

NEW LEADER

With Which
Is Combined

THE AMERICAN APPEAL

Founded by
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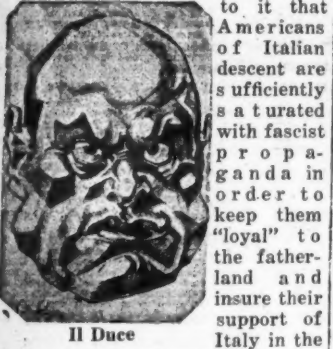
Mussolini's Long Arm Reaches Into Every Italian Home in the United States

Fascisti Seek to Rule Lives of All Italians

By A. N. Kruger

SIGNS of increasing activity and propaganda from Italian fascist sources in America, in conjunction with native and Nazi fascist activities, present the problem to American workers of uprooting the poisonous roots of incipient fascist terror before they have a chance to grow into a full-blown movement with aims of destroying all working-class organizations and what political liberty we still have left.

Mussolini has for years seen



Il Duce

to it that Americans of Italian descent are sufficiently saturated with fascist propaganda in order to keep them "loyal" to the fatherland and insure their support of Italy in the event of war. Mussolini has also been successful to a great extent in suppressing anti-fascist sentiment among Italians in America by a secret spy system which is adept in the use of intimidation and boycott. The relative absence of anti-fascist sentiment insures the good-will of America towards Italy and is helpful in getting loans from American bankers.

The existence of this propaganda machine has been an open secret for many years. The congressional committee on "un-American activities" has shown a suspicious lack of interest in the "un-American activities" carried on by Italian fascist newspapers and organizations in this country, though they have investigated Communist and Nazi activities here.

Fraternal organizations, such as the Sons of Italy, have been captured by fascist blocs and have become, to all intents and purposes, fascist organizations. Those who raise their voices against using Italian-American organizations to support Mussolini and spread fascist propaganda are intimidated and boycotted. Physical violence against anti-fascists is not unknown. Newspapers, for instance, *La Stampa Libera*, and one or two others that have not succumbed to fascist influence, have been invaded several times by unknown thugs who smashed printing equipment and who sought to intimidate the employees.

The "boring-from-within" tactics of the fascists are best exemplified by their capture of the



Drawn by Arthur Fassberg

Casa Italiana at Columbia University. The Casa Italiana houses the Italian Department of Columbia. It is entirely in accord with the

present government in Italy. The head of the Italian Department is an avowed fascist, Prof. Dino Bigongiari. Bigongiari invited Giu-

seppi Prezzolini of Italy to lecture at the Casa, and later Prezzolini was appointed director. Prezzolini expressed fascist sympathies in an

Behind the Scenes in Washington

By Benjamin Meiman

Our Washington Correspondent

IT'S a shame. Just when the brute in us was fully aroused and we were set to see a battle royal or a real championship fight between two two-fisted gentlemen, both high in the New Deal Administration, came the sound of the bell and stopped the fight, a telephone call from Warm Springs, where the President is vacationing.

In one corner was James A. Moffett all set to go ahead with a low cost housing program in which the Government was to stand for 80 per cent of the mortgage money. This entry had the backing of all bankers, builders, mortgage dealers and conservatives generally.

In the other corner was Harold Ickes, Secretary of the Interior and PWA administrator who has the reputation of having never yet backed down in a fight. In his hand he held an act of Congress directing him to go ahead with a low cost housing program. He had the backing of the liberal element of the administration and the national community.

Last Thursday afternoon Mr. Ickes told the press he favored a Government small-home-building program with no downpayment and 3 per cent interest charge. He added: "We all would be delighted to have private industry take on a large building program, but we can not sit and wait indefinitely."

Asked whether this would not constitute unfair competition with private industry, Mr. Ickes said: "I think the question is the same as in the power field. If private industry charges rates that are too high, socially speaking, why should not we compete with it?"

The next day Mr. Moffett held a press conference and was asked whether a program of the type out-

lined by Mr. Ickes would impair the work of his agency. He replied: "Most decidedly so. Fur-

The Murder Traffic Goes On!

THE Traffic in Death, the organized munitions business that keeps the world in turmoil and in danger of war to insure its colossal profits, goes on. But it is nothing new. It began many years ago, and it will continue so long as capitalism endures.

In next week's New Leader Adrien Gambet will have a remarkable article with inside facts about the Traffic in Death that will cause the hair—and the gorge to rise. The article will present facts that will astonish readers. Don't miss it!

NEXT week we will print the second of A. N. Kruger's articles on the Long Arm of Mussolini, and a third article on Soviet Russia by Mark Khinoy will follow soon.

In Future Issues

America Gropes for Utopia; a series of articles that will make history. The story of the Utopian movement, the Townsend Plan, the Epic, the Technocrats and other plans for beating capitalism without abolishing capitalism.

Other articles, poems, cartoons and features by Gus Tyler, William E. Bohn, Eliot White, Aaron Levenstein, Sidney Hertzberg, Harry W. Laidler, Arthur Fassberg, John Rogers, B. C. Vladeck and many others.

Well Organized And Financed Campaign

Italian newspaper article reproduced in the Italian-American review, *Atlantica*, in 1933.

Peter M. Riccio, assistant professor in the Italian Department, wrote a book called "On the Threshold of Fascism" and was in charge of arrangements for the recent visit of 350 Italian students to America. On October 23rd he got a medal from the Italian government for services in its behalf.

There is an intimate association and regular correspondence between the Casa Italiana, the Italian Embassy at Washington, the Italian Consul General's office in New York and the office of the *Fasci all' Estero* of Rome, which

(Continued on Page Eight)

Modigliani Gets Warm Welcome on Arrival

AN enthusiastic welcome was given by New York's Socialists and the Italian trade unionists to G. E. Modigliani, heroic Italian Socialist, upon his arrival Tuesday night on the Olympic for an anti-fascist lecture tour.

Modigliani was met at quarantine by Luigi Antonini, first vice-president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and manager of the Italian Dress-



G. E. Modigliani and his wife, upon their arrival in New York.

makers' Union, Giralamo Valenti, editor of *La Stampa Libera*, and by other Italian Socialists and labor leaders.

On the pier he was met by hundreds of cheering Socialists who waved red flags and placards, sang songs and shouted cheers for the grizzled fighter for Italian liberty. Outside a band of music played the International and other Socialist songs and a vast crowd of workers formed in line and marched in his honor.

Comrade Modigliani was guest of a group of his comrades and co-workers at an informal dinner later in the evening.

Labor To Draft Own Program

ORGANIZED labor, increasingly suspicious of the Administration's attitude, is drafting its own legislative program for the new Congress. Events of the next few weeks will determine whether Congress must make the difficult choice between an Administration labor platform and an American Federation of Labor platform.

Labor's dissatisfaction has been fed by the slowness of labor boards in deciding disputes in key industries.

(Continued on Page Seven)

War Declared by Two Powers Against Another! Troops Ready for Conflict!

WAR has been declared by Appalachian Coals, Incorporated, against the Federal Government! The Edison Electric Institute has also declared war on the same enemy! Whether both will withdraw their representatives from Congress is not stated. However, passports may be demanded at any moment. The coal and electric powers may have a secret treaty of alliance, White Books and Brown Books may be issued with documents to show "responsibility for the war."

"The first guns of an organized campaign against the Federal Government's hydro-electric program have been fired," reads an official communication from Appalachian Coals, and on Monday Edison Electric, speaking for 80 per cent of the electric power interests of the country, announced through the press that it had

"declared war yesterday on President Roosevelt's power program."

Appalachian Coals issues an illustrated booklet that brands the Tennessee Valley Authority as "The Vision Asinine" and declares that it will fight for coal because of the "loss in tonnage for the coal mines and railroads" threatened by TVA. The coal crowd warns that it represents nearly 250 southern bituminous coal mines and is also fighting for private business in general. Its strategy "includes an advertising schedule and group meetings throughout the country, where speakers will explain that ultimate socialization of industries will be necessary" if the government carries out its cheap electricity program.

Edison Electric has not disclosed its strategy, but the "enemy," the government, through the Federal Trade Commission on Monday revealed it in a report to the Senate. It declares that utilities paid over a million dollars to schools over a period of years in support of their royal claims. The utilities kingdom thus seeks to "mold the thoughts and beliefs of the present and future generations," says the report. Colleges and universities throughout the country are named together with utilities affiliates that have paid for this "education."

"Selling the Idea to Professors" is the title of one lecture, but purchasing them is not mentioned. The American Gas Association has also been interested in fostering electric "culture" and superintendents and teachers of high schools, junior high schools and graded schools have been wired to receive the blessings of electric current.

Appalachian Coals provides the boys of the press with a cartoon that will make us shiver. It pictures a monster octopus clutching a great power site with private industry and miners in its clutches. With apologies to Shakespeare, the cartoon carries this verse:

*Why, men, it doth bestride our land
Like a huge octopus; and we petty men
Caught within its tentacles, do peep about
To find ourselves dishonorable graves.*

Editors who want to provide a shiver for their readers can get a mat of this terrible cartoon free of charge. First come, first served!

This war of big capitalists and bankers with enormous stakes in coal and utilities upon the TVA shows that our ruling classes will yield nothing to an administration that in the slightest way interferes with their interests. And this despite the fact that the administration is doing its best to serve the system that serves their material interests.

THE COCK-EYED WEEK

By Adrien Gambet

THURSDAY, November 22.

Green refuses trick offer of U. S. Steel to recognize the A. F. of L., if they can organize company union at the same time. . . . Committee of Parliament to recommend allowing Indians to rule India. With one little catch: a British viceroy will have complete emergency rule over the Indians. . . . French general, in raptures of generous admiration, admits German war planes are vastly superior to French—and asks billion francs to remedy this little defect. . . . Nazis take over big department store from Jews in Nuremberg. Before they came to power they demanded abolition of chain and department stores. (Woolworth stores have multiplied under Hitler.) . . . CWA actors fired for complaining of bad food and lodging in CCC camps. Richberg denies 7a guarantees right of collective bargaining. Won't some one tell us what it does mean—if anything?

FRIDAY. — British Conservatives reverse themselves as Simon decides England needs own arms inquiry. They are just two weeks behind the British public. . . . Japanese vote large military appropriations ever. No arms inquiry here. . . . Minimum of 30c per hour for FERA workers replaced by local scales. Three guesses whether any of them will go as high as 30c. . . . Walter Kappe, former editor of New York Deutsche Zeitung, who resigned last week because paper apologized for slanders on Jews, now forced to make similar apology to avoid libel suit. He'll simply keep his remarks within the law in the future. . . . Nazis bar foreign study for German students. A great stimulus to the intellectual life of Germany. Back to the Middle Ages.

SATURDAY. — Britain and United States unite against Japan as naval talks near collapse. . . . Chamber of Commerce of U. S. finds "evidence of improving business sentiment" as RFC considers granting further plans to 2,000 industries. If that wouldn't improve sentiment, nothing would. . . . New York State Economic Council (reactionaries favoring anti-strike legislation) urges laws "that will stimulate setting aside unemployment reserves by employers financially able to do so, without imposing any arbitrary burden on weaker employers." An attempt to sabotage unemployment insurance. Watch this Council. . . . During October, New York City, hiring automobiles at 5c per mile, paid average daily rental of \$12. In an 8-hour day that's 240 miles or 30 miles per hour, which is impossible

fraud, bribery, and corruption. You have polluted and prostituted our press, our schools, our churches and courts. You have traduced and betrayed the American people and soiled and degraded its national emblem. The Stars and Stripes are not your emblem! You have long pawned the stars to the trusts and monopolies and your stripes are the stripes of the prison garb. Your true emblem is the black flag of the pirate.

Since the fight of Socialism is a fight to re-establish equality, democracy and social justice in this country the Socialists alone uphold the true purity and honor of the Stars and Stripes. Since the fight of Socialism is at the same time a fight for the entire human race, the red flag supplements the Stars and Stripes. When Socialism shall have won its battle, both emblems will flutter together from all homes and palaces, gaily proclaiming in their multiform colors that mankind is free.

in city traffic with any stops. Tammany has no monopoly on graft. . . . New York realtors fight Federal housing plans as "scare" to builders. They've always been afraid of decent, low-cost housing. . . . Austrian churches, including prayer "for the ruling house" in services, become tool for monarchist reaction. . . . "Daily Worker" report that Charlie Solomon confers in Chicago with Fitzpatrick on labor party correct except that Solomon wasn't in Chicago and has never spoken to Fitzpatrick about anything.

SUNDAY. — Insull acquitted in two hours. Although claiming to be penniless, he still maintains house in England—like Charlie Mitchell, who appeared in court in ragged clothes but celebrated acquittal with party to friends in exclusive Bankers' Club. . . . Nazis threaten gossip with severe penalties. But their strict censorship makes gossip and rumor inevitable. . . . Rich New Yorker to give Thanksgiving dinner to 3,500 needy. If they can find 364 more rich men to keep them going till next Thanksgiving, at least they'll get one meal a day. . . . Federal Relief Director Hopkins expects 25% increase in families on relief rolls this winter to 5,000,000 families. That's 20,000,000 people. Business is picking up, industrialists have "improving business sentiment" and more families go on relief. . . . Students' Conference of International Relations Clubs looks to Socialism as future hope for preservation of democracy and individual liberties, and denounces dictatorships. . . .

MONDAY. — Vast Japanese munitions expenditures prevent adequate aid to stricken farmers as government prepares to denounce naval treaty and start new arms race. They'd better feed those farmers; they'll need all the cannon-fodder they can get pretty soon. . . . Nazis transfer Storm Troopers to regular army thus both increasing army and diminishing risk of rebellion. . . . Head of New York Consolidated Gas says 3% tax will mean increase in rates. Two weeks ago the State Power Authority showed rates were 100% higher than necessary. . . . NRA backs 40-hour week thus playing employers' game against A. F. of L. demand for 30-hour week. . . . Father Coughlin, self-appointed "friend of the people," decides U. S. Chamber of Commerce offer of co-operation with Roosevelt is on the level and he expects they will "alter the entire philosophy which characterized their activities in the past." He doesn't say what he thinks of Chamber's decision that objectives of employers and labor are in "direct opposition" and hence bosses can't ask labor into government-employers partnership. But the wolf's head is beginning to stick out under the sheepskin.

TUESDAY. — Costa Rican banana workers demonstrate against United Fruit Company's treatment of workers. Costa Rica is exploited the way Cuba has been under the Platt Amendment. . . . Jersey dye plant to move to avoid labor union. The State government has done everything possible to make seab employers feel at home. . . . World conference for Nazi boycott meets in London and maps plans. . . . New York Police Commissioner tells cops to "muss up" thugs, thus giving third degree official endorsement. That makes the police judge and jury as well. Will this advice be used against any one arrested for union activities? . . . Japanese finance minister resigns after fight over enormous arms budget. Japan is beginning to feel the strain of being the well-dressed warrior.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1st, 1934

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NEW LEADER

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

JAMES ONEAL, Editor

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

Signed contributions do not necessarily represent the policy of The New Leader. On the other hand it welcomes a variety of opinions consistent with its declared purpose.



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The Red Flag and the Stars and Stripes

By Morris Hillquit

[An article written for the New York Call in 1912, when an attempt was being made to penalize the use of the red flag by the Socialist Party.]

ON the first day of next May the militant hosts of Socialism and Labor will, as usual, turn out to celebrate the international holiday of brotherhood. In New York and San Francisco, in Paris and Warsaw, in Tokio and Johannesburg, in all parts of the globe, where the masses toil and suffer, and the idlers rule and enjoy, the workers will march in proud procession to the inspiring tune of the *Marseillaise* or the "International," carrying the de-

fiant emblem of their hopes and aspirations, their creed and their ideal, their revolt and their challenge—the red flag of Socialism.

As usual, also a savage howl of mingled rage and fear will go up from the capitalist press, the capitalist pulpit, and the capitalist government. The parasites of all nations have a morbid aversion to the red color. Their guilty conscience interprets it as a symbol of carnage and bloodshed.

And our American capitalists are even more sensitive to the irritating effects of the red flag than their brethren across the seas. Perhaps their nerves are more sadly unstrung. In the recent municipal campaigns in Los Angeles and Milwaukee, philanthropists and parasites, reformers and boodlers, preachers and divekeepers, in a word all "respectable" society, rallied to the slogan: "The Stars and Stripes as against the Red Flag," and the "Red Flag" was beaten in both cases. The average unthinking American voter has a holy horror of the red flag, and our astute politicians can be relied on to take advantage of that idiosyncrasy in ever greater measure as the growing forces of Socialism continue to menace their power and influence. They will find the Socialists of this country ready and eager to accept the challenge, and ere long they will regret that they ever had the

hardihood of raising the issue.

We Socialists glory in the red flag as the symbol of kinship of all who bear human countenance. We revere it as an augury of world-wide peace, harmony, and brotherhood. We cling to it as the inspiring standard in the great international fight against corruption, exploitation, and oppression. We are proud of the red flag. Our allegiance to it is open and honest.

But how about you, apologists of the existing system? You, who taunt us with our flag and flaunt into our faces the Stars and Stripes? What claim do you have to the emblem of American independence, democracy, and justice? You have ruthlessly destroyed the ideal of social equality which was fondly woven into the texture of the American flag by the revolutionary founders of the republic, and have delivered the country and its people to a gang of financial freebooters. You have reared a purse-proud aristocracy more unbearable and oppressive to the masses of American citizens than ever was the rule of George III. You have driven millions of American men, women, and children into industrial slavery, misery, and destitution. You have banished the American ideals of civic righteousness, and have poisoned the public life of the nation by wholesale

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American Students Learn The Tragic Facts of Life

By Monroe M. Sweetland
West Coast Organizer, Student L.I.D.

LOS ANGELES. — Socialism in the colleges was a pleasant intellectual diversion a few years ago. Now, as the students of the League for Industrial Democracy and other campus groups begin "to do something about it," they are learning fast that the capitalist trustees, who "know how to handle" their industrial workers, do not hesitate to "handle" their campus wards.

Although this conflict has intensified everywhere during recent months, in no section has it been so pronounced as the West Coast. As a reflection of the sharpening of class conflict there is the industrial, political and agricultural sectors, we have seen a wave of intimidation and violence on the campus during the first six weeks of the present semester.

Four L.I.D. members were kidnapped from class at San Mateo (Cal.) Junior College in early November, taken to the desert, partially stripped and left shoeless to walk home. When the complainants allege, a faculty member and two students saw the kidnapping and rushed to the office of Dean Charles Morris to ask him to prevent it, he coolly replied: "They won't be hurt."

At the University of California in Berkeley, when a meeting was held to protest the expulsion of members of the Student Council at the University of California at Los Angeles, the meeting was disrupted by the violent attack of student vigilantes with fists and missiles. The Berkeley police stood by doing nothing to prevent the physical attack upon John Rockwell and Richard Criele of the L.I.D., and Ruth Moore of the Student Rights Association, who were trying to speak to the assembly. Strict orders had gone out that the sponsors of the protest should not resort to violence.

