

NEW LEADER

With Which
Is Combined

THE AMERICAN APPEAL

Founded by
Eugene V. Debs

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Socialism in the Wisconsin Legislature

**Production Corporation Bill
Proposed by Kiefer—
Hearst Scare Deflated.**

MADISON, Wis.—A Socialist bill for the creation of the Wisconsin Production Corporation, to purchase and acquire natural resources, to engage in enterprises to obtain raw materials, to buy, distribute and sell, and to manufacture and produce all the products necessary for the "American standard of living," has been introduced in the State Assembly by Ed. Kiefer, Socialist.

This bill is the central aim of a broad Socialist program being prepared by the party's legislative committee. The program includes a state-owned bank, a state-owned and operated marketing agency for farm products, a state-owned and operated power system, and a demand for a modernized Constitution which will permit the state to engage in an industry if it sees fit.

Kiefer's bill is one of the most radical measures to come before the legislature in recent years.

Directed primarily "to relieve distress caused by unemployment," the Kiefer bill confers upon the Corporation the right of "eminent domain," which is the right to acquire private property and existing means of production and distribution by the legal process of condemnation.

The Kiefer measure establishes by statute the six-hour day and the 30-hour week, except in emergencies, for all employees as well as the highest rate of union wages.

William Randolph Hearst's latest circulation stunt, the flailing of the Communist bogey-man, was blocked in the legislature by Socialist Assemblyman Kiefer after a Hearst-inspired resolution to investigate Communist activities in the State University had already

(Continued on Page Two)

What Price Old Age Security?

IS Dr. Townsend on the right track with his pension plan or is the plan a vain hope?

DR. TOWNSEND recently debated the question with NORMAN THOMAS, and next week we will print the debate in full.

TH. DAN, leading Russian Socialist theoretician, has written an article on European affairs especially for The New Leader.

JULIUS UMANSKY continues his series, "America Gropes for Utopia," with a description and analysis of the Technocratic movement.

Other features include articles and news. YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO MISS THE NEW LEADER!

Socialists Call On Labor To Break Old Party Ties

The time has come for the organized and unorganized workers to break from support of NRA, the Roosevelt Administration, and the Democratic Party, and to unite in a party of their own. The National Public Affairs Committee of the Socialist Party has issued the following ringing declaration to the workers of America:

THE time has come for labor to break loose from the Roosevelt administration. Both organized and unorganized labor have trusted the President to enforce their rights under the NIRA, and recent events prove that they were not justified in this trust. Any revision of the NIRA must state the rights of labor in clear, unequivocal language and the enforcement cannot be left to the personal whims of the President.

Every time the President has exercised the tremendous personal powers given him under the NIRA he has granted an exemption to big industries. First there was the

threatened steel strike which was avoided on the promise of the President that he would enforce labor's rights. The special steel labor board which was set up at that time has been defied by the important steel companies. The right of collective bargaining does not exist in this industry.

The same procedure was followed in the automobile industry, and after a year under the special automobile labor board, workers still do not have the right to organize and bargain collectively. The recent cotton textile strike was ended by the intervention of the President without even a promise from the employers to live up to the terms of his so-called agreement.

Labor put a wholly misplaced confidence in the President's willingness and power to stop discrimination against the union members.

The Houde Co., the Weirton Steel Co., and the Richmond Hosiery Mills have all ignored the national labor relations board and none of them has been punished

as yet. As if this were not enough, the President exempted five more large industries, including the newspapers, from the control of the national labor relations board when he backed down on the Jennings case.

For almost two years after NIRA, the cigarette code was not approved, but Clay Williams, the representative of the tobacco industry, remains as the specially protected member of the national industrial recovery board. What should be the final act in this farce was the President's conspiracy with Richberg to approve the automobile code without even hearing from labor.

The President's real position should now be clear to everyone. He will not enforce labor's rights to organize against any powerful open shop industry. Yet he now proposes that he be given complete personal control over the revised NIRA. Labor must fight this to the last ditch or else many unions will face extinction.

The only way in which organized labor can protect its rights is to have its own political party.

Connecticut to Adopt Security Legislation

**Socialists Drive Old Parties
To Back Old Age Insurance Bill.**

By Abraham Knepler

HARTFORD.—Socialists from all parts of the state traveled Hartford Thursday by car, bus, train, and hitch-hike, to be present at the Old Age Pension hearing before the Judiciary Committee of the General Assembly.

Anticipating a record crowd at the hearing, the Judiciary Committee departed from its usual procedure and held the hearing in the spacious chambers of the House of Representatives, the Lower House of the General Assembly. The hearing began at two o'clock, with Mayor Jasper McLevy of Bridgeport and Martin Plunkett of Wallingford, state chairman of the Socialist Party, as the chief spokesmen of the party.

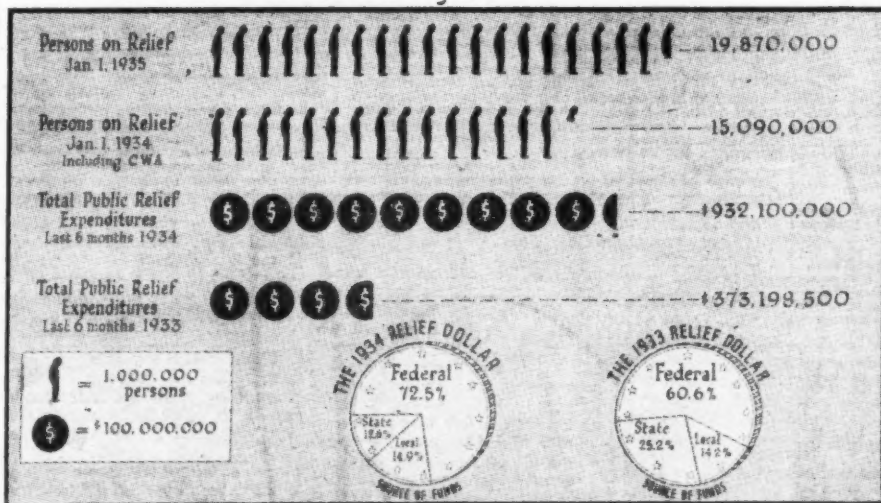
The Socialists, with their strategic position in the State Senate, holding as they do the balance of power between the two old parties, were able to compel action on the capitalist parties' platform pledges and to insure a much better bill than otherwise would have emerged from their inner circles.

All three parties are committed to the passage of an Old Age Pension bill this year. Representatives of each of the three parties have introduced a similar bill, drafted by the Old Age Pension League of Connecticut, of which the Socialist Party is a member. The Connecticut Federation of Labor, the Eagles, and various church organizations and progressive civic groups are also members of the league, and have had a hand in drafting the bill.

The "model" bill, drafted after a thorough study of old age pension systems in other states and other countries, calls for a weekly pension of \$7 and, in extreme cases, \$10 per person 65 years of age or older, provided there is no other source of income, or provided the income is sufficient to meet the individual's needs.

Although the bill is not everything the Socialists wish it were, the Socialist Party believed it important that a united front of all groups honestly interested in the passage of the bill was needed to insure its passage. Minor differences among the groups behind the bill were forgotten, so that for the first time all have agreed to lend their support to a joint bill. The Socialists hold that the important thing at present is to place an old age pension bill on the statute books and to improve on certain features of the bill later. It is very likely that old age pension legislation will be passed in this session with united action.

Wreckage of Human Hopes by Capitalism Revealed in Government Figures



DESPITE all the "priming of the pump" and other measures of the Roosevelt Administration, the Federal Treasury is rapidly going into the red and over eleven million workers are still unemployed. There is a limit to the debt the government can incur. When will that limit be reached? Your guess is as good as ours, but it is likely to be reached before the end of the present administration.

What then? The politicians shrug their shoulders and give no answer. They are like persons adrift, floating down a swollen river. They are steering past rocks and other obstructions but do not know the end. Those who line the banks

Two years and eight months of the NRA are now history. Over half of the unemployed were to be returned to jobs by the end of 1934, but eleven millions are still outcasts in the nation and their ancestors built.

Based upon an average annual budget of \$1,000 estimated for March, 1933, and compared with the cost of living in January of this year, the workers have lost. Rent, light and heat have remained about the same, but food prices have increased from \$330 to \$398, clothing from \$120 to \$148, and sundries from \$300 to \$307.50. The wage worker has a deficit of over \$25.

It is estimated that the farmers

gained an average of \$400, but it must be remembered that millions of these farmers had been reduced to destitution even before the crash of 1929. How much of their "recovery" is real only the farmer can tell, and no rejoicing has yet been heard from them.

The Committee on Economic Security at Washington has also issued an interesting report of the average monthly payments on old age pensions in twenty states. These range from \$6.13 in Indiana to \$29.90 in Maryland, the average for all being \$16.47. In some states the sum is not sufficient to provide for the wants of an old

To Be an Effective Socialist It Isn't Necessary to Be a Fool

ATTENTION of our readers is called to several news items elsewhere in this issue showing the drift of legislation to curb political organizations of workers. Proposed legislation at Washington is supplemented by proposed drastic acts in California and Indiana. All are modeled upon the anti-syndicalist acts of some fifteen or more states. The California statute, which has been law for many

years, would be strengthened by even more reactionary legislation. Much of this legislation is so broad in its provisions that, in the hands of reactionary judges and conservative juries, an accused person has little opportunity to avoid its penalties.

Such legislation had its origin many years ago in the activities of a revolutionary organization which, at that time, thought that its main task was to bait the police and public officials in general rather than concentrate upon the education of the working masses. The endless provocation provoked counter-provocation on the part of reactionary legislatures which passed this drastic legislation. One result was that members of unions and of the Socialist Party drained their financial resources to defend the victims of the baiting policy. Funds that could have been used for better purposes were spent upon costly court trials.

The net result today of more than a decade of what was considered "revolutionary" tactics was the strengthening of the enemy behind a barrier of anti-syndicalist laws such as will not be found in Europe except in the fascist nations. The old trend toward anti-syndicalist reaction is again evident at Washington and in a number of states. This history is an example of an unwitting united front between naive "revolutionaries" and shrewd reactionaries. The working class movement that does not know how to avoid being thus snared into an ambush of the enemy sacrifices the real interests of the working masses.

The braggart and the mouther of the "revolutionary phrase" is often burnt up in the short circuit generated by his own folly. To be an uncompromising Socialist it isn't necessary to be a fool.

It's the Women Who Build While the Men Squabble

By Gertrude Weil Klein

THOUGH I try to look bright, I act humble,
And never take part in the fray.
I know Marx was right, I'm no dumbbell
Who laughs dialectics away;
And when the debaters all grumble,
Or threaten at times not to play,
Though the temptation great is to stumble,
I never take part in the fray . . .
(well hardly ever, anyway).

Which is by way of saying that the more the battle rages the more befuddled I become. Just as I think



G. W. Klein

I understand why we must reorientate ourselves—it has long been my contention that it was the great masses of people who needed reorientation, that we Socialists have always been pretty much abreast of the mechanical, industrial and financial times—I am further perplexed by the ultimatum that we must go back to Marx in order to reorientate ourselves to the present scene. It is also difficult for me to understand why it matters much if we are captured by the Communists, or if, *hos vo sholem*, we capture the Communists [now, Gertrude, I know you put that in just for the sake of argument. Ed.] when neither of us can capture any sizeable part of the workers.

Nevertheless I listen patiently to the exponents of all sides and I am always convinced by whoever is talking to me. They are always so earnest, so painstaking and so vehement that I cannot help being impressed with the importance and rightness of what they are saying. This may indicate congenital idiocy on my part, but I doubt it [Don't say congenital, Gertrude. I like your father too much. Ed.] More likely, it indicates that I'm a woman. I've watched other women and talked to them.

They're no better than I am. I am speaking now of women who are usually referred to as "womanly" (hateful word). "Emancipated" women are different. (And as if that word doesn't sound foolish and old-fashioned, there aren't any emancipated women any more.) But I am trying to call up a picture of the type of aggressive, managing women who used to be called emancipated. No, the women I mean are those who form the great majority of the women members of the party and the majority of the women members of the human race.

These are the people in whom we should place our faith and train for front-line service in the movement. It seems to be the fate of our movement and of our institutions that whenever they reach a state of comparative strength or importance, a movement is set on foot to push out those who have succeeded in building it up to that state of importance. I believe this is because our organizations are run by men. Men cannot live by work or love alone. Men must have the power and the glory to compensate them for all the other things they must do without.

Women find compensation in being loved, desired, needed. In fact, this fills their lives to such an extent that it is almost impossible to enlist their interest in anything not directly related to these primary impulses. But when their interest is enlisted all these tortuous machinations for power do not appeal to them. They hurt and mangle them. They want to work,

and this keeps them from working. There are definite plans, for instance, that the Women's Committee of the party has made for the immediate and near future. Then, every Monday and Thursday come new reverberations and we feel that everything, including of course our little Women's Section, is going to be blown up. And we are sick of it. This may be a cock-eyed way of leading up to an announcement of the classes conducted by the Women's Committee in conjunction with the Rand School, which are starting their mid-winter program this week. But in a cock-eyed world the cock-eyed see straighter than anyone else. The classes should have a huge enrollment of women, and they would have, too, if party affairs were in better shape.

Women are essentially conservative. I mean in a fundamental sense. They are conservers, builders, organizers. And their influence over other members of their families is so great, particularly over the young, that our neglect of them is criminal. There is just one man comrade I know who understands this and who actually tried to work out something for the women in his territory. He's no swivel-chair theoretician but a man who has always worked out in the field. Just recently he did a stretch in jail in the onion workers' strike out West. I'm speaking of Carl Pauli of Detroit.

If our women could isolate themselves from the party fracas and had the means, the equipment and the organization to reach women, I think they could create a Socialist movement that would be worth fighting for.

To the comrade in Washington who sends me his love via W.M.F.: Please in the future send all love directly to me, as public declarations work havoc with the whole male staff. [Pay no attention to this. We have our rights. Ed.]

WISCONSIN SOCIALISTS

(Continued from Page One)

passed the State Senate. On advice of William T. Evjue, editor of the Madison Capital Times and recognized brains of the Progressives, the LaFollette forces in the legislature had decided to vote for the investigation in order to "silence the witch-burners." Assemblyman Kiefer, in moving non-concurrence in the Senate resolution, said:

"The Progressives have been engaging in petty politics. Representing the Socialist Party, I am against these petty politics. Like the treatment which newspapers are giving the Hauptmann trial, the Hearst red-baiting campaign is nothing but a circulation stunt."

"In Dane County, where the university is supposed to be turning out Communists by the yard, there were 47,000 votes cast for the old parties and there were only 57 Communist votes. Is Hearst afraid that these 57 Communists in Dane County are going to overthrow his American institutions?"

"Let's end this farce. I move for non-concurrence in the resolution." Taken by surprise, the Assembly accepted Kiefer's motion, 58 to 34.

New Leader Association Meeting Feb. 20

The New Leader Association will hold its annual winter meeting Wednesday, February 20th, at the Hotel House, 7 East 15th Street, New York.

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NEW LEADER

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JAMES ONEAL, Editor
WM. M. FEIGENBAUM and
S. H. FRIEDMAN, Associates

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



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Seven Hundred Make Merry at New Leader's Big Dinner

THE eleventh annual New Leader dinner Tuesday night proved to be a big and delightful affair. Close to 700 reservations were taken, nearly a record, and the encouraging feature was that twenty-five or more trade unions, including locals, joint boards and internationals, were represented. The organized workers, Workmen's Circles and party branches were well represented, and despite the fearful economic conditions over \$1,200 was raised for

The New Leader.

James Oneal, editor, and Prof. Henry Pratt Fairchild of New York University and president of the Town Hall Club were the speakers, and B. Charney Vladeck served as toastmaster.

Speaking to the subject "Which Way for Labor?" Oneal declared that economic crises had occurred before the rise of the capitalist system of production following long wars and in some single crop societies, but since the rise of capitalism crises had become periodical since the first one in 1819. Each crisis had expanded over a larger area until the present one had become a world crisis.

Quoting figures regarding relief and unemployment in the past two years, the speaker declared that conditions were worse since the enactment of the NIRA, and that hope lies only in the education and organization of the laboring masses for the abolition of capitalism.

Dr. Fairchild declared that he

had despaired of the economists and for years believed that socialization of the means of production was the only solution. However, he contended, we should not emphasize labor, as labor is becoming less and less a factor in modern production. It is being displaced by technology and machines. Labor should merge itself with all who are afflicted with the economic collapse and also stress consumer rather than producer interests. A new party was necessary to bring about socialization, but to be successful it should not offer a full program. A few striking issues leading to the aim would be sufficient to win voters to a people's party.

The large crowd was in a delightful and delighted humor, singing, chatting, renewing old friendships and rededicating themselves to the cause to which The New Leader has devoted its whole existence. No one left without feeling renewed faith and determination to continue the struggle for the cause of Socialism.

May The New Leader Lead!

By Harry W. Laidler

NEVER was a united and aggressive Socialist Party needed as today in the fight against insecurity, poverty, dictatorship, militarism and war. May The New Leader lead the way to that Socialist solidarity on which the future of our civilization depends!

Rededicate Ourselves to Our Great Cause

By Matthew M. Levy

Telegram read at The New Leader dinner

OUR comrades in Vienna feel keenly tonight the loss of their open press. Our comrades in New York do not fully appreciate the value of their own paper. Let us rededicate The New Leader to our great cause.

Success demands constant devotion, far-sighted energy and irrepressible idealism.

Both the battle against fascism and the war for Socialism must be won. Count on Mrs. Levy and me for our usual contributions.

A New York Farmer Faces the Facts of The New Deal

By Hiram Spaulding

I know that my subscription to The New Leader was long past due and I disliked to have the paper stop. And I also know that I owe you for a few months' subscription, which I will certainly send if I ever become able.

Last Spring I bought tools and horses to go to farming. I was born and brought up on a farm. For a number of years I have been working at the carpenters' trade and brick work. But things were so terribly dull that I thought, as this "wonderful" government was doing so much to help the farmer, or said it would so, if I got a good crop I could make more money farming. Well, I got a splendid crop of potatoes. The price was so low last Fall I put them in a cellar at a lot of extra expense and labor.

Now they are only 20c a bushel. Last Spring I bought a few new tools in the hope of getting a fair price for my produce. Tools were so excessively high that I was a fool to buy them. As I see it now, the government permits big corporations to make all sorts of regulations for themselves. For instance, a spring tooth harrow that sold in 1933 for \$17, sold last Spring for \$30. A two-way sulky plow cost \$105; forty years ago it sold for \$45. Forty years ago potatoes sold in the Fall for about 40 to 45 cents per bushel. Right now I can get only 20 cents. Think of it, the government makes it a crime punishable by a prison sentence for a dealer to sell agricultural tools less than the listed price! I am past sixty-five years of age and it does not make me feel very good to think I can not get cost of handling a crop. Besides, I have to buy hay and grain. Both are sky high. I had a very extensive drought that nearly ruined hay and grain, and had a splendid crop of potatoes; but I can get nothing for them compared to what they cost.

It worries me to death to think at my age that I am in such a position with the debts that I incurred growing this crop and then cannot get them for enough to pay expenses.

I have been so annoyed and worried over prevailing conditions that it makes me nearly sick. The farmers of this part of New York State are terribly hard hit.

BOOK CORNER

Consistency Is a Jewel

IN the January issue of the New Commonwealth, official organ of the Connecticut Socialist Party, there appears a review of August Claessens' pamphlet, "Social Attitudes Toward War and Peace." The reviewer, while praising the pamphlet, finds fault with the Socialists of Sweden and Denmark for voting to increase their armies. He seems, however, to forget (or maybe he approves) that Russia has increased its army. According to press reports, the Commissar proudly reported to the All-Russian Congress that Soviet Russia has the largest and most efficient army. It is O.K. for Russia to build the strongest and largest army and spend billions on the army, but it is all wrong if Hitler's neighbors, fearing what that lunatic may do, rearm.

The fact is that when the Socialists took over the government in both Sweden and Denmark, they reduced the army and navy, and only since the advent of Hitler did they start to rebuild their armies. But some American Socialists seem never to miss an opportunity to attack a Social Democratic party, but forget and forgive anything the Bolsheviks do. Consistency is a rare article with the apologists for Russian Bolshevism. J. G.

Behind the Scenes in Washington

By Benjamin Meiman
Our Washington Correspondent



IN the exciting days of the past week the Administration forces seemed to gird their loins for a battle royal. Battle against labor demanding recognition in industry; against gambling financiers by introducing a new banking control bill; against utility magnates doing a lot of Insulation through complicated and evasive holding companies; against the veterans demanding bonus payments; against the "radicals" in the AAA and the conservatives in the NRA; against the LaFollettes and the Costigans who want to increase appropriations for the double-decker Work-Relief Bill, and the Adamsses, who want to cut the demanded four billions in half. Battle on all fronts? But labor in the front trenches.

JUST as an aviator must go up again after an accident, so do our labor leaders look for a White House conference immediately after an outburst of criticism on Administration doings. After last week's volcanic eruption against the extension of the Automobile Code, in which Richberg was branded a traitor and the Wolman Auto Labor Board was condemned as biased, A. F. of L. leaders asked for a White House conference, and on Monday President Roosevelt and the Federation's high command sat down together to smoke the pipe of peace.

But if it was a peace gesture it was only partially successful, as was inevitable in view of the major issues dividing labor and the Administration. It was a gesture to placate those in labor's ranks who do not wish their leaders to declare war on the New Deal, it served its purpose.

The peace conference may have succeeded in averting an open declaration of hostilities by labor. Yet such deep-seated issues are involved that the struggle

is likely to go on in the form of a de facto conflict without a formal declaration of war.

Labor leaders have been seeing red ever since the President sprang the automobile code extension on them without notice. They first heard of it from newspaper reporters. That was only one of a number of wounds lured by labor leaders. The adoption of the cigarette code brought strong words from two other important A. F. of L. officers.

I. M. Ornburn, president of the Federation's union label department, and E. Lewis Evans, president of the Tobacco Workers' International Union, in a joint statement assailed the cigarette code as an "insult" to organized labor and threatened a national boycott against the manufacturers who proposed the code.

The vigor of their utterance contrasted sharply with the manner in which President Green relayed organized labor's views on the same subject to the President at the White House conference. The

conference, which lasted an hour, was attended by the full executive council of seventeen. After a few pleasantries, Mr. Green read to Roosevelt a 1,500-word prepared statement. The President replied by reading a 500-word statement, also prepared in advance, and there the conference ended.

IT shouldn't be hard to foretell a turn, or at least a little twist toward the left by the Roosevelt administration. It always comes after a sharp turn to the right. This is the inevitable zig-zag of the Middle-of-the-roads. The humiliating disregard and insulting rejoinder to the A. F. of L. and the dismissal of the liberals from the triple A was the "zig"; now must come the "zag" in order to soothe the wounds of the workers and the liberals with whom the President cannot afford politically to break altogether.

TWO very interesting congressional investigations are promised in the future. One by Senator Burton K. Wheeler, who introduced a resolution to investigate the AAA, to discover who was responsible for the recent blood-purge of its left wing by forcing out Jerome Frank and demoting Frederic C. Howe, as well as getting rid of some of their aids. The other investigation will be made by the House, to discover why NRA labor provisions are not being enforced. Congressman William P. Connery, Jr., the moving spirit of that House investigation, will also introduce a bill to require placing as many labor representatives as there are industrial spokesmen on all code authorities.

So Congress is beginning to show some symptoms of "recovery" from its long suffering rubberstampitis.

ALL the efforts of Senators to ascertain what Mr. Roosevelt intends to do with the four billion dollars if and when the work-relief bill passes have failed. Insiders have a strong suspicion

New Crop of Anti-Radical Laws Results from Wave of Hysteria

Democrat Frames Federal Law for "Security"

WASHINGTON. — A bill that may emerge out of a House committee this week harks back to the World War hysteria. It is aimed at "checking subversive activities" and would make it a felony to print, transport or distribute written propaganda advocating the overthrow of the government by force and would deny the use of the mails to such material. Ostensibly aimed at fascist and Communist activities, its provisions could well be invoked against trade unions and Farmer-Labor and Socialist parties.

The bill would also set up an espionage division in the Department of Justice to watch suspected persons. Congressman Charles Karmar of California, a Democrat, is active in framing the bill. There is little doubt that Federal police spies employed in the espionage section of the Department of Justice would have plenty opportunity to "earn" their salaries by framing up suspects if the bill becomes law.

Hoosier Legionaries Want Law To Exact "Loyalty" Pledge

INDIANAPOLIS.—A bill before the legislature is believed by Socialists as aimed at the Socialist Party. Its provisions are so broad and vague that, if enacted, in the hands of conservative judges it would serve as a dan-

gerous weapon against any party of the workers. It is sponsored by the American Legion, of which the Governor was once a national commander, and he is certain to support the bill. The Legion, in a statement regarding the bill, gave the following summary of its purpose:

"No political party shall be recognized and given a place on the ballot which advocates the overthrow by force or violence, or which advocates or carries on a program of sedition or treason by radio, speech or press, of our local, state or national government. No newly organized political party shall be permitted on the ballot until it has filed an affidavit by its officers, under oath, that it does not advocate the overthrow of local, state or national government by force or violence, and that it is not affiliated in any way with any political party or organization, or sub-division of organizations, which does advocate such a policy by radio, speech or press."

The loosely drawn bill is similar to the broad sedition statutes of the period of the World War and under which thousands of persons opposed to the war were caught in a legal dragnet.

