

NEW LEADER

With Which
Is Combined

THE AMERICAN APPEAL

Founded by
Eugene V. Debs

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Stop the Next War Now!

Workers' Answer to War-Makers Must Be Socialism

The Executive of the Labor and Socialist International met in Brussels on August 4, the twentieth anniversary of the outbreak of the World War, and adopted the following manifesto on the danger of reaction and war now facing the world.

WORKERS of both sexes in all countries!

Twenty years after the outbreak of the most terrible war that humanity has ever experienced, the world is again on the brink of the abyss. Under the influence of the crisis fever the Central European peoples, vanquished during the World War, have again allowed their forces which set the world on fire twenty years ago, in their criminal intention or criminal passivity, to seize power.

Remember!

The three Empires of 1914 bear the enormous blood guilt of having caused the war. Imperialist antagonisms had prepared the ground; the armaments race had brought the decision nearer. The imperial council in Vienna then decided to make the violent attack in Sarajevo a pretext for striking. The Hohenzollern Kaiser urged Austria onwards, and the Czar made every attempt at a return to reason hopeless by mobilizing Russia. Thus, started by the three Empires and accelerated by imperialist forces in all countries, began the plunge into the abyss of four years of massacre.

Hundreds of thousands of cripples maimed by the war, and millions of widows and orphans whom the war deprived of their breadwinners, are still alive; the world economic system is still in the throes of a terrible crisis for the serious nature of which the war and its immediate consequences are responsible—but already the same powers which burdened themselves with the intolerable responsibility for the World War are triumphantly raising their heads. It is true that the Russian Revolution destroyed with Czarism the feudal and bourgeois forces which pressed for war in 1914. Germany, however, is dominated by the blood-bespattered Swastika dictatorship, filled with a desire for retaliation, and by monopoly capitalism driven onwards by its insatiable thirst for new markets and new profits; Austria and Hungary are ruled by a feudal monarchist reaction, and Italy by a fascism, thirsting for plunder, which only a few days ago, during the national-fascist putsch in Austria, was on the point of starting a new war. The old war-mongers in Europe have arisen again and in fascism they have found their mounting-block.

Worse still! Beyond the frontiers

of Europe the sparks of a new war are glowing. Japanese imperialism has taken a new offensive, has conquered the three northeastern provinces of China, and united them into a puppet state under its domination, and is arming itself for an attack upon the Soviet Union while constantly repeating its provocations. Imperialist forces in Germany and Poland are waiting for this moment in order to begin a war of plunder against the Soviet Union.

Only the most energetic struggle against the imperialist and fascist forces can save Europe and the world from a new war. If the workers do not succeed in depriving fascism of its power before it has set Europe on fire once again, then Europe will be condemned to collapse in fire and blood. If Socialism does not succeed in keeping down the imperialist forces, a new world war will be inevitable.

The struggle for peace and Socialism, for political self-determination for the working masses, and for social freedom, are thus merged in one. On the result of this struggle depends the fate of humanity!

Workers of both sexes in all countries!

The Labor and Socialist International calls upon you to show unremitting vigilance and the utmost preparedness for action in favor of peace.

You have seen, you must see, what is at stake. The very last few days, when there was a possibility that a conflagration would begin in Vienna once again, have shown how serious is the danger.

Never again must the workers believe the war-time slogans of the capitalist powers, that "this is the last war," and that out of it will come justice, welfare and peace.

Never again, as in 1914, must the International break up before the wave of nationalist passion, no matter how it may be concealed.

Out of a new war, if it should burst upon us in spite of all, will emerge with irresistible force a revolution of the workers against the fascist war-mongers and the imperialists from whom they take their orders.

War against war!

This means nothing less than a merciless struggle against fascism, full of sacrifice for the cause of Socialism.

Long live the International!

The Bureau of the Labor and Socialist International.

Brussels, August 4, 1934.

WEVD New Leader Speaker

William M. Feigenbaum, Associate Editor of The New Leader, will be the speaker of The New Leader period of Station WEVD (1300 Kc) Friday, August 24th, from 5:30 to 5:45 p.m.

Sidney Hertzberg speaks Friday, August 17th, at the same hour.

Will They Catch Us Again?



Behind the Scenes in Washington

By Benjamin Meiman
Special Correspondence

SINCE President Roosevelt's return to Washington he has managed to clarify the stand of the Administration on such matters as drought relief, currency inflation and prospective social legislation.

In the next few days he will issue a statement to clear up the uncertainty obscuring the Administration's whole farm and drought relief program. Secretary of Agriculture Wallace said, "the President's statement will amount to a declaration of general policy."

Observers are of the opinion that the President is going to emphasize that the AAA program was not a curtailment of the crop production program but merely an adjustment, a planning, tending to "economic security" for the American farmer.

Emerging from a conference with the President, Secretary Wallace said: "We are not changing our plans in the slightest. We always contemplated a program which was one of adjustment; it is not exclusively one of either reduction or increase in acreage. You'll find I'm on record—back in May—on that."

Price Rises Conceded

The Secretary conceded the prospect of sharp price rises in food-stuffs this winter, adding, however, that such increases are the "inevitable" result of the drought. He declared that action will be taken to protect the consumer in the event of exorbitant prices, but did not specify what means the Agriculture Department has at its disposal to prevent profiteering.

"It is obvious that now we must be sure the consumer is taken care of," Mr. Wallace said. "And, if as a result of making sure of that, we should relax our acre control

too far, we must be prepared to step in next fall to keep the farmer from being hurt." By this the Secretary meant that the AAA will stand ready to make loans or buy at certain prices next fall if crop production proves too heavy. He emphasized that it has not yet been determined whether, and to what extent, acreage reduction will be abandoned next year.

Swing Away from Inflation

President Roosevelt has swung sharply away from currency inflation, issuing orders rigidly limiting issues of paper money to the actual cost of the silver which backs them. Under these orders, less than half as much new money can be issued as under the plan, lately employed in a small way, of issuing against silver all the currency the law allows.

The orders for the cost basis were put into writing by both President Roosevelt and Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau. They were given fullest publicity, a sharp departure from former practice.

Other signs suggested that conservative money policy will rule for some time to come. Public uncertainty, an unsettled government bond market, and confusion and some apprehension in foreign financial centers had been felt keenly in the Administration.

There was clear inference that the Administration was heading away from the silverite forces led by Senator Thomas of Oklahoma, and would give primary considera-

tion to maintaining the fullest confidence in government credit. Now that we know the U. S. money is sound, the only remaining question is how to get it.

Social Legislation Program

Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, visited the White House last Monday and laid before President Roosevelt the results of a study made by her Committee on Economic Security. She outlined a plan for development of national resources and social insurance. It is understood that her program was substantially approved by the President.

The plan is said to involve a considerable measure of cooperation by the state governments, which will be called upon to administer the details while the Federal establishment retained control over the broad policies and expenditures. Establishment and execution of a far-reaching program of social legislation was decided upon near the close of the last session of Congress, after numerous proposals for unemployment insurance, old-age pensions, decentralization of industry and other projects had been crowded from the legislative calendar.

Miss Perkins was accompanied to the White House by Arthur J. Altmeyer, Second Assistant Secretary of Labor, whose appointment as chairman of the committee's technical board was announced, and by Edward E. Witte, executive director, and T. H. Eliot, counsel of the committee.

In setting forth some of the details of the plan, Miss Perkins said that up to date the major objective of the Administration has been to getting the economic system to function again.

"Until recovery is complete," she said, "that will continue to be its

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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.



Vol. XVII. No. 33

SATURDAY, AUGUST 18th, 1934

THE NATIONAL POOR FARM

WHAT is the next stage of the New Deal? It appears to be a national poor farm with the inmates living on a dole. Caring for poverty will become a national enterprise. Had any person ten years ago suggested that one main function of the government

would be that of keeping human beings from starving to death, such a forecast would have seemed fantastic.

However, 12,000 cattle are being slaughtered each day by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration in the packing plants of twenty states, most of it intended for relief. The food is being labeled for this purpose so that it will not be diverted to commercial purposes.

Forward, American freemen to the poor farm. The ideal of the "founding fathers" is being realized in the food bag containing our fodder.

NRA JITTERS

WHILE the national poor farm gets under way with the slaughter of animals for food, the NRA gets a jolt because of the slaughter. The tanners go to the front with a protest that the government is adding two-thirds to the normal rate of producing hides and within three weeks the price has declined three cents. With a six million dollar loss facing packers, tanners and leather merchants, these gentlemen fear a special depression in their respective fields!

So life under the NRA becomes one headache after another. One front sags and it is propped up, but in so doing another one begins to crumble and a NRA force is rushed to the rescue. Yes, planning capitalism is a job that gives its agents the jitters.

SOME "HUMOR"

IF you are out of a job, or if you have a job and unfortunates beg at your door, or if you are in any way penned in this hell of depression, try a little humor. Recently a godly man broadcasted his belief from the pulpit that the "buoyant humor" of President Roosevelt had been very helpful in keeping "up popular spirit."

For generations our shepherds have served this sort of thing to serf and slave, bondman and wage worker. Well nourished with food, comfortable clothing and shelter, too many of them have pooh-poohed the "carnal things of this world" while enjoying these

things at the hands of other gentlemen with substantial stakes in the ruling social order.

We might indulge in some "buoyant humor" when we read such advice were it not that we cannot smile in the presence of a hungry child or a mother who is unable to provide it milk.

HEIL THE EXALTED ONE!

WELL, the nation is safe now. The Grand Exalted Ruler of the Elks has taken us into his confidence. He's going to go after all the reds in the country and smite them hip and thigh. Cod still reigns and the Exalted Ruler still rules. The American flag flies in every lodge room in 1,400 principal cities and upon every altar rests a Bible.

In the face of this array of power, the great "menace" will simply wither up and disappear. The home, church, family, flag and government are in safe hands. Everything is safe—except jobs for some 10,000,000 workers, incomes for starving farmers in the West and a few other trifles of this sort. Heil the Exalted Ruler!

A LABOR NEW DEAL

THE A. F. of L. has issued a call for the annual convention which will meet in San Francisco October 1. The call declares that "Experience has shown that, notwithstanding the plain provisions of Section 7A of the NRA, workers have been prevented from exercising the right to organize and to engage in collective bargaining. . . . Workers have been compelled to resort to the use of strike measures in order to force employers to concede the exercise of a right guaranteed by law."

Righto. This being true, why not a New Deal of workers, by workers and for workers? This might well start with a resolution recommending to the national unions that they abandon the two old and too old parties and concentrate the voting strength of the working masses into a party of their own. That would be a New Deal leading to the acquirement of power by the workers themselves.

Socialists Fill Berlin With Propaganda

"VOTE YES!" shrieks Göbbels over the radio to millions of Germans. "VOTE YES!" shrieks every member of the Nazi propaganda battery, urging a solid, 100 per cent endorsement of Hitler's latest moves in the fake election of next Sunday.

"VOTE NO!" reads the demand painted on Berlin sidewalks, smeared on the billboards, and crammed into letter boxes everywhere.

Every time a Socialist paints the words "Vote No!" on a sidewalk he takes his life into his hands. Every time a Socialist slips a circular into a letter box, paints a huge X on the sample ballots posted on billboards, in the space assigned for NO votes, he is committing what is in today's degenerate Germany a capital crime.

But, according to the United Press, the anti-Nazi propaganda is reaching new high marks. Socialists and other revolutionaries working underground are flooding the country with propaganda urging the people to mark the ballots NO.

If there is a tremendous NO vote (as there will probably be) and the votes are counted and reported, the Hitler regime will be shaken as never before. But since Hitler's tools under Göbbels' direction will count and report the vote, it is hardly likely that the public will learn the extent of the revolutionary movement. Not yet. . . .

FRANK CROSSWAITH NOW CONVALESCING

Comrades and friends all over America will be glad to know that Frank Crosswaith, one of the Socialist Party's most inspiring speakers, is rapidly recovering from an operation on his throat. The operation was performed August 2

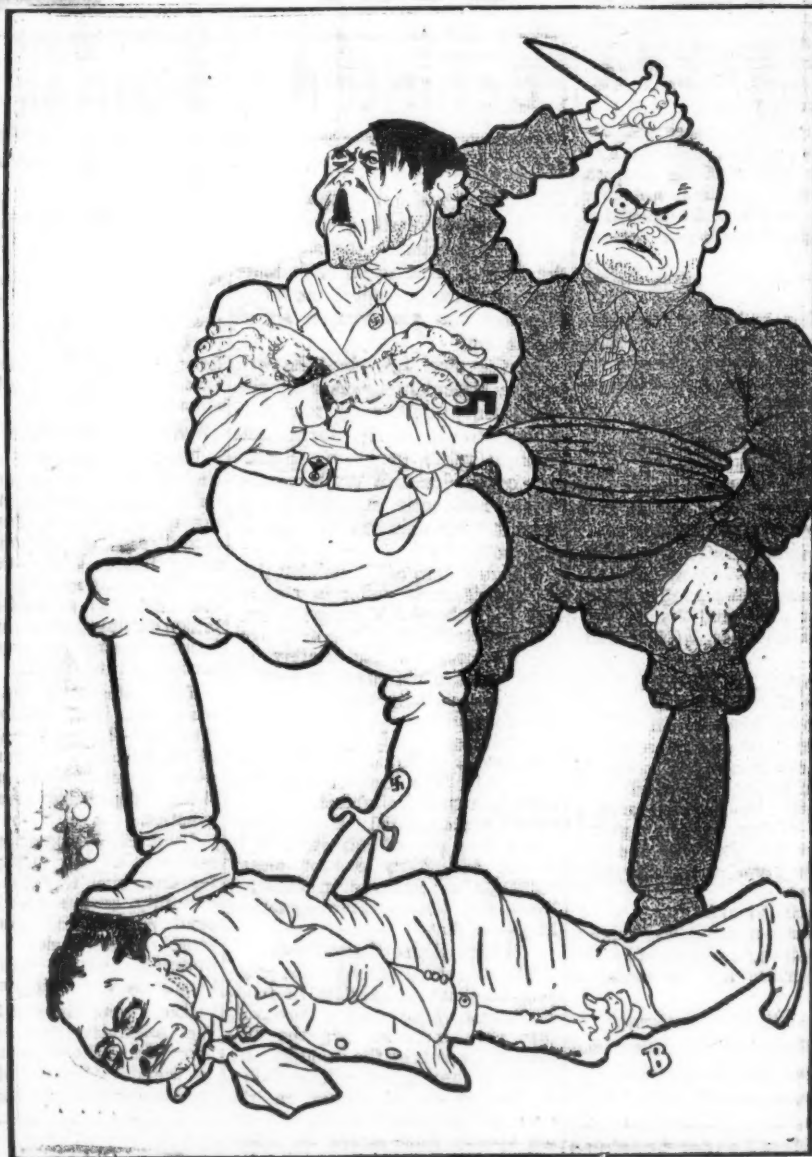
at Beth David Hospital, New York City, by Dr. Sergius Ingerman.

For some months past Comrade Crosswaith has been unwell and has carried on his work against the advice of his friends. When, at last, he was persuaded to place

himself in Dr. Ingerman's hands it was found that a serious operation was necessary. This operation, however, was completely successful, and Comrade Crosswaith is now on the way to complete recovery. At present he is resting

at home, but he plans to spend a few weeks with friends in Western Massachusetts. As soon as recovery is complete he will join the organizing forces of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

DICTATORS!



Just in Case the Workers Start Something

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—Not because of any strike in prospect, but just by way of gentle reminder to the populace of this city which depends for its existence on the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. (Camels, etc.), the "law" advertised its annual baseball game between county sheriffs and city police with a demonstration to impress the workers with what awaited those who may want to cause trouble to the bosses.

