachers Union Pleads for State Aid to Education

Because the calling of the special session of the state legislature has been delayed until July 9, the Teachers' Union is extending the final date of its petition campaign, requesting Governor Lehman to provide the full quota of state aid, to June 30. This is done to make possible the maximum response to the Teachers' Union appeal to the citizens for support in its fight for the necessary additions funds for education.

The Teachers' Union is circulating the petition among many important sections of the city's population: the labor unions, colleges, schools; parents', civic, fraternal, political and teacher organizations; churches, libraries. Letters have been written to members of the state legislature and prominent individuals. The editors of the city's daily press and of liberal magazines have been visited. The campaign for 300,000 signatures gathers momentum.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Urges Teachers to Resist Onslaughts

TO THE EDITOR, And now another salary cut for teachers appears imminent—this time in the form of a payless Christmas vacation.

The repeated onslaughts on our salaries, the many curtailments in educational opportunities and the continual lowering of educational standards during the past few years are only one phase of a tremendous and powerful campaign waged by big business and financial interests to starve and wreck the social services of the community in order to evade their fair share of taxes.

Thus far they have fared very well in a community which they dominate completely through a banker-governor, a subservient legislature and a "well-advised" mayor.

The primary concern of good citizens is NOT tax reduction in the name of a false economy. Our first concern is the most efficient and honest use of every dollar spent on such social services as health, education, etc., and the expansion of these services to meet the increased demands of the depression.

It is high time we teachers recognized the basic economic antagonism between ourselves and the greedy interests that exploit us both in our capacities as workers and as consumers. It is also high time that we recognized our best friend, the organized American labor movement, which brought the public schools into existence and which has consistently stood for higher wage standards, for educational expansion and for increased support for education. These are the parents of the children whom we teach in the public schools. We can gain infinitely greater strength if we align ourselves with them, our staunchest supporters.

Herein lies the greatest appeal of the Teachers' Union for me. This aggressive champion of teachers is the only responsible LABOR organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

C. H.

Iron Workers to Meet

A special membership meeting of the Iron and Bronze Workers Union, Local 455, will be held Friday, June 22, at 8 P. M., in Room 508, 7 East 15th Street. Nomination for officers will be made. M. Karasick is president and S. Singerman secretary of the local.

Auto Workers to Open First National Conference Today

DETROIT.—The first general conference of the United Automobile Workers of America, an affiliate of the A. F. of L., has been called by William Collins, organizer of the union. The conference is scheduled for Saturday and Sunday, June 23 and 24, at the Fort Wayne Hotel. Delegates have been chosen by the 150 locals of the union now operating in 17 states, representation being based upon dues-paying membership.

The purpose of the conference, according to Collins, is to offer to the delegates a plan for forming an executive committee, representing the auto workers, to work with him in close contact with the A. F. of L. The executive committee, should the plan be accepted by the delegates to the conference and chosen by them. It is understood that the matter of forming an international union will also be brought up.

This is the first time in the history of the United Automobile

Workers' Union that all the locals scattered throughout the country have had an opportunity to meet together to formulate plans for future action. Delegates from the locals in St. Louis will meet brother delegates from Flint and Pontiac, Detroit delegates will discuss the situation with union representatives from the East, acquainting each other with the different conditions existing in the numerous auto plants. One of the principal speakers will be William Green, A. F. of L. president.

Union Directory

BONNAZ, SINGER EMBROIDERERS' TUCKERS, STITCHERS AND FLEATERS' UNION. Local 66, I.L.G.W.U., 7 East 15th St. Phone Algonquin 4-3657-2455. Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday Night in the Office of the Union, Z. L. Freedman, President; Leon Hattah, 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. Catalano, Managers; Abraham Miller, Secretary-Treasurer.

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

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

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

JOINT BOARD DRESS AND WAIST-MAKERS' UNION.—Offices: 232 West 40th St., N.Y.C. Tel. Longacre 5-5100. 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. 19, I. L. G. W. U. Office, 60 W. 35th St.; Phone Wis. 7-3011. 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, Amalgamated 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 R. 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, L. 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. Ebon 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. 290-7th Ave. M. Gottfried, Pres.; B. Gottesman, Secretary.

WHITE GOODS WORKERS' UNION. Local 63 of I. L. G. W. U., 73 Broadway, New York City. Phone, Chelsea 3-5756-5757. A. Snyder, Manager. S. SHORE, Executive Supervisor.

ist Government

**Gallant Little Nation Have
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hands, or 43.5 per cent of the working population. An especial effort was made, therefore, to regulate and produce work, with the happy result that gradually employment increased, and, in spite of a noticeable increase of population, the number of unemployed fell to 97,000, or 50,000 to 60,000 less than at the same time last year.

As might have been expected, the policy we followed has been keenly opposed by capital, i.e., the Conservatives and Liberals. We were even forced into an election at the most critical period of the crisis, when regulative measures were a question of life or death to the farming population. The two capitalist parties tried their best to prevent the legislation necessary to regulate the money market and imports, thus forcing us to dissolve Parliament (the Lower Chamber), and to call a new election in November, 1932.

This election, however, disclosed unlimited confidence in the Government on the part of the electors, and gave to Social Democracy a further advance of 60,000 votes. We now possess 42 per cent of the total votes recorded; our co-workers, the Radical Left, registering some 12 per cent.

I, therefore, look back with pleasure on a time when the work has certainly been hard, when a rearrangement of ideas has sometimes been necessary, but when I have seen my party stand unshaken, and united in the resolve to retain the leadership on democratic lines.

Of course, the crisis policy is far from the only feather in our cap. We have carried out conspicuous reforms in social legislation ensuring, among other benefits, adequate medical treatment, sickness and disablement

benefits, accident insurance, unemployment insurance, and child maintenance and old age pensions; the latter being borne entirely by the State and by the various county councils concerned.

We have also carried out an effective democratization and control of the banking system and of sharehold companies; and we have prevented the further lowering of wages and of social expenditure, which was instituted by the former government. We have modernized the educational system and county council legislation, and upon a more democratic basis.

Out of regard to the difficult financial situation under which trade and industry have been forced to work we have had to prevent distracting trade union disputes in cases where the organizations in question were unable to come to an amicable settlement.

Inseparable from political leadership is great responsibility; and we have been confronted by many an unexpected problem. We entered upon an entirely new phase in world conditions, and have had sometimes to lay a new course when such became imperative.