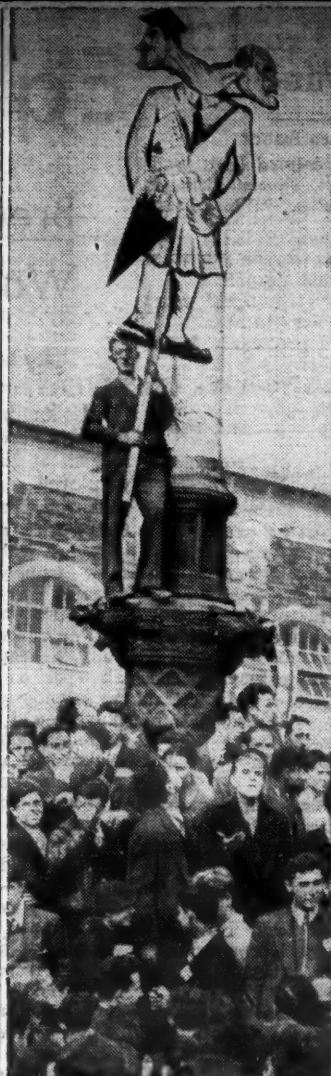
Later, the jittery, senile Provost Ernest V. Moore of the University of California at Los Angeles (U.C.L.A.) expelled the president and three members of the Student Council merely for their advocacy of a student-controlled forum on the campus. Norman Thomas, Jennie Lee, Dr. Harry W. Laidler, Fenner Brookway and many other Socialists as well as liberals have been denied permission to address meetings at U.C.L.A. in recent years. The Provost tried to cover up this high-handed dissolution of student government by making ridiculous charges that "the Third International was using these students to destroy the University." Although he later retracted some of the most obvious misstatements of fact, the students at this writing are still suspended. At U.C.L.A., therefore, as at New York City College, democracy on the campus disappears as the student determination to resist fascism on the campus rises. This same Provost has appealed to fraternity men and the campus aristocracy throughout the nation "to organize on every campus to combat the menace of radicalism, by violence if necessary."

At the Catholic Santa Clara College the editor has just been dismissed for writing what was in fact a very mild editorial against war; at the University of Oregon the editor of the Daily Emerald, Douglas Pulivka, was ousted by the executive committee for an editorial criticism of the Republican candidate for Governor and other reactionary politicians.

Free speech, like free press, has largely been abolished. The L.I.D. is permitted to function

on the campus at Washington State College, Oregon State College, the University of California at Los Angeles, or San Jose State College, and its status at San Mateo Junior College, Whitman College at Walla Walla, Wash., and perhaps other places is in doubt. President Sproul of the State Universities of California has banned all students meetings at which speakers are to discuss social, economic or political subjects on the campuses over which he has jurisdiction. This suppression, of course, does not stop the L.I.D. members. Some of the most flourishing chapters of the organization to be found on the coast are now meeting off-campus, and carrying on unflagging educational and organization activity.

Faculty members, with only an occasional exception, have been cowed by the threat to their livelihood if they stand out for Socialism, or even for academic freedom. The public press is completely given over to reaction. Fraternity high-life and football fantasies still dominate the campus. But students are beginning to see that the same autocracy which exploits workers generally dictates their life in college; that violence is the weapon of the reactionaries; that democracy in student government dies the moment it crosses the purposes of the hierarchy; that free press and free speech and free assembly, guaranteed to all Americans by the Bill of Rights, do not apply to students if they move against entrenched capital. And it is becoming clear that the powers of darkness will yet have to reckon with the growing minority of American youth who at last are learning the facts of life.



Ferment on the Campus
Students at C. C. N. Y. burning their President, Dr. F. B. Robinson, in effigy in protest against the expulsion of 21 students for their anti-fascist stand.

While the Men Quarrel the Women Work for Socialism

By Gertrude Weil Klein

IF you follow the news of the movement abroad you find in it a reflection of our movement here, or rather our movement here is a reflection of the movement abroad. Factional disputes, controversies on party policies—France attempts a "united front," the Swiss reject a "united front," and so on. I wonder whether it can be just accident that the women's activities abroad are so different.

I have an accumulation of notes on women's activities from various countries, and while they are all different, they are all similar in that the women go steadily on their way, propagandizing, working, building, and completely avoiding schismatic disputes. I have no axe to grind here. I am wondering myself what the answer is.

In France all attempts made so far to extend the suffrage to women have broken down in the face of the opposition of the Senate. There are no women electors, and little if any incentive to arouse the women politically. The sole exception has been the Socialist Party which in recent years has been more and more active in carrying on propaganda among women. Socialist women's conferences are now being held in France

in connection with the regular party congresses. Our French women comrades are already making their plans for the next women's conference which will be held in the spring of 1935. The agenda so far includes "The situation of the woman agricultural worker in France" and the question of reform of the Civil Code.

The Belgian women have gone in for "planning" in a big way. Each month has its special activities. So far the subjects covered or to be covered are: Educational problems, canvassing for "The Woman's Voice," the woman's monthly paper, Cooperative Societies and educational in household management, Christmas parties for the children of the unemployed, recruiting new members; then there are several conferences beginning in March with the Women's Conference.

A conference attended by delegates from over a hundred women's groups was held last month in Amersfoort, Holland. Comrade Ribbius-Pelletier, who represented the women Social Democrats of Holland in the International, made one of the principal addresses. She refuted the suggestion that women's work is one of the causes of the present unemployment. She asserted that women were struggling not merely to defend their material situation, but also their right to self-determination which was conditional on their economic independence.

Events in Poland during recent months have demonstrated that courageous women are not to be daunted even by a regime based on violence. A Socialist women's week was celebrated in seventy towns in a spirit of festive militancy. In connection with these celebrations, which were demonstrations against Fascism, large quantities of "Glos Kobiet," the organ of the women Socialists, were distributed.

From Austria we hear that Comrade Helene Popper has been released from prison. She was held in custody as a hostage for months simply because she is a sister of Julius Deutsch. Gabriele Proft and Hella Potranetzky were also released, but Comrade Potranetzky was re-arrested shortly afterward in one of the many raids which are every day occurrences in Austria.

The Swiss women Socialists also held a conference this month and among the many interesting reports given was one showing that whereas a short time ago there were only 1,800 women Socialists in Switzerland, there are today 5,000 and the membership is steadily increasing.

In This Corner . . .

There is more news but not more space this time.

The debate-symposium is all set, except for the date, and if that isn't just like a couple of women. But it really is no one's fault. There are so many conflicting affairs in December that it is most difficult to set a date. So far, it looks like December 12th, and the bets are even.

Tony Sender and Henderson Available for Dates

Tony Sender, brilliant woman statesman and former Socialist member of the German Reichstag, now an exile in Belgium, and Fred Henderson of England, author of "The Case for Socialism," are both available for dates in January and February.

Comrade Sender speaks English fluently. Write for dates and terms to the Socialist Party of Pennsylvania, 122 9th St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Basic Principles of the Modern Socialist Movement

By James Oneal

American Economic History

IN this series I shall not attempt to cover the subject in general. I shall merely outline the origins and development of a wage working class in this country as a result of changing economic history. Socialism is also a philosophy of history. To know the origin and history of the working class is important. That is the purpose of this series.

Wage-payment for labor performed has existed for many hundreds of years, but a wage-working class was not typical of production till the rise of capitalism. In the American colonial period slaves, indentured whites and household workers were not paid wages. They received shelter, food and clothing. This ended for those in indentured servitude when their terms of labor expired. Many of them then became small farmers. Indentured whites were bound to terms of servitude to employers, generally to pay their cost of transportation to America, but others consisted of men and women sentenced for petty offenses. Still others were convicts transported for political offenses in England and worked as bondmen in the colonies.

Besides payment for labor in food, clothing and shelter for servants and slaves, and wages to mechanics, there was a system of payment in kind. That is, workers were sometimes paid with commodities—tobacco in Virginia and grain in New England. It is thus evident that the wage system that is typical of capitalist production was not general. It was an exception.

There was manufacturing in the colonies, but little of the capitalistic type. Manufacture in the old days meant the transformation of raw materials into finished products by manual processes and the manufactory was the work place for manual labor. When machine production by wage labor followed this system, the change was registered in our language by dropping "manu" and using the word "factory," the latter expressing the capitalist method of production.

What was the old form of manufacture?

A mass of useful articles were made in the homes of the people and this method survived, in some sections of the country, into the middle of the nineteenth century. It was a family collectivism, a little

cell of industrial democracy, that never knew industrial depression. It was also a stage of industrial evolution in England and Europe that preceded modern capitalist production. This family production for use and enjoyment of its members was the "egg" in which was hatched many of our modern industries.

The home was the scene of a variety of occupations in which the whole family was engaged. With rude hand tools, men, women, and children made articles for their own use. The spinning wheel and handloom were also used. Men made shoes or supplied the raw material to a traveling shoemaker. Hats and harness and nails were made by the family. Wheat was ground into flour and bread was baked by the women. Animals were butchered and the meat was cured and packed for use. The family clothing was made in the home, as were candles, soap, dyes, preserves and other useful things.

Each member of the family produced things for use and each consumed in accord with his or her needs. There was no capitalist and wage-worker, no hiring and firing. There was no production for sale and profit although a surplus of one article would be exchanged for something a neighbor could part with. Market demand was not a factor; supply and demand was a matter of family production and family needs. Consumption balanced production. A money economy was not required in the home to effect the exchange of articles between members of the family. They simply produced and enjoyed.

The outlay for home production was simple and inexpensive. The family owned the tools and raw materials and could work or play as the members chose. The family either owned the home "manufactory" or, if rented, met this expense out of the collective production.

Democratic control extended over every phase of this home production. There were no conflicts over wages and profits because there were no wages and profits. Within this industrial unit such words as "capital," "interest," "wages," "market," "supply," "demand," "profits," "price," and "value" had little or no meaning whatever. It was a little industrial democracy of family-producers.

(To be continued)

The Workers Abroad

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

By William M. Feigenbaum

Good Faith and the United Front

THE Communist International for twelve years has been seeking to effectuate a United Front with the Socialist movement. Within recent months the Communist drive has been intensified, and within the past few weeks there have been negotiations between the Labor and Socialist International and the Communist International looking toward some possible basis of agreement. The one great obstacle has been lack of good faith on the part of the Communists. The United Front negotiations of 1922 were broken up when the Socialists produced Communist documents proving that the Communists sought united action with the Socialists solely to "capture and destroy" the Socialist parties.

Today the Communists insist that the world situation demands immediate action in the direction of the United Front. Two delegates from the Communist International met Emile Vandervelde and Friedrich Adler last month in Brussels, where a full and frank discussion was held. The Communists insisted upon immediate action; the Socialists insisted that theirs being a democratic organization, they could not commit their parties to unity of action without first consulting them. A month later, having reported to the Executive of the L.S.I., the latter offered to talk terms with the Comintern—on condition that the Soviet government grant full political liberty to all Socialists in Russia, that was to be the test of Communist good faith. And there, for the moment, the matter rests.

Proofs of Good Faith

WHILE these negotiations are pending, the Communists gave evidences of what they consider good faith in their dealings with the Socialists of Poland.

In that country there are two important Socialist organizations, the Polish Socialist Party (P.P.S.) and the Jewish Bund. The latter is considered one of the left-wing organizations in the International. In August the Bund agreed to meet a committee of the Polish Communists to effectuate a partial united front, and on August 22nd the first steps were taken looking toward that end. On September 12th, a final agreement was completed, on the basis of which both parties agreed to cease mutual attacks, and to work for a commonly agreed upon program. Nothing was left but to translate the pact from Yiddish into Polish and to sign.

But the next day the Communists withdrew their approval of the previous day and submitted nine "amendments"; two weeks later they added six additional "amendments," and still later an entirely new delegation from the Communist Party appeared with a brand-new set of stipulations, which were submitted to the Bund as an ultimatum: if it was not agreed to they declared they would go ahead with their war upon the Socialists.

One of the new terms was the deletion of word *class* in all phrases such as "class movement," "class organizations." The Communist "united" fronters explained that they could not recognize the Bund as a proletarian class party or its unions as class unions. There is in Poland, they said, only one proletarian organization—the Communist movement! "The Bund and all other Socialist parties," they said, "are merely parts of the labor movement, which includes yellow and fascist organizations. For that reason the Communist party could not renounce its right (!) to continue attacking the Bund as supporting capitalism and fascism." Another "correction" would permit the Communists to continue slandering all Socialists and the Bund in particular as "Social Fascists."

The Executive of the Bund, on October 14th, denounced the action of the Communists and ended the negotiations.

More Communist Good Faith

MEANWHILE, Herman Lieberman, distinguished leader of the P.P.S., added more material to the growing literature on the subject of Communist good faith.

In an article he quoted from a recent Polish pamphlet, published in Moscow by the Comintern; it consists of speeches in Moscow before the XIII Plenary Sitting of the Executive of the Communist International by three leading Polish Communists, Lensky, Prochniak and Henrykowsky. Lensky said:

"Breaking off small groups is no substitute for the complete schisms which it should be possible for us to achieve. The disruption of the Second International (the L.S.I.) will not take place automatically, but it must be brought about by stubborn efforts on our part."

Then he adds some choice remarks in which he refers to the P.P.S. as social fascists, and says, they intend "to strangle all revolutionary efforts."

He continued:

"The stubborn, systematic development of a united proletarian front within each country and also on an international scale is essential as a means of speeding up the destruction of the Social Democratic movement."

Present, according to the verbatim report (published by the Communist International itself) were Losowsky and

Vinegar From This Wine

By Leo Isaacs

Some lines prompted by a reading of Edna St. Vincent Millay's volume of poetry, "Wine From These Grapes."

OLDER poets, why do you voice your impotent despair When we as yet unheard must pledge our lives to bear The destiny you preclude? If the seed fell when

War came twenty years ago, why did you not then Utter your prophecies, and rise to not allow

The holocaust whose blight you force upon us now?

If you were mute then, content to see yourselves as weak

Uninspired pawns, do not now press your right to speak—

You have lost it; your time is passed. Well you can show

Man's sad decadence, and the way that he must go

To oblivion, beckoned by cowards and fools,

Now that you rest, and give us your imperfect tools!

If you used them in your day, striving to forget

The crassness they imposed; having a bayonet

Thrust into your hands, and every sure ideal

Drowned in blood, do you have the irony to feel

Our hopes died too? Now that your heritage has gone

To barren death, you will not pass its spectre on

To us! Our destiny is new and infinite:

We are of the race, and will not abandon it.

Manuilsky, the latter president of the Communist International, and the report shows that at that point there was enthusiastic applause and expressions of approval by the two Comintern leaders.

Considering that this pamphlet was published at precisely the moment the Communists are making their last, frantic drive for a united front with the Socialists, and are eagerly asserting that the world danger calls for immediate united action, Socialists are glad to have this authoritative account of what passes for good faith in Communist circles.

Lansbury Re-elected Leader

"UNCLE GEORGE" LANSBURY, beloved leader of the British Labor Party, was unanimously re-elected chairman of the Parliamentary Labor Party to the ensuing session just before Parliament assembled. Major Clement R. Atlee was elected Deputy Leader.

Seven Hundred Socialist Councillors

HERBERT MORRISON, leader of the Socialist majority in the London County Council, recently called a meeting of all Socialist members of the 28 London Borough Councils to work out plans for co-ordinated work.

There are over 700 such Socialist councillors in London alone, and while not all were able to attend the meeting that was held was an inspiring and thrilling one, visible sign of Labor's mighty power in the metropolis.

Fred Richardson, a retired postal employee, is the first Socialist to be elected Lord Mayor of Liverpool. Miss A. Gilliat, a pharmacist, is to be Fulham's new Socialist mayor. She is the first woman mayor of that borough.

Tip to the Jobless

Of course, the right to work is inalienable. Workers also have the right to vote themselves into prison camps.

Equality Is "Bou"

Bread Cards Before and Now---Who Wages and Salaries---Economic Equality

By Mark Khinoy

EVERY worker in the Soviet Union is entitled to a food quota, a "bread card." A "card" is also at the disposal of every employee, every doctor, writer, musician, artist, lawyer and every other professional.

And it makes no difference who their employer is, the federal, state or city government, a public institution, a private or semi-private company, a cooperative or even a private employer—all of them get cards. A "card" is also given to every petty-bourgeois—individual artisan and individual merchant—if only they have the proper license and pay the corresponding taxes and assessments. A monthly food quota, or "card," is also at the disposal of every wife—or wives, if he prefers them in the plural—of every one of the above mentioned citizens. Also their minor children and grandchildren.

Mark Khinoy

Who Gets the Cards?

A card is likewise allotted to the major dependents of the household, the old, the invalids and the indisposed.

It may appear from this long list that everybody in the Soviet Union is entitled to a card and consequently there was no necessity in enumerating them here. This impression would be wrong, however, for there are millions of Soviet citizens who miss the bliss of a card. The vast majority of these are the peasants, who are all outside of the "regulated system of food supply." The peasants are not getting any cards either for food or for clothing and shoes, as well as for many other articles. And this rule applies both to the 35% of peasants who still toil on their own private holding and for the remainder who have joined the semi-cooperative Kolkhoz farms.

When one studies the food quota of the different groups of Soviet citizenship that are entitled to a "card," one is impressed by the fact that the purchasing power of this "card" is at present much smaller than it was six months ago. Also that its purchasing power then was smaller than a year or two before.

This, however, is not because the food situation is worse than it was a year or two ago. Neither is this a result of reduced productivity of Russian industries supplying necessities for mass consumption. As I have had occasion already to state in a number of articles in the Russian and Yiddish Socialist press, the situation in this respect is now considerably better than before. Conditions are improving considerably during the last eight or nine months. There are more stores, more manufactured articles in the stores and more food. At least in the large cities, especially in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Minsk and Tiflis.

Smaller Cards

If, notwithstanding the mentioned improvements, the "card" is now smaller than before, it is only because the Soviet authorities are striving to realize a complete reversal in their policy of food distribution. There appears to be a



noted tendency to gradually decrease that part of the activities of the trade commissariat which has to do with supplying the masses with necessities of life on an organized scale. The present policy of the Soviet Government is all bent toward the so-called "open" commercial, state stores and "open" markets instead of the "closed" stores, as was the case prior to 1932-1933.

Two and three years ago the Soviet Government strove to attach every worker to his "closed" factory store, where the wage earner could buy most of his necessities, and where the prices are more or less normal. Every worker got a card which would assure him of his necessities at a normal, "fast" price. In the open commercial stores and at the markets, where the prices are usually fifteen to twenty times higher, the worker rarely had a chance to buy goods, or cared to. At present, however, the majority of wage earners in the Soviet Union are forced to buy almost everything they need in the "open" commercial stores with their sky-high prices. In the "closed" factory and institution stores, where the prices are far lower, he often gets only bread and quite rarely anything else.

One must not, however, lose sight of the fact that this situation is not the same for all the workers. It differs according to the industry and locality. It depends also on the "card" one is getting. A possessor of "class A" card gets in his store a much larger food supply than a worker of "class B" or "class C." For in the Soviet Union there is at present no such thing as equality of food "cards," equality of wages, equality of working conditions, equality of working hours or equal distribution of work.

A New Word

Equality—economic equality—which was the social ideal of the Russian revolution in its propaganda period, is rapidly disappearing from Soviet life. At least, I did not find any traces of it.