California Would Go Even Further

SAN FRANCISCO.—One opinion in labor and Socialist circles as a result of the trial at Sacra-

mento is that reactionaries will seek directly to outlaw the Communist Party through legislation. This was practically accomplished many years ago in the case of the I.W.W.

In addition to this legislation, there is a current rumor that the measure will also be directed against any other parties whose program may be interpreted as supporting force as a method of accomplishing their aims. It is believed that this is aimed at the Socialist Party.

And New York Has Its Infamous Ives Law

New York already has its Ives Law, imposing an insulting "loyalty" oath upon the school teachers, which the Socialist Party, in common with the entire labor movement as well as the enlightened elements in the school system, are fighting and seeking to have repealed. The fact, however, that the law was passed last year, and signed by the "liberal" Governor Herbert H. Lehman, and that a fight must now be made against it, is significant in view of the wave of anti-radical hysteria.

There is no doubt that the campaign must be taken as a whole and that the various items of legislation are all of a piece.

At the same time, the drive to popularize finger-printing of all citizens can be understood only as part of the same campaign.

Gerhard Seger Will Tour Country for Anti-Fascist Fund

Gerhard Seger, prominent German Socialist and former national secretary of the German Peace Society, is to make a national tour in the United States on behalf of the Chest for the Liberation of the Workers of Europe.

Seger, an extremely forceful and magnetic personality, speaks English fluently and holds his American audiences spellbound. He has spoken at many meetings of anti-fascist groups in this country, but this will be the beginning of his formal tour. The Chest for the Liberation of the Workers of Europe is officially recognized by the American Federation of Labor.

His tour will take him into Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, New York, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana and Missouri. Exact information and arrangements for speaking dates may be made with B. C. Vladeck, 175 E. Broadway, N. Y. C.

ELISABETH GILMAN NAMED FOR MAYOR OF BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE, Md. — Elisabeth Gilman, nominated as the Socialist candidate for Mayor of Baltimore, announced that among the things she would do as Mayor are:

Establish municipally owned dairies, bakeries, coal yards, markets, ice plants, etc., "where products can be supplied at reasonable prices."

Eliminate all frame portable schools.

Erect and maintain at low rentals modern homes and apartments for working people, "to replace the slums in which a large number of our citizens now live."

Reform the city's tax system on the basis of ability to pay.

that the President refuses to divulge his plans for the simple reason that he hasn't any, certainly no detailed plans. The chief advisors of the President never agreed on either the sum or the way it should be spent.

Secretary Ickes' original report outlining a public works plan asked for nine billion dollars. As part of that grand plan he listed only those projects which he considered socially useful. He also insisted on managing the whole thing a strongly centralized bureau in Washington. Harry Hopkins has a different idea. He first suggested seven billions and now has cut it to four billions, but he wants to spend it where the unemployed are. He wants the right to buy materials and lands, to build schools, dig ditches; he does not care so much about socially useful projects. He wants to give money to States and cities and furnish employment. His plan is necessarily such that it will have to be conducted by many bureaus, in different localities.

Just to make it harder, a third recommendation is supposed to have been made by Treasury Secretary Morgenthau. He does not like the spending ideas of either Mr. Ickes or Mr. Hopkins. He would create a larger building unit in his Treasury Department under Admiral Peoples. Only Federal projects would be built, post offices, public buildings and dams.

Secretary Perkins inclines toward the Hopkins scheme, except that part of it where Hopkins wants to take over her social security program.

And the Senate committee had all these Presidential advisors and tried to squeeze out of them the secret how the President intends to spend the money after he gets it.

WE are still waiting for the Supreme Courts gold decision. Administration forces hope that "silence is gold."

The Workers Abroad

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

By William M. Feigenbaum

The Austrian Comrades Are Ready

THIS is the anniversary of the shameful and glorious Austrian Civil War. Shameful as it was waged by the infamous Dollfuss, puppet of Mussolini, and his shabby band of associate assassins and pirates; glorious in the resistance of the workers and their never-to-be-forgotten heroism in defense of their great movement.

The workers of Vienna and of Austria and the whole world have not forgotten, and inspired by the deeds of their comrades in those days they continue to wage war upon fascism and all its works. Tuesday the Vienna workers commemorated the anniversary, despite desperate efforts of the authorities to suppress all manifestations of the movement they sought to kill; and today the workers carry on in their party at the risk of their lives.

It is altogether fitting that the anniversary be commemorated by reporting the recent national conference of the Austrian Socialists, a brief digest of which was printed in this column not long ago.

The Austrian National Congress

THE delegates of the Socialist Organization for Vienna, which was reconstituted at a conference in September, 1934, have now met the Socialist representatives from the other provinces at a National Conference to prepare the way of the re-establishment of a uniform Socialist movement throughout Austria. More than fifty delegates from all the provinces attended, and the conference was so cleverly organized that the police did not know that it was taking place.

The National Conference concerned itself first and foremost with preparation of a program of action, which adds guiding lines for political action to the declaration of principles decided upon at the Vienna Conference. This program has been circulated in large numbers in Austria in the form of a leaflet bearing the title, "The Socialists Call to Action!" It begins by describing the character of Austrian fascism, and states in connection with the possibilities for its development that:

"The return of the Hapsburgs not only means a perpetuation of oppression, which the workers will oppose by every possible means, but it also means an acute danger of war, which is also indicated by the intensive rearmament of fascist Austria. Every attempt to drive the Austrian people into a new war will be opposed by us Socialists with a call for a mass strike, for the sabotaging of any mobilization and for an armed rising against fascist war the proletarian revolution!"

The program continues: "But we may also have to prepare ourselves for a struggle covering a long period, in which it will only be possible to overcome the power of fascism step by step. Its internal difficulties, changes in the circumstances of foreign policy, the increasing activity of the working class, may bring about such a weakening and disintegration of fascism that it will gradually have to give way. In this case we must fight for every position, occupy every position abandoned by fascism, in order to improve our own situation in the struggle."

Under the heading, "The Slogans for a Mass Rising" it is pointed out that: "The defiant refusal of the working masses in the face of all the threats and enticements of the fascist regime has set a limit to the power of fascism in this country. That the Austrian working class has not been enslaved and impoverished still more terribly is above all due to their determined resistance. For this reason we are carrying on our struggle for the moment under the slogan: Not a man and not a groschen for this regime! Not a man for the fascist organizations! Not a groschen for the fascist state! For this reason we make this appeal to all the workers: No one to join a fascist organization voluntarily! No one who is compelled to join pays contributions voluntarily! No one to do anything which helps the present regime!"

Passive Resistance

PASSIVE resistance must, however, be developed into an active struggle against the fascist regime, which is to be carried on particularly against the destruction of the workers' rights in the factories, against the impoverishment of the unemployed, against placing burdens on the masses, against the exploitation and militarization of the young people, and against police despotism and intellectual oppression. The program mentions as the aims for the various stages of this struggle: General resistance by the people, the reestablishment of a free Labor movement, and the reconquest of popular liberties.

The program explains, however, that the Socialists will not be content with the achievement of these partial aims, but that they unite with the will to restore lost popular liberties and to revive the Labor movement the determination conquer power.

"The prior condition for our struggle is the development of our organization. The National Conference applied itself to this task as well. The National Conference has set up a provisional National Committee composed of three comrades from Vienna and three representatives in the provinces. Until a Party Conference can meet this committee will have to make all the fundamentally important decisions for the party as a whole and to make preparations for the conference.

"The National Conference did not fail to recognize the extent to which the struggle of the Austrian workers depends upon the development of the conditions for the struggle internationally. Austria is more than ever enmeshed in the web of the struggles of the Central and Western European countries for power; the Austrian working class is therefore less able than ever to dispense with the closest connection with the great Labor parties of Western and Central Europe, which are united in the Labor and Socialist International. But on the other hand, the Austrian working class feels closely bound up with the enormous work of Socialist development in the Soviet Union, and knows from its own experience that the removal of all fratricidal strife among the class-conscious workers is a condition for victory. For this reason the National Conference unanimously endorsed the attitude of its delegates, who took their stand at the Paris meeting of the

America Gropes for Utopia

Edward Bellamy, "Looking Backward," and the Nationalist Movement of the Nineties

By Julius Umansky

This is the second of a series on the various plans before the American people. Next week's article will deal with Technocracy. Ed.

EDWARD BELLAMY was born in Massachusetts in 1850, the son of a Baptist minister. He studied law, was admitted to the bar, but being a reticent young gentleman, turned to journalism. After writing several novels he became imbued with a desire to create a fairy tale of a blissful society, "a cloud place for an ideal humanity."

As he thought of this he realized the possibilities of his conception, recast his scope to produce a social treatise, but reluctantly retained the form of a sentimental romance to get readers. Within a short while over 500,000 copies were sold, the book being printed in many languages. It is still selling heavily.

When "Looking Backward" appeared in 1887 social problems and land-reform theories were being heatedly discussed. Henry George's observation that "destitution is most appalling where luxury is greatest," coincided with the experience of many.

Expression of radical trend developed alongside other influences. The tendency toward concentration in industry was going apace, class lines growing more distinct, labor struggles more bitter.

The extensive projection of transportation facilities affected the small farmer drastically. The bonanza farms of the West, purchased from the government for nominal sums, run by complicated and expensive machinery, produced goods at prices which forced the small competitor out. By 1890, the total farm mortgage indebtedness reached \$1,085,995,960! Only 47% owned their farms unencumbered.

In this atmosphere "Looking Backward" was published and became a best seller. The book created an instant reaction.

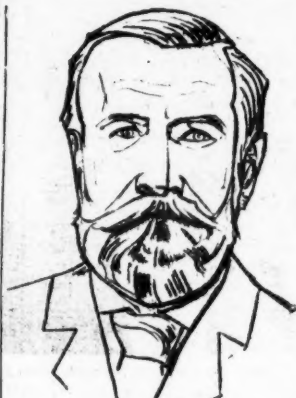
The reaction assumed the form of a wide so-called Nationalist Movement, taking root even in England. A group of business men, having read the novel, were so impressed with it that they started a club with the motto "Spread the Book." Their unexpected success impelled them to organize, prepare a declaration of principles and publish a weekly paper: The Nationalist. The declaration, briefly, contained the following:

1. The principle of brotherhood of humanity is one of the eternal truths, distinguishing human from brute nature. 2. The principle of competition is brutal law. 3. So long as competition rules, mankind's loftiest aims cannot be realized. 4. Those who seek the welfare of man must suppress a system founded on competition and replace it with a system based upon the principle of Association.

In order to counteract possible dismay among the favored blue-bloods, these business men were careful to add:

"But in striving to apply this nobler and wiser principle to the complex conditions of modern life we advocate no sudden or ill-considered changes; we make no

Executive of the Labor and Socialist International together with the representatives of six other Socialist parties in favor of the international united front of the workers, and instructed its delegates to continue in the Labor and Socialist International their efforts for the establishment of the conditions for the international united front of the working class."



Edward Bellamy
By David Atkins of Rebel Arts

war upon individuals; we do not censure those who have accumulated immense fortunes simply by carrying to a logical end the false principle on which business is now based. The combinations, trusts, syndicates of which people complain show the practicability of the principle of association. We merely seek to push this principle a little farther and have all industries operated in the interest of all by the nation—the people organized—the organic unity of the whole people. The present industrial system proves itself wrong by the immense wrongs it produces; it proves itself absurd by the immense waste of energy and material which is admitted to be its concomitant, and against this system we raise our protest; for the abolition of the slavery it has wrought and would perpetuate we pledge our best efforts."

The book itself related the tale of Julian West of Boston, who was mesmerized into a deep sleep in 1887 and awoke in 2000 A.D. to discover not the squalor and corruption of the shabby Boston he knew but a beautiful city with peace, plenty and equality of opportunity based on a cooperative system, devoid of private monopolies and concentration of wealth.

The movement, numbering at one time 162 Nationalist Clubs, spread propaganda, entering politics sporadically, frequently cooperating with the Populists. They advocated old age, fire and life insurance, to be undertaken by the government, which was also to become a model employer; national ownership of all resources and agencies of production and distribution. And again the business men added: "Private plants were to be paid for, of course."

Far in advance of present-day American industrial leadership, they considered unemployment a permanent problem: "It is the duty and interest of the state to so organize the unemployed according to their trades and aptitudes—women as well as men—that their support had to be provided for out of their own product, which should not go upon the market for sale but be wholly consumed within the circle of producers, thus in no way deranging outside prices or wages. This plan contemplates the unemployed problem as being a permanent one with periods of special aggravation and as therefore demanding for solution a permanent and elastic provision for a circle of production and consumption complete in itself and independent of the commercial system. There is no other method for dealing with the unemployed problem which does not mock it." With slight alterations this was to be incarnated almost half a century later in the "Epic" Plan.

Bellamy had already asked in his magazine: "If in 1860, 30% of the people of the United States owned 50% of the property, how long will it take 1% of the people to own 99% of the property?"

Each week in the Nationalist from 1889 to 1891, and later in the New Nation from 1891 to 1894, the industrial system was criticized, and in a column headed "Things That Would Not Happen Under Nationalism" were listed the monstrous things which reflected the social chaos of the day.

When Bellamy wrote his book he was not familiar with scientific Socialism. After his reform movement had assumed tremendous proportions, he wrote: "It [the Nationalist movement] is so called because it proceeds by nationalization of industries. . . . Socialism implies the socializing of industries. This may or may not be based on the national organism and may or may not imply economic equality. As compared with Socialism, Nationalism is a definition not in the sense of opposition or exclusion, but of a precision rendered necessary by a cloud of vague and disputed implications historically attached to the former word."

Nonetheless, his columns invariably contained news of Socialist locals which received much support from the Bellamites.

By 1894, the movement could no longer maintain itself, many of the adherents going over to the People's (Populist) Party. Other clubs en masse became locals of the present Socialist movement. It may be of interest to note, in passing, that Edward Bellamy's widow contributed to Norman Thomas' presidential campaign in 1932. Recently, however, she was quoted as hailing the New Deal as a vindication and partial fulfillment.

(Continued on Page Twelve)

Social Note From Franconia

HERR JULIUS STREICHER, Gauleiter of Bavarian Franconia, recently celebrated his 50th birthday with a dinner attended by 100 Parteigenossen.

The occasion was made memorable by the presence of Reichsführer Hitler, who made a warm speech, saying: "I am happy to know that I have in Julius Streicher one man on whose wholehearted support I can depend in every situation and who has never wavered one second!"

To make this incident clear it must be explained that Streicher is editor of *Der Stürmer*, possibly the vilest paper the world has ever seen. Chief anti-Semitic propagandist of the Nazis, Streicher fills his sheet with material that no one would believe ever could find its way into print without actually seeing and reading it. The responsible head of the government of an important part of Germany, including Munich and Nuremberg of fragrant (pre-Nazi) memories, he peddles the Elders of Zion fable as serious history, he regularly rings the changes on the unspeakable ritual murder story, he prints stories week after week about Jewish "immorality" that literally curdle the blood. And it must be understood that his anti-Semitic activities are not a sideline of a busy man, but the main business of his life.

These things being so, the special honor paid him by Hitler is seen in its proper perspective. The incident is referred to anyone who slackens for one moment in bitter and implacable warfare upon fascism and Hitlerism.

Public Enemy Number One

Hearst's Red-Baiting Career Is Not New; He Began to Slander Scholars and Thinkers Three Decades Ago.

By Aaron Levenstein

A WHILE ago William Randolph Hearst, America's worst citizen, began an investigation of our educational institutions. The articles in his many newspapers concluded that our colleges are in a bad way, with all kinds of radicals preaching revolution in their class-rooms.

Every crooked device of newspaper trickery was employed to get the stories. Reporters were obliged, often against their will, to pose as students in order to frame professors like John N. Washburne at Syracuse University. Similar attempts made by Hearst reporters on Professor Counts of Teachers' College failed because of the presence of his stenographer during an interview.

This is not the first time Hearst has turned his guns against education and accused educators of "subversive" activities. He has constantly manufactured red scares and used them to stimulate circulation. "Patriotism" of the Hearst variety is a lucrative business, a commodity never unbought in the market-places of ignorance, as, for example, the time he ordered his editors by wire to decorate all his papers with little borders of American flags because, as he said, "it will help sell papers." That gives a rough idea of the Hearst conception of love of country.

Thirty years ago Hearst bought the historic Cosmopolitan magazine and soon whipped it into line with his general policy. In 1909—as now in 1935—he announced a series of articles on the infamous doctrines taught by college professors to innocent youth. The educators of today who are being maligned in Hearst's journals will find some satisfaction in recalling the list of eminent scholars of two and a half decades ago who suffered the same vile treatment. Our readers will observe that Mr. Hearst's present antics are merely a repetition of his old routine of appeals to ignorance, prejudice, stupidity and baseness. After twenty-five years it is profitable to reread his assaults on the temples of learning. It was good business then; is it now?

The Cosmopolitan of May, 1909, carried an article by a Hearst hireling, one Harold Bolce, called "Blasting at the Rock of Ages." An editor's note explained that "this is the first of a series of three articles by Mr. Bolce, who has now completed a study of American colleges extending over two years."

Summarizing the results of Mr. Bolce's study, the editor announced: "In hundreds of classrooms it is being taught daily that the decalogue is no more sacred than a syllabus; that the home as an institution is doomed; that there are no absolute evils; that immorality is simply an act in contravention of society's accepted standards; that democracy is a failure and the Declaration of Independence only spectacular rhetoric; that the change from one religion to another is like getting a new hat; that moral precepts are passing shibboleths; that conceptions of right and wrong are as unstable as styles of dress; that wide stairways are open between social levels, but that to the climber children are incumbrances; that the sole effect of profligacy is to fill tiny graves; and that there can be and are holier alliances without the marriage bond than within it. These are some of the revolutionary and sensational teachings submitted with academic warrant to the minds of hundreds of thousands of students in the

HERE HE IS!



William Randolph Hearst, smug, well-fed and content with his millions, spewing his poison through the air.

United States." Please remember that we are quoting from Hearst's publication in 1909, not 1935.

Mr. Bolce's article was as full of facts, statistics and citations as—well, let us say, as Mr. Hearst's current articles. The author's literary teeth were sunk into the late revered Prof. William Graham

Sumner of Yale University for teaching "that there have been all kinds of forces in history except ethical forces." The poor professor in a conversation with Hearst's Mr. Bolce had contended that we ought to "recognize this fact and its consequences." That very great and distinguished psychologist and philosopher, Professor William James of Harvard University, was held up to the contempt of all good citizens—at least that portion that read the Cosmopolitan—for blasphemously stating that it is possible to "spoil the merit of a teaching by mixing with it that dogmatic temper which by unconditional thou-shalt-nots changes a growing, elastic and continuous life into a system of relics and dry bones."

Other great teachers held up to the scorn of such as accept Hearst as an intellectual guide were the noble Professor Giddings of Columbia and the biologists, geologists, astronomers, economists, historians and others who followed their own minds through to their logical conclusions rather than accept pre-digested ideas regardless of whether they could be maintained or not.

(Continued next week)

Another View of Lincoln

By Isidore Polstein

THE anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birthday called forth from various quarters the usual eulogies, written and oral, extolling his virtues as a noble leader and martyr in the cause of human emancipation and brotherhood. Some will make much of his working class origin, his struggling manhood, his personal honesty and his homely yet literary writings and eloquence.

Others will make a show of some of his advanced political and economic opinions and statements on various occasions which give an impression of liberalism and even near-radicalism.

It may even be stated that though he was no abolitionist like John Brown, the direct actionist, or Wendell Phillips, the fearless agitator and orator, or the printer and pamphleteer William Lloyd Garrison, yet nevertheless he actually showed his compassion and love for suffering humanity by issuing the Emancipation Proclamation, thus freeing the Negro chattels in America from slavery.

While we may admit his personal good character, yet proper judgment of the "political" Lincoln can only be passed by comparing the current conception of him with the actual historical records of his career; and the historical and political causes that led to the civil war. Thus we may arrive at an entirely different point of view. We may discover that in spite of his general good intentions Honest Abe Lincoln was a boiled shirt front (willing or unwilling) for the predominant industrial, commercial and financial classes of the North in their struggle for economic and political supremacy over the agrarian aristocracy of the South. And that during this controversy the emancipation per se of labor, either black or white, was never a major issue.

The Republican platform of 1860 admitted the "right of each state to order and control domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively."

This clause was a specific disclaimer of abolitionist aims. In his first inaugural President

Lincoln said: "I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the states where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I HAVE NO INCLINATION TO DO SO!"

And this in spite of his statement during the Douglas debates that "this nation cannot endure half slave and half free." He quoted in this inaugural that part of the Constitution that "no person held to service or labor in one state—escaping into another—shall be discharged from any labor or service therein, and shall be delivered up on claim of party to whom such service or labor may be due."

In the second year of his term he wrote, "If I could save the Union without freeing any slaves, I would do it. If I could save the Union by freeing all, I would do it; if by freeing some and leaving others alone I would do that. What I do about slavery and the colored race, I do because it helps to save the Union."

In this connection it is refreshing to quote from his political adversary, Jefferson Davis. In his book, "The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government," written after the war, Davis frankly states: "No moral or sentimental considerations were really involved in either the earlier or later controversies which so long agitated and finally ruptured the Union. They were simply struggles between different sections with diverse institutions and interests."

In a speech Lincoln declared that the purpose of issuing the Emancipation Proclamation was as a "war measure" to "break the morale" of the Southern forces. Incidentally it led to the mobilizing of some 150,000 Negro soldiers into the Northern armies.

The Proclamation itself applied only to the eleven states which had seceded from the Union and did not include four slave states which had remained loyal to the Federal Government. Though these four states were included after the war, the fact still remains that emancipation was not the result of the noble intention of a noble statesman, but rather a political act to assure the control and supremacy of a major ruling class.

Among the leading interests of the northern ruling class were in

Editor's Corner

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

By James Oneal

Abraham Lincoln and the Workers

THE anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birthday recalls the fact that during the Civil War Karl Marx drafted a letter to the President for the First International which referred to the President as the "single-minded son of the working class." Marx was active in the agitation against recognition by the British Government of the Southern Confederacy, and one of the finest chapters in working class internationalism was the action of the British workers in this contest. Despite the fact that tens of thousands of textile workers were unemployed and destitute as a result of the cotton crisis accompanying the Civil War, they also opposed the aims of the British aristocracy and sent resolutions to Lincoln in support of the Northern struggle.

Marx's reference to Lincoln must be modified in the light of later research, although Lincoln's life and views are not easy to interpret. Lincoln once wrote that labor is the source of all wealth and that any "good government" would be devoted to seeing that the worker obtained the product of his toil. He declared that labor is prior to capital, that capital is the fruit of labor, and that labor deserved much the higher consideration. In the First Inaugural he was more precise in defining what he called the "mixed class" which had his sympathies. This included the laborers, small shop workers, mechanics and small merchants whose opportunity to rise should never be closed. He also warned workers to beware of those who would seek to disfranchise them and by imposing other "disabilities" would reduce the working masses to submission and servitude.

His views were those of frontier democracy. On the frontier and back of it in the villages and towns there was an economic level of equality which was expressed in every phase of its culture. The man from the East who entered these communities, who dressed well and who spoke good English, was disliked as an "aristocrat." The editor or merchant, lawyer or politician was not known as "Mister." He was known as "Jim," or "Hank," or "Old Abe." Even this aspect of social life indicated the egalitarian ideas of Lincoln's region.

This region feared the expansion of the slave oligarchy into the West, with its ruling class aping the manners of the British aristocracy. The planter and his sons studied the Greek classics and the romances of Sir Walter Scott, which glorified the "noble" aristocrats and their women of early British history. Vast acres and troops of Negro slaves were considered the basis of stable civilization and a barrier against "radical" change. The democracy of Jefferson was repudiated by the planter aristocrats by the middle thirties and the philosophy of the ruling class declared that servitude of black and white workers was the "natural" basis of society.

Lincoln was a subscriber to southern papers defending these views and he also possessed the volumes of Fitzhugh and others that expounded this philosophy of class rule. At the same time Lincoln disliked leaders of what he called the "silk stocking" Whigs of the East who passed over into the Republican Party. He distrusted these representatives of eastern capitalism, but he feared the ruling class of the South much more because it was brutally frank in stating its aims.

When the war came he was confronted with the fact that there were millions in the North who would fight for the Union but not for the freedom of the slaves, so Lincoln stressed the Union as the fundamental stake in the fight. Moreover, the border states that remained with the Union side were uncertain allies because they held slaves; while in southern Ohio, Indiana and Illinois the population largely consisted of immigrants from the South who were active supporters of the Confederacy. In fact, during the progress of the war there occurred what is known as the "Northwest Conspiracy," a secret movement to revolt against the North in the southern half of the three states mentioned. Federal Government secret agents entered the secret movement and exposed it before the revolt could mature.

If the North was divided, the South also had its inner conflicts. Throughout the mountain districts the population was hostile to the Confederacy, while other thousands in the lowlands, also hostile, fled to the mountains. Due to economic distress, there were also raids upon plantations by ragged and hungry poor whites who also murdered slaves in these raids.

Beneath the conflicts and contradictions was the fundamental contest between the ruling classes of two opposing social systems. Both could no longer function under the same government and the compromises since 1850 only delayed the final conflict. Lincoln knew of these conflicts and contradictions; he was pledged by his oath to preserve the Union, not abolish slavery; his ideal was frontier democracy, but before he died the capitalist leaders of his party had already turned against him in the Wade-Davis Manifesto. Had he lived, these leaders would probably have impeached him, as they did his successor, President Johnson.