We have wished to maintain "the government of the people by the people" to the same degree as we now enjoy it, but we wish also further to develop this policy, and under the same democratic principles that are law with us today.

New movements have arisen, which have tried to find root in Denmark, which take advantage of the democratic system to undermine democracy in favor of dictatorship.

We have been on our guard against these, and demand, unconditionally, that such elements keep to the letter of the law, that we may retain peace and order in our community; that the results of the elections be respected; and that the majority enjoy the right to govern.

Through opposition and difficulties, due, in many instances, to the retention of an Upper Chamber, which is otherwise incorporated than our own, and with a different majority, we have had to fight our way, often only to be forced to resign ourselves with what patience we could muster; but despite these difficulties we have reason to look back upon the time that has passed as a period not unfavorable to the consolidation of democracy.

They have been hard years for the working classes, but, thanks to the organization work had the solidarity of the last two generations, the Danish working class is loyal and politically mature.

We shall continue the good work, and shall look to the future with stout hearts and a good faith.

British Lefts Are Still Further Split

With the secession of the Independent Labor Party from the British Labor Party two years ago, a period of intense confusion began on the left fringe of the British Socialist movement. That confusion is now become worse confounded by the establishment of an "Independent Socialist Party" as a re-

work. I only want to say that I am rapidly coming to the conclusion that some people, for some reason, are interested in causing as much dissension and ill-feeling in as many quarters as possible. But they're not going to fool us. If Comrades Thomas, Crosswaith and Hillyer are willing to take an active part in the work of the women's groups, we welcome them, and we'll let them have whatever honors and glory go with the job, too.

Longer School Term for Bridgeport

By Abraham Knepler

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Mayor McLevy broke a tie vote of the Board of Education by deciding in favor of a 40-week school year instead of a 37-week school year. The Board of Apportionment and Taxation had appropriated enough money to conduct the school system for 37 weeks for the current fiscal year, constituting a reduction in the pay of the school teachers in excess of the salary reductions received by other municipal employees.

All employees have been working on a reduced salary basis during the past three years, but this year the tax board attempted to effect a further salary cut, placing the burden on the education department. The Socialist administration fought the efforts of the tax board, with Jack C. Bergen, the lone Socialist member of the Board of Education, pushing the fight for a 40-week school year.

There is a question as to the power of the respective boards—the Board of Apportionment and Taxation, and the Board of Education—over the school budget. Maintaining a 40-week term will mean exceeding the budget allowed for the school board; but the Socialists have contended that education should not be made the goat for follies of past city administrations and politicians. The Socialists contend further that it is up to the tax board to find funds for the full school term. Whether the tax board will do so or will seek to test its powers over those of the Board of Education in a court fight has not been made known yet, and probably will not be for several months. While the Board of Education is an elective body whose acts are responsible to the electorate, the tax board derives its authority from the state legislature.

The same tax board is the chief obstruction to the realization of the policies of the Socialist administration. Funds for a utility rate fight and an aldermanic investigation into city departments have been refused by the tax board, although the Socialist administration has been authorized by the Board of Aldermen to undertake these matters. Other administration policies have also been opposed by the tax board, all under the pretense of "lack of funds," while the awarding of unnecessary and exorbitant contracts to firms, of which the tax board members are themselves owners or officers, finds ready approval with the board.

result of the secession of the Lancashire Divisional Council from the I.L.P., and the resignation of John Paton, general secretary, from that party.

Those promoting the Independent Socialist Party appeal to those Socialists "bewildered and disgusted by the would-be revolutionary antics of the I.L.P." and they call for a Socialist revolution to be accomplished "by the enlightened democratic assent of the majority of the people." It pledges itself to advocate Socialism "as an ethically superior system."

Meanwhile, the I.L.P. is engaged in bitter warfare with the Communists, who denounce them in terms of unmeasured abuse, and with the Labor Party.

In addition to the dwindling I.L.P., the I.S.P., the C.P., and other left-wing fragments, there is also the Socialist League, seeking to take the place of the I.L.P. within the Labor Party.

Editor's Corner

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

By James Oneal

More "Blessed Words"

WE recently considered the use of "blessed words" in the Socialist movement but did not exhaust the subject. It is an old habit that is cultivated by other movements. In the modern period the Communist movement has been terribly afflicted with it. It lives on "blessed words." Its slogans generally accord with this pattern and in slogan form it captivates pseudo-radicals.

A comrade tells a story of a new Socialist who thinks that he is a militant revolutionary. The new convert is convinced that in the West the party is more revolutionary than in the East. Then Upton Sinclair, now seeking the Democratic nomination for Governor of California, became the subject of discussion. What did this militant revolutionary think of Sinclair? His answer was that Sinclair has some very fine slogans! Comment would be superfluous.

In 1883 the International Working People's Association, American section, adopted the Pittsburgh Manifesto. This Anarchist document included a classic example of "blessed words." Here it is: "Destruction of the existing class rule, by all means, i.e., by energetic, relentless, revolutionary and international action." We commend this to those who are in the market for "fine slogans." In the underground days of our American Communists those "blessed words" were very much in demand.

An English Import

ANOTHER example had its origin in England and was imported by some American Socialists. We believe that Sidney Webb coined the phrase, "the inevitability of gradualness." The answer to this was more blessed words in the slogan, "Socialism in our time," a slogan which we considered in this column a few weeks ago.

Sidney Webb's coinage represents the opportunism that has been typical of the Fabian Society since its origin. It is correct in presenting one phase of social evolution, but it is also faulty because it stresses only one phase. Evolution and revolution are not mutually exclusive of each other. Both are essentials of social and economic history. Every society that is doomed for extinction accumulates a series of gradual changes which prepares the way for the final and decisive change. That decisive change is revolution, whether it is accomplished peacefully or otherwise.

When a revolution has been successful by the shifting of power from an old ruling class to a new one there is a sudden change, not a gradual one, from the old order to the new one. But after the shifting of power from one class to another, the new society is not completed at one stroke. There is still a long period of reorganization and adjustment, intricate problems of reconstruction that can only be gradually realized. That is to say, after a revolution in society has been effected, this revolution is followed by another period of gradualness. This is due not to human choice but because of the external circumstances that determine the range of action that human beings can take.

Another "Inevitability"

NOW, in meeting the slogan of Sidney Webb there are comrades who have been content to merely sneer at his slogan of the "inevitability of gradualness." To reject it entirely would be to substitute for his "blessed words" more blessed words which would take the following form: "The inevitability of suddenness." This slogan would be as sterile as the other one. All that we have in the two slogans is opportunism on the one hand and impossibilism on the other. Both are utopian in that each is one-sided. Neither by itself is in accord with the process of history because each stresses but one side of the historic process.