Any suggestion of such a desire, any attempt to realize such an equality is severely persecuted, eradicated without mercy and labeled with the derisive term *Uravnilovka*. This exotic word is a new one in the Soviet lexicon. It isn't easy to translate into English. The French word *egalitaire* or the German *Gleichschaltung*, if workers is the

pronounced with derision and an approach this notion *Uravnilovka*

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LABOR SECTION

The Editor Comments:

HOW POLICE SHOULD HANDLE STRIKES: ADVICE FROM EXPERTS

THE mayors of Portland and Seattle, on the Pacific Coast, out of the ripe wisdom of their recent experience in trying to smash the maritime strikes, gave sage advice to the United States Conference of Mayors on how police should handle strikes. "Prevent the start of disorder," and Mayor Carson of Portland. "Take the press into your confidence." Mayor Smith of Seattle advised good wages for the police to boost their morale. Commissioner Valentine of the New York police force didn't mention his orders to that city's "finest" to mull up thugs before they bring them into court. (Thug means anybody policemen don't like—strike leaders and pickets, for instance). He urged highschool diplomas for applicants—and permanency of tenure for police chiefs like himself.

Neither of the chief executives of important municipalities thought of the simple expedient of warning the companies against which strikes had been called that no scabs would be "protected," no police would be detached from their real functions to attack workers fighting for bread and jobs, no thugs would be tolerated and no imported gunmen allowed to act as deputies. Even though Mayor Hoan had no power over the police in his city, he used his influence during a recent strike in Milwaukee to arrest and ship out of town a load of gangsters imported for "guard duty." Other mayors with control over their police departments would find similar action an admirable incentive to peace and order.

REFLECTION "ON THE SQUARE"—OFFICE WORKERS, ARISE!

THE agreement said to have been entered into between S. Klein, the famous (and notorious) women's apparel merchant "on the square," and the Office Workers' Union, a Communist affiliate which has been conducting picketing demonstrations in front of his stores, is a rather peculiar one for a revolutionary organization affiliated with the ultra-revolutionary Trade Union Unity League. Fifty workers (not the 200 alleged to have been discharged) will get a week's salary—\$14 or \$15 each. The union is not recognized. The discharged workers are to be promptly re-instated—unless the National Labor Relation Board rules that there has been no violation of Section 7A in this case. If the NLRB doesn't hand down a decision by Dec. 10, the 50 are to get all weekly wages until a decision is handed down. There must be no picketing and no injunctions (for which there would be no occasion) as long as the agreement is observed. These are the terms as reported by Gertrude Lane, executive secretary of the union, in Women's Wear Daily.

No recognition of the union by the boss, but recognition of the NRA by a "revolutionary" union! No re-instatement unless the NRA board, the bosses' last resort, decides that Section 7A has been violated! No picketing! No mention of the other 150 workers said to have been discharged! Shades of all we've read in the Communist publications of sell-outs by regular unions, of deals with NRA boards and compromises with bosses, of failure to obtain announced demands, what should this agreement be called?

Nothing, we reckon, except the best terms that could be expected under the circumstances, but we hope a lesson to literary labor strategists. And not half of what might have been obtained by a real union affiliated with the organized labor movement and not owned for political purposes by the Communist or any other party. The Labor Editor has been approached, both by Socialists and by persons who said they were connected with the Office Workers' Union, to enlist the aid of the party and THE NEW LEADER in that group's organizing campaign. The reason given was that no other workers' organization has been active in such places as Klein's, Macy's, the publishing firms, and similar establishments.

We have been conscious of the dilemma faced by employees of these firms who really are eager to organize. Granted that organization among the publishers' employees often takes the form of much newspaper publicity and literary teas flavored with radical reminiscence and sugared with the lionizing of liberal personages. Nevertheless union is union! Socialists are sometimes justified in feeling that in the absence of other organization work they can not abstain from aiding a specific campaign for immediate demands, even though they are justly suspicious of the sponsors. To point out to their fellow workers the stupidity of joining an alleged union affiliated with the TUUL and used as a tale to the Communist kite, and to insist that the organization in his shop cut loose from such affiliation, or to try organize a real union, could easily twisted into a charge of sabotage. The problem is a difficult one, and one that the Bookkeepers', Stenographers' and Accountants' Union should address itself to immediately. That union has been asleep too long in the midst of the widespread discontent and stirring of white collar workers. A vigorous, courageous and far-flung organizing campaign, enlisting imagination and boldness, should be entered into at once. The Socialist Party and the Yipsels should throw themselves into such a campaign with the vigor shown in the recent textile and the elevator strikes, and in the present campaign to organize the chain cafeteria workers.

UNEMPLOYED MEET IN MAYOR HOAN'S OFFICE

IN Mayor Hoan's office in Milwaukee, Leo Krzycki and I ran into a tableau which was so ordinary a sight to the Milwaukeeans they paid no heed... a group of about ten roughly-clad workers sat at the table in Dan Hoan's reception room. "Is this a delegation waiting for the Mayor?" I asked Leo. "This is where we meet," the chairman of the group announced. The boys were the executive group of the unemployed organization; the Mayor's office was a hospitable and convenient place to gather. It all seemed so matter-of-fact and so astounding... perhaps we won't be startled after all if revolutions are conducted like this."—John Edelman, writing in the Philadelphia Labor Record.

Silk Dyers Push Strike

PATERSON.—Despite repeated threats of dye plants that they will move out of town to escape the union, despite attempts to prevent extension of picketing, despite the rumored menace of removal of strikers from FERA relief lists, the five-week strike of 25,000 silk and rayon dyers goes on without any yielding on the part of the workers.

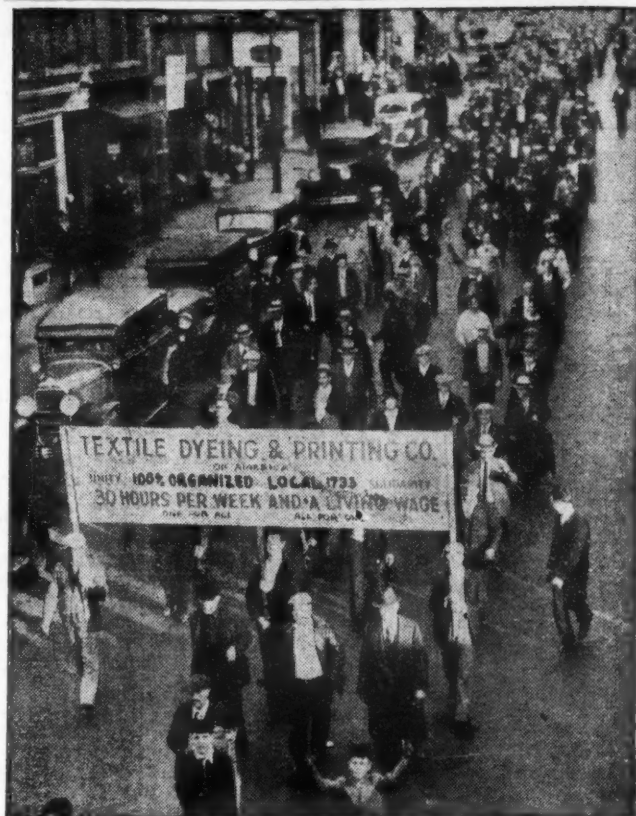
The threat of one of the largest plants to flee Paterson is regarded as another verbal move in the battle against the strikers—a move negated by the fact that plant officials "aren't sure," and "may not go," and "will probably stay." The employers' Institute of Dyers and Printers, which last week was so sure it would no longer negotiate with the union that it formally dissolved its labor board, has set it up again.

The NLRB mediator has returned to this city hopeful that a settlement can be reached.

The bosses who declared that the tentative agreement—accepted on Nov 9 by a union committee but rejected by the workers—would never be offered again are quite willing to settle on the basis of that agreement, despite their ultimatum. The Federal Emergency Relief Administration has no intention at this particular time of raising a hornet's nest by refusing relief to needy strikers and their hungry families. And the dye plants themselves face the threat of New York rayon and silk converters that unless the Paterson factors start operations again soon, "we may have to give our finishing business to mills outside the Paterson area." The attempt to prevent picketing or to operate the mills shops with "loyal workers" under the "utmost police protection" runs smack against the rock of Paterson labor solidarity—for when the workers here, in the silk industry at least, go out on strike, the mills and shops stay closed.

Another attempt on the part of the bosses to hurt the morale of the strikers is typical both of the solidarity of the workers and the stupidity of boss propaganda. An effort has been made to spread reports that "union officials" want the strike to continue because they get huge salaries during the strike and they don't care what happens to the workers—"they get joyous Thanksgiving dinners with all the trimmings while the workers starve." It is sufficient merely to point to the clause in the union's constitution stopping the pay of union leaders the moment a strike is called and suspending it during the walkout, only clerical help getting their wages.

One suggested move on the part of the Service Clubs Council, a "non-partisan" organization of employers, is important potentially as opening up new channels in the legal halting of labor controversies. It is suggested that the council, speaking in the name of the "citizens of the community," go into Chancery Court to compel the bosses and the workers to arbitrate their differences. The thousands of strikers, apparently, cannot speak in the name of the citizens of the community.



"One for All and All for One" is the slogan of dyeing and printing workers on strike in Paterson, N. J. They are shown marching the streets of their town heading an impressive demonstration.

End Labor Injunctions!

CALLING the attempt of the Merchants Association and other boss organizations to enjoin the city's teamster and longshoremen's unions a "fight of organized capital and organized wealth against organized labor," U. S. Senator Burton K. Wheeler, counsel for the transportation unions, argued for three and a half hours in the Brooklyn Supreme Court this week against the use of injunctions in labor disputes. He called it rank hypocrisy to grant workers the right to organize, to concede their right to strike, and then to deprive them of these rights by the issuance of sweeping injunctions. This is, of course, the position taken by the Socialist Party and fought for by Socialist spokesmen.

Such injunctions, declared the Senator, who ran with Bob LaFollette on a third party ticket for the vice-presidency of the United States in 1924, tend to break down the whole philosophy of labor unionism in this country—"and when you destroy organized labor in this country, you destroy the fundamental precepts of liberty," he warned.

Would Enjoin 32 Locals

The group of shipping concerns and trade associations is trying to restrain the International Longshoremen's Association and the Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs, including 32 locals and 56 officials, from refusing to handle merchandise on the piers brought there or taken away by non-union help. Several steamship companies are also included as defendants because they condone the union's actions by not using enough energy to combat the unions.

Senator Norris said, in part: "When I read of this case I was amazed. The Supreme Court of the United States has held that no injunction shall be issued by State

Courts for violation of the Sherman anti-trust laws, one of the allegations of the plaintiffs in this case. There is no doubt in my mind that an injunction action cannot lie in a State Court in a matter of this kind. This action is a subterfuge to circumvent the Federal anti-injunction act.

Deprivation of Liberty

"These injunctions take away the liberties of the American workingman. The only reason that the American constitution has survived is that the courts have interpreted that constitution in such a way as to meet the advance of civilization. When we find, as we do in these labor cases, the courts writing the law and bringing these men in and sending them to jail without trial, we are breaking down the fundamental precepts of liberty.

"The argument that labor always has the right to appeal from these injunction proceedings—

(Continued on Page 4L)

Jobless Demonstrate for Real Relief

FIVE THOUSAND jobless men and women in New York City gathered under the auspices of the Workers Unemployed Union in Union Square last Saturday as part of the nation-wide demonstration of unemployed sponsored by the National Action Committee. Ten of thousands gathered in similar demonstrations throughout the country to protest against inadequate relief, to demand increased relief, to urge the passage of an unemployment insurance bill, and to elect 15 representatives to meet with Secretary of Labor Perkins and Federal Relief head Hopkins in Washington.

The New York demonstration, after listening to speakers from various organizations, marched to the offices of the Temporary Emergency Relief Administration on Madison Avenue and to the Department of Public Welfare on 21st Street.

David Lasser, chairman of the Workers Unemployed Union and also of the National Action Committee, is one of the committee which has gone to the national capital to present the demands of the nation's unemployed to government officials.

Edward Welsh, vice-chairman of the Workers' Unemployed Union, was chairman of the mass meeting, and Saul Parker, organizer of the WUU, was grand marshal of the parade. Included in the line of march were members of the League of Office and Professional Workers and the Emergency Workers Union and of the following unions: four locals of the Joint Board Dressmakers, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; Locals 24 and 42, Millinery Workers' Union; International Pocketbook Workers' Union, Suitcase and Bag-makers' Union, New York locals of the United Textile Workers, Cap-makers' Union, Printing Pressmen's Union, Local 51; Joint Council of Furriers, Radio Factory Workers' Union and Local 261 of the Brotherhood of Painters.

National demands being presented to the relief authorities are: That Federal public works be immediately instituted to provide work at a 30-hour week for \$30 weekly to the unemployed; 2. Passage of the Lundeen Unemployment Insurance Bill by Congress; Pending these direct cash relief at the rate of \$10 weekly for a single person, \$15 weekly for two and \$4 weekly for each additional dependent; 4. Guarantee of the right of workers on public works to organize for collective bargaining; 6. Federal adequate disability insurance on all public jobs; 7. Diversion of all war funds to unemployment relief; 8. Passage by Congress of a universal 30-hour work-week law with no reduction in pay.

In addition, an immediate appropriation for clothing for the unemployed was demanded of the State Relief Administration.

Rubber Workers Await Election

By Phillips B. Freer

AKRON, O.—Organized labor of Summit County greeted with elation the decision of the National Relations Labor Board that an employees' election should be held in the Goodrich and Firestone Rubber plants within the next three weeks. This decision was given as a result of hearings recently conducted by the Board. The outcome of the election will affect directly 20,000 workers and at least 20,000 more indirectly, as other rubber company workers demand similar elections.

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



Impressive Unemployed Demonstrations Took Place Throughout the United States Yesterday for the 30-Hour Week, More Relief, and Unemployment Insurance. Above Is a Picture of Part of the Thousands in the New York Gathering.

Frame-Up: The Story of Comrade Glass

The case of Stanley Glass, 22-year-old Socialist organizer and Unemployed League official of Charleston, West Va., who was arrested, beaten and framed up on a charge akin to criminal syndicalism in order to smash militant working class action in the state, has already been outlined in this section. Because money is needed for defense in a case which should attract much more indignant attention than it has commanded, we are printing an appeal by Socialist State Secretary Higgins of West Virginia, giving the details of the frame-up and appealing for funds. The story is important both because it illustrates the work being done by party members all over the country and because it reveals the role of police and courts in attempting to crush the workers' activities.

On Aug. 8, Comrade Glass went to Parkersburg to investigate the strike at the Baldwin Shovel Plant, and offered the assistance of the Unemployed League, of which he was then secretary-treasurer. On Aug. 23 he, with Mrs. Glass, returned to Parkersburg at the request of a committee sent by the strikers. Wierton Steel, which controls the shovel plant, considered the strike finished. Glass immediately plunged into the work of reorganizing the strike.

On Aug. 28 a picket line was organized, with a local striker as captain. Although small it was effective in turning away scabs. The company was surprised at this revival of activities, and decided that the outside agitator, as they called him, was responsible. The night of Aug. 28 a meeting was held on the striking grounds attended by thousands. A loudspeaker permitted the crowd and even scabs in the plant to hear the talks. The meeting was addressed by a Charleston minister, A.F.L. officials, Mrs. Glass and by Glass. He spoke very little of the actual strike, preferring to teach through the strike an understanding of the injustice of the present social system and the way out through united workers' action.

Pickets Attacked

On Aug. 29 another picket line was formed. A scab in a car deliberately tried to run over some of the pickets. They scattered and he drove into the plant. Inside the plant yard he picked up stones and began throwing them at pickets. The strikers replied in kind. A scab from inside the plant came out with a pitchfork and ran directly at Glass with the obvious intention of injuring him. Glass, who was unarmed, ran from him. Other pickets began to stone the pitchfork carrier, who got a shotgun and fired 10 times into a crowd of women and children. Five people were injured, none seriously. (When he was brought to trial for this atrocity, his case was immediately

dismissed.) The peacefulness of the strikers' intentions was proved by the fact that there was no shooting from their side, despite this provocation.

State troopers stopped the riot with threats of tear gas.

Glass had aroused the ire of the company by his militant action on the picket line. To what extremes this would carry was indicated by a bullet which missed his head by inches. Troopers immediately began to search for him, although they had neither search nor arrest warrants. The search was carried on in some cases in cars with built in submachine guns, and Mrs. Glass was told by troopers of their intention to murder Glass, whom they knew solely as a "red-headed agitator." Strikers rushed Glass into hiding, where he stayed until Aug. 31. Troopers who never gave up search, were dodged by various tricks, including dyeing the famous red hair. On Aug. 31, Glass was driven back to Charleston safely under cover of night. He took no further active part in the strike.

Glass Arrested

On Oct. 25 two plainclothesmen arrested Glass in Charleston, on a warrant dated Aug. 27—one day before the speech for which he was supposedly being arrested. He was charged with inciting to riot, violating of the Redman Act, which is a sister to the criminal syndicalism laws of other states. The one room in which the Glasses live was searched and ransacked, although the police had no search warrant. Papers of various labor organizations to which Glass belongs were taken. So were some books, letters and even a Socialist song book. Personal letters belonging to Mrs. Glass were taken with the glib explanation that "We may want you too, sister."

The police officer in charge of the arrest himself swore out the warrant against Glass. Apparently not one of the thousands who heard the speech for which he was arrested was willing to perjure himself by calling it riotous.

About 9 p.m. of Oct. 25, Glass was taken to Parkersburg. Here he was placed in the city jail, although arrested for a state offense. He was taken to a dark room—a cell

not large enough to lie down in, without any mattress, covering, hear, light or sanitary accommodations of the most elementary sort. In this hole he was kept for 42 hours without food or water, so that when he was finally released his lips were swollen and cracked with thirst. During those 42 hours he was taken about once every hour and grilled by state police. They tried to extract from him not only a confession of inciting to riot, but also to a dynamiting which occurred before he came to Parkersburg, to the murder of state police in another strike in another part of the state, and to participation in every important strike of the past year. When it became obvious that he would not "confess," police moved him to the Wood County jail. They handcuffed his hands behind him, shackled his feet, and lead him through the main street of Parkersburg at a busy hour with two state troopers holding him.

Held Incommunicado

In the county jail he was still refused all communication with the (Continued on Page 4-L)

Building Service Union Now Will Organize Brooklyn

THE Building Service Employees' International Union, having succeeded in organizing elevator operators, porters, watchmen and maintenance men in Manhattan, will now turn its attention to superintendents, theatre employees, wardrobe attendants, scrubwomen, exterminators and furnace and lawn tenders.

And having succeeded in one borough, efforts will now be concentrated on organizing in Brooklyn. Two huge mass meetings have already been called for day and night workers in that borough. Party members and Yipsels are urged to help carry on there as they did in Manhattan. Speak to the elevator men and other building service workers!

Building Homes for the Masses

How Can Public Housing Be Financed?

By Evans Clark

Economic Advisor to the Municipal Housing Authority. From his address at the Rand School lunch, Nov. 24, and broadcast over WEVD

PUBLIC housing is a subject on which the liberal and the radical can get together with real enthusiasm because it is an immediately practicable next step forward which, at the same time, lies in the direction of the radical's goal.

Socialism aims to eliminate the tribute levied on the consumer's dollar by the necessity of paying profits or interest to promoters and investors. In our present-day public housing developments we see the government for the first time ready to play the part of private promoter and so to remove the burden of that charge upon rents.

American public opinion has for some time been ready for the government to build and operate bridges and tunnels, even electricity and gas plants here and there, but only within the past year or so has it been feasible to substitute the government for the private operator in low-cost housing. I am convinced that the American public is now ready for a wide expansion of what might be called public business enterprises of this sort—set up as public corporations, distinct and separate from the government in their finance and accounting yet making full use of government powers of condemnation.