Every available policeman and deputy sheriff marched in the parade through the main streets. The parade revealed the extent to which law enforcement agencies are prepared for any "emergency." The officers carried riot guns, machine guns and tear gas guns, as well as the customary equipment of revolvers and night sticks.

A squad of police lieutenants and sergeants marched with tear gas guns and machine guns. Close behind marched policemen with riot guns. Captain T. W. Anderson was in charge of a group composed of policemen in ordinary regalia and equipment. A fourth group was composed of the detective division of the police department and Forsyth County deputies, armed with machine guns, tear gas and riot guns.

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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NEW LEADER LABOR SECTION

Textile Workers' Convention Backs Labor Party and Industrial Unionism; Threatens General Strike

By Samuel H. Friedman

AN earnest, enthusiastic, fighting assemblage of 600 textile workers' delegates, with representatives from newly-won Southern territory outstanding, has been meeting for the past week at the Hotel Woodstock and in Town Hall in New York City. Armed with the mandate of aroused cotton operatives and woolen and worsted workers, rebellious toilers in silk and rayon plants and militant, highly skilled hosiery makers, and encouraged by the enlarged membership of the United Textile Workers of America and the record roster of delegates, the convention took the bit in its teeth and resolved:

That unless the collective bargaining provision of the NRA is properly enforced and unless the workers obtain fair and adequate representation on code authorities, a general strike of textile operatives will be called. Organization, unionization and strikes must be relied on to win conditions for the workers, rather than NRA boards which are agencies and associations of the employers.

That delegates to the annual national convention of the American Federation of Labor, meeting in San Francisco October 1st, be instructed to fight for the launching of a Labor Party in the United States.

That delegates to the A.F. of L. convention be instructed to fight for the formation of industrial unions in response to the needs of workers in modern industry, a question that is expected to come to the fore at the October gathering.

That the U.T.W. will inaugurate an intensive drive against company unionism, and will ask the A.F. of L. to follow suit.

Will Push Organization

That the union will push forward aggressively for the organization of the million workers in all branches of the textile industry; will fight for the 30-hour week, the introduction of two machine shifts and the elimination of the stretch-out system, and restoration of wage scales to the 1929 level.

Support of the strike of about 15,000 textile workers in Alabama was voted, as was aid to the walk-out in Tilton, New Hampshire, and in other centers. Later sessions will take up at greater length the subject of a general strike in the cotton textile industry, employing half a million "hands," as well as in the silk, rayon and woolen sections of the trade.

The delegates congratulated themselves on their growth during the past year, and especially on the successful unionization of a large part of the hitherto "untouchable"

South. Union records show the winning of 230,000 new members to the ranks of the U.T.W. in 537 new local unions, making a grand total of 300,000 men and women under the banners of the A. F. of L.

Although the delegates heard and applauded the story of the growth of their union and the failure of the NRA to eliminate unemployment, to uphold the wages of skilled workers and to curb profits, a resolution calling for the withdrawal of all officers of the union from any NRA boards on which they may be serving was defeated after a strenuous fight.

"Don't withdraw; fight for whatever control we can get, instead, and use that control to win better conditions," Emil Rieve, president of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, a constituent body of the U.T.W., urged. That plea won the day.

10,000 Aluminum Workers On Strike; Mellon Buys \$1,500,000 Painting

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—While 10,000 strikers are grimly picketing six plants of the Aluminum Company of America in their fight for union recognition and decent living conditions, word comes via Associated Press that Andrew Mellon (another name for the aluminum trust) has just bought a famous Raphael painting for a million and a half dollars. The strikers have been out since Monday, and three plants in Pennsylvania and one each in New York, Illinois and Tennessee are involved. The painting "Alba Madonna"—named for the Spanish Duke of Alba, the Mellon of his day—has been knocking around since early in the 16th century, and has had a variegated history.

Once owned by the Czar of Russia, it has now been purchased by the Czar of aluminum and whiskey (and the United States Treasury in the last administration). An interesting point is that the painting was sold to anti-labor Mellon by the Soviet Hermitage Museum in Leningrad, if the report is correct. Mellon (the greatest Secretary of the Treasury since Mellon) is supposed to be grouse shooting in dear old Scotland.

No Strike vs. War—Yet!

The convention likewise voted down a resolution to call a general strike of textile workers in the event of a declaration of war. But the vote was not a walkover—209 to 177—and the more progressive delegates, including of course the Socialists, are looking forward to the opportunity of again introducing such a resolution at the next U.T.W. convention, when they expect to be able to carry it.

Meanwhile the convention floor during the sessions, and the lobbies and gathering places between and after, are humming with activity. Never before has an U.T.W. convention been so alive, so awake to the opportunities before organized workers in the United States. Of special interest is the coming contest for the presidency of the union, which is expected to be the most hotly contested in years. Rumor is rife that Thomas F. McMahon, veteran but aging leader, will have a fight on his hands; and the man most frequently mentioned as his probable opponent is Emil Rieve, the hosiery workers' battling chief.

Early in the convention, Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, had told the delegates that only strong unions could hope to get proper NRA enforcement. He flayed those

in labor's ranks and out who attacked the NRA instead of backing it, and urged labor to demand and fight for the shorter work week, higher wages, classification for skilled labor, and representation on code authorities.

William F. Kelly, vice-president of the U.T.W., made a bitter attack on government agencies for their failure to enforce the labor provisions of NRA.

"It didn't take the employers long to see that the famous Section 7A didn't mean what it said," the veteran strike leader declared. "It didn't take the employers long to see that they wouldn't suffer any consequences even if it were enforced."

Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, wife of Pennsylvania's governor, declared that unions are the only way to have that democracy in industry which is essential to all democracy.

[Mrs. Pinchot left immediately after her speech by airplane for Harriman, Tenn., of Blue Eagle fame, where she addressed a crowd of strikers and their families. "There never has been an NRA," Mrs. Pinchot told the throng there. "General Johnson went in to pile up bigger profits for Wall Street. He has worked out a technique to break strikes and his crowning effort was right here."]

Police Attack on Knit Goods Pickets Stiffens Walkout

ROUSED by the brutality of the police against knit goods pickets in Brooklyn and the Bronx, the 14,000 strikers in the metropolitan area are drawing their lines tighter and pushing the strike with greater vigor. Mass picket lines around the chief factories have shut them down completely, over 200 being closed, and plants in isolated sections have also felt the impact of the walkout.

As The New Leader went to press, a conference was being arranged between the joint council of knit goods workers (I.L.G.W.U. and U.T.W.) and the bosses' organization, with union representatives declaring themselves absolutely opposed to any compromise on the workers' demands for the 35-hour week. The Regional Labor Board is also trying to bring about a settlement.

So wide-spread was the indignation and so spontaneous the outburst against the action of the officers of the peace in violently attacking and breaking up a peaceful picket line of 500 strikers that Mayor LaGuardia was forced to order an investigation. He said that he had failed to find any justification for the attack by the police, and promised representatives of the two unions that those responsible would be punished. The outcry against departmental participation in strikes on the side of the employers is expected to have some effect on the future conduct of policemen towards pickets in this city—at least for a while. "It's a police officer's job to remain neutral, even when he has to preserve law and order," Chief Inspector

Valentine told investigators. The assault came when from 500 to 800 pickets were assembled near the Commodore Knitting Mills, 250 Moore Street, Brooklyn. A number of strikers were slugged, clubbed and kicked; 38 were arrested and stayed a night in jail in lieu of paying \$5 fine. Other assaults occurred at the Star Mills, Broadway and Prince St., Brooklyn, and the Globe Mills, 500 East 134th St., the Bronx. Magistrate Robert F. McKiniry, in finding the defendants guilty of "disorderly conduct and contempt of court," was very solicitous about the right of the public (other than knit goods workers) to use the sidewalks unhindered by naughty strikers.

Pickets, however, continued to annoy "the public," undaunted and unbeatable.

National Unemployed Union Forming

ACTIVITY looking toward the formation of a truly national, non-partisan unemployed organization has been begun by the Eastern Federation of Unemployed and Emergency Workers, with headquarters at 22 East 22nd Street, New York. The federation was formed in New York July 21 when 50 delegates from unemployed groups in five states met in a one-day conference.

Represented in the Eastern Federation are not only the New York City groups but also the People's Unemployment League of Maryland, the Taxpayers' Protective League of Reading, Pa.; the Unemployed Citizens League of New Rochelle; the Unemployed Citizens

League of Mt. Vernon, and the Workers Unemployed League of Bridgeport, Conn. Important resolutions affecting the unemployed locally and nationally were drawn up and two proposals of action were made.

The first was for a national march of the unemployed on Washington in January, when the new Congress assembles. The second was a decision to approach the National Unemployed League convention which was to be held in Columbus on July 30-31 and August 1, and propose that a preliminary conference of unemployed groups be called to plan for a large national convention of the non-partisan unemployed groups.

In accordance with the latter proposal, a committee consisting of David Lasser and Neil Russel of New York and J. Blackwell of Baltimore, attended the NUL convention. They found some 350 delegates from eight states, the Ohio delegation alone having 220 delegates and controlling the convention. West Virginia had 105 and Pennsylvania about 50. There was a complete Musteite control of Ohio and part of Pennsylvania. The West Virginia delegation, in mood of revolt, was determined not to be led by the nose.

Frantic efforts were made by the Musteites to keep the convention in their hand. The great mass of the

(Continued on Page Four)

Socialist Lawyers' Group Active in Freeing Pickets

THE Socialist Lawyers' Association was kept pretty busy in the magistrates' courts over the week-end defending pickets who had been arrested and charged with disorderly conduct. All were discharged.

On Monday the lawyers, serving, of course, without fee, were busy on two fronts. In Jefferson Market Court David Kaplan was tried for picketing in the Caldwell electric light fixture strike. Two police sergeants and four policemen testifying against him were subjected to able cross examination by Irwin Nussbaum of the Socialist Lawyers' Association. The district attorney tried to interject anti-red hysteria when he asked Comrade Kaplan's political belief. Nussbaum's objection was sustained by Magistrate Kross who said this

was not a fascist country and such questions were improper. During the past month a number of party and YPSL members had been arrested on the Caldwell picket line.

The same morning in the Sixth District Magistrates Court in the Bronx 24 pickets were tried before Magistrate Ford. They were arrested for picketing the De Luxe Theatre, Bronx, during a splendid demonstration of labor solidarity. Local 306 (Moving Picture Operators Union) had pulled out Local 1, Stage Hands Union; Local 3, Electrical Workers Union, and Local 44, Upholsterers Union, in sympathy when no agreement could be reached with the movie owners as to union help. Among those arrested were two Yipsels, Edward Margolin and Rubin Rosenzweig. All were released, although the magistrate voiced his disapproval of mass picketing. Attorneys for the defendants were Harry Kavesh of the Socialist Lawyers' Association and Nathaniel Doragoff of Local 306. State Senator Quinn (who introduced some defeated bills in the last session of the legislature limiting injunctions in labor disputes) appeared for the theatre. He stated after the trial that this experience with picketing changed his viewpoint. From now on he will oppose such legislation!

Also arrested at the same time and place were two young Yipsels, Freda Saperstein, 14, and Mildred Klein, 15. Charged with juvenile delinquency, they were also discharged (Comrade Kavesh, attorney).

The unions involved were highly pleased with the work done by the Yipsels on the picket line and by the Socialist Lawyers Association in the courts.

Firm Pays Union \$17,000

THE Joint Board of the Dress and Westmakers Union (I.L.G.W.U.) announces settlement of a strike against the jobbing firm of Kaplan & Elias, 224 West 35th St. The firm paid the union \$17,000, of which \$14,000 goes as back pay to union workers of contractors in three different states and the remainder as liquidated damages due the union.

Payment followed settlement of a strike called against the jobbing firm through 21 of its contractors. The firm was charged by Julius Hochman, joint board general manager, with having violated the scale of wages set by the agreement between the union and the National Dress Manufacturers Association, Inc., of which it is a member.

Employees of the following firms will share proportionately in the back pay collected:

Arrow Dress Co., 524 Palisade Ave., West New York, N. J.; A & R Dress Co., 34 West 17th St.; Bayard Dress Co., 74 Bayard St., Brooklyn; C. Blank, 48 School St., Glen Cove, L. I.; Capitol Garment Co., 186 Windsor St., Hartford, Conn.; M. Elias, 134 West 26th St.; B. Fingeret, 131 West 35th St.; Canhi & Pardo, 260 West 36th St.; Gerry Dress Co., 92 Gerry St., Brooklyn; Hyman & Son, 106 Knickerbocker Ave., Brooklyn; K & N Dress, 315 West 36th St.; L. Oriol, 315 West 36th St.; G. Pardo & Son, 218 West 34th St.; Royal Frocks, 64 West Front St., Plainfield, N. J.; Russo Dress, 151 West 26th St.; Rock Dress Co., 6 Rock St., Brooklyn; Sunny Dress, 335 West 35th St.; Union Dress, 507 17th St., Pnion City, N. J.; Vanity

Dress Co., 1 Milton Ave., South River, N. J.; Wyckoff Dress Co., 1377 Gates Ave., Brooklyn.

Hochman, pointing out that this was the largest lump sum ever collected by the union for back wages, urged all union members to report at once any similar violations or payments below the minimum. He emphasized the fact that unless these violations are reported at once, the union is unable to assist the workers in obtaining their proper wages.

At a bon voyage dinner tendered Julius Hochman, general manager of the dress joint board, at Webster Hall and attended by 1,000, Hochman announced that he had postponed his trip abroad in order to be on hand in the dress market during a critical situation. Hochman was to have sailed Thursday on the Majestic as one of the two I.L.G.W.U. delegates to the International Clothing Workers' Federation Congress in London. Isidore Nagler, manager of the N. Y. Cloak Joint Board, the other delegate, sailed some time ago. President David Dubinsky, B. C. Vladeck, and Martin Plett were among the speakers who eulogized Hochman and lauded his services to the workers in the industry.

Representatives of the National Dress Manufacturers' Association are conferring with the union on the latter's demand for the introduction of a new time unit system of measuring production. It is this problem which induced Hochman to postpone his departure till October.

Local 306 Wins Again in Bronx

ANOTHER victory for Local 306 was rung up this week when the De Luxe moving picture theatre in the Bronx signed with the Moving Picture Operators Union (A.F. of L.), repudiating the so-called Allied Motion Picture Operators Union, a company union. The result of Local 306's drive is especially welcome to the union because the theatre is a member of the Independent Theatre Owners' Association, which is in contractual relations with the company union and because other unions cooperated 100 per cent.

The victory is of special interest to Socialists because of the aid given the union by Socialist branches, party members and Yipsels in every borough of the city where Local 306 is pushing its aggressive organizing campaign. In the forefront of the battle is the Progressive Group Committee in the union, fighting for militant and straightforward activity.

In extending the drive, public mass meetings called by the union have been addressed by Norman Thomas and other Socialist spokesmen.

The New Leader Greets Unions

THE following telegrams of greeting were sent last week by The New Leader:

United Textile Workers,
Hotel Woodstock, N. Y. City.

Greetings and most heartfelt wishes for the growth and success of the United Textile Workers from The New Leader, Socialist and labor national weekly. May your union keep up its growth in numbers and may it continue its spirit of aggressive battling for the rights of workers in the textile industry and all other industries. May your deliberations presage the extension of fighting unionism until there is no non-union territory left in the United States. Greetings especially to the gallant Southern representatives who are opening up the South to the message of industrial democracy for the workers.

Hotel and Restaurant Workers International Alliance,
Hotel Curtis, Minneapolis, Minn.