Even those who sneer at the gradual phase of historic change adopt this course by engaging in activities that gradually prepare the working class for "the final conflict." They work to wrest concessions from the ruling classes, to improve the lot of the workers so that they will be intellectually and otherwise fit for the final phase of the evolutionary process. Every strike contributes something to the development of class-consciousness and without class-consciousness the realization of Socialism is impossible. If the workers were so supine that they never struck against capitalist exploitation, we may be sure that they will never be fitted to fight for their own emancipation from all forms of class rule. To gradually fit them for this task is a duty of the Socialist movement.

Take another example. Assume a complete Socialist administration of a city and a corporation seeks a municipal franchise. The Socialists must grant it or refuse it. Whether it does one or the other—and it certainly will not grant it—it will not mean Socialism. It must act within its limited range of power on all measures, but its legislation will not constitute Socialism. Its legislation will be of the gradual type, not because of choice but because nothing else is within its range of limited power. It is either that or sterility and "blessed words" of any kind will not change this basic fact.

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Women Meet in Session

Veil Klein

the report of 1933 Women's Conference" and for the past "Should Married Women Take Paid Employment?"

The report also discusses "The Unemployment Bill," "Working Women Magistrates," "Provisions for School Children," "Peace Teaching in Schools," "World Peace and Cooperation," "Disarmament," "Fascism and Democracy," "Trade Union Organization" and a host of others matters, largely local, in pretty much the order named. Sorry, I can't give more details now, but I want to have a word to say about our own Women's Sections.

The NEC has appointed Comrades Mrs. Norman Thomas, Mrs. Frank Crosswaith and Mary Hillyer as the New York members of the National Women's Committee. Naturally this has occasioned considerable question among the women who have been doing the work in the women's groups here. But please don't ask me why these comrades were appointed. Neither Esther Friedman, nor Sarah Volovick, nor myself who were present in Detroit, were consulted, and we were just as surprised as anybody, except perhaps the comrades who were appointed. Now I won't propose to dissipate my energies in the conflict which is now raging in the party. I'd very much like to see the women's section keep right on with its classes and its other

the last conference of Delegates and of or sex-end and conducted, to questions solid month various Cen- tory Coun- rk among n is pub- ly con- n such of the

Panken Sees Grave Dangers

(Continued from Page Three)

Declaration. Credit for it belongs to Devere Allen, I assume. The party solemnly declares the following: "The Socialist Party intends not to be deceived by fascist propaganda." Ludicrous, isn't it?

Finally, note this sentence: "If the capitalist system should collapse in a general chaos and confusion, which cannot permit of orderly procedure, the Socialist Party, whether or not in such case it is a majority, will not shrink from the responsibility of organizing and maintaining a government under the workers' rule."

Does that not mean that the Socialist Party will attempt, with or without the support even of the workers, to set up a government? Does that not mean that the Socialist Party will declare a dictatorship? Can it be interpreted in any other way than an acceptance of the Bolshevik theory as practiced in Russia?

The American labor movement is on the road to progress—to radicalism. Farmer-Labor parties are being formed. The workers are ready to organize politically. This is a moment pregnant with the possibilities that we have hoped and worked for for more than forty years. If the Declaration is adopted, it means estrangement from Labor. The reverberations are already felt. Labor unions are asking whether the Socialist Party is going Communist. All of us know what that means.

Some delegates told me that they did not realize the serious consequences. Others told me that had they read the document carefully they could not have voted for it in the form passed. The National Executive Committee itself was uncertain as to whether it should stand by the proposed Declaration. It decided to seek legal advice. Revolutionists going to lawyers to determine for them Socialist philosophy, theory and practice! Straight revolutionary Socialism does not fear the law. It molds the law to its purposes.

The Socialist movement is at the cross-roads. If we outlaw ourselves, it means that we lose contact with the workers.

But the Socialist movement is a class movement; our appeal must be made to the working class. To that end we need free speech, free press and free assembly. That is only possible if we defend and maintain the results of what we have won by our struggle on the economic and political fields. We must not provoke the hot-heads in our midst to do what will send us underground. Socialism to progress needs freedom. In essence it is freedom. That we will defend.

The movement is not a playground for the novelty seeker. It is a serious thing for serious people, for men and women who by their devotion will build a Socialist world.

A CHALLENGE

By George Field

I can see no gain in a set of principles calculated to win over a few thousand intellectuals who are on the border line between Socialism and Communism. I do see hope in a party which firmly maintains its fundamental principles and through unity and devotion is strengthened for the day when the organized workers of America decide in favor of independent political action. That decision is the only heritage worth while for our party, and its only hope.

The new course laid down at the Detroit convention leads us in the path of the Independent Labor Party of Britain, which has dwindled from a membership of 40,000 to a mere 4,000 almost overnight. It leads us away from the American workers. If this course is maintained, new alliances will be made for those, like me,

The Basic Principles of the Modern Socialist Movement

By Haim Kantorovitch

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.

Marxism and Philosophy

FOR no good reason I have been following the endless polemic between Max Eastman and Sidney Hook. There is no doubt that Sidney Hook is much more of a philosopher and knows Marx better than does Eastman. On the other hand, Eastman is a much better writer and more clever than Hook. One with more time than he has use for may waste his time reading this endless polemic. Both are much more interested in showing how learned and clever they are than in clearing up the moot points of Marxian philosophy. If they would admit it openly, no complaints would be forthcoming, but neither Eastman nor Hook will admit this.

Both want us to believe that what they are doing is of great importance to the Socialist movement and to the working class. This I deny. The Socialist movement is a living, fighting movement, and cannot and should not be turned into a philosophical debating society. These very fine, very complicated and very technical points of philosophy may be of great interest to philosophers (and the polemic between Eastman and Hook is certainly of no interest to philosophers), but they certainly have neither value nor significance for the working class.