New England bankers who had millions of dollars tied up in loans to southern planters. Some northern capitalists and corporations also had money invested in southern plantations. The western lands were also a stake in the contest between northern capitalism and the ruling planters, the latter needing new lands because of the expanding market for "King Cotton" and because the old lands were being exhausted.

Northern interests were reflected in the Republican platform, in non-interests.

Sham Unemployment Insurance

By Dr. Eveline M. Burns

Graduate Department of Economics, Columbia University; author of "Wages and the State," "The Economic World," etc.

IT is amazing that the section of the Economic Security Bill which purports to set up unemployment insurance has not received more criticism. Its advocates claim that it will lead to the setting up of unemployment insurance in the United States. Yet, in fact, there is little doubt that should the act in its present form be passed, genuine unemployment insurance in America will be postponed for many years.

In order to encourage states to set up unemployment insurance schemes, the bill puts a tax of 3 per cent on all payrolls and allows employers in states which have set up insurance plans to offset against this tax contributions that they have paid to such state schemes, up to 90% of the federal tax. It is hoped in this way to protect employers in the more progressive states against those in more backward states. It is also expected that states will be anxious to set up insurance plans in order to get back the taxes paid by their employers, for financing unemployment benefits.

But the bill does nothing more. Not a word is said about the minimum benefits that must be paid; the minimum number of weeks to which workers shall have a right to benefit, or the maximum waiting period that any state can insist upon as a condition of receiving them. It is as if the federal government had said: "We believe in unemployment insurance so strongly that we will set up a highly complicated machine, and use our taxinfi power to put pressure on states to set up schemes, but Heaven forbid that we should define what we mean by unemployment insurance!"

This failure to specify minimum standards has some very serious consequences. There is no guarantee in the act that even if states do set up schemes they will give adequate protection to workers. The failure to lay down standards even renders illusory the alleged protection to employers from unfair competition from other states. The bill permits employers to set up plant or industry funds provided only that they continue to contribute 1 per cent to their state fund and keep a reserve amounting to not less than 15 per cent of their previous year's payroll. Yet such employers can claim the full rebate from the federal tax. A state, hostile to unemployment insurance, could permit these employers to hold their reserves practically intact by setting long waiting periods and providing for negligible benefits for only 2 or 3 weeks. In this way these employers continue to pay no more than 1 per cent to their state and by claiming the full 3 per cent rebate from the federal tax be 2 per cent better off than employers in states with more adequate standards.

It is difficult to see what inducement the bill offers to already in different states to set up unemployment insurance plans. Such states know that if they do nothing the government will step into the breach rather than permit American citizens to die of starvation. They knew that they will eventually get federal help anyway. Employers are not likely to be very enthusiastic about getting hold of federal funds by setting up insurance schemes, because insurance means giving workers benefits as distributed dole and it means bringing into being a system which may be hard to scrap when the depression is over. I very much

President's "Security" Bill Analyzed by Noted Expert, and Is Found Wanting on Every Count—Not Even Half a Loaf, but a Decayed Core.

doubt whether in fact more than a handful of states will act because the security bill is passed. Unless they do so, unemployment insurance will not come into existence over the greater part of America. Even under the incredibly optimistic assumption that all states would act, we should have at best 48 different systems, all paying differing benefits subject to differing rights instead of a grudgingly ing conditions.

But the bill is not only unlikely to lead to the setting up of any

effective unemployment insurance in America. It will also be extremely difficult to administer. The only way in which the federal government can control the states even in regard to the few purely formal administrative standards now laid down, is to penalize thousands of individual taxpayers. This is not only a very costly and roundabout method of control; it is likely to make the government so unpopular that it will hesitate to put pressure on the states even where such pressure is clearly desirable. The

bill sets up two taxing systems in every state and provides for double administration. There will be a state administration and the federal government will have to have its own service to exercise general supervision. It would have been difficult to devise a scheme that was less workable and that would have made control over minimum standards in the interests of uniformity more difficult to achieve.

The only way to bring about a scheme covering all America and eliminating the confusion and in-

equities that will result from 48 practically uncontrolled systems, would be for the federal government to set up a national scheme just as it proposes to do in regard to old-age pensions. The rejection of this logical alternative may, I think, be traced to three causes. Among these three the fear of constitutional challenge can scarcely have played any real part as the Committee on Economic Security favored a national scheme for old-age pensions.

The strength of state feeling and state interests and the philosophy of states rights has undoubtedly been of tremendous importance. Fear of the growing power of the federal government and a determination to protect the rights of states at all costs has undoubtedly led many to refuse to face the implications of America's economic unity. In the case of old-age pensions these sectional interests could not prevail for technical reasons. When a man is contributing to pensions over 40 years, some authority must guarantee him that pension when he is old. It is impossible for the federal government to give such a guarantee if the states are to be left entirely free to enact or not to enact old age pension laws in the future.

The second reason why a more satisfactory scheme was not adopted is, probably a lack of courage on the part of those responsible for making recommendations to the President. In effect, the bill throws all the vital and difficult decisions back to the states. The Federal government is unwilling to commit itself by saying what it believes to be reasonable minimum benefits and conditions of payment which should be guaranteed to American workers.

The third reason why so timid and inadequate a measure has been proposed is, I suspect, the prevalence of the "half a loaf" philosophy among social reformers. It has long been a tradition among those working for social legislation that it is better to accept a bad bill and subsequently to amend it, than to let a session pass without writing something in the statute books. Many of those responsible for the present form of the bill undoubtedly believe that it is better to pass any kind of a bill that is called unemployment insurance rather than to have no bill at all. This philosophy is always a dangerous one. In this case I think the proponents of the bill have allowed themselves to be gravely deceived.

Some bills are so bad that they can never be improved. They can only be buried and forgotten. I regard this bill as such a one. If it passes, amendment will be impossible for many years. It is not scheduled to come into effect until 1937 and even then, the contribution to be collected will be below the already inadequate 3 per cent, unless the index of production rises to dizzy and improbable heights. As the bill now stands, no benefits will be paid for two years.

We shall be told that we must wait to see how the act is working out before changes are considered. It may be five years before any effective change can even be proposed. Meanwhile our hands will be tied. We shall be told that the federal government has done its best to bring about unemployment insurance, whereas all we shall have is an act that has been condemned on all sides. If it brings about unemployment insurance at all, it will be patchy and give widely differing measures of protection to workers in different parts of the country. It is unlikely to make any significant contribution to the vast problem of loss of income due to unemployment. It is not half a loaf in place of the whole. It is the core instead of the apple.

Spain Has Been Cheated!

By J. Alvarez del Vayo

Former Spanish Ambassador to Mexico.

The following passages are taken from an article by the well-known Spanish diplomat Del Vayo in the London Daily Herald.

SPANISH fanatics for "order at any price" are bewildered. Since the October upheaval they have found that Spain cannot be crushed by the fascist heel. They are astonished at the way radical leaders are now gaining the confidence of the people. They cannot understand why all their cruelty and attempts at repression, paralleled in the history of Spain only by the atrocities of 1824, have been in vain.

A few months ago they felt they were conquerors: now all that is left for them is the bitter taste of empty victory. Not even reactionaries could feel proud of such doubtful success. What, they ask, can be done with such a people? They wonder at the courage of the people of Asturias who sacrificed three thousand men in October and whose political prisoners, after months of confinement, sang the International in the prisons of Oviedo, Gijon and Sama to celebrate the New Year's arrival.

Among those who sang with the greatest fervor was a youth in a condemned cell. With twenty-four others he was sentenced to death for his share of the trouble in Turon. He might be shot any day—yet he sang. . . .

This young man figures dramatically in a pamphlet, thousands of copies of which are being circulated clandestinely. In its wake it leaves a wave of horror that may

yet submerge the reactionaries. Its authors are Professor Fernando de los Rios, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, who went to Oviedo in the last days of 1934 with other members of the Spanish Parliament to see Teodomiro Mendez, the Socialist member who, after two months in solitary confinement, went mad and dived into the prison courtyard from his cell window, gravely injuring himself.

The professor's word, chosen to a nicety, give an impressive picture of the harshness of the present regime. He is known as a man of judgment whose words are of sterling value, so the result of his report has been explosive. He indicts Comandante Doval, the "pacifier" sent by the government to Asturias and later recalled because of his brutality. Comandante Doval himself assisted in torturing political prisoners.

These revelations, following those of Gordon Ordas, also a Minister under the Republic, and others, have made Spaniards realize how they have been cheated. They are angered that their credulity should have been abused. They were led to believe that a priest was buried alive by miners of Asturias, and that another priest was cut in pieces and sold as "pork." Yet these priests have been "resurrected." They are walking about again in Asturias without a scratch.

Spain now realizes, despite all stories to the contrary, that the harshness and the cruelty were just part of government repression. The innocent were blamed to create a favorable impression. The Spanish temperament will not tolerate such treatment, and above all, such deceit.

Among those clamoring for an

inquiry that will show the events of last year in their true light is one of Spain's most distinguished Catholic lawyers, Señor Ossorio y Gallardo.

This is the reason for Spain's present political difficulties. After the Prime Minister, Señor Lerroux, had promised that at least for a great part of Spain the state of war would be raised, the Cabinet decided to prolong it "for another month." Nobody can reasonably believe it fears new disorders. The true motive is that it is impossible to raise the state of war without in some way modifying censorship. This would lead to immediate publication of many documents similar to the report of de los Rios.

So the situation remains difficult and intricate. The three meetings of the Cabinet called by the President of the Republic have shown that the principal aim of the government is to change the Constitution.

The President of the Republic occupied three days of the Cabinet's time with his speech on "Three Years of Constitutional Experience." As the principal points of reform he underlined "Regional Autonomy, Church, Senate, Property, Determination of Powers, Budget, and Tribunal of Guarantees." In this order, the Church occupies second place. Actually, it has first place. It is desired, above all things, to reform that part of the Constitution which regulates the position of religious orders. To carry through such a project the Cabinet must remain in power for at least another year. This also means that the forces of the Right should remain united.

But the Right, which in the elections of November, 1933, came

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The Workers in the Asturias were beaten down by the brutal force of the Semi-Fascist Government, but they are not crushed, and they will not be crushed!

LABOR NEWS

Rift Widens as President's Kind Words Fail to Appease Labor

A. F. of L. Again Flouted as Administration Kills Prevailing Wage Amendment to Work Relief Bill; Defeated on Vital Issues

By Wire from Special Correspondent

WASHINGTON.—Despite labor protests, the Senate Appropriations Committee, under administration pressure, killed the prevailing wages amendment to the work relief bill and voted payment of the president's "security" \$50 monthly wage, except where such a rate would result in lowering the wage level on similar construction, in which event it shall be changed.

WASHINGTON.—Despite pleasant words said on both sides at this week's White House conference between the president and the American Federation of Labor Executive Council, the breach between the administration and organized labor is widening. Any reports to the contrary are untrue.

The president is prolific with kind words to labor, but he keeps right on turning labor down on issues which it considers vital and basic to the welfare of the masses and the nation. As a consequence, labor executives are boiling and don't hesitate to express their real feelings in private.

Typical of Roosevelt's soft words was the "Dear Bill" letter to President Green of A. F. of L., quoted in last week's Labor Section. The letter was friendly, but it told Green in unmistakable language that Mr. Roosevelt assumed full responsibility for the choice of S. Clay Williams, tobacco magnate, as chairman of the National Industrial Recovery Board, and that he believed he had made a good appointment. In reference to the demand of the A.F. of L. San Francisco convention that Williams be removed, the letter said:

"I think it is perhaps best that I should not reply officially to the resolution and action of the con-

vention in regard to the appointment of Mr. S. Clay Williams. There is no need for any controversy over the resolution or in regard to a number of inaccuracies of fact and conclusion in the resolution."

Antagonistic to Labor

The letter didn't "set well" with labor, which asked the removal of Williams from the Recovery Board on the ground that his well known antagonism to organization of his employees and his sympathy with a policy of paying low wages unfitted him to administer any agency

BECAUSE we consider the adjoining story, from our special Washington correspondent, about the widening rift between organized labor and the administration of overwhelming importance, we are printing it in much greater detail than ordinarily, especially in view of the constricted space this week. We have been compelled to omit a number of stories already in type.—LABOR EDITOR.

charged with the primary purposes of increasing employment and purchasing power.

Labor was further incensed when the president followed up his "Dear Bill" letter by signing a tobacco code bitterly opposed by the A.F. of L. and the tobacco unions. The code covers the cigarette, snuff, smoking and chewing tobacco industries. Labor considers that hours and wages set in the code are far too low and points out that it fixes a minimum of 25 cents an hour,

"Dear Bill" Strategy Doesn't Hide Fact That Roosevelt Backs Cigaret King on NRA and Wretched Tobacco Code; Break Possible

which is carried over from the president's reemployment agreement, under which the tobacco industry has been working. Written down in a code, this puts the government's authority back of the miserable wages of \$10 a week.

The president himself, on signing the code, expressed dissatisfaction with it, but his "dissatisfaction" did not prevent him from approving it. True, he ordered that a study of wages and hours in the industry be made by the NRA, with a view to revising the code when it expires in June. But labor men direct attention to the fact that the president did the same thing in the case of the automobile code and then renewed it, in the face of a NRA report which fully justified all the hard things that labor has said about the auto-

Labor Raps Roosevelt

Signing of the tobacco code drew from labor representatives one of the most stinging criticisms of presidential action that has come during the current unpleasantness between the administration and the labor camp. Labor's view was expressed in a joint statement by I. M. Ornburn, president of the Cigar Makers' International Union and secretary of the Union Label Department, A.F. of L., and E. Lewis Evans, president of the Tobacco Workers' International Union. The statement accused the White House of misrepresenting the facts and declared the code "proves conclusively that labor must fight its own battle for better conditions."

The statement also said: "The White House failed to make note of the hundreds of families of tobacco workers that have been on relief because of the pitifully low wages paid by this wealthy industry."

"The mandatory provision in the code that it will not be so applied as to permit monopolies or monopolistic practices, is raw irony to all who are acquainted with the set-up of the 'Big Four' tobacco companies and their practices."

Labor Will Fight

"The 40-hour week will not re-employ a single worker. The code as signed makes no provision against the stretch-out and the speed-up both of which are evils which defeat all wage increases in this industry. Labor is forced to

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(Continued on Page Eight)

2,500 Elevator Operators on Strike; Workers Flay Realty Bosses for Chiseling and Arbitration Delay

OVER 200 buildings, mostly in Harlem, but some in the Madison Square area, were tied up as a result of a spontaneous strike of elevator operators that flared up following the arbitration committee's long-continued inability to make a decision. Union mass meetings in the Bronx and in Harlem, called to hear the results of the arbitration proceedings, expressed considerable dissatisfaction over

the "perpetual delay."

While extension of the walkout to the Bronx, Riverside Drive and West End Avenue and vicinity threatened as The New Leader went to press, the 2,500 men already out—including elevator men, porters, engineers, starters, window cleaners, and many other types of building service employees—placed strong picket lines before the buildings affected and prepared to withstand the offensive of the realty interests, which have so far welched on their tentative agreements and blocked peace efforts. For weeks the bosses have been collecting strikebreaking scum, deputies, thugs, etc. in preparation for the strike, threatened by the Local 32B of the International Building Service Employees' Union (A. F. of L.). Although this week's sporadic but expanding walkouts are technically labelled "unauthorized rank and file strikes" because no strike vote has been taken of union members, they have the support of the International, and up town union organizers are leading them.

Ill-Advised, Says Mayor

Headquarters are at 200 West 135th Street. The police already arrested two pickets immediately following Mayor LaGuardia's statement "regretting" that the men had gone on an "ill-advised strike." The Mayor preferred that the workers continue to wait indefinitely for the report of the arbitration committee, which was still being promised "soon." However, flying squadrons of pickets covered Harlem in a concerted tieup congregated before the struck buildings and refused to ride in scab-run elevators. Many non-union men were signed up at once and started picketing or doing other work assigned by Clifford McLeod, chairman of the Harlem Council,

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THOMAS TO ADDRESS EVICTED SHARECROPPERS IN ARKANSAS

Socialist Leader to Rally Tenant Farmers After Kidnapping of Union Organizers

CHICAGO.—Following the kidnapping of Powers, Hapgood and Howard Kester, organizers for the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union, and their abduction from Mississippi county, Arkansas, by a Ku Klux Klan mob, Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, announced that he would accept the union's invitation to address sharecroppers' meetings in the same county.

Thomas is expected to visit Arkansas next week. A crowded speaking schedule will make it necessary for him to cancel engagements in several mid-western cities.

Hapgood, a member of the Socialist National Executive Committee, and Comrade Kester were driven from the town of Birdsong, Ark., Saturday when they attempted to address a meeting of Negro and white tenant farmers in a Negro church. They were seized by a mob of one hundred men, led by well-to-do planters, and were escorted out of the county with warnings against returning.

Members of the tenants' union are being evicted daily by planters determined to destroy the union, according to telegraphic despatches from Kester.

Notified of these events, Thomas sent telegrams of protest to President Roosevelt and Governor Futrell of Arkansas. He announced that the President has been asked to receive a delegation of evicted sharecroppers who will present evidence of increased suffering and poverty caused by the AAA cotton crop reduction.

Thomas also declared that Senator Costigan of Colorado had promised to discuss the situation in the Senate, and that he might sponsor a Congressional investigation.

Meanwhile, Ward H. Rodgers, union official and former Methodist minister and FERA teacher, who was recently sentenced to six months' imprisonment and fined \$500 on a charge of "anarchy," has begun a national tour to raise defense funds for himself and other unionists sentenced or under indictment. He is at present free on bond pending a hearing of his appeal to the Arkansas circuit court.

Norman Thomas is national chairman of the defense committee.

Chicago Cotton Dress Workers to Strike

CHICAGO.—In a decision that will affect over 10,000 workers, a mass meeting of members of the I.L.G.W.U. cotton dress workers' local here voted to call a general strike in the industry at a time to be determined by union officials. Demands include union recognition, \$16 minimum for all women workers, and 15% pay raise for cutters.

SOCIALISTS ORGANIZE BOYCOTT AGAINST NATIONAL BISCUIT CO.

Housewives Are Urged to Support Striking Unions by Refusing to Buy Products

CHICAGO.—A nationwide housewives' boycott of Uneeda bakers' products will be launched in support of the strike of 6,000 employees of the National Biscuit Co., makers of Uneeda cakes, cookies and crackers, the Socialist Party announces from national headquarters.

This action was taken because the biscuit company has refused to negotiate with strikers' committees in any of the five cities where the strike is in progress. The strike was called by unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor on January 8th in New York, Atlanta, Newark, Philadelphia and York, Penna., following the collapse of seven months' negotiations with the company for a pay increase.

Food stores selling National Biscuit Co. products will be asked by move them from their shelves until the company grants the strikers' demands, according to the National Labor Committee of the arty. Unions, women's clubs and fraternal organizations will also be asked to endorse the boycott.

The aid of the Socialist Party in organizing the boycott was requested by William A. Galvin, president of the Home Bakery

Workers' Union, No. 19585, on behalf of the A. F. of L. unions involved in the strike. The following telegram was sent by the national committee in response to his request:

"The Socialist Party of America is glad to comply with your request for aid. We are today asking 1,300 Socialist locals and branches in all states to establish housewives' committees for purpose of organizing consumers' boycott of National Biscuit Co. products. Also urging all our local labor committees in cities where NBC plants are working to help you spread strike."

Paul Porter,
National Labor Secretary."

The following is an excerpt from a letter sent by Galvin to August Claessens, secretary of the party's New York labor committee: "Our executive board has discussed the matter of your method of cooperation. We feel that it would be most proper for your younger people to bring up the matter of our strike and lock-out at school and club meetings. They can also assist our pickets

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2,500 Lift Men Strike

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Local 22B, who with Organizer David Richey is in charge of the "rank and file" movement.

McLeod told flying squadrons and pickets to stay on the job till midnight and not worry about police interference. The tenants were with the strikers, he pointed out, advising against the use of violence, destruction of property or any unnecessary trouble. "Go in and try to get out the non-union men for their own sakes and yours," he urged.

Party Offers Aid

The Socialist Party labor committee immediately offered the aid of party members and Yipsels. Garment union members will also help. Socialists and unionists did good work in the recent service employees' strike.

The first step toward a strike of Bronx building service workers was taken Wednesday night when the members of Bronx Local 10B, meeting at Vasa Castle Hall, 149th St. and Mott Ave., passed a resolution empowering Louis Cooper, president of the local, "to prepare for immediate strike action." The union has jurisdiction over approximately 15,000 elevator operators, starters, and porters employed in Bronx office and apartment buildings.

Obviously itching to vote for a strike, the workers greeted every mention of the walkout with cheers which shook the hall, and interrupted speakers with their demands for a vote. The strike resolution, presented by Cooper, was passed by acclamation.

Patience at End

"The patience of our members is exhausted," Mr. Cooper said, "and unless the Real Estate Board, at its meeting Friday, acts favorably on our proposals, we shall strike with every ounce of power at our command."

Mr. Cooper indicated that landlords signing individual contracts with the union will not be struck. Many Bronx owners were ready to meet union terms, he said, but the Real Estate Board had proved unwilling.

Speakers at Wednesday's meeting included Comrade Amicus Most, one of the leaders of last winter's taxicab drivers' strike, and J. W. Knipsel, secretary of Manhattan Superintendent's Local 32A, a sister organization.

The resolution empowers Cooper to strike "any individual buildings, or certain sections of the borough, or the entire Bronx County at one time," all at his own discretion. The Bronx resolution follows similar action taken by Local 32B, at a Manhattan meeting Friday night.

Teachers and Other Unionists Hit Ives Law

By a Teacher Correspondent

THE opening gun against what Rabbi Stephen S. Wise called the "Poison Ivy Oath" was fired recently by the Teachers Union and affiliated organizations. Over 600 people joined in the protest at a mass meeting and demonstration where professors, trade unionists and even an assemblyman alternately ridiculed and stormed at the Ives Loyalty Act.

Prof. Kilpatrick pointed out that the philosophy that prompted the "oath" was one which not only attacked radicalism, but actually opposed the theory of social change itself. Speaking in the same vein, Prof. Counts saw the law as a fascist weapon. How valid his fears are was proved by the statement of Assemblyman Kaminsky that the DAR and the American Legion were the most ardent supporters of the oath and were bringing full pressure to bear against the bill he

AN APPEAL TO SAVE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF UNEMPLOYED

THE national convention of unemployed, planned for March 2-3-4 in Washington, D. C., is in danger! After all available funds have been raised from delegates planning to come from all parts of the country, more than \$400 must be raised in the next ten days to make the holding of the convention possible.

Already groups of unemployed from 25 states have announced that they will come to Washington, by truck, hitch-hiking and "riding the rails" in midwinter to form a real non-partisan unemployed organization. They are coming with little or no money.

Provisions must be made for housing and feeding them; the convention hall must be paid for, printing and postage bills paid. Unless funds are found immediately, the whole program will be in serious danger.

Today, as never before, a national unemployed movement is needed to fight on a national scale for a works program with living wages and for an adequate unemployment insurance bill. It would be a tragedy to the working class movement if the national movement about to be born in the convention next month were killed because of this lack of funds.

The Provisional National Committee, in charge of the convention, composed of representative unemployed groups, makes this appeal to all individuals and working class organizations to support it in this time of need by a contribution to the convention costs. Send a check or money order, payable to the Provisional National Committee, to David Lasser, chairman, 44 East 21st St., New York, or Paul Rasmussen, secretary, c/o Workers Committee, 20 West Jackson, Chicago, Ill.

Conference on Labor-Socialist Defense Body Called for Mar. 15

THE temporary committee for labor and Socialist defense has issued the following call:

With the growth of the American labor movement and the increase in its moral and fighting spirit, the forces arrayed against it are striking back with increased repression and persecution. In the face of labor's gains and in the struggle for more decent standards, the reactionaries are becoming more arrogant and ruthless. By singling out for persecution those bolder spirits and leaders who are attempting to organize the helpless, the enraged enemies of labor resort to arrests and frame-ups. The number of these cases is increasing daily.

There are several organizations which have and who still are en-

gaged in furnishing defense for the victims of the intensified class struggle. A few of these agencies operate on a national scale. There are also others, local in character, that have done splendid work on special cases. While these bureaus, committees and conferences have carried on nobly, and effectively with notable success in many instances, it is nevertheless apparent that this work should and can be carried on much more efficiently.

This objective can be attained by an organization not limited by narrow partisan interests or allied exclusively to some faction or shade of political belief. Furthermore, the task of labor defense has reached the stage where a nationwide, unified and aggressive organization is extremely necessary.

Breach Widens Between Labor and the President

(Continued from Page Seven)

take the code only because it is the law.

"But labor will not submit supinely to the insult administered by this code.

"Labor is prepared to organize a national boycott of the products of those companies which proposed the industry's code.

"Those companies of an industry which has a labor cost of only 2 per cent of wholesale value and which have enjoyed an enormous profit while nearly all other industry was operating at a loss, are not entitled to the patronage of labor anywhere."

Differences Not Settled

Tension caused by signing of the tobacco cause was relieved by the White House conference the day following approval of the code, but the differences which have brought the president and organized labor to the verge of an open break were not settled. There were expres-

sions of esteem and good will by the chief executive and the labor representatives and a patent attempt to promote friendly feeling. However, the Federation spokesmen told the president they were still opposed to the tobacco and auto codes and the president gave no indication that he would change his stand on these codes.