The New Leader, Socialist and labor national weekly, extends its heartfelt greeting to you at your 27th convention. May your sessions be fruitful in laying plans for extensive organization and successful struggle for the rights of the workers. More power to you, especially in your endeavor to build one powerful, aggressive organization of all food handlers under American Federation of Labor banners. The Socialist press, organ of the Socialist Party, offers you its unstinted cooperation.

International Molders Union of North America,
Hotel Palmer, Chicago.

Greetings and best wishes to your 28th convention. May the deliberations of your delegates, representing a time-honored and world-wide union, prove fruitful in battling for a better life for workers in your industry and in all other industries.

The telegrams were signed by James O'neal, Editor of The New Leader, and Samuel H. Friedman, Labor Editor.

ing until the onion raising season is over."

A collection was taken for the strikers. The meeting was sponsored by the Socialist Party of Cuyahoga County and the YPSL.

Disfranchise the Idle Rich?

Answering the proposal of the New York State Economic Council that jobless on relief lists be disfranchised, the Workers Unemployed Union has issued a statement urging that the idle rich be deprived of their voting right instead. Amend the plan so that all persons unwilling to work be disfranchised, the W.U.U. proposed through David Lasser, its chairman. George Wickersham and Merwin K. Hart head the so-called "economic council."

Comrade Lasser and the Workers' Unemployed Union are continuing their militant battle against inhuman and unjust administration of relief in New York. The struggle against "slow and scientific starvation," lack of clothing and medical facilities, ruthless discharge by autocratic foremen and discrimination is being vigorously pushed despite LaGuardia's slander of W.U.U. representatives and the mayor's sudden "concern" over works relief conditions and discharges.

The W.U.U. in conjunction with the Emergency Workers Union is planning new action to demand that the 15,000 laid off in the past few weeks be reinstated and layoffs cease. A minimum of \$20 weekly on work relief and \$15 a week for a family of two on home relief, plus \$3 weekly for each dependent will be demanded.

FORMING NATIONAL UNEMPLOYED GROUP

(Continued from Page Three)

delegates were politically and organizationally inexperienced, but their indignation showed when they felt they had been unfairly treated. At one point the whole West Virginia group, under the leadership of Stanley Glass and Libbie Volpie, rose to their feet ready to march out if they did not get justice.

The delegation from the Eastern Federation seated fraternally presented a resolution calling for a conference of all independent unemployed groups and the NUL within 60 days, to frame a call for a national convention. Also this conference should plan for the national march on Washington.

At the convention the leadership managed to have this resolution referred to the incoming NEC. The latter has written to David Lasser, chairman of the Eastern Federation, suggesting a conference in Chicago at the end of August.

Efforts will be made by the Eastern Federation to line up the United Workers Federation of Pennsylvania, the Illinois Workers Alliance, the independent unemployed groups in Wisconsin, Missouri and other states for this preliminary Chicago conference with the National Unemployed League.

Dual Union Menaces Radio Workers' Strike

A dual union at the Dubilier Condenser Factory in the Bronx threatens the workers who for the past seven months have been striking for recognition of the Radio Factory Workers' Union. The Communist Party does not recognize that the workers are out on strike and insists that the workers inside the factory are not scabs, according to William Beedie, of the real union, which has been conducting the strike and which has won recognition and better conditions for many radio workers.

"The agitation for the new 'union' can have but one result, the division of the workers and subsequently the crippling of the strike. This is obviously what Mr. Blake, the president of the Cornell-Dubilier Co., has been trying so hard to accomplish," Beedie declared.

The union is awaiting the National Labor Board decision on its appeal. When the ruling comes, it will be a signal for renewal of mass demonstrations at the Bronx plant.

Pocketbook Union Meets

A general membership meeting of the International Pocketbook Workers Union was in session Thursday night at Stuyvesant High School as The New Leader went to press. On the agenda for the meeting was discussion of the labor board executive decision ordering an \$18 a week national minimum to workers above the class of learners, cementers and pasters.

Union Directory

BONNAZ, SINGER EMBROIDERERS, TUCKERS, STITCHERS and PLEATERS' UNION, Local 66, I.L.G.W.U., 7 East 15th St. Phone Algonquin 4-3657-3658. Executive Board meets every Tuesday night in the office of the Union. Z. L. Freedman, President; Leon Hattab, Manager; I. A. Barkinsky, Sec'y/Treas.

CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA, New York Joint Board, 31 West 15th St., New York, N. Y. Phone Tompkins Square 6-5400. L. Hollender, Catalinotti, 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 Ave., New York City.

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

CORSET and BRASSIERE WORKERS' UNION, Local 32, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 3 West 16th Street, New York City. Abraham Snyder, Manager.

FUR DRESSERS' UNION, Local 2, International Fur Workers' Union. Office and headquarters, 949 Willsborough Ave., Brooklyn; Stag 2-0798. Reg. meetings, 1st and 3rd Mondays. President, Robert Glass; Vice-President, Stephen Tobasco; 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.

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

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

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

MILLINERY WORKERS' UNION, Local 24, Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union. Downtown office, 640 Broadway; phone, Spring 7-4548; uptown office, 30 W. 37th St.; phone, Wisconsin 7-1276. Executive Board meets every Tuesday night at 8 o'clock. Manager, N. Spector; Secretary, Treas. Alex Rose; Organizers, I. H. Goldberg, A. Mendelowitz, M. Goodman, Lucy Oppenheim; Chairman of Executive Board, Morris Rosenblatt; Secretary of Executive Board, Saul Hodas.

NECKWEAR MAKERS' UNION, Local 11016, A. F. of L., 7 East 15th St. Phone, Algonquin 4-7082. Joint Executive Board meets every Tuesday night at 7:30. Board meets every Tuesday night at 8:00 in the office. Ed Gottesman, Secretary-Treasurer.

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

WAITERS' and 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 92 of I.L.G.W.U., 73 Broadway, New York City. Telephone, Chelsea 3-5259-5257. A. Snyder, Manager; S. SHORE, Executive Supervisor.

Urges Renewal of CWA

ATLANTIC CITY.—Continuing its sessions, the executive council of the American Federation of Labor announced:

That it will call on the government to renew and expand the CWA this winter to extend job-making provisions. That it will oppose any plan to extend the power of private industry over the NRA; and will ask that labor sections of NRA be revised to raise minimum wage schedules.

That it will seek increased appropriations for the Department of Labor, so that it can help take care of 40,000,000 wage earners.

That it will inaugurate a vigorous drive for the greater use of the union label, with the A. F. of L. label trades department under two new chiefs: Matthew M. Woll and I. M. Ornburn.

That it will demand searching investigations of the charges of cruelty and oppression practiced by the authorities on onion strikers in Hardin County, Ill. (where, as previously noted, Socialist organizers have been active), and on hosiery strikers in Los Angeles.

That it will extend the activities of the Workers' Educational Bu-

reau in keeping with the need of the times.

IN response to numerous requests for the personnel of the executive council of the Federation of Labor (now concluding its sessions in Atlantic City), we print the list of council members, with the former trades:

President, William Green (miner).

Secretary, Frank Morrison (printer).

Treasurer, Martin F. Ryan (railway carman).

First Vice-President, Frank Duffy (carpenter).

Second Vice-President, T. A. Rickert (garment worker).

Third Vice-President, Matthew Woll (photo engraver).

Fourth Vice-President, James Wilson (pattern maker).

Fifth Vice-President, John Coefield (plumber).

Sixth Vice-President, Arthur O. Wharton (machinist).

Seventh Vice-President, Joseph N. Weber (musician).

Eighth Vice-President, G. M. Bugnizet (electrical worker).

ONION STRIKE PROTEST

CLEVELAND.—A demonstration protesting the miserable conditions in the onion fields of McGuffey, O., was held Saturday in the public square here. Karl Pauli, state organizer for the Socialist Party in Ohio, and just released from the McGuffey jail for activity in the onion weeder's strike, was the main speaker.

Other speakers were Louis A. Golden and E. M. Simpson, president of the Battery Workers' Union (A.F. of L.) local. Newspapers printed announcements of the meetings and accounts of the demonstration, quoting Comrade Pauli's charge that "strikers are being kept in the jail at Kenton, one of the worst in the state, under heavy bond to be sure of their safe keep-

CAP MAKERS STRIKE

THE Capmakers' Union, Local 1 (United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union) called a strike of about 1,500 operators in the cap contractors' shops Tuesday, involving about 90 shops. A 15% wage increase on all piece work is demanded.

BUY UNION POULTRY!

The Salesmen and Poultry Workers' Union, Local 662, has started an organizing campaign in Brighton Beach and Coney Island. Members of organized labor and friends can assist by patronizing only shops in which the union emblem of the union is displayed.

Stop This Poison Campaign of the Movies!

"SEES all; knows all!" That is the motto of one of the movie news reels, a "pictorial review of the week," "eyes and ears of the world."

But they don't tell all. They tell only what they want us to know—or what somebody else wants us to know. They select for us just the things they think—or somebody else thinks—are good for us to know, and lest we miss the point they are trying to make they supply a running commentator who explains and editorializes for the benefit of those too weak-minded to form their own conclusions.

For example, the regular weekly (or semi-weekly) horse-race must begin with an excited "They're off!" and contain comment upon the wild excitement of the saps who crowd the grandstand. For example, there must be some "humorous" comment upon the inevitable beauty contest and the tough job of the judges; there must be a tearful note in the voice of a picture of desolation, a mysterious "oh! oh!" when an automobile crashes or the ski-jumper lands head first.

But no news-reel is complete without war pictures, and recently there must also be pictures of labor struggles.

And this is where the editorial commentator gets in his dirty work. Within the past few weeks I have heard several of the commentators refer to strike conditions in a manner to bring smiles of pleasure to every labor-hater in the country. "This is not the American way," said one of the vocal editorialists—referring not to the brutality of employers but to the strike of the workers. "Radicals Cannot Rule America," said Pathé in connection with the San Francisco strike, following it up with a barrage of reactionary and labor-hating comments.

The worst, however, are in connection with military pictures. Every news reel contains at least one picture of big navy ships, or airplane flights, or target practice. "We are not looking for trouble," said one commentator, "but we are sending our big ships to the Pacific just in case." Another picture showed British planes in maneuvers, and anti-aircraft guns shooting at them. "This is a lesson for John Bull, and a lesson to every country," said the sapient commentator. Comments upon the Little Assassin Dollfuss, at the time of his death, were unbearable in their honeyed praise for the wretched creature.

Readers are asked to watch for these incidents and, so far as possible, to jot down the exact words used by the commentators in seeking to create anti-labor and pro-militarist sentiments. Send them to this office, and at the same time write emphatic protests to the managers of your local theatres.

There are millions of people who get all they know from the news reels, just as they get all their literature, philosophy and art from the Hollywood masterpieces. And their minds are being systematically poisoned with malice aforethought.

There must be an emphatic protest. That protest must be organized. Help us make that protest effective. Let us hear from you at once!

W. M. F.

\$9,970.38 to Austrian Fund

Total contributions for relief and defense work of the Socialist Party in Austria, received from the United States by the Labor and Socialist International have been \$9,970.38. Of this amount, the bulk was raised through the efforts of Local New York.

The Basic Principles of the Modern Socialist Movement

By James Oneal

The Materialistic Conception of History

VI

WE have seen that the physical environment is primary, that it is the basis in which rests the whole structure of changing human society. Within this environment also rests the forms of producing and distributing wealth, which change as man learns through experiment and invention how to improve and increase the powers of production. Of this economic organization of society Marx wrote in his "Critique of Political Economy" as follows:

"The mode of production in material life determines the general character of the social, political and spiritual processes of life. It is not the consciousness of men that determines their existence, but, on the contrary, their social existence determines their consciousness. At a certain stage of their development, the material forces of production in society come in conflict with the existing relations of production, or—what is but a legal expression for the same thing—with the property relations within which they had been at work before. From forms of development of the forces of production these relations turn into their fetters. Then comes the period of social revolution."

The sentence in italics is apt in relation to the present period of world capitalism. The system of capitalist production is bound in the "fetters" of its own absurdities and contradictions. Something like this happens with every economic system in history when it attains complete development.

In the United States, the capitalist system obtained freedom for expansion throughout the nation when the slave system was destroyed. Before the Civil War the northern capitalist class shared with the southern planter class in ruling the nation. The slave form of production was destroyed and now the capitalistic form of production has fully developed. Since the Civil War the independent manufacturers and bankers have been reduced to second rank. It was these classes who were dominant when the planter class was destroyed.

In the past twenty years the owners of finance capital, the masters of great corporations and mergers, have advanced to the position of ruling class, but they have also largely become useless and even absentee owners. The former individual manufacturer and banker personally managed their business; the ruling magnates of corporations and mergers are today parasites. Every useful service in industry is hired. The capitalist once served a useful function in society but he is useless today. Society can easily get along without him and further

industrial and social progress is not possible with him. He and his interests "fetter" the normal process of producing and distributing wealth.

This system of production has, at the same time, produced a useful class in the mass of workmen of all types whose interests are in conflict with the useless class of owners. The system has produced a special class, wage workers who live by selling their labor power as a commodity. This class has no stake whatever in the preservation of capitalism and has every interest in abolishing it. To awaken the consciousness of this class to its power and its interest is the essential task of the Socialist movement.

In the struggle for the new order the ruling class over a long period has cultivated ideas that will help to keep its privileges. These ideas are impressed upon the minds of those it exploits through the press, the magazines, the radio and other sources of information. The minds of the masses are coerced into thinking and acting within the range of these ruling class ideas.

Very often the ruling ideas are masked. Workers are never asked to go to war to protect investments of the capitalists; they are asked to vindicate the "national honor." They are not asked to fight to extend capitalist markets; they are urged to "make the world safe for democracy." Hundreds of examples could be given of economic interests being concealed in language of ethical and even religious fervor.

The worker who rises out of the depths to challenge this intellectual coercion becomes an "undesirable." His action, however, is the reaction to his best interests and the interests of his class. As others join him, eventually one class is ranged against the other, the lower against the upper, and the result is a class struggle between both for power; the upper class to retain it and the lower class to obtain it.

Thus the development of the capitalist system of production produces two distinct classes. The workers acquire a will to power, but they cannot use their power at will. There must be a period of educational preparation, of organization, of experience in struggles, of discipline and development of the ethic of class solidarity.

Moreover, the working class cannot emancipate itself without emancipating all others who suffer from the dominion of capitalism. The philosophy of Socialism appeals to the workers who come to understand it because that philosophy includes a history of their class and forecasts its role of emancipator of the whole of exploited mankind from economic subjection and social inferiority.

Some of the Big Jobs Ahead

By Gertrude Weil Klein

WILLY, nilly, I'm being pushed into a corner—the women's corner. These men are all alike; the minute they see an up-and-coming young woman, they want to put her in her place. Now, I'm willing and anxious to help in the women's activities all I can. I think they're important. But I have no chance to get around much among women; so I'm still struggling to keep out of that corner.

Temporarily, however, I am chairman of the State Committee on Women's Activities, and since there is a persistent demand from the women for regular space devoted to their problems and to the activities and problems of their units, I'll have to be "it" for the first few months, anyway. I have lots of ideas, as the readers of this column know, but I hardly fit in as the big, busy executive.

Meanwhile, I'm combing the woods and searching the city, but particularly the woods—because it is in the small towns, I think, that we can be most effective—for women who can put a job over. I wish the comrades in the towns

outside of New York would suggest the names of women in their communities who have a gift for organizing and for doing steady, consistent work. As soon as Esther Friedman gets back to town, all this information will be turned over to her and by the middle of September we should be able to start things.