Low Cost Housing

Public low-cost housing is more practicable today than most other forms of public business largely because it does not have to buck much opposition from the private operator—a very different situation from electric light and power, for example. Private initiative has completely failed to furnish adequate houses to the lower income groups. The private promoter is not interested in further development of low-rental housing because he cannot get a profit out of houses when rentals are low enough to attract the masses of people.

Public low cost housing is the great challenge of the day to private capital. Here is an enormous new field for the use of idle money at low rates of return lent with a maximum of safety. If the funds for public housing are not forthcoming, however, through loans by life insurance companies, etc., or through the purchase of bonds by individual investors, the government, national, state and local, will be forced to finance low rental housing largely through taxation. I suspect that this possibility of state Socialism is one of the reasons why Mr. Moffat and others on the right wing of the present administration are so eager to start the flow of private capital into this field.

Now let us get down to brass tacks and have a look at more concrete problems. The most immediate problem is summed up in the very practical question—which the New York Authority met the first day it met—where can we get the money?

Let's inject the thought that there has been too much of the atmosphere of social service and philanthropy about low-cost housing. Maybe that is why it has until recently aroused so little interest in this country. Supplying houses to the masses at prices they can afford is a challenging economic problem—just as supplying them

with automobiles or shoes, in spite of the fact that the private promoter has given up the job and the government can and must now take a hand in it.

The Immediate Problem

Let us forget our ultimate aims about the economic system for a moment and look at the situation as a practical problem to be solved this year and next.

On the one hand is an enormous unsatisfied demand for decent living quarters at rentals from \$4 to \$8 per room per month. (The average tenement house dweller now pays from \$5 to \$8 including heat and light for run-down disease-breeding, dilapidated rookeries.) On the other hand is the great American construction industry employing over 2,000,000 workers in normal times, of whom 1,500,000 are now unemployed—not to mention the steel and lumber mills, brick yards and cement plants either shut down or working a very small part of the time. Supply and demand are kept apart

mainly by the failure of finance.

But, ironically enough, the banks and life insurance companies are bursting with idle funds waiting a good chance for investment. Assets of life insurance companies have grown from 13 to 17 billions in the past five years and those of mutual savings banks from 9 to 10 billions. Ample idle private funds exist to put hundreds of thousands of building trades workers back on the job right now and to give hundreds of thousands of tenement dwellers a decent place to live.

Where's the Hitch?

What has held back the flow of funds which would bring all this activity into life? The mortgage market has been flat for the past three years—individuals and institutions have been afraid to lend money on the security of real estate. But even if money for real estate operations could be had, the interest rate required to finance speculative building and cover promoters' profits would be too high to allow low rentals.

Now, however, a very clever mechanism has been invented at Washington by which idle funds can be made to flow immediately into loans for housing, the mortgage insurance provisions of the Federal Housing Act.

I should like to see the field of housing in the United States mapped out in graphic statistics by various rent levels in relation to the demand. Unfortunately it has not been done. I suspect, however, that the picture would show at the base an enormous number of houses that must rent at less than \$6.50 a room, a somewhat smaller but still vast area that would fall into the \$6.50 to \$8.00 or \$10.00 area, a good deal smaller section in the \$10 to \$15 area, and on top a relatively insignificant amount in the class of \$15 and above.

Differing methods of finance should apply to these differing rental classes: public operation and government subsidies for the lowest; public operation and private financing for the next to lowest;

Private Business Doesn't Like Public Aid

the so-called limited dividend private corporation for the next highest and unalloyed private operation for the rest.

But the cost of money is only one of a trinity of housing costs. The price we pay for land and the expense of erecting buildings are equally important in the problem of finance. To find ways to reduce inflated land values and to cut construction costs are two great challenges to the public housing movement today. Both must be met with vigorous research and bold political strategy. For example, no one can tell how much the costs of construction alone can be reduced through the application of new materials and methods. If houses could be built in mass production factories and assembled on the ground costs could be drastically cut. Most interesting experiments are now being made along these lines.

The stakes are high. For each dollar cut in land costs, room rentals can be cut one dollar. For each five cents per cubic foot lopped off construction expenses, fifty-two and a half cents more can be lopped off the rent.

I have only skimmed the surface of my subject. To me it is one of the most interesting phases of our fantastically dramatic modern economic life. And, strangely enough, far less is known about finance than any other part of the housing problem. We have drawings and blue prints and statistical tables galore covering methods and costs of building construction and operation, but no good charts through the troubled waters of housing finance. Which, of course, makes this part of our voyage more challenging and dangerous.

"Know Your Socialism" Drive

AS cold weather approaches and Yipsel activity on the industrial and political field is forced to slow up, the Greater New York Federation of the Young People's Socialist League, in conjunction with the Socialist Party Committee on Youth Activities, is launching a city-wide campaign to be known as the "Know Your Socialism Drive." The first step in this important activity will be a series of twenty classes to be held as nearly simultaneously as possible in every district in the city where the Y.P.S.L. has any forces.

The classes will be for members of the Y.P.S.L. They will deal with fundamental Socialism and will consist of twelve sessions each. Instructors will be recruited from the ranks of the Y.P.S.L. and the party. A joint committee of the Party Youth Committee and the Y.P.S.L. is in full charge of all the arrangements. Several experienced and well-known comrades in the field of Socialist education are working on a uniform curriculum for the courses. This will serve as a great aid to the students in their work in these classes.

The newly-created District Organizer's Committee of the Y.P.S.L. has been given the responsibility of securing headquarters for the classes and of supervising the enrollment of students. The goal is 100% Yipsel participation in the classes.

As the details are being arranged, party comrades and Yipsels are already offering suggestions for further steps in the "Know Your Socialism Drive," such as a follow-up of advanced courses and training courses for Yipsel and general Socialist organization work.

The Party Youth Committee and the Y.P.S.L., long cognizant of a lack of adequate educational work among the Yipsels, feel that this drive will help to bolster up the Y.P.S.L. organization and equip the great mass of Yipsels who have never had either the time or the opportunity to receive adequate Socialist education because of conflicting Socialist activities. This manner of bringing systematic Socialist education into every district is looked upon by the joint committee as the first step in solving educational difficulties which have long confronted the Y.P.S.L.

Party branches are urged to cooperate with this drive by every means possible. All Yipsels are urged to respond to the call of the joint committee and cooperate with the work of the drive in every step it takes.

The drive will be formally launched at a most appropriate time. On Sunday afternoon, December 16, there will be a General Membership Meeting of the League for the purpose of hearing Comrade Julius Deutsch, who played a leading part in the development of the Austrian Socialist youth movement. It has been deemed as most appropriate by the Y.P.S.L. that at the same time the "Know Your Socialism Drive" should be launched.

Socialist activity, coupled with Socialist knowledge, makes for the best, most lasting and most promising Socialist results.

William E. Bohn, for the Party Committee on Youth Activities.

Ben Fischer, for the Y.P.S.L.

Heywood Broun and Anita Block at Rand School Luncheon

"The Drama and the New Social Order" will be the subject of this Saturday's luncheon-discussion at the Rand School of Social Science, with Heywood Broun, columnist and critic, and Anita Block, playwright and reader of the Theatre Guild and well known lecturer, as the principal speakers.

The luncheon starts promptly at 1:30 P. M., and the discussion at 2:30 P. M. The admission charge for the entire program is 65c, or for those who wish to attend the discussion only, 25c.

Next Saturday, December 8th, the Rand School luncheon discussion will be devoted to: "Sound Money, Sound Wages and Debts," John T. Flynn, author of "Security Speculation, Its Economic Effects" and "John D. Rockefeller and His Times," as well as Professor Walter E. Spahr, Chairman of the Department of Economics at New York University, will be the principal speakers that afternoon. Reservations should be made at the Rand School office, 7 East 15th St.

"Capitalism and Other Isms" will be the subject of a lecture to be given by Arthur Garfield Hays at the Hotel Imperial, Dec. 3 at 7. The meeting is under the auspices of "The Morons."

FOR THE HOLY CAUSE OF ANTI-SEMITISM AND THE FASCIST-RELIGIOUS LASH

A gentleman by the name of Russell J. Dunn is lecturing against Socialism and radicalism in West New York. This holy crusade for capitalism is arranged by the Knights of Columbus, a Catholic organization.

Reports of his meetings assert that he is urging violence against

"Laughter for the Gods"

(Excerpt from article of Earnest Seaman in the Forum Magazine.)

Surely the veriest kindergartner of 2034 will be diverted by the spectacle of our "overproduction" bonfires and other fruits of the field, our destruction of food by shiploads, while hordes of destitute citizens take to the woods and the road to keep from starving, all in order that the sacred fetish of profit may be honored, that a handful of well-fed people may have no red lines in their ledgers.

We twit that old Iceland King Canute for commanding the tide to cease encroaching on his scanty shores, and yet we, a thousand years wiser, would forbid the sun's and the soil's begetting foodstuffs and wearing materials. It is a practical way we say, to feed the hungry.

his opponents and that he is attacking the Jewish people. His propaganda appears to be an inverted output of the Ku Klux Klan, and his attacks on Jews indicate that he represents the Catholic fascism of the late lamented Dollfuss of Austria, whose fascism formed a holy alliance with the fascism of Mussolini.

When Dunn is done he is likely to leave racial hates behind him and all in the name of "religion." Such miscreants oppose the fascism of Hitler, not because they are against fascism but because the fascist lash is not in their hands.

The workers of Jersey, where Dunn turns up, should speak in thunder tones against this reactionary charlatan who coins hate into an income for himself.

Modigliani and Deutsch To Address New York Party Members

G. E. Modigliani, veteran leader of Italian Socialism, and Julius Deutsch, heroic Austrian Socialist leader, will address the members of the Socialist Party at a membership meeting Monday, December 17th, at the People's House, 7 East 15th Street. Admission by party card only. Comrades from other cities welcome on presentation of party cards.

Com. Modigliani and Deutsch will be the guests of honor at a dinner at the Hotel Delano, 43rd Street, near 6th Avenue, N. Y. C., December 18th the occasion being the farewell of New York's Socialists to Comrade Deutsch. One dollar. Reservations through the party office, 7 East 15th Street.

Sunday, December 16th, at 2 P. M. all members of the Y. P. S. L. will meet Com. Deutsch in the Debs Auditorium. Comrade Deutsch organized the Young Socialists of Austria and was responsible for their magnificent organization one of the finest in the world.

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Drive On to Reinstate 21 C.C.N.Y. Boys

EFFORTS are being successfully made to create mass public opinion for the reinstatement of the expelled City College Students. At the instigation of the YPSL and the Student LID, a Citizens' Committee for the Expelled City College Students has been formed, including Heywood Brown, John Haynes Holmes, Norman Thomas, and others. The Citizens' Committee has succeeded in enlisting the support of many of the large labor unions and are hoping to get the support of the Central Trades and Labor Council for the expelled students.

A leaflet is being issued and a petition will be circulated among labor and civic organizations calling for reinstatement of the students. A Town Hall protest meeting is planned for some time next week.

Organizations like the I.L.G.-W.U. are beginning to send protests to the Mayor, to the Board of Higher Education, and to the Faculty of C.C.N.Y. Yipsels can hold themselves in readiness for the Town Hall meeting. Meanwhile, Yipsels can ask neighborhood organizations to send protests and demands for reinstatement to the above-mentioned places. Copies of all such protests should be sent to Jack Herling, Secretary of the Citizens' Committee for the Expelled Students, 112 East 19th St.

"IS REVOLUTION COMING?"

Three Lectures by
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Editor, "The New Republic"
Author, "The Coming American
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At the
COMMUNITY CHURCH CENTER
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TUESDAY EVENINGS at 8:15
Dec. 4—"The Pattern of Revolution"
Dec. 11—"Revolutionary Signs in U.S."
Dec. 18—"A Forecast of the Outcome"
Admission, 25c. to each lecture

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Friday, Nov. 30th—
EVERETT DEAN MARTIN
"The Cultural Inheritance of
America"

Sunday, Dec. 2nd—
Professor ROBERT M. MACIVER
"How Is Belief Modified by
Social Change?"

Tuesday, Dec. 4th—
Professor ERNEST SUTHERLAND BATES
"Cultural Values in a Planned
Economy"

Discussion—Trends of American Fascism

ARTHUR GARFIELD HAYS—LIBERAL
RICHARD B. MOORE—COMMUNIST

THURS., Dec. 6, 8 P.M.—Stuyvesant Casino, 2nd Ave. & 9th St.
Auspices—STUYVESANT BRANCH Amer. League Against War and Fascism
Tickets on Sale at: Bookshop, 7 East 15th Street;
City Office A.W.F., 213 4th Ave.; Bookshop, 50 E. 13th St.

CRAWFORD CLOTHING CO. LAUDS UNION LABOR

In a statement to the press, Joseph E. Levy, president of Crawford Clothing Company, voiced his appreciation of union labor, saying: "I've always believed Crawford Clothes to be real bargains and I've built this business by proving the fact to thousands of men. We employ union men only and give them union-approved working conditions."

Every garment is designed by a man who has styled clothes for internationally famous men. Of late, he has been devoting his talents to Crawford exclusively. As for variety, Crawford offers the widest choice in all New York. Every

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There is a Crawford store near you. Simply refer to your telephone directory to find the addresses of the Crawford stores in New York. There are also Crawford stores in a number of other major cities along the eastern seaboard. All Crawford stores are open every evening and alterations, when necessary, are made with perfect accuracy and without any charge whatever.—Adv.

Deutsch in Brooklyn Dec. 20th

Julius Deutsch, formerly Austrian Minister of Defense, and *Schutzführer* (leader of the Republican defense corps), will speak Thursday, December 20, in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum.

With this meeting Dr. Deutsch finishes his speaking tour of seven weeks through the United States. He will go back to Europe Dec. 21.

This meeting of the League of Free Germans (*Deutscher Freiheitsbund*) will be a big farewell of his German and Austrian friends in this country. It will be the sole meeting in Brooklyn, where Dr. Deutsch will speak in his mother tongue.

Coast Milliners Organize

SAN FRANCISCO.—Aiding in the organization drive of the Millinery Workers, Socialist Party members printed and distributed 20,000 leaflets. Six Socialist pickets were arrested during the campaign.

Socialist Party Lecture Calendar

box head—keep standing ...
Friday, Nov. 30—2nd A.D., Kings, 92 Livonia Ave., B'klyn; speaker, Wm. E. Duffy, "Shall We Again See Prosperity?"
Tuesday, Dec. 4—6th A.D., Kings, 6618 Bay Parkway, B'klyn; speaker, Wm. E. Feigenbaum, "Is a United Front Possible in America?"
Tuesday, Dec. 4—Branch 1, 18th A.D., Kings, 269 Utica Ave., B'klyn; speaker, Wm. E. Duffy, "Political Parties, Their Nature and Function."
Friday, Dec. 7—Membership meeting at Peoples House, 7 E. 15th St.; speakers, B. C. Vladeck, Max D. Danish, Paul Porter, "Convention of A.F.O.F.L. at San Francisco."

Monday, Dec. 10—5th and 17th A.D., 310 Sumner Ave., B'klyn; speaker, Wm. E. Feigenbaum, "The Workers Abroad."
Tuesday, Dec. 11—16th A.D., Kings, 6618 Bay Parkway, B'klyn; speaker, Mark Khinoy, "What Is Happening in Russia?"

Lecture Notes

Following is the program of the Department of Social Philosophy of Cooper Union: Nov. 30th, Everett Dean Martin, "The Cultural Inheritance of America." Dec. 2nd, Professor M. MacIver, "How Is Belief Modified by Social Change?" Dec. 4th, Professor Ernest Sutherland Bates, "Cultural Values in a Planned Society."

James Waterman Wise

Scn of Rabbi Stephen S. Wise
Recently returned from
the Soviet Union
will speak on "THE

New Russia"

Friday, Dec. 7th, at 8 P.M.
Admission 25¢

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RALLY AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM FRIDAY

An anti-fascist meeting of genuine importance will take place on Friday, Nov. 30, at Liberty Hall, 224-26th St., Guttenberg, N. J., starting at 8 P. M. In view of the startling assertion made by Gen. Smedley Butler recently and the so-called "educational lectures" by Russell Dunn in West New York to warn the public against "red plots," the meeting in Guttenberg is very timely.

With the present system tottering day by day, and millions of people out of work or only employed at part-time wages, with poverty and distress increasing, it can be easily realized that bankers and industrialists will resort to every known method to maintain the present system of exploitation.

The meeting Friday night in Guttenberg has had some vague threats made against it if any attempt is made to hold it.

The speakers against War and Fascism will be Martin Plettl and Valentine Bausch, who speaks in English. He has had a wide experience in labor and social problems, was a pioneer in the work for Old Age Pensions and Unemployment Insurance for the past 20 years.

A great deal of interests has been shown in this meeting by many organizations in this county as their letters will testify. The general public is invited to raise their voices against war and fascism before it may be too late. The meeting can be easily reached from all parts of the county.

PARTY NOTES

Bronx County

8th A.D., Mark Khinoy, just back from Russia, will lecture Tuesday, Dec. 4, at 8 p.m., at the Burnside Manor, Burnside and Harrison Avenues, on "Whither Russia."

Kings County

Bensonhurst Branch. The following meetings will take place at 6618 Bay Parkway: Tues., Dec. 4, William M. Feigenbaum, "Is a United Front Possible?" Tues., Dec. 11, Mark Khinoy on "Russia—As a Socialist Sees It"; Tues., Dec. 18, James O'neal on "Labor and Socialism"; Tues., Dec. 25, B. C. Vladeck on "The A. F. of L. Views a Labor Party."

Party Branches of New York

THE attention of all party members is called to the two Party Membership Symposia to be held in December, under the auspices of the Education Committee in the People's House, 7 East 15th Street.

1. Friday, December 7th, at 8 P. M. The subject will be "The Convention of the A. F. of L. and the Socialist Candidates." The speakers will be B. C. Vladeck, manager of the Jewish Daily Forward; Max Danish, of the I. L. G. W. U., and Paul Porter, Secretary of the Labor Department of the National Office of the Socialist Party. An admission fee of ten cents will be charged with special rate of five cents to members of the Y. P. S. L.

2. Friday, December 14th, Mark Khinoy, recently returned from Russia, will speak on the subject "What Is Happening in Russia?" Some admission fee.

A MEETING of the Educational Directors of the party branches will be held Thursday, December 6th, at 6 P. M., for discussion of educational plans. The discussion will be led by Bela Low, Chairman of the Education Committee; Dr. Wm. E. Bohn, Secretary of the Youth Committee, and Fred Schulman, Instructor in Education Methods in the Rand School. It is urgently requested that every branch have either the educational director, organizer, or secretary of the branch at this meeting.

L.I.D. IN NEW SERIES OF BROADCASTS

The League for Industrial Democracy is presenting a series of broadcasts on "Economics in a Changing Social Order" in co-operation with the Economics Committee of the National Advisory Council on Radio in Education. The broadcasts will be over the N.B.C. network on Thursday evenings from 10:30 to 11 o'clock Eastern Standard Time. This is the fourth season of the broadcasts. A distinguished group of speakers, including several Socialists, will participate. The programs will be introduced by Harry W. Laidler, Executive Director of the League for Industrial Democracy, and Dr. Levering Tyson, director of the Council.

Speakers will include Norman Thomas, Reinhold Niebuhr, George Soule, John T. Flynn, Henry I. Harriman, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, and Edward A. Filene and B. Charney Vladeck.

The series program can be secured by writing to the League for Industrial Democracy at 112 East 19th St., New York City.