The executive council asked extension of the Recovery Act, along lines which labor has repeatedly urged. President Green spoke with strong feeling on Section 7-A and declared that workers had been shocked and disillusioned by the failure of the government to protect their rights to organize. "Their resentment has been deep and bitter and is growing," he told the president. As the delegation left the White House, the president issued a statement praising the A.F. of L. and giving his blessing to collective bargaining. He said nothing, though, about protecting the workers in their right to organize for defense of their interests.

The White House conference was followed at once by another administration attack on a basic labor principle—that of the payment of the prevailing rate of wages on government work.

Labor at once accepted the challenge and the entire A.F. of L. Executive Council appeared before the Senate Appropriations Committee in vigorous advocacy of inclusion of a prevailing wage clause in the \$4,880,000 work relief bill. The committee last week, in the face of administration opposition, voted for such a clause. Now the administration, which seeks to pay \$50 a month on work relief projects, is making a desperate effort to have the committee reverse its stand and reject the "prevailing rate of wages" amendment.

President Green presented the executive council's position, insisting that the prevailing wage amendment was essential if the wage structure of the nation was to be preserved.

Figures Unsound, Says Green

The council took the position that the president could pay the prevailing wage and put more than the proposed 3,500,000 idle back to work through rotating employment. Green declared he had exploded figures submitted to the committee by Corrington Gill, FERA official, purporting to show that under the amendment a maximum of only 2,300,000 unemployed could be returned to work.

"It is exceedingly unsound," Green told the committee, "to offer additional employment by means of a work program and at the same time reduce the total income of the wage earner in private employment because of a general reduction in the wage level. By accepting employment on a work project the worker must be assured of his return to private employment at a rate of compensation which prevails in private industry. If he is forced to accept employment at reduced wage rates the worker will jeopardize his own future because he will be forced to return to work in private industry at a much lower rate of compensation."

Labor's stand against any policy of government or industry that will reduce wages was further emphasized in the A.F. of L. monthly survey of business, which declared: "Raise wages first; profits will follow."

"It is a well known fact," the A.F. of L. said, "that industry cannot recover from depression and production cannot be lifted to higher levels unless workers' buying power increases greatly above its present volume... Under modern conditions wages must be raised first; profits will follow."

Hearst Branded "Labor's Enemy"

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST, publisher and multimillionaire, arch-jingoist and friend of all munitions makers, was indicted as "Labor Enemy No. 1" by the 2,500 workers, students and friends of labor who attended the anti-Hearst mass meeting at the Central Opera House, New York.

Speaking from the platform were labor leaders, college professors, noted liberals and heads of student organizations who had been assailed in the Hearst press for alleged "subversive activities." They, in turn, exposed the "stool pigeon" campaign he has been waging against them, made clear the anti-labor, anti-culture character and purpose of his attacks, showed clearly his pro-Hitler, pro-Mussolini sympathies and disclosed facts

introduced for repeal.

The audience responded generously when Ben Davidson of the Teachers Union asked for the greenback salute. Dr. Jablonower, veteran Socialist, who was chairman of the meeting, announced that all funds were to be used to wage what Dr. Lefkowitz said would be a campaign to the end—that is until the Ives Law joined the Lusk Laws, now happily deceased. Petitions addressed to the governor and legislature are already out.

Party branches represented at Organization and Propaganda Committee meetings have already received their quota from the Socialist teachers' group, who put the campaign at the top of their agenda at their last meeting.

revealing him as the prime mover and instigator in the prosecution of the 18 workers in the Sacramento criminal syndicalist case.

Among the speakers were Professor Sidney Hook, chairman of the Department of Philosophy, New York University; Professor James Burnham, professor of philosophy, New York University; Professor George S. Counts, professor of education, Teachers College, Columbia University; Luigi Antonini, vice-president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; Roger Baldwin, chairman of the American Civil Liberties Union; Heywood Broun, columnist; Morris Milgrim and Monroe Sweetland, organizers of the Student League for Industrial Democracy; Carlo Tresca, anti-fascist editor of *Il Martello*, and Felix Morrow, secretary of the labor defense committee. George Novack of the Provisional Committee for Non-Partisan Labor Defense, under whose auspices the meeting was held, was chairman.

Editors of student publications were also seated on the platform. Telegrams of greeting were read from two of the Sacramento prisoners.

Broun Raps Publishers

Heywood Broun, the first speaker, assailed newspaper publishers generally who, he claimed, were united in a determined effort to beat organized labor and who violated all honesty and decency in reporting labor news.

"Inasmuch as they are all working for their own pockets, they do not differ from other capitalists,"

Broun asserted, "save in their hypocritical pretenses of rendering a public service."

"When a publisher speaks of freedom of the press, he means his right to withhold or distort news that is detrimental to his interests, or the interests of his class. If newspaper readers would organize, together with newspaper men, they could force the papers to print the truth, up to a certain point at least."

"Hearst's attack upon academic freedom is being carried on in the higher institutions of learning and the lower ones," Professor Counts declared. "The Ives Bill was practically written by Hearst. Like similar bills in many states, its purpose is to intimidate the teachers, not to defend the constitution."

Instigated Trials

Direct charges that Hearst had instigated the Sacramento criminal syndicalist trials through the "power of his press" were made by Morrow who declared that Hearst-controlled legislators had further paved the way for the prosecution by introducing special anti-labor legislation in Congress.

"The trial of the 18 radicals is part, and a most important part, of the fight to crush organized labor in California. Before their political opinions were known, the defendants were arrested and jailed for the crime of organizing labor. One of the charges on the indictment against them is 'picketing.' All labor should understand the significance of this and rally to the

(Continued on Page Nine)

Organized Labor Support Urged for Theatre Union

IN printing below the appeal of the Theatre Union for labor support, we do so with the full editorial backing. One of the most important avenues of public education is the stage, which has hitherto been given over entirely to the anti-working class propaganda of the ruling class. The Theatre Union, a professional non-profit making theatrical organization, which is non-partisan within the working class movement, has attracted tens of thousands of people to see plays which aimed to use the stage to present labor's point of view. At the same time, it has won an enviable reputation for putting on "hit" shows of the highest quality and entertainment value.

TO The New Leader:

May we address your readers, many of whom are friends of the Theatre Union whom we cannot reach by letter?

If the Theatre Union were an ordinary commercial project, it would now have to declare itself insolvent and go out of business. Its low price scale—one of the main reasons for its success and a fundamental principle of the project—allows for such a narrow margin of safety that the continuance of the theatre is now threatened.

Taking "Stevedore" on tour in an effort to extend the influence of that fine play proved disastrous

financially. It played two weeks in Philadelphia, where it was successful, and six weeks in Chicago, where it lost heavily. Bad weather conditions and lack of capital for promotion were largely responsible for the losses.

Our liabilities are balanced by a tremendous asset—a large, stable, organized audience of over 100,000 people. "Sailors of Cattaro," our current play, opened with a nine-weeks' run guaranteed in advance through its system of benefit parties and subscribers. In "The Pit," by Albert Maltz, which we want to produce next, and "Strike Song," by Loretto and J. O. Bailey, which we schedule for the early fall, we believe we have the finest plays we have yet produced.

Will you help us in our immediate financial crisis? The Theatre Union, with its three plays, has built for itself in a little over a year a new and important place, we believe, in the New York theatre. We want to continue this work. But not only our next play—our existence as a producing organization—is threatened unless we can obtain immediate help from our friends. If you are one of them, will you consider this letter a personal one and send contributions in large or small amounts to the treasurer of the Theatre Union, 103 West 14th Street.

(Signed) Margaret Larkin,
Executive Secretary.

Hearst Branded "Labor Enemy"

(Continued from Page Eight)
support of the prisoners. This is another Mooney case.

"Hearst posed as a friend of labor only so long as labor was, in his opinion, submissive and peaceful. When labor became militant in its demands the publisher suddenly became interested in the theories of Hitler and Mussolini," Carlo Tresca declared.

Would Suppress Labor

Roger Baldwin warned against anti-labor legislation pending in Congress.

"Hearst today is the propaganda head of the formidable forces of repression," he stated. "The NRA cannot succeed in hamstringing labor unless labor opposition to it is suppressed. The opposition comes from the left. The attack of Hearst is therefore not only against Communists but against all non-reactionary forces."

Luigi Antonini called upon labor to support the defense of the Sacramento victims of anti-labor prosecution. Regardless of their political opinions, it was clear, he stated, that they were being tried for organizing. As in San Francisco, the "red scare" was directed primarily against the trade unions.

Boycott of NBC Products Voted

(Continued from Page Seven)

by going from store to store and walking along the more frequented avenue while wearing our posters.

"We shall be glad if the full resources of your organization are brought into play to support our strike with a consumers' protest as well. Our leaflets will be at the disposal of your members as soon as the year printed.

"Again thanking you and yours for your very able support, I am

"Fraternally yours,
William A. Galvin."

All partyites are urged to send a letter to five friends asking them to help boycott NBC products and in addition to write to five other friends to do the same thing, thus starting an endless chain of misuses whose slogan shall be: "You don't need a biscuit until the NBC signs up!"

LOCAL URGES LABOR CONGRESS CONVENING

A resolution asking the reconvening of the Continental Congress of Workers and Farmers in order to make articulate the demands of labor on the question of a real social security program has been passed by Dover Branch 3, American Federation of Hosiery Workers. Participation in the organization of an independent political federation of farmers and industrial workers to elect workers' representatives to fight for industrial democracy and social justice is to be one of the objectives.

We greet all who are working to bring cooperation in the ranks of the workers.

COOPERATIVE BAKERY, INC. of Brownsville

543 OSBORNE STREET
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Join the Cooperative Movement.
Support Cooperative Undertakings.

RELIEF UNIT SHUTS TO CHEAT PROTESTERS

ANOTHER installment of the joint diary kept by the Pittsburgh relief station "besiegers," who wrote labor history in their gallant fight for human conditions. Next week's article will conclude the diary.

From January 10 to the 24th, the unit was crowded daily by clients demanding to know on what basis cash relief would be granted and for what purposes it was to be used. No satisfaction was given them, serving to aggravate the situation greatly. This had a telling effect on those charged with the responsibility of caring for the needs of those on relief, including the most hardboiled social workers.

A few days later the "siegers" again called upon Miss Hanson, demanding recognition of UCL committees, which ended with Miss Hanson and a number of her aides beating a hasty retreat down the fire escape. However, the next day, after a sign had been posted in the hall to the effect "that no medical orders will be issued after 4 p.m.," which really meant "you can die between the hours of 4 p.m. and 9 a.m. for lack of medical attention," the "siegers" took the complaints of six clients who had been waiting for several hours and at 5:10 p.m. Miss Hanson issued the medical orders.

Action Called

On Thursday, January 24, the "siegers" bottled up Miss Hanson in the hall, insisting that immediate results be given on numerous complaints, involving children without food and milk. Clients were present and furnished Miss Hanson with necessary details of their justified grievances but the only answer given them was: "I don't know, I can't talk to you." Police were again called in and one very officious policeman attempted to settle the difficulty by telling the "siegers": "Miss Hanson says all but three of you people have been cared for and she is going to take care of the three tomorrow."

He was politely informed that the UCL is an organization, that the "siegers" were not there merely to settle their own individual grievances but are functioning as a committee for the benefit of all clients on relief. Becoming much more hostile, the officer said: "The police are ready for a show-down and are going to have it today." We informed him very emphatically that "we too are ready for a show-down." This particular officer stated he was in charge of the police squad present, but after bullying around for a while, he disappeared and did not come back.

The "siegers" well organized and disciplined, advised all clients in the building "not to touch the precious person of Miss Hanson." They followed her upstairs into the office, with several clients, at the same time informing police they were not leaving until satisfactory settlements were made. Clients in the unit, following the lead of the "siegers," swarmed into the various offices, searching for their visitors, demanding an immediate interview. With the place in an uproar, Miss Hanson was kept busy rushing from office to office, instructing her personnel "not to talk with anyone," which means in effect "disobey orders and kiss your job goodbye." Finally, seeing that clients were determined to get satisfaction, Miss Hanson called Executive Directors Mills and orders were given that all workers go home for the day. At 3:20 p.m. the force left the building, Miss Hanson being escorted by the "siegers" singing "jobs, jobs." The clients quickly picked up the refrain and instead of a deserted school building the

"United Fight of All Shoe Workers" Pledged by Union

THE following statement has been issued by the Joint Council of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union on the "united fight" of all shoe workers:

At a special meeting, recently, the Joint Council of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union (A. F. of L.) discussed at length the question of the united front of shoe workers in Greater New York.

Delegates of the various locals of the B.S.W.U. participated in the discussion of this important matter with an unprejudiced mind. Although they appreciate the importance of a fraternal understanding of all workers employed in the shoe industry, they nevertheless consider absurd and insidious that kind of "united front" proposed by Communist elements in statements they have inserted in certain Italian newspapers, disguising themselves under the cloak of the "Rank and File," etc.

The united front, as the leaders of the rival union would realize it, would only be a spurious match of elements of conflicting ideas. On place became a "singing school."

A regular unemployed meeting of the UCL was held at once in the reception room and clients were enlightened on what this move by the ACERB really represented—"an attempt to place responsibility of closing the unit to business upon the shoulders of the UCL and to create sympathy for the real 'chislers' (ACERB). Instead of injuring the league, it served to increase the membership of the locals in this district. Attendance has increased greatly, many new members coming in who had not yet become acquainted with the fact that their food grants had been cut as much as 47 per cent. ACERB had a sign posted on the front of the building, telling clients "Place is closed temporarily for business; you can telephone or call in person at the Public Relations Office (PRO) in downtown Pittsburgh." Gathered from the experiences of many clients who have gone to the PRO, the usual answer given is "you go back to the district office (unit)." While the ACERB has temporarily closed the unit, the UCL is conducting business, writing up complaints of clients. Some remarkable evidence of neglect has been compiled which will be used to further plague the relief officials. (To be concluded)

one side we would have the advocates of a trade union with a purpose mainly political; on the other the advocates of a trade union of militant workers with an economic purpose. The enemies of the B.S.W.U. know perfectly well that this is the case, and yet they try to confuse it in the hope that they will once more succeed in fooling the shoe workers.

The members of our union desire the united front and promote it with the best of their ability. But they want that kind of united front which workers in other trades have attained; a united front free from any partisan and political tangles. Their united front is one which really unites workers into one homogeneous trade union and promotes their best interests through a great collective effort inspired by the spirit of working class solidarity.

At the recent meeting of the Joint Council, the delegates, having seriously considered the various aspects of this burning question, unanimously decided to reject the overtures for a "united front" advanced by the United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union (the Communist organization), and to invite all shoe workers, regardless of their present affiliation, sincerely to cooperate with us to bring about a real permanent, advantageous united front of shoe workers through a single powerful union in the bona fide labor movement—the American Federation of Labor.

The Joint Council of the B.S.W.U. does not see any other solution which will benefit the shoe workers. For this reason, while we repudiate any move towards all insidious and detrimental plans of alliance, we pledge ourselves to a relentless struggle to bring about the organization of all shoe workers in this country into one big, powerful union under the banner of the American Federation of Labor.

In the meantime, we call upon the members of the B.S.W.U. and warn them not to attend any so-called "united front" meetings, except such as may be called officially by their respective locals, and to carry out earnestly the objectives and decisions of our organization.

Joint Council,
Greater New York Boot and Shoe Workers' Union
(A. F. of L.)

UNION DIRECTORY

- BONNAZ, SINGER EMBROIDERERS, TUCKERS, STITCHERS AND PLEATERS' UNION, Local 66, I.L.G.W.U., 7 East 15th St. Phone Algonquin 4-3657. Executive Board meets every Tuesday night in the office of the Union. Z. L. Freedman, President; Leon Hatab, Manager; I. A. Barkinsky, Sec'y-Treas.**
- CAP MAKERS' UNION, Local No. 1, Tel., Orchard 4-9860.—Regular meetings every 1st and 3rd Saturday. Executive Board meets every Monday. All meetings are held at 133 Second Ave., New York City.**
- CLOAK, DRESS, DRIVERS' & HELPERS' UNION, Local 102, I.L.G.W.U., Affiliated with A. F. of L. 131 West 33rd St., CHICKERING 4-3681.—Saul Metz, Manager.**
- CORSET AND BRASSIERE WORKERS' UNION, Local 32, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 3 West 16th Street, New York City. Abraham Snyder, Manager.**
- AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA, New York Joint Board, 31 West 15th St., New York, N. Y. Phone Tompkins Square 6-5400. L. Hollender, J. Catalinotti, Managers; Abraham Miller, Secretary-Treasurer.**
- FUR DRESSERS' UNION, Local 2, International Fur Workers' Union. Office and headquarters, 940 Wiloughby Ave., Brooklyn; STAG 2-0798. Reg. meetings, 1st and 3rd Mondays. President, Robert Glass; Vice-President, Stephen Tobasco; Business Agent, Morris Reiss; Secretary, Samuel Model; Treasurer, Albert Helb.**
- JOINT BOARD DRESS AND WAISTMAKERS' UNION.—Officers: 223 West 49th St. N.Y.C. Tel. Longacre 5-818. Pelers is also I.L.G.W.U. 673 Branch. Board of Directors meets every Monday evening. Joint Board meets every Tuesday evening in the Council Room at 218 W. 40th St. Julius Hochman, Gen. Mgr.; Philip Kapp, Sec'y-Treas.**
- THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION, 3 West 16th Street, New York City. Phone, CHelsea 3-2148. David Dubinsky, President.**
- THE AMALGAMATED LADIES' GARMENT CUTTERS' UNION, Local No. 10, I.L.G.W.U., Office, 60 West 35th St.; Phone, WIck 7-8071. Executive Board meets every Thursday at the office of the Union. Joe Abramowitz, Pres.; Sigmond Perlmuter, Mgr.; Sec'y, Louis Stolberg, Asst. Mgr.; Maurice W. Jacobs, Sec'y to Exec. Board; Nathan Saperstein, Chairman of Exec. Board.**
- MILLINERY WORKERS' UNION, Local 24, Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union, Downtown office, 640 Broadway; phone, Spring 7-4548; uptown office, 30 W. 37th St.; phone, WIckinson 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 Rodos.**
- NECKWEAR MAKERS' UNION, Local 11016, A. F. of L., 7 East 15th St. Phone, ALgonquin 4-7682. Joint Executive Board meets every Tuesday night at 7:30. Board meets every Tuesday night at 8:30 in the office. Ed Gottesman, Secretary-Treasurer.**
- WAITERS' and WAITRESSES' UNION, Local No. 1, A. F. of L. and U.I.T., 290-7th Ave. W. Lehman, Sec'y; C. Soc. Kawanna 4-5483. Committee, Ed.**
- MAKERS' UNION.—Officers: 223 West 49th St. N.Y.C. Tel. Longacre 5-818. Pelers is also I.L.G.W.U. 673 Branch. Board of Directors meets every Monday evening. Joint Board meets every Tuesday evening in the Council Room at 218 W. 40th St. Julius Hochman, Gen. Mgr.; Philip Kapp, Sec'y-Treas.**

REETING!
Bakery & Confectionery Workers' International Union of America
LOCAL 79
2918 Stillwell Ave., Brooklyn
Harry Meth, Sec'y-Treas.

DEMAND
THE UNION LABEL
of the
International Bakery and Confectionery Union
LOCAL 507
1353 Boston Road
New York

2,500 Lift Men Strike

(Continued from Page Seven)

Local 32B, who with Organizer David Richey is in charge of the "rank and file" movement.

McLeod told flying squadrons and pickets to stay on the job till midnight and not worry about police interference. The tenants were with the strikers, he pointed out, advising against the use of violence, destruction of property or any unnecessary trouble. "Go in and try to get out the non-union men for their own sakes and yours," he urged.

Party Offers Aid

The Socialist Party labor committee immediately offered the aid of party members and Yipsels. Garment union members will also help. Socialists and unionists did good work in the recent service employees' strike.

The first step toward a strike of Bronx building service workers was taken Wednesday night when the members of Bronx Local 10B, meeting at Vasa Castle Hall, 149th St. and Mott Ave., passed a resolution empowering Louis Cooper, president of the local, "to prepare for immediate strike action." The union has jurisdiction over approximately 15,000 elevator porters, starters, and porters employed in Bronx office and apartment buildings.

Obviously itching to vote for a strike, the workers greeted every mention of the walkout with cheers which shook the hall, and interrupted speakers with their demands for a vote. The strike resolution, presented by Cooper, was passed by acclamation.

Patience at End

"The patience of our members is exhausted," Mr. Cooper said, "and unless the Real Estate Board, at its meeting Friday, acts favorably on our proposals, we shall strike with every ounce of power at our command."

Mr. Cooper indicated that landlords signing individual contracts with the union will not be struck. Many Bronx owners were ready to meet union terms, he said, but the Real Estate Board had proved unwilling.

Speakers at Wednesday's meeting included Comrade Amicus Most, one of the leaders of last winter's taxicab drivers' strike, and J. W. Knipsel, secretary of Manhattan Superintendent's Local 32A, a sister organization.

The resolution empowers Cooper to strike "any individual buildings, or certain sections of the borough, or the entire Bronx County at one time," all at his own discretion. The Bronx resolution follows similar action taken by Local 32B, at a Manhattan meeting Friday night.

Teachers and Other Unionists Hit Ives Law

By a Teacher Correspondent

THE opening gun against what Rabbi Stephen S. Wise called the "Poison Ivy Oath" was fired recently by the Teachers Union and affiliated organizations. Over 600 people joined in the protest at a mass meeting and demonstration where professors, trade unionists and even an assemblyman alternately ridiculed and stormed at the Ives Loyalty Act.

Prof. Kilpatrick pointed out that the philosophy that prompted the "oath" was one which not only attacked radicalism, but actually opposed the theory of social change itself. Speaking in the same vein, Prof. Counts saw the law as a fascist weapon. How valid his fears were was proved by the statement of Assemblyman Kaminsky that the DAR and the American Legion were the most ardent supporters of the oath and were bringing full pressure to bear against the bill he

AN APPEAL TO SAVE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF UNEMPLOYED

THE national convention of unemployed, planned for March 2-3-4 in Washington, D. C., is in danger! After all available funds have been raised from delegates planning to come from all parts of the country, more than \$400 must be raised in the next ten days to make the holding of the convention possible.

Already groups of unemployed from 25 states have announced that they will come to Washington, by truck, hitch-hiking and "riding the rails" in midwinter to form a real non-partisan unemployed organization. They are coming with little or no money.

Provisions must be made for housing and feeding them; the convention hall must be paid for, printing and postage bills paid. Unless funds are found immediately, the whole program will be in serious danger.

Today, as never before, a national unemployed movement is needed to fight on a national scale for a works program with living wages and for an adequate unemployment insurance bill. It would be a tragedy to the working class movement if the national movement about to be born in the convention next month were killed because of this lack of funds.

The Provisional National Committee, in charge of the convention, composed of representative unemployed groups, makes this appeal to all individuals and working class organizations to support it in this time of need by a contribution to the convention costs. Send a check or money order, payable to the Provisional National Committee, to David Lasser, chairman, 44 East 21st St., New York, or Paul Rasmussen, secretary, c/o Workers Committee, 20 West Jackson, Chicago, Ill.

Conference on Labor-Socialist Defense Body Called for Mar. 15

THE temporary committee for labor and Socialist defense has issued the following call:

With the growth of the American labor movement and the increase in its moral and fighting spirit, the forces arrayed against it are striking back with increased repression and persecution. In the face of labor's gains and in the struggle for more decent standards, the reactionaries are becoming more arrogant and ruthless. By singling out for persecution those bolder spirits and leaders who are attempting to organize the helplessness, the enraged enemies of labor resort to arrests and frame-ups. The number of these cases is increasing daily.

There are several organizations which have and who still are en-

gaged in furnishing defense for the victims of the intensified class struggle. A few of these agencies operate on a national scale. There are also others, local in character, that have done splendid work on special cases. While these bureaus, committees and conferences have carried on nobly and effectively with notable success in many instances, it is nevertheless apparent that this work should and can be carried on much more efficiently.

This objective can be attained by an organization not limited by narrow partisan interests or allied exclusively to some faction or shade of political belief. Furthermore, the task of labor defense has reached the stage where a nationwide, unified and aggressive organization is extremely necessary.

The Socialist Party of America and a number of international and local unions are now organizing such a defense organization. New York City will organize its local division at a conference Friday, March 15, at 8 p.m., in the auditorium of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union building at 3 West 16th Street, New York.

The temporary committee consists of Morris Feinstein, chairman; August Claessens, vice-chairman; Adolph Held, treasurer; Murray Baron, secretary, and the following members: Norman Thomas, Mark Starr, Frank R. Crosswaith, Matthew M. Levy, Jack Altman, Murray Gross, Robert Delson, John Sullivan, Mary Fox, Julius Gerber, Noah Walter, William Beedie, Amicus Most, Samuel H. Friedman.

Hearst Branded "Labor's Enemy"

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST, publisher and multimillionaire, arch-jingoist and friend of all munitions makers, was indicted as "Labor Enemy No. 1" by the 2,500 workers, students and friends of labor who attended the anti-Hearst mass meeting at the Central Opera House, New York.

Speaking from the platform were labor leaders, college professors, noted liberals and heads of student organizations who had been assailed in the Hearst press for alleged "subversive activities." They, in turn, exposed the "stool pigeon" campaign he has been waging against them, made clear the anti-labor, anti-culture character and purpose of his attacks, showed clearly his pro-Hitler, pro-Mussolini sympathies and disclosed facts introduced for repeal.