So far, I have arranged for an informal conference of the key people in the Greater New York groups, subject to Comrade Friedman's convenience, at the home of Mrs. Panken. And I have the first job all picked out for the women already, e.g., the job of putting The New Leader in a position where we can plan to expand into a daily in the not too distant future. It can be done. Women played a big part in the old Daily Call days. Bertha Mailly, Anita Block, Theresa S. Malkiel, Anna Maley—their work was invaluable.

The Communist "boogies" got after me last week and smote me hip and thigh. I always enjoy the way Communist writers take an article and by ingenious distortion and downright lying make that article say what they want it to. Anyway, the writer in the Daily Worker charges me with gentility and refinement, with kissing a strike-breaking guard on his beetling brow, with applauding the deputizing and arming of strike-breakers with instructions to kill, with failing to knock my forehead

on the ground and chanting "struggling proletarians" each time I mention workers, with murdering one Morris Langer, with being Hitler's girl friend, and with congratulating the American Legion for its plan to exile Communists and agitators to an inaccessible part of Alaska. Honestly, this is only slightly exaggerated.

However, in accord with my fixed policy not to argue with Communists, I skip it. But I make this offer: a free copy of last week's New Leader to anyone who wants to read my article. Not that I think it will do any good. None are so blind as they who will not see. And the Communists in this respect are like the Indian fakirs who dance on broken glass without feeling any pain. It's a sort of hysteria.

The charge of gentility was the only one that hurt me. But I hope before long to be able to take that, too, without turning a hair. Until then I shall not feel I am a really emancipated human being. I am trying hard to acquire a grim proletarian scowl, ala Israel Amter, but nobody thinks it's becoming, so that's out. My sneerer doesn't work very well, either; so all in all, I'm in a bad way.

But there, there, little girl, don't complain. You're going on a vacation and Camp Tamiment is a grand place to vacation in. (Hi, there, Camp, that's two free ads in two weeks!) [Does the business office know about this, Gert? Ed.]



G. W. Klein

Broadcasts Will Be Launched Sept. 4th

WITH a broadcast on Public Affairs, Tuesday, Sept. 4, at 10 p. m., by Louis Waldman, State Chairman of the Socialist Party, the joint educational work of the Rand School, Station WEVD and of The New Leader will be under way.

The educational work thus undertaken is described in a letter signed by Algernon Lee, president of the Rand School, and James Oneal, editor of The New Leader, as follows:

Three institutions are joining hands in a concerted effort to bring a well-rounded educational series to Socialist Party members and sympathizers. The Rand School for Social Science and The New Leader have jointly organized a Social Problems Round-Table to be broadcast over Station WEVD on Tuesday nights at 10 o'clock, starting immediately after Labor Day.

Branches which meet on those nights are urged to incorporate these weekly broadcasts in their educational programs, to be followed by a brief discussion at the meetings. If your branch is not in session, get a group together in your headquarters or at a comrade's home and make this your program of the week.

Here is a tentative outline of the first four sessions:

Tuesday, Sept. 4, at 10 p. m.—"Political Problems," talk by Chas. Solomon; "The Week's News," review by Frank Crosswaith; "Socialist Theory," Part I, discussion by James Oneal.

Tuesday, Sept. 11—"Political Problems," talk by Harry W. Laidler; "News of the Week," review by Jacob Panken; "Socialist Theory," Part II, by James Oneal.

Tuesday, Sept. 18—"A Housing Program for New York," talk by B. C. Vlodeck; "News of the Week," review by August Claessens; "Socialist Theory," Part III, discussion by Algernon Lee.

Tuesday, Sept. 25—"Public Affairs," talk by Louis Waldman; "News of the Week," review by Gertrude Weil Klein; "Socialist Theory," Part IV, by Algernon Lee.

In the weeks to follow, Norman Thomas and other Socialist Party spokesmen are expected to participate.

These round-table discussions over Station WEVD are a test of the party members' interest in using the radio for Socialist education. You are urged to listen to these programs, to make them a basis for branch discussions and to write to the station offering suggestions as proof of your interest.

A LITTLE MISTAKE

"Man Kept Jabbering by Talking Sickness."—Headline in New York World-Telegram.

It appears that Donald Campbell of Columbus, Ohio, has talked incessantly day and night for a week, except for six hours when he was under the effects of a hypodermic injection. The doctors say that it is a bad case of encephalitis, but they are undoubtedly in error. The good man displays all the symptoms of statesmanship and apparently he thinks he is already in the United States Senate.

Leaflets in Italian

The Italian Socialist Federation, 1011 Blue Island Ave., Chicago, has printed four leaflets in Italian on the Congressional Platform, The NRA and Socialism. Why Don't You Join Our Party? Workers, Listen! The publication of these leaflets was made possible from a special fund, and they will be sent for the cost of postage or express only to party locals who will promise to distribute them in Italian-speaking neighborhoods.

The Workers Abroad

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

By Mark Khinoy

NOTE: Comrade Khinoy leaves today for a more intimate study of the conditions and tendencies in the labor movements in England, France, Belgium and other countries in Central and Eastern Europe and will return in about six or seven weeks. His column will be filled from other sources while he is abroad. We are sure our readers join us in extending to him wishes for a fruitful vacation.—EDITOR.

Proletarian Unity in Austria

ACCORDING to the Arbeiter-Zeitung, official weekly of the Austrian Social Democracy (July 29), the last weeks of last month saw a series of negotiations between the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Socialists, the Central Committee of the Communist Party and the Joint Action Committee of the Schutzbund, looking toward the creation of a united proletarian front for the struggle against fascism.

As a result of these negotiations and its first manifestation there was published a joint appeal of the Austrian Socialists and Communists—the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Socialists signing for the underground movement of the Social Democratic Party. The joint appeal was issued on the twentieth anniversary of the World War and called upon the workers to united action against fascism and imperialist war, for the overthrow of fascist dictatorship, for the release of all the victims of the class war, for the defense of the Soviet Union, for the proletarian dictatorship, and for the unity of all workers of the world.

Austrian Y.P.S.L. Answers Moscow

AS recorded in two previous issues of my column, the underground national center of the Socialist Youth in Austria addressed an appeal to the Moscow center of the Communist Youth International for real and honest proletarian unity. Moscow's telegraphic answer was subsequently also reprinted in this column. Our young comrades of Austria seized the opportunity to make the following reply: "We are happy to read your telegram of July 6. For it seemed to offer us a chance to realize unity of action on the basis of a non-aggression agreement. We have already initiated preliminary negotiations with your Austrian section. We decided also to submit to the next session of the Executive of the Socialist Youth International, which meets August 6, the correspondence we exchanged with you, for we are resolved to act in harmony with our International."

"It is also self-evident that we expect a stop to mutual attacks even during the short period of preliminary negotiations. We are sure that if both sides will show an honest determination to serve the interests of the entire working class, there will be established a united fighting front of the class-conscious young workers."

The Christian fascist "justice" of Austria during the short period of July 12-July 23 condemned 95 Socialists to 101 years of prison. This makes the grand total since February of 9 Socialists hanged, 6 condemned to life prison terms and 1,167 to a total of 1,289 years.

British Labor Party's New Platform

A NEW general election is expected in Great Britain in not more than eighteen months, and the Labor Party, in anticipation, has issued an election program to come up for discussion and adoption at the October congress of the party.

Although published in the form of a summary, it is quite a long document—25 pages. It is called "For Socialism and Peace: The Labor Party's Program of Action" and differs from earlier statements in its greater Socialist emphasis. In reading it, one gets the impression that the numerically small Socialist League of Sir Stafford Cripps and his intellectual friends of the former I.L.P. leaders are exercising a greater influence on the more moderate, practical leaders of the Labor Party than their numbers would imply. The new program enlarges the number of industries that it is hoped to socialize and stresses the necessity of increasing the "tempo" of action while, however, fighting shy of the League's enthusiasm for emergency powers. (A synopsis of the program is printed on page 8 of this issue.)

On the international field the draft is notable for its reliance on the League of Nations and its organs, and on arbitration and the pacific settlement of disputes. Also for its frank limitation by the League and its organs on so-called national sovereignty.

But in this the "moderate" and, according to the I.L.P. critics, "utopian" position of the British Labor Party does not differ much from the new course of the "radical" and "Leninist-Marxian" policy of the U.S.S.R. For there also the whole international policy is being orientated toward the League of Nations and its organs, toward the creation of an Eastern Locarno in addition to the Western Locarno engineered by France, toward the status quo of the arbitrary state borders created by the Versailles Treaty and the distinction between a war of defense and a war of aggression. The last, naturally, implies the

PROGRESS BRINGS CA

HOW "scientific management" coupled with constantly improved automatic machinery has cut down employment possibilities in the electric lamp industry till less than one quarter as many workers were required in 1931 to produce that year's output of lamps as would have been necessary if production methods of 1920 had been used, is shown in an important survey just published by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, according to a remarkable article in the Journal of Electrical Workers and Operators.

"Technological Changes and Employment in the Electric-Lamp Industry," by Witt Bowden, is to the student of labor economics a horrifying evidence of the progressive displacement of human labor and employment through the use of machinery, piece work, and other mass production methods. The policy, so deliberate and wide-spread in American industry, of replacing man-power by machines has many times been pointed out by this Journal as one of the main causes of unemployment and of the depression; and the findings of this survey do but furnish more conclusive proof.

The sale and use of electric lamps and consequently the production of them, increased greatly between 1920 and 1931 while the total number of man hours required in the industry as a whole was reduced by more than two-thirds; and it is computed that compared with 1920 as a base, or 100, the productivity of labor increased to 438.9 in 1931.

Here is a brief computation of some of the important facts about the electric lamp manufacturing industry as shown by the survey:

In 1920 approximately 362,140,000 electric lamps were produced in the United States.

In 1931, 503,350,000 lamps were produced.

In 1920, 36,145,000 man hours of labor were required to produce 362,140,000 lamps.

In 1931, 11,448,000 man hours were required to produce 503,350,000 lamps.

In terms of man-power (and wages) each lamp was produced at a cost of only 22.8 in 1931 as compared with 100, index base of 1920.

In other words, production methods had been so designed to eliminate human workers that the industry as a whole would be able to produce nearly five times as many lamps in 1931 as it did

obligation of preparedness for the defense of "my country."

No "United Front" in Great Britain

NOT unlike their comrades in other countries, the British Communists addressed to the Labor Party an offer of a "united front." The proposal was rejected by the National Joint Council. The council consists of the Labor Party Executive, the Trade Union Congress and the Parliamentary Labor Party.

The official statement, as issued on July 24, says the National Joint Council is "of the opinion that there are no new circumstances which would justify the trade union, political, parliamentary and cooperative movements departing from the policy on this question which has already been submitted to and approved by their respective national congress and conferences."

Socialists and Communists Unite Before Jaures' Tomb

ON Sunday, July 29, Paris saw a new manifestation of the proletarian unity in the making.

Technological Changes in Electric Lamp Displacement of Men by Machines

Many Employed

in 1920 with its 1920 working force; as it happened that there was no market for five times as many lamps but for less than twice as many it resulted in a reduction of man-hours of labor of 68.3 cent.

And from our own research files we wish to interject here the following pertinent information, since the government bulletin does not touch upon the question of wages:

In the manufacture of electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies, a classification which includes lamp-making, the average wage declined slightly from 1919 to 1931. In 1919 the average yearly wage was \$1,121.47 and this climbed in 1927 to \$1,391.56, but in 1931 had fallen to \$1,106.75.

It's pretty plain, then, that the 68.3 drop in employment in this industry resulted in an equal or slightly greater drop in the purchasing power of this group of workers.

How the process of transforming skilled hand labor into labor as a subordinate part of machines was carried on is traced and described by the survey. Between 1907 and 1931, 86 important technological changes had been introduced, each one for the purpose of cutting down the labor time required per unit of output. Even in 1920 the process was well advanced and has been carried on relentlessly ever since. Since the various steps in production are so closely connected, the perfecting of one machine has frequently led to a higher efficiency in another part of the plant. For example:

"This may be illustrated by the effects of the automatic weighing and gaging of glass tubing in speeding up the making of miniature bulbs from tubing. There has been a gradual increase of the speed of the machines due to the exact size of the tubing, and there has also been a reduction of the loss in process, so-called—that is, a reduction of the percentage of imperfect bulbs—and this of course increases the output of bulbs per man-hour or reciprocally reduces the amount of time required per bulb. Formerly a bulb-making machine requiring one operator and



one inspector produced 5,000 bulbs exact regularity a day, but with the making of more perfect tubing and with a more perfect tubing and with a more pervises th

A Socialist's Sh

By Presto

SOCIALIST ANALYSIS

Find out the cause of this effect. Or rather the cause of this defect. For this effect, defective comes by cause.

—Hamlet, Act II, Sc. 2

MARXIAN METHOD

There is a history in all men's lives. Figuring the nature of the times decaas'd.

To which observ'd a man may prophecy.

With a near aim, of the main chance of things.

—Henry IV, Part II, Act III, Sc. 1

THE GOLD STANDARD*

A goodly apple rotten at the heart.

—The Merchant of Venice, Act 1, Sc. 2

PROFITS

Out, damned spot; Out, I say.

—Macbeth, Act V, Sc. 1

CAPITALISM

This sickness doth infect. The very life blood of our inter-prise.

—King Henry IV, Part 1, Act IV, Sc. 1

SOCIALISM FIRST

Small to greater matters must

give way.

—Anthony Cleopat

Act

ADMINISTR

PROPAGAN

Throw phy the d none of it.

—M, Act

NRA ADMIRATION

Bid them their f keep their clean.

—Cora, Act I

INDUSTRY

A needy hayed, sha inch A living dan.

—The Comf Error Act

RADICAL

Why shoul an who is within, Sit like landsire al?

—The Mer of Veni Act

CONSERVA

Let the wde. —The Tam the Shr

SOCIALIST DING

Sweet are es of ad It, Act

DEPRESSIO

It goes again

AMITY TO THOUSANDS

Lip Industry Repeat the Dreary Roll of
Machines—Only About One-Fourth as
Applied as in 1920



the gas and air, 26,000 bulbs a day, the inspection
one operator su- of the output requiring the time of
chines producing one inspector and half the time of

st Shakespeare

By Preston
Cleopatra, Act I, Sc. 2
the dogs: I'll
—M, Act V. Sc. 3
DMITATION
hem their faces and
their clean.
—Cors, Act III, Sc. 4
TRY
edy heyed, sharp look-
inch
ing dan.
e Conf Errors,
Act V, Sc. 1
AL
an whose blood
is within,
like landsire cut in
alt?
e Mer of Venice,
Act I, Sc. 1
RVA
he wde.
he Shrew,
oduction
LIST DING
es of adversity.
It, Act II, Sc. 1
SSIO
oes against my

another. Another bulb-blowing machine was designed to produce 5,000 per day with one operator and one inspector. With the development and perfecting of tubing, gaging and weighing, and gas regulation, it is now possible for one operator to supervise six machines producing 66,000 bulbs per day, two inspectors taking care of the output.

Even more remarkable has been the development of manufacturing bulbs for the lamps of standard sizes. This consists of a series of inter-related machine processes that begin with the making of the glass from sand and continue till the completed bulb, or glass part of the lamp, is ready for assembly with other parts of the lamp, and these processes are carried on almost entirely automatically.

"In the handling of the raw materials mechanical methods have been developed resembling those used in the manufacture of tubing and cane. The principal ingredient, sand, is produced from sandstone rock. The sand is transported in tank cars and is handled in a manner similar to the method of handling liquids. The various processes of storing, assembling, weighing, and mixing the ingredients and of transferring the 'batch' from the mixing house to the furnace have been developed in such a manner as to eliminate most of the manual labor. The force of gravity is used extensively, as, for instance, in the unloading of sand from the tank cars.