Russian Socialists remember the celebrated debates between the dialectic materialists and the empirio-critics and other machist schools among the intellectual leaders of the Russian Social Democratic movement. The one incident of that battle I can not forget is how Georges Plechanov refused to call another Socialist, A. Bogdanov, "comrade" because the latter wrote in many books and articles that "matter" is only a useful hypothesis, while Plechanov believed that "matter" is a real substance. Plechanov, as well as Bogdanov, was ready to split the movement on the question of the reality or ideality of matter. At that time, however, there

was no movement to split. The great interest in philosophy of that time was itself the result of political reaction. There was no possibility of doing anything in Russia. The leaders of the Russian revolutionary movement were patiently—or maybe impatiently—waiting abroad for a chance to come back and really do something; meanwhile, they had nothing to do but to philosophize.

Of course, Marx and Engels were philosophers, and Marxism is a philosophy, but they were philosophers of a special kind. They were philosophers who somehow contrived to build up a philosophy without writing a single book on philosophy. They philosophized for Socialism and not for philosophy. The philosophy of Marxism is to be found in the economic, historical and tactical writings of Marx and Engels.

Materialism is the philosophic basis of Marxism. Marx and Engels were both materialists, yet this is how Engels solves the problems of Materialism versus Idealism:

"The great fundamental question of all, especially new, philosophy is connected with the relation between thinking and being.

"As this question was answered this way or that, the philosophers were divided into two great camps. The one party which placed the origin of the spirit before that of nature and therefore in the last instance accepted in some form or other . . . made up the camp of the idealists; the others, who recognized nature as the source, belong to the various schools of materialism."

Feuerbach (English translation, p. 58).

To define materialism as simply the theory that puts nature above spirit is to give it such a broad and loose definition that many really idealist philosophies can be included in it. This definition does not bind one to any of the existing schools of materialism and does not make doubt in the reality of matter a crime. It rather binds one to a realist point of view than to a specific materialist philosophy. Many Marx critics have used this passage in "Feuerbach" to show that Marx and Engels were not materialists at all. They were wrong; their mistakes consist in the fact that they did not distinguish between Marxian materialism and all other kinds of materialism. As philosophers they knew materialism as well as idealism in the exclusive field of metaphysics, but Marx and Engels threw all metaphysics overboard at the beginning of their careers. They were not metaphysicians but practical, fighting revolutionists; their materialism is not metaphysical but sociological.

(Continued next week)

N. Y. STATE COMMITTEE URGES DEFEAT OF REFERENDUM

THE following resolution was adopted by the New York State Committee at a meeting this week:

Whereas, by a decision of the national convention of the Socialist Party, held in Detroit May 31-June 3, a Declaration of Principles was approved by the delegates assembled there, which Declaration of Principles is to be submitted to the membership of the Socialist Party for its acceptance or rejection; and

Whereas, the said Declaration of Principles contains provisions committing the Socialist Party, nationally and locally, to (1) the encouragement of lawlessness by offering to protect all who may, by arms or other individual acts of violence, come in conflict with the law, (2) the use of "massed resistance" against war, with the dangerous implications of armed rebellion that the proposal contains, and (3) the seizure of political power and the setting up of

self, who see Fascism certain to steal the march on a dictatorship of the workers and who mean to fight for true democracy as an essential of Socialism.

The Socialists in our party have faced for some time a well disciplined, organized group acting as a unit and "boring from within." This group has indicated that fairness and good will will only be answered with ruthlessness. That challenge must be met.

a minority dictatorship in the United States; and

Whereas, such policies are not only at variance with the position the Socialist Party has consistently taken in the thirty years of its existence, but completely repudiates the purposes for which it has been organized and which it considers basic if the Socialist Party is to be an instrument for the protection and advancement of the political interest of the working class;

Therefore be it resolved that the State Executive Committee of the Socialist Party of the State of New York condemn the said Declaration of Principles as un-Socialistic, reactionary, and destructive of all that the Socialist Party stands for, and calls upon the membership of the State of New York to use every means in their power to secure its defeat in the pending referendum.

SOME FORMER RIFTS

By H. Kalmanowitz

Please permit a disheartened observer of former rifts in the party to offer some advice to our comrades who talk of split.

Comrades, remember when the left wing of the French Socialists gained the upper hand, acquired the official organ *L'Humanite* and finally drifted into the Third International. Remember the split in the German Social Democracy when the Independent Socialist Party was formed? The latter soon returned to the fold. Think of our secession from the S.L.P. and the rift in our movement when the I.W.W. made its appeal to our younger and more impulsive membership.

You know what became of these super-revolutionary movements with their phraseology. They are a faint memory.

Take heart, comrades. Democratic Socialism will triumph everywhere. The vogue for dictatorships of any brand will soon pass. Do not talk of split. Sit tight. Time will vindicate us in the future as it has in the past.

Arguments for the Declaration

(Continued from Page Three)

which has been agreed to. It is an ironical commentary on Waldman's conception of democracy that prompts him to attempt to overthrow one of the party's cherished traditions, namely, the authority traditionally vested in national conventions to speak for the entire party.

Comrades representing Waldman's point of view should be encouraged to seek a change of the present position through democratic channels, but the Socialist Party of America will resist, I am sure, various anti-democratic tactics of this "lover of democracy" whose recent statements in the *New York Times* warrant the severest discipline.

FOR THE DECLARATION

By Harry Lopatin

Those who contend that the Declaration of Principles provides a basis for a split in Socialist ranks are creating a false issue, and are endangering the opportunities of the working class to emancipate itself.

Louis Waldman says, this declaration "commits" . . . the Socialist Party . . . "to a program which runs contrary to everything for which the S.P. has stood. . . ." He claims further that "the doctrine Comrade Thomas seeks to impose on the S.P. . . . to be . . . undistinguishable from the doctrines which we repudiated when we split with the Communists. . . ."

Does he mean that we no longer believe in "the socialization of industry"; the establishment of a cooperative commonwealth; membership and work within the trade unions; international working-class solidarity; opposition to militarism and war preparations; peaceable settlement of international conflicts; obtaining power through the ballot—and defense of our victories against fascist attacks?

Essentially that is what the Declaration proclaims anew. But Waldman, Solomon and others refuse to admit it. They base their attack on certain phraseology—which Solomon forced the convention to retain by his motion on procedure "not to permit amendments."

If Matthew Levy, Algernon Lee and others had been permitted to make their amendments, a resolution would then have been adopted by almost a unanimous vote! But "higher politics" on the part of those, who mouth "democratic" phrases, was employed to break down the rule of the majority!

All cries of "Split!" have no place in the present moment. The differences in 1919 and 1920 do not exist today!

THE WHITE-COLLARITES

By Pauline Linson

Many among the white-collar group with whom I come in contact have expressed new respect for the Socialist Party since the adoption of our new Declaration of Principles at Detroit. I believe that our honesty and clear-speaking in that document will win us valuable recruits from this large class of workers.