TO ORGANIZE NIGHT CLUB WORKERS

At a meeting of representatives of Actors Equity, Chorus Equity and other unions in the theatrical industry, held in the offices of the American Federation of Actors, plans were laid to organize night club workers. These plans will be made public later as the drive gets under way. Ralph Whitehead, head of the federation, who presided, pointed out that the exploited employees in the night clubs will gladly respond to the call for unionization.

Boro Park Verband Branch Celebrates 25th Year

The Borough Park branch of the Jewish Socialist Verband will celebrate its 25th anniversary Saturday night at the Borough Park Labor Lyceum, 43rd Street and 14th Avenue, Brooklyn.

Jacob Panken and N. Chanin will be the main speakers.

Yipsel Notes

Opening December 12, the YPSL will have a radio program of its own on Station WEVD. There will be two programs a month, one on Wednesday and one on Saturday, at 10 p.m. All Yipsels interested in performing in the plays that will be presented on future programs send their names and addresses to Alton Levy, cultural director.

The second YPSL forum will be held Sunday, Dec. 2, at 22 E. 22nd St. The subject will be "The United Front" and the speakers will be Max Rosenberg, Lou Kammernan and Ben Fisher.

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GENERAL DISCUSSION
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SUNDAY, November 25th, 8 P. M.
DEBS AUDITORIUM, 7 E. 15th St.
Auspices: The Militants of Local New York

League of Free Germans To Battle Hitlerism

"Determined to stem the tide of Hitlerism and fascism among the Germans in America and to fight the Nazi menace to the bitter end" the *Deutscher Freiheitsbund* (League of Free Germans) has been organized with headquarters in New York. The *Deutscher Freiheitsbund* is a non-partisan organization and aims to unite all German groups opposed to Nazi domination, regardless of political and other affiliations, towards the building-up of a nation-wide movement of Germans and German descendants in defense of liberty and democracy.

A number of local units in and around New York have already been formed. Similar organizations throughout Latin America and Canada are in process of formation. A congress of delegates is contemplated in the near future.

President of the new organization is Martin Plettl.

The directorate of the League is composed of representatives of numerous non-partisan, cultural, sports as well as political organizations. Its offices are at 15 Union Square, New York City.

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Japanese Fight "The Battle" Against an Unnamed Foe

DOUBLE CONFLICT

"THE BATTLE." Filmed from the novel by Claude Farrere. At the Criterion.

Out in the colorful Japanese water, where pirates and typhoons used to war on the merchant-men, "The Battle" pictures another type of conflict, perhaps prophetic of days to come. The Japanese have been noted for their swift capture of western efficiency; but doubtless they do not always go to the extremes practiced by Marquis Yorisaka for his country's sake. Unable to understand the British naval methods, the strategy that has made England mistress of the seas, the Marquis sets his beautiful wife (and Merle Oberon, who play the part, is beautiful!) in the path of the British Admiral. While these two are falling in love, the wily Marquis is reading the Englishman's secret reports. Alas, even this does not help; in the great naval encounter, the Japanese are losing, the Marquis is wounded. Then his greatest strategy: he asks Admiral Fergan to take his place, and when the Englishman protests that he is a neutral, whispers the love words Fergan has used with the Marquis. Fergan is killed, the Marquis does hari-kari, but Japan is saved.

It's a strong picture, produced so as to bring out all its possibilities; and not the least thought-provoking fact is that throughout the Japanese conflict, "the enemy" they are fighting is never given an identity or a name.

"Life In The Congo" Opens at the Acme

The New York Premiere of "Life in the Congo," the film record of Ben Burbridge's expedition into the Kivu Jungles, took place yesterday at the Acme Theatre on Union Square, where it will continue indefinitely. A detailed camera study of the tribal customs of the Congo savages, the pictures also pursue Burbridge's perilous voyage into the gorilla country where he succeeded in capturing alive several rare specimens. One giant gorilla, which he was forced to shoot, is now on view at the National Museum in Washington. Burbridge recently received the Royal Zoological Medal at Antwerp.

"Marie Galante" Has B'klyn Premiere at the Fox—New Stage Show

Mystery, intrigue and romance are the three outstanding ingredients in "Marie Galante," the new feature film at the Fox Brooklyn Theatre this week.

A well-known cast includes Ketti Gallian, the new screen find, Ned Sparks, Siegfried Rumann, Leslie Fenton, Arthur Byron, Jay C. Flippen, and Stepin Fetchit.

Vaughn De Leath, pioneer radio singer, will head the new WOR Radio Stage Show at the Fox this week.

JACK MCGOWAN and RAY HENDERSON present

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with

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Above you see the gorgeous finale scene from Max Gordon's successful spectacle at the Center Theatre.

Julien Bryan to Present and Discuss "Soviet Russia and Siberia" December 16

"Soviet Russia and Siberia," the most recent motion pictures taken in the USSR, will be presented and discussed by Julien Bryan on Sunday evening, December 16, at the New School for Social Research, under the auspices of the American Russian Institute. As far as any records (Russian) show, Mr. Bryan is the first American who has been able to take pictures in Siberia and his unique collection selected from 20,000 feet of film taken this summer presents a new

story of what is happening to the little-known Asiatic peoples in a country almost twice the size of the United States. "Soviet Russia and Siberia," a sequel to last year's "Russia As It Is," was made by Mr. Bryan on his fifth trip to Russia. He has taken scenes which, it is said, stress the human idea of the story as well as those showing the remarkable developments made under the Second Five-Year Plan, and as a result this unbiased pictorial account, neither a technical document nor propaganda, should offer a vivid description of Soviet life as it is today.

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Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30

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with GLADYS GEORGE
Staged by Antoinette Perry and Mr. Pemberton
"Makes you weak with laughter."
—Brown, N. Y. Post
Henry Miller's Theatre
124 W. 43 St. Eves. 8:40
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

LE GALLIENNE and BARRYMORE TODAY (Dec. 1) MAT. & EVG.—"L'AIGLON"

Le Gallienne repertory season begins Monday Eve., Dec. 3rd • FIRST WEEK'S SCHEDULE
"HEDDA GABLER" Mon. Eve., Dec. 3; Wed. Mat., Dec. 5
Wed. Eve., Dec. 5; Fri. Eve., Dec. 7
"L'AIGLON" Tues. Eve., Dec. 4; Thurs. Eve., Dec. 6
Sat. Mat., Dec. 8; Sat. Eve., Dec. 8
BROADHURST THEA., W. 44th St. Evenings at 8:30, 50c-\$2.50 (Plus Phone L.A.C. 4-1515) Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30 50c-\$2 (Tax

"Mlle. Printemps is an impertinent delight... She brings a life and dash and a kind of civilized roughness to the play."
—Richard Lockridge, The Sun.

YVONNE PRINTEMPS "Conversation Peace"

In Noel Coward's Musical Romance
Cast of 60
Orchestra of 30
44th St. Theatre W. of B'way—Phone LA 4-7135—Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. 200 Good Seats every perform. \$1.

Theatre Union's "Sailors of Cattaro" to Open Dec. 10 at the Civic Repertory

With "Stevedore," its hit of last season, starting out on an extensive tour, the Theatre Union is preparing a new production for December 10. "Sailors of Cattaro" is said to be a classic in European theatres—it has been produced in Berlin, Munich, Dresden, Holland, Vienna, and USSR. Joseph Schildkraut played the leading role in the Vienna production.

The play deals with an historic incident—a mutiny of the sailors of the Austrian fleet in 1918 as an attempt to end the World War.

The entire scene of the play is laid on a battleship. Settings have been designed by Mordecai Gorelik and will it is said, be among the most sensational of the season. The company, headed by John B. Litel, who played in "First Legion" this year, does not include a single woman. The play is being directed by Irving Gordon, of the Theatre Union. Michael Blankfort, who directed "Stevedore," has adapted the script for American production from the translation by Keene Wallis.

Helen Cahagan and Melvyn Douglas To Co-Star

George Bushar and John Tuerk announce the production of a new play by Dan Totheroh and George O'Neil, called "Mother Lode," in which Helen Gahagan and Melvyn Douglas will make their first appearance as co-stars. Miss Gahagan and Mr. Douglas first played together in the late David Belasco's "Tonight or Never." It was during the run of this play that their marriage took place. In the new Totheroh-O'Neil play, which is a romance of the Far West in the Silver Rush Days, they will again play a pair of romantic lovers.

"Mother Lode" will be ready for presentation in New York around holiday time.

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 56th St.
Eves. 8:40—Matinees Thurs. & Sat.
THE MUSICAL SUCCESS
Life Begins at 8:40
with
BERT LAHR RAY BOLGER LUELLA GEAR
FRANCES WILLIAMS
"An Incontestable Hit"
—Richard Lockridge, Sun
Balc. (Ev.), \$1.10, \$1.65, \$2.20, \$2.75, \$3.30
Seats selling for next 8 weeks
Seats Now on Sale for Christmas and New Year.

Opening Monday Eve. Dec. 10 SEATS NOW 8 Weeks Ahead

SAILORS OF CATTARO

THEATRE UNION'S

Sweeping Drama of Life in the Crew's Quarters of a Battleship
CIVIC REPERTORY THEATRE, 14th Street & 6th Avenue
Eves. 8:45—MATS. TUESDAYS & SATURDAYS 2:45—PRICES 30c to \$1.50, No Tax
FOR INFORMATION ON REDUCED RATES FOR BENEFIT
THEATRE PARTIES CALL Watkins 9-2050

MAX GORDON'S 3 HITS

The Musical Hit!

"THE GREAT WALTZ"

Book by Moss Hart - Music by Johann Strauss - Dances by Albertina Rasch
The CENTER THEATRE, 6th Ave. & 49th St.—Evenings at 8:30,
55c to \$3.30—Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30.
500 Orchestra Seats Every Night at \$2.20 55c to \$2.20

The Dramatic Hit!

WALTER HUSTON "DODSWORTH"

Dramatized by SIDNEY HOWARD
SHUBERT THEA., 14th Street, W. of B'way—Eves. at 8:40, \$1.10-\$3.30.
Mats. Wednesday & Saturday, 55c to \$2.75

The Comedy Hit!

THE FARMER TAKES A WIFE

By FRANK B. ELSER & MARC CONNELLY
with JUNE WALKER HERB WILLIAMS HENRY FONDA
Directed by MR. CONNELLY
46th STREET West of Broadway. Evenings 8:40, 55c to \$3.30.
Matinees Wed. & Sat., 55c to \$2.20

SAM H. HARRIS presents

MERRILY WE ROLL ALONG

A New Play by GEO. S. KAUFMAN and MOSS HART
with Kenneth McKenna - Jessie Royce Landis
Mary Philips - Walter Abel - Cecelia Loftus
MUSIC BOX THEATRE 45th STREET, W. of B'WAY
MATS. THURS. & SAT.

Now at
FORREST THEATRE
49 St. W. of B'y
Eves. at 8:40
JAMES BARTON
in the Most Discussed Play in the History of the Theatre
"TOBACCO ROAD"
By JACK KIRKLAND, Based on Erskine Caldwell's Novel
12th SENSATIONAL MONTH
POPULAR PRICE MATINEES
WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY 50c to \$2.00

"Anything Goes" Fast, Furious and Far, at The Alvin

The Week on the Stage

By Joseph T. Shipley

EVERYTHING GOES

"ANYTHING GOES." Music and lyrics by Cole Porter. Book by Guy Bolton and P. G. Wodehouse, revised by Howard Lindsay and Russell Crouse. At the Alvin.

Fun has crowded into our theatre again. Victor Moore, moon-faced innocent, as Public Enemy No. 13 disguised as a priest, makes some of the most amusing moments of the recent theatre. Ethel Merman puts over the clever lyrics of Cole Porter with a neat insouciance that doubles and redoubles the audience with delighted laughter. William Gaxton, hail-fellow-well-met, still reminiscent of a noisy Jimmy Walker, makes pleasant love to Bettina Hall—whether he is an office manager, a sailor, a Pomeranian, a Chinaman, or Nicholas Murry Butler! It is only when all the other Americans hail him and hunt souvenirs and kisses (thinking him Snake-Eyes Johnson, Public Enemy No. 1) that his sweetheart grows a little ashamed of her country. But he gets off the boat in time to clinch his boss's deal and his own bride at a single stroke—leaving Reno Sweeney for the dapper Englishman.

If this gives you any idea of the tomfoolery of the plot, it leaves you far short of the uproarious time aboard that ship between two worlds. (The deck setting strikingly resembles that of Rice's play.) The lines are no less suggestive, but wittier than, others of the season, and Cole Porter's songs "are the top." "I Get a Kick Out of You" is most likely to be heard around; but the clever words of "You're the Top" run on and on; and the neat comments of the singing sailors on ladies abroad ship are further contribution. Ethel Merman carries most of the singing, and her work adds to the quality of the songs, among which "Blow, Gabriel, Blow" must also be mentioned—a semi-serious spiritual deftly turned. The lasses of the chorus are graceful and charming; the movement swift and continuous, the evening a general joy. "Anything Goes" proves decidedly that not anything goes, but that beauty and wit and grace and rhythm, mixed with more than a dash of tomfoolery, will go on and on.

Ina Claire in "Ode to Liberty" To Open December 21

Miss Ina Claire will open in "Ode to Liberty," Gilbert Miller's

production of Sidney Howard's new comedy from the French of Michel Duran's "Liberte Provisoire," on Friday evening, December 21st. The Lyceum Theatre will house the play, as the result of an arrangement between Mr. Miller and Courtney Burr, lessee of the Lyceum.

"Dealers In Death" to Open On Broadway Soon

The munitions' industry, as it figured in the recent senatorial investigation, is the subject of a feature picture, "Dealers in Death," soon to open at the Criterion Theatre.

The film is a treatise on most of the current disclosures, both European and American, of the methods used by the arms makers in the conduct of their business.

It deals with the international ramifications of the gun-makers, the personalities, the fabulous profits, the intrigue, and the alleged romance of the biggest industry in the world.

"Dealers in Death" was produced in New York by Monroe Shaff for Topical Films, Inc. The story was written and prepared for the screen by Burnet Hershey

In the Group Theatre's First Play of the Season



Stella Adler, as she appears in "Gold Eagle Guy", which opened last Wednesday at the Morosco

with Professor Walter B. Pitkin of Columbia, acting as editorial advisor. A special musical score was written by Willy Sthl. Cameramen in England, France, German and Czechoslovakia were assigned to gather many of the scenes.

Ruth Draper's Season to Start December 26 at Barrymore

Ruth Draper will open her New York season at the Ethel Barrymore Theatre at a special holiday matinee December 26. That week, Miss Draper will play three holiday matinees, Wednesday, December 26; Thursday, December 27, and Saturday, December 29, as well as every evening, including Sunday.

Thereafter, Miss Draper will play Thursday and Saturday matinees and every evening with the exception of matinee days when the evening performance will be omitted—Sunday evenings will be played. Miss Draper's season in New York is a limited one preceding a transcontinental tour.

Why It Is Called "Gold Eagle Guy"

"Gold Eagle Guy," the Group Theatre's latest production, which opened last Wednesday night at the Morosco Theatre, derives its provocative title from a gold coin.

The protagonist of the play is called Jay Button, and it is he who eventually achieves the nickname of Gold Eagle Guy. The gold eagle was a ten dollar coin, part of the currency used on the West

Coast in the 1860's. Money was plentiful there. The smallest known coin was a dime, the smallest coin of any consequence was a quarter, the smallest coin of any importance was a dollar, and the gold eagle was the most common medium of exchange.

Columbia's new production "The Captain Hates the Sea," directed by Lewis Milestone, with the leading roles filled by such well known screen personalities as Victor McLaglen, Alison Skipworth, Wynne Gibson, Helen Vinson, John Gilbert and Walter Connolly, is current at the Rialto Theatre.

MUSIC HALL
SHOW PLACE of the NATION

Warner Myrna
BAXTER-LOY
in
"Broadway Bill"
A Frank Capra Product
—On the Stage—
"FANTASY"

Popular Prices
First Mezz. Reserved
Phone CO 5-6535

Music Hall Spectacle in 4 scenes
Symphony Orch.
Dir. Erno Rapee

FILM AND PHOTO LEAGUE present
SATURDAY NIGHT, DEC. 8th
Promptly at 7 and 9 P. M.

"STORM OVER ASIA"
Podovkin
Also—SPECIAL PREMIERE
"The Last Moment"
An American Film

Coming Dec. 22—"CALIGARI"

at The New School for Social Research, 66 West 12th St.
—ADMISSION 50 CENTS—

Tickets available at:
Workers' Book Shop, 50 E. 13th St.
Mayfair Book Shop, 1 E. 47th St.
New Masses, 33 East 27th Street
Film & Photo League, 161 W. 22 St.

2nd BIG WEEK!
THE BATTLE
NEW YORK PREMIERE
LEON GARGANOFF
presents
CHARLES BOYER
& **MERLE OBERON**
in a stirring drama of patriotism
and war to end all wars!
Admission...25c and 40c
Evenings...Orchestra 55c

CRITERION
B'WAY at 44th - Cont. 10 A.M. - 2 A.M.

LAST 5 DAYS
EDDIE CANTOR
in
'KID MILLIONS'
COMING WED. DEC. 5th
'DON JUAN'
with
Douglas Fairbanks
United Artists **RIVOLI** B'WAY 49th St.

HELD OVER!
THE ★★★★★ HIT!
ERNST LUBITSCH'S
Glamorous New Production
of Franz Lehár's Immortal
"THE MERRY WIDOW"
with **MAURICE CHEVALIER**
JEANETTE MACDONALD
On the Stage
RITZ BROS.
32—DANNY DARE DANCERS—32
LEOPOLD SPITALNY
Guest Cond.—Capitol Grand Orch.
B'WAY at 50th St.
Major Edw. Bowes
Manag. Director
CAPITOL

Warner Bros.' Blaze of Glory!

flirtation Walk
DICK POWELL
RUBY KEELER
PAT O'BRIEN

with The WHOLE WEST
POINT CADET CORPS

STRAND—25c
B'WAY & 47th ST. to 1 P.M.

Fabian's
FOX 8 KLYN
FLATBUSH at NEVINS
NOW!

SPENCER TRACY **KETTI GALLIAN**
NED SPARKS-STEPIN FETCHIT **ARTHUR BYRON**
"MARIE GALANTE"
TEDDY WOR RADIO REVUE
featuring in Person
Vaughn de Leath - Teddy Bergman
6 Spirits of Rhythm—3 Queens—Others

25c
TO 5 P.M.
W KAYS

2nd BIG WEEK!
CLAUDETTE COLBERT
in FANNIE HURST'S
"IMITATION of LIFE"
WARREN WILLIAM
and a Great Supporting Cast
★ ON STAGE ★
Joyous Holiday Revue
CHARLES CARLILE
Famous Singing Star of WABC
THREE SWIFTS - DOROTHY
CROOKER - DANCING DOZEN
GAE FOSTER GIRLS - ROXY
RHYTHM ORCHESTRA
ROXY ANY DAY!
25c to 2 P. M.
35c to 7 P. M.
1th Ave. & 50th St. ANY SEAT!
SHOW VALUE OF THE NATION

ALL THIS WEEK
Fred ASTAIRE
Ginger ROGERS
in "THE
GAY DIVORCEE"
—RKO Vaudeville—
LEE ILOMAY
SIMS & BAILEY
WILLS and DAVIS
and other RKO Acts
PALACE B'way & 47th St.