"Many improvements have been made in the melting furnaces. A typical furnace holds about 200 tons of molten glass and is large enough to contain a large reserve of glass beyond the amount needed for a single day's production of bulbs. A rectangular furnace containing 200 tons of molten glass feeds four bulb-making units, which may be operated independently.

"A typical bulb-making unit fed by the melting furnace consists of: (1) a bulb making machine; (2) a hot belt conveyor; (3) a tractor conveyor for feeding bulbs from the hot-belt conveyor into (4) a round segmented feeder plate which feeds the bulbs into (5) a burn-off machine; (6) a conveyor for transferring the bulbs to (7) an annealing lehr; (8) a cooling conveyor; and (9) inspecting and loading tables.

"In the typical unit illustrated a 48-spindle bulb-making machine of the Ohio type has a ram operated by compressed air. The ram, to which are attached four holders, is automatically extended into the molten glass inside the furnace and each of the four holders, by suction, lifts out an exact quantity of molten glass, the quantity being determined by keeping the level of glass in the furnace constant within one thirty-second of an inch. The ram then withdraws the holders and they deposit their loads of soft glass on four spindles extending upward from the machine. The indexing mechanism of the machine then moves clockwise into position for allowing the next four spindles to be supplied by the ram holders. Thus in succession the 48 spindles on the rotating machine are fed. While the spindles rotate, for the purpose of securing a uniform distribution of glass, the entire indexing mechanism of the machine revolves on its vertical axis.

"Following a set of four spindles around the machine from the furnace mouth one finds that at pre-

determined times they automatically change their position from upright or vertical to an outward or horizontal and finally to a downward position between the vertical and the horizontal. A cavity in the solid ball of glass is started by a plunger, and as the spindles rotate and change their position puffs of air are blown into cavity through cam-operated valves. For each spindle there is a mold. At a certain position the two halves of the mold close about the glass. A final blow of air is then turned on and retained till the mold is ready to open and discharge the formed bulb from the machine. The jaws of the mold then open, releasing the bulb, and the spindle moves outward and drops the bulb onto an asbestos conveyor. The four spindles, having thus completed the circuit of the revolving mechanism, are then ready to take their turn once more at the furnace mouth. Eleven other units of four spindles each (48 in all) are simultaneously in operation in various stages of forming the bulb.

"The process is almost entirely automatic, but one part of the operation is supervised. As the molten glass hangs on the spindle its weight elongates it, and its length before the mold closes about it is regulated by jets of air. It is necessary for an attendant to watch the process of elongation in order to regulate the amount of cooling air."

A more recent development than the Ohio machine described is the Corning bulb machine, also described in the bulletin, of which it is said, "This truly marvelous mechanism can produce as many as 440 bulbs per minute; and since the machine runs continuously day and night when production from the tank is begun, the daily capacity is far beyond the half-million mark."

It is thus computed that while in 1916-1919 in Plant A, for example, the output of bulbs per unit hours of man-power was 118.2, in 1931-32 with the 48-spindle Ohio machine described the output was 6,242.2 per unit hour; and with the more highly developed machine reached the astonishing total of 20,762.0 with the same expenditure of labor time.

And other parts of the manufacture and assembly of lamps have been similarly converted into automatic machine processes.

Between 1920 and 1931 the list prices of electric lamps of standard sizes were reduced by about half, which means that the manufacturing corporations were receiving almost as much money return on their larger production in 1931 as in 1920 while their wage bill was reduced, apparently, between 60 and 70 per cent.

N.E.C. Members to Speak Labor Day

CHICAGO. — The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party will meet in a three-day session in Milwaukee on Sept. 1, 2 and 3. On Labor Day members of the committee will be assigned to mass meetings in a number of Wisconsin cities. The schedule so far arranged is as follows:

James Oneal at Madison; Franz Daniel, Kenosha; Mayor Daniel W. Hoan, Milwaukee; Norman Thomas, Racine; Leo Krzycki, Sheboygan; Maynard Krueger, Dane and Dodge Counties; James D. Graham, Red Granite; Darlington Hoopes, probably at a miners' Labor Day meeting in Pennsylvania.

In addition to these Labor Day meetings, Norman Thomas will speak over Station WTMJ on Sunday, Sept. 2, for fifteen minutes.

Editor's Corner

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

With a Feather Duster

ABOUT the most delightful piece of literature we have seen is a four-page printed circular by our old friend, Alfred Baker Lewis of Boston. It is a broadside in support of the Detroit Declaration. Alfred is so naive that he is charming. This is especially true of the history he cites. He has Mussolini suppressing Italian trade unions in 1924; this really occurred in 1922. He places the Kapp putsch in Germany in 1923; it occurred in March, 1920. He has the Russian army revolting in 1918; this occurred one year before. He has Jack Altman removed from the Labor Committee of Local New York, Jack is on the skids and we will have to take Alfred's word for it.

With history out of the way, Alfred swings to the "left"—with a feather duster. Recent strikes are transformed into "mass action" and farmers' resistance to foreclosures seems to him a revolutionary trend, although this was typical of the Populism of the nineties. "Even the clergy have taken a swing to the left," says Alfred. Let us rejoice that both Scripture and catechism are being mobilized for the revolution. Can we possibly fail with such pilots when thunder roars and lightning flashes?

We are intoxicated with our prospects, for it is evident that the tempo of the revolution is rising. But Europe is a region of gloom. Powerful working class movements abroad have been conquered by fascism. To Alfred it seems to be due to pure cussedness, inertia, indifference and sheer stupidity that millions of these workers lost. History played a shabby trick on him. If he had only been there instead of here—how everything would have been changed!

A Vital Post-War Lesson

WELL, we will let bygones be bygones, but we are not going to let this happen here. Now we have a Declaration that protects us from a similar fate. It "is also a good warning to any possible American Mannerheim, Mussolini, Hitler or Dollfuss that he will have no easy road to victory," says Alfred. He will show 'em the Declaration, they will read it carefully, and, no doubt, they will say: "This is more serious than we thought. We had better think it over before we start anything."

But he stumbles over one important fact and cites it without understanding its significance or its bearing upon his whole argument. The one success obtained by physical conflict was in Russia, where the "army made the revolution." He is arguing against Communist urging of physical conflict but seems to think that the Detroit Declaration insures success with the army still on the side of reaction!

Alfred has really stumbled over a vital lesson of post-war history and then goes on to ignore it. It does not occur to him that one basic reason why millions of workers have been defeated in Europe is that the army remained faithful to the ruling classes. The armed powers controlled by bourgeois governments are gigantic. Unarmed workers and even those who had arms, as in Austria, are no match for these vast powers of destruction. The Detroit Declaration and any other declaration that we may adopt will not alter this fundamental fact.

Intelligent Thinking Required

THAT is why an intelligent party of the workers will not by its own stupidity cultivate the illusion that it can overcome this vast power by some mysterious "massed action." This can only lead to a repetition of what has happened abroad, not avert it. This is not to say that we should not, in the event of building a powerful movement, be prepared to risk all rather than go under the heels of fascist bandits. The New York resolution takes this position but it does not cultivate the dangerous illusions Alfred does.

The fact is that we are facing a revival of Blanquism in the party. It is true that legalism is not our main concern under all circumstances, but it is our concern under normal conditions. If we deliberately adopt any statements that will not permit the party to function in some states, we choose to abandon political action in those states. We will surrender political agitation and action to the exclusive use of the capitalist parties in such states. The fact that four lawyers tell us that this is not something we face settles nothing. The judges of the ruling classes will interpret our statements, not our own lawyers, and these judges have again and again, in acute periods of labor struggle and during the World War, thrown whole sections of the Bill of Rights into the ash can.

It is curious that Alfred turns to official legal interpretation to support his view and he quotes Latin—"expressio unius exclusio alterius." That settles it, Alfred, you shock us; you who bravely talk of illegality and then assure us of legality! You leave us utterly crushed!

Behind the Scenes in Washington

(Continued from Page One)

principal objective. Throughout, however, the national Administration has sought not a mere restoration of the unreal prosperity of 1929, but a better economic arrangement which will not inevitably lead again to disaster."

To the economic measures already enacted, she pointed out, the President in his last message to Congress in June suggested "adding protection to the individual against the many hazards which are likely to involve him in distress and dependency." Among these hazards she included old age, sickness and injuries.

"Manifestly," Miss Perkins said, "we should develop something better than the provisions we have made thus far for caring for the victims of the hazards and vicissitudes of life."

"Our best hope lies in the application of the principles of insurance. . . . In the heyday of the twenties, and even in the first years of the depression, it was popular to scoff at unemployment insurance as a 'dole'; but the significant fact now stands out that in no country which has experimented with unemployment insurance has the system broken down."

At the risk of being repetitious, I must repeat that many, many years ago a Socialist Congressman, Meyer London, introduced in Congress a social insurance program providing for economic security of the "victims of the hazards and vicissitudes of life," of which Miss Perkins speaks now. Not only did Congress not adopt London's bill, but even the American Federation of Labor was against it.

It took five years of economic breakdown, millions of unemployed, untold suffering and starvation to come to that which the Socialist representative introduced in Congress eighteen years ago.

Well, better late than never!

ANNOUNCEMENT

The New Leader has for many weeks given much of this page to a discussion of the Detroit Declaration of Principles and about fifty letters are still on hand. It is the only English publication of the party that has provided this forum and the subject has been fully covered by both sides.

Henceforth the needs of the Socialist Party campaign must have first consideration. Party members are now voting on the Declaration and the discussion must be confined to the branches. No more letters will be printed on this subject and we shall try to make The New Leader an effective propaganda instrument. We may add that quite a number of our readers have urged us to discontinue the discussion.—Editor.

To Adolf and Benito

We are familiar with the fact that the Nazi capitalism of Germany is on the way to the pawn shop. Fascist capitalism in Italy is traveling the same road. Italian exports have declined the first five months of this year 15 per cent and imports have declined 10 per cent. The deficit for the fiscal year is more than a billion lire in excess of estimates and a flight of capital has started.

Benito and Adolf have similar troubles and drastic wage reductions in both countries will only help foster an anti-fascist revolution. We await the time when the revolutionary masses in both countries will lead Adolf and Benito to padded cells.

For Socialism and Peace

THE British Labor Party, supremely confident that it will win the next election and form the next government, is carrying on an intensive "Forward to Socialism" campaign, seeking at least to double the party's membership and vote.

In connection with that campaign the National Executive has prepared a comprehensive statement of policy to be submitted to the forthcoming national convention of the party and after its adoption there it will be the party's Program of Action upon the basis of which the election will be fought.

Bearing in mind that there is better than an even chance that the party will win the next election and form a government pledged to carry out the Program of Action, the document is important. It is not a hypothetical discussion of what action to take under remotely possible eventualities, but rather the statement of a party on the threshold of victory and power.

Under the heading, "FOR SOCIALISM AND PEACE," the National Executive publishes the following summary of the program:

After an indictment of the failure of the "National" Government, and a reference to the futility of the Liberal Party, the statement declares that the choice before the nation is either a vain attempt to patch up the superstructure of a capitalist society in decay at its very foundations, or a rapid advance to a Socialist reconstruction of the national life. There is no half-way house.

Labor's Aims

The aims of the Labor Party are set out briefly as:—

(a) To establish peace, freedom and justice by removing from among the nations the root causes of international disputes, by conciliation and arbitration, by renouncing war as an instrument of national policy, by disarmament, by political and economic cooperation through the League of Nations, and by agreements with states which are not yet members of the League.

(b) To secure to every member of the community the standards of

life and employment necessary to a healthy, independent and self-respecting existence, and to give equality of opportunity, both political and economic, to men and women alike.

(c) To convert industry, with due regard to the varying needs and circumstances of different sections, from a haphazard struggle for private gain to a planned national economy owned and carried on for the service of the community.

(d) To extend rapidly and widely those forms of social provision—education, public health, housing, pensions and maintenance during unemployment—in the absence of which the individual is the sport of economic chance and the slave of his environment.

(e) To adjust taxation in such a way that due provision is made for the maintenance and improvement of the material apparatus of industry, and that surpluses created by social effort shall be applied for the good of all.

Economic Reorganization

The statement proceeds to outline Labor's policy for economic reorganization. Banking and credit, transport, electricity, water, iron and steel, coal, gas, agriculture, textiles, shipping shipbuilding, engineering—in all these the time has come for drastic reorganization, and for the most part nothing short of immediate public ownership and control will be effective.

Banking and Credit

It is proposed that the Bank of England be brought under public control, and that the joint stock banks should be amalgamated into a single banking corporation run by a small directorate appointed by the Government. The corporation would cooperate with the publicly-owned Bank of England and a National Investment Board in furtherance of a policy of planned development of the national resources.

Transport

A National Transport Board should be set up to be responsible for the efficient planning and management of the national transport system, subject to general ministerial control. The statute creating the board would provide for taking over the railways and certain other major services forth-

with, and for taking over the rest as and when found convenient.

The basis of compensation proposed in the case of transport is "net reasonable maintainable revenue," and a corresponding basis is proposed for other industries coming under public ownership.

Electricity Supply Industry

A National Electricity Board should be established, to which would be transferred all the authorized undertakings for generation and distribution. Privately-owned generating plants would be taken over as and when desired.

Coal

Unification under public ownership is the one effective method by which the industry, including the treatment of coal, can be rescued from the chaos of inefficiency. Every branch of the industry must be reorganized and full advantage taken of scientific discoveries.

Iron and Steel

A British Iron and Steel Corporation should be appointed by the president of the Board of Trade [The Board of Trade is not a private body but a department of the British Government. Ed.] to take over all undertakings manufacturing iron and steel products, from pig iron to finished goods.

The Land and Agriculture

Unified public ownership of the land to be carried out by means of a general enabling act giving the state power to acquire any land, rural or urban, at any time, and laying down the basis of compensation. All agricultural land should be transferred to the nation as rapidly as possible. A National Agricultural Commission to be set up, under the Minister of Agriculture, including representatives of farmers, farmworkers and consumers (including the cooperative movement). The commission would see that the land was effectively managed and used; lay down general principles for the production, treatment and marketing of products; and be concerned with such matters as direct farming, drainage, reclamation, afforestation, research, etc. It is not proposed that the commission should itself undertake farming, but should develop public farming corporations. County Agricultural Committees would have power to farm where necessary.

Commodity Boards would be set up, under the supervision of the commission, to arrange suitable contracts with producers, giving in return for sufficient and regular supplies either prices definitely fixed for a period, or varying within certain defined limits. Where there are competing imports, the Labor Party accepts the principle of regulating imports, where necessary, through import boards.

To provide a reasonable standard of life for the farm worker, it is proposed to revise the present wage machinery so that the final word would rest with the National Wages Board. Provision would be made for a progressive increase of wages over a period of years; and farm workers would be brought under the Unemployment Insurance Scheme.

Water Supply

The utilization of water resources should be controlled by a National Water Commission, and local water supply be undertaken by executive Regional Water Boards.

Industrial Legislation

Under this heading a large number of immediate steps are indicated for safeguarding and improving the position of the workers, including radical changes in Workmen's Compensation, a new Factory Act, the 40-hours week, holi-

Dreadful Fear That Prices May Be Low

THE fearful drought that dried up millions of acres of wheat and corn land, caused the death of millions of head of cattle and brought acute distress to tens of millions of people is a calamity indeed. No less a statesman than Secretary of Agriculture Wallace says so.

In a speech to dairy farmers in New Jersey Secretary Wallace lamented the fact that this year's drought will probably result in more extensive planting for 1935, in a bumper crop and in lower prices for farm products, than which there could be no greater calamity.