May I, as a believer in party democracy and discipline, pledge my willingness to forget personal feelings and remain loyal whether or not the new Declaration is upheld in our forthcoming referendum.

People's House, New York City, expresses its disapproval of the attitude taken by those delegates.

Celebrate July Week at Unity House

● A memorable program has been prepared in which the following artists will participate:

Toscha Seidel, world famous violinist . . . July 1st
Molly Picon, star of the American and Yiddish stage, July 3rd

Siberian Singers in songs they have helped make famous . . . July 3rd

The cast of the stage success, "Stevadore" . . . July 8th
The ever welcome Cominsky Trio in recitals and informal programs of labor music

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Y.P.S.L. Exposes "Borers From Within"

CHICAGO.—Two former members of the Young People's Socialist League who recently joined the Communist youth organization were merely following the usual "line" adopted by Communist stool pigeons and "borers from within" in the Socialist ranks, according to the National Office of the Y.P.S.L. in this city.

The National Office issued the following statement:

"Announcement of the fact that Joe Zameres, formerly of California, and Dick Farber, of Hartford, Conn., have openly and officially joined the Communist Party and the Y.C.L. in no way surprised the Young People's Socialist League.

"As holders of membership cards in the Y.P.S.L. they were engaged during the last year in 'clarifying' the policies of the young Socialist movement. Their medium for carrying on this 'clarification' was a magazine called 'United Struggle,' the first issue of which was actually produced in the Young Communist League office in New York. The secretary of the publishing group, Dora Deutschman, alias Katherine Hill, was proved to be a Communist sent into the Y.P.S.L. to disrupt our ranks, and she was expelled.

"Whenever an important issue arises, such as the Madison Square Garden scandal of February, or the recent Detroit convention of

the Socialist Party, the tactic employed by the Communists is to order one or two stool pigeons working in the Y.P.S.L. or S.P. either to resign or be expelled. If they are prominent, they resign. If they have failed to achieve prominence in the course of their 'boring from within' activities, they commit a breach of discipline. When they are brought up on charges and must answer for their actions to democratic bodies representative of the membership, they announce that they are being persecuted for their 'united front beliefs and activities.' Feature articles by these 'new' converts are prominently displayed in the Communist press. The Communists are bringing every force into play in order to create the impression that disillusionment with the Socialist movement is rampant among the Yipsels. This impression will not bear scrutiny.

"The Yipsels are part of the Socialist Party and stand by the labor and Socialist movement. They are class-conscious and though they may disagree with some of the policies adopted by the Detroit convention, they all understand the crying need for unity and solidarity within a working class party in order to build the labor and Socialist movement into an effective instrument for Socialism in our time."

Friendly Unions Line Up Against the "Declaration"

By Marx Lewis

WITH committees actively at work in ten states, in which the bulk of the party membership is located, the National Committee for the Preservation of the Socialist Party will complete its organization in the Eastern area on Sunday, June 24, at a conference in Philadelphia and press westward for Middle Western and Western regional conferences in its nation-wide drive to defeat the Declaration of Principles adopted at the Detroit convention.

It is expected that when George E. Roemer of Massachusetts, chairman of the committee and who will head the Massachusetts delegation, calls the conference to order at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, more than 200 of the more prominent party leaders and active workers in the Eastern area will be present. They will include a delegation from Connecticut, headed by Mayor Jasper McLevy of Bridgeport; a New Jersey delegation, headed by George H. Goebel; Pennsylvania delegations from Philadelphia, Reading and Philadelphia, Maryland, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and the District of Columbia.

The New York delegation, with Louis Waldman, Algernon Lee, Charles E. F. Cassidy, Alex Kahn, Carl Parsons, Louis Hendin, Jacob Panken, and possibly Abraham Cahan, will leave on a special train, arriving in Philadelphia for the opening of the conference.

While the various committees have been rapidly working to complete the organization which they are confident will defeat the Declaration, the issues that are involved are being brought to the attention of the party members in a series of pamphlets, the first of which appeared this week, entitled "The Crisis in the Socialist Party." As 10,000 copies were being poured into the various Eastern states, another pamphlet, prepared by Charles Solomon, was being made ready for publication.

Lists containing the names of party members known to be opposed to the Detroit action have been used to insure the widest possible distribution of the leaflets, and names of individual party members are being added daily to the list of active opponents to the Declaration.

The first of a series of party meetings to acquaint members with the issues involved and to assign them to one or more of the activities conducted under the general direction of Louis Hendin, executive secretary, was held last Saturday at the Pennsylvania Hotel,

New York City. Over 300 active party workers, including many of the young people who proponents of the Declaration have declared are unanimously for it, attended.

Similar meetings are being arranged in other cities. Well-known speakers have volunteered to travel to other cities to address meetings at which the Declaration will be analyzed.

Resentment against certain features of the proposed Declaration, confined originally to the party circles, has gained momentum among unions that in the past have worked wholeheartedly with the Socialist Party. It is revealed that last Tuesday at a meeting of the United Hebrew Trades, with a membership of more than 200,000 in New York, with only one dissenting vote, adopted a resolution declaring that the Declaration, if approved, will drive even sympathetic labor organizations into a hostile position.

"We have always supported the ideals of democratic Socialism," the resolution declares. "The Declaration now before the membership is a contradiction of all that Socialism has stood for. Because we are interested in the success and advancement of the Socialist Party, and of Socialist ideals, we support the efforts of those who have organized to defeat the Declaration. As devoted friends of the Socialist Party, we hope the majority of the membership will vote it down."

Individual party members from practically every state, and other friendly organizations, have sent to the committee similar warnings and appeals to the membership to defeat the Declaration.

TO HONOR B. COHEN

The Jewish Socialist Verband of St. Louis, Mo., will give a banquet in honor of Comrade B. Cohen, manager of the St. Louis Jewish Daily Forward, on Sunday, June 24, at 1 p. m.

Comrade Cohen, who will be sixty years old June 24, has done splendid work in the Jewish Socialist and labor movement. Reservations for the dinner should be sent to L. Schainblatt, 5834A Westminster, St. Louis, Mo.

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

Unity of Party Is Demand of Y.P.S.L.

The Y.P.S.L. has adopted the following resolution:

Since the Detroit convention of the Socialist Party, some individual party members have made certain threats which, if pursued further by these individuals, can only result in a defection in our movement.