ALL THIS WEEK
Fred ASTAIRE
Ginger ROGERS
in "THE
GAY DIVORCEE"
—RKO VAUDEVILLE—
GEORGE BEATTY
VIOLET CARLSON
HELENE DENISON
and other RKO Acts
ALBEE Albee Square
BROOKLYN

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

ARTISTS FILM GROUP
Present Four Excellent Films
First Showing of
EISENSTEIN'S
"DEATH DAY"
Podovkin's "Life Is Beautiful"
Dezau's "Montparnasse"
Charlie Chaplin's The Adventurer

SUNDAY, DEC. 2nd
Continuous Perform. 2 to 11:30 P.M.
NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH, 66 West 12th St.
35c until 5 P.M.—50c thereafter

MUSIC
PHILHARMONIC SYMPHONY
ARTUR RODZINSKI, Conductor
AT CARNEGIE HALL
This Afternoon at 3:00
WEHER—FRANK—SIBELIUS

BRUNO WALTER, Conductor
Thurs. Evg. at 8:45; Fri. Aft. at 2:30
Sat. Evg. at 8:45; Sun. Aft. at 3:00
GLUCK: "ORPHEUS and EURYDICE"
(in concert form)
Maria OLSZEWSKA, Grete STUECKGOLD
and Elisabeth SCHUMANN in cast
Metropolitan Opera Chorus
Arthur Judson, Mgr. (Stenway)

NOW!
"THE CAPTAIN HATES THE SEA"
A COLUMBIA PICTURE with
VICTOR McLAGLEN • JOHN GILBERT
WALTER CONNOLLY • WYNNE GIBSON
RIALTO BROADWAY at 42nd St. • 25c to 2 P. M.

American Premiere!
"MARYJKA"
A Carpathian Romance
CAMEO, 42d St., E. of B'y
(English Dialogue Titles)

LIFE IN THE CONGO
(KIDNAPING GORILLAS)
and
"The Red Republic"
ACME Thea. 14th St. & Union Sq.
20c until 1 P. M.

Nation-Wide Milk Drivers Strike Threatens

RETURNING from Washington, where he attended a conference on a dairy code, Thomas F. Murphy, secretary and treasurer of the Westchester Local 338 of the Milk Wagon Drivers and Dairy Employees Union, predicted a nationwide strike by Jan. 1, if a dairy workers' code is not in force by that time.

Dairy workers of Westchester County have not benefited by the NRA, he said, and work 60 to 80 hours a week. Their objective now is a five-day 48-hour week for drivers and 40 hours for other dairy employees.

"The Borden Milk Co.'s insistence on a policy of maintaining a company union will provoke a strike of all milk-wagon drivers," former Judge Jacob Panken told an audience of drivers at Beethoven Hall this week. The company has been fostering and maintaining a company union as against the interest of the employees and the public, he added.

"Employees in the Distributing Department work as many as 80 hours a week," Comrade Panken continued.

Should Be Public Function

"Milk distribution should be undertaken as a public function. The public pays in increased prices for milk to meet unnecessary expenditures for tens of millions of dollars a year. The Borden company has paid as much as 12% dividend in addition to setting up of tremendous surpluses and inordinate salaries to executives.

"You are employed in a vital industry. Milk is as important as air. Our child population cannot do without it. I am sure that if you organize and the company insists on adhering to its company union, the cry will be raised that the interest of the children requires that you forego your right as workers. Let me say that if a milk famine takes place in this city, the responsibility will be on the Borden company.

Huge Salaries

"When the Borden and other milk distributing companies speak of inability to comply, they should be reminded that a salary of more than \$100,000 to the president of the Borden company and salaries of more than \$50,000 per annum to other executives at the expense of

working men 80 hours a week is un-American, is indecent and should be stopped. The milk companies are spending tens of millions of dollars a year unnecessarily.

"The President has said, in connection with the distribution of power, that municipal ownership as exemplified in Acorn County will sweep the nation. If power can be distributed by municipalities, milk also can be so distributed.

"You ought to prepare a definite plan for submission to the Mayor for the establishment of a milk distributing agency within the city, so that the farmer gets a fair price for his milk, the worker gets decent wages and the consumer gets his milk at cost which would bring the prices down."

Board Told of Textile Mill Discrimination

WASHINGTON.—At the first of a series of hearings before the National Textile Labor Relations Board, complaints of discrimination by mills against union members and officials were heard and proved. Union officials, formerly employed for long periods before the strike by the Clinton Cotton Mills and the Lydia Mills, two Clinton, S. C., plants owned by the same firm, and by the Atlanta Woolen Mills, were refused re-employment.

The president of the cotton mills testified that he had not practiced discrimination at all. Of course, union executives had been told, when applying for re-instatement, to go away until the mills could find out "what it was all about"—meaning their activities during the strike—but his company "was concerned only in making the workers happy."

Members of the board found difficulty in understanding the coincidence whereby only workers identified with union management and activity were refused jobs. Nevertheless, no decision was reached, the case being "taken under advisement."

Lefkowitz Honored For Fight For Teachers Union

REPRESENTATIVES of labor and of education united in paying tribute to Dr. Abraham Lefkowitz, legislative representative of the Teachers Union, for his work in fighting for the union and for improvement both in educational standards and in the conditions of teachers. Even factors in the city's educational system who have fought Lefkowitz tooth and nail because of his battle for the union's program did him honor Saturday on the occasion of his 50th birthday, when a luncheon was tendered him at the Hotel Commodore.

The best feature of the program, however, was the presence of 1,400 teachers who had assembled in tribute to his championship of academic freedom and economic security. Among those who spoke were Dr. Henry Linville, president of the Teachers Union; James C. Quinn, secretary of the Central Trades and Labor Council, and William R. Alsher, chairman of the Joint Committee on Teachers Organizations.

Silk Workers Federation To Vote on Strike

THE American Federation of Silk Workers closed its two-day session at the Hotel Woodstock, New York, after voting to conduct a strike referendum among the silk textile workers. An attempt to set a definite strike date in advance, leaving the management in the hands of a "rank and file committee"—a maneuver of the so-called left elements in the union—was overwhelmingly defeated. Silk workers' demands include a \$25 weekly minimum for weavers; a 30-hour week; elimination of the stretch-out and a national agreement.

If the strike is called, possibly in the spring, it will pull out 150,000 workers. Holding of the referendum will be subject to a decision by the union as to how satisfactory the conclusions may be of the agencies set up by the Winant Report to study conditions in the industry. There has been a great deal of dissatisfaction with the terms of the report settling the textile strike, resentment being

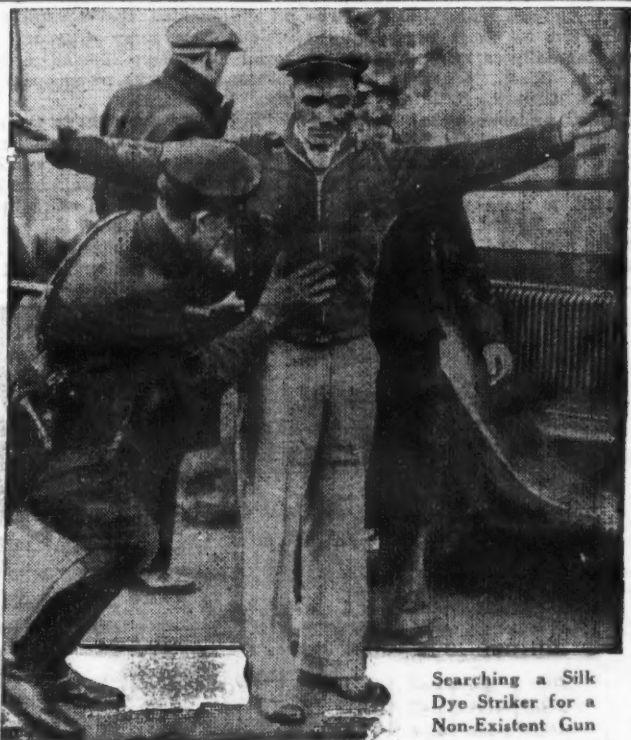
particularly keen against discrimination on the part of mills and lack of improvement as yet in the conditions of the silk workers.

Organized several years ago as a department within the United Textile Workers, the federation has grown till it includes about 90 per cent of the silk workers. Two hundred and fifty delegates, representing 98 locals, attended the convention.

Russel W. Wood of Easton, Pa., was reelected president and Frank Schweitzer of Paterson secretary. Herby F. Walton, Stroudsburg, Pa.; Arthur J. Garneau, Willimantic, Conn.; Alex Williams, Paterson, were elected vice-presidents.

Among those who addressed the convention were Thomas McMahon, president of the UTW, Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Emil Rieve, president of the hosiery workers union; B. Charney Vladeck, manager of the Forward, and William F. Kelly, UTW vice-president.

The convention urged passage of the Lundeen Unemployment Insurance measure. Recommendations by President Wood were adopted to the effect that headquarters be established in each state as a central agency for organization work, with a director in charge; that a bulletin be published in each such community; that dues be raised to a dollar a month in order to get funds for unionization purposes, and that work be concentrated on the many shops which have sprung up in small communities. A vigorous organization drive in every silk and rayon center was mapped out.



Searching a Silk Dye Striker for a Non-Existent Gun

HOPKINS SEES RISE OF MILLION ON RELIEF

CHICAGO. — The total of families on relief rolls will increase this winter from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000, Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator, predicted here recently before a regional meeting of relief officials from 13 mid-western states. "There are thousands who did not need work in 1929 who are looking for jobs now, competing with our people on relief rolls."

Organize Local Labor Committees National Office Urges

To All Locals.

Dear Comrades:

Does your local command the confidence of organized labor? It must!

We can't build Socialism without the support of the organized workers. It's our job to win their respect and confidence by aiding them in every one of their struggles. Where we have done that, they more readily follow the Socialist party in its political action. Milwaukee, Reading, and Bridgeport are Socialist strongholds because our comrades there have been in the forefront of the labor movement.

The unions are conservative, say some comrades. Yes, but why? Because we have fallen down on our job! If we were more active in the unions, we could make them radical. Workers are losing faith in the New Deal. They will flock to the Socialist Party when we can show them that we mean business.

Work in the unions during the next eighteen months has a fruit. Beginning with

the Continental Congress in May, 1933, and continuing through the many strikes and organization campaigns, we have tremendously increased our prestige in the labor movement. Many strikes have been won, many unions built, because of our aid. Socialists have been placed in important posts as union organizers and officials. This year for the first time in many years we were a factor at the American Federation of Labor convention. A Socialist, David Dubinsky, was elected vice-president. In New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, and Portland the central labor bodies have cordially cooperated with us in the fight against Fascism.

The work we have done must be coordinated and extended. The National Labor Committee of the N.E.C. therefore calls upon all locals which do not now have labor committees to organize one at the earliest possible moment.

Fraternally yours,

Leo Krzycki, National Chairman,
Paul Porter,
National Labor Secretary.

Bee Line Bus Drivers Out

THE strike of 80 bus drivers against the Bee Line Bus Co. of Queens for impairment of their seniority rights threatens to tie up bus transportation facilities in that borough. The drivers are the men who struck last summer because they had been discharged or discriminated against for union activity. The strike ended when the National Labor Board ordered their reinstatement with full seniority rights; but recently Supreme Court Justice Philip A. Drennan ruled against the veteran drivers, despite the board ruling.

Although Mayor LaGuardia has hinted at taking up the temporary operating permits under which the company is operating in order to force a settlement, the police department has assigned a policeman to ride on each bus still in operation.

Leaders of the strikers, who belong to the Amalgamated Association of Street Car, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Operators' Local 1029 (A. F. of L.) are Arthur Cole and Jack Reardon, assisted by Patrick Shea, A. F. of L. representative. In the previous strike, the workers had the cooperation of the Socialist Party and the Y.P.S.L., which organizations have again offered their help.

The Labor Editor Rushes in Where Angels Fear to Tread

By Samuel H. Friedman

THE points raised in my second editorial brings us to another moot question. (It is understood that the following is merely the opinion of the Labor Editor.) This seems a very poor time to change or to delay, even temporarily, the vital work performed by a Labor Committee like that which has been functioning in New York City. We print in this issue a letter from the National Labor Committee urging the setting up of such local bodies to aid organized labor. Obviously much of the program planned by the national committee was inspired by the splendid work and program originated by the New York committee, headed first by Dr. Louis Hendin and then by Julius Gerber, and under the secretaryship of Jack Altman.

At a time when the need is so tremendous for cooperation with labor organizations and for aid to the unorganized who are begging for help in organizing; at a time when the opportunity offered to the party for real service is so great, nothing should be allowed to block or retard such activity. Especially should no action be taken or continued which could give rise to

the allegation that factional dispute is allowed to hamper what is probably the most important job the party can do at this time.

By James Oneal

Comrade Friedman expresses a view regarding the Labor Committee with which I do not agree. There is no intention of blocking its work in any way. One unsigned circular has appeared that has gone so far as to say that the committee has been "abolished." That is obviously false. As for policy, Dr. Hendin, who formulated it, distinctly said that it was experimental, possibly beset with dangers, and only time and extreme caution would determine what the final policy would be. The statement by the State Committee in answering an inquiry of the Teachers' Union shows that policy is still in the experimental stage, but it is certain that no one desires to abandon party work in the trade unions.

Now You Tell One

Germany is the most democratic country in the world today.—Dr. Hjalmar Schacht.

Police Mobilize to Help Scabs in Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES.—The fight of the strikers on the street car and bus lines of the Los Angeles Railway Co. to win better conditions for themselves has been meeting with the usual combination of bosses and city officials against them. Tear gas and guns of the police and special guards have met the strikers' attempts to halt scabbing. The city administration is a hundred per cent behind the company in attempting to maintain service despite the strike, and the mayor provides guards for every car and bus that goes out manned by scabs.

The result has been inevitable. Nervous and inefficient scab conductors and motormen have brought about accidents resulting in injury to passengers who ride in wire-meshing-encased vehicles. The police use of tear gas and guns has caused strikers and sympathizers to resort to the use of bricks, stones and fists in retaliation, although the union's policy has been that of peaceful picketing and no violence despite provocation. But violence was inevitable in view of the placing of company guards and thug deputies on cars and motor coaches and at strategic points calculated to provoke men fighting for decent livelihoods for themselves and their children.

Police forces and sheriffs' squads are being mobilized in greater numbers, but negotiations for settlement are going on in view of the determined stand of the strikers. Mayor Frank R. Shaw announced gleefully recently that "only one obstacle remained in the path of a settlement—that of re-employ-

ment." This means that the strike can be settled easily if strikers are not to be re-employed! Redoubled activity on the part of the strikers met this ultimatum.

The Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees is conducting the strike, which has pulled out 2,000 of the roster of 2,500 workers.

LABOR PLAY EXCHANGE SERVICE ESTABLISHED

BECAUSE of the increasing demand for plays with class-conscious and labor angles, Rebel Arts has instituted an exchange service for playwrights and producing groups.

If you have plays of this nature, for radio, puppet or theatrical use, and wish to take advantage of this free service, send copies for a permanent file to Rebel Arts Play Exchange, 22 East 22nd Street.

Newark Newspaper Guild Battles Publisher

LUCIUS T. RUSSELL, publisher of the Newark Ledger, whose editorial employees have been on strike for two weeks, is still holding out against the Newark chapter of the Newspaper Guild, but it's costing him lots of money. Despite large paid ads in the city's afternoon papers, the free distribution of thousands of papers, and his alleged use of thugs to intimidate the guild's pickets, the strikers are holding firm and gaining confidence. The Ledger is losing circulation daily, and the guild is mapping out plans to turn The Reporter, its strike organ, into a regular daily carrying advertising.

Rred Scholl, president of the Essex County Building Trades Council, announced that his organization, with about 30,000 members, had voted support of the strikers. A thousand people attended a mass meeting presided over by Emmet Crozier, Newark Guild head, and addressed by Heywood Brown, national guild presi-

dent. It was announced that the past week's contributions to the strikers from 23 different cities had totaled \$1,000.

Russell has refused to sign an agreement with the guild unless a similar contract is signed by the publishers "of any two exclusively English language newspapers in the city."

The guild answered that its strike organization was prepared to remain intact for "at least a month."

"I will not sign a contract with an alleged newspaper writers' guild including the army of general editorial room help like office boys, messengers, clerks, phone operators, etc.," Russell said.

"It became apparent to the committee that the only settlement agreeable to Mr. Russell would be one under which he could break up the guild in his own office by intimidation," responded the guild. "To dispose at once of Mr. Russell's misleading charges that the

Civil War Possible in Building Trades Unions

WASHINGTON.—With the refusal of 12 unions to attend a special convention of the building trades department of the A. F. of L., called by President William Green in accordance with the last convention's mandate, civil war in this powerful department looms. Whether the unions will leave the A. F. of L. or try to set up a sep-

arate department within it is problematic; but continued defiance of the convention's instructions to get together with the seven unions which they had previously refused to admit to their department would be a severe blow to organized labor.

Prior to the San Francisco convention, the twelve unions in the department had refused admittance at their own separate convention to the "triple alliance" of carpenters, bricklayers and electrical workers, which had been kept out of the department for a number of years. An appeal to the convention resulted in Green's being empowered to effect a settlement within 45 days. But when he called the special meeting to order, he found that representatives of about 400,000 workers had refused to attend, President McDonough of the Building Trades Department also staying away. The groups that did attend represented about 500,000 workers.

Conferences are still going on for settlement of the dispute. If the 12 unions withdraw and a new department is set up, the strength of the A. F. of L. and of its metal trades and label departments would be seriously undermined. Unions which attended the conference were those of the carpenters, stationery engineers, marble polishers, teamsters, bricklayers, electrical workers and hod carriers. Unions which refused to come were those of the asbestos workers, boilermakers, ion workers, elevator constructors, granite cutters, lathers, sheet metal workers, painters, plasterers, plumbers, roofers and stone cutters.

Local 95, who are demanding better wages and working conditions for ushers, porters and other house employees in Broadway's theatres, met this week with Dr. Henry Moskowitz, executive adviser of the League of New York Theatres, and arranged with him for a conference with the labor committee of the league next week. The union, which is about 70 per cent organized in the legitimate Broadway houses, is seeking recognition and the arbitration of wages and hours before an impartial board.

RELIEF SOUGHT FOR JOBLESS ACTORS

A delegation of unemployed members of the American Federation of Actors will visit Mayor F. H. LaGuardia Saturday to demand more adequate relief for the 1,000 unemployed vaudeville, cafe and outdoor performers in this city. The visit was postponed from Wednesday at the Mayor's request. The actors will be led by Ralph Whitehead, executive secretary of the AFA.

Mr. Whitehead will point out that only 52 vaudeville performers are working with the government-sponsored vaudeville units being staged in New York by the Works Division of the Department of Public Welfare. New York has sent out only four such units, while Boston, a minor theatrical city, has sent out 12 vaudeville units.

Representatives of the Theatre and Amusement Employees Union,

Child Culture Note

A New York court granted permission to a 14-year-old girl to spend \$30,000 yearly from an estate left to her, in order to maintain the standard of living to which she is accustomed.

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. 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.

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, DRESS, DRIVERS' & HELPERS' UNION, Local 102, I.L.G.W.U., Affiliated with A. F. of L. 131 West 33rd St., Chickering 4-3681.—Saul Metz, Manager.

CLOAK, SUIT and DRESS PRESSERS' UNION, Local 35, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 60 West 35th St., N. Y. C.—J. 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.