And there you have a picture of what passes for a civilization; distress is measured not by human suffering but by prices, not by human welfare but by profits.

Suggest that production of farm products—as well as of manufactured goods—be for human welfare rather than for the profits of a few, and even the brainiest of the brain-trusters will throw a fit. For that will smack of Socialism—and the idea of the New Deal is to bolster up the price system—and to aid human welfare only incidentally—not to place all the nation's natural and human resources at the disposal of the people who dwell therein.

days with pay, regulation of overtime, and higher wages.

Unemployment

After dealing with housing, rents and education, the statement declares that the whole Labor program would be coping directly with unemployment. But while its effects are bearing fruit, the proper treatment of the unemployed is a debt which the nation should honor. The maintenance of the unemployed must be a national charge. Labor would seek to secure work for the unemployed by a bold program of public development.

Taxation

Labor stands for direct, as against indirect, taxation; the revision of the system of inheritance taxes to prevent the perpetuation of great fortunes by unearned inheritance; an overhaul of the graduation of income tax and surtax with a view to relieving smaller incomes and increasing the contribution from the larger.

Parliamentary Government

Given a majority, a Labor Government would interpret the mandate as confirming the right, particularly if the House of Lords seeks to wreck its essential measures, forthwith to proceed to the abolition of that Chamber.

To reform the procedure of the House of Commons, a Labor Government would ask the Commons to set up, at the beginning of the session, a Committee on the Time Table of Legislation, which would allot a reasonable amount of time to bills in the Governmental program. After second reading, bills would be sent to standing committees. This would obviate waste of time while preserving the historic rights of an Opposition. Labor also records its view that the Cabinet requires reconstruction, that a re-grouping of departmental functions is necessary, and that the time has come for a reorganization of the machinery and methods of local government.

Re-asserting Labor's faith in democratic machinery of Government, the statement declares that the nation cannot afford to grapple with the problems of the twentieth century with the mechanisms of a period which confronted problems wholly different both in scale and nature.



Rebel Arts

EXTRA!
Read all
about the
return of
prosperity!
Full details
of industrial
revival and
increasing
volume of
business!

Campaign Opens at Picnic

Solomon, Thomas and Karlin to Speak

MUSIC, dancing, singing, movies, ice cream, hot dogs and speeches will combine to make a joyous opening for the 1934 campaign at the Annual Picnic of the Socialist and labor movement of New York in Ulmer Park, 25th and Coney Avenue, Brooklyn, this Saturday.

Norman Thomas, Charles Solomon, Harry W. Laidler and William Karlin will interrupt the festivities about 5 p. m. long enough to give our fight in state and city this year a rousing send-off. August Claessens will be in the chair.

For the rest of the day, from the time the doors open at 11 a. m. until the last merry-maker straggles home after midnight, the time will be spent in a continuous round of entertainment and eating.

The chief item on the program of open air movies will be the first showing ever held of the only talking movie ever made of a speech by Morris Hillquit. Other films include "The Strange Case of Tom Mooney," a revival of one of Charlie Chaplin's old pictures, "Carmen," and the ever-popular animated cartoon, "Three Little Pigs."

The all-star concert program consists of Nino Ruisi, basso, and Agnes Robinson, mezzo-soprano, both of the Chicago Opera Company; Molly Picon, Michael Rosenberg and The Clown (Der Payatz).

The sports program includes baseball and soccer. Cutters' Union, Local 10, and Cloak and Dress Drivers' Union, Local 102, both of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, will bring out their baseball teams. The Young Circle League and the Union City Soccer Club will mix it up in soccer.

The Socialist Party, the Workmen's Circle and the trade unions of the city cooperate annually on this picnic. All tickets dated July 28 will, of course, be good.

Ulmer Park may be reached easily by taking the West End Express on the B.M.T. line and getting off at 25th Avenue. The Park is a few blocks from the station.

Frank Thirion, Jr.

Frank Thirion, Jr., son of Christine and Frank Thirion, of 1361 Prospect Ave., Bronx, died July 28, 1934, after a three months' illness. The Thirions belonged to the German Branch of the Socialist Party in the Bronx, and to other German Socialist societies.

Frank Thirion was a Yipsel at one time and was always interested in the Socialist movement.

Comrades Bruno Wagner and Samuel Orr spoke at the funeral services held at his home on July 30. The body was cremated at the Fresh Pond Crematorium on July 31.

Important to Branches

A great deal of the activity of the various party branches is not receiving mention in the Party News section of The New Leader because the branch officers are lax in sending in their announcements of street meetings, branch gatherings and other undertakings.

Those in charge of such activities must send in their detailed announcements to the Party Office at 7 East 15th Street for publication.

LIVELY WEEK-END AT UNITY HOUSE

There will be something doing every minute at Unity House this week-end. Friday morning there will be a hike and in the afternoon a reading by Norman Lloyd, followed at four o'clock by an athletic meet. The evening program will include dancing by Jacobina Caro, special music by George Herbert and Ted Sravens's Marionettes.

The finals in the handball and tennis tournaments will take place Saturday morning and in the afternoon there will be a carnival of water sports. In the evening there will be a gala program consisting of the Compinsky Trio, Rosemarie Brancato, coltura soprano of the Chicago Civic Opera Co., James Phillips, baritone of radio and stage and Belle Didjah, famous dancer. From 10 to 11 p. m., the Pine Grove Concert Series is on the program that will be broadcast over WEVD.

The Jewish radio program will be given Sunday morning from 10 to 11 over a direct wire from WEVD, followed by the regular Jewish Hour, 11 to 12. In the evening the Pine Grove Players will present an original play, "The Shape of Things to Come," by Benson Inge, directed by Norman Lloyd, with a Broadway cast as guest artists.

Coming outstanding events scheduled for Unity House include the Hall Johnson Choir, Bufano's Marionettes and a three-day Labor Day week-end Fiesta.

Another Leading Member Quits British I.L.P.

The Independent Labor Party of Great Britain continues to disintegrate as a result of its playing with Communist elements in the past few years.

The latest resignation is that of Elijah Sandham, an I.L.P. member of the last Parliament and, until recently, a member of the National Administrative Council of the party. He resigns in an open letter to Chairman James Maxton in which he scores the leadership for its wrecking of what was once a splendid Socialist organization.

Sandham charges that flirtation with dictatorship has brought "confusing pseudo-Communist jargon which has been rendering every pronouncement of the I.L.P. so absurd the past two years" while it has also transformed the I.L.P. "from the fairest and most democratic party into the pettiest of despotism, a dictatorship which has not even a settled policy on which to dictate."

If he remained in the I.L.P., Sandham declares, he would be forced "to be hand-in-glove with Communist leaders on the same platform at one meeting and forbidden to resent any insult from the Daily Worker next day," and he will have none of it.

STREET MEETINGS

MONDAY, AUGUST 20
166th St. and Prospect Ave., Bronx. Speakers: Heltzer, Ogenstein, Panken, Levenstein.

165th and Kelly Sts., Bronx. Speakers: Levenstein, Ellentuch, Woskow.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 21
Second and Ditmars Aves., Astoria. Speakers to be announced.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22
163rd St. and Southern Blvd., Bronx. Speakers: Levenstein, Marcus, Ellentuch.

Intervale Ave. and Fox St., Bronx. Speakers: Rubin, Panken, Willbach, Garfunkel.

East 17th St. and Kings Highway, Brooklyn. Speakers: Wm. Feigenbaum and others.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 23
163rd St. and Forest Ave., Bronx. Speakers: Heltzer, Perrin, Cohen, Woskow.

Underdonk and Myrtle Aves., Brooklyn. Under auspices of Labor Conference to Combat Hitlerism.

ANOTHER LIE NAILED

Recent press dispatches from England quote the Manchester Guardian as saying that negotiations between the Hitler government and the exiled German Social Democratic Party Executive in Prague, Czechoslovakia, have been opened for the purpose of establishing "neutral trade unions" in Germany. Otto Wels, chairman of the German Social Democratic Party, is reported as favoring these plans.

The Trans-Atlantic Information Service is authorized to state that no negotiations of this or a similar kind have taken place. Nor is there any intention on the part of the German Socialists and trade unionists to accept an olive branch from the blood-smeared hands of the Nazi rulers. German labor's sole aim is the overthrow of the tottering Hitler regime.

The purpose of these sensational reports is clear. They are "made in Germany" and played into the hands of foreign press correspondents, who transmit them in good faith to their home offices. Their sole aim is to spread discord into the ranks of organized labor and thus weaken the progressive forces who are destined to replace the hated Nazi rule of tyranny, murder and unending persecutions.

Fair Millinery Workers Swamp Upper West Side Boat Ride

By the Dizzy Press Agent

An opportunity for all the sad young men to dissipate their loneliness on Sunday, August 19, has been provided by the Upper West Side Branch.

Twenty young women, the fairest members of the Millinery Workers' Union, have purchased tickets for the boat ride on the good ship "Doris," which sails up the Hudson for a full day's outing at a private beach.

The three-hour moonlight sail home has taken on new significance and overshadows such other features of the outing as the music, dancing and refreshments.

All aboard, young men! Get your tickets at the Rand Book Store or at 100 West 72nd Street, Room 504.

PARTY NOTES

NEW YORK CITY

Organization and Propaganda Committee will meet as usual Monday evening, room 508 People's House, at 6.

City Executive Committee will meet Wednesday evening, August 22, in party office, at 8:30.

MANHATTAN

Yorkville Branch, headquarters 241 East 84th St. Yorkville Socialists and their friends have united to make their coming picnic the finest they have ever had. Outing and Summer Night's Festival will be held at Sokol Hall Gardens, 220 Yonkers Ave., next Sunday, August 19. Games and refreshments; beer; bathing too. Take White Plains-Lexington Ave. subway to 238th St. There take Yonkers Bus to Sokol Hall Park. Park open from 10:30 a.m.

BROOKLYN

Bensonhurst Branch, 6618 Bay Parkway. Siegfried Lipschitz on latest events in Germany next Tuesday eve. 18th A. D. Br. 2, headquarters 814 Uten Ave. Picketing of Rugby Theatre and open air meetings every night. Special branch meeting Tuesday, Aug. 21.

11th A. D. All young people living in 11th Assembly District, Brooklyn, interested in forming Yipsel Circle urged to be at 1188 President St. Monday eve., August 20, at 9. Socialist parents please take notice!

21st A. D. Branch meeting every Monday eve., Colby Academy, Snyder and Bedford Aves. David Ashe on "Labor Injunctions."

Midwood. Home of Florence Lifschitz, 1985 East Third St., near Ave. S. Discussion on Declaration of Principles.

BROOKLYN

2nd A. D. headquarters 1 East 167th St. Meeting Tuesday, August 21, to take up campaign business.

Amalgamated Branch, Amalgamated Hall, Amalgamated Cooperative Houses. Monday eve., August 20, in Assembly Hall. Election of campaign committees, decision on campaign headquarters.

EAST BRONX PLANS A BIG CAMPAIGN

Comrades of the party branches and Yipsel circles of the East Bronx are not allowing their differences of opinion over internal party matters to deter them from unitedly going into the most vigorous campaign seen in these districts in years.

At a joint membership meeting last week, a preliminary collection was taken which netted \$60 for the campaign fund. In view of the fact that this is one of the poorest sections of the city, the amount was remarkable.

The candidates in the district, all of them hard-hitting, top-notch campaigners, are as follows: for Congress, Charles B. Garfunkel; for State Senate, Herman Woskow; for Assembly, Tyrell Wilson, 3rd A. D.; Aaron Levenstein, 4th A. D.; Solomon Marcus, 5th A. D.

The joint campaign committee of the East Bronx, taking in the English and Jewish speaking branches and the Yipsel circles in the 3rd, 4th and 5th Assembly Districts, is headed by Paul Janis.

Finnish Socialists Welcome Star Athletes

The Finnish Branch and allied organizations gave a gala reception and dance to two young American-born athletes who had represented the Vesa Athletic Club in the international contests held in Helsingfors by the Social Democratic labor organizations. Two of the Vesa's star swimmers triumphantly participated in the contests. The American team included seven American-born Finns sent by various Finnish Socialist athletic societies of America. "Socialidemokraatti," the leading Socialist paper, published numerous interviews with spokesmen of the American team and their pictures were printed in all the papers in Finland except the fascist press.

The returning star swimmers, Haapanen and Heikkilä, landed in New York Aug. 8th and the reception was held Aug. 9th. The branch meeting scheduled for that night was postponed.

Vesa's baseball team is scheduled to play at the Socialist picnic at Ulmer Park this Saturday.

HERMAN SALZMAN DIES

At the moment of going to press we are profoundly shocked to receive news of the sudden death of Herman Salzman, Socialist writer and lecturer, who succumbed to a heart attack on a Bronx street Wednesday night. Comrade Salzman, who was about 46, was for many years an active worker in the movement in Winnipeg, coming to the United States several years ago to continue his fruitful Socialist work here.

He was a lecturer for the Workmen's Circle and for the Jewish Socialist Verband, and a member of the National Executive of the latter organization. He was a delegate to the recent New York State convention. His writings appeared in The New Leader and the Jewish Socialist press. He was a man of singular charm and beauty of character. Only a few hours before his death he was in the office of this paper in excellent spirits, laughing and joking with the editors.

Funeral services were scheduled for Friday, August 17, at noon, at Garlick's Funeral Parlors, 367 Grand Street.

Herman Salzman will be missed by his comrades, who had a deep affection for him as well as admiration for his fine qualities as a Socialist and as a man.

Harry W. Laidler Heads Socialist Party Ticket

Headed by Harry W. Laidler for Controller, Socialist designations for all elective political offices in New York were filed last week, to be nominated at the primaries.

For the most part, elections this year are confined to Assemblymen, State Senators and Congressmen. Morris Gisnet was nominated for Judge of the Court of General Session in Manhattan. Candidates for Municipal Court Judge in the various districts are Irwin Nussbaum, Nathan M. Turkel, Harold Craske, Samuel P. Puner, Alfred S. Belskin and Maurice G. Miller.

Frank R. Crosswaith appears on the ticket as nominee for Congressman in the 21st District.

The state ticket, headed by Charles Solomon and Norman Thomas, will be formally named at the legal party convention next month.

SPILLING THE BEANS

Without knowing it one of Hitler's supporters has let the cat out of the bag. In an enthusiastic comment upon the "election" to be held Sunday Field Marshal August von Mackensen, one of the great German war heroes, wrote as follows:

"This is no election battle. There is no enemy. The result of the plebiscite is already certain. It will be by an overwhelming majority 'yes!'"

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The Theatrical Pot Simmers Before the New Season

Holding Over

The summer season this year is busier than ever—out of town. From Chicago, Ill., to Skowhegan, Me., with many points in between, especially along the sound: Long Island, Westchester, and Connecticut, the try-out theatres are playing for the summer crowds. While a number of them are depending upon Broadway successes and Broadway stars, in circuit through the summer, a good many are reaching out to untried plays or untried playwrights, already scheduled for Broadway or hoping to attract the wary (if not weary) manager. These plays will give us much to talk of in the months about to come.