The audience responded generously when Ben Davidson of the Teachers Union asked for the greenback salute. Dr. Jablonover, veteran Socialist, who was chairman of the meeting, announced that all funds were to be used to wage what Dr. Lefkowitz said would be a campaign to the end—that is until the Ives Law joined the Lusk Laws, now happily deceased. Petitions addressed to the governor and legislature are already out.

Party branches represented at Organization and Propaganda Committee meetings have already received their quota from the Socialist teachers' group, who put the campaign at the top of their agenda at their last meeting.

revealing him as the prime mover and instigator in the prosecution of the 18 workers in the Sacramento criminal syndicalist case.

Among the speakers were Professor Sidney Hook, chairman of the Department of Philosophy, New York University; Professor James Burnham, professor of philosophy, New York University; Professor George S. Counts, professor of education, Teachers College, Columbia University; Luigi Antonini, vice-president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; Roger Baldwin, chairman of the American Civil Liberties Union; Heywood Broun, columnist; Morris Milgrim and Monroe Sweetland, organizers of the Student League for Industrial Democracy; Carlo Tresca, anti-fascist editor of *Il Martello*, and Felix Morrow, secretary of the labor defense committee. George Novack of the Provisional Committee for Non-Partisan Labor Defense, under whose auspices the meeting was held, was chairman.

Editors of student publications were also seated on the platform. Telegrams of greeting were read from two of the Sacramento prisoners.

Broun Raps Publishers

Heywood Broun, the first speaker, assailed newspaper publishers generally who, he claimed, were united in a determined effort to beat organized labor and who violated all honesty and decency in reporting labor news.

"Inasmuch as they are all working for their own pockets, they do not differ from other capitalists,"

Broun asserted, "save in their hypocritical pretenses of rendering a public service."

"When a publisher speaks of freedom of the press, he means his right to withhold or distort news that is detrimental to his interests, or the interests of his class. If newspaper readers would organize, together with newspaper men, they could force the papers to print the truth, up to a certain point at least."

"Hearst's attack upon academic freedom is being carried on in the higher institutions of learning and the lower ones," Professor Counts declared. "The Ives Bill was practically written by Hearst. Like similar bills in many states, its purpose is to intimidate the teachers, not to defend the constitution."

Instigated Trials

Direct charges that Hearst had instigated the Sacramento criminal syndicalism trials through the "power of his press" were made by Morrow who declared that Hearst-controlled legislators had further paved the way for the prosecution by introducing special anti-labor legislation in Congress.

"The trial of the 18 radicals is part, and a most important part, of the fight to crush organized labor in California. Before their political opinions were known, the defendants were arrested and jailed for the crime of organizing labor. One of the charges on the indictment against them is 'picketing.' All labor should understand the significance of this and rally to the

(Continued on Page Nine)

Breach Widens Between Labor and the President

(Continued from Page Seven)

take the code only because it is the law.

"But labor will not submit supinely to the insult administered by this code.

"Labor is prepared to organize a national boycott of the products of those companies which proposed the industry's code.

"Those companies of an industry which has a labor cost of only 2 per cent of wholesale value and which have enjoyed an enormous profit while nearly all other industry was operating at a loss, are not entitled to the patronage of labor anywhere."

Differences Not Settled

Tension caused by signing of the tobacco cause was relieved by the White House conference the day following approval of the code, but the differences which have brought the president and organized labor to the verge of an open break were not settled. There were expres-

sions of esteem and good will by the chief executive and the labor representatives and a patent attempt to promote friendly feeling. However, the Federation spokesmen told the president they were still opposed to the tobacco and auto codes and the president gave no indication that he would change his stand on these codes.

The executive council asked extension of the Recovery Act, along lines which labor has repeatedly urged. President Green spoke with strong feeling on Section 7-A and declared that workers had been shocked and disillusioned by the failure of the government to protect their rights to organize. "Their resentment has been deep and bitter and is growing," he told the president. As the delegation left the White House, the president issued a statement praising the A.F. of L. and giving his blessing to collective bargaining. He said nothing, though, about protecting the workers in their right to organize for defense of their interests.

The White House conference was followed at once by another administration attack on a basic labor principle—that of the payment of the prevailing rate of wages on government work.

Labor at once accepted the challenge and the entire A.F. of L. Executive Council appeared before the Senate Appropriations Committee in vigorous advocacy of inclusion of a prevailing wage clause in the \$4,880,000 work relief bill. The committee last week, in the face of administration opposition, voted for such a clause. Now the administration, which seeks to pay \$50 a month on work relief projects, is making a desperate effort to have the committee reverse its stand and reject the "prevailing rate of wages" amendment.

President Green presented the executive council's position, insisting that the prevailing wage amendment was essential if the wage structure of the nation was to be preserved.

Figures Unsound, Says Green

The council took the position that the president could pay the prevailing wage and put more than the proposed 3,500,000 idle back to work through rotating employment. Green declared he had exploded figures submitted to the committee by Corrington Gill, FERA official, purporting to show that under the amendment a maximum of only 2,300,000 unemployed could be returned to work.

"It is exceedingly unsound," Green told the committee, "to offer additional employment by means of a work program and at the same time reduce the total income of the wage earner in private employment because of a general reduction in the wage level. By accepting employment on a work project the worker must be assured of his return to private employment at a rate of compensation which prevails in private industry. If he is forced to accept employment at reduced wage rates the worker will jeopardize his own future because he will be forced to return to work in private industry at a much lower rate of compensation."

Labor's stand against any policy of government or industry that will reduce wages was further emphasized in the A.F. of L. monthly survey of business, which declared: "Raise wages first; profits will follow."

"It is a well known fact," the A.F. of L. said, "that industry cannot recover from depression and production cannot be lifted to higher levels unless workers' buying power increases greatly above its present volume. Under modern conditions wages must be raised first; profits will follow."

Organized Labor Support Urged for Theatre Union

IN printing below the appeal of the Theatre Union for labor support, we do so with the full editorial backing. One of the most important avenues of public education is the stage, which has hitherto been given over entirely to the anti-working class propaganda of the ruling class. The Theatre Union, a professional non-profit making theatrical organization, which is non-partisan within the working class movement, has attracted tens of thousands of people to see plays which aimed to use the stage to present labor's point of view. At the same time, it has won an enviable reputation for putting on "hit" shows of the highest quality and entertainment value.

To The New Leader:

May we address your readers, many of whom are friends of the Theatre Union whom we cannot reach by letter?

If the Theatre Union were an ordinary commercial project, it would now have to declare itself insolvent and go out of business. Its low price scale—one of the main reasons for its success and a fundamental principle of the project—allows for such a narrow margin of safety that the continuance of the theatre is now threatened.

Taking "Stevodore" on tour in an effort to extend the influence of that fine play proved disastrous

financially. It played two weeks in Philadelphia, where it was successful, and six weeks in Chicago, where it lost heavily. Bad weather conditions and lack of capital for promotion were largely responsible for the losses.

Our liabilities are balanced by a tremendous asset—a large, stable, organized audience of over 100,000 people. "Sailors of Cattaro," our current play, opened with a nine-weeks' run guaranteed in advance through its system of benefit parties and subscribers. In "The Pit," by Albert Maltz, which we want to produce next, and "Strike Song," by Loretto and J. O. Bailey, which we schedule for the early fall, we believe we have the finest plays we have yet produced.

Will you help us in our immediate financial crisis? The Theatre Union, with its three plays, has built for itself in a little over a year a new and important place, we believe, in the New York theatre. We want to continue this work. But not only our next play—our existence as a producing organization—is threatened unless we can obtain immediate help from our friends. If you are one of them, will you consider this letter a personal one and send contributions in large or small amounts to the treasurer of the Theatre Union, 103 West 14th Street.

(Signed) Margaret Larkin,
Executive Secretary.

Hearst Branded "Labor Enemy"

(Continued from Page Eight)

support of the prisoners. This is another Mooney case.

"Hearst posed as a friend of labor only so long as labor was, in his opinion, submissive and peaceful. When labor became militant in its demands the publisher suddenly became interested in the theories of Hitler and Mussolini," Carlo Tresca declared.

Would Suppress Labor

Roger Baldwin warned against anti-labor legislation pending in Congress.

"Hearst today is the propaganda head of the formidable forces of repression," he stated. "The NRA cannot succeed in hamstringing labor unless labor opposition to it is suppressed. The opposition comes from the left. The attack of Hearst is therefore not only against Communists but against all non-reactionary forces."

Luigi Antonini called upon labor to support the defense of the Sacramento victims of anti-labor prosecution. Regardless of their political opinions, it was clear, he stated, that they were being tried for organizing. As in San Francisco, the "red scare" was directed primarily against the trade unions.

Boycott of NBC Products Voted

(Continued from Page Seven)

by going from store to store and walking along the more frequented avenue while wearing our posters.

"We shall be glad if the full resources of your organization are brought into play to support our strike with a consumers' protest as well. Our leaflets will be at the disposal of your members as soon as the yare printed."

"Again thanking you and yours for your very able support, I am

"Fraternally yours,
William A. Galvin."

All partyites are urged to send a letter to five friends asking them to help boycott NBC products and in addition to write to five other friends to do the same thing, thus starting an endless chain of missives whose slogan shall be: "You don't need a biscuit until the NBC signs up!"

LOCAL URGES LABOR CONGRESS CONVENING

A resolution asking the reconvening of the Continental Congress of Workers and Farmers in order to make articulate the demands of labor on the question of a real social security program has been passed by Dover Branch 3, American Federation of Hosiery Workers. Participation in the organization of an independent political federation of farmers and industrial workers to elect workers' representatives to fight for industrial democracy and social justice is to be one of the objectives.

We greet all who are working to bring cooperation in the ranks of the workers.

COOPERATIVE BAKERY, INC. of Brownsville

543 OSBORNE STREET
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Join the Cooperative Movement.
Support Cooperative Undertakings.

RELIEF UNIT SHUTS TO CHEAT PROTESTERS

ANOTHER installment of the joint diary kept by the Pittsburgh relief station "besiegers" who wrote labor history in their gallant fight for human conditions. Next week's article will conclude the diary.

From January 10 to the 24th, the unit was crowded daily by clients demanding to know on what basis cash relief would be granted and for what purposes it was to be used. No satisfaction was given them, serving to aggravate the situation greatly. This had a telling effect on those charged with the responsibility of caring for the needs of those on relief, including the most hardboiled social workers.

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THE following statement has been issued by the Joint Council of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union on the "united fight" of all shoe workers:

At a special meeting, recently, the Joint Council of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union (A. F. of L.) discussed at length the question of the united front of shoe workers in Greater New York.

Delegates of the various locals of the B.S.W.U. participated in the discussion of this important matter with an unprejudiced mind. Although they appreciate the importance of a fraternal understanding of all workers employed in the shoe industry, they nevertheless consider absurd and insidious that kind of "united front" proposed by Communist elements in statements they have inserted in certain Italian newspapers, disguising themselves under the cloak of the "Rank and File," etc.

The united front, as the leaders of the rival union would realize it, would only be a spurious match of elements of conflicting ideas. On place became a "singing school."

A regular unemployed meeting of the UCL was held at once in the reception room and clients were enlightened on what this move by the ACERB really represented—"an attempt to place responsibility of closing the unit to business upon the shoulders of the UCL and to create sympathy for the real 'chisellers' (ACERB). Instead of injuring the league, it served to increase the membership of the locals in this district. Attendance has increased greatly, many new members coming in who had not yet become acquainted with the fact that their food grants had been cut as much as 47 per cent. ACERB had a sign posted on the front of the building, telling clients "Place is closed temporarily for business; you can telephone or call in person at the Public Relations Office (PRO) in downtown Pittsburgh." Gathered from the experiences of many clients who have gone to the PRO, the usual answer given is "you go back to the district office (unit)." While the ACERB has temporarily closed the unit, the UCL is conducting business, writing up complaints of clients. Some remarkable evidence of neglect has been compiled which will be used to further plague the relief officials. (To be concluded)

one side we would have the advocates of a trade union with a purpose mainly political; on the other the advocates of a trade union of militant workers with an economic purpose. The enemies of the B.S.W.U. know perfectly well that this is the case, and yet they try to confuse it in the hope that they will once more succeed in fooling the shoe workers.

The members of our union desire the united front and promote it with the best of their ability. But they want that kind of united front which workers in other trades have attained; a united front free from any partisan and political tangles. Their united front is one which really unites workers into one homogeneous trade union and promotes their best interests through a great collective effort inspired by the spirit of working class solidarity.

At the recent meeting of the Joint Council, the delegates, having seriously considered the various aspects of this burning question, unanimously decided to reject the overtures for a "united front" advanced by the United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union (the Communist organization), and to invite all shoe workers, regardless of their present affiliation, sincerely to cooperate with us to bring about a real permanent, advantageous united front of shoe workers through a single powerful union in the bona fide labor movement—the American Federation of Labor.

The Joint Council of the B.S.W.U. does not see any other solution which will benefit the shoe workers. For this reason, while we repudiate any move towards all insidious and detrimental plans of alliance, we pledge ourselves to a relentless struggle to bring about the organization of all shoe workers in this country into one big, powerful union under the banner of the American Federation of Labor.

In the meantime, we call upon the members of the B.S.W.U. and warn them not to attend any so-called "united front" meetings, except such as may be called officially by their respective locals, and to carry out earnestly the objectives and decisions of our organization.

Joint Council,
Greater New York Boot and Shoe Workers' Union
(A. F. of L.)

UNION DIRECTORY

BONNAZ, SINGER EMBROIDERERS, TUCKERS, STITCHERS and PLATEERS' UNION, Local 60, 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 Batcab, Manager; I. A. Barkinsky, Sec'y-Treas.

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

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

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

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

FUR DRESSERS' UNION, Local 3, International Fur Workers' Union, Office and headquarters, 949 W. 10th St., Brooklyn; Stagg 2-0798. Reg. meetings, 1st and 3rd Mondays. President, Robert Glass; Vice-President, Stephen Tobasco; Business Agent, Morris Reiss; Secretary, Samuel Mindel; Treasurer, Albert Helb.

JOINT BOARD DRESS AND WAISTMAKERS' UNION, Local 23, I.L.G.W.U., 40th St., N.Y.C. Tel. Longacre 5-8111. Board of Directors meets every Monday evening; Joint Board meets every

Tuesday evening in the Council Room at 315 W. 40th St. Julius Hochman, Gen. Mgr.; Philip Kapp, Sec'y-Treas.

THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION, Local 10, I.L.G.W.U., Office, 3 West 35th St.; Phone, Wis. 7-8011. Executive Board meets every Thursday at the office of the Union. Joe Abramowitz, Pres.; Sigmund Perlmutter, Mgr.; Sec'y: Louis Stolberg, Asst. Mgr.; Maurice W. Jacobs, Sec'y to Exec. Board; Nathan Saperstein, Chairman of Exec. Board.

MILLINERY WORKERS' UNION, Local 24, Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union, Downtown office, 640 Broadway; phone, Spring 7-4541; 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. Mendelwitz, M. Goodman, Lucy Oppenheim; Chairman of Executive Board, Morris Rosenblatt; Secretary of Executive Board, Saul Hodos.

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

WAITERS' and WAITRESSES' UNION, Local No. 1, A. F. of L. and U.I.T., 290-7th Ave. W. Lehman, Sec'y; 4-5453.

SHOE WORKERS' UNION, Local 1, I.L.G.W.U., 273 Broadway, New York City. Telephone, 1000. S. Shore, Manager.

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LOCAL 79

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Harry Meth, Sec'y-Treas.

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ITALIAN DRESSMAKERS' UNION, LOCAL No. 89

JOHN GELO, President
LUIGI ANTONINI, Gen. Secy.-Mgr.

STATEMENT BY THE NEW LEADER BOARD

IN last week's issue, a summary of the material we had received from the National Office, the New York State Executive Committee and the State Secretary of Indiana, concerning the suspension of the Indiana charter, and the attempted seizure of its records by the National Office, was presented under the heading "The Indiana Case." We stated that a more elaborate presentation of the material was not made because "we cannot fill the columns of The New Leader and the State Secretary of Indiana with such a discussion."

Comrade Norman Thomas criticizes our position on the ground that it constitutes a neutrality which in the case of secession is indefensible, and announces the withdrawal of his column.

We have never professed to be neutral in the controversy that has been raging in the party. Neither has the National Office been neutral, although its obligation to observe neutrality was greater than our own. Neither has Comrade Thomas been neutral, although his position as titular leader of the party as a whole should have imposed such obligation on his part, rather than the use of his leadership to strengthen one faction as against another.

Instead, we openly proclaimed our position on the major issues before the party. As Socialists who are at least as keenly interested in the well-being of the party and its future as Comrade Thomas, we were and are interested in the adoption of such policies as will preserve and strengthen its hold on the masses. While policies are in the making we are in duty bound to support those that we feel are helpful and oppose those we consider detrimental. When those policies are made, we reserve the right to advocate the repeal or modification of such policies.

But while we could not be neutral, we could be, and were, fair in our treatment and handling of the material which came to us. We were much more fair to those with whose views we disagreed than were the publications advocating opposing policies. If Comrade Thomas entertains any doubt on that score he need only compare the space given to the other side in The New Leader with the space given our side in the American Guardian, which he and the

National Office have favored as against The New Leader. We were fair not only because it is proper, but felt that the issues in the party were such that suppression could only be ruinous.

We did impose a restriction on the amount of material we would use on either side. The New Leader reaches many who are not party members. Some are people we hope to convert to Socialism. The bitter partisan controversy was either of no interest to them, or, if read by them at all, would do more to repel than attract them to the party. But these restrictions fell with equal weight on both sides, and complaints were received from both sides.

It was in this spirit, and in accordance with this policy, that we handled the Indiana story. We are the official organ of the New York State Committee, and the resolution it adopted could have, and probably should have been printed. We did not. The editor, as a member of the National Executive Committee, stated his conclusion, but in less space than was given to the other sides. That he had the right to, whether as editor or not.

It is apparently Comrade Thomas' theory that once the N.E.C. acts, there is to be no further discussion or criticism. The fact that the effect of its decision is to read out of the party a State organization would make no difference to him. The fact that the decision was made in violation of the party's Constitution, entitling the organization to a hearing, would make no difference to him. We are to sit supinely by and see the party broken up regardless of the Constitution, regardless of the issues involved.

The sole reason advanced for the unconstitutional action of the National Executive Committee is that if summary action were not taken to seize the records, the national party would be deprived of its place on the ballot in Indiana. Assuming that this constitutes a justification for depriving the State of Indiana of its rights under the party Constitution, there is no merit in the argument itself. The party's place in the State does not depend on who seizes the party's records first. It depends on the will of the registered Socialist voters, regardless of who has the

records. Moreover, if the action itself should be illegal under the Constitution of the party, it would confer no rights on the national organization. The laws would still govern.

We have expressed strong disapproval of the referendum of our Indiana comrades to secede from the national organization. But we also recognize that if the party is to be preserved it must be by removing the conditions that led to their connections with it. If such conditions remain, we may save, as Comrade Thomas appears anxious to, the party name, but not the party. And, after all, what good is there in saving the name if we lose the party?

We regret Comrade Thomas' decision to withdraw his column. That it should have been made just as the Militant group is considering establishing a weekly paper in opposition to The New Leader may be more than a coincidence. In any event, we are confident that the policy we have pursued will acquit us of any connection with what has happened already to drive out two State organizations from the party, and to paralyze party work in many others.

Spain Has Been Cheated

(Continued from Page Six)

out triumphant from the voting urns, is now broken to smithereens. The piquant correspondence between Señor Gil Robles, political leader of the present governing political machine, and Señor Calvo Sotelo, "leader" of the movement in favor of the Totalitarian State, the allies of the anti-Socialists in the elections of 1933, shows how deep and irreconcilable is the division among the Right.

Already considerable progress has been made in re-uniting the Opposition, and the revelations of government repression have helped enormously to swell the now powerful current sweeping all radicals into one party animated by the spirit which, in October, roused the Spanish people against fascism.

Thomas and Schlossberg Open Chicago Campaign

CHICAGO.—Norman Thomas, Joseph Schlossberg, general secretary of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and Al Benson, former Socialist sheriff of Milwaukee, will be the headliners at a mass meeting at the Chicago Coliseum Sunday, Feb. 17, at 3 p.m., planned by Chicago Socialists and trade unionists.

This is the largest gathering of its kind undertaken by the Socialist Party in Cook County for nearly a decade. The meeting will launch the United Socialist Drive in Cook County where the County Executive has voted to undertake a quota of \$3,000 in place of the \$2,500 set by the State Executive Committee. It will serve as a spur to the last week of campaigning in the eleven wards where Socialist candidates for aldermen have filed petitions and wind up of the drive for 60,000 signatures necessary under the new election law to nominate a candidate for Mayor.

Finally the meeting will be the scene of an impressive memorial for the Socialist victims of the fascists in the Austrian Civil War of a year ago. In this ceremony the Socialist Guard will be assisted by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Women's Chorus.

The Socialist aldermanic candidates are: 2nd Ward—Lee Gregory, Financial Secretary Workers' Committee on Unemployment; 5th Ward—Maynard Berger, Vice-President, American Federation of Teachers and member of the N.E.C.; 8th Ward—George Meade, active officer in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen; 22nd Ward—Anton Garden, editor of Prosyeta and Party County Chairman; 23rd Ward—Olga Beranek, active young worker in the Bohemian Federation; 24th Ward—Mordecai Shulman of the Party Legal Committee; 31st Ward—Sarah Rosner, of Local 275, Amalgamated Clothing Workers; 34th Ward—W. B. Waltmire, Vice-President, Chicago Workers' Committee on Unemployment; 38th Ward—George Koop, veteran member of the Chicago Federation of Labor and I.F.U. No. 16; 39th Ward—Marian Kratochvil, County Office Secretary, and Jess Cripe in the 41st one of the organizers of the campaign that sent John F. Kennedy to City Council on the Socialist ticket.

Fraternal Greetings to The New Leader on the occasion of its 11th Anniversary. May it continue to serve the cause of the workers with the same devotion and sacrifice as evidenced by its splendid record of the past 11 years.

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Party Notes

New York State

Enrollment.—The number of enrolled Socialists in Onondaga County has increased despite the fact that this county was one of six or eight showing a shrinkage of the vote last year. Counties so far heard from indicate an increase of Socialist enrollment all along the line outside New York City. The increase in Broome County was considerably over 100 percent. Communist enrollment upstate appears almost negligible. It was about one-ninth of the Socialist enrollment in Onondaga County and as small as one-sixty-fourth in Schenectady County.

State Executive Committee.—The next meeting of the Committee is scheduled for Sunday, March 3. The date of the next meeting of the State Committee will be set at that time.

Tompkins County.—The County local has adopted a novel system of identification and merit cards for members and sympathizers. These cards indicate the standing of a party member, show what he has done to advance the cause of Socialism by the distribution of literature or other activity.

Buffalo.—The good standing membership of Local Buffalo reached nearly the 200 mark at the beginning of the year. While only a few years ago Buffalo was on the tail-end of the movement in respect to membership in proportion to population, it is now advancing toward the head of the parade.

Scrutiny.—Local Party members have been subjected to the following scrutiny: Good many

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As the Old World Is in Turmoil



ALL EUROPE IN TURMOIL.—Here are some scenes of the revolutionary ferment in all parts of the world. Above, left: Paris workers and taxi drivers in the riots provoked by the police upon the occasion of the commemoration of the near-revolution of Feb. 6th, last year. Above, right: What the once great German nation has fallen to under the criminal rule of Hitler. Conditions are so terrible that fathers are compelled to harness their children to their plows. Below, *Lest we forget:* Socialist heroes of last year's Vienna uprising facing the firing squad with the cry, "Long Live Socialism!" on their lips.



The Wreckage of Capitalism

(Continued from Page One)
that some states are so near bankruptcy that they are unable to raise funds for any form of old-age security.

This is evident from figures of the FERA. On January 1, 1934, there were 15,090,000 persons on relief in the United States and on January 1, 1935, the number had increased to 19,870,000, an increase of 4,780,000 in one year! The cost of relief in the last six months of 1934 compared with the last six months of 1933 increased over a half billion dollars.

Just as significant is the fact that the states and cities have contributed less to relief and the Federal Government has assumed more and more of this obligation.

In 1933, the Federal Government contributed 60.6 per cent and in 1934 its contributions rose to 72.5 per cent. Local contributions remained about the same, but the state contributions declined from 25.2 to 12.6 per cent. All these figures show that the NRA, despite all ballyhoo, is a quack doctor treating a disease of which it knows little or nothing.

The figures we have cited are all from government sources and they present a black picture of capitalism and its human wreckage. One reason for the stingy "security proposals" of the Administration is knowledge of the fact that conditions are worse, not better. The program is a bone thrown to the hungry, a bone with little meat, but so wrapped in tinsel that it lures

those who do not give a close study to the bills. The politicians are playing with hunger, not appeasing it.

Fortunately, the organized working class is aware of the fraud that is offered and is fighting for something substantial. The Socialist Party is ranged with the workers in this struggle. We want no hunger rations, no animal standard of living; we want the best that can be obtained while we organize and march to obtain our final emancipation!

Vienna Memorial Meeting

The Socialists and Yipsels of Bensonhurst will commemorate the first anniversary of the uprising of the Vienna workers at a mass meeting Friday night, Feb. 15, at 6618 Bay Parkway, Brooklyn.