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

FUR DRESSERS' UNION, Local 2, International Fur Workers' Union, Office and headquarters, 949 Wiloughby Ave., Brooklyn; STagg 2-0798. Reg. meetings, 1st and 3rd Mondays. President, Robert Glass; Vice-President, Stephen Tobasco; Business Agent, Morris Reiss; Secretary, Samuel Mindel; Treasurer, Albert Held.

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

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

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

MILLINERY WORKERS' UNION, Local 24, Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union. Downtown office, 640 Broadway; phone, Spring 7-4548; uptown office, 30 W. 37th St.; phone, Wisconsin 7-1270. Executive Board meets every Tuesday evening, 8 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.

UNITED 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, 21 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. House, President; James P. Redmond, Vice-President; James J. McGrath, Secretary-Treasurer; Samuel J. O'Brien, James P. Redmond and James J. Buckley, Organizers.

WAITERS' and WAITRESSES' UNION, Local No. 1, A. F. of L. and U. I. T., 290-7th Ave. W. Lehman, Sec'y; Tel.: Lackawanna 4-5483.

WHITE GOODS WORKERS' UNION, Local 62 of I.L.G.W.U., 873 Broadway, New York City. Telephone, ALgonquin 3-1901. S. Shore, Manager; S. Shore, Executive Supervisor.

End Injunctions in Labor Disputes

(Continued from Page 1-L)

hardly a fair one, because once the injunction has been granted, the damage is done and experience has shown that labor bodies are rarely in a position to pay the enormous costs involved in the preparation of voluminous records for appeal purposes.

Labor Must Organize

"Labor must have organization to meet organized capital. The issue in this case, stripped of all its trimmings, is the fight on the part of organized labor to meet organized capital.

"The fundamental right of action belongs to every man. No man stood up on the floor of the United States Senate to defend some of the notorious labor injunctions of the past. Why? Because they were fundamentally wrong.

"The right of wage earners to organize is now generally recognized and has the aid of government authority. But it would be rank hypocrisy to grant to labor the right to strike and then by injunction take away the exercise of that right. I say to the conservative business men of this community, if you seek to destroy organized labor unions, you know not what you do. When you destroy organized labor in this country, you destroy the bulwark of liberty. And when great corporate bodies attempt to break the conservative labor organizations, they are sowing the seeds of their own destruction."

The morale of the workers has been lowered during the depression, according to the president of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. The remedy, he suggests, lies in "friendly heart-to-heart talks between the officials and employees."

Donald R. Richberg predicts that over five million families will be on relief the coming winter. At the same time Administration spokesmen declare that "we" must have the largest navy in the world.



Another Scene in N. Y. Jobless Parade

Frame Up: The Story of Comrade Glass

(Continued from Page 2-L)

outside world. He was not allowed to use the phone or to send or receive mail. While he was held there Parkersburg papers for four days carried articles stating that he was out on bond. The bond had been set at the top limit of \$2,000, obviously difficult for a working man eighty miles away from home to raise. Despite misleading statements by police, sheriff, and newspapers, his family finally located him. His wife, who had been left seriously ill and penniless when he was taken, was not allowed to see him. Even the mercy of delivering a message that she was better and trying to effect his release was denied him. On visitor's day his father was still refused permission to see him, but managed to get to see him for a few minutes, with the jailer at his elbow throughout the interview, only by getting a lawyer to go with him.

When Glass was finally released on bond on Nov. 3, his body still bore marks of his treatment at the hands—and feet—of the law.

Comrade Glass was arrested with a fake warrant; then, after he had been in prison and mistreated for two days, a warrant was sworn out for him. State Police warned him not to take action against them for illegal and brutal procedure.

Every official involved lied as to the whereabouts of his confiscated documents, and it was only with the greatest difficulty that most of them were recovered.

Rush Needed Funds!

State relief officials, with whom Glass as an official of the West Virginia Unemployed League had been at constant loggerheads, were much interested in his case. While he was in jail they juggled with his pay check, and were consequently surprised when he returned to demand it. It was hinted that if he would soft-pedal the West Virginia section of the National Unemployed demonstration on Nov. 24, it might go easier with him in his trial.

Funds are needed to fight this vicious frame-up. The Glass Defense Committee appeals to all workers and sympathetic organizations to help as much as they can to defeat Fascism in West Virginia. Send all contributions to J. Gordon, 14 Capitol St., Charleston, West Virginia. The Glass Defense Committee, with Gordon as chairman, was chosen by the Socialist Local of Charleston. Members of the local and of the Unemployed League have pledged to the defense a percentage of their wages, but much more is needed.

"Bourgeois" in Russia

Gets Them?---Where and How Much? by and the Singular War Against It



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dustrial establishment in the Soviet provinces that does not possess its own aeroplanes for the use of the management.

And the eighteen hundred rubles I just mentioned are far from being the highest salaries in the Soviet Union and the 47 rubles—not the lowest. I have mentioned them only because those are the extremes I personally came in contact with.

Low Wages For Workers

When I was in Moscow, I was faced with a public statement made by Shwernik, the head of the Russian unions. In his statement Shwernik declared (Moscow *Izvestia*, Sept. 18) that "the average wages of the metal workers in the Soviet Union is 179 rubles a month; the average wage of the workers in factories of agricultural machines is 154 rubles a month, and the average wage of the workers in the wool factories 115 rubles a month."

However, in my further studies I came to the conclusion that among the named groups of industrial workers there are hardly two workers whose monthly salary is the same. The metal workers, for instance, make an "average" of 179 rubles a month. Among them, however, there are those whose wages exceed 300 rubles and those whose monthly pay envelop does not contain more than 80 rubles.

There are those who live in a modern apartment consisting of two rooms and a kitchen and those who share their small room with two more families. Those who have two cooked meals a day and those for whom a glass of tea is the only cooked meal during the day; and even that they do not get every day.

Moscow is justly proud of its new automobile factor "Amo." When I visited this industrial giant, I naturally looked into the factory kitchens. It was lunch hour and I found hundreds of people in the two large restaurants. Skilled workers at their tables, "fast" skilled workers in their corners, and the foremen, technicians and engineers at their linen-covered ETER tables. Unfortunately, not all the workers were in the dining room. A considerable number had their meals in the factory courts and alleys, on the rocks and piles of old iron; and there were no dinner pails one sees in the American or European shops. A piece of black bread and a small tomato was their only meal. Some didn't have even a tomato.

Bread and Tomatoes

And this seemed to be the lunch of hundreds of workingmen.

"Why do they eat here and not in the restaurant?" I asked the young guide who showed me around the establishment.

"They are crazy. You see, we cannot teach them to give up their pig manners," I was told.

The "crazy" workers themselves had a different explanation of their strange behavior. They claimed they cannot afford to pay for the soup in the factory kitchen. They received, they claimed, four and even three rubles a day, and to spend out of this a whole ruble for a single meal is an impossibility.

"In the morning before work and in the evening after work one is also inclined to eat, and there is a family at home and rent and clothing and food to provide. No,

Just How Much Is Labor Exploited?

By Herbert M. Merrill

LABOR is exploited to the extent of 71% of its production in the Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond of New York City, according to an analysis of figures just released by the U. S. Census Bureau on manufacturing in New York City and vicinity for the year 1933.

The total production in Manhattan was \$2,872,661,326, cost of materials, fuel and electricity used in manufacturing \$1,344,998,690, leaving a net productivity for the 391,157 workers employed of \$1,527,662,636. Since these workers received wages of \$435,693,123, the share of Labor was less than 29% of what it produced.

The rate of exploitation in Richmond was practically the same, although the total volume of production was less than \$49,000,000.

The total production for the Borough of Brooklyn was \$599,584,305, cost of materials, fuel and power \$284,845,343, net productivity of labor \$314,738,962. Inasmuch as the wages of the 102,047 workers employed amounted to \$104,957,625, they received practically one-third of what they produced, 33%.

The figures released for the city of Mount Vernon indicate that the workers in the manufacturing industry there received as much as 46% of their productivity in the form of wages.

Revolt in High Hats, Committee Is 'Calm'

It is said that John W. Davis, Hugh Johnson, James G. Harbord, Thomas W. Lamont, Admiral Sims and Hanford MacNider will not be called before the congressional committee that heard the statement by General Smedley Butler that a fascist march on Washington had been planned by some big shots in Wall Street. The committee is "calm," declares a newspaper headline.

Had some hysterical workers obsessed with the utopian idea of a march on Washington been discovered, one wonders whether the committee would remain "calm." Would it not rather have been the occasion for another sensational Bolshevik scare?

Be sure that you can command millions of dollars before even thinking of such a venture. The dollars will command respect in the higher range of politics; if you do not have them, you will be a dangerous suspect.

Maryland Vote Shows Increase

BALTIMORE.—With 19 counties out of 23 still missing, but including the city of Baltimore, the Socialist vote for governor in 1934 has already reached 6,510. In 1932, at the last election of governor, in 1930, the Socialist vote in the entire state was 4178. In 1932, with a much greater total vote, Norman Thomas polled 10,489 for President.

In Baltimore the Socialist vote was 4,690. The Communists polled 420 and the S.L.P. 246.

Oklahoma Vote

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—A. P. Green, candidate for governor, polled 16,688 votes in this state.

the factory restaurant is not for us."

A director of a large Moscow factory told me the same day that in his establishment only a third of the workers eat in the factory restaurant. For the others the price is unattainable. It's good food, he said, but too expensive for the low-paid workers. Bread with salt, bread with a tomato, bread with cold water is the only food they can afford.

Editor's Corner

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

By James Oneal

Problems of a Socialist Society

IT is curious that in the past few weeks we have received questions from a number of readers regarding organization of the future Socialist society. They should inquire of the Rand Book Store, 7 East 15th Street, New York City, for books and pamphlets that consider such problems. Here we can only consider this question in its general aspects.

Marx gave little attention to this matter. He and Engels were content in the Communist Manifesto to suggest a program of immediate measures that would serve the interests of the working class prior to achieving complete power. In criticizing the Gotha program of the German party in 1875, Marx, however, ventured into this field and presented some views that are interesting.

He did not reject working class reforms within capitalist society but criticized the language used in the program both with regard to theory and program. In 1891, the German party adopted the Erfurt program and a year later Karl Kautsky published his small work entitled, "The Class Struggle." The chapter in this book on "The Commonwealth of the Future" is still an invaluable discussion of the whole question, and we recommend it to our readers.

Marx criticized the statement that "the whole proceeds of labor belong with equal rights to all members of society." He pointed out that as the means of production are worn out they must be replaced from the "whole proceeds." Then a portion must be used to extend production and a reserve must be set aside for emergencies. Moreover, the general costs of administration must be provided—schools, health services and other social services, including provision for those who are unable to work.

After all this is done, there is a *net social income* available for distribution, not the "whole proceeds." Marx pointed out that all this has reference to Socialism as "it emerges from capitalist society, which is thus in every respect tainted economically, morally and intellectually with the hereditary diseases of the old society from whose womb it is emerging. In this way the individual producer receives back again from society, with deductions, exactly what he gives."

At this stage when Socialist society has emerged from capitalist civilization, Marx also questioned the use of the words "equal rights" in the above quotation. The following interesting paragraph presents his view.

"But one man will excel another physically or intellectually and so contributes in the same time more labor, or can labor for a longer time; and so labor, to serve as a measure, must be defined by its duration or intensity, otherwise it ceases to be a standard of measure. This equal right is an unequal right for unequal work. It recognizes no class differences because every worker ranks as a worker like his fellows, but it tacitly recognizes unequal individual endowment, and the capacities for production, as natural privileges. It is, therefore, a right of inequality in its content, as in general is every right. Right can by its very nature only consist in the application of an equal standard; but unequal individuals (and they would not be different individuals if they were not unequal) are only measurable by an equal standard in so far as they can be brought under an equal observation, be regarded from one definite aspect only, e. g., in the case under review, they must be considered *only as workers* and nothing more be seen in them, everything else being ignored. Further, one worker is married, another single; one has more children than another and so on. Given an equal capacity for labor and thence an equal share in the funds for social consumption, the one will in practice receive more than the other, the one will be richer than the other and so forth. To avoid all these consequences, *rights must be unequal instead of being equal.*"

In a higher phase of Socialist society, Marx continues, after it has left the "diseases" of capitalism behind; after the "distinction between manual and intellectual work has disappeared, after labor has become not merely a means to live but is in itself the first necessity of living, after the powers of production have also increased and all the springs of cooperative wealth are gushing more freely together with the all-round development of the individual, then and then only can the narrow bourgeois horizon of rights be left far behind and society will inscribe on its banner: 'From each according to his capacity, to each according to his need.'"

We hope that enough has been said to interest many of our readers in learning the Marxian approach to these problems. It is all the more essential today considering that various utopian organizations in this country have blueprint plans available or, again to cite Marx, "recipes for the cookshops of the future."

A TRIBUTE TO UNION LABOR!

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All Stores Open Evenings

30 "Factory Branches" to Serve You

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Send Suggestions for 1935 Drive to Party Locals

CHICAGO.—A careful plan to combine person-to-person contacts with the customary public gatherings is suggested by Leo Krzycki, national chairman, and Daniel W. Hoan, chairman of the organization committee, in a letter sent to locals and branches giving preliminary outlines for an organization drive in the early months of 1935.

Every party member should be asked to give at least two hours a week, exclusive of time spent at meetings and forums, under the direction of the branch executive committee, the letter suggests. A personal canvass of selected neighborhoods is recommended as the basis for later work.

Because of differing conditions in various sections, the organization committee asks that local party officials and committees work out detailed plans for presentation to the members at a "red card" meeting to be held December 16. A special message to be read at these rallies will be prepared by the national executive committee at its Boston meeting.

George Soule, editor of the New Republic, author of "The Coming American Revolution," etc., will begin a series of three lectures at the Community Church Center, 550 W. 110th St., Tuesday eve., Dec. 4th. The first lecture will be entitled, "The Pattern of Revolution."

Columbia Tea Co.



Order from your grocer this famous Russian Tea known to millions as "ZVIETOKHNI CHI"

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Telephone ORchard 4-6000

British Labor's Program For Action

LONDON.—Writing in "The New Nation," Arthur Greenwood, M.P., summarizes the recent Southport conference report, "For Socialism and Peace," as follows:

"The Labor Party believes in democracy.

"It does not believe that democracy can be effective unless—Peace is assured, and Democratic principles are applied to every phase of public life.

"Labor, therefore, stands for the establishment and enforcement of the rule of law in international affairs.

"It realizes that the great problems which confront mankind are constructive, and that they can be solved only by whole-hearted co-operation. It believes, that is to say, in constructive international Socialism.

"It holds that democracy is a principle which must be applied to the economic system. It, therefore, stands for the public ownership and control of the means of production, distribution and exchange by which the people live.

"It applies this principle to the great social services by means of which the people collectively can be assured that their needs will be satisfied.

"Finally, it asserts that Parliament must be adapted to meet the needs of the new age, and to carry the will of the people into effect without let or hindrance."

Falcons Increase Publication's Sale

By Ethel Schachner

The Red Falcons of America, the working class children's organization, have sold out the first edition of their November issue of their magazine, the FALCON CALL. A second edition of 1,000 copies has been published. The Christmas issue will contain articles on "Early Christmas and Modern Idealists," "Christ, the Man," "Conditions in Santa's Factories, Doll and Toy Shops." The articles on the Union Label will be a permanent feature. The Red Falcon organization expects that the next issue will maintain the same price of 5¢ per copy. Literary and financial contributions will be appreciated.

Plans are under way for the publishing of a printed songbook to sell at the same price as the illustrated mimeographed book. Thousands of copies of the latter have been sold and the mimeograph won't hold together long enough to meet all demands. So the printed songbook, which will also be illustrated, will be on sale shortly at 5¢.

The first national convention of Falcon Guides will be held during the summer of 1935, and plans are now under way for making this convention a significant one.

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

Sun.—11 a.m., Forward Hour, music and sketches; 12:45 p.m., Theatre of the Air; 8 p.m., "Poet Philosopher"; 8:15 p.m., Sylvia Barclay, songs—Charles Cohen, piano; 8:30 p.m., Rogues Revue, Latin American Music.

Mon.—3:30 p.m., Clara Schinskaya, soprano.

Tues.—8:15 p.m., Esther Lane and Charles Anderson, songs; 8:30 p.m., Rose Kay, piano; 10 p.m., New Leader Review of the News; 10:15 p.m., Cora Graham, soprano; 10:30 p.m., "Paris in New York," music.

Wed.—3:45 p.m., Arnold Brahms, songs; 8:15 p.m., Actors Dinner Club—Doris Hardy; 8:30 p.m., Perla Del Sur, West Indian Orch.; 10:15 p.m., Jack Salmon, baritone—Edith Friedman, piano; 10:45 p.m., Gisella, violin.

Thurs.—8:15 p.m., Margaret Reed Dooley, mezzo-soprano; 8:30 p.m., James Scott, tenor; 8:45 p.m., Agatha Leiffen, soprano; 10:15 p.m., "Newspaper Guild on the Air," talks; 10:30 p.m., Carlo Lanzilotti, bass; 10:45 p.m., Edith Friedman, piano.

Fri.—8:15 p.m., Charlotte Tonhazy, violin; 8:30 p.m., Cecil Burrows, baritone; 8:45 p.m., Talk—Mrs. Hugh Grant Straus; 10 p.m., Rebel Arts Players, sketch; 10:15 p.m., Varela and Perez, songs; 10:45 p.m., Six Rhythm Tempos, vocal and instrumental sextet.

Sat.—3 p.m., Talks by John T. Flynn, Prof. Walter E. Spahr and Algernon Lee at the Rand School Luncheon.

8:30 to 10—Inauguration of WEVD University of the Air direct from Town Hall with Hendrik Willem Van Loon, Prof. John Dewey, Heywood Brown, Alla

Aha! Another United Front Is Unmasked!

YOU can't fool the Communists when it comes to Socialist Party dirty work. No matter what the Socialists do, the eagle-eyed Communists find it out, whether the Socialists did it or not.

(This sounds a little muddled, but then we're writing about the Communists.)

You remember the discovery by the Communists that the Socialists had endorsed Hamilton Fish for Congress? Did they withhold that "information" just because they knew it was a lie . . . or at least, an accident possible only under New York's election laws? Not the conscientious Communists! True to Marx and Stalin, they broadcast "information" that they knew to be untrue.

And we will return the favor, like the good United Front comrades that we are (not).

Up in Rochester the Communists endorsed a Democratic assembly candidate, and for all we know he was elected. (It's too much trouble to look up the back files to find out.) Did the Communists of the Third A. D. of Monroe County accept the bait of the Social Fascist James Sullivan, who sought to betray the workers under the Socialist ticket? Were they gullible enough to fall for Richard M. Seymour, who flaunted the Republican banner? They were not! With true proletarian revolutionary spirit they formed a united front from the middle with the Democratic Party and the Law Preservation Party and marched to the polls behind the leadership of Earl W. Laugenbacker, who ran on the two ultra-reactionary tickets as well as under the hammer and sickle of the Communists!

No, we didn't believe it until we got an official sample ballot to prove it.

Of course, we know that the Democratic Party merely swiped the Communist nomination, and the Communists couldn't do anything about it. But then the Communists knew the facts back of the Ham Fish "endorsement" by the Socialists; and that didn't deter them from peddling and broadcasting that lie. Are we to be any less revolutionary than they?

