

# NEW LEADER

With Which  
Is Combined

THE AMERICAN APPEAL

Founded by  
Eugene V. Debs

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In 3 Sections—Sec. 1

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## Zinoviev Gets Some of His Own Medicine

The Greatest Heresy-Hunter  
and Persecutor of History  
Caught as a "Heretic."

AS The New Leader goes to press Gregory Zinoviev, Leo Kamenef and seventeen other Bolsheviks are on trial in Leningrad charged with being "active counter-revolutionists" and connected with a conspiracy to kill Soviet officials. The same military tribunal that sentenced 117 persons to be shot for alleged complicity in the killing of Sergei M. Kiroff is the trial court and the same judge is presiding.

Zinoviev was once president of the Communist International, and both he and Kamenef were believed by many in Russia to have already been exiled. The Bolshevik press had made no announcements of the whereabouts of the two accused party members.

It is claimed that new evidence has been obtained from I. F. Bakayeff and G. Sararoff, the latter a member of the Communist Party since 1908 and a leader in the opposition in 1925. He was expelled two years later and readmitted in 1930 after "recanting" his Trotskyist heresies.

A third member among the accused, M. Yevdokimoff, is reported as confessing and throwing himself on the mercy of the court. His confession was abject in the extreme, but even his account shows that the "counter-revolution" of the group consisted of differing with the views of Stalin. Yevdokimoff declared that he, Zinoviev and the latter's supporters had made insinuations against Stalin, accusing the party leadership of abandoning internationalism and the world revolution. He quoted Zinoviev as saying that the party leadership had allowed the French working class movement to pass into the hands of the Labor and Socialist International.

Yevdokimoff also said that the Zinoviev group was bitterly opposed to the collectivization of farms as well as to the industrial pace of the Five-Year Plan. He added that Zinoviev had accused the party leadership of deceiving the party and the working class and contended that the condition of the workers in Russia had grown worse.

It is the irony of history that Zinoviev, who helped send thousands of opponents into exile, is today facing the prospect of meeting some of his victims in some place of Soviet exile.

## Women's Comm. Luncheon Tony Sender

Tony Sender will be the guest speaker at a luncheon arranged by the Women's Committee of the Rand School Tuesday, January 22, at 12:45 p.m., at the Betty Gould Restaurant, 344 West 57th Street. The charge including tip is 75 cents. Call ALgonquin 4-3094 for reservations.

Tony Sender will speak on "Womanhood under the Nazis."

## Everything for Liberty and the Fight Against Fascist Barbarism; Build Up Solidarity Of Workers of All Nations!

We are glad to give a prominent display to this important manifesto of the Labor and Socialist International, the International Federation of Trade Unions, and affiliated organizations in England and Europe. The manifesto reaches this country in the week that 90 per cent of the inhabitants of the Saar are reported as voting to place their necks in the Hitler noose. We hope that there will be a generous response in this country to this appeal.—EDITOR.

TO the Workers of All Countries! To All Democrats and Lovers of Liberty!

The struggle between democracy and fascism has entered upon a new phase, which may perhaps be of dominating importance for a long time to come. No one can escape the feeling that the fate of the European continent will be decided during the next few years. In the democratic countries every effort must be made to maintain and defend the rights and liberties of the people. In the long run democracy will only be victorious if it is possible to awaken a new belief in the idea of liberty in the countries now ruled by fascism.

During 1934 fascism has made new advances in quite a number of countries.

In Germany and Italy the dictatorships are suppressing every movement of their subjects in the direction of freedom by means of the most frightful terrorism. The subterranean struggle of the workers against fascism, the only struggle that is open to them, demands more and more victims.

In Austria the violent combat last February placed clerical Austro-fascism in power. In the course of a magnificent relief campaign the workers of the various countries provided assistance through the International Federation of Trade Unions and the Labor and Socialist International for the victims of the fighting. But in spite of this tremendous and magnificent effort of solidarity, further funds are still necessary for the support of the

families of the victims and the protection of the courageous spirits who have combined for renewed action in Austria and are in constant danger of imprisonment or confinement in a concentration camp.

In Latvia the coup d'état of May 15th deprived the leading figures in the labor movement of their freedom. Hundreds are still in concentration camps. The court martial, which shuns the light of publicity, imposes sentences of long terms of imprisonment after charges which are obvious prevarications. The families of the prisoners are in distress, and they need the assistance of others.

But incomparably greater is the number of victims in Spain. The great rising in October against the threat of Clerico-fascism was put down in blood by the forces of reaction. In Madrid alone at least 50 were killed, and the Commune of Asturias mourns more than 3,000 dead, the victims of the guns of the warships, the bombs of the aircraft, and the butchery by the Spanish colonial troops. The prisoners number tens of thousands. Without any concrete charge people are being thrown in large numbers into the con-

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## Socialists Put Old Parties on The Spot

Three Senators Win Big  
Gains for Workers by  
Their Strategic Position.

By Abraham Knepler

HARTFORD, Conn.—On the 110th ballot the three Socialist Senators — Audubon J. Secor, Albert E. Eccles and John M. Taft—finally ended a two-day deadlock in the vote for Senate clerk, throwing their decisive votes to Albert C. Bill, Republican. With the problem of relief legislation uppermost in their minds, the Socialists were eager to see the Legislature get down to serious business, and broke the deadlock that prevented organization of the Senate and the inauguration of the Governor after they had demonstrated their power. In the vote for president pro tempore there was a brief deadlock, the Socialists voting for their colleague, John M. Taft, on the first three ballots. Then they switched their votes to the Republican candidate, Senator John F. Lynch.

By thus voting the Socialists have placed full responsibility for control of the Legislature on the Republicans. The Republicans control the lower house by an almost two-thirds majority. With control of the Senate machinery they will be unable to evade responsibility for any failure to enact social legislation sponsored by the Socialists. Two years ago, with the Republicans controlling the lower house and the Democrats the Senate, each party was able to pass the buck for failure to enact measures for unemployment relief. The Socialists put them both on the spot by demanding what was the relief legislation sponsored by either party that was blocked by the other.

## Hold Balance of Power

This year, with all three parties committed to the passage of a program of social legislation, especially of an old age pension act, it became necessary that responsibility for the organization of the Legislature be definitely established. The three Socialists, wielding the balance of power and committed to the support of no one or nothing except their own program of relief legislation, are in a position to force the hands of the old parties. They will fight either on both the old parties when the welfare of the workers of the state demands it; and they are in a strategic position to club either one of the old parties into line.

In casting his vote for the Republican clerk on the 110th ballot, Comrade Secor issued a statement explaining why he and the other Socialists were switching their vote from Martin F. Plunkett, the Socialist candidate. The throng in the Senate room listened intently as Secor explained the Socialists' position:

"The Socialist legislators have no wish to delay the organization

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## Does the Saar Plebiscite Result Mean War in Europe?

By Dr. Siegfried Lipschitz

THE Saar people have spoken. According to the official announcement by the League of Nations plebiscite commission, 524,785 votes were cast. 476,089, or 90.8%, voted for Germany, while 46,613 were cast for the status quo (8.9%), and 2,083 votes, or .3%, for joining with France.

There is no denying that Nazism, riding high on the wave of German nationalism, has scored another and badly needed victory. The Saar victory means more than just a reconquest of the Saar territory, whose German allegiance was never in doubt. Another chapter of the Versailles Treaty has come to a close; but it is a close disaster nearer to the whole world.

The outcome of the plebiscite has shown that the arguments for and against Hitler were not decisive. Sober and well-considered arguments were lost in the tremendous wave of nationalism sweeping this small territory, in itself insignificant but of tremendous import to the peace and well-being of Europe. Even the crimes of Hitlerism, the purge of June 30th, and the murder of prominent

Catholics were forgotten. There is no doubt that a plebiscite held shortly after the June events of last year might have had a different outcome. It was in reality the Catholic vote which

## THE TOWNSEND PLAN

IRVING B. ALTMAN, brilliant writer on economics, has written an analysis of Dr. Townsend's Old Age Pension Plan for next week's issue of The New Leader. The article will serve as an appetizer for the series, "America Gropes for Utopia," that will begin immediately thereafter, a series that will take up all the Utopian plans now being urged upon America.

"HEARST—PUBLIC ENEMY NUMBER ONE," by Aaron Levenstein; packed with little-known facts about the greatest faker in American history.

In future issues: Ben Hanford Memorial; a striking article on the judiciary by Louis P. Goldberg; Knepler's authoritative reports on the work of the Socialist legislators in Hartford; Meiman's "Behind the Scenes in Washington; Norman Thomas' "Timely Topics"; Editor's Corner; The Workers Abroad—and our Eleventh Anniversary issue.

YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO  
MISS THE NEW LEADER!

decided the fate of the Saar. Of 800,000 Saarlanders, almost 73% are Catholics. It was understood from the very beginning that approximately 50% of the voters were doubtful, and that their vote would be determined by their conscience alone. These 50% were apparently cast entirely in favor of reunion with Germany.

The vote, of course, was not a vote for or against Hitlerism. Among the Saar voters there are many more non-Hitlerites than the vote would indicate. They undoubtedly voted with a heavy heart. It was a hard choice between the detested Versailles Treaty and the equally detested Hitler regime. But that does not change the outcome, and when the German government claims that the Saar has approved Hitlerism, only a grain of these claims will be true. The plebiscite vote presents a clear picture, but it is a picture such as shown in a distorted mirror; and while the world concedes the German victory, these considerations should be taken fully into account.

There remain momentous questions, both material and moral. There is, first of all, the question of protection for the minority. Under a recent agreement, only the rights of the Jews are protected, and even those in a most unsatisfactory manner. Judging the Nazis from their past performances, one may well doubt the intention of keeping their solemnly pledged word. I have no doubt

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Dr. S. Lipschitz



## The Ghost That Haunts the Rulers of Capitalism Cannot Be Banished

THE system of wage payment for labor power sold by workers became general when the capitalist system of production became the main form of production in society. Before this system appeared there was occasional economic distress following wars or as a result of pestilence, a cyclone, an earthquake or some other natural cause. A one-crop region like tobacco culture in Virginia in the colonial period also occasionally brought a sharp decline in prices and a temporary crisis.

However, industrial depressions did not become periodical until the capitalist form of production became general. This system has produced a crisis on an average of every thirteen years, and this does not include minor depressions of short dura-

tion between the major ones. The history of capitalism shows that it is fatally stricken with this disease, and as long as the system survives it is impossible to avoid these fearful disasters.

President Roosevelt is trying to revive capitalism and avoid depressions. His party in 1920 declared that it had made depressions impossible by enactment of the Federal Reserve Act. Nine years later capitalism was tumbling into the world depression. The New Deal is now added to the Federal Reserve Act. What is to be expected of it?

The employment program is expected to provide jobs for seven million workers by the middle of 1936. President Roosevelt estimates that 3,000,000 workers are unemployable for one reason or another and that if 7,000,000 go back to work on public works "prosperity" will return. Will it?

By pouring public funds into public works this will stimulate capitalist industries as the latter will provide materials for public works, but the average wage to be paid in public works employment will be about \$550 a year. This will be not only feeble purchasing power; it will tend to accustom millions of workers to a fearfully low standard of living. Purchasing power will still be way below the former more normal rate to even temporarily pull capitalism out of the hole.

Then, as the public works program gradually becomes completed; it will be necessary to discharge workers. Discharge means decline of demand for goods and the gradual slowing up of the industries providing materials for public works. And the result? Sliding right back to where we are now. Having slipped back, what public works will then be available to take up the slack? Practically none.

Looking at this depression ghost that haunts the ruling politicians, they may well ask with Bill Shakespeare whether it "brings airs from heaven or blasts from hell."

## A 'Butterfly on a Wheel' And a 'Little Snip'

By Gertrude Weil Klein

I DON'T know why I should be so much more pleased when I get vitriolic letters which refer to me as anything from a "little snip" to a "butterfly on the wheel," than when I get commendatory letters. I suppose the vitriolic letters fill me with a feeling of importance, while the others are just letters from nice people who agree with me.

I'm such a humble person, not a theoretician, not a member of the literati, not an intellectual — just somebody who gets around a great deal, especially among workers, and who thinks she has something to say — that I am always secretly amused and somewhat pleased when important people get their bows in an uproar over my animadversions.

Anyhow, Dr. Ernest Sutherland Bates — it was he who called me a butterfly on the wheel and a lot of other things (nasty man!) — insists his condemnation of the A. F. of L. in a recent American Mercury article was not leveled at the A. F. of L. itself but at the "reactionary officials" (and doesn't that sound familiar?) at its head. Dr. Bates accuses me of not having read his article, and with heavy-handed sarcasm apologizes for his obscurity and refers me to "Who's Who in America." Well, I looked him up in the "American Labor's Who Who" and the only Bates there was the vice-president of the Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' Union. That's somebody else. If the piece about Dr. Bates in "Who's Who in America" gives his record in the labor movement, I'm willing to apologize. What I said in my article was that I had never heard Dr. Bates' name in connection with labor union activity.

I read the article all right. I'm sorry Dr. Bates hasn't followed my corner right along. He would have recognized at once the reflex action

which caused me to pounce on his article. It's all of a piece with my general state of frenzy, and, by now, near-chronic apoplexy at the intellectuals in the labor movement who have convinced at least themselves that all that prevents the American worker from being a true revolutionist is the reactionary leadership of the A. F. of L. Reasoning from this basis they raise the Knights of Labor as an example of a revolutionary labor union.

All the recognized historians differ with Dr. Bates on this interpretation of the Knights. (I don't consider Louis Adamic a labor historian.) The Knights were a religious, cooperative, peace-loving, strike-hating, arbitration-seeking organization. Even his account of the strikes against the Gould railroads is full of errors and does not bear out his thesis on the Knights. The first of the Gould railroad strikes was a spontaneous strike. It was not led by the Knights. The workers organized after the strike of the skilled workers in the Trades Assemblies only. The unskilled workers refused to come out. In 1886 the skilled and unskilled workers came out together in a glorious strike, but by that time Terrence V. Powderly, head of the K. of L., became so fearful that strikes might become the regular order of the day that he broke the strike.

To Bessie Peretz of Baltimore, who asks me how a "little snip" like myself assumed to criticize a veteran Socialist like Dr. Bates, I want to say that party office records show that Dr. Bates joined the party some time along in 1931 and was dropped for non-payment of dues early in 1934. Since the party does not drop members for non-payment of dues if they are active, and only drops non-active members when they have not paid for years, and since I can almost qualify for membership in that blacklist of members active for twenty years, Comrade Peretz's criticism is unfair. I'm hardly a little snip, no matter how you look at it, even though the "Who's Who" you'll find my name in is labor's.



G. W. Klein

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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.



## Behind the Scenes in Washington

By Benjamin Meiman  
Our Washington Correspondent

STRANGE are the ways of the highest legislative body in our land. At a time when momentous domestic problems await solution, or at least deep and serious consideration, the Upper House takes up such remote foreign questions as entrance into the World Court, which is sure to precipitate a long drawn-out battle. Already a half dozen Senators have signified their intention to do a lot of speech-making against America's entrance into the World Court. And speech-making in "the most

deliberate legislative body" means not only hours but days, sometimes weeks, under barrage of words, words, and words.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee made certain that the World Court question will be considered at this session when on January 9, by a vote of 14 to 7, it reported favorably to the Senate the protocols, which, if the Senate ratifies them, will make the United States a World Court member in accordance with the terms of the Root formula of 1929. On Monday that perennial bone of contention was made the Senate's unfinished business and cannot be displaced except by unanimous consent or majority vote.

Opening the battle against American entrance into the World Court Senator Hiram Johnson asserted adherence would be because of a "maudlin" spirit of "internationalism to muddle and meddle in world political affairs that admittedly has no concern for us."

Senator Vandenberg of Michigan immediately offered a reservation stipulating this country will not interfere in affairs of Europe and that foreign powers are not to meddle in American affairs.

Playing refusal of foreign nations to pay their \$11,000,000,000 in war debts to the United States, Senator Gore of Oklahoma revealed he will offer a reservation stipulating the adherence protocols shall not become effective until the debtor nations pay. He said: "If they don't keep their solemn promises to pay what they owe us, they might not keep their obligations as members of the so-called World Court."

Senator Wheeler of Montana, who voted for adherence in 1926, said: "There were reservations in the 1926 ratification that safeguarded our interests. They are not in the pending resolution. I believe this would be a most unpropitious time to enter the court. I don't want America to become embroiled in foreign controversies."

Even Senator Lewis of Illinois, Democratic whip, said: "I would like to see the court issue postponed until after we have put through a recovery program."

### Economic Security by Law

NEVER have White House recommendations been awaited with more eagerness than are now the messages on social legislation. After a White House conference

last week between Democratic leaders of Congress and Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, at which Joseph W. Byrns, Speaker of the House, was present, Miss Perkins foreshadowed briefly the more important features which the Administration's security program will include.

These, she said, are: aid to dependent children, to persons crippled or handicapped; federal grants in aid of old age pensions to those states that have laws on the subject; old age insurance and unemployment insurance, but both without federal aid; and a small extension of federal aid for the public health, including maternity care. The conference concerned itself particularly with the kind of legislation needed to carry out the program when it reaches Congress.

Though no direct information about the recommendations will be available until the Executive message reaches Congress, the report may be cited that the plans provide a pension of \$40 a month for every destitute American 65 years or more of age. Social security holds the center of interest at the moment; not only because of the prospective benefit to unemployed and dependent, but likewise because achieving this benefit may mean contributions from the pay envelopes of the employed.

The suggestion has been made that unemployment insurance, for example, be supported in part by

a 1 to 3 per cent levy on weekly pay envelopes containing less than \$50. For months the Committee on Economic Security has investigated conditions throughout the country and upon its report the President's recommendations are based. The old age pension may not be worked out completely till 1937, and meanwhile adherents of different old-age pension ideas, notably the Townsend Plan, may delay matters in Congress.

Unemployment insurance would be financed by a small payroll tax on both employer and employee, the money thus collected by the government being paid out to states that conformed to a federal standard. Old-age and widows' pensions would operate under state laws. In the matter of health insurance, the committee reported to have asked that \$3,000,000 of relief funds be spent on infant-maternity aid and \$10,000,000 on combating epidemic diseases. The committee is also understood to urge the appropriation of seven forty and fifty million dollars to build hospitals in areas which now lack them.

### Strange Line-Up Against President

THERE is a strange Congressional line-up of forces fighting President Roosevelt's request for a lump sum appropriation of \$4,000,000,000 to create jobs for the unemployed now on the relief

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

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## The Workers Abroad

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

By William M. Feigenbaum

#### Norwegians to Rejoin International

IT is pleasant to record that the powerful Labor Party of Norway, by far the strongest party in that country, is planning shortly to join the Labor and Socialist International. The Norwegians are the only important body of Socialists today outside the L.S.I., and their affiliation, which will probably come at about the time of the inauguration of a Socialist government in Norway, will be an event of profound significance in the Socialist and labor movements, and in world politics.

This follows closely upon the developments within the Norwegian labor movement, reported last week, indicating early re-affiliation with the International Federation of Trade Unions.

A few weeks ago there was a gathering in Copenhagen of the highest importance, a conference of the great Socialist parties of Denmark, Norway and Sweden, each of which is the most powerful political force in its respective nation. At a colossal mass meeting accompanying the conference important speeches were made by three Socialist leaders—two prime ministers and a man who will shortly become a prime minister. Thorvald Stauning, Socialist head of Denmark's government; Per Albin Hansson, Swedish Socialist Premier, and Johann Nygaardsvold, Socialist president of the Norwegian Storting—soon to become Premier—delivered addresses pledging their countries to democracy, freedom and peace.

From the standpoint of the Socialist movement as such the most notable statement was contained in the speech of Nygaardsvold, who clearly indicated the early affiliation of his party with the L.S.I. His statement of international policy is the more significant when it is understood that he speaks for the largest party in his country, that shortly he will head its government, and that a Socialist Scandinavian bloc will be able to wield world influence far beyond its numerical strength. Already a member of the Swedish Socialist Party, Foreign Minister Rickard J. Sandler, is President of the League of Nations.

#### For International Solidarity

FOLLOWING Hansson, and preceding Stauning, who also spoke in the same vein, Nygaardsvold declared for democratic Socialism and for the international solidarity of the working class. He said:

"The developments of the past few years have created a situation in which no country is able any longer to stand alone, for no country is able to master its frightful difficulties by itself. We must unite all our energies for Scandinavian and for international solidarity."