Meantime the many theatres of the Great White Way, except as the movies have invaded them, are in the main a heavy burden of real estate. You can count on one hand the plays holding over from their springtime success. Outside of "Dodsworth," which reopens next Monday at the Shubert with its original cast, there are five legitimate productions along Broadway. The oldest of these is "Sailor, Beware!" at the Lyceum. Not even Fanny Brice's burlesque of it is more hilarious than this rowdy, bawdy, bawling farce of life and love in the navy. It is typical, by the way, that the one radical in the play disappears as soon as he tries seriously to "tell it to the marines." Two days after this farce, the only musical left from last season came to town. "As Thousands Cheer" is as lively summer fare as it was fun for the winter. With Clifton Webb, Helen Broderick, Dorothy Stone and Ethel Waters, and a colorful and sprightly chorus, it deserves place with the best revues of recent years. "She Loves Me Not" at the 46th Theatre romps all over several levels of the stage and several levels and aspects of social life, from night club singers and gangsters to movie magnates and college deans, with a continuous stream of nonsensical farradiddle. The one serious study to survive the season is "Tobacco Road" at the 48th Street Theatre. James Barton, who has replaced Henry Hull in the cast, continues the excellent character portrayed in this study of the shiftless "poor white trash" of the South, comic on the surface, tragic in its implications. To its title question, the play "Are You Decent?" might have to answer No; but this sort of thing seems to please summer visitors to the big city. Who's afraid of the big bad city?

It looks like a good season coming, with a fair sprinkling of serious plays among the usual big crop of comedies and musicals. Let her come!

Brooklyn Strand for a Big Autumn

The first two great hits of the "Greater Show Season" opens a week's engagement at the Brooklyn Strand Theatre. The first hit is "Personality Kid," romance of the prize ring, with a strong all-star cast, headed by Pat O'Brien, Glenda Farrell and Claire Dodd.

Pat O'Brien has the role of a flashy fighter with plenty of flash, considerable class and no "punch," but whose inordinate vanity leads him to believe that he actually is

Three for Broadway

Ivan E. Cedar has accepted a comedy, "Complete Control," by Jane Miller Smylie, for the last production of the season in his Drama Festival at the John H. Hessel Memorial Hall, Woodmere, L. I., the week of August 27th, and following "Wide Horizons" by E. R. Carter next week; both plays being destined for early Broadway presentations. This week's offering is Lenore Ulric in "Julie" a play with music by Frederic Arnold Kummer, also headed for Broadway.

Patricia Ellis



In "Affairs of a Gentleman."

Galsworthy and Diana Wynyard at the RKO-Albee

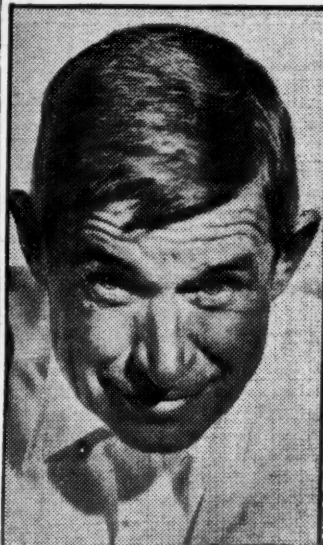
John Galsworthy's last novel, "One More River," starring Diana Wynyard, will be seen at the RKO Albee Theatre this week. The cast supporting Miss Wynyard is one of the most remarkable ever gathered in one film, rivalling the star-studded roster which interpreted "Grand Hotel," "Only Yesterday" and "Counsellor at Law." Colin Clive, Lionel Atwill, Frank Lawton, Mrs. Patrick Campbell, Jane Wyatt of the New York stage, Henry Stephenson, Reginald Denny and Kathleen Howard comprise the featured players. Of these, all are English with exception of Miss Wyatt, who makes her screen debut in "One More River," and for whom Carl Laemmle, Jr., has great starring plans.

This week's Albee stage show boasts of LeRoy Smith and his orchestra, late features of Connie "Hot Chocolates"; Radio's foremost funsters, "The Radio Tuber," featuring Rufe Davis; Collette Lyons, who bills herself as "Static"; Mann, Robinson and Martin in dance festival and the Three Swifts in a "Grand Slam."

knocking out the "set-up" his promoters provide for his bouts.

The second hit is "Side Streets," story of a woman's great love which is in conflict with lesser loves, and has for its star Aline MacMahon, with Paul Kelly taking the masculine lead. The plot revolves around a sedate and matronly shopkeeper, who falls in love with a much younger sailor, marries him and then fights to keep him, in spite of the wiles of attractive women, one of them her own young niece.

Will Rogers



Breaking records in "Handy Andy" at the Roxy.

"The Shape of Things" at Unity House, August 19

Added to the cast of Benson Inge's new play, "The Shape of Things," which is featuring Roland Drew and John Boyd, are Lee Ellsworth, Leota Diesel, Joseph Lerner and Istar Barzel. This is the play which is being tried out by the Pine Grove Players at Forest Park, Pa., on Sunday evening, August 19, prior to its fall showing on Broadway.

The Pine Grove Players is an adjunct of Unity House, which in the last several years has been a mecca for prominent artists, actors, writers and musicians, presenting the creative works of these people in the spirit of the Malvern or Ann Arbor festivals. Among those who have appeared at this colony are Alla Nazimova, Toscha Seidel, David Pinski, Jacob Ben Ami, Molly Picon, Rose McClendon, Frank Wilson, the Compinsky Trio, the Hall Johnson Choir, and more recently the Theatre Union "Steve-dore" company. Thus both audiences and artists receive opportunities of a stimulating nature.

Mr. Inge's play, expressive of our country and our times, is a study of social conditions and conflicts as seen through the eyes of a typical American family through a period of several decades. Norman Lloyd is staging the production and Ted Gravenon is designing the sets.

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Gilbert and Sullivan Season by D'Oyly Carte

The D'Oyly Carte Opera Company will inaugurate a season of Gilbert and Sullivan at the Martin Beck Theatre on Monday, Sept. 3, with "The Gondoliers" in the first part of the week and "Cox and Box" and "The Pirates of Penzance" the latter part of the week.

Other Gilbert and Sullivan favorites scheduled during the season are "Iolanthe," "H.M.S. Pinafore," "Trial by Jury," "The Mikado,"

Diana Wynyard



In Galsworthy's "One More River," at the RKO-Albee till Thursday.

"Yeomen of the Guard" and "Ruddigore."

The production, scenery, cast and costumes are reported to be identical with those of the famous Savoy Theatre Company of London, where the D'Oyly Carte Company has been given Gilbert and Sullivan for over half a century.

Harold Lloyd Returns

After two years' absence, Harold Lloyd has returned to the screen in "The Cat's Paw," now at the Radio City Music Hall. "The Cat's Paw," written by Clarence Buddington Kelland and published in the Saturday Evening Post, marks a radical change in the Lloyd style of comedy. He depends more on story, situation, characterization, and dialogue, rather than on the fast-running gag sequences so familiar in Lloyd pictures. The change, however, is said by pre-viewers not to have resulted in a diminishing of the laughter qualities of his picture, but the results are obtained in a more legitimate way. Sam Taylor directed "The Cat's Paw," with the dance numbers handled by Larry Cebalios. The music was written by Harry Akst and Roy Turk.

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

Sun.—11 a.m., Forward Hour; 8 p.m., Sol Giskin, violinist; 8:15, Dorothy James, soprano; 8:30, Mimine Salzedo, poetry; 10, Symposium.

Mon.—8 a.m., Dr. Jacob List, Psychology Clinic of the Air; 5:45 p.m., "Three Voices"—vocal trio.

Tues.—8:30 p.m., Wolfe and Gorin, piano duo; 10, String Ensemble; 10:15, Mary Celia Lochren, soprano; 10:30, Edith Friedman, pianist; 10:45, Jack Salzman, baritone.

Wed.—5:30 p.m., Medical Information Hour; 8, The National Radioforum Board; 10, "American Revolutions," dramatic sketch; 10:45, House Janesons, poetry.

Thurs.—8 p.m., Marie Schneider-Staack, pianist; 8:15, Margaret Reed Dooley, mezzo-soprano; 8:45, Foreign Affairs Forum; 10:15, Henry and Edward Peterson, violin and zither; 10:45, "Three Queens," vocal trio.

Fri.—5:30 p.m., William M. Feigenbaum, The New Leader Review; 8:30, "Three Voices," vocal trio; 10, Hendrik de Leeuw, "The Royal Dutch Traveler"; 10:45, Bass and Reddall, piano duo.

Sat.—8 a.m., Dr. Jacob List, Psychology Clinic of the Air; 5:30 p.m., Metropolitan String Quartet; 6, Jewish Events of the Week; 7:45, String Ensemble; 8:45, Ann Howard, blues singer; 10, Pine Grove Concert Series.

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West Virginia Nominates

By J. F. Higgins

Huntington Socialists have nominated a full city ticket, with O. C. Cartwright for mayor. Four candidates are members of the Central Labor Union. Rev. F. G. Strickland is working with the C.L.U., and the members are very friendly to him. CSM friendly to him. He will soon have a regular class on Economics and public speaking, made up only of unionists, to meet twice a month.

Miss Libbie Volpie, Charleston, is doing fine work among the Unemployed Leagues of southern W. Va. Comrade Volpie is a type of young organizer, well grounded in Socialist theory, and with a formal working class education, that our party must develop if we are to gain ground. The Unemployed Leagues held a monster picnic in Huntington on Aug. 12. Miss Volpie and O. C. Cartwright were chief speakers.

FLORIDA CONVENTION

By M. E. Edison

A state convention of the party will be held at Lakes Wales Sunday, Sept. 2, and plans are being made to start a vigorous campaign. A number of active comrades in the west coast district are raising a fund to employ an organizer and they have made a condensed revision of the "Commonwealth Plan" to present to the convention as a congressional platform. Plans will be made to secure an amendment of the present election laws which do not provide for printing the names of the candidates of minority parties on the ballots. Delegates are expected from all of the locals. Members-at-large will be seated with a voice and vote. A meeting of the state executive committee and a conference of local secretaries will be held the preceding afternoon and evening.

Thomas and Krzycki to Speak at N. J. Picnic

Norman Thomas will speak at the Labor and Socialist Field Day and Picnic at the D.B.S. Picnic Grove in Metuchen, N. J., Sunday, August 26.

Other speakers will be John S. Martin, Socialist candidate for U. S. Senator; Herman F. Niessner, Socialist candidate for Governor; Joseph Schlossberg, General Secretary-Treasurer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Emil Rieve, International President of the Hosiery Workers' Union, and Leo Krzycki, National Chairman of the Socialist Party. Labor unions and Socialist branches from every part of the state cooperate each year in making this a great labor event.

Free America, Anti-Fascist Paper, Appears Aug. 18

Free America, national monthly organ of the Youth Committee Against Fascism, will make its initial appearance Saturday, Aug. 18. Leading articles will be by Norman Thomas, Max Winter of Austria, and Professor Charles A. Beard. Among the special features will be the first picture of Joseph Gerl, heroic young Austrian anti-fascist martyr, to be published in the United States; an analysis of European, South American and Canadian fascist movements by Hal Levinson, and news stories from all over the United States.

Free America is four pages of tabloid size. The editorial offices are at Room 1102, 112 East 19th Street, New York City.

OHIO PICNIC

By Robert Dullyea

National Chairman, Leo Krzycki, made the principal address at the annual picnic of the party in Cuyahoga County, Aug. 5, at Plintar's Farm, Cleveland. It was a huge success, the attendance being estimated at 1500. Comrade Krzycki's speech was carried by the Associated Press, along with an account of the picnic.

Other speakers were Ben Parker, John Sommerlatte, candidate for Governor, and Robert D. Dullea, State Secretary, who appealed for funds for the Union Weeders' strike.

Gubernatorial Campaign Notes
John Sommerlatte, candidate for Governor, began his campaign the week of Aug. 6, touring the southwestern part of Ohio for the Miami Valley Socialist League.

The following week, Aug. 13, he will spend in Cleveland, speaking at outdoor meetings every night, with the assistance of party members and Vipsels. The week following he will tour Belmont County.

Connecticut

By Arnold E. Freese

Norwalk. Local Norwalk will host to Socialists at the 4th Congressional District Convention at Roton Point Park, South Norwalk, at 2 p.m., Aug. 25. It is expected that a number of New York City party members will attend. The steamer Belle Island leaves the Battery at 10 a.m. and East 138th St. at 10:50 a.m. Fare is \$1.25.

The Congressional candidate and a candidate for Sheriff of Fairfield County will be nominated. The party has its greatest strength in this district. In 1932, Arnold E. Freese of Norwalk polled 7,236 votes for Congress.

A mass meeting will be held at 3:30 p.m. with Mayor Jasper McLevy of Bridgeport, Norman Thomas and Devere Allen as speakers. It is anticipated that this meeting will be one of the greatest demonstrations for Socialism ever held in Connecticut.

Wisconsin

Local Milwaukee is sponsoring a weekly radio broadcast over WTMJ every Sunday from 12:30 to 12:45 p.m., central standard time. Paul Gauer gave the opening speech on July 29, presenting some historical aspects of the Socialist movement.

More than 40,000 people attended the annual state Socialist picnic held Sunday at Pleasant Valley Park.

State Campaign Committee. The Committee held two meetings during the week. Two members have been added to the committee by unanimous vote, Marx Lewis and Sol Ruffin. The committee selected G. August Gerber as campaign manager, provided he finds it possible to accept.

Party Progress

Thomas Speech

Copies of the speech made by Norman Thomas over the C.R.S. nation-wide hookup on the San Francisco general strike may be obtained on request addressed to Comrade Thomas at 112 East 19th St., New York.

Street Platforms

A folding platform for open air meetings is manufactured by a member of the Tenth Congressional district branch, Local Cook County, Illinois. Order from Arthur Strietmeier, 1032 Newport Ave., Chicago.

North Carolina

Undaunted by barriers the Socialists are convinced that they will be able to get signatures of 10,000 voters willing to declare "their intention to organize the Socialist Party."

Virginia

The State Committee will meet in Richmond on August 19 to nominate a full congressional ticket—a candidate for the U. S. Senate and candidates for all nine districts in the state. Some have already been named by districts.

The party membership is now more than two and a half times what it was last December. The party throughout the State is united and is preparing an aggressive campaign. George Robinson, of Norfolk, nominee for Congress in the Norfolk District, will undertake organization work in S. W. Virginia where the political pot will boil. Daniel Killinger, of Hopewell, of the Pottery Union, is state chairman. He is also a candidate for Congress and has the confidence of organized labor.

Michigan

Copies of the State and National Congressional platform can be obtained by writing Francis King, 25 E. Forest Ave., Detroit. A new local is reported at Augusta.

Arthur E. Larsen, candidate for Governor, will speak at the following cities: Aug. 20, Sebawaing; 21, Bay Port; 22, Bad Axe; 23, McGonig; 24, Sandusky; 25, Brown City; 26, Yale; 27, Port Huron; 28, St. Clair; 29, Marine City; 30, Algonac, and Mt. Clemens.

Wayne County. Next W.C.C.G. meeting Monday, Aug. 20, at headquarters. A complete series of subjects have been arranged for the new Labor College. Term will commence Sept. 10.

Branch 2. The branch has changed the location of the picnic planned for Sunday, Aug. 19, to John R. and 12 Mile Rd. Signs will direct all who are not familiar with the picnic ground.

Branch 5. A very successful lawn party was held last Saturday at the house of the branch chairman. A good number of comrades attended and thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

Pennsylvania

State Executive Committee. The committee has sent the following letter to the N.E.C.

"The National Referendum on the Declaration of Principles carries the insertion 'not in contravention to Socialist Principles'.

"This phrase does not appear in the Declaration as adopted by the Convention at Detroit and can in no way be construed as a change in form only. It definitely changes the intent of the entire sentence.

"The State Executive Committee of the Socialist Party of Pennsylvania herewith protests against this arbitrary action on the part of your committee. We hold that changes should have been permitted at the Convention, failing to do so, only the membership directly, or through another Convention has such authority. For the National Executive Committee to alter the document is a usurpation of power, a dangerous precedent, and a violation of the constitution as well as the spirit of the Party."