We look upon these few individuals, who because of disagreement may attempt to foster a split in the party, as traitors to the cause of Socialism. For these individuals the Y.P.S.L. can only express contempt and disdain.

The decisions of the national convention were democratically arrived at and, at present, remain the policy of the party. As a disciplined section of the movement, the Y.P.S.L. of Greater New York, regardless of the position it may have on the new policy, is determined to carry out the instructions and decisions of the duly constituted bodies of the party.

The youth of the Socialist movement of Greater New York is determined more than ever to preserve the unity and integrity of our organization.

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

Boost THE NEW LEADER!

Reports of Two State Conventions

Reports of two Socialist Party state conventions—those of Wisconsin and Massachusetts—have been crowded out of this issue for lack of room. They will appear in an early issue.

Party Notes

Indiana

Marion.—The following ticket has been nominated: George Gieger, Mayor; Chas. S. Good, City Clerk; Fred Campbell, Guy Wood, Otis Patterson, City Councilmen. A successful campaign and a good vote are anticipated.

Missouri

At the convention in Jefferson City, June 16 and 17, the following SEC was elected: J. T. Phillips, Ewing; Fred Graham, Columbia; S. R. Kovitz, Kansas City; Edw. J. Flynn, Kansas City; Brice Lipscomb, Springfield; J. A. High, Joplin; Shearding, St. Charles; Paul Preiser, St. Louis; Martin Lechner (Chairman), Maplewood; Louis Newton, St. Louis.

A secretary is to be elected by the SEC. Platform and resolutions were patterned closely after the National Convention and some minor changes made in the Constitution.

New Jersey

Newark.—What proved to be one of the most exciting and largest attended meetings of Local Essex County, was held last Tuesday night, at 1085 Broad Street.

After hearing reports of officers, and discussion of recent happenings in the county and state, an election of officers was held, the results showing a practically new set of County officers, County Executive Committee, and Delegates to the State Committee.

The new officers are: Organizer, E. H. Kaempff; Secretary, Chas. Manhoff; Treas., H. F. Hickok. These officers and Matilda Alexander, Purdy, Crowley, Rosencranz, Wittel, and Litchman constitute the County Executive Committee. For delegates to the State Committee, Rosencranz, Haus, Heck, Agnes Martin, Wittel and Litchman were elected, Manhoff being a delegate by virtue of election as County Secretary. Among other speakers at the meeting were Dr. Louis Reiss, Geo. H. Goebel, and Comrade Bernstein, Editor of the Newark edition of The Forward. Among other plans are the County Picnic, July 20, and a Newark Rand School the coming fall and winter, in addition to an aggressive campaign of outdoor and hall meetings between now and November, and also the building up of The New Leader circulation.

The South Side Branch will meet Wednesday, 8 P. M., June 27, at 122 Clinton Place, from which it and other branch members will march in a body to Horries Restaurant to join in honor of the election of Charles Manhoff, one of its members, as County Secretary.

Michigan

Delegates to the State Political Convention June 30 and July 1, at Battle Creek, wishing accommodation should apply immediately to Francis King, State Secretary, 225 E. Forest Avenue, Detroit. The State Secretary requests that all branches consider eligible candidates for nomination.

Wayne County.—Park meetings are in full swing each week at Pingree, Clark, and Perrien Parks. Morris Glicman is in charge and requests that all those who would like to participate either as speakers or to help arrange the meetings, get in touch with him as soon as possible.

Nervous and Irritable? It's a warning...

That elimination is delayed—that you're absorbing intestinal poisons. Ex-Lax acts safely and gently to rid the body of unhealthful wastes.

Ex-Lax has been the family laxative for nearly a quarter of a century and its popularity is constantly increasing as the years go by. Ex-Lax is prescribed by numerous physicians and is recommended by millions of users, because it is the most pleasant and the most dependable laxative known to science. It is eagerly taken by children as well as grown-ups.

Keep "Regular" with **EX-LAX**
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A GLORIOUS JULY 4th WEEK-END

Five full days... \$22.00 Daily rate... \$4.50

A great entertainment festival. Complete athletic facilities

Unparalleled attractions. A new production by the Drama Group... A spectacular musical review with superb singers, dancers and entertainers. An evening of brilliant music by the Madison String Ensemble. "Harlem"—another "COTTON CLUB" sizzling sepia floor show... All under MAC LIEBMAN'S direction.

MAKE YOUR RESERVATIONS EARLY.

Arrange your July 4th celebration for any five days between June 29th and July 8th at the week-end rate.

Reservations should be made at 7 E. 15th St., New York, or with the New York, or with the

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From July 1st to Labor Day, Comfortable 7 room house

● on 2 acres of land, shade, outside sleeping porch, lake and beach activities for children, cultural activities for adults, in Mohegan Colony. Commuting time one hour. Buses to station. Rent \$450. Valenstein, Crompond, N. Y. or telephone Peekskill 1733R.

Branch 1.—At the last business meeting the branch decided to hold two meetings a month during July and August. The branch will meet the second and fourth Wednesdays these months.

Massachusetts

Boston.—The annual picnic of the Socialists of Metropolitan Boston will be held July 4 at Babson Park, Wellesley. There will be sports, entertainment, dancing, and a good time for all. Don't arrange anything else for July 4. Information can be had by either writing or telephoning Metropolitan Federation of Socialist Party, 3 Joy Street, Boston.

New York

State Convention.—Additional delegates and alternates filed since last week are as follows: Watertown, Orley Tooley, delegate; Utica, Newton R. Jones, delegate, and Oscar Berkowitz, alternate; Cayuga County (Auburn), O'Hagen, delegate; Oswego, Walter M. Grose, delegate; Schenectady, Lewis Tonks, delegate, and Charles W. Noonan, alternate. The State Convention will open at 10 A. M. Saturday, June 30, at Labor Temple, 243 East 84th St., New York City, and continue in session two days. A convention banquet will be held at Labor Temple following the first day's session.

Schenectady.—August Claessens lectured in the High School Auditorium last week, discussing the problem of unemployment, and was very well received. A special business meeting was held at the home of the local secretary and representatives to the State Convention were selected.

Johnstown.—State Organizer William E. Duffy has been engaged in Johnstown and Gloversville this week.

Salamanca.—The local will be represented at the State Convention by Lloyd R. Foster as delegate and Ernest E. Long as alternate. A congressional organization has been formed in the 43rd district.