Throughout Socialist circles that speech is understood to be the beginnings of overtures to the L.S.I. for affiliation. The stand for democratic Socialism is significant particularly in view of the known left wing position of the Norwegian party.

After the Russian revolution the Communists "captured" the Norwegian Labor Party and thus split the movement in two. The opponents of Bolshevism established a Social Democratic party, and the parties opposed each other in the cat-and-dog manner that the Communists have made a commonplace during the last decade and a half. The labor movement, too, was split. The Socialists grew in strength. The Labor Party under its new Communist leadership was split again, for the Moscow strategists insisted upon their rigid, iron-clad rules, including a change of the name of the party to Communist Party.

The real Socialists in the Labor Party and the rapidly-growing Social Democrats reunited several years ago, but one of the terms of reunion was said to have been non-affiliation with the L.S.I. at least at that time. The party, however, has maintained friendly relations with the International which bid fair now to result in early affiliation. The Communists have all but vanished.

Out of 150 members of the Storting the Socialists elected 69 at the elections in November, 1933, while the second party has but 31. Premier Mowinkel has not yet resigned, and is kept in office by an unstable coalition of all the non-Socialist parties. When that coalition falls the Socialists will form a government, the second Socialist government in Norway.

In January, 1928, the Socialists were called upon to form a government following the elections that gave them 59 members in the Storting, to 90 Liberals, Moderates and Agrarians. There was one Communist. The Labor Party, under Christian Hornsrud, then formed a government without allies, formulated a thoroughgoing Socialist program, presented it in Parliament, and was promptly defeated.

#### The Next Socialist Government

THE party takes an uncompromising stand and will not enter into a coalition government, like those in which the Swedish and Danish Socialists accept the co-operation of the Agrarians. They will not, however, jeopardize the whole future of their movement and the people of their country by repeating their performance of 1928; what was a grand and exhilarating gesture then might in effect be a calamity in 1935.

It is interesting to note that in Norway, as in Sweden and Denmark—the three Nordic countries—fascism of

# WILL IT BE INFLATION

By John T. Flynn

THE Roosevelt administration's recovery program has been based on the theory of price raising—to get the prices of goods and commodities up. This theory is based on the fallacy that to raise prices will improve profits and thus insure recovery. The idea that higher prices are the result and not the cause of recovery does not seem to have occurred to those responsible for this program.

And only recently, in spite of all the proofs we have had that this theory is false, Mr. Roosevelt declared that we must get prices up some more, that the cuts in the wages of government employees would have to be done away with to keep up with the rise in prices which must come before we can have recovery. This seems to be the one idea the New Deal has in mind and it has done everything in its power to support it—destroying crops, suspending the anti-trust laws to permit trade associations to limit production and make price-fixing agreements. And as far as prices are concerned the policy has been more or less successful—not that it has produced recovery, but that it has gotten prices up.

#### Inflation Sentiment

Now Congressmen have returned to Washington from all parts of the country with one idea in mind—to inflate the currency, to keep prices up and to cut debt. This sentiment has been growing ever since Roosevelt took office, but up to now the administration has been resisting it. Out of this idea, however, has come the proposal for a central bank, about which there has been a great deal of discussion in Washington lately. One of the characteristics of the New Deal is always to be doing things and yet not seeming to do them. These groups in Congress have been advocating the printing of more currency, but the administration has

the Nazi type, or any other kind, has been unable to make any headway despite heavily-subsidized high-pressure propaganda. And the Communist movement is rapidly fading out in all three countries.

The Socialists control every important city; and it is admitted that their rule is eminently enlightened, highly successful and a triumph of working class politics.

Comrade Nygaardsvold is a former member of the Socialist Party and of the I.W.W. in the United States.

#### Socialism for London

UNDER that caption Herbert Morrison, leader of the London Labor Party and virtual head of the government of the British metropolis, writes of the work of the London County Council under Labor Party rule. The article is a digest of a pamphlet entitled "London Under Socialist Rule" that is being widely circulated.

There is a long list of streets and slum areas declared "clearance areas" in addition to an equally large area already cleared; the number of school children receiving milk at about one cent a day has been increased from 100,000 to 360,000 since Labor came into office in March; new schools are to be built, and present ones are to be enlarged and modernized; hospital services have been improved, and now there is 24-hour ambulance service for maternity cases; wages for city workers are being raised and improvements are being installed everywhere.

That is only the County Council; the 15 borough governments under Socialist control are following suit in the spheres of their activity.

## Noted Economist Shows That Inflation Is Not a Program and Leads to Disaster

shrank from the word "greenbacks." Now the advocates of inflation have come forward with a plan for a central bank which would provide the equivalent of greenbacks without actually printing them.

I would be, perhaps, in favor of a central bank if it were part of a general revision and recasting of our stupid and inefficient banking system. This is the basic idea behind the central bank, but the present discussion has taken an entirely different turn. We were prosperous from 1923 to 1929 by borrowing money from the future. We were building roads, public buildings, skyscrapers, schools, jails, courthouses on bond issues payable years hence. Now this borrowing has come to a stop and we are borrowing instead—still from the future—to keep from starvation the thirteen million people out of work because of the cessation of the previous borrowing. All these bills for our depression will have to be paid, of course, by our children and grandchildren. Now the government has been borrowing this money from our banks, but during the summer the banks began showing great hesitancy in subscribing to conversion issues of government bonds. Then the talk about a central bank began to get around, and at the time of the offering of the last conversion issue the bankers managed to be more generous because of their fear of this proposal. So you see the turn the idea for a central bank has taken. The government will own the bank. It will issue to it government bonds at a nominal rate of interest. The central bank will print central bank currency and buy government bonds with it. And this new currency can be called central bank currency and not greenbacks.

#### Farmers Want It

The inflationary sentiment in Washington comes mostly from the representatives of the farmers. The farmer has always been a believer in inflation. He feels he cannot get along because he cannot get high prices for his crops, because he cannot get enough purchasing power. The government prints money. If more money is needed, why can't the government print more? This is the simple explanation by the farmer of his troubles, but it is so simple that it is dangerous. Opposed to the farmers is the group led by the President who are against inflation. Now it's all very well to be against inflation, but they seem to have nothing to offer in its place. The whole situation is being trifled with. The administration, which is supposed to pull us out of the depression, is dawdling along and presently there will be no one left in the country with a remedy for our troubles except the inflationists.

#### Our Money System

I believe, of course, that there is a good deal of trouble in our money system. It is not that we ought to have a silver or a commodity dollar instead of our present standard. The trouble lies rather in the money system itself, in the awkward method by which we must convert our services and goods into money before we can do anything with them. Up to the present we have been depending on the money made in banks. And because of this we are living in a perpetual state of inflation, even today, though it seems to be de-

flation in comparison with the credit inflation of 1929.

Let me give you an example. You go to the bank and deposit \$5,000 in currency. Along comes Mr. A., who wants to borrow \$4,000. The bank gives him \$4,000 out of your \$5,000. But it does not actually hand him \$4,000 in currency. It credits him with it and writes that sum in his deposit book. Now Mr. A. has a deposit of \$4,000 and you still have a deposit of \$5,000, which gives the bank \$9,000 in deposits, although only \$5,000 of government money has actually been put into the bank. Now Mr. B. wants to borrow \$3,000 and the bank lends him that amount out of the \$4,000 which was credited by lending Mr. A. \$4,000 on your deposit of \$5,000. The bank has only one hope—that all the depositors will not call for their money at one time.

#### Billions of Dollars

In 1929 we had something like 55 billions in deposits, but only 3½ billions of actual government money in the banks. At the present time we have about 40 billions in commercial and savings banks and only about 5½ billions of government money in the banks. So you see we still have inflation. It is

like a poker game about \$90 in the only about five money in the bank as long as we begin. This has 1933, when we playing. We ask and of course. This, in my judgment, is a fundamental and in our banking the government subject it will not the fundamental money and bearing on debt.

#### The Debt

This subject one and is always the history of. Nothing is ever of inflation of some to wipe out debt doing this wreck and the government with it. Our present debt one. A talist system, a function without on a large scale. had great number ing on roads, public houses, moving



## Why Destroy Wealth When So Many Poor

By W. W. Passage

NO matter whether it be the dealer combine destroying consumable goods to "steady the market" or the "New Dealer" limiting production to keep prices up, both are committing crimes against the poor who never, even in times of so-called prosperity, had enough clothing and shelter and food for a comfortable and decent existence, or to provide for the rainy days of sickness and old age.

Under a sensible system of planned and coordinated industry, with agriculture and commerce conducted for human service instead of profit, such a condition would be unthinkable. Production would be prearranged with a view to predetermined needs. Needs would be met, because every producer would receive compensation representing the purchasing power necessary to possess the labor equivalent of his product. In the Cooperative Commonwealth employment would be guaranteed and compensation would be increased commensurately with the multiplied productivity resulting from mass and mechanized production plus the cooperative increment.

The political economists, from President to Professor, who can think of nothing better than to kill breeding hogs and plow under

cotton, should be vacation some will get a taste of work and poverty, mon people have lives. To administer the pain of depression disease profit system demands of the disease is deep-must be far-reaching.

In the following Phillips shows this kind of "sta-

Are you raising Plow it up  
Is your cotton Plow it up  
Can't you sell your Sealing wax, straw  
Can rails and Plow 'em  
You loaded Plow 'em  
Demand for Plow 'em  
Can't you sell your Rubber shoes or Heifers, sheep Plow 'em  
Is the peach crop Plow it up  
Does the pear tree Plow it up  
Plow the packs



# ON OR A BUST-UP?

## Roosevelt's Financial Program Is Only to Chaos and Confusion

where there is new machines. We engaged in all sorts of pursuits of this kind and thus employed millions of men, perhaps four or five millions directly and a great many more indirectly, all of which accounted for the great prosperity we had at the time. The money for these pursuits was borrowed from the future. The city of Baltimore borrowed something like ten million dollars during that period. New York borrowed about six or seven millions, most of which was used in building operations of various kinds. Every village, town and city in the nation was doing this. It put people to work and those working on these projects received good pay. They were producing the extraordinary prosperity of the time. But they were doing it not with money representing present purchasing power, but with purchasing power borrowed from the future. This borrowing came to an end in 1929—that is, it really began to taper off in 1928 and came to a more or less complete end in 1931. In the last two years there has been literally no such borrowing.

The capitalist system cannot function without the revival of the capital goods industry. Industry at large must be revived,

but it is this goods we buy with long-term credit—capital goods—that does the trick. And we must remember that there are relatively few industries which borrow on long-term credit. According to the study made by the Twentieth Century Fund, which gives some notion of what our debt is, there are about 129 billion dollars of long-term debts outstanding. All but a small number are due by the United States government, state, city and county governments, the railroads, public utilities and the building industry. Industrial corporations owe in long-term debts small amounts. Individuals owe almost nothing save what have been passed on to them by the building industry.

### What Is the End?

Almost every state, with the exception of a few (Wisconsin being one), is loaded with debt. All this must be stopped. Where is it going to end? We cannot pay the interest on our debts, yet we keep borrowing and finally we shift the debts to the United States government, thus involving the credit of the nation itself.

The government's debt of 16 billion in 1930 (only four years ago) is now 28 billion and next year will be 31 billion plus home and farm mortgage loans it has assumed. Our relief problem will reach its peak in February with five million families on relief, so that expenditures must be increased instead of lessened. It is difficult to say when and under what circumstances the credit of a government can be exhausted, but the problem is with us and must be considered.

Where is all this money for public works and all this money for relief and all this money for subsidies of all kinds to come from in 1936? Does anyone think for a moment that government spending can be stopped in 1935? When the government can cease its outlays and cut down on the amount of money it is spending, then you will know that business is picking up. But instead of cutting down, the government's expenditures have been increasing. They will go on increasing next year. What is to be the end? How are we going to get rid of these debts? We cannot go on borrowing, yet no one in Washington is trying to deal with the subject, no one has any plan for it. The only ones who think they have a remedy for the disease are in inflationists. The others oppose inflation but can offer nothing in its place.

### Our Drift

And so, it seems to me, we are drifting inevitably into inflation and with it into all the accompanying evils and perils. I do not see how it can be stopped once it is started.

When you propose inflation, you get a little lift from it as from a shot in the arm, but only during the period when it is threatened. Then when it actually comes the shot has worn off and the cry goes up for more—for another shot—and so on until it is completely out of hand. When this happens, what will be next? I have criticized the Roosevelt administration because it has no plan. It has supposedly been planning capitalism, but what we have had were only a series of surrenders, not a plan.

I think we stand on the verge of disaster. When it comes, what plan have you, what plan have the Socialists, what plan have the

Republicans or the Democrats? There is no plan whatever except in the minds of a dozen or two scattered people. There is no organized group with a real plan to take possession of the situation and deal with it. America is the most planless country in the world and it is drifting towards economic collapse and into the hands of the most plausible demagogue the situation will throw up as a result. You had better have your plan when the times comes. I do not think you have it yet.

## SOCIALISTS DEMAND END OF PRICE CONTROL

THE abolition of price control devices in NRA codes was demanded in a brief presented by the Public Affairs Committee of the Socialist Party at the general hearing on price fixing held in Washington on January 12 by the National Industrial Recovery Board. The brief was presented by Dr. Joel Seidman of Brookwood Labor College.

"Price fixing of this type," the brief declared, "is an anti-social practice, permitting monopolistic operations on the part of business men and utterly sacrificing the rights of the vast majority of American citizens, the workers of hand and brain who produce this nation's wealth."

If prices are raised without regard to purchasing power, the Public Affairs Committee asserted, the effect can only be to reduce the quantities of goods that can find a market, lower the standard of living of the masses, and intensify the depression. All devices have this effect, it was pointed out, whether they directly control prices or accomplish this result indirectly through limitations on production.

Dr. Seidman quoted figures to show that, while profits have rapidly increased under the New Deal, to a large extent because of the operation of price control devices, the living standards of workers have not improved.

Reports made by Donald R. Richberg were cited to prove that in the first half of 1934 the increase in profits over the corresponding part of 1933 ranged between 160 and 600 per cent. Real per capita earnings of workers, on the other hand, were shown to have risen only one per cent between October, 1933, and October, 1934.

American Federation of Labor figures were quoted to show that the income of workers was actually smaller in 1933 than in 1932, despite a substantial increase in high individual incomes and corporation profits.

"So long as capitalism remains," the statement declared, "prices and profits will continue to be the chief concern, and the welfare of the masses will continue to be sacrificed. The Socialist Party has always said that that state of affairs is inevitable under capitalism, and that the capitalist political parties cannot change it, and would not if they could. That task remains for the party of the toiling masses."

## Madison (Wis.) Socialists Commend Stand on Naval Armory

MADISON, Wis.—Dane County Socialists opposed the proposed erection of a naval reserve armory here and commended the Milwaukee Trades Council for opposing its erection there, and Mayor Daniel W. Hoan of Milwaukee for vetoing gift of a site for the building there.

## Editor's Corner

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

By James Oneal

#### Questions and Answers

VARIOUS items, including some questions, have accumulated in the past several weeks and we shall dispose of as many as possible in this column this week.

First, we want to announce that from several states we have received letters regarding the decline of the Socialist vote in those states. They are sent in response to the analysis of the party vote which we made in this column a few weeks ago. We shall run these letters, and here we want to say that we believe that the Roosevelt lure was general among Socialist sympathizers. It was a strong factor that counted against us despite our agitation. We have heard from Illinois, Florida and Massachusetts, and we shall run these items in early issues.

C. S. Stipsky, Arkansas.—We have paid no attention to that Washington congress for unemployment insurance held last week because it is another Communist "innocents' club" with the usual united front maneuver. In our last issue we carried the story of what the Communists tried to do at the big mass meeting of Negro workers here and the statement of Italian Socialists quoting attacks of the Communist Party on Socialists. This is what we continuously have in the East; you have little or none of it and thus cannot fully appreciate the problem.

Edmund K. James, California.—On the ground of Socialism you object to our recent column on the "Free Soul," the person who wants to be free to do as he pleases, to advocate anything and everything within the Socialist Party. We are glad to place before our readers your views contained in the following quotation from your letter:

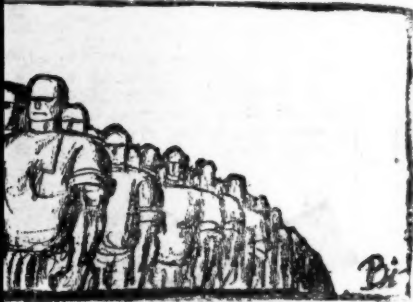
"You hater of Communism who are growing more like the worst aspect of Communism every week! You dogmatist who would exclude every true pacifist from the Socialist Party! You hater of Anarchism who insists on unanimity before the party shall proceed one step beyond you! You lover of Negro and Jew and hater of Irishman, German, and other older-stock American! You hypocrite, schizophrenic, dualist!"

All this you direct against myself and in defense of Ameringer and the Guardian. You manage to be pro-Anarchist, 100 per cent American and anti-Negro and anti-Jew in one letter and at the same time claim to be a Socialist. It is unnecessary to make any more comment on the source of your education in Socialism; but no reader of The New Leader will ever become anti-Negro and anti-Jew or worship at the shrine of the "older-stock American." It is a humiliation to know that you are secretary of a Socialist local.

A. L. Smith, Pennsylvania.—The program of the Socialist Party includes provision for workers like you who have become physically disabled. Capitalism makes the worker a commodity and when the commodity becomes old, invalid or disabled, the policy is to throw it aside and purchase fresh material in the market. While capitalism survives, Socialists and intelligent workers will fight for all forms of social legislation.

G. A. Iowa.—The united front has been a policy of the Communist International for twelve years. The main changes in the policy are known as the "united front below" and the "united front above." The first form means going to the members of an organization, and the second means dealing with the representatives of the organization. In either case the policy has been a dual and contradictory one. On the one hand, for example, the Socialist Party is declared to be an agency of capitalism, and yet Communists seek cooperation with such an agency! Of course, logic means nothing. Out of this dishonest attitude comes conflict which inevitably means bitter antagonism. For our part, we would consider ourselves a betrayer of the best interests of the workers if we were to negotiate with an "agency of capitalism" for common action. That is class collaboration with a vengeance.

J. G., Illinois.—All right. Assume that the only road open is armed insurrection. You will agree that it would be foolish to attack a person with a club who is armed with a machine gun. Now consider your problem on a vast scale. You must have enough weapons to insure success. Think of the heavy artillery, poison gas, airplanes, rifles and machine guns, to mention only a few weapons, that you will need to make you at least equally matched with your government opponent. We hope that you will arrange for all these important items. Then there are the hundreds of thousands of men needed for your insurrection. It is not enough to get them; they will have to be trained and drilled in military maneuvers and discipline. It is a small item, of course, and we presume that you have taken care of it. Some millions of dollars are also required and you will not worry about that. As to the storage of the armaments so that the government will not become aware of the plans before the "great day"; that too, is a simple problem. Then getting the boys together into a secret organization and insure that police spies will not get in and spill the beans—of course, that has been arranged. It's easy. Help!



## For Limit Production People Need More?

en a very long Is your cellar full of jam?  
where they Still roams Mary's Little Lamb?  
e kind of real Plow 'em under!

st of the com- Is the country full of primes?  
mured all their Plow 'em under!  
opiates to re- Plow 'em under!  
r chronic de- Can't Irv Berlin sell his tunes?  
cused by the Plow 'em under!  
not meet the Are we overstocked with rails,  
rn world. The Butter tubs and iron pails,  
d. The cure Crackers, clothes and wire nails?  
Plow 'em under!

rses Mr. H. I. Grocer, can't you sell your cheese?  
absurdities of Plow 'em under!  
anship": Farmer, have you lots of peas?  
much wheat? Plow 'em under!  
complete? Haberdasher, is it true  
No one wants a hat from you,  
Shirts or collar, cuff or shoe?  
Plow 'em under!

ips and shoes, Are the chickens laying eggs?  
ats and booze, Plow 'em under!  
y crows? Plow 'em under!  
r! Are the coopers making kegs?  
Plow 'em under!  
ith stocks? In the pond no ducklings swim?  
r! Does the bean crop meet the wish?  
r! Is the ocean full of fish?  
Plow 'em under!

orn and oats, Too fast do your whiskers grow?  
e coats, Plow 'em under!  
s and shoats? Every other row or so?  
r! Plow 'em under!

ttly fair? I've you things you cannot sell?  
ar a pear? your obligations swell?  
much ham as the cat had kittens? Well,  
Plow 'em under!



## SOCIALISTS PUT OLD PARTIES ON THE SPOT

(Continued from Page One)

of the Senate unnecessarily. They are not interested in the organization of the Senate from the standpoint of patronage or jobs. Obviously, more than merely the office of clerk of the Senate is at stake. There are deep underlying principles involved, on which the Socialist Senators were elected. They have a mandate of the people to discharge. Desiring to change my vote, I am moved by what I feel to be the highest interest of the citizens of the state.

"In every town and city of the state the burden of unemployment relief is bearing heavily upon the people and taxpayers. Immediate action is necessary by the Legislature.

### Change of Vote

"This [change of vote] in no sense binds or commits us to any policies other than those on which I was elected, and for which I am determined to stand resolutely. . . . In the hope that the party that organizes this General Assembly will heed the pleas of the towns and cities crying for relief, I am casting my vote which, I believe, represents the views of my associates."

While a few of the Democratic Senators allied with the Spelacy faction (which sold out the Democratic Party two years ago in a judicial deal with the Republicans) angrily denounced the Socialist move as "selling out to the Republicans," most of the newspapers of the state, including the Democratic papers (and Governor Cross, too, one suspects), appeared highly impressed by the insistence of the Socialist Senators in standing by their principles and in changing their vote only for the sake of principle. The Socialists made it clear that they are not looking for patronage, that their chief concern is proper legislation for the masses of Connecticut's unemployed and employed workers. They have refused to discuss secret deals with the old parties even for the consideration of being placed on important committees.

## CALIFORNIA HOLDS FINE SOCIALIST SCHOOL

By Samuel S. White

FRESNO, Cal.—A very successful Socialist winter training school was held here during the week-end between Christmas and New Year, with Fred Henderson, English author and lecturer, as one of the faculty.

Approximately 30 students from all parts of northern California were in attendance. The students, who comprised older members of the party, members of the YPSL and college student party members, met daily for the four-day session at the Workmen's Circle hall, 1010 Echo Street.

In addition to Henderson, faculty members were Marjorie Kipp, state secretary, who conducted a class on "Organization Methods," and Samuel S. White, San Francisco labor official and S.E.C. member, who conducted a class on "Trade Union Principles and Practices." Henderson's class dealt with economic questions.

Henderson also addressed an open forum meeting the opening night, speaking on "The Future of the British Labor Party." Comrade Raymond Henderson, Bakersfield, member of the S.E.C., addressed another nightly forum on "Civil Liberties." One night was given over to farm members who attended the school for a symposium on "Socialism and the Farmer."

Local Fresno comrades worked hard to make preparations for the school and are deserving of great credit. Housing and eating arrangements were in the hands of the Fresno comrades.

# Only When We Have a Powerful Socialist Press Will We Grow

By Gordon Nye

Miami, Florida.

AS the Socialist candidate for United States Senator from Florida against "lazy bones" Park Trammell, I sensed early in the campaign that the Roosevelt "trend" was going to sweep the state. There was no magic or any super-natural power required to feel this trend.

When you consider the fact that in Florida there is NO newspaper published that is not "Democratic," and that every paper in the state stated day after day during the campaign that the great Park "Tremello," the Democratic candidate, was unopposed—that all of these newspapers refused to print corrections of these false statements—even, after I wrote some 60 letters informing them of the facts—well, do you wonder that our vote was nothing to crow about?

Please remember that this state used to be politically run by railroad lawyers. That these lawyers made the laws—made them to keep vested interests in power. Accordingly, they passed laws to fit conditions. One of these laws says, in substance, "that no minority party can have the names of its candidates placed on the regular ballot unless it casts 30% of the total vote cast in the previous election."

The money-bags who rule this primitive state understand that so long as they control through credit the newspapers, railroads, public utilities, politicians, large land owners, lumber and citrus interests, and so long as they can get the "crackers" to vote "Democratic," in order to keep the "Nigger" out of politics—well, they will rule. AND THEY DO—MAKE NO MISTAKE ABOUT THAT.

The hypocrisy of all this is well expressed in an editorial printed two days after the election in the

Miami Herald, owned by Frank B. Schutts, attorney for the railroads and publisher of the most reactionary paper in Florida. Schutts, by the way, is a pal of Arthur Brisbane, and pal Arthur frequently quotes pal Frank in his daily "Today" column. Here is the editorial:

### "Zero for Socialism"

Floridians who have suffered from insomnia attacks because of fears of Socialism can get their beauty rest in profound and undisturbed slumber for the next two years. The lone Socialist, Gordon Nye, who ran against United States Senator Park Trammell in the general election, received five votes out of 13,000 in Dade County, and less than that in some other places.

Nye is a respectable citizen of the state, conducting a publishing business in Orlando. But either his brand of Socialism is too diluted or his doctrines are too barren. At any rate, his voting strength was less than one-half of one per cent, which used to be the standard for zero in excitement, before repeal.

Schutts's Herald—or is it still the Florida East Coast Railroad's Herald?—never mentioned my name during the campaign. Day after day it repeated the lie that Park Trammell was "unopposed." This paper refused to give the Socialist Party a line—yet I wrote several letters of protest to the editor, also enclosed him copies of "The Plan"—our state platform.

What's the answer? Here it is in a few words: The Socialist Party will get nowhere until it has a press of sufficient size to inform the Henry Dubbs.

We ran our vote to a cool million back in 1912 because we had a daily and weekly press of respectable size. Our efforts should be placed squarely behind our newspapers and magazines. Without them we get nowhere. You want proof? Here it is—and its

facts:

In 1912 I happened to be the editor of the Chicago World, a Socialist daily. The Chicago World had a daily circulation of 268,000. That fall we tried to capture the State's Attorney's office of Cook County. We had a candidate by the name of Bill Cunnea (a good Irishman, but the elite of the city thought he was Italian). Cunnea was not then known to the general public. None of the capitalist papers ever mentioned his name. His only supporter was the Daily World. On election day the Socialist Party polled 112,000 votes and came within 50,000 votes of carrying the city! The truth is that the Socialist Party DID carry the city—but the election was stolen. We carried it to court and gained 3,000 votes in the recount—but were unable to beat the Democratic and the Hearst politicians. However, they had the scare of their lives—make no mistake about it.

Don't tell me you can't do things with a daily newspaper. I know. The Milwaukee Leader under my direction laid the foundation for a Socialist city—and the exploiters, grabbers and robbers have never been able to shake the grip of Socialist management in that city.

Moral: Put your nickels and dimes into a Socialist press!

### She Isn't a Socialist

READING, Pa.—The Daily Worker of December 21st reported that a Mary B. Nelson of Reading, who describes herself as a Socialist Party member, would be one of the sponsors of the Communist-controlled Congress on Unemployment and Social Insurance, recently held in Washington.

The Socialist Party of Pennsylvania reports officially that Mary B. Nelson of Reading is not a member of the Socialist Party of Reading, nor of any other subdivisions of the Pennsylvania organization.

## FIGHT IS STARTED TO SEAT BEN RUBIN

MADISON, Wis.—With the opening of the legislative session here, the three Socialist members of the lower house made a fight to certify Ben Rubin, Socialist, as a fourth Socialist member.

They succeeded in holding up the seating of John Kaiser, Democrat, from the Sixth Milwaukee district, whose right to a seat is being challenged by the Socialists.

Kaiser was awarded a certificate of election, despite Socialist protests that his election was illegal. He was declared elected by a majority of six votes, but the Socialists discovered that over 100 uncounted ballots had been swept away as rubbish by a janitor and burned in an incinerator. On that ground they demand the unseating of Kaiser and the seating of Rubin.

A committee will be elected to investigate the election. There is more than a remote possibility that Kaiser will be unseated and Rubin seated.

## Another Lie About Karl Severing Is Nailed

Again the Nazi press bureaus have been peddling slanders about trusted German Social Democrats who are in no position to defend themselves, and again the Communist press and other enemies of the Socialist movement eagerly seize the Nazi slander and peddle them. None of them, however, have been interested in making amends when the falsity of the charges was made known.

Several weeks ago the Havas news agency published a story that Karl Severing, former Social Democratic Minister of the Interior of Prussia, had issued a statement urging all Saarlanders to vote to the return of the Saar to Hitler's Germany. The story was promptly taken up by the Communist press and repeated in the New York Post column of ex-Socialist ex-Communist Ludwig Lore, and Severing was denounced in both quarters as a traitor.

We now learn from the Deutsche Freiheit, the Saarbrücken Socialist daily edited by Max Braun, that the story is wholly untrue. It was printed in the Kölnische Zeitung, a "coordinated" German daily, merely as part of Göbbels' irresponsible campaign to demoralize the opposition to Hitler by making it appear that the most trusted Socialists have capitulated. Comrade Braun writes that Severing is in no position to deny the story, being in fact virtually a prisoner in Germany, but from reliable underground sources it is known that the story is a fabrication.

However, the Communist press and Lore have not taken the trouble to correct their previous slanders, just as they did not correct at least four previous slanders the falsity of which was called to their attention.

P. S. Last minute bulletin: Lore repeats the slander, giving as his "authority" a Communist publication!!!

## FOR THE GALS

By Harry Kaveah  
THE movies are currently showing a news reel, with the assistance of Macy's store, addressed particularly to the ladies, in which they show that now they need spend very little money to be well dressed all year round.  
The film portrays beautiful girls modeling clothes for all the seasons; and the budget set aside to purchase them is the modest sum of only even thousand dollars—to the lady. Now, if only the money and Macy's—would show girls where to get that \$1,000.

# Everything for Liberty!

(Continued from Page One)

centration camps, in which the most intense physical suffering is caused by the overcrowding alone. Thousands of families have been deprived of their breadwinners and are exposed to hunger.

Never before has the necessity for international solidarity arisen in so many countries at the same time. Never before was the necessity for relief on a large scale so urgent.

The International Federation of Trade Unions and the Labor and Socialist International have given careful consideration at a joint meeting to the position in the various countries governed by fascism and dictatorships. The means of the central trade union and Socialist organizations in the various countries do not suffice by a long way for all that has to be done. Funds must be raised on a far wider scale than ever before. During the course of the years the Matteotti Fund of the I.F.T.U. and the L.S.I., which was originally founded for the assistance of the victims of Italian fascism, has raised as a central institution, and through its subsidiary committees in various countries, more than 4,000,000 French francs for the countries without democracy.

The relief campaigns for Austria, for which the I.F.T.U. raised over 6,500,000 French francs, and the L.S.I. over 1,000,000 French francs, were organized as special actions, but in the same spirit. During the year 1930-1931 the Matteotti Fund carried out a great relief campaign for the victims of the Pilsudski dictatorship, and another in 1932 for the victims of the Hitler dictatorship. It has now

been decided that the international character which this fund has always borne shall also be given expression in its name. In future it is to be called the

International Solidarity Fund of the I.F.T.U. and the L.S.I. for the Countries without Democracy (Matteotti Fund).

We call upon all lovers of freedom, all who have a feeling of international solidarity, to contribute their share so that the fund may be placed in a position to provide adequate help without delay. All contributions are welcome. Collections on behalf of the International Solidarity Fund should be organized in all countries on a large scale. Single contributions and the proceeds of collections should be sent to the following address:

International Federation of Trade Unions, 9, Avenue d'Orsay, Paris (7e), or paid direct into Account No. 834 of the Crédit Lyonnais, (Agence ZS), 2 bis Avenue Bosquet, Paris (7e).

Contributions should be endorsed "International Solidarity Fund." The men and women who have fought and continue to fight for our common ideal, for liberty, must not go unprotected. Out of the hell of fascism, out of the prisons of the dictatorships, comes the appeal for international solidarity. It must not go unheard. Workers, democrats, decent people in all countries: It is your duty to help!

Paris and Zurich, January, 1935.  
Walter M. Citrine, President, I.F.T.U.  
Léon Jouhaux, President, L.S.I.

Walter Schevenels, General Secretary, I.F.T.U.  
Friedrich Adler, General Secretary, L.S.I.

Léon Jouhaux, President, French Federation of Trade Unions.  
Corn. Mertens, General Secretary, Belgian Federation of Trade Unions.

H. Jacobsen, Treasurer, Danish Federation of Trade Unions.  
Martin Meister, Secretary, Swiss Federation of Trade Unions.

E. Kupers, President, Netherlands Federation of Trade Unions.  
Edvard Johanson, President, Swedish Federation of Trade Unions.

R. Tayerle, General Secretary, Czechoslovak Federation of Trade Unions.  
W. Kean, Chairman, British Trades Union Congress.

George Lansbury, Chairman, British Parliamentary Labor Party.  
Paul Faure, Secretary, French Socialist Party (S.F.I.O.).

Joseph Van Roosbroeck, Treasurer, L.S.I.  
Alsing Andersen, Secretary, Danish Social Democratic Party.

Robert Grimm, Swiss Social Democratic Party.  
J. W. Albarda, Chairman, Parliamentary Group of Netherlands Social Democratic Party.

Rickard Lindström, Swedish Social Democratic Party.  
Antonin Hampl, Chairman, Czechoslovak Social Democratic Party.

W. A. Robinson, Chairman, British Labor Party.  
James Middleton, Secretary, British Labor Party.

Léon Blum, Chairman, Parliamentary Group of French Socialist Party.  
Léon de Bock, Chairman of Commission of Inquiry into the Condition of Political Prisoners.



## Crosswaith Assails Appeal of Communists to Negroes

Frank R. Crosswaith, who is scheduled to meet James W. Ford and Oscar De Priest in a three-cornered debate Friday, January 18, at Rockland Palace, 155th St. and 8th Ave., New York, assailed the appeals of Communism to the colored workers in a pre-contest statement.

"I will show during the course of the debate the futility of accepting the Communist way out of the present Gethsemane in which the masses now find themselves. Intelligent people possessing any knowledge of social and economic forces increasingly are becoming aware of the fact that Communism is the form of primitivism in social relationship and that it has no place among a people privileged to be in the vanguard of advancing civilization."

## Features of the Week on WEVD (331 M)

Sun.—11 a.m., Forward Hour, music and sketches; 12:15 p.m., Rose Bushka, soprano; 2, "The Cantor's Daughter," with Lola Monti-Gorsey, soprano; 8, Don Carlos, "Poet Philosopher"; 8:15, Olive Gestay, soprano; 8:30, Edith Friedman, pianist; 10, Symposium, "Germany and the Saar."

Mon.—8 a.m., "Starting the Day Right," Jacob S. List; 1:15, Musical Album; 5:30, Polish Musicale.

Tues.—8 p.m., W. Espey Albright, of American Bankers Association; "The Individual and his Financial Problems"; 8:15, Charlotte Tonhazy, violin; 8:30, Cecil Burrows, baritone; 8:45, "Economic Planning—Society in the Making," University of the Air; 10, New Leader Review of the News; 10:15, The Three Debs, vocal trio; 10:30, "Paris in New York," music.

Wed.—8 p.m., Borough President J. J. Lyons, of the Bronx; 8:15, Perla Del Sur, West Indian Orch.; 8:45, "The Unemployed and Emergency Relief," talk; 10, Brookwood Labor College, talk; 10:30, Jack Salmon, baritone; 10:45, Ruth Spritzer, soprano.

Thurs.—8 p.m., Emergency Relief Bureau, talk; 8:15, Irish Blackbird Orch.; 8:30, Sylvia Balgley, soprano; 8:45, "Psychoanalysis Today," Dr. Sander Lorand, Chief of the Mental Health Clinic, Mt. Sinai Hospital—University of the Air; 10, Edward Peterson, zither; 10:15, "Newspaper Guild on the Air," talk; 10:30, "The Wandering Tenor"; 10:45, Lane and Anderson, songs.

Fri.—8 p.m., Travel Talk; 8:15, "Art of Enjoying Music," Dr. Sigmond Spaeth, University of the Air; 8:30, Rhythmic Aces, vocal sextet; 8:45, Talk; 10, Sketch, League for Industrial Democracy; 10:15, Rose Kay, piano; 10:30, Medical Hour; 10:45, Vint Bedell, cowboy songs.

Sat.—10 a.m., "Voice of Local 89," Italian show; 3 p.m., Studio program; 6, "Jewish Events of the Week"; 6:45, "A Mother's Sacrifice," sketch featuring Jennie Moskowitz.

## THOSE N. Y. STATE CONSTITUTION AMENDMENTS

By Herbert M. Merrill  
New York State Secretary.

THE Socialist Party has a constitution to govern the relations of its different units, as well as the relations of such units with individual members. This constitution can be amended by a convention composed of delegates representing locals or by a referendum of the party membership of the state.

The purpose of the amendments now before the membership is to improve the working of our state organization. They were formulated by a committee elected by the 1934 State Convention, June 30th and July 1st. However, the time taken up in debating the Detroit Declaration of Principles, deprived our convention of an opportunity to consider the report, and it was referred to the incoming State Committee elected by the convention. And while it might be presumed that the convention had a right to delegate to the State Committee its authority to pass on the report of convention committees, the State Committee, mindful of the rank and file, voted to submit to referendum vote of the party membership all the amendments which the convention committee proposed, under Article VII, Section 1, of the constitution which is being amended. Moreover, the State Committee deemed it proper to defer the submission of these amendments until after the voting on the Detroit Declaration of Principles.

Unfortunately, some of our party members are confused as to the exact purpose of these amendments, and I am taking this occasion to assure them that nobody had anything in mind other than making the party state constitution a more workable instrument.

Anybody who may have read our constitution must have noted that Article I was altogether too long. Hence the convention committee believed that matters relating to charges and trials of members should be given an Article by itself; while matters relating to proceedings against locals should be included in a separate Article.

I do not propose to take the space to discuss the purpose of each amendment. Members who do not approve the changes are by no means under any obligation to vote for them; as a matter of fact, I myself have voted "No" in one instance, since the convention committee put back into the constitution words that were deliberately taken out of it previously, it being felt then that nobody should miss three consecutive meetings of the S.E.C. and remain on the committee, even with excuse. I refer to the proposed amendment to Article III, Section 4.

### The Word "Unofficial"

About the biggest source of confusion in the minds of our party members is the proposed amendment to Section 1 of the Article relating to state conventions. "Why," it is asked, "should the word 'unofficial' be deleted?" Members want to know if it is our intention to hold only what the Election Law looks on as OFFICIAL conventions—conventions composed only of delegates elected at the primary? Nothing was farther from the minds of the constitution committee or the State Committee. If this had been the intention the matter relating to the representation at conventions would also have been deleted, since the Election Law specifies in regard to representation at conventions which it provides for.

It is obvious that the word "unofficial" is superfluous in a constitution all of which is "unofficial" so far as the Election Law is concerned. The party will continue to hold the unofficial conventions which it has always held, the action of which conventions will be subject to confirmation as hitherto by the convention provided for in the Election Law. The change is merely a verbal one, not in the slightest affecting the substance of the party organization, but only rendering the constitution consistent within itself.

Some of our party members have the impression that the State Committee wants to make it more

## NEW YORK ADOPTS PLAN FOR PARTY HARMONY

AT a special meeting of the New York City Central Committee Wednesday night four important actions were taken, beginning at midnight, after a full discussion of all points of view. This session was a continuance of one held a few weeks ago to act upon the report of the harmony committee of five. This committee of five had divided into three who favored four basic proposals as necessary to harmony and the resumption of party activities and two who opposed these proposals.

In brief, the proposals of the majority of the committee included the following: (1) that there shall be no united front with the Communists; (2) that former members of the Communist splinter groups shall not be admitted to the party unless they repudiate Communism; (3) that membership in the Revolutionary Policy Committee and advocacy of armed insurrection are incompatible with membership in the party and those who advocate such programs shall be expelled; (4) that the statement of the State Committee on the policy of the Labor Leagues shall be accepted as the basis of party policy and that membership by party members in such leagues shall not be compulsory.

A number of amendments and substitutes were offered for these proposals but they were all defeated. The vote on the main proposals were defeated as follows: Proposal 1, 58 in favor, 40 against; proposal 2, 58 in favor, 40 against; proposal 3, adopted without a show of hands; proposal 4, by a roll-call vote, 57 in favor, 45 against.

## On the Amendments

By Norman Thomas

The best way to amend the Constitution of the Socialist Party is at a convention, where conservative discussion is possible. If it is desirable to act between conventions, proposed amendments sent to a referendum should be few and easily understood. The amendments sent down by the State Committee in New York are many, of all sorts of shades of importance, and not accompanied by proper explanation or encouragement to discussion.

I think the Militant memorandum on them does the party a service. Before setting forth my own position, I have asked for a memorandum from an experienced party official who is a member of the State Committee. This I was promised but it has not yet reached me on my travels. After I can study it I may have further comment.

In the meanwhile, as the Militants point out, some of these amendments need careful study and thought. Here haste may make waste.

difficult for the rank and file to propose constitutional amendments or secure referendums. Let me assure them that only a few years ago 250 members constituted MORE than 10% of the good-standing membership. The most the constitution committee has done in respect to the amendments offered to the Articles relating to amending the constitution and getting referendums is to insist that it shall require as large a proportion of the party membership to secure action now as it did in 1930. There is nothing unreasonable about it, but if any member of our party organization cannot see the logic of such amendments, he can exercise his prerogative of voting "No."

The least which can be said of the constitution committee which the state convention elected is that it has been consistent.

### New York State

Onida, William Quickelbusch of 40 Stone St. has been elected secretary-treasurer of Local Onida-Sherrill.

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SEND 25¢ to I. Levin, State Hotel, San Fernando, California, for the booklet called Good Sense, Hard Times, Cause and Cure, and learn how to explain to Democrats and Republicans what are our troubles, and the only remedy for it and how to answer all possible questions against Socialism.

## Party Notes

**Buttis Heads Italian Federation**  
V. Buttis, reputed to be "graduated" from more different prisons in Italy than any other political foe of the government, has been elected secretary of the Italian Socialist Federation. Buttis escaped Mussolini's clutches by going to South America, whence he came to the United States. Headquarters of the Federation remain at 1911 Blue Island Ave., Chicago.

**Chicago Plans Western Trip**  
Chicago, almost immediately upon his return from a two-week tour in Michigan, Roy Hurt, national organizer, will leave for a six weeks' trip to the west coast. According to present plans he will be in Memphis, Tenn., and Truman, Ark., Jan. 31 and Feb. 1 and in New Orleans Feb. 2 and 3. From that point his tentative schedule follows: Feb. 4-9, Texas; Feb. 10-13, New Mexico; Feb. 14-16, Arizona; Feb. 17-21, California; Feb. 26-27, Oregon; Feb. 28-March 2, Washington; March 3-13, Idaho. From Idaho, Hurt will return directly to Chicago to make an intensive three weeks' campaign for mayor in the spring election.

### California

Stockton, Joseph A. Piccarpo was elected local chairman at a mass meeting Wednesday night. Other officers elected were Marjorie Kipp, State Secretary of the party, vice-chairman; E. D. Paterson, secretary, and S. E. Zonderp, treasurer; H. H. Dunnillo, Clement Piccarpo, and Vincent McCann were elected to the executive committee. Piccarpo appointed the following as chairmen of committees to compose the rest of the executive committee: Ralphine Brady, publicity; Milken Hempster, education; Jesse W. Southwick, labor; J. W. Thornton, social; Howard C. White, finance; Clarence M. Vickland, civic affairs; Peter C. Dory and Grover Bethards, Jr., organization.

### Pennsylvania

Comrades! Keep the "Socialist Voice of Pennsylvania" on the air. You can do this by contributing what you can afford. Send contribution to the Socialist Radio Committee, 27 Reed St., Reading, Radio Sta. WEEU, Reading, Sunday, 12:15 p.m.

### Connecticut

Hartford. The local has begun a canvass of the voters in the first ward, the district which had the highest Socialist vote in the last election and which is expected to have the highest percentage

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of workers. The canvassers travel in pairs, each pair carrying a kit containing elementary Socialist leaflets, five-cent pamphlets, subscription cards for Socialist periodicals and application cards for membership in the party. Each person interviewed will be classified in a booklet carried for that purpose as either a prospect, sympathetic, open-minded, or hostile. The voter's occupation and trade union, if any, will also be noted.

### New Jersey

Elizabeth. Lena Morrow Lewis, of California, Sunday morning, Jan. 20, at 9:45. Auspices Men's Bible Class at Third Presbyterian Church, East Jersey St. and Westcott Place. All welcome. Newark, Saturday, Jan. 19, 8 p.m., at 1085 Broad St. Speakers, Fred W. Harwood, formerly N. J. state secretary, national organizer, United Textile Workers' Union of America, etc. Topic: Socialism and the Organized Labor Movement. Leader readers invited.

Paterson Central Branch. After the business meeting Jan. 19, there will be a discussion on "Why a Labor Party in the United States." Social is planned for Jan. 26. Many comrades are actively engaged in aiding the "Peoples Voice Co-operative Ass'n" which has as its object the establishment of a daily co-operative newspaper in Paterson. Subscribers are now being solicited. All Branch meetings are held at 64 Washington Street.

## and the Senes

(Continued from Page Two)

list. Liberals of the Borah and Nye stamp, moderates such as the Republican Vandenberg and the Democratic Gore, and a mixture of Old Guardians from both sides of the chamber will join forces in the attempt to restrict the President on how the money shall be spent.

An interesting feature of the situation is the casualness with which banking interests are viewing the matter. Private word has reached the Administration that Wall Street is not opposed to the appropriation or the manner in which the President proposes to use it.

It is safe to assume that despite all the rumbling and grumbling the President's request is as good as passed. The House, gagged and bound, will approve anything the President may ask. In the Senate some of the so-called "Progressive" group will try to raise the ante, while conservatives will insist on reducing it, but in the end it will pass as suggested in the President's message. That's the way it will work, at least for a while. No signs of Congressional uprisings or insurgent movements are at present visible. All is quiet on the Washington front.

### Two Charters Granted

Applications of the towns of Guilford, in New Haven county, and Plainfield, in Windham County, for charters as locals of the Socialist Party have been approved by the executive committee



## Does the Saar Plebiscite Result Mean War in Europe?

By Norman Thomas

## TIMELY TOPICS

Johnstown, Pa.

(Continued from Page One)  
that the promise of the Nazi Saar Commissioner, Buerckel, that no concentration camps will be established in the Saar, will be kept. Why should it not be? Germany has many concentration camps, and rather than risk the eyes of a curious world, the opponents will be sent over the border, where they will be at the mercy of their jailers. International public opinion will know what to expect.

Then there is the financial problem. According to the German-French agreement the Reich will have to pay 900,000,000 francs (or approximately \$60,000,000) to France for the re-purchase of the Saar coal mines. Reich Minister Dr. Frick declared only recently that these payments will be fully complied with. This is a most important question. It seems that the Germans have the money, if they want to, and no money at all if it suits them. They have poured tens of millions of marks into the Saar for propaganda purposes. Yet not a single cent is available for the payment of honorably contracted debts. The bold announcement of Dr. Frick should make responsible people sit up and ask what is going on behind the elaborately staged nationalist pageant of the New Germany.

This brings me to the most important problem concerning the future of Europe. Public opinion, as gleaned from the leading papers, believes that the disposal of the Saar problem has helped international peace. I do not share this point of view. I believe that the dangers to world peace have been multiplied. First of all, another barrier against the advancing tide of fascism has fallen. Secondly, the German appetite for world domination has been whetted. Now, after the re-conquest of the Saar, they will turn to other problems. There is Eupen-Malmedy, Danish Schleswig, Austria, and last but not least, the Polish borders, and eventually Alsace-Lorraine. Hitler's peace demonstrations and promises are simply camouflage designed to

hide his real purposes.

Re-armament is going on at a tremendous rate, while the masses suffer. For what purposes? If everything can be so well disposed of in a peaceful manner, why the fearful war machinery? According to latest reports before me, German armament industries are kept so busy that there is no unemployment among the highly skilled workers and specialists in these industries. Even Socialists and Communists have been reinstated. The sooner the public realizes these facts the better. To believe that the world can go on sitting on the edge of a volcano and surrounded by bayonets, cannon and poison gas is sheer nonsense.

Fascism will soon reign in the Saar. But what is this monster personified by the Nazi movement? Nazism is revived Pan-Germanism in its crudest form, determined to bring all German-speaking people, even against their will, under one rule. We used to know it in pre-war times, but in a much more civilized form. When pre-war Germany was a world power, there was no need to establish a reign of terror, to murder the opposition and to jail them.

Now, having no opportunity to vent their ire on foreign enemies, they have directed it against their internal critics. But this period will also pass. The stronger Germany becomes, the more will the opportunity of jumping on somebody else present itself. Of course nobody wants a war, not even Hitler. But wars are not made that way. Wars are the result of explosive forces stored up to such a height that there is no other way to release them except by violence. This holds especially true of Germany, suffering from the wrongs of Versailles. The Versailles Treaty has been the best pacemaker for the Nazis. All that the Nazis wish is to keep the Versailles Treaty and its memories alive. Those who now believe Hitler and profess to see in the Saar outcome a new peace guarantee are living in a fool's paradise.

### Whose Victory Was It?

HARRISBURG, when I left it, was filled with men, women and bands ready to face a raw winter's day in an open plaza to celebrate the inauguration of a Democratic Governor. Congress itself adjourned in Washington to send a delegation. Now it is something that Pennsylvania seemingly should have broken the yoke of the Mellons, the tyranny of reactionary Republicanism. The Democrats angled for power with a platform unusually liberal for Pennsylvania. Hence, presumably, the rejoicing.

But wait a minute. Did these rejoicing workers win? Did Mellon lose? Well, here's the answer. This Pennsylvania "revolution" got Senator Joe Guffey, Mellon's No. 2 boy, once indicted for acts connected with his administration of alien property. It got for Governor George Earle of the sugar trust, Minister to Austria by virtue of a big contribution to the Roosevelt campaign and eulogies of the infamous dictator Dollfuss, destroyer of the workers' government in Vienna. Mr. Earle's next public act was to pay some \$150,000 to get elected. Who ought to rejoice, Mellon or the masses?



Norman Thomas

### A "Glorious Awakening"

IN a certain city I met the official representative of the Townsend Pension Plan, a likable sort of salesman. I told him I was sympathetic with the end he sought but couldn't understand the arithmetic of it. "Neither can I," was the answer, "but isn't it glorious to see how the people are awakening?" Awakenings are indeed glorious if people awake and don't walk in a dream.

The Townsend Pension Plan has been presented as the end of insecurity and unemployment, virtually as the cure for capitalist ills which will make the Socialist struggle unnecessary. By some magic we can pay 24 billion to the aged—more than half last year's total national income to nine per cent of our people—raise the money on a sales tax and get prosperous. It can't be done—not at any rate without inflation which will make \$200 a month the price of a few meal tickets. The danger is that we shall get not the big pension but the big inflation or the big sales tax, which is always a tax on the poor.

There is no way to plenty except the Socialist way of planned production for all men's use, not the profit of the few. That requires social ownership. It requires organized effort by the workers on the way we can grant pensions to the aged—but not \$200 a month and not, let us hope, paid for out of a sales tax on the poor. Maybe the President and Congress will have to be more generous and energetic for old age pensions under pressure for this Townsend Plan.

### Right and Left

IT will need pressure to keep the New Deal from becoming pure and simple good medicine for big business. The general question I hear is this: "Will the President move steadily to the right?" To which the answer seems to be: "Unsteadily to the right." That is, Mr. Roosevelt will have to keep his left somewhere in line. He will have to make concessions to his more radical followers. Probably whenever he draws closer to big business he'll give the Power Trust another spanking. It deserves it and the exercise will distract attention.

### The Supreme Court

IT may be that the Supreme Court verdict on the cases involving the cancellation of the clauses in about 100 billion dollars worth of public and private bonds, providing for their payment in gold, will be of a sort to make the President and Congress act to curb the power of the Supreme Court. That would save us Socialists some trouble later on! But the chances are that the majority of the Court will uphold the law or that some way will be found to get out of the mess. The New York Times suggests that since domestic prices did not

begin to rise proportionately when the dollar was cut to 59 cents, they will not fall greatly if the dollar is revalued in terms of gold. This is to ignore many things, including the fact that the abandonment of the gold standard, followed by the devaluation of the dollar in terms of gold by 41 cents, was accompanied, over a period of months, by a price rise not of 41% but of 22%. Is that to be lost again? If so, the farmers will have something to say. Or hasn't the gold value of the dollar much to do with domestic prices? It will be worth watching.

### Patent Medicine Plans

ALL these alarms at Washington, all these patent medicine plans, shout a challenge to Socialist construction. This, that, or the other thing may have merit. Some substitutes for Socialism, like Huey Long's or Father Coughlin's, have a lurking fascist peril which others, like Utopia, Inc., do not have—certainly not as yet. But nothing can make Socialism or Socialist organization unnecessary.

### The Appointment of Colden

GOVERNOR LEHMAN of New York is supposedly anti-fascist. Governor Lehman of New York was generally endorsed by labor. Yet he has made District Attorney Colden of Queens County a Judge. And labor hasn't protested! Colden, in case you have forgotten, is the official who brought Terzani to trial on the complaint of Art Smith of the fascist Khaki Shirts. Colden deliberately disregarded the evidence of Terzani's innocence and the leads to Moffer's guilt. Even after Terzani's acquittal it took the hardest sort of pressure to make him act against Moffer and Smith. By raising a District Attorney who was so willing to let an innocent worker be a victim of carelessness or of a frame-up into a Judge, Governor Lehman adds new discredit to his own "liberalism" and to the whole judicial system. The bar associations are silent. One expects that. But why does not labor speak!

### Ickes and Moses

THERE is no reasonable explanation of Secretary Ickes' order compelling Robert Moses to withdraw from the authority in charge of building New York's tri-borough bridge except political spite on the part of the Administration. Moses and Roosevelt, when the latter was Governor, clashed on Roosevelt's handling of a banking investigation. Moses was a friend of Smith, Moses ran for Governor on the Republican ticket. Therefore Roosevelt's man, Ickes, bars all local officials—meaning Moses—from local authorities spending PWA money! This is federal bureaucracy gone mad. Mr. Ickes' principle in itself is wrong; its underlying reason is worse. It is a discredit to the whole Administration.

### The Charter Commission

MAYOR LAGUARDIA'S new Charter Commission seems to be composed of able men who represent various viewpoints and interests, including, through S. John Block, the Socialist. Emphatically there is a Socialist point of view on charter revision. Of course, we want efficiency. But our especial interests are two: (1) We want New York City more fully empowered and more adequately organized to handle vital economic problems like taxation, public utilities, milk supply, and housing. Even although the powers of the Charter Commission in this field are limited, much may be done. (2) We want proportional representation with party responsibility plus preferential voting. Proportional representation is dubious or positively undesirable on a national scale. In New York, properly planned, it will be good for the city and for Socialism. It will not split things up into small warring groups, especially if party responsibility is recognized by permitting party designation. Under preferential voting Laidler in the last election would have got thousands more votes and yet enough second choices would probably have gone to McGoldrick to insure his election over Tammany's Taylor—for what that might have been worth.

Borough representation is an interesting problem, made politically more difficult to handle by the storms which raged around it under the first Charter Commission. It is not especially a Socialist issue. All in all, a new Charter worth getting will be hard to get. The new Commission has no easy task. It may find it easier to write a Charter than to persuade New York to adopt it.

## The New Leader Book Corner

### New Socialist Pamphlet

"Why Aren't We All Rich?" is the title of a new pamphlet, designed especially for the use of study classes, published by the education and research committee of the Socialist Party. The division of the rewards of industry, under capitalism, is clearly set forth on a class-basis.

The sections are "Comfort for All," "Typical Americans," "Powerful Business Men" and "Unfair Division Into Classes." The first two sections are combined into one lesson for discussion groups, making a three-lesson course. An introduction gives suggestions for class use and a supplement gives questions for study.

"Comfort for All" discusses briefly the possibility of abundance in American standards of living; "Typical Americans" gives a series of pictures of the poverty suffered by many types of workers; "Pow-

erful Business Men" sets forth the concentration of wealth, and "Unfair Division Into Classes" points out the class character of our industrial civilization.

The pamphlet sells for 10c a copy, 50c for 12, \$3.50 for 100. Address the Socialist Party, 549 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

### A Glorified Lunch Counter for Workers

There are about 18 million persons on the relief rolls in the United States, and big capitalist organizations are urging public authorities to cut relief to the bone in the name of "economy."

Terrible Teddy Roosevelt once trained his heavy guns on Socialism by declaring that its aim was a "glorified lunch counter." Capitalism has given us the lunch counter for millions of workers but it is by no means glorified.

## MATTHEW WOLL

explains in his new book exactly what is happening to the existing relations between industry and labor in the light of governmental principles, trends and problems under the New Deal. Significant, timely required reading for every thinking person, by one of our foremost authorities, a Vice President of the American Federation of Labor.

## Labor, Industry, and Government

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### Labor Backs Big Drive for Anti-Fascist Chest

American labor's fund-raising and organization campaign in behalf of the fascist-oppressed workers of Europe is proceeding successfully, according to New York headquarters of the Labor Chest for Liberation of Workers of Europe, organized at the American Federa-

tion of Labor convention at San Francisco.

The New York branches of the Workmen's Circle have decided to raise a sum of \$15,000. A special Labor Chest Committee has been set up to cooperate extensively with the national organization of the Labor Chest. Labor's call for support has also been met with

considerable enthusiasm on the part of the Painters District Council No. 9 of New York. A quota of \$5,000, of which a large part has already been raised, was decided upon. Other labor unions have decided to organize similar fund-raising Labor Chest Committees. The Forward Association has voted \$2,500.



# LABOR SECTION

## Editor Comments: About Discovering the Worker; Labor Press, Education

### Stories in the Labor Press; Recognizing the Workers

ONCE in a while the public prints (capitalist press to you) bursts into comment on a dramatic picket line of two rich men or 30 sky-larking kids helping a Communist union get publicity. The graphic story, transformed into an eye-witness account—often by a literary participant aware of his great place in labor history and eager to capitalize it—gets prominent display both in the “left” cultural organs and in the capitalist papers. At the same time, as I had occasion to say in these columns some months ago, every day of the year men and women and young people—real unionists and Socialists—strike and picket and fight and die for union without ballyhoo or balderdash, and without benefit of reporters and photographers.

These thoughts run through my head as I glance over the pages of some of the labor publications that come to my desk and follow me home. The encouraging advance in the caliber of the labor magazines is an encouraging element in the education of the workers. Once only the Socialist publications showed knowledge and spirit and technical skill. Now I can name a score of labor papers which are live and interesting. And in each issue stories of labor struggle, heroic and dramatic, usually by worker-participants, stand out. Revamp the language a bit, touch up the style, and you have a masterpiece for the little magazines. The only thing wrong with the stories from their point of view is that these are workers, enrolled in a genuine union.

But maybe my dates are a little mixed. The Communist heirarchs, having failed to smash the unions, are beginning to recognize them, perhaps as a preliminary exercise in a newer technic of smashing them, and the “revolutionary” literateurs are turning their usual intellectual somersaults. An editor of the New Masses triumphantly showed me a comment in a recent issue in which an A. F. of L. union was mentioned without the quaintly derogatory epithets that used to preface such mention. “Doesn’t that show how we stand?” he said, innocently. (I really mean “innocently.”)

The dual unionists are moving heaven and earth to get back into the “de toid company union fun de bussess.” And it beats all how anxious some of my friends in that cultural camp are to learn something about unions and the workers. What makes it all the more amusing is that these ladies and gentlemen have been alleged to be experts on the workingclass: look at the big Union Square demonstrations they have been a part of, after a fashion! They’re reading books on unions—and books by union builders, not union breakers. They welcome the opportunity to appear before real union meetings—not so picturesque and hurrah-ish as the “union” meetings they’ve been accustomed to address and sing, dance and act before, but ever so much more solid and permanent and genuine—to speak on cultural non-partisan topics. They are becoming aware of the fact that their previous feeling of “nearness to the workers” was a delusion. Estranged so long from organized labor, they’d like to approach—and they feel just a bit awkward about it.

### Labor Publications Set High Mark

AMONG the labor publications I’ve mentioned, the needle trades papers stand high. Magazines like Justice, organ of the I.L.G. W.U., now a semi-monthly (edited by Comrade Max Danish); Advance, monthly organ of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers (edited by J. B. S. Hardman, assisted by Comrade Elden LeMarr); the weekly of the Philadelphia Hosiery Workers’ Union (edited by Comrade David Schick, who also edits the Philadelphia Labor Record), and the Silk and Dye Workers’ paper (edited by Comrade Wolff)—these set a high mark to aim at. They give facts and figures and offer a labor and cultural background to the class struggle. The Lithographers’ Journal (edited by Comrade Justus Ebert), is a good monthly magazine, necessarily in a more dignified and conservative style. A newcomer in the field is the Textile Labor Banner, a fighting weekly organ of the U. T. W., almost completely free from the ludicrous sentimental and would-be “patriotic” banality that marked older textile union journals. (Even the Banner, though, couldn’t resist the poem of birthday greetings to Franklin D. It’s hard to recognize in the childish praises of this poem the callous chief executive who didn’t curb concentration camps or hammer mill operators into line!)

### Good for Mark Starr AND Good for I.L.W.G.U.

FELICITATIONS to a labor educator, who has been our warm friend almost since he started his good work in this country, on his appointment to one of the most important educational posts in the country, from the point of view of labor. And congratulations to the union that recognized the necessity for the creation of such a post and for the selection of such a man for the post.

Our unions, alas, for reasons I shall not give here, have all too often been “professor” conscious. (President Roosevelt may have learned that from our needle trades unions.) Either the man or woman selected for an important educational post had to be a “melamed”—a professor with a name from a college with a name—or else the union had to be other extreme and baldly refused to pick anybody who had been from the ranks of the membership. The result has often been that capable workers with the unions, though available and available, have not been made use of in places for which they are

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### DISCUIT STRIKERS HOLDING LINES FIRM

THE strike of the Inside Bakery Workers’ Union, Federal Local No. 19585, of the A. F. of L., against the National Biscuit Co., is proceeding in four cities with unabated vigor. A huge picket line of earnest unionists daily surrounds the big plant of the company in New York, where over 3,000 workers are out.

In Philadelphia, the 1,100 members of the Cookie, Cracker and Biscuit Workers’ Union, who started the strike wave, are fighting hard. In Atlanta about 500 men and women are on strike; in Newark, 400, and in York, Pa., the latest addition to the strikers ranks over 250.

The strikers are picketing also hundreds of groceries where N.B.C. products are sold. Attempts by bosses’ gangsters to intimidate picketers are not meeting with much success. The Socialist Party and the Young Peoples’ Socialist League are cooperating.

## Labor Backing Campaign For Socialist Mayoralty Candidates in Chicago

CHICAGO.—A drive to place a Socialist city ticket in the field in the coming mayoralty election was launched at a conference of over a hundred trade union, fraternal and labor political groups at the Workmen’s Circle Lyceum Sunday, January 13. John M. Collins, veteran member of the Machinists Union and the Socialist Party, presided over the gathering which set up a conference campaign committee, organized for the drive for over 60,000 signatures necessary to get on the ballot and set Sunday, February 3, for another and larger conference of the labor groups in Chicago interested in labor political action.

In addition to the representatives of the branches of the Socialist Party and Poale Zion, the Workmen’s Circle, the Workers Committee on Unemployment and youth organizations, delegates par-

ticipated from locals of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the I.L.G.W.U., Upholsterers, Waiters Union, Cap Makers, International Association of Machinists, Pocket-book Makers, Neckwear Makers, Writers Union, Hebrew Singers and the Federation of Jewish Trade Unions.

The conference ratified the 15 candidates for city aldermen endorsed by the Socialist Party as well as the city ticket of Roy Burt for mayor; Morris Seskind for city treasurer, and Arthur McDowell for city clerk. The municipal platform with some changes was also approved and adopted. Headliners in the Chicago municipal program are a large city housing program, immediate public ownership of traction, gas and electric utilities and halting of police attacks on the city’s trade unions.

Police activities recently became a major grievance through the irresponsible and illegal action of the Democratic State’s Attorney, who has inaugurated a campaign of raiding union offices, seizing union books and arresting members of trade unions in large numbers under a smoke screen of attacking “racketeering.” Strangely enough, these raids on “racketeering” have always taken the form of attacks on unions striking or threatening to strike for wage increases. The most recent attack was on the Elevator Operators Union, immediately after it had won a surprise victory of a 10 per cent wage increase from the hardboiled employers’ association. The answer to the Socialist conference call is significant of the fast changing attitude of the labor unions and their members toward independent labor political action, at least in self-defense.

## Fight On Home Work Widens

REPRESENTATIVES of unions including in their ranks about 300,000 women workers in the State of New York, met in a second conference Monday afternoon at the offices of the New York Women’s Trade Union League, 247 Lexington Avenue. This meeting was called by the executive committee of the Labor Conference which includes Fred Umhey, of the Intl. Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union; Abraham Miller, of the New York Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers’ Union; Edmond Gottesman, of the Men’s Neckwear Makers’ Union; Louis Evangelista, of the Glove Workers’ Union, and Elsie Glück, secretary of the conference.

The conference went on record in favor of the current bill regulating industrial homework (Senate and Assembly Introductory No. 24). It pointed out, however, that this bill could only be a first step, as the conference believed in the complete abolition of homework. It also suggested that the law should go into effect 30 days after passage instead of on January 1, 1936. The conference voted to send two delegates to the hearing

(Continued on Page 2-L)

## Habeas Corpus Pleas Entered to Release Strikers in South

By Zilla Hawes

MONTEAGLE, Tenn.—In spite of the presence in Rossville, Ga., of 350 state troopers, including one company specially trained in strike-breaking, the workers of the Richmond Hosiery Company, on strike since Christmas, are holding their ranks 100% solid. Not one striker has taken advantage of “the right to work” which the troops are there to enforce. As a matter of fact, eight men working in the spinning department, not involved in this strike against a proposed wage-cut, walked out the day the “tin-hats” appeared.

“We’re not going to work at the point of a gun,” they told their boss.

Local union leaders, with the cooperation of the sheriff of Rossville, had been successful in keeping the troops out of Rossville during and after the general strike. But this time, when the hosiery union, nine-tenths of all the employees in the company’s largest mill, struck against a proposed wage-cut when their pay was already 30% lower than the wages paid by competing companies, the troops were sent in from distant parts of the state. There had been no violence; no excuse except the organized strength of the workers who had learned the lesson of the general strike.

### No Going Back!

Although the company is pretending to operate with strike-breakers, inefficient workers to say the least, their hands are tied because employees at the two other mills are also on strike. The 600 hosiery workers at Soddy, Tenn., have been out for over two months and the mill is closed down tight.

“We’re out until they give in,” one of the pickets declared. “Nobody wants to go back.”

The women are cooking meals in a mess tent at the picket line, and the children enjoyed a Christmas party given them by the Teachers’ Union of Chattanooga.

This week the mill at Daisy, employing 400, is also closed down. “The company thinks they will have the upper hand this week,” said a representative of the Amer-

ican Federation of Hosiery Workers, “but they are wrong. We are in a stronger position than ever. They have withdrawn their settlement offer, after the general manager signed it, and that shows that something funny is going on inside the company.” Three organizers and two International representatives are in charge of the strikes.

### Many Arrests

Although the troopers have been arresting not only strikers who set their feet across the state line, but innocent people in no way involved, they can’t do anything with the strikers who gather on the Tennessee side of the line, close to the plant, to razz both troopers and strikebreakers. The Georgia Federation of Labor is taking habeas corpus proceedings for the release of the forty-odd prisoners at Atlanta. Some of them are mere boys, many of them in no way connected with the strike.

In the meantime, hearings on the cases of locked-out textile strikers in North Georgia are being conducted in Chattanooga, with the union as complainant making a laughing stock out of company witnesses by proving they are not telling the truth. The august conference of southern industrialists,

(Continued on Page 4-L)

### TO MARK AUSTRIAN UPRISING ON FEB. 11

THE Jewish Labor Committee, in cooperation with the Labor Chest to Combat Fascism, is planning a mass meeting for Cooper Union or another hall on Feb. 11 to commemorate the heroic battle of the Austrian Socialist workers against Fascist domination. That week will mark the passage of a year since infamous Dollfuss coolly crushed in blood the protest of Vienna’s workers against the loss of their liberties.

Trade unions and sympathetic organizations are urged not to arrange competing dates but to cooperate.



## Successful Year's Work Cited by Sports Groups

AT all the annual membership meetings of the New York sections, Workers' Gymnastic Sport Association of Greater New York, Brooklyn, Queens, and Manhattan, the annual reports summarizing an active and successful year's work were received by the members.

Plans for 1935 foresee an intensive campaign to interest organized labor in the workers' sport movement, and convince workers of the importance of a well developed body in the struggle for a better world and for Socialism.

At the Brooklyn and Manhattan section meetings, Greco-Roman wrestling has been revived. Gymnastic hours will also be initiated for older members (over 30).

Regular gym hours for women—Tuesday 8-10 p. m., 347 East 72nd Street. Regular gym hours for men, Thursday 8-10 p. m., 347 East 72nd Street. Regular gym hours for children, Saturday 9-11, Bronx Labor Center, 809 Westchester Avenue.

**Eastern District Soccer League** (affiliated with Workers' Gymnastic Sports Alliance). The following games will be run off this Sunday, Jan. 20. N. Y. I will try to even up with Bergen County I, with a much improved forward

### TESTIMONIAL DINNER TO F. R. CROSSWAITH

THE Harlem Labor Committee and the Negro Labor News Service, in cooperation with the Socialist Party and several unions affiliated with the A. F. of L., is planning a testimonial dinner to Frank R. Crosswaith to mark his 20 years of service to the labor and Socialist movement. Appointment by the I.L.G.W.U. of Comrade Crosswaith as a general organizer is a recognition of this service and marks the first time that one of the largest units of American labor has filled such an important post from the ranks of Negro labor.

At this dinner it is planned to present the ambitious program of the Labor Committee.

### MUTUAL AID LEAGUE DINNER WEDNESDAY

THE League for Mutual Aid will hold its annual dinner on Wednesday evening, January 23rd. The guest speaker is Johannes Steel, author, lecturer, and foreign editor of The Post. Mr. Steel is returning to this country from the European battlefield—the battlefield of the struggle for power over the lives of millions of workers. He will tell of his varied experiences and his observations in the Saar, the Balkans and other spots on the map of Europe. His subject is "The Storm Over Europe."

Frank L. Palmer, eastern bureau manager of the Federated Press, will be chairman. There will be an excellent musical program.

The dinner will be held at the Roger Smith Grill, 40 East 41st Street, at 6:45 p. m. Wednesday. Reservations, at \$1.25, may be had from Adelaide Schukind, executive secretary, at 104 Fifth Avenue,

### LITHOGRAPHERS BALL FEBRUARY 9th

Local No. 1 of the Amalgamated Lithographers' International Union will hold its annual ball at Rockland Palace, 155th Street and Eighth Avenue, Saturday, February 9.

Local 1 continues to keep up its well planned organizational and educational work. Throughout the depression, this progressive organization has taken care of its unemployed members. In this respect, the local has a record second to none.

line. Game starts at 2:30 p. m. Dressing room, 207 Anderson Ave., Fairview, N. J. Bronx I will play against Brooklyn I at 3 p. m., at 161st St. and Jerome Ave. N. Y. II will receive young circle league at 1 p. m. on same field.

In Union City, Floral Park, 26th St. and Hudson Blvd. Union City II meets Scotch II at 1 p. m. and Union City I meets Queens I at 2:30 p. m.

Members and friends of labor and Socialist organizations are urged to attend the games of their class.

## Unemployed Organizations Mark Step Forward in Aiding Jobless

By V. Ethelwyn Vandever

A recent trip in the southern and eastern sections of this country has brought vividly before the writer the revolutionary changes taking place in the organization of the jobless through the work of the Unemployed Leagues. The rise and progress of these organizations mark a new and lasting step forward in the pioneer movements of America. Such groups, composed of the unemployed with their radical leadership, are insistent on more adequate and better provision for those "on relief."

What a contrast to four years ago! That was back in the time when New York City's so-called philanthropically minded citizens subjected the ingent to the peddling of nice rosy red apples. In those days nearly every corner in downtown sections or parks was occupied by some poor piece of humanity with his box of apples bearing the persuasive sign, "Buy an apple and help the unemployed." Many people bought, perhaps remembering that an apple a day keeps the doctor away. But while eating this fruit may have been a health producing measure for many a New Yorker, peddling it certainly did not keep the wolf away from the doors of the unemployed. Now, however, those suffering most from the economic evils of our capitalist system are no longer content to remain abject and stolid in their misery.

### In Five Cities

In Winston-Salem, N.C.; Harrisburg, Danville, Bethlehem, and Allentown, Pa., it was my privilege to appear as speaker before Unemployed Leagues. I also attended their business meetings. Space does not permit the inclusion of individual mention for those whose efforts are accomplishing so much in these organizations. But the results of their work are a greater testimony than any individual citing of names could possibly be.

The Winston-Salem meeting was composed of a small number of earnest people, yet to be officially organized. Though far down below the Mason-Dixon line, the few colored attendants sat along near their white comrades. At this meeting (in October) plans were being laid for subsequent gatherings. Speakers told of the help that an Unemployed League could obtain from our party, such as leadership in welding an efficient organization, speakers, workers' education courses, etc. Emphasis was placed on the elementary principles of class consciousness, and the need of a protective organization for those whose lack of wage earning opportunity so often puts them beyond the scope of union security.

Looking over those in attendance made one realize the poverty in this city of Reynolds, the tobacco king. Men typifying the "man with

the hoe," and dulled by hardship sat and listened to the message of hope. Among those gathered together that night could be singled out one in particular who followed all that was said and done with a thirst akin to a fever stricken man's desire for water. His interest bespoke future deeds to his class and himself.

### Locality Handicaps

The Harrisburg organization is young but coming along, with a regular attendance of from thirty to fifty. In its meetings considerable time is given to a frank, educational discussion of present day economic evils. Many members evinced considerable interest in the radical movement, but despite this healthy sign they turned down a motion to go out in a city parade on November 24, the day set for the national unemployed demonstrations. Locality handicaps influenced the decision. It remains for greater insight and dynamic energy to come with future development so that adversities may not bring about curtailment of important action. Meanwhile they go on in their striving to learn how to better their conditions.

The Dansville meeting of Thanksgiving Day presented an utterly different program from the usual business-and-speaker schedule. The afternoon offered a variety of interesting musical performances interspersed with short speeches only. From an audience numbering around 75 funds were gathered for Christmas activity. There was an atmosphere of homeliness and solidarity.

Thanksgiving evening brought me before the large and powerful Unemployed League of Bethlehem, city of Schwab's steel interests. With an enrollment of 2,500 and a regular attendance of two to three hundred, the group has a right to glory in the fame of its activity. The league's transaction of business reports gave evidence of a highly efficient set-up. It was a well-balanced group, containing men and women obviously from many walks in life who were learning to work together. Bound together for purposes of economic protection they are going through that all-important social discipline of attaining a sound practical training in the rudiments of group action. What a glorious preparation to fit them for the cooperative world of tomorrow and to give them a first-hand insight into its possibilities such as could never come from pure text-book dissertations! Troubles and inner conflicts these organizations have, of course, but to see them ironed out in frank floor discussion is to witness people acting intelligently and open-mindedly.

### Grievances Fought

Of all the reports at the meeting the most interesting was the grievance committee's. Its functions ranged from fighting for a

### LAWS SOUGHT TO BAN SYMPATHY STRIKES

WASHINGTON. — Legislation to prohibit general and sympathetic strikes will be proposed by the National Association of Manufacturers, the country's ace organization of industrialists, this winter. Officials of the bosses' group have in mind legislation similar to the British Trades Disputes Act of 1927, which made strikes illegal if the object were other than to further a dispute in the industry in which the workers are engaged, or if they were designed to coerce the government directly or by inflicting hardship on the community.

## Beedie Heads Federal Local Union Council

AT a meeting of delegates from all federal local unions (A. F. of L.) in New York City, called into session by William Collins, chief representative of the Federation here, a report calling for the setting up of a permanent council of federal local unions was unanimously adopted.

Officers and an executive council committee of nine were elected. William Beedie, organizer for the Radio Factory Workers' Union, was chosen president of the council. A schedule was drawn up for regular monthly meetings of dele-

gates and executive committee. Plans were made for a weekly educational program under Spencer Miller, of the A. F. of L. Educational and Research Bureau, with emphasis on training delegates in trade unionism, public speaking and collective bargaining principles.

The new council is a pioneer feature for federal locals, and will be able to render cooperative assistance in problems of such unions. It will give advice, furnish speakers and aid, and bind together members hitherto isolated, thus making them a constructive force for unionism.

### WINDOW CLEANERS WIN RIGHT TO PICKET

AN application by the Invincible Cleaning Contractors, Inc., of 100 West 42nd Street, New York City, for an injunction restraining members of the Window Cleaners Protective Union, Local No. 2, from picketing its customers was denied last Wednesday by Supreme Court Justice Steuer. The union, which had office building and department stores picketed with signs asserting that cleaning was done by non-union workers, was accused of engaging in a secondary boycott. William Karlin, counsel for the union, cited authorities which held such picketing lawful.

Comrade Karlin's brief cited the case of Tri-Boro Window Cleaning Co., Inc., against the same union, in which he was also counsel. In that case Judge Shientag refused to grant an injunction upon similar facts. The plaintiff then appealed. The Appellate Division, however, affirmed Shientag's decision.

The Appellate Part of the Court of Special Sessions also reversed a judgment convicting Juan Quesada, another union member, of disorderly conduct. It was proved that Quesada had walked up and down in front of the fur store owned by Ben Tucker in Brooklyn with a sign which read: "Window cleaning, Hudson Bay Fur Company, being done by non-union labor," and another sign which read: "Patronize organized labor. Have your windows cleaned by members of the American Federation of Labor."

Comrade Karlin appealed the case on the ground that it was not within the magistrate's discretion to find the defendant guilty; that the carrying of the signs did not constitute a breach of the peace and that no breach of the peace could be occasioned thereby. Karlin said later that his main argument upon the appeal was that it is not for a magistrate to go into the equities of the parties involved in an industrial dispute accompanied by picketing, but rather to judge whether the acts proved against the defendant tended to a breach of the peace.

### HARLAN COUNTY MINERS CONTINUE ORGANIZATION

LEXINGTON, KY. — Organization of the Southeastern Kentucky coal fields, including Harlan County which has repeatedly popped into the news by reason of violence caused by the coal barons, will be a fact by the time "the robins and red birds come back," according to a consensus of 500 determined miners who attended a meeting here. Sam Caddy, president of District 30, U.M.A. of A., declared: "The Governor says we have a right to go in there and by heaven, we're going in whether they like it or not!"

The meeting also passed a resolution asking a federal investigation of labor in Harlan County.

### FIGHT HOME WORK

(Continued from Page 1-L)

on this bill before the Joint Labor and Industries Committee of the Legislature in Albany last Thursday. The secretary was to urge individual unions to send their own representatives.

The conference reports considerable progress on the campaign against homework. The Appellate Division has reversed the order of Justice Lauer instructing Commissioner Andrews to issue homework permits in violation of code regulations. The publicity carried on by this conference has resulted in a larger number of visits from homeworkers who have related their experiences of earning from 5-15 cents an hour under codes which presumably set a rate of at least 30 cents per hour. The dual role of Major Hochfelder as representative both of the "Homeworkers' Protective League" and of employers in the embroidery industry has been given wide publicity. The Central Trades and Labor Council of New York endorsed the stand of this conference in its fight against homework.

Both from labor organizations representing factory workers and from homeworkers themselves, there is a growing tide of opinion against the abuses of industrial homework. Since these abuses are, however, increasing daily, this conference voted to carry on active work until the necessary gains were made. The conference plans a campaign for interstate legislative pacts establishing uniform standards in neighboring states



# Misses Anderson and Menken Vivify "The Old Maid"

## NEITHER MAID NOR WIFE NOR WIDOW

"THE OLD MAID." By Zoe Akins from the novel by Edith Wharton. At the Empire.

A rare flower of loveliness is born to bloom unseen (on the air of New York in the 1830's) when Charlotte Lovell gives herself to the man she loves—who takes her in a spell of bitter feeling because her cousin Dee has not waited for him, but has married the wealthy Ralston boy. Charlotte has a baby, and starts a day nursery to take in her own child also, and be near it. Her fiancé (six years later) wants her to give up the nursery; and Charlotte, appealing to Dee to help her save it (her fiancé being Dee's brother-in-law), tells Dee the secret. Hereupon the jealousy of Dee, who had also loved that baby's father, begins to dominate the lives of three women. She breaks off the marriage and—her husband dying, takes Charlotte and young Tina to live with her, bossing the old maid and spoiling the lass, who becomes a second daughter to Dee. Pampered by the wealthy Dee whom she calls "mother," Tina unwittingly adds to "Aunt" Charlotte's pain by constantly disregarding her, and often reproaching her for the little acts of motherly solicitude Charlotte cannot suppress. It is only on the eve of Tina's wedding, after final flares of simmering jealousy and smoldering hate, that the two aging women break through the wall of their early opposition, and Tina's golden happiness sheds a silver joy on Charlotte's days.

Zoe Akins has transposed to the stage Edith Wharton's sincere and searching study, with a fidelity that preserves it from melodrama, and probes deeply into the characters of these two women. Dee is played by Judith Anderson with a cold intelligence that seems to have frozen her feelings into tempered steel. The erring Charlotte, who yet finds strength to refuse a later love that bars her baby,

## New Dramatization of "Crime and Punishment" Due Tuesday At Biltmore

The new dramatization of Dostoyevsky's classic, "Crime and Punishment," will be presented on Tuesday evening at the Biltmore Theatre with Morgan Farley in the leading part of Rodion Raskolnikov.

The production is being sponsored by Victor Wolfson and Laura Sherry. Mr. Wolfson is directing the play himself. Irene Sharaff is designing the sets. The cast includes Juliana Taberna in the part of Sonia, Thomas Coffin as Porphyry, Sam Wren as Razoumkin, Harry D. Southard as Marmeladoff, Edward Forbes as Loushin, Irene Oshier as Madame Raskolnikov, and Barna Ostertag as Nastasia.

The dramatization has been adapted and translated from the new version by Victor Trivas and Georg Szekdanoff.

is sympathically portrayed by Helen Menken. These two, with effective support, give full power to the poignancy of the play, and help make "The Old Maid" one of the season's most probing and heart-stirring dramas.

## In "The Wandering Jew"



Peggy Ashcroft has one of the principal roles in the British-made film now in its second week at the Criterion.

"David Copperfield" Has World Premiere at Capitol Boasting a cast of 26 stars and featured players in the principal roles, and more than 50 other film favorites in the supporting cast, "David Copperfield" will have its world premiere at the Capitol Theatre today.

Theatre today.

Adapted from Charles Dickens' best known and best loved story, the film was adapted to the screen by Hugh Walpole and Howard Estabrook—produced by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer—and directed by George Cukor.

Featured in the cast of "David Copperfield" are W. C. Fields as Micawber, Edna May Oliver as Aunt Betsey Trotwood, Freddie Bartholomew and Frank Lawton as the adolescent and the adult David, Roland Young as Uriah Heep, Lionel Barrymore as Dan Peggotty, Elizabeth Allan as Mrs. Copperfield, Lewis Stone as Mr. Wickfield, Madge Evans as Agnes, and Maureen O'Sullivan as Dora.

Claude Rains, who played the title role in "The Invisible Man" last year, will be seen as "The Man Who Reclaimed His Head" at the story of each is told in a very Fabian's Fox Brooklyn Theatre, interesting fashion.

## "Potemkin" and "Waxworks" To Be Shown Jan. 26, by Film and Photo League

On Saturday evening, Jan. 26, the Film and Photo League will revive two famous films, "Potemkin," directed by Eisenstein, and "Waxworks," starring Emil Jannings, Conrad Veidt and Werner Krauss. This is the only time that these three famous stars appeared together. The film was directed by Paul Leni. It is said to rank on the same plane as "The Cabinet of Dr. Caligari," which the League showed earlier this year. "Waxworks" has not dated as much as the other old films mainly because it is purely an actors' picture. As the title implies, it is the story of three waxmen who come to life. Czar Ivan the Terrible, Jack the Ripper, and Haroun al Raschid: Man Who Reclaimed His Head" at the story of each is told in a very Fabian's Fox Brooklyn Theatre, interesting fashion.

## OPENING MONDAY EVE., JAN. 21, 8:15

The Theatre Guild will present (in association with Charles B. Cochran) for a limited engagement

## ELISABETH BERGNER

## in ESCAPE ME NEVER

By MARGARET KENNEDY

SHUBERT THEATRE 44th STREET, West of Broadway Matinees Thursday & Saturday

THE THEATRE GUILD presents

MAXWELL ANDERSON'S play

## VALLEY FORGE

with PHILIP MERIVALE

GUILD THEATRE 52nd STREET West of Broadway Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:40

S. N. BEHRMAN'S play

## RAIN FROM HEAVEN

with JANE COWL and JOHN HALLIDAY

GOLDEN THEATRE 45th STREET, West of Broadway Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

★ ★ ★ "The happiest romance of the current theatre season. The best I can wish you is that you will have as good a time as I had." —Rexes Maitle, News

CROSBY GAIGE, Inc., presents

## ACCENT ON YOUTH

by SAMSON RAPHAELSON,

well known author of "The Jazz Singer"

with CONSTANCE CUMMINGS, NICHOLAS HANNEN

IRENE PURCELL

PLYMOUTH THEATRE, 45th St. West of Broadway Evgs. 8:40—Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:40

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.

"A genuinely fine play and an exciting one"

—N. Y. WORLD-TELEGRAM

## 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

EVGS. 8:45—MATS. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAYS 2:45—PRICES 30c to \$1.50

FOR INFORMATION ON REDUCED RATES FOR BENEFIT THEATRE PARTIES CALL Watkins 9-2050

MAX GORDON presents

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 \$3.50—Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30

500 Orchestra Seats Every Night \$1.25 to \$5.00

JOHN C. WILSON Presents NOEL COWARD'S NEW PLAY

## "POINT VALAINE"

ALFRED LUNT LYNN OSGOOD

ETHEL BARRYMORE FONTANNE PERKINS

47th Street, West of Broadway Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.

GILBERT MILLER & LESLIE HOWARD in association with ARTHUR HOPKINS present

## LESLIE HOWARD in THE PETRIFIED FOREST

by ROBERT SHERWOOD

BROADHURST THEA. W. 44th St. L.A.C. 4-1515. Evgs. 8:45 Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2:45

HERON RAMBERGER presents

## "FLY AWAY HOME"

By Dorothy Bennett and Irving White with

THOMAS MITCHELL

Staged by Mr. Mitchell

"Innumerable laughs, much keen observation and a sound basic idea." —Robert Garland, World-Telegram

48th ST. THEATRE Evgs. 50c to \$2.50 Mats. WED. 50c to \$2

BROCK PEMBERTON presents

## PERSONAL APPEARANCE

with GLADYS GEORGE

A NEW COMEDY BY LAWRENCE RILEY

Staged by Antoinette Perry and Mr. Pemberton

"Belongs among the season's few good times." —Gabriel, American

124 W. 43rd St. Evgs. 8:40

MATINEES: Thursday and Saturday at 2:30

GILBERT MILLER presents

## INA CLAIRE in "Ode To Liberty"

with WALTER SLEZAK

LITTLE THEATRE, West 44th Street

L.A.C. 4-1551 — EVENINGS AT 8:40

3 MATS. WEEKLY: WED., THURS. & SAT. 2:40

"A masterpiece of our time." —World-Telegram

Dwight Dyer Winman and Auriol Lee present

## SYBIL THORNDIKE

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CHADESUS, Pianist

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NINI, Conductor

8:40: Fri. Aft. at 2:30

8:40: Sun. Aft. at 2:30

8:40: Sun. Aft. at 2:30

8:40: Sun. Aft. at 2:30



# "Petrified Forest" Comes To Life At The Broadhurst

## The Week on the Stage

By Joseph T. Shipley

### THE SENTIMENTAL AGE

"THE PETRIFIED FOREST."  
By Robert Sherwood. At the Broadhurst.

Alan is an "in-between," born in 1901, one of the generation "too young for the war and too old for the revolution." Being an intellectual (but also a weakling) this swift-moving world, with the violent activity of the Communists and the gangsters, has made him feel frustrate, useless. Hitching his way to the Pacific to consider drowning in its depths, he finds the perfect symbol for himself in Arizona, in the petrified forest; and there he wants to be buried. Fate gives him the chance.

Try again: A sentimental dreamer, author of one novel and then drifting, finds in an Arizona gas station and lunch room a charming maid. Child of an American Legion lion and a French woman who in desperation has gone back to France, Gabrielle shows this dreamer some of the drawings she has been making in secret, and confides to him her dream of going to France to be a great artist. By good chance she has a volume of the poems of Villon; she reads the failure her pet poem, and in its words he dreams that she shall reach the heights he has gazed on from below. But skinflint grandpa won't cash his Liberty bonds; and daddy wants to go to Hollywood, where there's a bigger and better American Legion. So there's only one thing to do: the failure (and former gigolo) makes Gabby the beneficiary of his \$5,000 life insurance policy, and dies. A kindly killer, running from a gang massacre to freedom in Mexico, is sentimental enough to stop in his flight and fire the beneficent bullet.

Try once more: Life is for most of us a forest in which we are (to some extent willingly) petrified, held strong-hearted and not revealing our true selves by all sorts of conventions and inhibitions.

For a brief spell, some person or incident may wake us from this petrified state, and we reveal our inmost selves—as here do this frustrated novelist, the big boy Boze, the yearning Gabrielle, the wife of the wealthy Mr. Chisholm, and the fearful killer Duke Mantee. Here in dramatic sequence these souls are bared, and we watch, fascinated and a bit uneasy. Under our own maskings, our stony control, which of these—each of us asks—am I?

All these stories, and implications, and more, are woven into "The Petrified Forest" by Robert Sherwood and built into an artistic unity by Leslie Howard, whose suave personality pervades the work and gives the frustrate weakling the strength of a wider than individual significance: through him we see the plight of the intellectual, the "in-between," in

Actor — — — — — Producer



Eddie Dowling's all-star revue "Thumbs Up," at the St. James Theatre, is coming ahead as one of the town's most successful eye and ear entertainments.

these days of vehemently taking sides. These days when one who is not ready to give his life for a

cause is deemed already dead. When liberal, intellectual, are terms of contempt, when—such men as the novelist in the play, pressed by the overwhelming movement of the world toward "some way out" (though it wars again, over the direction!) are either born by the current or cast aside as driftwood, jetsam of the tides of time. Peggy Conklin, as Gabrielle, makes real the yearnings of unplumed youth; Blanche Sweet has an excellent moment of rebellion against her staid inhibitions; Humphrey Bogart is a natural, almost friendly, killer; and the rest of an excellent cast combine with these to make "The Petrified Forest" not only exciting but the most stimulating play of the season.

### 2nd SMASH WEEK!

### AMERICAN PREMIERE!...

The Most Discussed Picture of the Year!

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A Fox Film with STEPHEN FETCHIT - LOUISE DRESSER - EVELYN VENABLE  
ON STAGE  
A Gay New Variety Revue  
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10th Ave. & 50th St. ANY SEAT!  
SHOW VALUE OF THE NATION

### ALL THIS WEEK

KATHARINE HEPBURN

in "THE LITTLE MINISTER"  
★★★★—News

SALICI MARIONETTES  
JACK PEPPER & CO.  
and other RKO Acts  
PALACE B'way & 47 St.

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UNITED ARTISTS  
RIVOLI  
BROADWAY  
at 49th Street  
Doors open 9:30 A.M.

### Joseph M. Schenck presents

"CLIVE of INDIA"  
with RONALD COLMAN  
LORETTA YOUNG

A Darryl F. Zanuck production  
Released through United Artists

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FLATBUSH at NEVINS

CLAUDE RAINS JOAN BENNETT  
"THE MAN WHO RECLAIMED HIS HEAD"  
★★★★—News  
25c to 6 p. m. 10c  
NICHOLAS BROS.—16 Girls—2 Bands



The best-loved romance ever written... Charles Dickens' "David Copperfield"... is now a motion picture. The vast resources of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer were used for two full years to bring it magnificently, unforgettably, to life on the screen.

## DAVID COPPERFIELD

Plus AN UNUSUAL CAPITOL STAGE PRESENTATION

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Broadway at 51st St.  
Major Edward Bowers, Maj. Dir.

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"DON QUIXOTE"  
with Sidney Fox and George Robey  
Sung and Spoken in English  
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Midnight Show Every Saturday

A Milestone in Soviet Film History!  
CHAPAYEV  
"THE RED COMMANDER"  
1,500,000 persons attended this film in 14 days in Moscow  
CAMEO THEATRE, 42nd Street  
East of Broadway  
Midnight Show Saturday

ALL THIS WEEK  
10th ANNIVERSARY SHOW  
KATHARINE HEPBURN  
in "THE LITTLE MINISTER"  
—RKO VAUDEVILLE—  
IRENE "BEE" BEASLEY  
MEDLEY & DUPREE  
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, c/o Algonquin 4-4622 or write Bernard Feinman, Manager, Theatrical Department, 15th Street, New York

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Promptly at 7 and 9:30 P. M.  
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"POTEMKIN"  
—EISENSTEIN—  
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75 CENTS AT THE DOOR  
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New Masses, 33 East 27th Street.  
Film & Photo League, 31 E. 21st St.

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Francis LEDERER  
Ginger ROGERS  
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WALTER CONNOLLY in  
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## HUNDREDS PAY HONOR TO JUDGE PANKEN AT BANQUET

AN audience of Socialists, trade unionists and friends of Jacob Panken, recently appointed judge of the Domestic Relations Court, attended a banquet in his honor Tuesday night at the Hotel Delano. Speaker after speaker recalled the long service of Judge Panken to the working class. A musical program added to the interest of the affair.

Charles Solomon, recent Socialist candidate for Governor, declared that Judge Panken was rendering "a service wholly unique" in the court and Mrs. Panken humorously remarked that it was "sometimes a trial to have a judge around the house."

Louis Waldman, state chairman of the Socialist Party, declared that the Socialist Party "will not depart from the position it now holds, and which it feels is justified, of being in the opposition, critical of men and policies that would continue indefinitely to nurse the illusion that good government can be achieved except through political parties whose policies and programs are based on the needs of the people. Where Socialists accept office, it will be "with the definite understanding, which it cannot over-emphasize, that it does not in any way become identified with the administration, or relinquishes any right to criticize the administration, including agencies on which Socialists may be serving."

Among other speakers were David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers; Matthew Levy, law partner of Judge Panken; Joseph Schlossberg, secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and others. B. Charney Vladeck was toastmaster and Judge Panken responded in an address of appreciation.

## New Members Hold Fine Meeting

The meeting of the new Socialist Party members Saturday, January 12, under the auspices of the Educational Committee of the Socialist Party, was very successful.

A program and entertainment in which the committee itself participated as well as the Rebel Arts Puppet Group, Mr. Barison of the Rebel Arts Orchestra and the Women's Section of the Socialist Party, was thoroughly enjoyed by the fair-sized group of new members. The committee especially wishes to return thanks to the Rebel Arts and to the Women's Section of the Socialist Party for their generous share.

Fred Shulman's class in "Methods of Socialist Teaching" made a fine start on Thursday, January 10, with representatives from about thirty Socialist Party branches, YPSL's and YCL's. Additional representatives will be admitted at the current session of the class. The lists will be closed this week as the group is quite large enough for active and practical work.

The Educational Committee is calling a meeting of party speakers on Saturday, January 19, at 3 p.m., in the studio of the Rand School.

Dr. F. Beck is giving a series of lectures on current books and drama at the Rand School, 14th St. and 2nd Ave. Included in the scheduled lectures, which are given on Sundays at 5 p.m., are the following: Dostoevsky, Jan. 20; "Within the Gates," Feb. 10; "Human Exploitation" by Norman Thomas, Feb. 17.

## S. John Block Is Chosen Member Of New City Charter Commission

S. JOHN BLOCK, prominent Socialist and labor attorney and for many years State Chairman of the party in New York, has been appointed Socialist representative on a new Charter Revision Committee to draft a new City Charter for New York.

Comrade Block, before accepting the appointment, secured the consent of the State Executive Committee to serve as the party's representative, and indicated that he would consult with the party committee on all phases of the work that will come up before the Commission.

In a letter to the State Office of the party Comrade Block wrote: "I have just been appointed to serve as a member of the New York Charter Revision Commission. This appointment, which I esteem as a high honor, is not merely personal but it is also, I think, a recognition of the fact that the Socialist Party's viewpoint with respect to the city's government and its affairs should have expression on the Commission. The appointment calls for the rendition of an important public service, and I shall be glad to make every effort to render such service."

"Following the custom of the party, I am eager to obtain the



S. John Block

approval of the State Executive Committee of my acceptance of this appointment. I shall later arrange to confer with the State Executive Committee and other members of the party for the pur-

pose of receiving their suggestions with regard to the incorporation in the proposed new charter of any provisions they may deem desirable."

The new Commission was appointed following the blow-up of the Commission elected by the Legislature last year, upon which Norman Thomas represented the Socialist Party. Comrade Thomas was made chairman of the subcommittee on proportional representation, but the Commission broke up on the rock of irreconcilable differences.

In appointing the present Commission the Mayor made it clear that he wanted the point of view of all important parties in the city, and Comrade Block enters upon his service there on that understanding.

## A. S. Q. Third Anniversary

The American Socialist Quarterly will celebrate its third anniversary Friday, Jan. 25, in the Debs Auditorium, 7 E. 15 St. A symposium will be held on "FOR THEORETICAL CLARITY IN THE SOCIALIST PARTY. Speakers will be Devere Allen, Robert Delson, Haim Kantorovitch, Algon Lee, Gus Tyler, and David P. Berenberg. This will also be the

## TONY SENDER MEETINGS IN NEW YORK CITY NEXT WEEK

Tony Sender, brilliant journalist and speaker, fugitive from fascism and former Socialist member of the German Reichstag, will speak at a number of meetings in New York City during the week of Jan. 20. Her schedule follows:

**Sunday, Jan. 20, 2:30 p. m.**—Labor Temple, 243 East 84th St., Manhattan. Tony Sender will speak in German. Auspices: German branches, "Neue Volkszeitung," etc.

**Monday, Jan. 21, 8 p. m.**—Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman St., Brooklyn. Topic: "Germany Under Hitler." Dr. L. Sadoff, chairman. Small admission fee. Auspices: District Council, Socialist Party.

**Wednesday, Jan. 23, 8:30 p. m.**—Amalgamated Cooperative Houses, Bronx; Auditorium, 74 Van Cortlandt Park South. Topic: "What Is Happening in Germany." Public meeting. Tony Sender will speak in English. Small admission fee.

**Friday, Jan. 25, 2 p. m.**—Staff of Dressmakers Union, 218 West 40th St. 8:30 p. m.—Savoy Mansion, 64th St. and 20th Ave., Brooklyn. Topic: "Will Hitlerism Last?" Chairman, Julia Primoff. B. C. Vladeck will also speak. Concert and reception. Admission 25c.

occasion for the inauguration of a national drive to make the Quarterly a monthly; 5,000 new subscriptions are required to make the Monthly effective.

## A "Guttersnipe" Tells His Story

By William M. Feigenbaum

IN the current issue of ARISE just at hand (and a swell magazine, too; anyone who doesn't get it, read it, and push it isn't quite bright) there is an article that moved me deeply. It is called "I Went to C.C.N.Y." and is by Mathew K. Amberg. In the article the writer tells of his expulsion from City College for the crime of participating in the protest against the welcome to the Italian fascist propagandists who recently soiled the United States with their presence.

Mathew will pardon me, I am sure, if I strike a personal note, for his father was my friend, and the boy's story is one calculated to wring the heart. Maurice Amberg, who died in 1920, was one of my associates on the late New York Call, and he was a splendid propagandist for the Socialist cause. After his death Mrs. Amberg raised the fatherless child in the ideals of Socialism that had illumined Maurice's life. I did not meet the boy until last spring, when he came to see me and to tell me about his work for Socialism in the De Witt Clinton High School, from which he was then about to graduate with honors.

In the fall he entered City College, the noble institution maintained by the city for the education of the sons of its citizens. Mathew had been instructed in the ideals of democracy in his high school, as well as in his contacts with the Socialist movement. He believed in democracy. Under our democratic institutions he was about to secure a fine college education. The community, through its elected officials, was placing at his disposal the means to make the best possible

use of his intelligence, his fine spirit, and his passion to serve the world into which he was growing.

And so he came to the institution presided over by Frederick B. Robinson, himself a graduate of C.C.N.Y., himself a beneficiary of democratic institutions, who by means of the education placed at his disposal by his city had risen to a position paying \$18,000 a year.

Mathew appeared to have been a good student—but you can't prove it by any marks he got, for he did not stay in college long enough to take any examinations. He was popular enough, however, to be elected vice-president of his class.

Then came the visit of the fascist propagandists, part of what an official fascist publication called the "triumphal march of fascism around the world." The students came avowedly to show the degenerate believers in democracy that fascism was the real thing. They came to demonstrate fascist discipline, fascist "virtues." In the souvenir booklet they published to be distributed at an athletic meet in which some of them participated they declared in so many words that they came here to show the fascism is far superior to democracy.

In American schools democracy is extolled as a virtue. In City College historians teach the story of the onward sweep of democracy. The American schools—and especially the publicly maintained colleges—are monuments to the ideal of democracy. And thousands of students, unable to endure the scandalous spectacle of Robinson's welcome to the propagandists of castor oil and the dagger, rose up in revolt. They shouted down the fascist braves. Their representative stood on the college platform and said to the fascists, "In the name of the City College Student Council, elected by 6,000 students I bring anti-fascist greetings to the tricked, enslaved students of fascist Italy." He got no further. The euphon came the interruption

illumined by Robinson's historic "guttersnipe" remark.

There followed meetings, protests, picketing, arrests. As a result 21 students, including Mathew, were expelled from college, their careers blasted by the fawning, truckling, lickspittle of fascism, Frederick B. Robinson.

And that is Mathew's story. It happened a long time ago and is completely forgotten by those to whom day-before-yesterday's headlines are history as ancient as the story of the Punic Wars. But I cannot forget it, and the people of New York should not forget it.

I know what is in Robinson's mind; he is afraid that if there is too much radicalism in "his" college appropriations might not be forthcoming. To get his appropriations and his comfortable salary it is necessary, he thinks, to show the City Fathers that "his" college is "safe," that the boys who create scenes are the exception, are "guttersnipes," are not the red-blooded he-men who root for Benny Friedman's football team. A winning football team is a great advertisement for the college, but a thinking, alert, radical student body gets unfavorable publicity—except with those people who know that a thinking student body is the greatest possible tribute to the effectiveness of college training. But Robinson wouldn't know that. Or if he does he keeps it to himself when

he comes down to City Hall to ask for appropriations!

When Tammany controls at City Hall the district leaders are willing enough to come across with big appropriations providing the "right" contractors get the jobs of building the stadium and the buildings, providing the "right" men are considered for teaching posts, and providing the "wrong" kind of boys do not advertise the school.

And when "reform" and fusion control, the business men and bankers, the utility magnates and real estate, the employers and exploiters have their say; and they do not want the city to educate the sons of workers at the expense of the "taxpayers"—by which they mean themselves—although they have tens of millions to give to privately endowed colleges to which they can send their own sons where they will be "safe"; (but they are fooled even there, thank God!)

The case of Mathew Amberg is a tragedy for him—and in its implications for the whole city. And there is one thing to do, one way to rescue the city's college, and the whole educational plant, and the whole city.

Let the masses organize to take over the city they themselves have built and made beautiful and great, and to run it in their own interest, for themselves and for their children.

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**\$1.50**  
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## Branch Four, W.C., to Celebrate 35 Years

Branch Four of the Workmen's Circle, organized 35 years ago, will celebrate its thirty-fifth anniversary Sunday evening, January 20, at the Aperia Manor, Kings Highway and East 9th Street, Brooklyn.

The committee on arrangements is headed by B. C. Vladeck, manager of the Jewish Daily Forward, and it promises a fine program of entertainment that will make this event the greatest in the history of the branch. The entertainment includes a banquet at which prominent speakers representing the Workmen's Circle and the labor movement will participate.

Thirty-five years is a long history and during this period much has happened. The whole world has changed and the contrast between the early years of the branch and the present period is striking and significant. A good time will be enjoyed by the members and their friends at this notable anniversary.

## 23rd Kings to Hold Benefit

The 23rd A. D., Brooklyn, has taken a benefit performance of "Sailors of Cattaro" for Monday evening, January 22. Tickets on sale at the Labor Lyceum and the branch, 219 Sackman St. Ten reservations were received for a table at The New Leader dinner.

The branch is planning a mass meeting to protest the injunction that will be handed down by the courts against the Yipsels for picketing the Wise Shoe Store on Amboy St. and Pitkin Ave. The injunction will restrain the Y.P.S.L. and "all other organizations" from picketing. Meetings will not be restrained, and we plan a concentrated drive against this firm which has obtained the injunction.

## Lecture Notes

The Department of Social Philosophy of Cooper Union announces the following lectures: Jan. 18th, Everett Dean Martin, "The Psychology of American Nationalism"; Jan. 20th, Dr. Henry P. Van Dusen, "What Can We Believe of the Old Religions?"; Jan. 22nd, Dr. Henry J. Fry, "The Biological Control of Man."

Rev. Leon Rossier Land will speak on "The Power of Non-Violence" at the Bronx Free Fellowship, 1591 Boston Rd., Bronx, Jan. 20, at 8 p.m.

At the forum which follows, Tucker P. Smith, Dean of Brookwood Labor College, will speak on "Workers' Education and the New Deal."

Midwood Branch. The following were elected: Organizer, Ben Liehtenberg; Secretary, Florence Lipschitz; Fin. Sec'y, Charles Blackman; Central Committee delegates, Ben Liehtenberg and Dr. Subolt. Next branch meeting Monday, Jan. 28th. Voting on the State referendum.

## Lectures and Forums

## The Department of Social Philosophy of Cooper Union

(Formerly People's Institute)  
IN THE GREAT HALL,  
8th Street and Astor Place  
At 8 o'clock Admission free

Friday, Jan. 18th—  
EVERETT DEAN MARTIN  
"The Psychology of American Nationalism"

Sunday, Jan. 20th—  
DOCTOR HENRY P. VAN DUSEN  
"What Can We Believe of the Old Religions?"

Tuesday, Jan. 22nd—  
DOCTOR HENRY J. FRY  
"The Biological Control of Man"

## AN ANSWER TO WM. RANDOLPH HEARST

Why Hearst Is Lying About the Soviet Union

to be exposed at a

**MASS MEETING** Friday, January 25th, 8 P.M.  
St. Nicholas Palace, 69 W. 66 St.

## SPEAKERS:

VICTOR A. YAKHONTOFF, Former General in the Czarist Army  
ANNA LOUISE STRONG, Associate Editor of "Moscow Daily News"  
JAMES WALKERMAN, Editor of "Opinion" and son of Rabbi Wise  
HEYWOOD BROWN, well known columnist  
WILLIAM H. JONES, Journalist with Baltimore Afro-American  
HARRY F. WARD, Secretary of Methodist Federation  
HERBERT GOLDFRANK, National Secretary P. S. U.  
CORLIS LAMONT, Author of a number of books on the Soviet Union, will be the chairman of the evening.  
Admission 25 cents  
Auspices: Friends of the Soviet Union

## Workmen's Circle Conference for New Leader on Monday

An important conference of delegates from over 100 branches of the Workmen's Circle to formulate ways of cooperating with The New Leader and building its circulation and influence will be held Monday evening, Jan. 21, in the People's House, 7 East 15th St., N.Y.C.

There has been the greatest interest in this conference among the members of the great proletarian benefit organization from the moment it was announced, and members of the branches were eager to serve as delegates.

The speakers will be Joseph Weinberg, president of the Workmen's Circle; Joseph Baskin, general secretary; Philip Giebelter, educational director; Fred Schulman, secretary of the English-speaking branches, and Charles Solomon.

Non-delegates will be welcome to attend the conference as visitors. The conference indicates the determination of every section of the Socialist and labor movement to get back of The New Leader and build it up.

## Yipsel Notes

Norman Thomas will address the first session of the 16th Annual City Convention of the Y.P.S.L. Saturday, Feb. 2, at 2:30 p.m., in the auditorium of the I.L.G.W.U., 2 W. 16th St. Other items on the agenda include greetings from fraternal representatives, election of convention officers and committees and the adoption of the convention's rules. Circles will please note that the last day for handing in credentials and fees is Monday, January 28.

Yipsels of Circles 6 Senior and Junior Leagues are planning to demonstrate before the Burke Theatre which is showing a pro-fascist film "Man of Courage." The performance is scheduled for mid-night on Friday, Jan. 18, and Sat., Jan. 19, 10 p.m. for picket duty at 11 p.m. on both evenings before the Burke Theatre. Two classes in the "Know Your Socialism Drive" are ready to start, as follows:

1. Monday, Jan. 28, at 8:30 p.m., for Circles 11 Jr., 11 Sr., 3 Jr. and 5 Jr. Bronx with Aaron Levenstein as instructor in the Elements of Socialism.  
2. Thursday, Jan. 31, at 8:30 p.m., for Circles 1 Sr., 12 Sr., 8 Sr. and 2 Sr. Bronx with Morris Cohen as instructor in Advanced Socialism.

The National Executive Committee which meets in Cleveland Jan. 18, will launch a Membership Drive to start on Jan. 12. Circles should prepare themselves now for a record-breaking drive by getting their circle squads in shape. The first anniversary of the Austrian Revolution will be fittingly observed by the League during the week of February 11. There will be an indoor meeting at which all Yipsels should turn out with banners and in full Yipsel regalia. More details about this next week. On February 12 a picket line will probably be thrown around the Austrian Consulate at 11 a.m., maintained all day and climaxed with a demonstration in the evening.

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

## LECTURE CALENDAR

(All lectures begin at 8:30 p.m. unless otherwise stated. Lectures listed below are under the auspices of Education Committee of Socialist Party.)

### FRIDAY, JAN. 18th

Manhattan  
Amicus Most—"Democracy and Socialism." 5th A.D., 526 E. 10th St.

### Bronx

Inal or Victim? (First of Forum series) Bronx Labor Forum, 809 Westchester Av.

### Brooklyn

August Tyler—"Decline of Capitalism." 14th-14th A.D., 211 South Fourth Street.

Eugene J. Reed—Founder of Utopia Inc. and Felix Fraser—"Utopia Inc. Smashes the Profit System." 22nd A.D., 864 Sutter Avenue.

James Oneal—"Evolution of American Socialism." Brighton Beach Branch, 1113 Brighton Beach Avenue.

### SUNDAY, JAN. 20th

Manhattan  
Frank Crosswirth—"Modern Meaning of Liberty." 6th A.D., 95 Avenue B.

August Claessens—"Is the New Deal Drifting Toward Socialism?" 4th A.D. Opening 22d Forum, 393 Grand Street (new headquarters).

Phil Heller—"A Socialist Views Communism." 22nd A.D., 864 Sutter Ave. Admission 10c. Fund for building Socialist Library.

Murray Baron—"Fascism." Coney Island Branch, 2202 Mermaid Avenue, Coney Island.

### MONDAY, JAN. 21st

Manhattan  
William Gombert—"Introduction to Socialism." (First of series of four lectures, alternate weeks.) Upper West Side Branch, 100 W. 72nd St.

Brooklyn  
William M. Feigenbaum—"Historical Sketch of Labor Movement in U.S." 21st A.D., Colby Mansion, Snyder Ave.

William Karlin—"Socialism and Communism." 5th-17th A.D., 310 Summer Ave. (To be followed by third lecture on Socialism and Fascism.)

George Baron—"Current Events Discussion." 22nd A.D., 864 Sutter Ave.

### TUESDAY, JAN. 22nd

Bronx  
Jacob Bernstein—Jacob Ratner—Debate "The Dictatorship of the Proletariat: The Attainment of Socialism?" 8th A.D., Burnside Manor, Burnside and Harrison Avenues.

William M. Feigenbaum—"Socialism in the U.S." 7th A.D., 789 Elmsmere Pl.

Mary Lewis—"Is a Labor Party Probable?" Upper 8th A.D., 3230 Bainbridge Avenue.

Brooklyn  
Joseph Schlossberg—"What Hope for a Labor Party?" 16th A.D., 6618 Bay Parkway.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 23rd  
Brooklyn  
David P. Berenson—"Class in 'Essentials of Socialism.'" Brighton Beach Br.

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Ether Friedman—A Class in Socialism for Women. Midwood Brighton Women's Unit of the Socialist Party, 1113 Brighton Beach Avenue.

Vincenzo Vacira—"Fascism in Italy." Boro Park Branch, Boro Park Labor Lyceum, 42nd St. and 14th Ave.

Queens  
William E. Duffy—"Socialism or Communism." Rockaway Branch, 5th A.D., 1855 Mott Ave., Far Rockaway.

THURSDAY, JAN. 24th  
Brooklyn  
Phil Heller—"Class in Socialism." "Road to Power." 22nd A.D., 864 Sutter Ave.

Manhattan  
William M. Feigenbaum—"British Labor Party." 8th A.D., 226 E. 10th St.

Nathan Fine—"End of an Era." 10th-11th A.D., 241 South 4th Street.

## Party Progress

### MANHATTAN

4th A.D. Branch elections Tuesday evening, Jan. 22, at headquarters, 393 Grand Street.

East Harlem Labor Center will hold a "Spanish Night" at headquarters, 1538 Madison Ave. (near 104th St.) Saturday night, Jan. 19. There will be Spanish music, rumbas, tangos, caricos and typical Spanish atmosphere and entertainment. Admission 25c.

Heights-West Side Dance. After seeing the advance sale of tickets King Solomon stroked his beard and said: "If someone bombed the Paramount Mansions, 183rd St. and St. Nicholas Ave., Saturday night, Jan. 26, the entire radical movement of New York would be destroyed." Stage and radio stars, a Hot Harlem Band, refreshments.

### BRONX

2nd A.D. Delegates to the City and County Central Committees to be elected at next meeting. We will run a social February 2.

6th A.D. Branch meeting Tuesday, Jan. 22, 1137 Ward Ave.

8th A.D. Branch meeting Tuesday, Jan. 22, Burnside Manor, Burnside and Harrison Aves. Voting on amendments to the State Constitution.

### KINGS

Bensonhurst. Reception and Concert for Tony Sender. Friday, Jan. 25, at Savoy Mansion, 20th Ave. and 64th St. Julia Primoff will be chairman and B. C. Vladeck will address.

18th A.D. Br. 1. Saturday eve, Jan. 26, at Arion Pythian Temple, the branch will hold its Gala Entertainment and Ball. Music by Vernon Andrade. Splendid entertainment. Tickets \$2.00. Rand Book Store. Next regular meeting Jan. 22nd. Discussion will follow.

18th A.D. Br. 2. Important branch meeting Tuesday, Jan. 22, at 811 Ulica Ave. Report of the last City Council Committee. Central Committee delegates and officers will be elected. Voting on amendments to the State Constitution.

22nd A.D. Regular business meeting Tuesday, Jan. 22, at 864 Sutter Ave. Brighton Beach. New officers and delegates elected: Organizer, Al Meyer; Fin. Sec'y, Natalie S. Shwartz; Treasurer, Joseph Bass; Recording Sec'y, Lillian Goodman; Educational Director, Samuel Schwartz; Central Committee delegates, Morris Waldman and Samuel Schwartz. Flatbush Branch. At a meeting of the Flatbush Branch on Jan. 11, the following resolution was passed: "Resolved that the 21st A.D. Branch of the Socialist Party, Kings, extends its heartfelt sympathy to the Rifkin family on the loss of Isaac Rifkin, a comrade of long service in our movement. Comrade Rifkin's children, George, Ada, Ethel, Bernard and Victor have all been active in our branch."

## "The Wandering Jew" Continues Its Successful Run at the Criterion

"The Wandering Jew," an ambitious production made in England, now playing at the Criterion Theatre as an Olympic Pictures release, created a new record in motion picture circles when it was produced at the Twickenham Studios. It was sold to Australia, France, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, Holland, Austria, China, Manchuria, Singapore, Spain, Portugal and throughout Latin-America before it was released in London—and no one but a privileged few had even seen it. It was bought on the tremendous box office appeal of its title and of the international appeal of the late E. Temple Thurston's treatment of this ageless yet ever timely story. The picture is said to have broken all box office records for 38 years at the Criterion Theatre. It opens its second week today.

## Trans-Lux Expands—Will Open New House in Brooklyn January 26

The fifth theatre in the Trans-Lux chain opens to the public on January 26 at 927 Flatbush Ave., near Church Ave., Brooklyn.

Its program policy will be somewhat similar to that of the other Brooklyn Trans-Lux, with one-half hour of all the latest news of the world compiled from the entire output of America's major news-reel companies, and a well-balanced selection of short subjects of merit on travel, comedy, science, nature, sports, novelty subjects and outstanding cartoons. The program will change twice weekly, on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

## "West of Pecos" — "Father Brown, Detective" at Brooklyn Strand

"West of the Pecos," a story of the Old West, with Richard Dix in the starring role, is current at the Brooklyn Strand Theatre as part of the double feature program. The second feature is G. K. Chesterton's famous novel, Father Brown, Detective, brought to life on the screen with Walter Connolly, Paul Lukas, and Gertrude Michael in the featured roles.

The balance of the program is made up of the Strand News Review and a short subject introducing Charles Ahearn and His Millionaires.

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## Movie Actors Ready to Fight for Conditions

By Ben Belsky

**HOLLYWOOD.**—Most of the correspondents who cover the west coast, movie front flood the mails and the wires with hot stuff, publicity puffs, scandal, gossip and chit chat for the consumption of the fans and worshippers of Shirley Temple, Jean Harlow and Ronald Colman. Although Hollywood offers a glamorous and glorious picture for some, there is another side that is not so refulgent or resplendent, as was recently revealed in the 60-page report of the Screen Actor's Guild submitted to Sol Rosenblatt, movie code administrator. The actors, both the stars and the lesser luminaries, caustically criticized the producers (sic) in the movie industry and demanded that the National Recovery Administration help them in their fight for "improved working conditions."

Some of the actors are so hard hit they have invented an ingenious recipe for making "soup." Enter a cafeteria, order a cup of tea with an extra pot of hot water, pour the water into a soup bowl, shake an ample helping of tomato catsup from a bottle found on the table, stir and you have a steaming bowl of tomato soup. Lately the catsup bottles have been withdrawn from the tables. Further evidence of the screen actors' and extras' low economic state is the number of five-cent hamburger joints that dot Hollywood Boulevard and the popularity of slacks among the feminine film folk.

### Hamstrung and Lied To

As one pretty extra put it; "We don't wear these slacks because Garbo set the style. We found them an inexpensive way to dress and it cuts down on the silk stocking bill." Although the report by the actors' delegates does not contain these observations, they statistically stigmatize the movie magnates who draw fabulous salaries and bonuses and who vetoed the demands of the movie workers at a previous code hearing. Declaring they had exhausted every effort to reach an agreement with the producers, the actors charged that they had been "tricked, hamstrung and lied to."

"Every dishonest practice known to an industry, the code of ethics of which is the lowest of all industries, has been resorted to by the producers against the actors," the report said.

### Melons for Higher-Ups

The composite motion picture actor, generally regarded as a spendthrift of fabulous means, was depicted in a different light in the document signed by Robert Montgomery, Claude King, Ralph Morgan, Kenneth Thomson and Richard Tucker, the actor representatives of the Guild, headed by Eddie Cantor. The report declared 59 per cent of actors and actresses, exclusive of extra players, earned less than \$3,000 per year in 1933. Of that number 28 per cent earned less than \$1,000; 21 per cent less than \$2,000 and 10 per cent under \$3,000.

Challenging the producers' claims that higher salaries would wreck

the industry, the report said that even in the worse year of the depression only one three-fifth cents of each dollar collected at the box office went to the actors' salaries. It sarcastically referred to the disclosure of the recent Senate investigation committee that Louis B. Mayer, Irving Thalberg and Robert Rubin, M-G-M executives, divided an \$2,320,173 "melon" in one year and that Mr. Mayer receives \$84,500 salary a year.

"The purpose of including these figures," stated the report, "is not to show how much executives make, but to give some idea of how ill it becomes these gentlemen to protest that the industry cannot afford fair working conditions for the actors."

Among the demands and improvements listed by the actors were: Strict observance of the 12-hour rest period; written contracts to protect the free lance and day player who is afraid to exercise his right of collective bargaining; discontinuance of arbitration by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences on the ground that it is producer-controlled and unfair; actors must not be loaned to other studios, "like chattels," without their written consent; actors must not be required to play in two pictures simultaneously.

## I.L.G.W.U. APPOINTS MARK STARR TO HEAD EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

**WITH** a view to co-ordination and spreading on a nationwide scale its educational activities, the I.L.G.W.U., through President Dubinsky, has appointed Mark Starr as its educational director. Comrade Starr from 1914 to 1928 was actively engaged in workers' education in Britain in connection with the Plebs and the National Council of Labor Colleges. Since 1928, he has been on the faculty of Brookwood Labor College and for two years its extension director. Three textbooks written by Starr have been widely used in workers classes and his "Lies and Hate in Education" exposed the anti-worker bias in the ordinary schools. With his wife, Helen G. Norton, he recently wrote "The Worker as Consumer," published by Brookwood. While in Britain, Starr was twice parliamentary candidate for the British Labor Party and he has examined the European labor movements at first hand.