Wm. M. Feigenbaum is scheduled to be the principal speaker.

America Gropes for Utopia

(Continued from Page Four)
ment of the economic philosophy preached by her husband, citing the examples of woman suffrage, operation of factories by unemployed for production for use only, shorter working week, TVA, and pneumatic tubes. "It has always hurt me," said she, "when there has been any suggestion that Mr. Bellamy felt the new order should be brought about through revolution." Mrs. Bellamy is still active with the remnants of the Bellamy Clubs in this country and abroad.

A suggestion of the fallacy upon which Bellamy's entire system was based, and why its collapse was inevitable may be found in the observation of J. O. Hertzler, in "The History of Utopian Thought," that "the Utopians first of all assisted men of later generations in avoiding social disaster. Themselves witnesses of the accumulating forces of social distress and maladjustment, and through their Utopianism proposing a solution of those very difficulties, they showed how revolution and social disaster might be avoided."

As other Utopians, he had spun a complete system pegged upon one set idea—in his own words: "Of an industrial army for maintaining the community—as the duty of protecting it is entrusted to a military army." He had not italicized these words. The historical development of society and the class struggle were not part of Bellamy's conception. In criticizing the critical Utopians, Marx and Engels had said before Bellamy was born: "Historical action is to yield to their personal inventive action, historically created conditions of emancipation to fantastic ones, and the gradual, spontaneous class organization of the proletariat to an organization of no-

ciety specially contrived by these inventors. Future history resolves itself in their eyes into the propaganda and the practical carrying out of their social plans. . . . Only from the point of view of being the most suffering class does the proletariat exist for them. . . . They endeavor to dull the edge of the class struggle."

They still dream of establishing "duodecimo editions of the New Jerusalem." As paraphrased by Morris Hillquit, in his "History of Socialism in the United States," Bellamy was "not an exponent of the law of social development but a social inventor."

(Continued next week)

Henderson in Newark

Fred Henderson of the British Labor Party will speak Sunday evening, February 17, at the Union Labor Center, Washington Street and Branford Place, Newark, on "An Englishman Looks at the New Deal."

An authority on unemployment resulting from machine production, Henderson will analyze the depression in the United States and the New Deal's attempt to find a way out.

Brownsville Labor Lyceum

To help the Brownsville Labor Lyceum in its financial problems a bazaar has been arranged for March 21, 22, 23 and 24.

A conference of all Socialist Party Branches, Workmen's Circle Branches, Labor Unions, and Progressive Organizations will be held in the Lyceum, 219 Sackman St., Brooklyn, Monday, Feb. 18, at 8:30.

At this conference plans will be laid to make the bazaar a success. All organizations are asked to elect delegates.

Eleven Years of the New Leader

Through Crisis and Peril The New Leader Has Served the Workers

By James Oneal

ANOTHER anniversary of The New Leader! Beginning in 1934 as the successor to the Daily Call, it has carried on the fight for Socialism and the working class year after year. The Call fell a victim of three forces—the blows rained upon it by the Government, the Communist malady that split the party and the unions, and post-war "prosperity" which lured many workers into an illusive contentment.

To superficial observers, American capitalism appeared to have reached eternal stabilization with "prosperity" forever assured. Political economists, journalists and university professors chanted the virtues of the capitalist system in magazines and ponderous books. It was the honeymoon of American capitalism after the bloody debauch of the World War. "Get Rich Quick" was the national slogan.

Millions of dupes were invited to the gambling table. Worker and farmer, white collarite and professional, invested in stocks, real estate and other ventures. It was the era of silk shirts and socks for skilled workers. The gamblers turned to the financial pages each morning to figure their gains or losses. High officials at Washington furnished tips regarding the stock market, Coolidge, Hoover and Mellon, the leading tipsters.

Our Socialist weeklies declined to one with a national circulation, The New Leader. It could make no headway against the national mania and there were years when it appeared that it would have to surrender. The main burden of its support fell upon the comrades in New York. Crisis after crisis confronted it any many weeks often passed without a pay check for those who worked to get it out. They worked on and on, worked with the knowledge that the fool's paradise of "prosperity" would collapse.

New members of the party were not being recruited. On the contrary, members were slowly leaving because they could see no hope for a Socialist movement in this country. The total membership throughout the country declined as low as 8,000. Young people were not interested in us. It was the "flapper age." Youth was flippant and its intellectual interests were confined to sex, psycho-analysis and the gin flask. Out in the streets we spoke to a dozen people, over half being our own members who attended to "get a crowd." Pedestrians stopped for a moment to hoot and sneer and then pass on. The bourgeois press published cynical editorials. "The Socialist movement is dead," said the organs of capitalism. A whole literature of the "New Capitalism" appeared. Its "message" was that American capitalism was rapidly making everybody rich.

No Socialist who lived through that period can forget it. He can never forget the courage it required to work against such tremendous odds. Only those who fully understood the economic laws of capitalism could work and wait for the end of this stupendous folly, this nation-wide idocy that we could escape the fate that had for many years swallowed up millions of the working class in other nations of the world.

Even among party members who

grimly held on pessimism set in. Our national vote declined to its lowest in 20 years. Early in 1929, the year when all illusions collapsed, The New Leader began a symposium to which many members contributed. There was the sober article surveying the scene, the shorter article and letter, and all presenting a variety of views.

There were those who held that Marxism no longer applied, a few who held that we should abandon the class struggle "dogma," others that we should become merely a propaganda and educational society, still others suggesting changes in organization, or modification of program one way or another. The symposium continued for many weeks and the only result was—the symposium.

The end of illusions came in October of that year. It is interesting to trace the evolution from lunacy to sanity in the last few months of the old order. It is recorded in headlines of the New York Times. Here they are. "STOCKS SWEEP HIGH AS IN—"
(Continued on Page Seventeen)

World Socialism Looks Eagerly to America for Inspiration

By Jean Longuet

(Special to The New Leader)

Paris.

IT is more than ever necessary that there should be a growing understanding and solidarity between American labor and Socialism and the International Socialist and labor movement. That is why I am pleased to convey

my most fraternal greetings to The New Leader, whose fine work I have followed closely during the last ten years, after having previously been a constant reader of the much regretted New York Call. Therefore I have also been extremely pleased to see that after our Comrades Citrine and Fred Henderson from Great Britain, Soukup from Czechoslovakia, Deutsch from Austria, the American Socialists now get the benefit of visits of my dear friends Modigliani of Italy, Abramovitch from Russia, and Tony Sender—last but not least—from Germany.

By hearing those much respected and eloquent leaders of our parties in six or seven quite different countries and ascertaining the fundamental identity of their political views and general philosophy, the American workers will be more convinced of the world-wide character of our great movement and the identity of International Socialism the world over.

When I recall my own visit to the States—now twelve years ago—with a most charming memory of the kind and affectionate reception by my American comrades and, above all, by my beloved and always to be mourned friend Morris Hillquit, I cannot but feel confident of the future of Socialism in your great country, in spite of the slow and sometimes disheartening progress of the party as much.

Stronger than all our propaganda work has been the tremendous lesson of economic and political events that has forced your very capitalist politicians to throw away Hoover's blind and narrow individualism and come to their characteristic "state socialism" plan of the "New Deal" of President Roosevelt.

Of course, we are sure that they cannot solve the fundamental contradictions of capitalism and that sooner or later the American people will understand that their salvation can be found only in International Socialism; and my impression is that because of the Roosevelt experience they will now understand it better. Meanwhile, they also are waging the world-wide battle of Labor for the preservation of Democracy against those silly and mischievous currents of the old "personal power" philosophy, to which they have given the new name of fascism.

I was very glad that the American Federation of Labor Convention in San Francisco decided to raise a fund for the liberation of fascist-oppressed workers of Europe. While we have of course suffered cruel and bitter defeats through this monstrous movement, establishing, as our dear old Turati wrote, the medieval age and the machine gun in Italy, Germany, Austria, and to a smaller degree in Hungary, Poland, Latvia and Yugoslavia, we are solidly holding our position in many other countries. In Great Britain, in the Scandinavian countries, in Belgium, Holland and Switzerland fascism is an insignificant movement with practically no future. In Spain we have suffered defeat, but a great comeback of Socialism is probable.

In France, while fascism appeared as a real danger February
(Continued on Page Nineteen)



A Socialist Britain Next!

By James S. Middleton
Secretary, British Labor Party

(Special to The New Leader)

London.

SINCE the parliamentary defeat in 1931 the fortunes of the British Labor Party have not figured prominently in trans-Atlantic cables. The successes scored in the municipal elections last year, and in particular the capture of the London County Council, have encouraged the mass membership of the party at home and have renewed considerable interest abroad.

The fact that in 1931 nearly 7,000,000 electors stood by the party against the National Government, led by its own erstwhile leaders, Ramsay MacDonald and Philip Snowden, has been overlooked by foreign observers. That unquenchable loyalty, however, and the sturdy day-to-day fight put up in Parliament by the handful of survivors led by the indomitable George Lansbury, has

Labor Party Ready To Take Over Power

formed the foundation for new efforts, and gives ground for confidence whenever the general election may ensue.

Without doubt, Lansbury is one of the most popular figures in Britain today. His return to active work, after being laid aside for nearly a year through accident, has given satisfaction and strength to millions of supporters. The affection that American comrades had for "Gene Debs" is more than paralleled.

At present, he is witnessing with amused satisfaction the spectacle of other national figures, like Mr. Lloyd George, and various members of the National Government, as well as prominent Church dignitaries, seeking a solution to the unemployment problem in proposals for land settlement. It is over 20 years since Lansbury, with the aid

and active encouragement of the late Joseph Fels, pioneered schemes of this kind of palliative measures in the teeth of orthodox opposition and apathy.

In Britain, as elsewhere, the stark economics of "poverty in the midst of abundance" are rousing the conscience of many hitherto self-satisfied. The Socialist moral of the case is being preached from Socialist platforms to a greater extent than ever before. Alongside the propaganda is the steady ameliorative work that is being accomplished by Labor majorities in a number of larger municipalities. The need for local authorities to be manned by sympathetic administrators is ever present in the minds of those who are working consistently for a Labor Government with power.

At the back of all this activity is the confidence engendered by the unity of the Trade Union movement and the more political elements in the constituencies. The Local Labor Parties, composed as
(Continued on Page Seventeen)

Keystone Socialists Battle for Labor

By Lilith M. Wilson
Socialist Representative in the
Pennsylvania Legislature

HARRISBURG, Pa. — George E. Earle, first Democratic Governor of Pennsylvania in 40 years, boasts that he is going to bring the New Deal to this state, and is having prepared legislative measures to accomplish this purpose.

No one will deny that this corporation-controlled Commonwealth needs a new deal, but what this will turn out to be remains to be seen.

In the present General Assembly the House is Democratic and the Senate is Republican. In this state this means that the Senate is composed of a majority of hide-bound conservatives, who can pretty safely be depended upon to strangle any progressive labor and social measures.

Knowing this, the governor, with an eye on future elections, can well afford to be "liberal" in his promises and proposals. Hence what the administration proposes in the way of social legislation, and what the people of the state will actually get, are more than likely to be two very different things indeed.

One-fourth of the gainfully employed workers of the state are still without jobs, and the relief burden is consequently heavy. Pennsylvania, unlike 30 other states, has no personal income nor corporate income tax; yet while protecting the rich the state will have to raise an extra 225 million dollars to take care of the depression victims during the next biennium.

These extra millions will have to be raised either by levying unpopular new taxes, or by borrowing, which the present constitution of the state prohibits without the consent of the people, expressed through a referendum vote which couldn't be taken until 1938.



An administration measure to revise the 61-year-old constitution is now before the legislature. It is being urged by the governor, who frankly prefers borrowing huge sums rather than adopting a new policy of taxing the rich.

In one respect at least Pennsylvania will enjoy the blessings of the New Deal if the governor has his own way about it: It will meet present-day problems by mortgaging the future and letting later generations worry about paying the bill.

In all fairness, however, it should be stated that Governor Earle stands for a "reasonable" income tax to provide funds solely for educational purposes; but what is meant by "reasonable" is not made clear.

Quite regardless of Pennsylvania's Democratic New Deal, the two Socialist members of the legislature, Darlington Hoopes and Lilith Wilson, are presenting measures embodying the program of the Socialist Party.

During the first month of the present session they have introduced a number of bills and resolutions, and will continue doing so

as rapidly as their labor and social welfare measures can be prepared.

Among the measures thus far sponsored are the following: 30-hour week bill, limiting the hours of labor to 5 days of 6 hours each week; a bill to repeal the vicious anti-sedition act; a bill to amend the present inadequate old-age pension act, increasing benefits and lowering the age limit to 60 years; a bill to provide unemployment insurance, to be paid from a fund into which the state and employers each contribute 50 per cent.

Other bills introduced provide for sickness insurance, death benefits, maternity insurance, additional appropriations for pensions for the blind, amendments to the workmen's compensation act; five per cent tax on gross incomes of public utilities, licensing of private detectives, and a measure to stop evictions.

Bills to be introduced at this session by the Socialists will include measures to tax personal income, corporate income, and increase inheritance taxes; to provide home rule for cities; to authorize the state and its political sub-divisions to engage in revenue-producing enterprises; to provide for slum clearance, housing projects, etc.

These Socialist measures, far more liberal than anything the two old parties may be expected to support, will be pushed vigorously, both in committee and on the floor of the House.

If nothing else is accomplished, these bills will at least put the Democrats "on the spot" and expose their pretensions of being the "liberal" "friends of labor."

The fight for these measures, waged by two lone Socialists against heavy odds, will be of educational value, and will attract the attention of the more thoughtful workers of the state to the platform of the Socialist Party; and to the extent that this end is accomplished the effort will be worthwhile.

We extend our Fraternal Greetings through The New Leader to all who are enlisted in the world-wide struggle to emancipate the human race from industrial tyranny and the menace of war.

UNITED HATTERS', CAP AND MILLINERY WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

M. ZARITSKY, President

To that Valiant Spokesman of Labor,
THE NEW LEADER,
We Extend Heartiest Greetings

MILLINERY BLOCKERS' UNION Local 42

Cloth, Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union

MAX GOLDMAN
Manager

I. HAMMER, FRED CARRANO
Organizers

The black clouds of reaction cannot cast shadows on a labor movement that forges powerful organizations, industrial and political. Down with fascism in all its forms! Forward with labor's army of freedom! Long live The NEW LEADER!



MILLINERY WORKERS' UNION, LOCAL 24

CLOTH, HAT, CAPS AND MILLINERY WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

Alex Rose, Sec'y-Treasurer

Long Live The New Leader!

By Frank R. Crosswaith

THE annual dinner of The New Leader is an event to which we active Socialists and trade unionists look forward with pleasure, for it affords us an opportunity to meet again those soldiers of the cause whose sturdy spirit the battle of the year has failed to break. And it gives us a chance to renew our faith and re-dedicate ourselves to the cause of labor's emancipation—and to bring back memories of the past.

There never was a time so pregnant with great possibilities, and when a journal like The New Leader was more needed.

For in this hour, when Capitalism is prostrate and confusion is universal do we need the scholarly and penetrating editorials, the special articles and features and the invaluable information which characterize the rich, full pages of The New Leader to keep us in close communion with our comrades in other lands.

It is most encouraging to note



treatment it has been receiving from the present national administration. Labor is obviously doubting the wisdom of the political course it has traveled in the past. It is puzzled to know whether to continue in its old course or start off in the new direction of independent political action. That these gains are now being menaced is too obvious. It is sufficient only to point out that fascism in one form or another now menaces the labor movement in practically every country, a menace that will increase as the various prescriptions of quack economic and political doctors fail to restore Capitalism to a healthy state.

In the meantime the pauperization and exploitation of labor is being intensified. Labor's right to organize, to reduce the work-week to 30 hours and to receive a decent wage is being fought with naked ferocity.

The needs of the hour call with insistent voice to the workers of every race to unite in thought and action, industrially and politically to save those institutions and advantages that are the bases of orderly progress, such as freedom of speech and assembly, the right to participate in government and above all the right of the workers to gain relief from economic and social oppression through the strike. This last right labor must guard and protect at all costs.

Every trade unionist, and especially the large army of Negro workers now joining the unions of their trades, should read religiously the pages of The New Leader

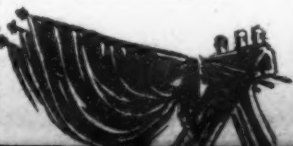
and for counsel to fit themselves more fully to serve in the fight that will not end until labor of hand and brain is freed from the cruel clutches of Capitalism and through united and enlightened action conquer the world and establish the Co-operative Commonwealth, wherein will dwell in peace, plenty, and happiness, all God's children who usefully serve society.

Long Live The New Leader!
Long Live the Unity of the Working-Class! Long Live Socialism!

HERE'S TO YOU!

NEW ORLEANS, La. — "The Roosevelt New Deal is like the Frenchman's description of an American cocktail: You put whiskey in to make it strong, and water to make it weak; lemon to make it sour, and sugar to make it sweet; ice to make it cold, and gin to make it hot. And then you say, 'Here's to you!' and drink it yourself."

This was the way in which Harry W. Laidler, executive director for the League for Industrial Democracy, summarized the contradictions in the Roosevelt program in an address here.



FOR A DAILY NEW LEADER!
FOR A BETTER WORLD!

Joint Council, Knitgoods Workers' Union
28 GRAHAM ST., BROOKLYN

Raivaaja Completes 30 Years' Service to Finnish Workers

By Savele Syrjala

ON January 31st the Finnish Socialist daily *Raivaaja* published at Fitchburg, Mass., celebrated its 30th anniversary as a champion of Socialism. The influence that *Raivaaja* [Forward] has had on the lives and the thinking of the Finns in America can be likened to the powerful influence of the Forward among the Jews.

Raivaaja came into existence as have most Socialist and labor papers, because of a burning need among the new converts to spread the message of Socialism. Born in dire poverty, its early life was a continuous struggle against financial difficulties and only for the loyal support of the Finnish comrades it would have perished in those early years like so many Socialist and labor papers. Of the paper's beginning, its first editor, Taavi Tainio—who later became a prominent Socialist member of the Finnish Diet—described it as a "foolish effort."

It began as a weekly, later becoming a tri-weekly, and, finally, a daily in 1910.

Today, *Raivaaja* owns its own publishing plant, a fine five-story brick building, situated beside the Worcester County Court House and the Fitchburg postoffice. It maintains a New York office in the club house of the Finnish Socialists, at 2056 Fifth Avenue.

For those interested in how a Socialist newspaper pays its own way without constant appeals to its readers for money, there is much to learn from *Raivaaja*. Throughout its entire history the paper has been published at a deficit. It is estimated that the total deficit of *Raivaaja* during its existence has been at least \$100,000. But through side businesses, such as a job printing, money exchange, a steamship ticket agency, a bookstore, and an insurance business, this deficit has been met, enabling *Raivaaja* to give its readers the

most complete newspaper service of any Finnish paper in America.

In a large measure much credit for the financial soundness of *Raivaaja* is due John Suominen, the paper's capable and efficient business manager who has served in that capacity during its entire existence except for a few years.

Of the Finnish Socialist dailies *Raivaaja* alone has consistently remained true to the Socialist Party in the many party controversies which have taken place during its existence. *Raivaaja* can be thanked for the fact that the Finnish Socialist Federation remained affiliated with the party during the I.W. W. and Communist Party disturbances.

Like all other Socialist papers during the war, *Raivaaja* faced trying times. Though there were some who believed that it would be better to discontinue the paper during the war rather than try to publish a paper under the strict censorship laws of that period, it carried on. It was a hard job. Constantly under the surveillance of the government and the snooping of the conservative Finns, who in the early years of the paper fought a losing battle against it and who thought they saw a chance to get the government to do what they failed to do, that is, to kill *Raivaaja*.

In August 1918, Federal agents staged a spectacular raid on the plant and searched the bookstore, but to their disappointment found nothing upon which to bring action. A few months later, in October, *Raivaaja* faced a more serious threat to its existence. Postal authorities requested the paper to send its representatives to Washington to state why its second class mail rights should not be taken away. For a newspaper that depended upon the mails for circulation, the loss of second class mail rights would have meant death. Happily, through the heroic work of the paper's attorney, Comrade George E. Roewer, the mail rights were saved.

During 1921, there was danger that former Socialists who had gone over to the Communists in the split of the Finnish Federation would take over the paper and property. Despite the maneuvering of the Communists, however, they failed at the annual meeting of the corporation owning the paper to gain control. They resorted to court action, but here again they met defeat and *Raivaaja* was saved for the cause of Socialism to which it had been dedicated.

In addition to publishing *Raivaaja*, a monthly magazine called *Nykyaika* (Modern Age) is also published under the editorship of Oskari Tokoi, who has the distinction of having been the first Socialist premier in the world. Also many books have been published, among them the outstanding classical works on Socialism.

The present staff of *Raivaaja* consists of George Makela, editor-in-chief; Oskari Tokoi, Adolf Usenius, Lauri Moilanen and Henry Puranen. Wilho Hedman is editor of the New York section of the paper and Savele Syrjala edits a weekly English section.

The 30th milestone of *Raivaaja* cannot pass without mention of the late Frans Joseph Syrjala, who for many years served as editor-in-chief of the paper and who shouldered the heavy responsibility of editing *Raivaaja* during the war hysteria and the period of internal controversies within the party.

At 30 years of age, *Raivaaja*, true to its name, is on the job pioneering for Socialism. It has performed a noble piece of work among the Finnish workers of America and will continue to do so. There is one thought that predominates among all well-wishers of *Raivaaja*, that is: that as the possibilities of carrying on in the Finnish language become less and less, this Socialist firm which has so successfully carried on in the Finnish language will turn to publishing an English Socialist and labor paper.

GREETINGS TO ALL SOCIALISTS AND LABOR UNIONISTS FROM

Comrade FRED SPITZ—The Florist
74 SECOND AVENUE DRy Dock 4-0355, 8880

With faith in your untiring task and unending struggle in the interest of the workers, we are always with you . . .

LADIES' NECKWEAR WORKERS' UNION, LOCAL 142

I. L. G. W. U.

JOSEPH TUVIM, Manager

We Greet THE NEW LEADER on the celebration of its ELEVENTH ANNIVERSARY

EXECUTIVE BOARD
DOLL AND TOY WORKERS' UNION

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor

On this Anniversary of The New Leader let us rededicate ourselves to cause of Unionism and the International Solidarity of All Workers

CLOAK, DRESS DRIVERS' AND HELPERS' UNION, LOCAL 102

I. L. G. W. U.

SAUL METZ, Manager

Greetings on the celebration of your Eleventh Anniversary and recognizing The New Leader as the ever ready champion of Labor; and all that the ideals of the workers can visualize; towards the goal of making this here old mother earth as a fit and decent place to live in, and so enjoy the fruits of their labor.

The Laundry Workers' Internat'l Union

143 East 103rd Street, New York City.—Tel. LEhigh 4-2421

Pres., A. Raphaelson; Vice-Pres., Hymie Weiner; Treas., N. Umansky; Rec. Sec'y, Jos. Mackey; Fin. Sec'y, Office Mgr., Morris Levine; Chairman, Exec. Com., Frank Mazur; Executives, Chas. Shapiro, Benny Stein, Eddie Tibor, L. Weissberg, Essie Williams, Della Mills, Sadie Baskerville. Organizers, Harry Levine and Sam Kaufan.

GREETINGS TO THE NEW LEADER on its Eleventh Anniversary

Retail Clothing Salesmen's Union LOCAL 717

Affiliated with the A. F. of L.

HYMAN NEMSER, Manager

With the hope that THE NEW LEADER will grow in power with each succeeding birthday

Button and Novelty Workers' Union LOCAL 132, I. L. G. W. U.

HARRY BERGMAN, Sec'y-Treasurer MARTIN FELDMAN, Manager

LONG LIVE THE NEW LEADER, OUR ONLY LABOR PAPER IN AMERICA

Bonnaz, Singer Embroiderers, Tuckers, Stitches and Pleaters Union

Local 66—I. L. G. W. U. 135 W. 33rd St., N. Y. C.

Leon Hattab, Mgr. Z. L. Freedman, Pres. I. Barkhinsky, Sec'y-Treas.

WE EXTEND OUR GREETINGS TO THE NEW LEADER

Ladies' Tailors, Custom Dressmakers, Theatrical Costume and Alteration Workers' Union

LOCAL 38—I. L. G. W. U.

J. L. BANACH, Manager

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MORE POWER TO THE NEW LEADER IN ITS WORK OF INSPIRING THE WORKERS TO BUILD UP THEIR UNIONS



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Party Starts Labor School in Newark

The Socialist Party of New Jersey announces the opening of the New Jersey Labor School at 1085 Broad Street, Newark. The school opens March 1st with six courses on Monday, Wednesday and Friday nights, each lasting ten weeks. Fees are extremely low and free scholarships for unemployed students are available.

Courses to be given include: "Principles of Socialism," "History of the American Labor Movement," and "Current Events." "Functionaries' Training Class" (for party members only) and others. For further information see secretary of the New Jersey Labor School at the above address, or call Mitchell 2-8965.

FRED HENDERSON IN JERSEY CITY

The Socialist Party of Hudson County, N. J., has been fortunate in securing Fred Henderson, of the British Labor Party, to speak in Jersey City on Wednesday, February 20, at Fraternity Hall, 256 Central Ave.