CLAESSENS' TOUR

During the forthcoming week, August Claessens, who is touring the South for The New Leader, will make the following dates:

Dec. 10th.—Savannah, Georgia; 11th—Macon, Geo.; 12th—Atlanta, Geo.; 14th and 15th—Charleston, S. C.; 16th and 17th—High Point, N. C.; 18th—Norfolk, Va.;

December 19th—Richmond, Va.; 20th or 21st—Washington, D. C.; 22nd or 23rd—Baltimore, Md.; 22nd or 23rd (evening)—Philadelphia, Pa.; 24th—Camden, N. J.

Deutsch in Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Dr. Julius Deutsch, leader of the Austrian Schutzbund, will speak in Pittsburgh on Tuesday, Dec. 11, 8 p.m., at the Schenley High School, Bellefield Ave. Admission for the entire house, 25¢. Comrades and sympathizers wishing to sell tickets, or secure them for themselves, should write to 122-9th St., Pittsburgh, or telephone Court 7965. Socialists expect to make this a banner meeting for the year.

"Guns" Is a Pacifist Card Game

Try a table of "Guns" at your next social program this winter. "Guns" (or Disarmament) is a lively card game that will go far toward breaking down the war psychology; yet it is not openly propagandistic. An excellent Christmas gift.

The game was invented by Dr. Jessie Wallace Hughan, active Socialist and pacifist author and speaker. "Guns" is distributed by the War Resisters League, 171 West 12th Street.

MILWAUKEE LEADER IS 23 YEARS OLD

MILWAUKEE.—The Milwaukee Leader, the only Socialist daily in the United States published in the English language, will celebrate its 23rd anniversary on Dec. 7th.

The Leader was founded in 1911 after the great victories in the election of Emil Seidel as Mayor of Milwaukee and Victor L. Berger as first Socialist Congressman. It succeeded the brilliant Social Democratic Herald, then edited by Frederic Heath, and was an instant success. Its first managing editor was Gordon Nye, now active Socialist in Florida.

During the war years, under the editorship of Victor L. Berger, the Leader suffered intense persecution, its mailing rights were taken away and issue after issue confiscated by the Post Office.

Since the death of Berger in 1929, the Leader has had Leo Wolfsohn as managing editor. John M. Work, former National Secretary of the Socialist Party, is chief editorial writer.

Party Progress

Washington

William R. Snow, who has been lecturing in Seattle and other Washington cities for more than a year, expects to make a lecture tour to the middle states. States in the Rocky Mountain district and the Mississippi Valley that may want him for winter lectures should write him at R.R. 2, Everett, Wash.

Maryland

Baltimore. Clarence H. Taylor, 1540 Poplar Grove St., expects to make a tour of Indiana and, if dates can be arranged, to continue to the Pacific Coast. He will lecture on "Modern Scientific Socialism." Other states that are interested are requested to write him.

Pennsylvania

Reading. The official count of votes cast in this city shows the magnitude of the Socialist victory. Every Socialist candidate carried the city, the county candidates being defeated only by the vote of the rural districts. The highest vote, outside that for the two assemblymen, who were elected, was for Raymond S. Hofses, editor of our party weekly, the Labor Advocate, who ran for Congress. He polled 13,692 votes, as against the combined vote for the two old parties of 15,259. The Communists polled 53 to 59 votes in the whole city.

Lena Morrow Lewis lectured in Allentown Nov. 23 and had a record-breaking meeting for that city with 50 per cent of the audience new people. Card parties of the local are popular and a source of revenue. She had a fine audience in Newmarket Nov. 25 with many women present and sold ten New Leader sub cards. In this town James H. Maurer, Birch Wilson and Franz Daniel each received 120 votes and Jesse Holmes for Governor 115. The Socialist ticket ran second to the Republicans. Communists polled 2 votes.

Connecticut

The third district supper held at Fraternal Hall, New Haven, Nov. 25, was a huge success. There were 250 present. Jasper McLevy was the main speaker and others were State Sec'y Arnold Freese, Martin Plunkett, Walter E. Davis, Cella D. Rostow, Jack Bergen and Albert E. Eccles, Bridgeport, recently elected to the Legislature; Louis Krahl, candidate for Lieut. Governor. McLevy and Freese urged all party workers to perfect their party locals and to organize new locals in the other towns of the district and the state and lay plans to capture the state in the near future.

State Secretary Freese announced that Devere Allen would take over the editorship of The Commonwealth Jan. 1, and that the paper would be issued twice per month thereafter.

A meeting is being arranged for Wed., Dec. 5, at 6 p.m., at New Haven headquarters. Paul Porter will speak. Walter E. Davis, Machinists' Union; J. J. Kennedy, Railway Clerks and Willard Uphaus, sec'y National Religion and Foundation, are arranging the meeting.

New York State

Binghamton. Charles Solomon received 746 votes in Broome County compared with 362 given the Socialist candidate for Governor in 1932, while the vote of Thomas for U. S. Senator was 1101 compared with 673 which he received when he ran for President. About two-thirds of the Socialist vote of the county was polled in the shoe towns of Endicott and Johnson City.

Delaware County. The high Socialist vote in Delaware County was polled by Norman Thomas, 194. Hildred X. Peck, candidate for Member of Assembly, received 143, while Charles Solomon received 111 votes compared with 94 given Waldman in 1932.

Schenectady. Harry Fleischmann, who has been doing organization work here, has gone to Philadelphia. The local has appealed to the state organization for help in maintaining a permanent organization in the Capitol District.

Gowanda. Secretary Matekovich of the Jugo-Slav Branch reports that in the Erie County section of the Village of Gowanda the Socialist candidate for Governor received 120 votes this year and other candidates in proportion. The whole township of Collins gave the Socialist candidate 73 two years ago. The Cattaraugus County section of Gowanda gave Solomon 17 votes this year, Thomas 27. Communists polled 2 votes for Governor.

Rockland County Local. Business meet-

Behind the Scenes

(Continued from Page One)

tries, by the elevation of S. Clay Williams to the chairmanship of the board which runs NRA, by Administration opposition to the 30-hour week, and by NRA's failure to reopen wage and hour provisions in major codes.

President Green has not yet been given an opportunity to present to President Roosevelt his organization's resolution condemning the Williams appointment.

Green has special committees at work drafting a legislative program. This will include a 30-hour week bill, support of which was ordered by the A.F.O.F.L. convention; an elaboration of Section 7-A of NRA; provision for compiling statistics on industries, for use in wage disputes, and severe penalties for violators of code wage-and-hour provisions.

Disagreement over the meaning of Section 7-A was emphasized by a statement of Green commenting on the New York speech of Donald R. Richberg, considered No. 2 man in the Administration.

Green interpreted the Richberg remarks to mean that the union which wins a plant election is entitled to represent only those workers who participated in the election. The A.F.O.F.L. insists, as does the National Relations Board, that the winning union speak for all employees in the industrial unit covered by the election.

Richberg, once the lawyer for labor, seems more and more to become the lawyer against labor.

ing at the home of Julia Sauter, 312 N. Highland Ave., Upper Nyack, Thursday, Dec. 6. This meeting, which will be short, will be followed by the first meeting of the education class under the leadership of John W. Standfast.

Melos Most on Spain in Brownsville. Melos Most will address the 23rd A.D. Branch Tuesday eve., Dec. 4, at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman Street, Brooklyn.

Comrade Most has returned from a trip through Spain and will discuss the movement in Spain and its problems.

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Jessie Wallace Hughan, Secretary
171 W. 12th St., New York City.

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The New Leader Book Corner

A CONFLICT OF LAWS

By James Oneal

UNIFORM STATE ACTION. By W. Brooke Graves. University of North Carolina Press. Chapel Hill, N. C. \$3.50.

EVERY student of our form of government is aware of the barriers that must be hurdled for any movement to realize its aim in general throughout the nation. The relationship between state governments with each other, with the Federal Government, and with city governments and other local units constitute these barriers. The author of this book presents a survey of the problem as a "reporter rather than advocate," and the result is a comprehensive and detailed consideration of the difficulties.

In two chapters he considers the need of uniformity and methods of securing it, passing on to a survey of efforts at uniformity through legislative action and then to efforts through administrative cooperation. Both methods have proven slow and cumbersome.

Because of the conflict of laws from state to state, various governors' conferences have been held in the hope of obtaining more uniform state laws; banking and insurance commissioners, conservation and educational officials, health, highway, license and labor administrators have frequently conferred. Supplementing the meetings of these public officials, private organizations interested in these problems and many other questions have given attention to the need of uniformity, and they have also reaped poor and unsatisfactory results. The problems mentioned above are typical of hundreds that are jammed in the conflict between federal, state and local jurisdictions.

Motor traffic regulations are an example of the chaos. Not only is there a "lack of uniformity between states, but between different cities in the same state, and in different sections of the same city. In some places left turns were made from the right hand of the street, in others from the center, and in still others they were not permitted at all. Sometimes they were permitted on an amber light, some-

times on green, and sometimes even on red." Between the states the conflict of motor traffic may result in an inter-state war, as in the case of Pennsylvania and New Jersey a year or two ago.

To obtain a closer approach to uniformity, the author suggests a program, including the organization of a National Council of State Administrative Officers to study the problems and devise ways and means of furthering uniformity; central organizations working for legislative uniformity to cooperate; keeping the members of the judiciary informed of programs as they develop, and an extensive educational campaign in the interest of uniformity.

This study is an interesting survey of a phase of the complex governing apparatus in this country that will prove helpful to all who seek power to change the fundamental basis of a prostrate old order.

A Pamphlet for Farmers

FARMERS, WHERE ARE YOU GOING? By George A. Nelson. Published by the Socialist Party, 549 Randolph St., Chicago.

OUT of his experience as a working farmer and organizer of farmers' associations George A. Nelson, Socialist candidate for Governor of Wisconsin, writes an informative and stimulating exposition of the farmer's position in relation to the government and to capitalist economics. He exposes the inadequacy of such measures as the Federal Farm Board Act of 1929 and the AAA, and delves into the problems that touch every working farmer.

Such problems as farm prices and debts, production contracts, processing taxes, crop reduction, marketing agreements, inflation, middlemen and railroads are tackled.

The solution of the farmers' problems, he concludes, is organization. "The factory must join with the farmer in the struggle against the exploitation of an owning class. Organization for power with these purposes is the only way out. The organization which fills this need is the Socialist Party."

Mussolini's Long Arm

(Continued from Page One)

has charge of fascist activities abroad. The whole aim of the Casa Italiana is to instill Italian nationalism into the Italian population of New York.

The Fascist League of North America, Inc., disbanded in 1929 after being exposed in an article in Harper's Magazine. Since then the work of the Fascist League has been carried on by Italian fraternal organizations with such patriotic names as the George Washington Lodge, Franklin Roosevelt Lodge, etc. As a matter of fact, their "patriotism" is entirely one of loyalty to Mussolini, and their members are discouraged from becoming American citizens, to make them entirely loyal to Italy and not to any other country.

Ovra, the Italian secret spy system in America, reports all "disloyal" Italians to Mussolini, and should any anti-fascist visit Italy he is held there by force and conscripted into the army even if he is an American citizen. If the anti-fascist is a small business man he becomes the target of a well-organized boycott. It is believed that there are three of these spies of the Ovra in New York—Giuseppe Prezzolini, director of the Casa Italiana; Alfieri, the private secretary of Generoso Pope, publisher of semi-fascist newspapers in New York and Pennsylvania, and an unidentified sculptor. Why

doesn't the McCormack investigating committee look into the activities of the Ovra?

Giralomo Valenti, managing editor of *La Stampa Libera*, received a summons in September to testify before the McCormack committee, but hearings have been postponed and Valenti has not yet been given a chance to testify. There is a suspicion that some members of the McCormack committee are pro-fascist. A sub-committee visited Dr. Charles Fama, chief medical examiner of New York, who is noted as a militant anti-fascist, and were closeted with him for five hours. However, the public was informed neither of the private hearing nor of the testimony given by Dr. Fama.

Besides fraternal organizations the fascists work through the so-called World War Veterans and their Women's Auxiliaries, Sport Clubs, some Italian Catholic churches, parochial and private schools supposed to exist for the purpose of teaching the Italian language, and through Italian teachers in the public schools. There is sufficient evidence to prove that Italian officials, both here and abroad, are continuously aiding these organizations to stage all the celebrations provided for in the fascist calendar, especially occasions to eulogize the "greatness" of the New Italy, Mussolini and fascism.

Most of these organizations are

By Norman Thomas

TIMELY TOPICS

San Francisco, Cal.

Confusion Worse Confounded

THE more one travels, the greater is one's sense of political confusion in America. The situation, especially here on the Pacific, is made to order for the rise of some semi-fascist demagogue and dictator. Roosevelt's personal popularity still continues as the election figures proved. In no sense is the New Deal so popular. People, including perhaps the President himself, do not know exactly what the New Deal program is. The New Deal is acceptable, rather than popular, by reason of contrast with Hoover's administration and because by a policy of piling up debts it is able to give a little something to lots of groups, from the unemployed to the hog-farmers. Meanwhile business interests are increasingly realizing that Roosevelt's policy is doing more to give them a chance to prolong capitalism than Hoover's Republicanism could have done.



Norman Thomas

But in all this there is no policy for facing the present crisis. There is no sense in which the Democrats will give up genuine party responsibility. Almost every Democratic local leader has a policy of his own. Father Coughlin is starting some sort of organization on his own account. Huey Long, whose power in the Southwest is not to be sneezed at, wants to be President, either on the Democratic or a third party ticket. Here in the West, Utopia Inc., a secret society—technocratic clubs which call themselves non-partisan, and Townsend Pension Plan groups, seem to thrive. They are more or less radical, but already ambitious politicians are beginning to make use of one or more of them. The unspeakable Merriam, here in California, endorsed the Townsend Plan and the New Deal in national politics. He is not the only alleged supporter of some liberal or radical idea who has a fascist fury against anything "red." Some of the exploited and discontented masses themselves, as the California election proved, still respond to the appeal to protect God and country against a non-existent menace to either.

A Stubborn Refusal

IN all this political confusion the thing which impresses me most is the stubborn refusal of the exploited to realize that their only hope is in a changed system. They know as well as any Socialists that things are wrong, but they tend to grow afraid or angry when anyone tells them that things cannot be made right by a few doses of the Epic Plan, the Townsend Revolving Pension, or something else. They are willing to support a system under which an owning class milks the cow and then they want the government to step in and supervise the distribution of milk a little more fairly. They don't realize that the capitalist cow is getting scrawnier and her milk thinner all the time. It is on this point that fundamental Socialist education must be carried on.

The California Election

IT is easy but dangerous for Socialists to generalize about the Sinclair campaign here in California. We must admit that, in the face of the unscrupulous opposition that he had, it was almost a miracle that he got almost 900,000 votes. Sinclair says he is going to keep up the fight to capture the Democratic party in all the western states before 1936. He still has a strong hold over many people, but I question his success. Outside of California, in Washington, for instance, where an attempt was made to copy his plan, it was mainly in the interest

found in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Chicago, where the number of Italian immigrants are largest. There is a drive to organize young Italian-Americans into the Cadets of U. S. Fascism in Newark. Italian children of Pittsburgh visited Italy and returned as good fascists. A picture of the children giving the fascist salute was printed in *La Stella di Pittsburgh*, fascist organ.

The "Khaki Shirts," established a few years ago under Art J. Smith, is largely Italian in membership. Although Art J. Smith is now in jail on a charge of perjury in a case involving the murder of an anti-fascist, the Khaki Shirts are still going strong, especially in

New Jersey and Rhode Island.

In Pennsylvania this month the Italian fascists ran a candidate of their own, Philip Bocchini, for representative in the General Assembly on the "Fascist Party" ticket. They issued political circulars in Italian and English in which they stated that after their candidate is elected "the Italian race will conquer at last in the United States" with a nation-wide fascist movement which will secure for them "the place that belongs to them." How like the statement made in Madison Square Garden at a mass meeting of the Friends of the New Germany that "the German people must at last come into their own in the United States!"

of political demagogues of the Democratic party. In California itself his support can be divided into at least three parts: (1) A group which more or less vaguely hoped that the Epic Plan will ultimately develop into something like Socialism without the Socialist label—a hope which logically stood little chance of fulfillment. (2) A group of little tax-payers who supported the Epic Plan because it was not Socialism, and because they thought under it the unemployed would be taken off their backs and made to go to work "on their own" on community farms. (3) A group primarily loyal to the Democratic party which went along with Sinclair for party regularity and in the hopes of success. This group is likely to fall away fast.

All things considered it seems probable, though not certain, that, as usually happens in movements of this kind, the Epic Plan movement having failed of immediate success will tend to disintegrate. It ought to become increasingly obvious to the more sincere and intelligent Epic Planners that capitalism will fight them about as ruthlessly as it will fight Socialists, and that the amount of energy and devotion necessary to establish the Epic Plan is almost as great as the amount of energy and devotion necessary to establish Socialism itself. The more a Socialist studies the Epic Plan on the ground the surer he is that the Epic Plan would not end unemployment and certainly not end poverty in California. That will require Socialism, and a Socialism not confined to California.

"Without the Name"

ON many sides people say: "Sinclair shows what you Socialists could do if you would only drop the name Socialist." To which the answer is that Sinclair, by his own admission, dropped far more than the name Socialism. In the first article of his new series, "How I, Candidate for Governor, Got Licked," Sinclair says that he had to get rid of "foreign" words and ideas and the distinctive Socialist appeal to the working class in order to achieve any immediate results. A considerable part of his support, as I have said, was based on the hope that the Epic Plan would be a substitute for Socialism, not an approach to it. Moreover, it is clear enough that by turning Democrat, Sinclair did not make peace with reactionary capitalism, and he could not have been more roundly or outrageously abused if he had called himself Socialist. He was knifed by members of his own new party. The whole experience proves the necessity of building a party which will fight under its own banners and its own slogans.

The California Terror

IF you want to see how fascism is likely to begin in America, or if you prefer, how unscrupulous capitalism already is, California is a good place to come to. Socialists already know a good deal about the Vigilantes in California following last summer's strikes. They already know something about the kind of campaign waged in behalf of Merriam, though I confess I did not know just how vile that campaign was. Merriam himself is a peculiarly low and despicable order of politician with a record for political conduct which has barely escaped criminal indictment in Iowa whence he came to California. He is utterly without ability unless it takes ability to keep your nose in the public feed bag. It shows to what low level reaction has fallen in California that they took such a man. His nomination was the price big business paid to get him to call out the troops in the waterfront strike.

He was obliged to keep still most of the campaign while his supporters resorted to forgery, lies and intimidation. Actually a radio play was put on in which Sinclair's name was connected in one way or another with the assassination of McKinley. There is continuing, since the election, a very serious campaign of repression in the colleges in the Pacific states. Things have happened which would make President Robinson of City College in New York look like a liberal by comparison with some of the "educators" here.

The Italian fascists have been especially successful on the journalistic field. Every Italian newspaper in the United States, with but two or three exceptions, is fascist or semi-fascist. *La Stampa Libera* is the only daily anti-fascist paper in the United States and Canada. Generoso Pope, publisher of *Il Progresso*, *Italo-Americano*, *Corriere d'America* and *La Stella di Pittsburgh*, is the leading light of Italian-American journalism. He is also president of the Colonial Sand and Stone Co. of New York, which cleaned up plenty in city contracts during Mayor Walker's administration. Unfortunately, Seabury did not get around to investigating Pope's activities.