Pittsburgh. State Secretary Linbach, after compiling information received from delegates to the State Convention, reports the following: Of the 149 delegates present, 20% were women; 59% of the women present registered as housewives, and 41% as industrial workers and professionals, and all of this 41% are members of some union; 80% were men; 89% of the men registered as industrial or farm workers, with 49% belonging to a union, and 11% registered as trade union or Socialist party officials, professionals, etc.

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This week-end program includes, reading by Norman Lloyd, athletic games, Bolero evening, Jacobina Caro in dances, Stravens's Marionettes, Compinsky Trio, Rosemarie Brancato, James Phillips, Belle Didjah and Pine Grove Players in "The Shape Of Things to Come."

Unity House will be open during the month of September at the reduced rate of \$2 per week. Preparation reduction to members. Reservations can be 3 W. 16th St., New York; 1008 Cherry St. and 207 Market St., Philadelphia.

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J. HALPERN, Manager—M. S. NOVIK, Associate Manager

The Oakland Branch by a majority vote has approved the Detroit Declaration.

Philadelphia. Camp Hoffnung, Pipersville, Sunday, Aug. 26, Socialist Summer School Institute. Subject: "Workers' Education"; 10 a.m. to noon, discussion; noon to 1:30 p.m., lunch; 1:30 to 4 p.m., discussion. Speakers and discussion leaders, Fannia Cohn, August Claessens, Mark Starr, John Edelman, Dr. Hartman, George Griffiths, Robert Lieberman.

Socialist Day Mass Meeting, 4 p.m. Speakers: Jacob Panken, August Claessens, Dr. Jesse H. Holmes. Sports events and mass singing.

New Jersey

Passaic. Branch 1 held a very successful out-door meeting Aug. 11, William Tallman speaker. Speaker for Aug. 18, Monroe St. and Hamilton Ave., at 8:30 p.m., is Andrew P. Wittel. Subject, "Socialism in Our Time."

Plans for a large attendance at the State Picnic, Aug. 26, at Metuchen, are being made. Comrades with cars can help by giving their names to Sec'y Simon. Business meeting Friday, Aug. 24, at 8:30 p.m. at 585 Main Ave.

Yipsels, in conjunction with party branches, are planning for a social in September.

Essex County. Socialist leaders held a week-end conference last Saturday to Monday at the secluded Copowisp Inn at Greenwood Lake. The discussion centered upon organizational problems of the party in Newark and Essex County, and a program of rehabilitation was outlined. The discussion will continue at a later date, and a definite plan of action will be initiated.

New York State

Saranac Lake. About 100 persons attended a Socialist meeting here on Friday of last week, 15 of whom joined the party and will apply for a charter. Coleman B. Cheney of Saratoga and Paul Porter were the speakers. The temporary chairman and organizer is M. W. Deitz, Box 492, Saranac Lake.

Steuben County. Organizer William E. Duffy, who has made his headquarters at Corning for the past week, will proceed to Hornell this Saturday. He is scheduled to leave for Oswego County on Sunday.

State Campaign Committee. The State Campaign Committee is to meet at 7 p.m. every Wednesday evening until the end of the campaign. The campaign manager has established his office in Room 300, People's House.

Rockland County. Street meetings: Tuesday, Aug. 21, in Haverstraw, Broad St. and Broadway; Aug. 23, in Spring Valley, at Station Plaza. Both meetings at 8 p.m. Speakers: Zekor Antonsen, Rev. Augustus Batten and T. Davis.

Starve and Beat

Socialist Organizer

TYRONZA, Ark.—Half starved and beaten, C. H. Smith, Socialist organizer, was released from jail here after a local attorney had been engaged to defend him in the courts and a Workers' Vigilance of 40 men had been formed to protect the lawyer. After Smith's release, over 1,000 share-croppers turned out at a mass meeting to hear him.

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DON'T MISS IT!

By Norman Thomas

TIMELY TOPICS

Old-Line Stuff

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S speech at Green Bay, Wisconsin, is the old-line progressive stuff. It sounds like one of Theodore Roosevelt's eulogies of the "square deal" or Wilson's eulogy of the New Freedom. The President seems to believe that there is nothing the matter with the system. If only landlords and tenants, absentee owners and workers, business men, manufacturers and farmers will be good and kind and neighborly, everything will be all right. But big business is bad and all business is bad which wants to repeal the New Deal. Little business is good especially if it does not want to repeal the New Deal.

In this there is absolutely no clear-headed economic thinking and no philosophy at all. There is not even effective observation of what is happening. What is happening is that we are not recovering. In July the number of people on relief in New York reached an all-time high. One out of ten is on relief and that relief is woefully inadequate in the number reached and in the amount given. The drought has reduced crops with grim effectiveness, but it has done it in a way so that not even the highest prices will bring benefits to the farmers who have nothing to sell. General Johnson goes ranting round the land talking about wiping out agitators "as you clean off a chalk mark from a blackboard with a wet sponge," and the President does not rebuke him at all. Instead he utters these old pious generalities. It is the one supreme business of Socialists to prove to the American people that it is a generation too late for this sort of stuff. There is no way to conquer poverty or end unemployment while we leave untouched the relative status of owners and workers.



Norman Thomas

It Is Our Business

IT most emphatically is not the business of the Socialist Party to teach Mayors or Governors or legislators or Congressmen how to keep capitalism going as well as possible. It is our business to demand what will make workers and their children stronger. It is our business to fight war and fascism and not to rest until we have got for the unemployed a fuller measure of justice.

Nevertheless, although we are not primarily concerned with regulating banking but rather with socializing it, it is worth while to point out how by its own alleged ethical codes capitalism has betrayed those who trusted it. There is no better illustration than the plight of investors, most of them small investors, who bought from various mortgage companies certificates which they thought were secured by sound mortgages. With the coming of depression most of the guarantee mortgage companies collapsed and dragged the small investors in mortgage certificates down to ruin.

The fault was not simply that there was a great depression. It was reckless and perhaps dishonest financing by companies among whose directors were some of the great men on New York finance. The New York Post in a memorandum to District Attorney Dodge called for action to bring these men to justice. The Post relies on the investigation of some of these companies by Moreland Act Commissioners appointed by the Governor of New York. Evidence taken by the Post from the report of these Commissioners is very damaging. Appraisals were made to fit loans, not loans to fit appraisals. Good mortgages were taken out and inferior mortgages were put in to secure the holders of certificates. Insiders got preference from at least one of these companies after its officials knew that it was virtually bankrupt. A capitalist government through capitalist courts and capitalist prosecuting officials which overlooked the kind of charges the Post made on the basis of evidence brought out in official hearings writes itself down as the exponent of class justice. Doubtless the situation calls for remedial legislation. It also calls for prosecution. These things require more investigation than the New York County Grand Jury has given them. In this whole story is ammunition for Socialists in their criticism of the ethics and the competence of the capitalist system.

Anti-Red Hysteria

JUST as there is a revival in the nation at large of an anti-Red hysteria, so there seems to be in certain unions a new and vigorous attempt to fasten the name of Communist on all those who are critical of the policies of present officials. Local 802 of the

American Federation of Musicians, which after a long struggle at last received a certain measure of autonomy from its international organization, is sending out an extraordinary card to its members. Each member is required to answer and to sign. The card asks:

1. Do you approve of Communistic agitation within the union?
2. Shall Communists be members of the union?

The questions are wholly improper and against sound union tactics. Communistic agitation is nowhere defined. The implication is that all the agitation, including that which led to the re-establishment of voting rights in the local, is communistic. Liars and hypocrites can easily get by this imposition by answering both questions in the negative. Only honest men will be caught. Besides, there is no reason for excluding Communists as Communists from any union. That is a precedent fraught with danger for everyone who has any opinions of his own about religion or politics of economics. Communists and Socialists, Republicans and Democrats should all be eligible for membership in the unions of their calling. They should be suspended or expelled only for overt acts against the union.

Any other policy tends to make scabs or to encourage dual unionism. Any other policy is inconsistent with the demand that all labor unionists and all Socialists ought to be making on the government; namely, a demand for the cessation of its anti-Red hysteria.

Civil Rights

WHILE we are standing up for civil liberties in and out of unions, we should most emphatically support the demand of the Communist Party Opposition that its meetings should be protected from interference from official Communist Party hooliganism. The Lovestone group brings serious charges in this connection against the official Communists for breaking up recent meetings.

Another matter: The Socialist Party has endorsed the Robins-Gras Defense Committee. I added my endorsement, and I understand that the United Hebrew Trades also endorsed the Defense Committee the other night. I mention the matter, first, because Robins and Gras, two hotel strikers railroaded to jail, deserve defense, and, second, because L. Finkelstein, in the Jewish Day, I am told, gave a false account of what happened at the United Hebrew Trades in connection with this case and my own endorsement of it.

New York's Charter

HERE are some facts for Socialists to remember about the Charter Revision muddle in New York. I went on the Commission with the approval of the party, not because we expected to get a perfect Charter, but because we hoped to do educational work at least along the lines of proportional representation with party designation and, what is even more important, along the line of getting power for the city to look after milk supply, housing, etc. I stayed on the Commission, again with the approval of the party, because we were convinced that there was more to be hoped from the present Commission than from a new Commission. There would be no new Commission except that Governor Lehman is running for re-election and owes something to Al Smith. Moreover, he wants to cut out ground from under Seabury, who may be the Republican nominee for Governor.

The Democrats in the Legislature would never vote for a new Commission except that they do not want to quarrel with their candidate for Governor, and they know that they can fight a Smith-Seabury Charter at the polls. Smith and Seabury may want a few of the things we want but not the most important of them. Smith is opposed to proportional representation. Seabury wants proportional representation without party designation, and he wants a Council so small that proportional representation would be more than meaningless. Smith more than any one man was responsible for the blow-up in the Commission by the high-handed way in which he ran meetings, by his exclusion of the press so that every session was a Star Chamber session, and by his insistence that all we wanted was a skeleton Charter ready by the November election.

It was with the greatest difficulty that I got Governor Smith to listen to my demand that some time or other the economic needs of the city be considered. He had not originally appointed any committees to deal with them. Governor Lehman in the Legislature did not give the first Commission adequate power in this matter and the Governor has not suggested adequate power either by legislation or constitutional amendment in his present message. So far is the Smith-Seabury plan of government of New York from being progressive that it resembles very nearly the Mayor and Council scheme in vogue in Chicago and Philadelphia. Of course, there were politics on the old Commission and, of course, there was some desire for patronage in the perpetuation of the executive functions of Borough

The New Leader Book Corner

VIOLENCE

By Ben Blumenberg

DYNAMITE, by Louis Adamic. Revised edition. The Viking Press.

WE wish that everyone who presumes to speak with authority on the labor movement, and especially on recent strikes, would read Louis Adamic's "Dynamite" (The Viking Press). Here is a book that strips the class struggle down to what it really is—the law of tooth and claw carried over into modern capitalism.

"Dynamite" first appeared in 1931. The present revised edition is brought down to date, so that it includes Toledo and other recent strikes. Starting with the history of the "Molly Maguires" the author gives graphic sketches of the strikes of the seventies, the Haymarket tragedy, Homestead, the Debs A.R.U. strike, the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone case, the Lawrence strike, the battles of the I.W.W., the Mooney-Billings case, the Los Angeles explosion, and other historic outbursts in which violence played a big part.

Violence in the United States was used by the capitalists as soon as the workers started to organize, shortly after the close of the Civil War. The latter have for the most part waged losing battles with those who controlled private armies of gunmen, spies and the military forces of the government. Adamic points out, however, that within recent years demonstrations by the unemployed, sometimes accompanied by physical force, have been quickly followed by increased unemployment relief.

Inevitably violence used by and against labor paves the way for racketeering. "It is," says the author, "an essential manifestation of the dynamic drive for economic betterment so characteristic of the country. It is a phase of the effort of the underdog to raise himself." Additional reasons given include dishonesty, graft in high places, labor's insecurity, the success of lawbreakers who stand in with the politicians and the brutalizing and corrupting influences of the whole social structure. The chapter on racketeering is an able analysis, laying bare its relation to business and political life.

The author gives vivid portraits of Samuel Gompers, William Green and the point of view of the A. F. of L. officials and those in command of the affiliated international unions. Adamic says that American radicalism dates from the late forties, fathered by Europeans, mainly German, following the revolution of 1848. He states that they were "tame, refined, romantic." The his-

Presidents. Nevertheless there is a genuine interest in what is called Borough autonomy which can't be ignored. If the matter is decently argued out in a Commission, it will be a factor likely to defeat the Charter at the polls. Whether or not there is a new Charter Commission, we Socialists will have to keep up our own fight for the things most worth while in the Constitution and government of the City of New York.

TWO words about family matters which emphatically are not controversial. First, I want to recommend the Wisconsin Leader. It's the kind of paper that I wish every state could have for its movement, and it has a value outside the state. Second, I want to express the general good wishes of all of us for the complete recovery of Frank Crosswaith from an operation on his throat. Comrade Dr. Ingberman did the job, and I believe that we are warranted in the highest hopes that Frank will have his powerful and beautiful voice in perfect form for renewed service to the great cause.

tory of the labor movement of that period indicates that their characteristics were quite otherwise. Possibly the author had in mind the home-grown Brook Farm transcendentalists and Utopians of that period.

"Dynamite" is a powerful contribution to the literature of the labor movement. Those who may ask in the more violent days that are to follow, "How does labor get that way?" will find a sound, reasoned answer in "Dynamite." With fifty added pages, the revised edition sells for a little more than half the price of the original edition.

★ ★ ★

THE DEPRESSION

By James Oneal

THE COMING AMERICAN REVOLUTION. By George Soule. Macmillan. \$2.50.

THIS is one of the best books that has been written by a "liberal" on the industrial depression although it is not entirely confined to this theme. One section considers the nature of revolution, another the economic forces and backgrounds of American capitalism before the Great Collapse which concludes with the observation that if the legal "owners" of big industry "should be buried in an earthquake" production and distribution would go on just the same. A third considers the crisis of the thirties with Hoover and then Roosevelt fighting the battle of the capitalistic Marne, a battle that continues.

In the final section Soule is at his best in his analysis of the NRA. The ruling classes were frightened and their morale was at a low ebb when Roosevelt began nursing their enterprises. Had there been a powerful working class movement here this would have provided a revolutionary opportunity, but instead, the old system was handed back to the old ruler "with enough help so that they could carry on." While capitalism has survived the storm it has come out of it weaker, "both physically and morally."

When our ruling Babbitts recovered their courage they wrote the NRA codes, obtained large control of the codes and "ran the show," incidentally regimenting five times as many workers in their company unions as joined the trade unions. As for "self-government" in industry, this "turned out to be self-government by the business executives of industry, self-government by trade associations and employers' associations." On the profit side of the ledger the New Deal has also given comfort to our bourgeois kings. It appears that of "810 large industrial corporations in 37 industries" these groups had reaped an aggregate net deficit of \$45,802,000 in 1932, but in 1933 they realized an aggregate net profit of \$440,643,000! And there are still between 10 and 12 million unemployed!

The author concludes that capitalistic planning must eventually fail, the outcome being "the final disappearance of government by private profit-makers over the means of production." There may be some turmoil in making the change, but the change must come.

Socialist Victory in Canada

NORTH VANCOUVER, B. C.—After eight months of "Liberal" administration in British Columbia, the first by-election has proved a severe vote of censure on the government and a splendid victory for the Canadian Commonwealth Federation, the Dominion's labor party. Mrs. R. P. Stevens, C.C.F. candidate, received 2,789 votes for Parliament against 2,284 for her "Liberal" opponent.