Prewsburg.—The local will send Wm. D. Alleman to the State Convention as delegate, Henry Johnson alternate.

Convention Stamps.—Locals and branches are requested to remit to the State Office all money which has been collected on the sale of Convention assessment stamps. This matter is urgent, as railway fare will have to be advanced in some instances for delegates to reach the Convention. No member, who is not on exempt stamps, is in good standing without at least one Convention stamp affixed to his membership book.

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For information apply to THE WORKMEN'S CIRCLE 176 East Broadway, N. Y. City Telephone Orchard 4-4000

To Comrade Thomas

By James Oneal

(Continued from Page Three)

to say that it is limited and not satisfactory and must ever remain so under capitalism; it is another thing to say that it is "bogus." Does not reaction in all its forms, including fascism, say that democracy is "bogus"? Do they not urge its destruction for this very reason and persuade workers to accept this view? Is it not true, Comrade Thomas, that every fascist movement in the world declares that democracy is "bogus"? Then how does it come that a Socialist Party is an ally of this view?

I turn to the opinion of one who supported the Declaration at Detroit, Comrade Kantorovitch in the Socialist Quarterly for April, 1932, in discussing this same idea. He wrote:

"It is a strange case of class collaboration. Capitalism wants to suspend democracy. It is, therefore, in its interest to discredit the idea of democracy. It would, therefore, follow that it is in the interests of the proletariat to defend and uphold democracy. But instead of defending, the Militants help discredit and disparage democracy; the wish to be super-revolutionary is likely to make them unconscious and unwilling helpers of the capitalist class in the latter's fight against democracy."

To make the sweeping statement that democracy is "bogus" is to do the very thing that reaction itself is doing all over the world. It is a form of united front that few of us ever anticipated.

I am not stressing legality although I would not ignore it. There are occasions when a Socialist movement to remain Socialist cannot avoid illegality; not because it chooses this status but because external conditions compel it. On the other hand, to choose vague language which even many of our own members do not understand is folly. Moreover, we are still so weak that a police sergeant and one cop in each of a dozen cities with two whiffs of tear gas could destroy the whole movement. I am for a revolutionary party of the working class but not for play-boy revolution.

The Congressional platform and the Farmers' Program correlate with the Populist-semi-Communist-Pacifist-Socialist character of the Declaration. The platform reverts back to the impossibility of 1904 with this difference; in 1904 the impossibilities would never think of eliminating from a platform how and why the working class is exploited by the capitalist class and also eliminate a clear statement of the class antagonism and the class struggle. The Detroit platform does both.

The Farmers' Program is a hodge-podge of Populism, current dirt-farmerism and pseudo-Marxism. The fact that dirt farmers were consulted does not save it. A farmer may know much about his special occupation in agriculture, but it does not follow that he understands the agrarian question as a whole and its setting within the structure of capitalist production and the evolution of the agrarian class in this system. These decisions were a tragedy, an absurd compound of the groupings mentioned above. Back to the Declaration.

"There is no threat that we will abandon our present tactics for sabotage." No. There is no threat but a direct pledge that the party will defend those who engage in sabotage and other irresponsible acts of the members. Whether the acts are wise or foolish, whether in accord with party decisions or not, the Declaration pledges support of those who commit them. The individual decides his course of action, not the party, and the party is to defend his course whatever it may be.

No working class party in the world ever gave such a blank check to its members, not even the Bolsheviks who always insisted on an iron discipline of its members. The only party that ever followed the course now recommended to our members was the Social Revolutionary Party in the old Czarist Russia and it was always regarded as a party of the peasants and petty bourgeoisie by both Mensheviks and Bolsheviks.

Comrade Thomas asks us for our alternatives. We have them in the resolution on "Democracy" adopted by Local New York and the State Committee of which the writer happens to be the author. This document will be found on another page of this issue.

There we say that democracy is limited and unsatisfactory, but that workers must fight to retain it, not as a gift of the ruling classes but won it through decades of bitter struggles. It declares that for us to hint that it is "bogus" would be to "make the working class the accomplices of fascist reaction which fears the free action of the workers."

We go on to say that this democracy is not an "end in itself" but that we fight for "complete emancipation from class rule." If attempts are made to destroy this democracy, we say that we favor mobilizing the united power of the workers "in organized and disciplined resistance," including the general strike; if "open or covert attempts" are made to destroy our freedom of action (and that is what we mean by democracy) our answer will be "resistance by all means available to the working class and other democratic elements of the population."

When we say "all means" we have in mind a period of acute crisis when all forms of freedom of action (democracy) are being closed to us, but nowhere do we pledge to support members who engage in irresponsible acts. Ours is a Socialist resolution which considers organized and disciplined forms of action as opposed to emotional and hysterical acts committed by individuals. To guard against this individual irresponsibility, we warn against police spies and provocateurs, although this warning is made in relation to proposals for secret organization.

It need surprise no one that, due to the compound of ideas contained in objectionable statements in the Declaration, we have had to set up a supreme court of four lawyers to tell us really what these statements mean. That is a humiliation which I doubt ever came to any other working class party.

COLORADO NAMES STATE TICKET

DENVER.—The convention of the Socialist Party of Colorado has registered its approval of the Declaration of Principles adopted by the party in Detroit. The congressional platform passed by the national convention was adopted as the state platform.

The following nominations were made:

Governor, Paul S. McCormick, Denver.

Lieutenant Governor, Paul L. Albright, Fort Collins.

Secretary of State, V. E. Rowten, Colorado Springs.

State Auditor, Alvin Baltzer, Denver.

State Treasurer, J. A. Kimber, Wray.

Regents of State University—Ruth Smithart, Goldfield, and Marjorie Bond McCormick, Denver.

Superintendent of Public Instruction, Ida Crouch-Hazlett, Denver.

By Norman Thomas

TIMELY TOPICS

A Disillusioned Nation

AS recently as six months ago I did not think it possible that the adjournment of Congress and the end of the first year of NRA and AAA would see such general disillusionment with the principal features of the New Deal. Socialist predictions concerning both AAA and NRA and, indeed, concerning the whole New Deal are being obviously fulfilled with great rapidity.

Unquestionably Mr. Roosevelt's personality, his energy, his optimism, his capacity for action produced results especially in the first months of his administration. No intelligent Socialist or labor man can criticize the New Deal from the standpoint of the reactionary Republicans. Neither do I think it fair to criticize the New Deal from the standpoint of the sideline Liberal or academic observer who says that at this or that point Roosevelt might have done thus or so. Possibly he might. But taking one thing with another, Roosevelt did about as well as one could expect any President to do as long as that President sticks to the capitalist order. It is not Roosevelt or the New Deal but a disintegrating capitalism which is primarily responsible for our present position.