Many organizations have been visited to lay before them the importance of this meeting, with assurance that they will cooperate. The hall is easily reached from all parts of the county, and for people outside of Hudson County coming to Journal Square, take a Central Ave. or Journal Square bus.

Henderson will talk on "An Age of Plenty for All."

Greetings from

the Joint Board of

Cloak, Suit, Skirt & Reefer Makers' Union

I. L. G. W. U.

May our combined efforts realize for all the workers
that economic security for which we are striving.

I. NAGLER, General Manager

L. LANGER, Secretary

R. ZUCKERMAN, President

M. ASHBES, Treasurer

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SAMPLEMAKERS' UNION, LOCAL No. 3

S. PITCHERSKY, Chairman

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CLOAK AND DRESS PRESSERS' UNION, LOCAL No. 35

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A. FRIEDMAN, Chairman

A. BRICK, Manager

EXAMINERS' UNION, LOCAL No. 82

M. GREIFFER, Chairman

LEON ROSENBLATT, Manager

*D*uring the eleven years of its existence, The New Leader has been a faithful mouthpiece of American Socialism, a tireless propagandist for a cooperative commonwealth.

¶ But The New Leader has been a great deal more than that. In these years, replete with labor struggles, it has without exception lent its full moral support to the trade union movement and to the cause of the workers embattled in the defense of work conditions or in the wresting of improvements of their terms of life and labor.

¶ In congratulating The New Leader upon the idealism and the spirit of sacrifice with which it has unswervingly discharged its important duty, we feel certain that the organized workers, acting through their unions, will continue in their support of your publication and of the invaluable educational contribution it is rendering the labor movement.

General Executive Board

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

D. DUBINSKY, *President*

Through Thick and Thin The New Leader Served

(Continued from Page Thirteen)

ing Brings Gains Up to 60% Points in Renewed 'Hoover Market.'—March 1, 1929. "WORST STOCK CRASH STEMMED BY BANKS; 12,894,650-SHARE DAY SWAMPS MARKET; LEADERS CONFER, FIND CONDITIONS SOUND."—October 25, 1929.

It should be noted that even after the house of cards had caved in the robber barons could "Find Conditions Sound." Let's read another headline. "STOCKS COLLAPSE IN 16,410,030 - SHARE DAY, BUT RALLY AT CLOSE CHEERS BROKERS; BANKERS OPTIMISTIC, TO CONTINUE AID."—October 30, 1929. Note that the usurers were still "Optimistic."

That darling of "efficient" capitalism, Herbert Hoover, was engaged in providing a chicken for every pot and a car for every garage. Note this headline. "HOOVER ASKS \$150,000,000 TO AID IDLE; WARNS OF DEFICIT AND END OF TAX CUT; HIS CONTROL OF WORKS FUND OPPOSED."—December 3, 1930. Then the national campaign of 1932 and Hoover. "THINGS MIGHT BE WORSE."

The confidence of veteran Socialists in the Socialist interpretation of capitalism was vindicated by what had happened, but with the new opportunity that faced The New Leader its resources declined as the depression deepened. Comrades and organizations that had been generous with financial support could help less and less. Wages were cut, cut again and yet again. Every possible economy was effected to keep the paper going.

Then as the months passed and millions of the workers passed into the breadlines a new situation faced us. Not a week passed that we did not receive one or more pathetic letters from readers stating that they were unable to renew their subscriptions. Many begged us to keep them on the mailing list, promising to send in a remittance out of the first money they could get. These letters continue.

One recent letter is a sample from the bully. This reader sent in the usual plea, enclosing a quarter in part payment for a yearly renewal, begging the man eager to accept it and stating that he would pay the balance in installments as he could! Many a letter received by The New

Leader tells a story of a personal tragedy, of a fighter for Socialism slowly conquered by the hideous economic disaster that has swallowed up millions of workers and unable to renew his own subscription or to get subs from other workers who would like to have the paper.

There are many instances where The New Leader is read by several persons because of the depression. It is passed from hand to hand as each reader finishes it. For this reason the paper has a larger list of readers than the number printed each week.

The New Leader has its opposition, to be sure. A new movement has come into existence since the beginning of the depression. With our knowledge of the "prosperity" period it is certain that many of those who have joined the party in the past five years would not now be with us if the depression continued. It is the new and immature material that mainly provides the misunderstanding and opposition.

However, The New Leader will fight on. There are other illusions for it to combat. There are those who sincerely believe that our future lies through united fronts with Bolshevik sects and there is even a reversion to the stupidity of armed insurrection. These are illusions that lead to frustration.

Every Socialist movement is required to adapt itself to the special conditions that prevail in each nation. The programs of the Austrian and German parties are no more adapted for us than ours is for them. The same is true of the

MORE POWER!

By Joseph Baskin
General Secretary, Workmen's Circle

PERMIT me to extend to you a few words of greeting on your eleventh birthday. In this sixth year of crisis The New Leader is fulfilling an inestimable function in arousing the workers of this country from their lethargy and in pointing out to them the way for social betterment. More power to you and a constantly growing circulation!

German, Swiss and Scandinavian parties.

Here we still have to win the willing cooperation of the labor organizations outside of the Socialist movement. One labor organization won to such cooperation is worth more than any united front with a Bolshevik group or a number of such groups. The future lies not with these groups but with the tens of millions of the working class outside of them.

In the eleven years of its publication The New Leader has consistently kept this basic consideration in mind. We seek to win the mind and soul of the working masses, not the sectarians of a sick bolshevism. Cooperation with them means isolation from the great masses who alone are potential recruits for an army of working class emancipation.

If this brief history of the trials and problems of The New Leader has awakened the renewed interest of any reader, we will feel repaid for telling it. We shall fight on for the Socialist philosophy and program and the emancipation of the toilers of the world!

Labor Party Prepares For a Socialist Britain

(Continued from Page Thirteen)

they are of Trade Union delegates, and representatives of individual party members—men, women, and youth, severally organized—are centers of thought, study, discussion, propaganda, and administration. They are the liveliest elements in local British politics.

This local concentration is a reflex of the influence at the center, for, as never before, there is closer contact day by day between the Executive and Administrative Committees and officers of the Trades Union Congress, the Labor Party and the Parliamentary Labor Party.

For several years a Joint Committee has unified Labor opinion and its expression. Under the new title of the "National Council of Labor" it is destined to wield still greater influence throughout the whole movement and the nation at large.

This council has been largely instrumental in defending the labor movement's firm belief in democratic government as against the fascist tendencies that have threatened during the last few years. So, too, it has consistently led the opposition to any truce with Communism. It has exposed effectively the various pretences under which the British Communists have sought of never-ending "Innocents' Clubs" for the seducing of the unwary and the disruption of the democratic Labor forces. Repeated attempts to break the ranks of the unions and the local parties by all manner of ingenious and high-sounding devices have been thwarted.

The British Labor movement is

democratic to the core and will yield no quarter to dictatorship, be it from the right or from the left. Indeed, it feels instinctively that co-operation with the dictators of the left would be a ready excuse for successful dictatorship from the right.

At three successive annual party conferences the party has reviewed various items of policy, and last fall approved a comprehensive statement now issued broadcast under the title "For Socialism and Peace." In all its major issues the party stands with the Trade Union Congress.

There are nearly 500 parliamentary candidates in the field, and others are being adopted month by month. A great "Victory for Socialism" campaign is about to enter in its second and more intensive phase. Special attention is being given to the organization of youth. The needs of the agricultural districts are being fully dealt with, while the co-operation of women comrades in all party activities is a notable and helpful feature of all party work.

The Daily Herald, now claiming the largest circulation of any daily newspaper in the world, is purchased by over 2,000,000 people and read by many more. The support and assistance it renders to the whole Labor movement, industrially and politically, is invaluable. Next to the basic loyalty of the party worker, the Herald is the greatest asset that British Labor possesses. Its influence on British public opinion is undeniable, and the adaptation of its numerous editions, published simultaneously in London and Manchester, give a sense of coherence and strength to the rank and file in all parts of the country.

The recent retirement of Arthur Henderson from the party secretaryship and the appointment of the present writer as his successor associated with the party in one way or another since 1902, as Conference Delegate, Parliamentary Member, Treasurer, Parliamentary Whip, Chairman, Leader and for 25 years its Secretary.

For the last three years Geneva has been the scene of his greater activity. As President of the Disarmament Conference he has sought patiently and diligently to face the nations with the need for banishing war from humanity's scheme of things, and to substitute the collective peace system as a guarantee for disarmed security.

Day by day in the conference and its environments he has been inspired by the recollection of the international folly that claimed his own eldest son as a victim on the battlefield in common with the flower of all the nations involved. The struggle has taken toll of his strength, but at 72 Henderson still continues to strive for the cause of peace as a necessary corollary for the triumph of Labor throughout the world.

His work as Secretary falls to younger hands, which have grasped enthusiastically the task of unifying the eager, studious aims of the Socialists with the ripe practical experience of the Trade Unionists, and from them both welding a party strength that will command victory in the coming fight for power.

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The Workmen's Circle has over 100 Yiddish Schools for children in various parts of the United States and Canada. The children of the members are trained in the finest traditions of their fathers.

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For Information Apply to

The WORKMEN'S CIRCLE

175 EAST BROADWAY

NEW YORK CITY

Telephone ORchard 4-6000

The following branches conduct their meetings in English and solicit their membership from the English Speaking Radical Element. Below you will find the time, place and date and also the secretaries' address when applying for membership.

BRANCH 400 meets the first Tuesday of the month at 899 Westchester Ave., Bronx, N. Y. Address of Secretary, William Bobit, 3927 Gouverneur Avenue, Bronx, N. Y.

BRANCH 626 meets the first and third Friday of the month at 937 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y. Address of Secretary, Frank Rosenfarb, 1516 Union St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BRANCH 455 meets the first and third Fridays of the month at 899 Westchester Ave., Bronx, N. Y. Address of Secretary, Adolph Sonen, 1472 Montgomery Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

BRANCH 1001 meets on Fridays at 7 East 15th Street, New York. Address of Secretary, R. G. Plavin, 2064 Creston Avenue, Bronx, N. Y.

BRANCH 635 meets the second and fourth Fridays of the month at 140 Second Ave., New York. Address of Secretary, Morris Extract, 1495 Montgomery Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

BRANCH 267 meets the second and fourth Saturdays of the month at 44 East 12th St., New York. Address of Secretary, Isaac Levy, 74 Van Cortlandt Park South, Bronx, N. Y.

We greet The New Leader
to its 11th Anniversary

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Affiliated with the A. F. of L.

Thomas F. McMahon, Pres.

James Starr, Sec'y-Treas.

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Our Comradely Greeting
to The New Leader, the
only true labor and So-
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Dr. Silverberg, Chairman

We greet The New Leader which has been loyal
to the ideals of unionism

**CLOTHING CUTTERS' UNION
A. C. W. of A.**

MURRAY WEINSTEIN, Manager

GREETINGS from the

**JOINT BOARD, AMALGAMATED
CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA
PHILADELPHIA, PA.**

CHARLES WEINSTEIN, Manager N. SICILIANO, President
S. LYONS, Secretary

Greetings!

**CHICAGO JOINT BOARD
AMALGAMATED CLOTHING
WORKERS
OF AMERICA**

SAMUEL LEVIN, Manager

ABE BECK, President

CHARLES H. BURR, Sec'y-Treasurer

L. I. D. Enters Its 30th Year Of Usefulness for Socialism

By Mary Fox

THE year 1935 is the 30th anniversary of the League for Industrial Democracy. In trying to appraise those three decades of service to the movement one is tempted to dwell on the varied activities and the particular form they have taken in these years so packed full of change in American life. In this brief article, however, I want to bring before the readers of The New Leader not a picture of that long and honorable history, for space makes that impossible, but the briefest summaries of what we did in 1934, our 29th year.

The L.I.D. is an educational organization. Its job is to educate people to understand and build a social order based on production for use and not for profit. Our educational function was carried out in various ways during the past year.

Through the spoken word. Extensive lecture trips around the country were taken in behalf of the League by Harry W. Laidler, Roy Burt, J. B. Matthews and Jennie Lee. A number of speeches were also made by Norman Thomas. These lecturers traveled from coast to coast, speaking to large meetings, sometimes before strictly L.I.D. and Socialist Party groups, sometimes before other organizations and forums which make a constant demand upon the League.

Our lecture series in 1934 brought to 46 cities consecutive lectures for a six-weeks' period. Furthest south was New Orleans, furthest west Topeka. Along with the lectures, study groups were held, following the fine discussion outlines and bibliographies supplied with every lecture ticket. These circuits, involving an expenditure of approximately \$18,000, were self-supporting, each city carrying its share of the cost. They have done, and will continue to do, a magnificent job in breaking down old concepts and leading people toward a new philosophy. In some cases merely the beginning of interest has been aroused. In others people have become actively enlisted in the fight. It was out of the lecture circuit committee in Memphis, for in-

stance, that the Memphis Chapter, which cooperated so ably with the Tyronza Socialist Party, conducted a survey among the share-croppers, which was used as a basis for organization work among share-croppers and which cut across the lethargy of the A.A.A. in Washington in calling attention to the plight of these desperate agricultural workers.

On the radio two series of programs, arranged by the L.I.D. in cooperation with the National Advisory Council on Radio in Education, were given over a coast-to-coast network. Few features have so consistently carried on a definite educational job over the radio and have built up such a discriminating body of listeners. In addition to these two series, the League was able to broadcast five of its Saturday luncheons. Over WEVD, from January to June, two features were conducted—"The Author Reviews His Own Book" and a program of dramatic skits called "Labor Marches On." The latter continued in November and December.

The written word. Readers are familiar with that fine publication, the Student Outlook, which has a special L.I.D. edition for non-student members.

Among the pamphlets of this year we can cite: "Education and a New Social Order," by John Dewey; "Italian Intellectuals Under Fascism"; "The Terzani Case," by John Herling and Morris Shapiro; "The Plight of the Share-cropper," by Norman Thomas; "Socialism's New Beginning," by Miles; "Campus Strikes Against War," by Joseph P. Lash; "Fascism." Seventy-five thousand of these pamphlets were distributed.

On the campus. The influence of the League has steadily increased in the colleges of the country. As this increase has taken place, it has been met in certain places, particularly on the West Coast, by a wave of reaction. L.I.D. students have not been content with study in the library. They have insisted on taking their place in the struggle of workers and in the fight for a new social order. A large increase in membership has taken place. Nationwide activities, such as the student strike against war, were success-

Socialism on the Air

The blue network of the National Broadcasting Company is presenting a forum on "Economics in a Changing Order" each Thursday evening during the winter and spring.

Socialist speakers in the series will be heard as follows: Feb. 28, Norman Thomas; April 4, Harry W. Laidler; May 9, Broadus Mitchell; May 16, Norman Thomas; May 23, Harry W. Laidler. The program is from 10:30 to 11:00, Eastern Standard Time, over WJZ (New York), WBAL (Baltimore), WBZ (Boston), WENR (Chicago), WGAR (Cleveland), WCKY (Covington), KWCR (Cedar Rapids), WJR (Detroit), KSO (Des Moines), WREN (Kansas City), KDKA (Pittsburgh), WHAM (Rochester), KWK (St. Louis), WBZA (Springfield), WSYR (Syracuse), KOIL (Council Bluffs), and WMAL (Washington).

fully carried out.

During the past summer a training school for student radicals was held in New York which was described fully in an earlier issue of The New Leader. From literally every section of the country some student hitch-hiked to New York to take his place in the program of the school. A lively discussion in the morning was followed by intensive and useful activity in the afternoon as rank and file workers of the Unemployed Union.

Nothing so far has been said about our conferences which were unusually successful this year, our city chapters, our Emergency Committee for Strikers' Relief, the splendid work under the sponsorship of the L.I.D. in Chicago and New York of large unemployed leagues, the innumerable joint activities with other organizations in attempting to coordinate efforts of various organizations in the difficult task of carrying on the day to day struggle, helping to bring about a new social order.

The League is appealing on the basis of its 29th year of activity for membership and contributions which will make possible a strengthening and broadening of the work in the future.

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

Greetings from

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America

Labor solidarity is a vital necessity now, more
than ever before. It is the only hope
of a suffering world.

SIDNEY HILLMAN, General President

JOSEPH SCHLOSSBERG, General Sec'y-Treasurer

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Colorado Making Fine Progress

By Paul S. McCormick
Colorado State Secretary

DENVER.—The final report on the November elections are available at last, and it appears that the Socialists did not do badly, although no sensational gains were

He Confessed His Crime

SAN FRANCISCO. — Turning over his last 54 cents to his wife, James Stout, 27 years old, formerly of Constantine, Mich., went out after food for her. Their month-old daughter slept in a bureau drawer improvised as a crib.

The police caught him just after they said he had held up a grocery and taken \$8. He declared that he had been unable to find work.

scored. The top votes were cast for Comrade Albright for Lieut. Gov., and M. McCormick for Regent of the State University, who received 6,740 and 7,941, respectively, compared to 6,853 and 8,377 two years ago in a much heavier total poll. As head of the ticket the oversigned received 5,355 for Governor, compared to 6,266 in 1932.

Tony Sender and G. E. Modigliani spoke at a great mass meeting February 14th.

The State Office has published a list of Communist Innocents' Clubs that have been operating hereabouts as a warning to party members and others. Many of them have truly innocent and truly ingenious names, but they are the same old Communist propaganda.

Colorado has eagerly accepted the quota of \$300 as her share of the National Fund Drive this year, and confidently expects quickly to oversubscribe.

Final California Vote Is 108,748

SAN FRANCISCO.—The final and complete returns of the November election are at last available. George R. Kirkpatrick, Socialist candidate for United States Senator, polled 108,748 votes. This is considerably larger than the largest unofficial estimate thus far made.

The Kirkpatrick vote is nearly twice as large as any state-wide Socialist vote ever polled for the Socialist party in the state. Under the election laws the party's official standing on the ballot is determined by that vote, and despite the Sinclair movement the party's official standing is safeguarded.

Kirkpatrick, one of the veterans of the Socialist movement in this country, was candidate for Vice President in 1916. He is the author of "War; What For?" the greatest anti-war book ever written in this country.

Europeans Watching America

(Continued from Page Thirteen)

6th, 1934—because, above all, of the faults and blunders of our bourgeois liberals or radical parties—the menace has since then constantly lost ground all over the country as well as in Parliament. The fall of the Doumergue cabinet with its half fascist plans—a result nobody will deny was achieved above all by the vigorous and intelligent campaign of Léon Blum and of our solidly united Socialist and Labor movements—has demonstrated to our would-be dictators (or dictator's slaves!) that France is neither Germany nor Italy.

Of course, we still have dangers to face, and the seriousness of the economic crisis can increase then tremendously. But by uniting all the working class, we have built up a most vigorous barrier against

fascism, and from this point of view our understanding with the Communists was absolutely necessary. Of course, that has been only possible because our Communists have absolutely given up all their previous attacks against our party and responsible leaders. It was also concluded under circumstances quite different from those that obtained with the British, Scandinavian or Belgian comrades; here there was a Communist vote of 800,000 (out of 2,800,000 for all the Labor Parties) at the last general elections in 1932; at the same time we are more than ever convinced of the soundness of the methods and tactics of the Socialists and Labor International—whose center is in Zurich and whose General Secretary is our dear Comrade Fritz Adler.

We extend our heartiest greetings
to The New Leader

for the part it is playing in the struggle of the oppressed. We are confident that its power to enlighten the workers will increase until the industrial and political emancipation of all the toilers is accomplished.

New York Joint Board Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America

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J. C. CATALANOTTI } Managers
L. HOLLANDER }

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LOCAL 142

BENY ADDEO, Bus. Agent A. ORLANDO, Secretary

LOCAL 24, NEWARK, New Jersey

LOCAL 198, PASSAIC, New Jersey

LOCAL 208, VINELAND, New Jersey

The New Leader Played Great Part in Socialist Revival

By Clarence Senior
National Secretary, Socialist Party

AS The New Leader enters its twelfth year of active service in the Socialist and labor movement, the Socialist Party enters the sixth year of its revival. The New Leader may be proud of the part it played in this revival, of the contacts throughout the country it kept alive during the period when the party as a national organization scarcely existed, when only Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin really had party organizations.

Many comrades did not realize that every year from 1919 to 1928 showed a decline in membership. During that entire period scarcely any new blood came into the party. Those who sometimes become discouraged today over the magnitude of the problems facing the party should realize that we have a party at all today only because a few thousand loyal comrades refused to become discouraged and carried on in spite of terrific obstacles.

In 1928, in spite of a campaign conducted by a handful of Socialists against tremendous odds, there was a gain of only three hundred in party membership. In 1932, with more vitality in the party, although with many of the

positions of responsibility taken by inexperienced comrades because of the lack of available talent throughout the country, there was an increase of 6,500 members during the campaign, and the vote was quadrupled.

In the past two years, more than two thousand members a year have been gained, and the indications are that the gain this year will be more rapid.

There were four times as many locals in 1934 as there were in 1928, and triple the number of states with functioning state organizations.

In 1929 only eleven states had over one hundred members. Today three times that many have more. Ten states had no members whatsoever in 1929. There are no states lacking members of the party today.

Of course, a mere increase in membership may not mean very much. One has to know its composition and the reasons for joining and staying in the party. The latest census of the party shows that it contains 70.6% strictly working class elements as compared with 60% of the total population listed as workers by the United States census. While the unemployed constitute 32% of the membership, the exempt stamps show that some of them are paying dues. Housewives constitute almost 20% of the party.

There is a greater proportion of miners in the Socialist Party than in the general population, also a greater percentage of workers in manufacturing and mechanical industries and of professional people.

While there is no comparable census for six years ago, the general impression both inside and outside the party at that time was that an extremely high percentage of the party could be included in the omnibus term "middle class."

In 1929 foreign language federations constituted 55% of the membership. Today this has dropped to 18%.

In the ten-year period, from 1919 to 1929, there was scarcely any new literature published and very little educational work carried on by the party. In contrast to that period, in the past two years the party has published millions of new leaflets and thousands of pamphlets. The outstanding educational work of the past few years has been the publication of Fred Henderson's "The Case of Socialism" and the outline based upon it, and the touring of Henderson last year for three months and this year for seven. Last spring the party published a new American edition of "The Case of Socialism" of 14,000 copies, which was sold out within six months. A second edition has just come off the press along with a printed revised study outline. A fairly close check indicates that over six hundred study classes in the Henderson book have been held in the past two years.

In addition, dozens of study classes have been held, using

Berenberg's "Fundamentals of Socialism," a new edition of which has just been published by the party along with a printed study outline; Morris Hillquit's "Foundations of Socialism," and Paul Porter's "Commonwealth Plan."

A rough idea of the increase in the amount of educational work being done in the party may be secured from a comparison of literature sales for 1926 of \$1,450 as compared with the literature sales for 1934 of \$10,827. Most of the 1926 sales were of Debs' book, "Walls and Bars," whereas practically all of the 1934 sales were of educational and propaganda publications.

Other encouraging comparisons could be made of the number of speakers being toured, the number of organizers in the field, the amount of correspondence reaching national headquarters, and the whole general "tone" of the party.

Unquestionably the problems of the workers and farmers of America have increased tremendously during the past five years. Unquestionably the Socialist Party has not increased in strength and influence fast enough. However, there are many reasons for encouragement. We will not make progress by crying over our weaknesses or our mistakes. We will progress, now that economic conditions are proving to the workers that we have been right these many years, exactly in proportion as we train our intelligence, discipline our wills and get down to the fundamental job of agitation, education and organization.

Eleven Years of Sustained Effort

By Daniel W. Hoan

THE 11th Anniversary of The New Leader represents eleven years of sustained effort in carrying the message of Socialism to its many thousands of subscribers and readers.

Like a gleaming torch in the dark The New Leader has blazed new trails of thought and action in our muddled social, political and economic affairs and has given the oppressed and disheartened masses of workers a vision of a new social order, founded on social justice and brotherhood and adapted to the conditions brought about by the industrial revolution.

It has been an inspiration to those who have enlisted in the cause of Socialism and has provided a constant stimulus to keep up the struggle regardless of temporary setbacks and difficulties.

Today, when great expectations built on false hope disappear in the light of reality, The New Leader is needed more than ever to explode the fallacies that hinder our nation's progress and to point the way to a fundamental solution of our problems.

This is a service that deserves the gratitude of all who believe in constructive progress and orderly change. It should be supported and encouraged. Not New Dealers but New Leaders are the hope of humanity.

FREE to New Leader Readers!

Three Cities by Sholom Ash

YOU



can create a powerful New Leader by getting ten new subscribers at one dollar a year and receive **Free** this stirring, exciting novel of our times

Start Right Now!



The year's best seller... 819 pages by one of the greatest novelists of today

Unite for War on Child Labor!

Ratification Drive to Be Started By Socialists February 22

By Herbert M. Merrill
New York State Secretary.

THE Judiciary Committee of the State Senate has decided to kill in committee the resolution ratifying the Child Labor Amendment.

A more flagrant betrayal of the people by the two old parties has not been attempted in many years. In effect this is what has happened: The United States Supreme Court twice ruled that Congress has no power effectively to deal with the child labor problem. A constitutional amendment giving power to Congress to legislate on the subject became necessary, and Congress has submitted such resolution to the States for ratification.

Governor Lehman has both houses of the Legislature with him. He said he was in favor of ratifying the resolution. The people believed him. He has the power. Yet a committee on which his party has a majority, representing a legislature both houses of which are controlled by his party, combine with the Republicans unanimously to prevent the Legislature from even voting on the question.