Already in New York and neighboring locals the Educational Department of the I.L.G.W.U. runs nearly 80 weekly classes in recreational and economic topics. Expansion in this and in publication and research activity is planned.

## Twin Cities Garage Men Battle Owners

By Leo Vernon

**ST. PAUL.**—Local 459 in this city and Local 382 Minneapolis of the Auto Mechanics' and Machinists' Union have been cooperating to carry on a strike during the past week. The plan of the strikers is to pick off the garage owners one at a time and sign them up while presenting their demands to the employers' association. Employers who have met the demands for higher wages and union recognition are allowed to operate with a union placard. Those garages which have not signed the agreement are being picketed by small groups of workers who hand out pamphlets telling the purpose of the strike and listing garages have signed the union agreement.

The employers' association has been slowly giving in on one point after another, but the union is determined to stop at nothing short of complete acceptance of demands. These include a fair basic wage minimum for the various classifications of workers, seniority provisions, elimination of flat rate, regulation of hours and overtime clauses as well as general working conditions and complete union recognition.

In St. Paul the strike has, in

general, been quite peaceful, but in Minneapolis there have been a number of cases of violence and shooting against the strikers. The Citizen's Alliance of Minneapolis has been showing itself again in this strike and making itself felt as the agent of the capitalist groups. Unions have been unable to get halls for meetings.

The union has arranged for members still working to turn in their wages into a general fund from which everybody, striker and worker, shall draw. Workers are coming to the strike headquarters and joining the union at the rate of 15 or 20 a day.

Filling station workers are planning to go out on strike in sympathy with the striking garage workers. A poll is being conducted.

## DRESSMAKERS'

### HARLEM BALL ON SATURDAY NIGHT

**THE** Dressmakers' International Ball, at Rockland Palace, 155th Street and Eighth Avenue, on Saturday evening, Jan. 19, will be one of the largest affairs ever held by any section of the union. Although it is being held under the auspices of the Harlem Section, the entire union is mobilizing for its support.

The arrangements committee has secured two of the most outstanding Negro dance orchestras to furnish the music for the occasion. Fletcher Henderson and his Original (Columbia and Victor Recording Artists, well known to radio audiences) and Gerald Clark's Caribbean Serenaders, popular for their broken rhythms of Cuba and Latin countries.

At midnight, prominent Broadway and radio stars will entertain.

The idea behind the affair is to arrange a general get-together for members and their friends. Tickets can be obtained in advance at the following places for 35 cents: Dressmakers' Union, 232 West 40th St.; Harlem Labor Centre, 2005—7th Ave.; Y. M. C. A., 180 West 135th St.; Urban League, 204 West 136th St.; Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, 105 West 136th St.; Montserrat Hall, 207 W. 137th St.

The price at the door is \$1.00. The circulars advertising the ball list also all the varied educational activities provided by the union free of charge to its members: classes in unionism and other subjects, gym, swimming, music, dancing and dramatic groups, etc. For information, apply to 232 West 40th Street, Room 508.

Banners, posters and decorations are by Rebel Arts.

## Besiegers Hold the Fort--II

**WE** believe that some time and space should be given to events leading up to the siege in the Penn-Butler Unit of the relief bureau so that the reader may have a clearer picture of relief as administered here and the arrogant board with which we have to deal.

In the summer of 1933 the Unemployed Citizens' League was successful in securing an agreement in writing with the ACERB. The document fully recognized the right of committees to handle complaints and specified that "only a person with authority to render a decision would meet with the committee." UCL had insisted on this in order to eliminate buck-passing as far as possible. After getting this agreement, UCL removed its standing committees from local offices, but warned ACERB that any attempt to abrogate the agreement would mean standing committees in local offices handling any complaints any time and not leaving until satisfactory settled.

### Desperate Coal Situation

Beginning in September, UCL continually warned ACERB of the impending crisis in the coal situation, but no heed was paid until 10,000 coal orders had accumulated. This was after UCL had gone to city officials and had made available \$100,000 out of a city bond issue. ACERB did nothing until UCL took some 1,600 members into the office of the executive director. Suddenly the city controller and executive director became very busy and coal began to get delivered. For two days and nights deliveries were made to unemployed who had come to the conclusion that they were going to

**BELOW** is the second installment of the interesting narrative about the Pittsburgh relief besiegers and how they held the fort. It is noteworthy that notes were kept by a number of the survivors of the "siege" and that this human document is their composite product. (ACERB stands for Allegheny County Emergency Relief Board.)

freeze to death. This is mentioned merely to show the stupidity of those charged with the care of human beings.

On January 6, 1934, A. K. Oliver, chairman of ACERB, attempted to shove a new plan, which changed the entire procedure of handling complaints, especially emergency complaints, down the throats of the organized unemployed. UCL immediately answered the challenge, and on January 17 some seven hundred members assembled in the Sandusky Street unit to protest the way ACERB had mishandled six glaring emergency complaints involving food and fuel. Executive Directors Mills came to the unit and, in the presence of newspapermen, promised that these complaints would be taken care of by noon of the 18th.

### On Emergency Orders

Despite this, only one was cared for and it was weeks before the others were finally settled. ACERB was glad to meet with UCL the following day and agreed that "the burden of proof as to whether or not a complaint is an emergency rests upon ACERB and an emergency order should be issued at once and until such time as an aide could investigate the family. Food and coal should flow automatically." In spite of this the following appeared in the minutes of the supervisors' meeting February 14, 1934; "The Addressograph Department asks that emergency orders be held down as much as possible; that whenever a worker feels it is legitimate the family should be asked to wait. When possible on new cases, hold orders until time for the regular run." This was almost a year ago, but even today, in many units throughout the county, supervisors will tell you; "We never heard of an emergency order's being issued before investigation." ACERB sug-

gested to UCL that a central committee of five, representing eight groups, meet with them on complaints. Can you imagine a relief board which has never lived up to any agreement it made with pressure groups, proposing a united front?

After numerous meetings, during which time Nell Scott, director of relief, a social worker violently opposed to any lay person meddling in "case work," admitted that "UCL had lived up to the original agreement." Finally, unable to break down the stand of UCL, ACERB informed the league that "police would be stationed in some units to direct traffic and maintain order." This was interpreted to mean "intimidation" of relief clients. In October, ACERB kept the UCL out of a joint meeting called to discuss the installation of a Public Relations Office (PRO) by not informing us of the meeting. However, PRO is another story, even though involved in this one and opposed by every one of the "siegers."

### Docile Clients Wake Up

To take up the story where we left it last week, on the day after Christmas things began to liven up around the reception room where the siegers are still living.

(Continued on Page 4-L)

## Injunction Denied to Fake 'Proprietor' [Strikebreaker]

**THE** application of Jack Feldstein and Sam Deutch, alleged proprietors of the A. & P. Co., shoe repair shop in the Bronx, to restrain the Boot & Shoe Workers' Union, Local No. 563 (A. F. of L.), from conducting a strike and from picketing, was denied in the State Supreme Court.

In the papers filed by Matthew M. Levy, union attorney, it was shown that Deutch was not a partner of the business. Four workers had been regularly employed there; when Deutch came in, one worker was immediately discharged, and the others were given partial employment. Deutch has been frequently used in a number of shoe repair shops to break union con-

trol and undermine union standards.

The union further charged that Deutch was brought into the shoe repair shop Dec. 1, 1934, and immediately began trying to destroy the union in that shop. Finally he attempted to assault one of the workers with a knife on December 18. This incident was the immediate cause of the strike. On January 3, he was convicted and was ordered imprisoned for three days or fined.

Previous to this application for an injunction, Jack Feldstein and Deutch had obtained an injunction against the union without notice. Upon the motion of Comrade Levy, the injunction was vacated as illegal and invalid.

## Writers' Union Meets Friday

**THE** Writers' Union, Local No. 1 (an independent organization) will hold a mass meeting Friday (Jan. 19) to demand adequate federal relief projects for writers. Heywood Brown is listed as principal spokesman for the writers and Gossellio or some other official of the Emergency Relief Bureau has been asked to present the organization's point of view. In addition, each of the writer groups participating, will

provide a speaker from its ranks. Bruno Fischer will speak for the Rebel Arts Writers' Group.

Members of the Writers' Group of Rebel Arts and all other Socialist organizations are urged to attend individually and in groups, according to Mina B. Ross, secretary, 42 Charlton Street, N. Y. Other organizations invited to participate include the Newspaper Guild and its unemployed unit, The Authors' Guild, New York Press Club, etc.



## Besiegers Hold the Fort

(Continued from Page 3L)

Many clients, who up to now had been very docile and didn't seem to care much whether "school was kept or not," seemed to come to life, suddenly taking an interest in their family troubles and beginning to voice their protests louder than before. There is no doubt that the presence of the "siegers" and the encouragement offered by them had some sort of stimulating effect upon these apparently dead people.

The social workers became more antagonistic than ever, seeming to realize that perhaps they had better get the committee out in a hurry or they might "spoil" their "model pupils," who hadn't caused them very much concern. Arguments arose about the social workers' not being able to do their work in the reception room due to the order of the "java" the siegers had for breakfast.

### Song Routs Cop

After the social workers had left the building the policeman in charge suddenly discovered he had "orders" to issue and then the fun began. He nailed up the side door of the reception room (which the social workers had wanted open all

the time during the day), turned off the lights and swore by all that was holy and a lot that wasn't that "no g—d eats or anything else was coming in or going out of the building and I am going to see that they have no lights to pound that damned typewriter by." A few minutes later he was relieved for supper duty. When he returned the committee was busy eating sauerkraut and wieners which had been smuggled in from the outside. There wasn't much heat in the building, but that copper sure was hot! He ranted and raved, glared at the "siegers," all the time cussing a blue streak. Several of the women, having finished the evening meal, began singing, "Break the News to Mother," and Mr. Policeman left for other parts of the building. Later, through effective work by members of the league on the outside, everything became peaceful again. The hostile officer turned apologetic and even solicitous toward the committee when he learned that his fellow officer who had cut up so much on Christmas eve had been suspended from duty.

(To be Continued Next Week)

**EDITORS** propose and considerations of space and time dispose, to paraphrase the old proverb. The article on the growth and activities of Local 25, I.L.G.W.U., Blouse and Waismakers' Union, will appear next week.

## The Editor Comments:

(Continued from Page 1-L)

Mark Starr, just named head of the I.L.G.W.U.'s national educational work, is a "professor," all right, but a worker-professor. I don't know whether he coined the expression I heard him use first, at Brookwood: that the difference between a teacher in a labor college and in a "regular" college is that in the latter the instructor teaches and the pupils learn, and in former both teachers and pupils learn; but that's Comrade Starr's spirit. His background of labor educational and cultural work and his keen sense of the overwhelming importance of such work bespeak new triumphs for an educational department which historically has blazed the trail for workers' education. (First credit is due, of course, to the Socialist Rand School.)

I must confess that one of the reasons I approve so heartily of Comrade Starr's appointment must be that we see eye to eye on so many things.

Which brings me to the place where, I believe, due credit should be given to one of the great pioneers in workers' education: Fania Cohen, long educational director of the I.L.G.W.U. and still secretary of the department. Comrade Cohen fought for and directed educational work over a long and arduous period of years. She has won the respect and affection, not only of members of the International but of all who are interested in labor education, for her noteworthy activities both with her union and with Brookwood Labor College, of which she has been member of the executive board.

Louis Schaffer continues as supervisor of recreational activities of the I.L.G.W.U., in which post he has made notable advances along a far-flung line. An excellent staff of workers has been gathered to advance the educational, cultural and recreational frontiers of the union.

When will the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union re-establish its educational department? The thousands of new members enrolled during the past year, and many of the older members, both need and would welcome activities of this kind, in which the A.C.W.A.'s sister union is so successfully functioning. The Amalgamated, long a progressive and militant union, should not be backward in this vital union work.

### Look Out For Anti-Strike Bills!

THE national manufacturers' association wants to outlaw general and sympathetic strikes, or any strikes which would coerce the government by inflicting hardship on "the community." If the bosses think they can put across legislation of that kind, they've got another think coming. The only danger is that such a bill might be slipped through when everybody is looking somewhere else or is chasing some will o' the wisp, like a red scare. That's why it behooves labor to be on the watch against all kinds of innocuous looking proposals, even when they are put forward by alleged friends of labor.

### We're Tired of Them; Let 'Em Starve!

ELEVEN hundred textile workers are adrift in New England looking for jobs, following the decision of the stockholders of century-old Hamilton Woolen Co. to liquidate. The stockholders, who have drawn dividends out of the toil of these workers for many years, have gotten tired of "labor troubles" and have decided to quit "producing." Even assuming the untenable for a moment—that workers, trying to win a chance at a decent living for themselves and their families, are "unreasonable" in their demands, whatever that means—imagine the ethical values and the economic validity of a system that permits coupon clippers to decide that 1,100 workers and their families shall be sentenced to starvation because the dividend-grabbers are tired of their unreasonableness!

### On Papers "Friendly" To the Workers

THE Post, which has been feverishly seeking to establish itself as a paper friendly to labor since its change in ownership, is running an interesting series of articles on

## HABEAS CORPUS SOUGHT FOR STRIKERS

(Continued from Page 1-L)

held in Chattanooga two weeks ago, only served to increase the determination of all workers, especially textile workers, in this region. The conference, headed by John Edgerton, President of the Tennessee Manufacturers' Association, issued a statement that because the companies had been losing money, the wage minimum must be reduced to nine and six dollars.

### A Political Mistake

The Rossville strike is the answer to this statement. Discrimination against union workers is increasing as the companies try to freeze out the union, but the workers are not going to be eased out without a fight. A few mills have moved out their machinery and are starting up elsewhere, but the unions are prepared to follow them. One thing is certain, that the use of armed force by the manufacturers in open alliance with the Georgia state government, is not going to turn back the tide of unionism.

"We made one mistake. Labor should have put up its own candidate and defeated Governor Talmadge. We still have that to do."

This is the opinion of the president of one of the local unions, and of great numbers of the rank and file. They have found out that the battle is just begun.

an alleged extortion ring in the building industry. A number of labor leaders are joining in the fight to clean up the industry, according to Edward Levinson and Ben Leider, authors of the articles. In making reference to these articles, I do so with full knowledge of the fact that in the final analysis every capitalist paper, no matter how "friendly" to labor in general, must of necessity knife labor in the back. And in recommending the reading of the series, I do so with full realization of the humor of a situation where "honest" building bosses, part of the supreme racketeering system of capitalism, unite to end the petty racketeering of "extortionists."

### Wherefore Rejoice? What Conquests—

FAR be it from this column to underestimate the vital importance to the labor and Socialist movement of the appointment of a comrade to a judgeship in the domestic relations court. But somewhere in the rejoicing and celebration, it seems to this column, there should be sounded the note of healthy regret that the triumphant jubilation can't be over a judgeship in a court that really matters to labor—where injunctions and labor legislation, for example, are dealt with—and a judgeship not bestowed as a gift by a mayor frantic to win labor and liberals to his fluctuating banners but fought for and won by the party with the aid of labor.

### Unemployed Answer Relief Bureau

STATION WEVD (The Voice of Debs) has granted to the Workers' Unemployed Union, voice of the organized jobless in New York City, the opportunity to answer the city's relief bureau, which has been making weekly broadcasts over the station. I'm sorry I haven't room to print the first of the series of talks, given by David Lasser last Wednesday. Suffice it to say that it presents the case of the jobless and those on relief adequately and graphically, and that it fully answers the apologetic of the city administration. Listen in Wednesdays at 8:45 p. m. Next week, John Lovejoy Elliott, member of the mayor's relief committee who resigned, will speak; the following week Mary Fox. Then come Norman Thomas, Dr. Harry W. Laidler, and others.

## Tesoro Defends Shoe Union

TO THE EDITOR, LABOR SECTION:

In view of the fact that there is no other labor paper of large circulation I can turn to, I ask you to print the following answer to Communist press slanders against me:

As organizer of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, Local 654 (A. F. of L.), I was asked by a committee of workers in the Feiffer Bros. Factory, Summit, N. J. (who were also workers in the Feiffer Shop, 41 East 11th Street, New York City, before its removal), to go to the Summit factory. Upon my arrival there, I found that members of the Communist union (who, although members, were discontented and disgusted with that union and unwilling to strike), had been in a fight with the pickets and that some had been arrested.

They claim that they do not want any part of the Communist union, and that if our union refuses to represent them they are going to form a company union. However, I have taken no steps to organize the shop in the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. They explained that most of the members belonging to the Communist union are members not through choice, but through intimidation, and fear to take any steps to free themselves. They said that the majority do not want to go on strike, but do so only through fear of bodily injury.

I emphatically deny that I had any part either directly or indirectly in the fight and further, I did not even have any knowledge of what was taking place until I heard about it. However, I have learned enough about it since to be convinced that the fight was brought on by the Communist union to intimidate workers who refused to go out on a hopeless strike and into the breadlines.

Furthermore, in 'The Daily Worker' and in the Communist foreign press daily notices have been printed slandering our union, and particularly the slipper local.

The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, with headquarters in Boston, Mass., and locals all over the country has stood the test for 39 years, since April 10th, 1895, its first affiliation with the A. F.

of L., while hundreds of other unions have come and gone.

One of the chief charges against the slipper local and me is that we ousted the legally elected executive board in an illegal and arbitrary manner. As a matter of fact, the board was brought up on charges at a general local membership meeting by various members of the local for numerous stated and specific acts injurious to the union. It was removed by the members by an overwhelming majority. Furthermore, the vote decided that the new board consist of one member from each shop, thus giving all shops representation, whereas the removed board had three or four members from the same shop, depriving about 18 shops of representation.

A shop chairmen's meeting, scheduled for this week, will call a general membership meeting soon.

The year's record of progress of this local despite many obstacles speaks for itself. Never before have there been as many slipper shops signed up with a bonafide union; nor has there been as much advance in bettering the condition of the workers as in the case of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union and the slipper local in its first year.

Michale Tesoro, Gen. Organizer.  
Local No. 654,  
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

### Shipping Clerks Organize

The union of shipping clerks in the women's garment industry is now obtaining a charter from the A. F. of L. "We are gaining members rapidly," the union states in an appeal to co-workers.

"However, we are still away from our goal of an industry which is 100% organized. Make it your business to come down to the office and join now. Do not delay. We meet Monday night at union headquarters, Ladies' Garment Shipping Clerks' Union, Local 102, I.L.G.W.U., 131 W. 33rd St."



## UNION DIRECTORY

**BONNAZ, SINGER EMBROIDERERS, TUCKERS, STITCHERS AND PLEATERS' UNION**, Local 66, I.L.G.W.U., 7 East 15th St. Phone Algonquin 4-3657-3658. Executive Board meets every Tuesday night in the office of the Union. Z. L. Freedman, President; Leon Hattab, Manager; I. A. Barskinsky, 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 the A. F. of L., 131 West 33rd St., Chickerling 4-3681.—Saul Meiz, 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, 1 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 Thompson 2-0798. L. Hollender, J. Catalonelli, Managers; Abraham Miller, Secretary-Treasurer.

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

**JOINT BOARD DRESS AND WAIST-MAKERS' UNION**—Offices: 233 West 40th St., N.Y.C. Tel., Longacre 5-5106. Board of Directors meets every Monday evening; Joint Board meets every Wednesday evening in the Council Room at 112 W. 40th St., Julius Bachman, Gen. Mgr.; Philip Kahn, 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, Wic 7-8611. Executive Board meets every Thursday at the office of the Union. Joe Abramowitz, Pres.; Sigmund Perlmutter, Mgr.; Louis Stollberg, 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 Hodos.

**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 7:30. Board meets every Tuesday night at 8:30 in the office. Ed Gottesman, Secretary-Treasurer.

**TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NEW YORK** and headquarters, 24 West 15th St., N. Y. Meets every 3rd Sunday of month at Stuyvesant High School, 15th St., East of 2nd Ave. Phone, Tompkins 6-7470. Leon H. House, President; James P. Redmond, Vice-President; James J. McGrath, Secretary-Treasurer; Samuel J. O'Brien, James H. Redmond and James J. Buckley, Organizers.

**WAITERS' and WAITRESS' UNION**, Local No. 1, A. F. of L., 290-7th Ave. W. Lehn, Sec'y; Tel., Lackawanna 4-5483.

**WHITE GOODS WORKERS' UNION**, Local 82 of I.L.G.W.U., 100 Broadway, New York City. Phone, Algonquin 4-1861. A. S. Saperstein, Manager.