What is that position? Immense Congressional and presidential activity and in the end great economic insecurity. Over ten million people are still unemployed. The gains for farmers and workers, such as they are, were mostly made before NRA and AAA went into effect. Average weekly wages for men employed in June, 1933, are a little lower in June, 1934, in terms of purchasing power. Despite the attempt of the administration to subsidize scarcity, the farmer's dollar did not hold the gains it made last summer. It will purchase less for him than it did then. The codes have encouraged monopoly and price fixing in behalf of big business. What has been happening is well shown by statistics gathered by the Mail Order Association of America. I quote the summary of the findings contained in George Soule's interesting new book, "The Coming American Revolution": "The prices of those articles which were under no codes or under codes free from price fixing provisions were on December 15, 1933, 18 per cent below 1926 and 7 per cent below 1929. The prices of articles under codes which contained outright price-fixing provisions were, on December 15, 1933, not much more than 1 per cent below 1926 and were 3 per cent higher than in 1929. The prices of articles under codes containing open-price provisions were, on December 15, 1933, 11.2 per cent higher than in 1926, and actually 23.3 per cent above the boom level of 1929! Meanwhile, prices of farm products were not much more than half of the 1929 levels. Open-price provisions were present in most of the important industries, especially those in which, like steel, prices had fallen relatively little anyway."

No wonder, then, that 810 large industrial corporations in 37 industries managed to change an aggregate net deficit of \$45,802,000 in 1932 into an aggregate net profit of \$440,643,000 in 1933. Again Mr. Soule is right: "The most striking gain—indeed, the only gain of really magnificent proportions—in the first months of the New Deal was the gain of the recipients of profits."

NRA and Labor

AT the beginning, at least, NRA did encourage labor organizations and did abolish or minimize child labor. At the end of the first year, however, it is perfectly clear that the tendency of NRA is to give legal place to company unions, to discourage strikes and to encourage governmental intervention in labor affairs. With all the immense volume of legislation passed by Congress labor did not get unemployment insurance or any other form of social insurance. It did not get a legal outlawry of company unions or a genuine guarantee of collective bargaining and the right to strike. The unemployed did not get adequate relief and the public works program is hopelessly inadequate for the purpose of really stimulating production. No less an expert than John Maynard Keynes has pointed out that the government is not spending enough or fast enough to do the job he and other economists have in mind when they commend public works. Actually only a billion dollars was spent in public works the first year. The housing program is but an elaborate system of governmental underwriting of private capitalist housing.

At the same time, although according to Keynes the government has not been spending fast enough, it has spent so fast that it has incurred enormous

debts which still invite the danger of real inflation and which impose upon us a terrific burden of interest. The government is not trying to meet this situation by adequate taxation, by a capital levy on wealth, or by the attempt to finance productive public works by treasury notes secured by the value of the works instead of by interest bearing bonds.

And the Farmers

THE attempt to make the farmers prosperous by subsidizing scarcity has broken down. It would have broken down even if the drought had not done on a big scale what the administration tried to do on a small scale. It is true that within certain limits we shall have to bring about crop control. It is not possible to bring about a satisfactory crop control under the price and profit system, absentee landlordism and the rule of great dairies, trusts and packing houses which stand between the farmer and the consumer. It is an almost criminal madness which leads the government even to discuss reducing the amount of milk in a country where children have too little milk. I have pointed out previously that it is true that there is not effective demand for the cotton that has been raised or can be raised; that is to say, demands in terms of purchasing power. There is a desperate need of cotton in the world and even in the United States. The condition of the share-croppers proves that a hundred-fold. The children of the men who raise cotton have no underclothes!

Party Family Matters

SO far as possible I want to discuss other things than party controversy in these columns. But some things must be said. The declarations of loyalty to the party coming from all sides are encouraging. So is the assurance of the able committee of lawyers headed by William Cunneen of Chicago that the Declaration of Principles imposes no present legal difficulties on Socialist organization in any state.

It is not encouraging to find reckless and abusive personalities substituted for arguments and principles. It is not encouraging at a meeting of the party in New York to see good comrades wildly applauding a clever demonstration of the party's weakness. Theoretically, this was supposed to prove that we were too weak to give power to our declared purposes in the event of war and the like. Of course, if we are always to be too weak for that, we will be too weak to achieve Socialism. Moreover, it was not the states in which Socialists are fewest in which a majority was rolled up for the Declaration of Principles. It should be remembered that in New York State, where the party machinery has been pretty well controlled by the group most opposed to the Declaration of Principles, there has been a drop in membership at a time when in general throughout the country there has been a very encouraging increase.

Finally, it is not encouraging to see that the party which has not yet raised a fifth of its quota of the National Fund Drive can raise so much for factional controversy. The Committee for the Preservation of the Socialist Party which represents the minority in the convention is not justified in choosing a name which implies that everybody else wants to destroy the Socialist Party. Still less is it justified in boasting that it has raised \$5,000 and can raise \$50,000 for a party fight when New York is so far behind in its local and state finances and in raising its quota for the National Fund drive. As I write these words I can see districts all over the country where Socialist literature or Socialist organizers would make an immense difference. I can see opportunities lost for lack of a man to send in. I can see the campaign for giving to the disfranchised workers in the South the elementary rights of democracy neglected, all for lack of funds. But comrades can meet at expensive hotels to plan a campaign which, alas, has not so far confined itself to the discussion of principles but to attacks on persons. What shall it profit any of us to capture the Socialist Party unless the Socialist Party itself is equipped to educate, agitate and organize for the capture of power?

Comrade Thomas Misinformed

Comrade Thomas is misinformed. 1. The membership has not dropped in New York City or state. The figures will be presented next week. 2. If the drive quota has not been raised it has not been due to neglect. Henry Fruchter has been in charge of it and The New Leader has vigorously supported it. Comrade Fruchter is certainly not a partisan. Besides supporting the party, it should be remembered that New York Socialists also carry the main burden of supporting The New Leader and Rand School. In 1928 New York Socialists also took over the financial burdens and management of the national campaign. 3. New Yorkers should know that comfortable assembly rooms can be obtained cheaper in some large hotels than by renting the usual halls.—Editor.



Norman Thomas