What the committee is doing is to make it possible for the members of the State Legislature to avoid declaring themselves.

We want to drag them out into the open. Not only the Socialists of this State but millions of others want to know where they stand, and why they have cooperated in this betrayal of the children of the nation.

The State Committee has decided that the week beginning February

TO AID OUR SPANISH COMRADES

A MEETING called by the Spanish Branch of the Socialist Party, attended by delegates from various branches of Local New York, was held Thursday night, Feb. 7th, at the Rand School, to devise methods for securing funds to help the thousands of victims of the Spanish workers' uprising against fascism last October.

A committee was elected to contact the National Executive Committee through Comrade Norman Thomas, toward the end that a National Drive be started for the purpose of raising funds, holding mass meetings, etc. There are over 30,000 Socialists and trade unionists in prison in Spain and wholesale arrests continue even in provinces in which the uprising had no echo. The number killed or in exile is very large and the American Socialist Movement must show its solidarity with their Spanish comrades by supporting them both morally and financially.

All branches of the party who have not yet elected delegates are urged to do so, forwarding their names and addresses to the undersigned, so that they may receive notices of future meetings: Ben Lichtenberg, Sec'y. Pro Tem., 1950 East 38th St., B'klyn.

A Personal Note

We have just seen a circular issued by the "New Jersey Labor School" in which our names are included among several special lectures.

We wish the comrades to know that our names have been used without our consent or prior knowledge.

Algernon Lee and James Oneal

22, Washington's birthday, should be Child Labor Amendment Ratification Week. In every city of the State, in every county, we want the people to assemble at meetings called by the Socialist Party. Their "representatives" in the Legislature will be invited to be present, and state in the presence of their constituents where they stand. Whether they accept the invitation or not, they will know where their constituents stand, and what they expect.

Time is short. Please make arrangements immediately. Get your hall, and let us know immediately, so we can begin publicizing it, when and where the meeting will be held. Local speakers from trade unions and other sympathetic organizations may be invited, joining with the local Socialist speakers. In a few cases speakers might be provided by the State Office.

WHAT ONE BRANCH DID ANY BRANCH CAN DO

By Ely Stern

AN example of what can and should be done by every party branch and circle is demonstrated by the work of the Bronx Labor Center for the first year of its existence. At the end of that period the comrades there can boast of activities in almost every field of Socialist endeavor.

In the field of education they have established the Labor Center Rand School Extension. There are three courses given which are open to the public at a charge of 10c, 6 for 50c, with several scholarships open to Yipsels. The courses are: (1) The Essentials of Socialism, conducted by Aaron Levenstein every Monday evening; (2) A course in American Labor History, consisting of two series of six lectures each, the first up to the Civil War and the second to the present. The course is conducted by Morris Cohen on Thursday evenings; (3) This course is one in Socialist propaganda given by Henry Jager on Sunday evenings. There are also educational meetings for party members and Yipsels.

Culturally, the center offers a dramatic group which meets Wednesday evenings, a dance group on Tuesday evenings, and an art production group which is in session all the time, and will soon arrange to have regular business and study meetings. A singing group and a chorus are contemplated.

For the recreation of comrades and friends, there is a card room open every evening; a chess club meets every Saturday night, and on the same evening is held the regular weekly dance. A gym group with capable male and female instructors and a good deal of apparatus meets every Wednesday night and a Jiu Jitsu group will be formed soon.

The comrades of the center issue a weekly mimeographed sheet which reaches about 2,000 people and the cost of which is covered mainly by advertising.

Local industrial activity is always going on, as in the motion picture operators' strike, the bakers' strike, the painters, the taxi drivers, salesmen, etc.

A bazaar is contemplated which, it is hoped, will exceed last year's \$1,000 success. The committee is already in session.

The comrades there have but one explanation for the success of most of the activity. That is that they feel that Socialist activity comes before theoretical discussions; that the spread of Socialism in their district is their most important task.

Y.C.L.A. COLUMN TO START NEXT WEEK



By Murray Goldman
Assistant National Director,
Y.C.L.A.

WITH this issue of The New Leader this column of Young Circle League and Workmen's Circle activity makes its bow as a regular weekly feature. We ask our members and sympathizers to come to rely more and more on The New Leader for the weekly happenings in the organization. It is a medium that is admirably suited for that purpose, combining as it does reliable news reportage with a sound interpretation of the news from the Socialist angle.

The Jewish Daily Forward performs that service for our Yiddish-speaking membership in the adult W. C. Branches; the Call of Youth appears only monthly. The New Leader, appearing weekly, can more adequately and in a more immediate sense fulfill that function.

We want to thank The New Leader for offering us some of its limited space, and promise in return to do our share in building up the paper. A good start has already been made: last year in a short space of time and without much effort, the W. C. Branches succeeded in procuring close to 900 subscriptions. This year a more determined campaign—and one was recently started at a conference of the New York branches—should net several times that many.

The Young Circle League clubs and branches are also waking up to the task of building The New Leader. A conference is being called the early part of next month to raise money and get subscriptions for the paper. I believe that with a little effort much can be done in this direction, but the effort must be a sincere and vigorous one; and it must draw all the active elements of the clubs and branches into the campaign. It is only necessary to remember that with a little conscious work 24 subscriptions were garnered for The New Leader at one meeting of the Crescite Branch 1088 recently. There is hardly any reason why this splendid example cannot be repeated in other branches. We say that it can and must be repeated and we announce the opening of the campaign right now. What branch will be next!

And now one word of greeting to The New Leader on its eleventh anniversary, and the real beginning of this column next week, when there will be more space to spare.

Kings County District No. 1 Socialist Activities

Herewith is a list of courses sponsored by Kings County District Council No. 1 of the Socialist Party: 1. The "Tragedy of Waste" by Stuart Chase, conducted by Esther Friedman. A course for the consumer, 92 Livonia Ave., on Thursdays at 2 p. m.; admission free. 2. Kings County Rebel Arts Chorus, conducted by Aaron Mezisky, 92 Livonia Ave. Sundays, 12:30 to 1:30; Beginners' Group (sight-reading); 1:30 to 3. Advanced Group; Chorus free; began Feb. 10. 3. Kings County Rebel Arts Dance Group, conducted by

Socialists Should Strive for More Attractive Headquarters

By Herman Kobbe

THERE is room for a lot of improvement in the appearance and arrangement of our Socialist headquarters. I have seen a few in this country that are bright, clean and attractive, but a great many more that are not.

It's a pleasure to see such social centers, for example, as the Workmen's Circle Hall in Spring Valley or in Albany, or the Finnish Club in New York. But it is depressing and discouraging to open the door and step into a gloomy old building smelling of stale tobacco smoke, and lacking the rudimentary comforts and conveniences.

One would almost think that beauty, cheerfulness and cleanliness were of no importance to Socialists and working people.

Of course, it's a difficult thing to make an old building as attractive as a new one; but even where small means force us to use an old house, much can be done to make it less gloomy. It is not really necessary to cover the walls above the chocolate-brown wainscot with dull photographs and organization charters in antiquated frames. Bright colored posters and cartoons, banners, and even wall-paintings are within reach of every branch that really wants them. Wouldn't it be possible for Rebel Arts to redecorate all the branch headquarters in and near New York for a reasonable price?

Far better than to fix up an old building is to build a suitable new one, but this costs money and

effort. I suppose the day will come, if we don't delay it forever by our own apathy when no branch will be satisfied with anything less than a well ventilated, comfortable, modern headquarters, equipped with a suitable auditorium for plays, music and lectures; and a reading room, a smoking room, a few offices for secretaries and committees, and a lavatory that can be used. I don't see why the walls of such a headquarters should be spoiled by a single photograph or charter. Every hall does not lend itself to such decorations as we have in the Debs Auditorium of the Rand School; but the principle of decorating the walls artistically can be applied to any room, no matter how modest in size.

The house and its decorations is not everything, but it is impossible to develop the social activities of a branch unless the building is adapted. It's true, we Americans are very individualistic, and that many of our members have roomy and comfortable homes where they can spend a happy evening. But it is also true that the right kind of a branch headquarters will attract the members and their families, and will tend to get them interested in party activities.

If our movement is to play a vital part in the life of the workers, we might just as well give it up. And if it is to play a vital part and fill a real need, we must provide the kind of clean and attractive headquarters that will make every meeting or coming together of comrades a joyous event.

Four Announcements by Women's Committee of the Socialist Party

The Rand School announces classes, in cooperation with the Women's Committee, for the second semester of the 1934-1935 season.

The symposium class in *Practical Politics* will be the most important and attractive. Esther Friedman wants it understood that this is Socialism in up-to-date clothes.

She will be present at each session, and from 1:30 to 2 o'clock

Ida Tarvin (with Tamiris Concert Group), 92 Livonia Ave., Sundays 11-12 noon; five lessons for \$1; begins Feb. 17. (Limited number available.) 4. Elements of Socialism, conducted by Louis Hay, 269 Utica Ave., Mondays 8 p. m.; begins Feb. 18; ten lectures for \$1.

Register through secretary of your branch or at 92 Livonia Ave., Brooklyn—East Flatbush Branch.

practical phases of the problem. From 2 to 2:30 a guest speaker will discuss some current problem which is important to the working class. From 2:30 to 3 there will be questions and discussion. Each lecture will be complete in itself, yet connected with the series as a whole.

The classes in the Amalgamated Houses—Van Cortlandt Park and Sedgwick Ave.; in Bensonhurst, 6618 Bay Parkway; in Brownsville, 91 Livonia Ave.—will also have *Practical Politics* courses. The discussion will be conducted on the basis of the outlines of lectures delivered by the guest speakers. These courses will begin on Feb. 26, 27, 28, respectively.

IN MEMORIAM

In memory of my beloved husband
MARTIN PHILLIPS
died February 15th, 1934.
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"The First Lady" as the Capulet Maid

The Week on the Stage

By Joseph T. Shipley

Katharine Cornell's Juliet

"ROMEO AND JULIET." By Wm. Shakespeare. Presented by Katharine Cornell at the Martin Keck.

Ever since women brought their tenderness and charm upon the English stage, the great actress has moved, as to the lode-star, toward the role of Juliet. Within the memory of present playgoers, there have been a number of presentations of the part; to seek to grade these in order of merit would be folly; two in a season might be thus compared; otherwise one may wisely note only how the present performance carries across the transmuting glow of the stagelights. To say that Katharine Cornell's Juliet is flawless gives little notion of the warm, rich qualities she infuses into the Capulet maid.

Our age would not have relished the long-drawn vowels of Julia Marlowe's "Rooh-meo, wherefore art thou Rooh-meo?"—Miss Cornell queeps in a simple, straightforward, plainspoken sorrow. Yet for all the intelligent maturity of the actress, we see a gushingly exuberant girl, a flighty, coy, teasing, self-willed, yielding, honest-not-forward innocent maiden, ranging at ease through the gamut of human emotions, stirring with an ageless tale, a simple story, this old, sophisticated New York audience to new enthusiasm. While the portrait grows in power to a unified, organic whole, a tender maiden whose life blows her too brief a kiss, there are constant "virtuoso" moments when the emotion's capture and fine portrayal breaks spellbound silence to applause.

More than Katharine Cornell's acting makes this "Romeo and Juliet" a memorable occasion in our theatre. Stages and directed with simple dignity and quiet beauty, the production is admirably attuned to the quality of the acting, which sets Miss Cornell more securely as first lady of our stage. Basil Rathbone, if one must make

reservations, seemed at moments more studied than spontaneous in his moving Romeo; but Brian Aherne had just the right dash as Mercutio, and Edith Evans the exact mixture of wheedling and impudence for Juliet's nurse. The play itself is arranged with no squeamish regard for the school child's morality—we remember that Shakespeare knew the facts of life; but with a true concern for both dramatic effectiveness and poetic beauty, that will combine with the other elements of this production to make the Katharine Cornell "Romeo and Juliet" linger on and on as a soft invasion of beauty.

"The Good Fairy" on Albee Screen—Earl Hines and Orchestra Top Stage Show

Margaret Sullivan brings to the RKO-Albee screen this week the role of Lu, the little theatre usherette, created by Helen Hayes in the stage version of "The Good Fairy," the Ferenc Molnar play. Earl Hines, said to be the rave of Chicago night life, and his Grand Terra Orchestra are headlining the current vaudeville bill, and giving Brooklyn a taste of real "hot-cha" music so popular with colored bands. Hines, himself, is said to be one of America's greatest jazz pianists, and Kathryn Perry, who syncopates with the boys, was the singing star of "Blackbirds."

Newest Sylvia Sidney Film at the Roxy

Sylvia Sidney in her newest Paramount starring picture, "Behold My Wife," with Gene Raymond, Laura Hope Crewes and H.

Chaliapin



Who will be heard in a recital of songs and arias from his repertoire, at Carnegie Hall, Sunday evening, March 3rd.

B. Warner, opens today at the Roxy Theatre.

"Behold My Wife," a B. P. Schulberg production, was directed by Mitchell Leisen

By the author of "OF HUMAN BONDAGE" Another powerful drama by W. SOMERSET MAUGHAM

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"The Last Minute" brilliant extravaganza produced by Leonidoff, with Jan Peerce, Paul Hunka, Nicholas Daks, Louise Forner, Rose Dierman, "Gypsy Echoes" by Symph. Orch.
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CARY GRANT
in
"WINGS IN THE DARK"
ON THE STAGE
CASS, MACK
OWEN and TOPSY
RADIO RAMBLERS
MOSCOW VARIETIES
and other RKO Acts
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BUBBLE DANCE—Big Revue
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VICTOR McLAGLEN in "UNDER PRESSURE" 25c 1055 P.M. WKAYS

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"REVISOR" ("The Inspector General")—Mon. Feb. 18th; Tues. Feb. 19th; Wed. Mat., Feb. 20th, Sat. Eve., Feb. 23rd.
"POVERTY IS NO CRIME"—Wed., Feb. 20th, Thurs., Feb. 21st; Fri., Feb. 22nd; Sat. Mat., "CHEKHOV EVENING" Sunday, Feb. 24th. Scenes from plays of Anton Chekhov with MICHEL CHEKHOV in leading roles.
MAJESTIC THEA. 14th St. W. of B'way, incl. Sun. 75c, \$1.10, \$1.65, \$2.20 (incl. tax). Mats. Wed. & Sat. 35c, 75c, \$1.10, \$1.65 (incl. tax). 500 SEATS at 75c and \$1.10 (incl. tax).

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WALLENSTEIN, Cellist
Thurs. Eve. at 8:45; Fri. Aft. at 2:30
Sunday Afternoon at 3:00
BRAHMS CYCLE II
Soloist: JASCHA HEIFETZ
Arthur Judson, Mgr. (Stoneway)

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Himself, will appear
IN PERSON
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PICTORIAL REVIEW

SYLVIA SIDNEY
in
Behold My Wife
with GENE RAYMOND
LAURA HOPE CREWES
H. B. WARNER
★ PLUS GALA REVUE ON STAGE ★
LOUISE BEAVERS
ARTHUR MURRAY DANCERS
SAKURI TROUPE
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"Interest is held every minute... highly effective."—H. T. S., N. Y. Times.
CAMEO—42 St. East of B'way
Cont. from 9 a. m.—Midnight Show Sat.

ALL THIS WEEK
"Good Fairy"
with
MARGARET SULLAVAN
HERBERT MARSHALL
FRANK MORGAN
—RKO VAUDEVILLE—
EARL HINES and Orch.
CARL SHAW
STAN KAUNAUGH
and other RKO Acts
RKO ALBEE Albee Square BROOKLYN

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

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in "DEVIL DOGS OF THE AIR" — Held Over for 2nd Smash Week — Cosmopolitan's first for Warner Bros. — Broadway and 47th St. — 25c to 1 p. m.

Brock Pemberton:—Producer of Stars

Many of Theatre's Famous Discovered by Producer

Trying to break into the theatre is a discouraging experience for both actors and playwrights. Until you have a background of experience, or have had a play produced, Broadway managers are unwilling to gamble on you.

Brock Pemberton, whose play, "Personal Appearance," is shattering box office records at Henry Miller's Theatre, is one of the few producers who is constantly seeking new talent.

"I get a genuine pleasure in discovering new actors," he says, "but it is disheartening to see them gobbled up by Hollywood as fast as I find them." The long list of actors whom Brock Pemberton started on the road to fame reads like a page torn from Who's Who in the American Theatre. A few of them are Florence Eldredge, Elliot Cabot, Jay Fasset, Beth Merrill, Walter Huston, Minna Gombel, Robert Montgomery, Claudette Colbert, Miriam Hopkins, Frederic March, Osgood Perkins, Margaret Sullivan, George Brent and Margaret Perry. Most of them are now in Hollywood.

Such playwrights as Sidney Howard, Zona Gale and Maxwell Anderson saw their first plays produced by Mr. Pemberton. For three years Lawrence Riley, who wrote "Personal Appearance," peddled his play around, and then it came to the attention of Brock Pemberton, who saw great possibilities in it. As a result, Lawrence Riley is in Hollywood, writing for pictures.

In his search for new talent, Mr. Pemberton sees most of the plays on Broadway. It's a good hit player attracts his attention he remem-

In the Group Theatre's New Production "Awake and Sing!", at the Belasco



Jules Garfield, Phoebe Brand and Stella Adler as they appear in a scene from the play by Clifford Odets, which opens at the Belasco Theatre next Tuesday.

bers that person. It may be several out of them that he never forgot years before he has a part into her. When he decided to produce which he thinks the actor will fit, "Personal Appearance," there was and then comes the surprise call only one actress he could picture to his office which usually starts as Carole Arden, the Hollywood important things happening.

That is what occurred in the A wire was sent to the coast and case of Gladys George. Mr. Pemberton obtained a leave of absence berton saw her in "Queer People" from the M.G.-M. studio. She took and "The Milky Way." They were the first train East. You know the small parts, but she got so much out of the story. As one critic

News Flashes and Short Subjects at All Trans-Lux Thea.

The Trans-Lux Theatre at B'way and 49th Street and all other Trans-Lux houses are featuring in their newsreel program specials on the Hauptmann verdict, the Macon disaster, and the ferry-freighter collision at Camden.

Outstanding foreign news, includes workers in the Ukraine celebrating in a mass demonstration on the 13th anniversary of USSR rule, and exclusive shots filmed inside the gigantic arsenal at Osaka, Japan.

expressed it. "Brock Pemberton has again launched a smash hit and a brand new star." E. W.

Sports newsreel news includes Evelyn Chandler, queen of the ice in fancy skating meet, four-man bobsled meet at Lake Placid in Olympic try-outs.

Opening Tues. Eve., Feb. 19

THE GROUP THEATRE presents
A NEW PLAY BY
THE AUTHOR OF
"WAITING FOR LEFTY"

"AWAKE and SING!"

by CLIFFORD ODETS

at the

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Extra Matinee February 12th and 22nd

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Extra Holiday Matinee Washington's Birthday (Feb. 22)

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LESLIE HOWARD in
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Matinee Wednesday and Saturday 2:45
EXTRA MATINEE Washington's Birthday

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PARTY NOTES

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Feb. 15—Friday, 8:30 p.m.—Lecture by Isabelle Friedman "My Observations on Russia and Palestine."

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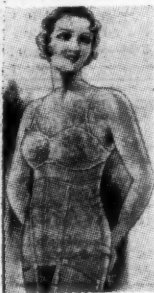
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Feb. 16th—Saturday, 1 p.m.—Women's
Executive Committee meeting at 7 E.
15th Street.

Feb. 18th—Monday, 1:30 p.m.—Brown-
sville Unit Luncheon and Card Party at
844 Utica Ave. Admission is 50 cents.

Feb. 21st—Thursday, 2 p.m.—West
Bronx Unit meets at home of Estelle
Abramson, 1504 Sheridan Ave., Bronx.
Elizabeth Smith will speak on "Social-
ized Medicine."

The Women's Classes in The Tragedy
of Waste will conclude with the coming
week at the Rand School, the Annu-
gated Houses, and at Brownsville on
Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday respec-
tively. The new term will begin at these
places on February 25, 26 and 28 re-
spectively, and the subject will be
"Practical Political Problems." Regis-
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held on Tuesday, Feb. 19, at 8:30 p.m.
at 206 E. 18th St. Report of City Cen-
tral Committee delegates will be given.
Jack Sullivan will lead an informal dis-
cussion on the current social insurance
plans, with emphasis on the Socialist
plan.

Bronx

Lower 6th A.D.—Branch meeting on
Tuesday, Feb. 19, at 1137 Ward Ave.

Kings

18th A.D. Branch 2, will hold a Beer
Party and Dance on Saturday, Feb. 21,
at 814 Utica Ave. Rebel Arts Puppeteers
will entertain.

Midwood Branch will meet next on
Thursday, Feb. 28, at Kingsway Man-
sion, Ave. P and E. 16th St. Discussion
to be led by William M. Feigenbaum.

Flatbush Branch will run a Beer Party
and Dance on Thursday evening, Feb. 21,
in the ballroom of 39 Ocean Ave., cor.
Lincoln Road. Entertainment by Al Levy
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singing led by Ada and George Rifkin.
Dancing and refreshments will complete
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AMERICAN LEAGUE AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM

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, FEB. 15th

Manhattan

Henry Winter—"Historical Sketch of Socialism in Germany." 8th A.D., 226 East 10th Street.

Brooklyn

John L. Levine—"Revolutionary Crisis in France." 22nd A.D., Branch 1, 864 Sutter Ave.

Jean Jacques Corneil—"Why the British Labor Party Leads the World Organizations of Labor." Brighton Beach Branch, 1113 Brighton Beach Ave.

SUNDAY, FEB. 17th

Manhattan

August Claessens—"Social Attitudes." 6th A.D., 95 Ave. B. (Several lectures by same speaker to follow.)

Dr. William Bahr—"History of Our Times." 4th A.D., 393 Grand Street.

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Friday, Feb. 15th—

EVERETT DEAN MARTIN

"Tacitus and Suetonius Reveal the Nature of Dictatorship"

Sunday, Feb. 17th—

PROFESSOR

EDWARD J. SPAULDING

"How to Relate Knowledge of Philosophy to Modern Life"

Tuesday, Feb. 19th—

PROFESSOR LYMAN BRYSON

"Security in a Planned Economy"

Freethinkers of America

155 East 34th Street

SUNDAY, Feb. 17th, 2:30 P.M.

Major JOSEPH WHELESS

"The Forged Washington Prayer, and Other Religious Forgeries."

Questions and discussion.

B'klyn Ethical Culture Society

Academy of Music, Lafayette Ave.

(Atlantic Ave. Subway Sta.)

SUNDAY at 11 A.M.

DR. HENRY NEUMANN

"Valley Forge and Freedom Today"

August Claessens—Class in Socialism.

16th A.D., 6618 Bay Parkway; 4 p.m.

Queens

David P. Berenberg—"Current Utopian Notions." Sunnyside Branch, 47-57 43rd St. (Bliss St. Station).

Manhattan

MONDAY, FEB. 18th

Arthur Rosenberg—"Roosevelt's Social-ist Security Program." Chelsea Branch, 28 West 31st Street.

Wm. Gombberg—"Introduction to Socialism." Washington Heights Branch, 1042 St. Nicholas Ave., near 150th St. (Several lectures by same speaker to follow.)

Bronx

Dr. Louis Sadoff—"Is Russia Building a Socialist State?" Amalgamated Co-operative Branch, 84 Van Cortlandt Park South. Admission 10 cents.

David J. Ashe—"Labor Under the NIRA." 21st A.D., Colby Academy, 2391 Snyder Avenue.

Eleanor Brannon—"Socialism and Peace." 5th-17th A.D., 310 Summer Ave.

G. A. Berber—"Socialism and the Labor Movement." 6th A.D., 167 Tompkins Ave.

Emily Fine—"The Thirty-Hour Week." 10th-11th A.D., 295 Gates Ave.

TUESDAY, FEB. 19th

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

Herman Kobb—"Future of Socialism in the U.S.A." Upper 8th A.D., 3230 Bainbridge Ave., near 265th St.

Brooklyn

Wm. Gombberg—"Theory and Practice of Socialism." 2nd A.D., Jewish Branch, 579 Dumont Ave.

G. A. Berber—"The History of the Labor and Socialist Movement in the U.S." 16th A.D., 6618 Bay Parkway.

Mrs. Layle Lane—"Socialism and the Negro Question." 18th A.D., Branch 1, 269 Utica Avenue.

Lena Morrow Lewis—"Some Misconceptions of Socialism." 18th A.D., Br. 2, 841 Utica Avenue.

Queens

Wm. Karlin—"Social Security Program." Astoria Br., 2032 Steinway Ave.

Alex Kahn—"Socialism and Democracy." Jamaica Br., 9218 New York Blvd.

G. H. Goebel—"What Socialism Offers." Ridgewood Branch, 1672 Stephen Street, Ridgewood.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 20th

Brooklyn

Jean Jacques Corneil—"Fundamentals of Socialism." 19th-20th A.D., 113 Humboldt St. (Several lectures by same speaker.)

Dr. J. Slavitt—"Socialized Medicine." Boro Park Branch, Boro Park Labor Lyceum, 12nd St. and 44th Ave.

THURSDAY, FEB. 21st

Gus Tyler—"Sketch of American Industrialism." Midwood Branch, Kingsway Mansion, Ave. P and 16th Street. (Several lectures by same speaker.)

Highlight WEVD Program

Sunday, February 17th

8:30 to 9 P.M.—Symposium: