

# ALL OUT! SOCIALIST PARTY • TOWN HALL • Sunday, Sept. 29

Ratification Meeting

43rd Street and 6th Avenue

2:30 P. M.

Speakers — HOOPEs — McLEVY — THOMAS — LAIDLER — LEE — SOLOMON

Official Organ  
of the  
SOCIALIST PARTY  
of the States of  
New York,  
Maryland and  
Pennsylvania,

## NEW LEADER

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WITH WHICH IS  
COMBINED  
The American  
Appeal  
Founded by  
Eugene V. Debs

### Campaign for Victory Launched By Socialists in Cities; Big Rally In New York To Open Mass Drive

Town Hall Meeting Will  
Start Battle for Municipal  
Power Plant — McLevy  
Heads List of Speakers.

Overflow Expected

Hoopess, Laidler, Thomas  
and Lee on Program—  
Sonja Branting to Make  
Address.

WITH the great Town Hall  
meeting on Sunday after-  
noon the 1935 campaign of the  
New York Socialists will be defi-  
nitely under way.

A crowd that is expected to  
jam every corner of the historic  
auditorium at 43rd Street and  
6th Avenue and overflow into the  
streets will assemble to hear  
a fine list of speakers, to ratify  
the local Socialist ticket, and to  
dedicate themselves anew to the  
great cause of human emancipa-  
tion. The doors will open at  
1 p. m. and the meeting starts  
at 2:30.

Mayor Jasper McLevy, Darling-  
ton, Hoopes, Norman Thomas,  
Harry W. Laidler, Algernon Lee  
and Charles Solomon will sound  
the keynote for what is hoped to  
be one of the greatest "off-year"  
Socialist campaigns ever waged;  
for the Socialists decline to recog-  
nize any year as an off-year and  
they will utilize the opportunity  
to strike a blow for their prin-  
ciples, to create a powerful senti-  
ment that will result in rolling up  
a giant vote for their cause, in the  
vote for the local candidates to be  
voted for this year.

In addition, an international  
note will be struck by the ap-  
pearance on the platform of  
Sonja Branting, daughter of the  
great Swedish Premier of Swe-  
den, the late Hjalmar Branting,  
and sister of Socialist Senator  
Georg Branting, who is here on  
a mission of propaganda against  
the barbarities of Nazism.

The meeting will not only sound  
the keynote of the 1935 campaign  
for the election, but will also  
pledge the support of the Socialist  
Party for a huge affirmative vote  
in the pending city referendum on  
a city-owned power plant that will  
be submitted to the voters on  
November 5.

The referendum will be the first  
step in the battle against the con-  
trol of the city and the exploita-  
tion of its people by the big util-  
ities. The very submission of the  
(Continued on Page Two)

### Fine Meeting Opens New Leader Drive With 1,250 Subscriptions

AT an enthusiastic gathering  
of over 250 active New  
York Socialists last Sunday at  
the Pennsylvania Hotel 1,250  
new subscriptions were raised as  
the beginning of a city-wide  
drive for The New Leader in the  
Socialist Party branches.

Virtually every one present was  
an active Socialist Party worker,  
and after listening to reports by  
the editor and business manager  
of The New Leader, and to various  
addresses, the members present  
spontaneously demanded that a  
start be made by calling the roll  
of those present and asking each  
to pledge himself to a definite  
number of new subscribers.

Amid enthusiastic cheers the com-  
rades, one after another, made  
their pledges, and when the totals  
were added up it was found that  
1,250 subscriptions had been  
pledged, a large number of which  
were promptly paid for and put on  
the mailing list for this issue.

Matthew M. Levy of the Board  
of Managers presided, and after  
stating that the meeting had been  
called as a mobilization for The  
New Leader, turned over the floor  
to James O'Neal, editor, and S. M.  
Levitas, manager, of The New  
Leader. Levitas reported that the  
circulation of the paper is growing

### O'Neal Will Open Buffalo Drive On October 10th

Special to The New Leader

BUFFALO.—James O'Neal, editor  
of The New Leader, will open  
the Socialist Party campaign here  
in the fine headquarters of Local  
Buffalo in the evening of Thursday,  
Oct. 10. This is one of several  
meetings which O'Neal will address  
in a number of cities going to and  
returning from the meeting of the  
National Executive Committee in  
Chicago, Oct. 12-13.

The Socialist Party of Buffalo  
and Erie County are engaged in  
an active campaign, with all indi-  
cations pointing to an increase in  
both party vote and party mem-  
bership.

The ticket, consisting of 54  
qualified candidates, is headed by  
Robert A. Hoffman for President  
of the City Council. Hoffman, a  
veteran and trusted party worker  
and a frequent delegate to state  
and national conventions, is execu-  
tive secretary of Local Buffalo.

Mrs. Elizabeth C. Roth, candi-  
date for Councilman-at-Large, is  
president of the Buffalo Parent-  
Teachers' Association and a director  
of the Erie County League of  
Women Voters. John J. Metelaar,  
Sr., also a candidate for Council-  
man-at-Large, is the leader of  
the Citizens' Unemployed Relief  
League, which is affiliated with the  
American Workers' Alliance.

Stephen F. Burton, local attorney,  
is nominee for Supreme Court  
Justice in the 8th Judicial District.

The following candidates are  
active trade unionists: Sheriff, John  
M. Secord, general secretary of the  
Marine Cooks' and Stewards' Union;  
City Comptroller, George  
Beech of the Street Carmen's  
Union; Councilman, Niagara Dis-  
trict, Angelo Cordaro of the Bar-  
bers' Union; Assemblyman, 1st A.  
D. John Ellison, business agent of  
the Marine Firemen's Union; 3rd  
A. D. Pellegrino Pieri, Cooks' and  
Waiters' Union; 5th A. D. John  
Antoniewicz, Brotherhood of Rail-  
way Carmen; 6th A. D. Ernest  
M. Klein, Patternmakers' Union;  
Buffalo Supervisors, 2nd Ward,  
William E. Newbury, Switchmen's  
Union; 8th Ward, Gertrude Bern-  
stein, Fur Workers' Union; 10th  
Ward, Norman Heppel, Lithog-  
raphers' Union; 16th Ward, John  
H. Farrell, Asbestos Workers' Union,  
and 22nd Ward, Fred Os-  
borne, Molders' Union.

Campaign headquarters are lo-  
cated at 483 Main St.

### Victories Seen In Bridgeport And In Reading

Re-election of McLevy Held  
Certain as Socialists Press  
Drive — Stump's Race  
Foreshadows Triumph in  
Pennsylvania.

WITH only a little more than  
a month before Election  
Day, the campaigns to sweep  
two important industrial cities—  
Reading, Pa., and Bridgeport,  
Conn.—for the Socialist Party  
are getting into their final stages,  
with every prospect of smash-  
ing success.

Bridgeport, with a Socialist  
regime headed by the loved and  
respected Mayor Jasper McLevy,  
confidently expects to return the  
Socialist administration to office,  
while in Reading the chances are  
overwhelming that former Mayor  
J. Henry Stump, elected in 1927  
and defeated only by a fusion of  
the two old parties four years  
later, will be triumphantly re-  
elected.

The McLevy administration has  
back of it two years of sterling  
work in the interest of the masses,  
strengthened and solidified by  
the legislative victories of last year  
and the fine work of the two leg-  
islators and three Senators who have  
represented the party's point of  
view in Hartford.

In Reading the Socialists swept  
nearly all the offices in 1927, but  
after four years of outstanding So-  
cialist success the old parties united  
to "purge" the city of Socialist  
rule. A new law passed by the  
legislature last year, however,  
makes fusions of the two old parties  
impossible.

The Socialists are the largest  
party in Reading, and the two  
seats in the legislature from that  
city have been won by the party  
in the last three successive elec-  
tions. In 1934 the Socialist candi-  
dates polled 15,000 votes, while the  
two old parties received 7,800 and  
7,700, respectively.

With a united party, almost  
wholly working class in make-up,  
well schooled in Socialism and un-  
troubled by factionalism, the elec-  
tion of Comrade Stump and his  
associates on the ticket appears a  
certainty. In Reading the Socialist  
vote rarely fluctuates among candi-  
dates; when the workers vote  
Socialists they vote a straight ticket.

In Bridgeport the prospect of  
victory are more than bright. Two  
years ago the country was electrified  
by the startling victory of the  
McLevy ticket by a vote of 23,000  
to 16,000; but the people of Bridge-  
port were not surprised. They  
knew the work the Socialists, under  
McLevy's leadership, had been  
doing for years, and they knew  
the old parties. And so they  
backed McLevy and Socialism, and  
they have not regretted their choice.

Socialist candidates have been  
nominated for the municipal elec-  
tion. With the exception of the  
aldermanic candidates, the ticket  
is complete, the candidates being:  
For Mayor, Jasper McLevy, re-  
nominated; city clerk, Fred D.  
Schwarzkopf, renominated; town  
clerk, Richard Schulze, renom-  
inated; city treasurer, John Shen-  
ton, renominated; board of educa-  
tion (3 yr. term), John McDermott;  
city sheriff, Isadore Kravetz, re-  
nominated; Stephen Havanick,  
William Kasten; selectmen, John  
D'Agostino, renominated, Martin  
Lynch, renominated, Harry Rowlin-  
son, replacing Meyer Zucker, who  
declined renomination after serv-  
ing as selectman for four terms.

A year ago the Socialists came  
back and swept the city again, this  
time for state offices and legisla-  
tors. And now they are going to make  
Bridgeport a second Milwaukee,  
with a Socialist administration that  
is in to stay and a Socialist Mayor  
in life.

### Labor Wins Fight for Prevailing Wage on W.P.A. Projects

AFTER two months of persistent  
battle, begun with a series of  
spectacular strikes in New York  
City, organized labor has won a  
magnificent victory on the prevail-  
ing wage rate issue as it affects  
skilled labor on W.P.A. projects.

The attempt of President Roose-  
velt to force down the throats of  
the workers his fake "security  
wage," which had it remained in  
effect would have undermined the  
entire wage structure in the con-  
struction industry, has been beaten  
back. By refusing to take W.P.A.  
jobs and threatening to bring  
about the collapse of the entire  
program union workers in this city  
have compelled a revision of the  
wage scale and the schedule of  
hours. The new scale will be \$1.50  
an hour, while the working time  
will be reduced from 120 to 60  
hours a month. This is substan-  
tially what labor has been demand-  
ing.

The fight for revision of the  
President's wage order was led by  
a joint committee of New York  
unions in the construction industry,  
headed by George Meany, president  
of the State Federation of Labor.

The decisive element in the fight  
was the discovery forced by the  
unions upon General Hugh S. John-  
son, works progress administrator  
in New York City, that the govern-  
ment's W.P.A. program here had no  
chance of success unless an ample  
supply of skilled labor was ob-  
tained. Responding to the orders  
of the unions, skilled workers kept  
away from W.P.A. jobs, preferring  
to starve rather than accept the  
government's wage. When it  
finally dawned upon him that the  
25,000 skilled workers necessary  
for the operation of W.P.A. projects  
would not be forthcoming unless  
the wage question was adjusted  
satisfactorily, General Johnson  
rushed to President Roosevelt and  
Harry L. Hopkins, federal works  
progress administrator, with the  
recommendation that a revision of  
the scale was unavoidable. The re-  
sult was the adjustment demanded  
by labor.

The revised scale will be applied  
nationally.

The conflict demonstrated once  
more the power of organization  
and the effectiveness of labor  
solidarity.

### Officers Leave Teachers Union September 30th

Linville Scores "Committee  
to Save Union" as An-  
other Faction—Hopes for  
Eventual Unity.

LATEST developments in the  
factional war waged in the  
Teachers' Union by organized  
political cliques are the issuance  
of a final statement by the resigning  
officials, the withdrawal of affilia-  
tion with the union by the Teach-  
ers' Union Auxiliary numbering  
over 400 members, and the fact  
that over 600 members have sent  
in their resignations, more resig-  
nations drifting in every day.

A passive and somewhat be-  
wilder number of members un-  
certain of their course remain, to-  
gether with the cliques into whose  
hands, pass what remains of the  
union.

The "United Committee to Save  
the Union" sent out a statement  
this week attacking Abraham Lef-  
kowitz, declaring that his "most  
ardent admirers in the past cannot  
condone his union-smashing ac-  
tivities" and ascribing to him the  
desire to "destroy the A. F. of T.  
and Local 5." Despite the large  
number of individual resignations  
of members, this "United Com-  
mittee," speaking for Stalinists,  
Lovestonites and "militants,"  
urges all "union members to re-  
main in the Teachers' Union."

This statement denies that the  
alliance is controlled by "political  
left wingers" and objects to what  
it calls the "time-dishonored and  
threadbare method of intimidat-  
ion" of the supporters of Dr.  
Linville and Dr. Lefkowitz.

The attack on Lefkowitz who has  
been the soul of progressive union-  
ism for many years, a man of tire-  
less energy in support of industrial  
(Continued on Page Three)

### Nearly a Half Million Miners Out on Strike

All But 20,000 Unorganized  
Men Answer the Call—  
Struggle May Involve  
Many Other Industries.

By Benjamin Meiman  
Our Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON.—War Coun-  
cil meets in Washington.  
About one hundred representa-  
tives of labor and about the  
same number representing em-  
ployers—all of the coal mining  
industry—meeting almost con-  
tinually since the beginning of  
the coal strike, in which nearly  
a half million workers are in-  
volved. A real council of war  
—class war!

Reports from all sections of the  
country indicate that the long-  
anticipated walkout was conducted  
in an orderly manner and that it  
was 100 per cent effective. John  
L. Lewis, president of the United  
Mine Workers of America, esti-  
mated that only 19,800 miners, not  
members of his organization, were  
digging coal Monday. They are for  
the most part in Illinois and  
Kentucky.

The hope that President Roose-  
velt would personally intervene to  
settle the strike was abandoned by  
both sides. Edward F. McGrady,  
Assistant Secretary of Labor, who  
meets with the Committee, said the  
President had no intention of tak-  
ing a hand. McGrady, however, is  
keeping the White House constan-  
tly informed of the situation.

Asked if the fight would be car-  
ried to the President, McGrady  
said "No, a thousand times no."  
(Continued on Page Three)

### Cal. Federation Of Labor Pushes Anti-Nazi Drive

Convention Votes to Expel  
Communists Guilty of  
Anti-Union Activities—  
Protests Vigilant Terror.

By J. Levitt  
Special to The New Leader

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—In a magnifi-  
cent demonstration of labor  
solidarity the California Federa-  
tion of Labor, in its annual  
convention here, adopted resolutions  
calling for the intensification of  
the boycott of goods made in Nazi  
Germany, asking the President to  
abrogate business arrangements  
with Hitler's Ger-  
many and de-  
manding the  
withdrawal of  
American partici-  
pation in the  
Olympic Games  
in Berlin next  
year.

The 500 dele-  
gates, constitu-  
ing the largest  
convention the  
California labor  
movement has  
ever held, re-  
ceived with tremendous enthusiasm  
an appeal for the anti-Nazi boy-  
cott, made in an eloquent speech  
by Israel Feinberg, vice-president  
of the International Ladies Gar-  
ment Workers' Union. The conven-  
tion passed the boycott resolutions  
immediately upon the conclusion of  
Feinberg's address.

The Federation, faced with tre-  
mendous problems left by the San  
Francisco general strike of last  
year and the reign of employers'  
terrorism that followed its con-  
clusion, voted emphatic protest  
against and abolition of the Vig-  
ilante Committees at Santa Rosa  
that recently tarred and feathered  
several Communists.

At the same time it was made  
clear that anti-union activities by  
Communists would not be tolerat-  
ed. A resolution was adopted call-  
ing for the expulsion of active  
Communists from labor unions  
when found guilty of anti-union  
activities. The convention reelected  
(Continued on Page Three)

### The Statesmen Discover Mussolini and Fascism

By Richard Kern

(The signature over this article is the pseudonym of a distinguished  
German Socialist)

THE long-delayed discovery has been made.

The world has at last discovered Mussolini.  
Until a few weeks ago the world press had a high opinion  
of this man, the rejuvenator of Italy, the awakener of his  
people. The punctuality of trains, the perfection of automobile  
roads, the draining of the Pontine marshes, the interesting ex-  
cavations in Rome and Pompeii—were they not evidences of



the economic wisdom and  
cultural aspirations of this  
great spirit? But most worthy  
of admiration was the capacity  
for action of the great and  
only one among the Italian  
people. Roused from their  
complacency and love of  
peace, fired by national dar-  
ing, the Italian people had be-  
come a powerful instrument in  
the hands of this great states-  
man who, untrammelled by  
party intrigue and parlia-  
mentary obstacles, was leading  
his people to the heights of in-  
ternational prestige.

And this statesman him-  
self—to what sublime heights  
had he risen with his noble  
aims! Too loud, to be sure, were his praises of force and  
violence, his glorification of war; too brazen his ridicule of  
the League of Nations. But were not all these merely for home  
consumption, gestures designed only to keep alive the en-  
thusiasm of the masses for the dictatorship, substitutes for such  
prosaic things as bread and poena, to which such a great  
genius as Mussolini, so completely absorbed in larger prob-  
lems, could not be expected to devote himself? Other states-  
men willingly accepted this belief and the world press prized  
the great Duce, to whom the leaders of various lands came in  
search of assistance for the solution of European problems and  
whom they sought to win as an ally.

Thus exalted, Mussolini became the arbiter of Europe.  
United with England, France and Germany in the four-power  
pact he sought to wield a decisive influence over the League  
of Nations and, as its "greatest statesman," to impose accept-  
ance of his "hierarchical order" upon Europe.

Mussolini, whose name is synonymous with fascism, was at  
the zenith of his prestige. Nor did he suffer any loss of stand-  
ing when betrayed by the man whom he had so long be-  
friended, whom he had helped so much in the early, difficult  
period of his rise—Hitler. Did not the march on the Brenner  
save the peace of Europe? No longer in the four-power pact  
with Germany, as England's ill-starred statesman had desired  
it, but in Stresa, with England and France, Mussolini had in-  
itiated the Danubian pact for the pacification of Central  
Europe. Together with the Western powers he was to become  
the guarantor of the new "collective security" of peace.

The Great Mussolini!  
Great was Mussolini and conscious of his power. But it  
was not the peace of Europe that was in his mind but more  
power for himself, more power to feed his nationalism and to  
strengthen the foundations of his reign, which had begun to  
weaken in consequence of his economic mismanagement. The  
Ethiopian adventure was begun.

The statesmen of Europe are wise. They understood it  
only too well. The dictator must extend his prestige. He must  
win new glory, new land for his people, stifling under the  
pressure of his rule. For such is the law that governs dictat-  
orship. The end justifies the means. Hence the warlike prepara-  
tions, the mobilizations, the threatening speeches, the defiant  
gestures. But was not all this merely for home consumption?  
Surely, the great statesman would not imperil the work of  
peace, throw Europe into grave danger and stimulate the  
fermentation of the colored races, held back with such dif-  
ficulty, into boiling revolt? Surely, the solution would be  
found at the negotiation table: Mussolini will receive his  
economic and political spheres of influence in Ethiopia, the  
Negro will be compelled to yield. Without war Mussolini will  
gather the fruits of his energy and demonstrate to his people  
the success of his political art. Let us give him this triumph  
and his cooperation will again be assured. Thus thought the  
statesmen.

They counted on the statesman Mussolini—and they mis-  
calculated. They forgot the fascist, who needs war and can-  
not do without it. They forgot the dictator who needs victory,  
blood-stained victory, victory won in murderous battle, the in-  
toxication of triumph which would bring the people once more  
to his feet. Yes, they miscalculated because they would not  
believe that fascism meant war. Now they have discovered it.

And they have discovered something else, too. Their eyes  
are no longer on the perfect roads and the glittering treasures  
unearthed in excavations. They are beginning to perceive the  
poverty and misery of the Italian people. They have suddenly  
begun to see the truth, the fact that the entire economic policy  
and program of fascism, with its corporations and compulsory  
cartels, meant but one thing: the mobilization of all available  
human and material resources in the service of war and pre-  
paration for war.

Fascist Economic Policies  
Shocked, and hoping against hope, the erstwhile admirers  
of Mussolini perceive, at last, the bankruptcy of Italy. Mighty  
is his army and well provided with all modern accoutrements  
of war. To make this possible it was necessary to depress still  
more the miserable wages and salaries of the Italian people,  
to strangle production for consumption in order to bend all  
the means of production to the purposes of war. The import  
of foodstuffs was curtailed to increase the import of war ma-  
terials. And to intensify this process all sorts of food sub-  
stitutes were developed at extravagant government expense.  
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## Pork 'n' Beef Prices for Jobless Soar

THAT "breathing spell" for the big shots of business and finance announced by President Roosevelt will interest the women of the working class. They have not had a "breathing spell" in financing the family table while the 10,000,000 unemployed are yet to be assured of one.

With pork prices doubled within two years and beef prices increased 50 per cent in the same period, housewife has ventured upon meat strikes in many cities. Pork has soared so high that in many shops the butchers refuse to carry it because the housewife will not and cannot buy it. The pork and beef epic of the late New Deal is told in the soaring prices of these necessities. The U. S. News presents this summary:

"The average family, government studies show, uses 75 pounds of pork products each year. The cost of those products two years ago would have been \$18.22. It rose to \$23.07 on the basis of prices a year ago in August. This year it was \$32.95. Prices quoted are based on government figures.

"In the case of beef, the government estimates average consumption at 150 pounds per year for each family. The cost of this beef on the basis of August, 1933, prices would have been \$31.86. By August of last year it had risen to \$34.33. This year it amounts to \$44.84."

These increased prices are the equivalent of wage reductions. So the housewife is on the march. If her husband is receiving the subsistence wage paid labor on WPA projects she is not likely to be inclined to pious resignation.

However, she has the leisure to read the presidential guarantee of a "breathing spell" to the big boys of business and finance. They are told that there can be "no real recovery until the fears of business men have been allayed." If she retake her place in the picket line covers from that she can again protesting against high pork and beef.

## Oil Moved to Tears

John D's Old Stahlhelm

By David S. Schick

THE Socony-Vacuum Oil Company has cancelled its lease on half of Haile Selassie's Ethiopian Empire. The cancellation followed closely on a forthright declaration by Secretary of State Hull that the United States, for once, would not protect the Standard Oil (it owns Socony-Vacuum) stake in Africa with American troops and guns.

The Standard Oil's action moves us to tears. We mourn the loss of the sturdy individualism once so ignobly exemplified by Rockefeller imperialism. Every laboring man, every trade-unionist remembers the day when Rockefellers were sterner stuff, when they used their own armies to protect profits and the sources of profits, braving man's wrath and the blindness of justice without any craven dependency on the United States army and Dupont ammunition.

Breathes there a scab-herder with blackened soul so whitewashed he will not mourn this change in a policy that once spent stockholder's dollar after stockholder's dollar on a private Rockefeller Stahlhelm to protect the Rockefeller coal mines at Ludlow, Colorado, against the wives and children of striking miners?

William J. Burns and the original Pinkerton must have turned over on Hell's spits when they heard the news. We wouldn't be surprised if Pearl Bergoff filed a petition in bankruptcy or is found outside the door of Publicity Mogul Ivy Lee's office, murmuring between sobs, "Say it isn't so, Johnny D., say it isn't so!"

Of more immediate concern to organized labor is the revelation anew of a glaring difference between American policy when exercised by the federal government and when exercised by a state government.

Mr. Hull refuses to let the American army be used to protect the industrial property of a great corporation in Ethiopia. Yet the very same day Mr. Hull acted in that direction, the Governor of South Carolina was sending the National Guard, part of the same American Army Hull refused the Standard Oil Company, into the little town of Pelzer to "protect" the cotton mills of the Pelzer Manufacturing Company. Previously Governor Talmadge of Georgia had earned the title of America's Hitler by using his portion of the American Army to "protect" the textile mills of Georgia by throwing textile strikers into filthy concentration camps.

The Connery resolution forbidding such use of the American Army in the United States was permitted by Congress to be pickled by the anti-labor House Military Affairs committee.

Hull's policy is a good one. Let it be the policy for American cotton mills as well as for Ethiopian oil lands.

The next Congress must pass the Connery resolution. Labor must see to it, not only to protect itself but to effect an improvement in the nation's military policy. If the State Department can make pansies out of the Rockefellers, it ought to be able to tame King Cotton.

## Socialism Is Not Free Goulash

NO, Socialism does not mean a free lunch counter where you get free meals each day. Nor is it a free hotel where you room at the expense of the state. Neither does it mean a paradise for the lazy who do not want to work, otherwise politicians and millionaire lounge lizards would carry red membership cards in the Socialist Party.

The Socialist movement is primarily a movement of the laboring millions to abolish the private ownership of industry. That private ownership enables the minority who own to live on the labor of the working masses. With power in our hands we can transfer the titles to ownership of industry to the people as a whole, organized in a Cooperative Commonwealth. Industries will then be operated for the service of all the citizens of this Commonwealth.

This will not be dividing up. It will be concentration of ownership into one big organization, the nation as a Socialist Commonwealth. Then all of us will be equal partners and we can crawl out of the depression and work for ourselves.

You say that it "won't work." Capitalism does not work now and it will not let you work, so why raise that silly objection? The present owners will not even let you work for them. What's the sense of having industries at all if you cannot use them and the capitalist owners will not permit you to use them?

Afraid that your freedom will be restricted? Too bad. A free man is one who is not dependent upon the will of another. You are dependent upon the owners of industry. You will never be independent of them until their power to withhold jobs is taken away. A Socialist Commonwealth will insure healthful employment at good incomes to all.

Think it over. If Socialism does not represent your interests why does the owning class oppose it and if it does, why do you?

## At the Lunch Hour

The General Eats

HE was one of 500 men who obtained a job with the Works Progress Administration, all hungry and very weak from lack of food. Of these 500 there were 300 desperately hungry and too weak to endure the physical strain to the end of the work-day. So they had to rest, then work and rest again.

He was one of many who had walked miles to the job for want of a nickel to pay car fare. He had walked from a village in Queens County, leaving the home at 2 o'clock in the morning to be sure of the job which General Johnson had promised those who are not "lazy."

There was no food in the house, so he made the journey without any breakfast. When he arrived at the job there were others who had walked and who were as weak as he. Time! These American freemen began their labors.

Soon his body sagged and his brain reeled. A drink of cold water and he resumed his task. Lunch hour. He sat down. Others sat down. They stared. Not even a sandwich among them. There was the water pail. A drink, another one.

His stomach, empty for two days, was chilled. He shrugged his shoulders, gritted his teeth, and stared. It was the wolfstare of hunger in his eyes.

Time! Rising wearily he ambled back to the job. So did the others. The superintendent noticed the gaunt look and the sunken cheeks. Other eyes looked feverish, almost bloodshot. The superintendent tried to get food but failed.

He fell two hours before the end of the work-day. Others staggered on.

Forcing their weary bodies to work on and on, the minutes seemed hours and the hours seemed days. Would the day never end?

There had been many months in which idleness without end had tortured them with its anxiety and uncertainty. That period had ended but with it came a new torture of working with empty stomachs, feeble strength and aching backs.

Then the women and the children at home! One must plod on and on. They must be fed and the few dollars earned would . . . And so the day ended.

The news of these starving workers was carried to General Johnson, representative of President Roosevelt. Rumor has it that Johnson has not missed a meal since he arrived in New York City as the great "relief" angel.

Asked about the hungry men out on the job, General Johnson rose to the occasion and spoke as wise men always speak. He said:

"I do not intend to engage in a newspaper controversy." And the hungry man from Queens, after eating a half sandwich a fortunate comrade shared with him, walked home. And the great General returned to his hotel, proud that he had avoided a "newspaper controversy."

## Field Is Ripe For Rebel Crusaders

By John M. Work

THE Socialist Party started out on its career with a full knowledge of its high mission.

Its mission is to get Socialism, and, in doing so, it has to convince a majority of the people that they should have it.

Many a local or branch in a small city or town has found it hard to maintain an organization; but if they keep in mind and adhere to the object of the party, it should not be difficult.

Every organizer has had the experience of local comrades telling him they could not keep the members interested because there was nothing for them to do. In reply, however, to the question, "Have the majority of the people of your community been converted to a belief in Socialism?" they have to admit that such is not the case.

So long as that is not the case, there is so much to do and so much "raw material" to work on, that the only problem is to decide what to do next.

This is true everywhere, even in "Socialist cities." It can hardly be said that there is a "Socialist city" anywhere in the United States, if by a "Socialist city" you mean a city in which the majority of the people are full-fledged Socialists.

It follows that in all parts of the nation the great work we have before us in the immediate future is to educate the people to a true knowledge of Socialism.

There are various ways of doing this. One splendid way is to get subscriptions to Socialist papers and let them edge the truth in. Meetings, plays, leaflets, pamphlets and books have their place. So have social features. Writing letters to the capitalist papers is valuable, provided they are well written. The circulation of petitions also has its educative value.

In short, there is far more educational work to do than the present number of active Socialists can get done. The field is ripe to the harvest and the workers are too few. If these lines strike the eyes of any who believe in Socialism but are inactive, may these words haunt them until they become active.

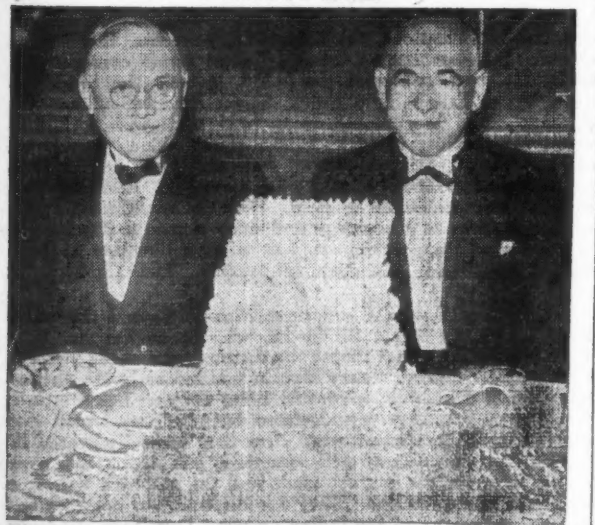
# Smashing Socialist Campaigns Opening Everywhere

## New York Campaign Opens at Town Hall

(Continued from Page One)  
referendum by the city government is a victory for the Socialists, who have carried on ceaseless propaganda for public ownership for many decades. The utilities are fighting bitterly against the referendum and are spending huge sums of money to secure the defeat of the plan at the polls on Election Day.

The Socialist Party realizes that victory for the referendum will be but the first step, and by no means a complete victory for public ownership, but that it will be a smashing defeat for the utilities, and the party is therefore bending every effort to roll up an impressive vote for the proposition. For some weeks the various districts have been carrying on an energetic campaign, but with the Town Hall meeting the tempo of the battle will be speeded up. From the adjournment of the meeting the comrades will go to their branches and get to work.

## WHOLE LABOR MOVEMENT HONORS FEINSTONE



More than 750 New York trade unionists, Socialists and members of organizations allied with the labor movement met Saturday evening at Webster Hall to honor Morris C. Feinstein, secretary of the United Hebrew Trades, upon the occasion of his 50th birthday. Representatives of every section of the labor movement were present, including the entire executive of the State Federation of Labor. President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, in a notable address, paid tribute to Comrade Feinstein's magnificent work in the labor field, and outlined the philosophy underlying the work of the A. F. of L. The labor movement, he said, is a realistic body of men and follows no rigid line, charting its course in accordance with the exigencies of the changing times.

Judge Jacob Panken spoke eloquently and feelingly on behalf of the Socialist Party and the organizations affiliated with it, and with which Feinstein has always worked. Charles Solomon read a letter from Abraham Cahan expressing his deep appreciation of the decades of work by Feinstein in the cause of labor and Socialism.

## Reception to Be Held For Women Candidates

A reception to all women candidates on the Socialist ticket will be held Friday, October 11th, in the Rand School Studio, 7 East 15th Street, at 8 p. m. It is announced by the Women's Committee.

Refreshments will be served, and there will be short talks by several of the women candidates.

The next Bronx unit is opening its season's activities with a get-together and housewarming Wednesday afternoon at 2 at the new 2nd A. D. headquarters at the corner of 170th St. and Jerome Ave., near the subway station and cross-town bus stop.

The committee has arranged a fine entertainment program. Margaret Crogan will sing. There will be refreshments and good fellowship.

**Manhattan**  
4th A. D.—Campaign committee will meet Tuesday evening at the clubrooms. Louis Klein, campaign manager, will report on progress of campaign. Open-air forum will begin Oct. 13.

## J. G. Cooper Seen as Next Mayor of Olean, N. Y.

OLEAN, N. Y.—John G. Cooper, veteran Socialist and field manager of the Rural New Yorker, well-known farm paper, will probably be the next Mayor of Olean.

Two years ago Cooper came within four hundred votes of being elected Mayor. It was the first time in over ten years that a local Socialist campaign had been conducted. This year with a strong Socialist local functioning and a greatly increased Socialist enrollment, an active campaign is being waged with every prospect of victory.

Permanent Socialist headquarters have been established at 502 N. Union St.

## Chicago to Welcome N.E.C. October 11-14

**Special to The New Leader**  
CHICAGO.—Plans are being rushed for the October 11-14 meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party in this city. A special committee, with Terry Branstetter Kerr as secretary, has been set up with prominent representatives from the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, International Ladies' Garment Workers, Workmen's Circle, Chicago Labor College, Forward Association, Millinery Workers and other labor groups to arrange for a reception and banquet Sunday evening, Oct. 13, probably at the Steuben Club in the Chicago loop.

The outstanding leaders of the Socialist Party on the N.E.C. will assist in presenting a unique program entitled "Political Mirrors of 1936." In addition to this affair, at which 700 guests are expected, district mass meetings have been scheduled as follows: Norman Thomas in Jefferson Park (Northwest District); Dan Hoan, Knights of Pythias Hall (Roseland District); Darlington Hoopes and James Oneal at a rally for the Workers' Rights Amendment of the Lawndale Branches in Slovenian Hall; Hapgood and Oneal at the Workmen's Circle Lyceum, Douglas Park Verband and 24th Ward branches.

In addition there will be a meeting for trade unionists in Millinery Workers' Hall, 60 East South Water St., with Leo Krzycki, under the auspices of the new Downtown Trade Union Branch. Local 113 has asked for a speaker.

Chicago Socialists anticipate a real revival of Socialist organization as a result of these meetings.

**State Executive Committee.**—The State Executive Committee will meet Sunday morning at 10 o'clock sharp, 7 E. 15th St.

## Amalgamated Local Helps the Campaign

Local 25 of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America has contributed \$50 to the campaign fund of the Socialist Party in the district in which Abe Herschkowitz is candidate for Alderman.

Comrade Herschkowitz is an active member and an official of the Amalgamated and has always combined his Socialist and his trade union work.

## OPPORTUNITY KNOCKS

**By James D. Graham**  
President of the Montana Federation of Labor and member of the Socialist Party N.E.C.

OPPORTUNITY has knocked at the door of the Socialist Party more than once in the past, but we did not hear it. Opportunity is again approaching our door-step. Will we take advantage of the visit?

With the failure of the administration to accomplish anything worthwhile and because of its determination to establish a pauper wage through the administration of unemployment relief, the masses are rapidly turning away from Roosevelt. The Socialist Party must take advantage of this situation and make an attempt to elect Socialists to Congress, to state legislatures, and to local offices.

The Socialist Party can go a long way in 1936; in fact it is possible to lay the foundation for a smashing victory at the polls in 1938 and 1940. But there are obstacles in our way, and the main obstruction is the lack of money. The National Office has been in debt since the campaign of 1928. These obligations must be paid off before the end of this year so that we can go into the campaign next year without a single debt hanging over our head.

Much organizing work must be done between now and the next convention in order that presidential electors may appear on the ballot in every state. There are many congressional districts scattered throughout the country from which it is possible to elect a Socialist if proper propaganda and organizing work were done. In order to accomplish this money must be raised.

Extra effort should be made to put over the Drive in every state. Remember, the money raised is divided three ways: 40% to the National Office, 40% to the Local, and 20% to the State Office, all of which will give valuable assistance to the work of these offices.

Let our motto be: ON WITH THE DRIVE. LET CONTRIBUTIONS BE UNCONFINED.

## Cleveland in Drive for Big Party Vote in Primary

**Special to The New Leader**  
CLEVELAND, Ohio.—With Robert Dullea as candidate for Mayor, and six candidates for ward councilmen, the Socialist Party is waging an energetic campaign for a big vote in the primary elections on October 1st.

Under the new election law no candidates appear on the ballot for the November election except the two highest for each office in the October primaries. The Socialists are working for the largest possible vote so that even if their candidates do not win placement on the final ballot the primary vote will indicate the Socialist strength in the city.

The party is waging its campaign with the slogan, "Don't scab at the ballot box," and a six-point municipal program, demanding more adequate cash relief; protection of the rights of workers to organize, strike and picket; municipal street cars, light, gas and housing; direct work on all municipal enterprises; union wages on public works, and no discrimination because of color, race, sex or age.

The councilmanic candidates are Mrs. Dorothea Roepke, Louis Zorko, Louis A. Golden, Max R. Wohl, John Newton Thurber, and Frank Barbic.

## Woscow Removed From Campaign Committee and Taken From Platform

At a meeting of the Bronx County Committee held Tuesday it was voted to instruct all Bronx Socialist party branches not to permit Herman Woscow to speak at any party meetings. At the same meeting Woscow was removed from the county campaign committee.

Woscow, who was named for Assembly in the 7th A. D., and whose nomination was ratified at last week's primaries, violated party discipline by printing and circulating in his district a statement over his own signature that he favored an all-inclusive united front, including the Communist party. The statement included a sharp attack upon the party organization. The circular was printed after the primaries, when it was too late to remove him from the ticket.

The 7th A. D. branch voted at its last meeting to disavow the statement and to print and circulate a statement of the Party's position on the matters involved.

## Auto Parade and Rally Open Yonkers Campaign

The Socialist campaign in Yonkers was opened with a big automobile parade and mass meeting at Larkin Plaza on September 21.

Close to 25 cars were in line, parading the streets with banners and red fire, after which the meeting was held, attended by a huge crowd.

The speakers were Otto A. Riegelman, candidate for Mayor, John D. Stradley, candidate for Alderman, and Otis Brown, candidate for Supervisor.

A hot campaign is planned, and a big vote is confidently expected.

## Tennessee Convention, October 5-6

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—A state convention of the Socialist Party of Tennessee will be held here beginning Saturday, Oct. 5, and continuing through the next day. J. K. Stockton, Allardt, Tenn., state secretary, is in charge of arrangements.

## "THAT'S WHERE I WAS WHEN THE BOMB WENT OFF"



With the affectionate reunion in San Francisco of Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings, America's two most noted class-war prisoners, the fight for long-delayed justice for the two men assumed a new phase. Billings, confined in Folsom prison, had not met Mooney, confined in San Quentin, in over 18 years, and when they met they embraced as tears coursed down their cheeks.

The picture shows Tom Mooney indicating his own position on the roof of the Eilers Building in San Francisco in a snap-shot taken a few moments before the fatal bomb went off a mile away, the time being indicated by a big clock on the street. This picture, a perfect alibi for Mooney, has been published and has been known to millions of people throughout the world for many years, but it has not yet been officially recognized by the California courts.

Mooney's fight for justice was immeasurably strengthened by the testimony of Israel Weinberg, taxi driver, one of the co-defendants nineteen years ago, who swears he was approached with a bribe to swear to statements that would back up the frame-up against the two labor leaders.



20th day of September 1935.  
P. K. Hawley.  
(My commission expires Mar. 30, 1936.)

The statesmen have discovered Mussolini. Will they also discover Hitler? If they do, the peace of Europe may yet be saved.

Gentlemen, you have been warned. The responsibility is yours!

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# Shubert's Gild The Lillie In "At Home Abroad"

## The Week on the Stage

By Joseph T. Shipley

### STEP ON THE FLOWERS

"AT HOME ABROAD," A "musical holiday" by Howard Dietz and Arthur Schwartz. At the Winter Garden.

Beatrice Lillie, that cross between a calla lily and a Jack-in-the-box, will be at her tricks a long time to come, at the Winter Garden. "At Home Abroad," now flowering there for the year, has four main excellences: (1) Beatrice Lillie, (2) the rest of the cast, (3) the dexterously rhymed songs, (4) Beatrice Lillie.

The skeleton of the evening—gorgeously clothed in costumes of swinging chorus, over flesh of many a star—is a tour around the world. And in every port Beatrice Lillie is best beloved. In Paris (where, oh, what an ad poster she makes!) her jaunt is musical: she has many a lay with les garçons, les gamins, les miserables! In Austria her habits are more culinary: she is the town toast ("And most of Vienna can boast they've been host to the toast of Vienna"). In the mountains, her heart climbs to a yodeling man: O Leo, a le-addy—"He's so very, very virile. How it echoes through the Tyrol when we kiss." In England, she's a barmaid, which means she must welcome all comers, bar none. Altogether, Bee has a most successful trip. And every one in the audience has Bee in his bonnet.

(There are other joyous rhymes in those quick flowing lyrics: about the hot-cha, je-ne-sais-quoi-cha; or that scary-land, savoir-fairlyland where the hot and potent Hotentot potentate plays at being Empress Jones.)

There are other stars in the evening's sky. Ethel Waters lights the stage with her merry waggery and songs; the pure (not too pure!) fun is increased by the presence of Herb Williams (a medicinal herb, this, to purge melancholy!). One Reginald Gardiner choo-choos and chug-chugs the chuckles out of us in eerie ways. The dance is less than neglected with some delightful members for that delightful lass, the snappy tappy Eleanor Powell; while the suave grace of Paul Haakon (whose name deserves larger letters on the program) is well displayed. An opening flavor is sprightly in Sue Hast-

ings' deft marionettes of America's favorites. It is hard to tell why "Love Is a Dancing Thing" sounds like a dirge; but outside of this, while one may not (with Herb Williams) enjoy being a broad at home, there is no doubt that one will have a riproaring time "At Home Abroad." And in the field of fun, Lady Peel is certainly no Lillieputian!

### AND CALVIN COOLIDGE

"LIFE'S TOO SHORT." By John Whedon and Arthur Caplan at the Broadhurst.

The usually astute Jed Harris has grown involved in the unemployment situation. That may be worth while; but one should choose one's unemployment company, and the folk in this theatre piece turn from the New Deal to exclaim—"Let's Drink to Calvin Coolidge." This makes it easier to understand why Ed should complain when his wife gets him his job back. If that doesn't make the matter plain, reflect that Ed's wife was once Ed's boss's little vixen; and the price of Eddie's job is wife's joining up again for joyous jaunting. Shall we say it serves him right for working for the Elite Food Corporation? Or just, it serves him right for working. What's the new dose for, anyhow? I haven't time to figure it out; life's too short!

### New Jewish Troupe at

#### Civic Repertory

A Jewish, highly amusing satiric revue opened at the Civic Repertory Sunday night, carrying out the spirit of its title, "Zu-Lach-Ess" ("Jest for Spite"). It was well received by the audience, com-

### At Brooklyn Strand



Jean Arthur, the feminine lead in "The Public Menace," one of the two features at the Strand.

posed mostly of prominent Jewish actors and critics. Former Yiddish Art Theatre players have formed the group, appearing in a series of 18 satiric sketches and blackouts, make everybody the butt of an impartial and fine sense of humor.

Celia Adler starred with an interesting 15-minute monologue, Leon Hoffman was an entertaining master of ceremonies, while J. Bleich, W. Barzel and Zee Scooler, all of whom did good work in directing and staging the skits, also predominate as actors.

The revue will be repeated this Sunday evening at the Civic Repertory.

### Brooklyn Strand Offers Films: "The Public Menace" and "Hop-a-Long Cassidy"

"The Public Menace," featuring Jean Arthur, George Murphy and Douglas Dumbrille, heads the double feature program at the Brooklyn Strand Theatre this week. The second feature is Clarence E. Mulford's "Hop-a-Long Cassidy" with William Boyd in the stellar role.

In "The Public Menace" Jean Arthur appears in the role of a flippant, shrewd little manicurist, a characterization reminiscent of her star-making part in "The Whole Town's Talking."

### Philip Merivale



Who will appear under the Crosby Gaige banner this year in "Othello" and "Macbeth," the first of which opens tonight at the Barrymore.

### "Top Hat" at Albee

Starting today, the RKO Albee, Brooklyn, will be the only theatre in Greater New York presenting "Top Hat," the sensational Fred Astaire-Ginger Rogers musical comedy that set new box office records during its three week engagement at Radio City. The Albee will open at 9 a. m. daily, except Sunday, and will follow its midnight show tomorrow with as many additional performances of "Top Hat" as are necessary to accommodate the public.

### "She Married Her Boss" at the Music Hall

"She Married Her Boss," romantic comedy starring Claudette Colbert, is the new film attraction at the Radio City Music Hall. The star has two leading men in her new photoplay, Michael Bartlett, who sang opposite Grace Moore in "Love Me Forever," and Melvyn Douglas.

The picture was directed by Gregory La Cava for Columbia Pictures from a story by Thyra Samter Winslow.

**RADIO CITY**  
SHOW PLACE OF THE SEASON  
**CLAUDETTE COLBERT**  
in  
**"SHE MARRIED HER BOSS"**  
ON THE STAGE  
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a colorful kaleidoscope,  
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Sat. Ev., Oct. 5, 8:45; Sun. Aft., Oct. 6, 3:30  
BACH—BEETHOVEN—BRAHMS  
Also SHOSTAKOVICH Symphony  
Arthur Johnson, Mgr. (Stations)

### THEATRE PARTIES

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

### Eight Dance Recitals for Students and Teachers

The usual 8 Dance Recitals for Students and Teachers will take place at the Washington Irving High School, Sixteenth Street and Irving Place. The following dancers of note will appear: October 12, Doris Humphrey and Charles Weidman; November 2, Shawn and His Ensemble of Men Dancers; December 7, Miriam Winslow and Her Group; January 11, Tamiris and Her Group; February 1, Carola Goya; February 15, Martha Graham and Her Group; March 14, Jacques Cartier; April 4, Agnon De Mille. The above recitals will all take place on Saturday evenings. Admission will remain the same as last season; a subscription ticket of 8 recitals will be \$2.50. Those desiring application blanks for subscription, can apply in writing to the office of the Students Dance Recitals, New York City.

### "Special Agent" at Strand

"Special Agent," the Cosmopolitan Production for Warner release, is current at the New York Strand Theatre.

Bette Davis and George Brent are starred in the picture, which is based on a story idea by Martin Mooney, the New York reporter who was recently indicted by a Grand Jury for refusing to divulge his sources of information.

"Special Agent" is based on actual happenings taken from newspaper stories, and shows how the czars of gangland have been convicted through the Special Agents, the "T-Men" of the Treasury Department, on charges of income tax evasion.

### Statistics

Of the 75,000 fight fans who entered the Truly Warner Baer-Louis fight contest, 1,238 entries called the round in which the fight ended, naming Louis the winner. Of this number, 214 guessed correctly the exact minute of the fourth round in which Baer was counted out. The winning entries will soon be sporting new fall lids, which will shortly be awarded by Truly Warner.

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Music and Lyrics by IRVING BERLIN  
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Herb WILLIAMS AND Eleanor POWELL  
A Musical Holiday by DIETZ and SCHWARTZ  
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The THEATRE GUILD will present  
(in association with John C. Wilson)  
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WARNER BROS. DYNAMIC THRILLER OF UNCLE SAM'S TREASURY MEN — WITH GEORGE BRENT—RICARDO CORTEZ—JACK LARUE—HENRY O'NEILL — BROADWAY & 47th STREET — TO 1 P. M.



# Bank Collapse Is Impending by Irving B. Altman

Editor, The People's Money

Economic Drugs of Banking Legislation Losing Their Potency, --- Fundamental Evils Call for Scientific and Drastic Treatment, --- No Recovery Possible Through "Pump Priming"

THE impending banking collapse is just around the corner!

The Banking Act of 1935, which for the first time puts the New Deal idea of planned economy in banking, is on the statute books. Previously existing credit controls that have been largely in the hands of bankers are to be strengthened and centered in a new Federal board. To facilitate this control, the Federal Reserve Banking system is to be reorganized, starting Feb. 1, 1936. Vested in the new central board will be vast powers over three functions of managed credit: control. It will have complete power over the discount rates which largely determine the amount that must be paid by borrowers of bank money. It will also have power, if necessary, to double the present reserves that banks must keep against their deposits.

In this way it is hoped to control any runaway credit inflation by requiring banks to keep a larger part of their funds in cash and thus making less available for speculative loans. Another function of the board is to control the "open market operations" of the Reserve banks. This means the board will determine when the Reserve banks should buy or sell securities, mostly Government Bonds, in the open market. In this way it is expected that money can be made plentiful or scarce, as desired, by selling securities to absorb idle money, or buying securities to supply the business world with needed funds.

## Wall Street's Darling

It is about this measure that a fierce battle raged in the last session of Congress. The Administration sought to obtain greater control over the credit powers of the private banks, and this the bankers resisted, bringing their full powers, economic and political, to bear upon the members of Congress. Adroitly maneuvered by the darling of Wall Street, Senator Glass, the bankers won a distinct victory in that they forced the more drastic proposals of Governor Eccles, inspired by his leader, Roosevelt, to feel that some of the more glaring abuses of capitalistic organization must be eliminated if the system is to be maintained. After all, it is too much to expect that the country can endure another collapse such as it experienced in 1933. Therefore, the government is resorting to applying stimulants to temporarily ease the national headache in the hope that "natural" laws will provide a permanent cure. But the national leaders lack the vision, or understanding, to realize that the economic illness is due to deep-seated causes which cannot be effectively treated with economic nostrums or palliatives. Economic drugs only can serve a desired purpose up to a certain point. Beyond that, the scientific approach to the problem, be it social, political, or economic, calls for fundamental treatment. In the field of medicine we treat serious and incurable conditions by extracting the tooth or utilizing the surgeon's knife. Such serious handling of a situation requires skill and knowledge.

The scientific approach to any problem demands understanding of the causes and of their effects. Here the government gives no evidence of being aware of the cause which gave birth to the problem, but only has knowledge of the effects as they appear on the surface.

Our political leaders, not unlike our business and financial leaders, are incurable optimists when it comes to gambling with the future welfare of the people.

**Collapse Sooner or Later**  
Had some attention been paid to past history, we should have learned that our economic system has within it all the elements of instability, which appear and reappear periodically in the form of panic and depression. These distortions and maladjustments, in the opinion of the writer, are inescapable in an economic system organized on the basis of private profit. For this reason, I repeat, that the banking system, despite such measures as are found in the Banking Act of 1935, remains unstable and is bound to collapse sooner or later.

In 1933 the banking system collapsed. For the first time in the history of the country all banks were forced to close their doors. The direct cause of the financial breakdown was the collapse of the pyramid credit structure which

the bankers erected during the so-called boom period just preceding. Some fifty years ago the bankers of this country embarked upon a new phase of banking. That is, they forsook commercial banking which has to do with the financing of goods in process of production, through the channels of distribution, and the final liquidation when payment passes back from the ultimate consumer to the retailer, to the wholesaler, to the jobber, to the manufacturer. In this process funds are provided for the production of goods and for their distribution to the consuming market.

Due to the development of large-scale industry, made possible by the corporate system of organization, a large volume of securities, stocks and bonds, corporate notes

and debentures, were created and distributed widely among investors numbering in the millions. To create marketability for these securities stock exchange were created and daily trading took place between buyers and sellers through middlemen, known as brokers. The "marketability" of the securities traded on the exchanges created a certain attractiveness of this type

of "collateral" for loans by bankers. In active markets stocks are bid up by speculators, money to finance these stock transactions "tightens" up and interest rates begin to rise. Collateral loans become more attractive than the usual 6 per cent commercial paper loan. So more and more money is thrown in to support a rising stock market.

Finally, credit inflation reaches its zenith; speculators develop doubts about further market appreciation for their securities; a wave of selling sets in; then bankers, investors, speculators, and government officials as well as the law-makers, discover that there is no true marketability for securities. The exchanges at best can only shift the burdens from one

group of security holders to another. This very "shiftability" freezes up under pressure of heavy selling and "orderly liquidation" is prevented. Loans become "frozen," and depositors grow apprehensive. Bank runs commence and the result is a general suspension of banking operations. Depression sets in. Government financial policy comes into existence. The "money doctors" are called in to prescribe for the prevailing illness.

**The Price Superstition**  
The experts survey the situation thoughtfully, and conclude since the real cause of the depression is the breakdown of the price structure, the problem is one of restoring prices to the level where they can again support existing debts. Since money is itself a form of debt, in the process of liquidation, it rapidly disappears from circulation. Obviously, given this situation, the government's financial duty is to provide measures to rebuild the debt structure, thus restoring the value of the debts and of the supply of money. Furthermore, the experts perceive purchasing power is a question of money and the scarcity of money destroys purchasing power. Without purchasing power, industry and commerce cannot function and labor cannot be employed.

It is a vicious cycle. A new phase of government finance enters the picture. Money is manipulated—that is, an attempt is made to increase prices of commodities by reducing the comparative value of money. One way to effect lower value for money is to remove the convertibility of money into gold; another is to increase the price of gold to reduce the gold content of the dollar by a stated number of grains.

Backed up by NRA provisions and AAA restrictions, prices begin to move upward. The political cry becomes, "Bring prices back to the 1926 level, most of our debts were contracted at that level." If the price movement is not sufficiently rapid, then government financial policy shifts to further depreciation of the currency by again revaluing gold, or by reducing the gold content of the dollar. People begin to lose confidence in money as such; they begin to hedge against the inevitable inflation. Money is converted into goods. (Paste this into your hat for early 1936.) Prices rise as a result of the competition among the buyers of commodities. The New Economic Policy is to "scare" people into prosperity.

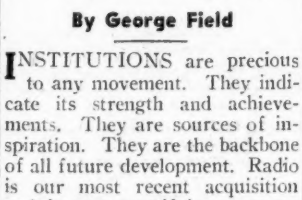
**What Is Wrong?**  
But soon things begin to go wrong. The expectations of the monetary experts fall short of their objectives. Despite huge loans to banks and industries conditions do not improve materially; unemployment continues; business moves forward at a snail-like pace, and the people are dissatisfied, while political discontent grows in some sections on the right, and on the left. Both business men and radicals join in an attack on the "New Deal." What is wrong?

Obviously, what is wrong is the present organization of our economic life on the basis of private profit. A governmental program designed to periodically revalue monetary mediums, whether metal or paper, without giving the consideration to the underlying production and distribution system, must inevitably fail.

If the government's financial policy is determined by political expediency, and further, is a short-term program—that is, a "priming-of-the-pump" series of measures—no genuine recovery of a lasting nature will ensue. Industry, commerce, and banking operating on a capitalistic basis for private profit will strive to defeat the efforts of the government. The undercurrent of laissez-faire doctrine in present-day economic society demands a free market, lack of price control or stabilization, freedom of monopolistic corporate practices, little or no regulation by public authorities and, most of all, speculation! Any attempt to modify or alter the habitual practice of the economic order meets with the vigorous opposition of its beneficiaries and others influenced by prevailing conceptions of law, politics, industry, and other forms of social organization.

It is important that workers do not allow themselves to be deceived by the "control" measures, such as the Banking Act of 1935, the Holding Company bill, the Securities Exchange Act, etc., into thinking that by such devices we can eliminate the instability of the present economic system; wipe out unemployment, poverty and wars. We must have a complete reorganization of our economic order. And this reorganization calls for the elimination of the private-profit motive in production and distribution, and the substitution for it of non-profit, cooperative effort on an adequate, stable, and a continuous basis in the public welfare.

(Continued on Page Seven)



By George Field

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**Service to Labor**  
WEVD, because of its many broadcasts in the interest of organized labor, is very often referred

to as the labor station of the East. All the bona fide unions in New York depend upon this station to reach their members. George Meany, President of the New York State Federation of Labor, Joseph P. Ryan, President of the Central Trades and Labor Council, Sidney Hillman, President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, and David Dubinsky, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' of America, are frequently heard by the WEVD audience. The high spot in labor broadcasts was reached last year when the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union presented a series of ten programs entitled "The Union Assembly," with Frances Perkins, Senator Robert F. Wagner, Norman Thomas, Julius Hochman, William Green, among the principal speakers. Alla Nazimova, George Jessel, Blanche Yurka and Molly Picon were featured as guest stars and the outstanding instrumental ensembles in the country performed each week.

In dramatics the station has sustained programs by the Theatre Union, the Group Theatre and the Repertory Playhouse Associates. The Chicago Opera Company during the past few summer seasons has broadcast over WEVD direct from the stage of the New York Hippodrome. One of the most recent successful programs of entertainment was entitled "The Talent

Detective," starring Dr. Sigmund Spaeth as the master-of-ceremonies and the discoverer of talented amateurs.

**New Leader Broadcasts**  
An important WEVD series entitled "The Truth About Our City Departments" presenting the progressive leadership in our city, and another bearing the slogan "Save Charter Revision" were radio's outstanding contributions to civic betterment.

The New Leader in recent weeks has had interesting results from its weekly broadcasts on Tuesday evenings at 10 o'clock. Several weeks ago James O'Neal departed from the stereotyped radio ap-

proach and prepared an interesting talk based on New Leader features and offered sample copies to the WEVD audience. He followed this course for several weeks. More than 60 responded after his first appeal and the requests steadily coming into The New Leader office within a few weeks numbered over 500.

The independent stations in New York are not equipped to present programs before a large visible audience; only the net-works have made such provision. WEVD is now contemplating an experiment in this direction by cooperating with the Rand School in establishing The Rand Playhouse. Lines

are being installed in the Rand School auditorium and some of the major broadcasts may soon be presented before a visible audience of 600 people. An experimental theatre and concert features will be launched in this playhouse as a substantial contribution to our cultural activities.

**Radio Mail**  
Now, so much for the progress of program building. Whether or not the goal we have set is successful, cannot be established on the basis of mail alone. It is a fact that the more intelligent people are not easily induced to write. A comparison of the quantity of mail received from readers of the New York Times and that received by any New York tabloid, on the basis of relative circulation, would help to illustrate this point. The type of letters received by this station also indicates the trend. On a woman began her message of praise with this expression: "Please do not condemn me as a moron, inasmuch as this is the first time I've been moved to write." Many inform us that theirs is the first fan letter they had written. We therefore cannot look for this kind of approval as the only evidence of success.

How then can we tell? First, by the quality of our mail, the many heads of organizations and publications whose leadership means thousands of followers, who have written to us. Our large percentage of mail from school teachers and principals, who help to mould public opinion. Recently, the director of the Division of University Extension of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts made inquiry. The Federal Communications Commission on two recent applications by WEVD for improved facilities, praised our program contribution in no uncertain terms. The Radio Editor of the World Telegram referred to this station as "a lusty voice of culture in a wilderness of frivolity." But the best test is "logic." When our feature programs are so regularly picked as the "Features of the Day" by the newspapers, we can't help but gain an audience. Personal contact with influential labor and intelligent people everywhere, and their readiness to help, indicates an awakened interest in our radio efforts.

movement rests on a splendid basis of intimate cooperation with the unions. The outdoor rally here was successfully handled and I venture to predict that Quaker-town will ere long be a miniature Reading, from which it is not so far removed.

After this crowded week, I tore loose from Camp Hofnung's center of gravity and plunged northward into the hard cold district. First stop, Wilkesbarre, where a small group of comrades have been working on an adequate, stable, and a continuous basis in the public welfare.

(Continued on Page Seven)

## Radio Station WEVD Reports on Three Years Of Notable Work in Workers' Education

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The Jewish Daily Forward must be credited as the endower of this valuable medium in the New York metropolitan area. It took vision and courage to decide on a course which involved the expenditure of several hundred thousand dollars

and the prospect of sustaining a considerable financial loss over a period of years. That this faith in the new medium was justified is now certain.

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## Organizing in Pennsylvania For the Socialist Party

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Another program source has been many famous visitors to this country, including Lord Marly, Leon Feuchtwanger, Diego Rivera, Dr. Kurt Rosenfeld and a number of prominent German refugees from the Hitler regime. Debates and symposia are important intellectual fare; therefore, a series was established for Sunday nights. The foremost progressive personalities of our day hold forth on timely controversial topics during this weekly series. Leading Socialists in this country generally represent our movement during these programs, and very frequently Louis Waldman, Charles Solomon, Norman Thomas, Dr. Harry W. Laidler are heard over these facilities. Our late leader, Morris Hillquit, staged a memorable debate with his Republican opponent for Mayor, Lewis Pounds, during one of these Sunday night periods.

My first meeting was scheduled for the city of Easton on the Delaware River. The President's Research Committee on Social Trends had issued its report and our daily newspapers had just printed the supplements when this station promptly arranged a discussion on "Recent Social Trends" with members of the President's committee.

The next step was to build an additional new and lasting source of interest for intelligent people; namely, the WEVD University of the Air. The beginning was made by the well-known historian and author, Hendrik Wilam van Loon. His series on History caused so great a response that we were spurred to start immediately with an extended curriculum. On the evening of January 25, 1933, at a gathering in the Hotel Algonquin, the University of the Air was launched. I can list here only a few of the courses and participants: Philosophy under the supervision of Professor John Dewey; Psychology under the direction of Dr. John B. Watson; Music by Henry Cowell and Dr. Sigmund Spaeth; Art by Thomas Craven; Literature and Drama by Carl von Doran, Fannie Hurst, Heywood Brown and Gilbert Seldes. For each of these courses we have the cooperation of a group of leading writers and educators who take part in them.

**Service to Labor**  
WEVD, because of its many broadcasts in the interest of organized labor, is very often referred

(Continued on Page Seven)



## The Workers Abroad

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

By John Powers

#### Anti-War Conference of the Two Internationals

THE point of view of international socialism and the international labor movement on the question of war in general and the Italo-Ethiopian crisis in particular was clearly expressed at the conference of the Joint Committee of the Labor and Socialist International and the International Federation of Trade Unions held in Geneva September 5 and 6.

The conference met simultaneously with the Council of the League of Nations and emphasized in unequivocal terms the determination of European labor to cooperate effectively in the maintenance of peace. Attending the conference were 52 delegates, representing the Socialist parties and the central trade union organizations of twelve countries and eleven international trade union organizations.

At its first sitting, presided over by Louis de Brouckere, President of the L.S.I., the conference dealt with the Ethiopian problem as viewed from the standpoint of the League of Nations. Reports were submitted by George Hicks, M.P. (Great Britain) and Leon Jouhaux (France). The following resolution, demanding application of the League Covenant, including sanctions, to stop Mussolini's war adventure was adopted:

"This Special Conference of the International Federation of Trade Unions and the Labor and Socialist International confirms the unwavering allegiance of the two Internationals to the cause of peace and condemns the aggressive attitude of fascist Italy towards Abyssinia."

"In view of the present situation, the Conference, in the name of millions of workers, makes a supreme appeal to the League of Nations to fulfill its mission to preserve peace and ensure the supremacy of right over might."

"The imminent danger of war plainly indicates the urgent duty of the League and makes it imperative that the Covenant, the whole Covenant, be now applied, including the sanctions provided for in the Covenant."

"The two Internationals, conscious of their duties towards peace, are ready to fulfill them in their entirety, and confidently assure the League of the whole-hearted support of the workers, both women and men, they represent, in any measures it may take for the effective application of whatever sanctions may be necessary against the aggressor."

The resolution was communicated to the president of the League Council and the secretariat of the League by a delegation consisting of de Brouckere, Hicks, Jouhaux and Pietro Nenni of the Italian Socialist party in exile.

At a subsequent session the conference considered the problems of peace from the point of view of future eventualities. It was decided that the Joint Anti-War Committee of the L.S.I. and I.F.T.U. should keep in constant touch with developments and be authorized to convene without previous notice a special conference of the general council of the I.F.T.U. and the executive of the L.S.I. whenever circumstances rendered such a step imperative. The Joint Committee and the two secretariats of the Internationals were instructed to communicate immediately with all affiliated political and trade union organizations with a view to making a concrete study of all steps to be taken for the purpose (1) of increasing the pressure brought to bear on the League of Nations and the various governments of the states members in order to ensure that the obligations arising out of the Covenant shall be fully implemented; (2) of arousing public opinion throughout the world so as to prepare it for action against the aggressor; and (3) of preparing the decisions to be adopted at the above-mentioned special conference, by the trade union and political organizations alike, in face of the various eventualities that may arise.

No one doubts that the strong attitude taken by the L.S.I. and I.F.T.U. in the matter of Ethiopia and the clearly expressed determination of the organized workers of the leading Western European countries to cooperate in economic sanctions against Italy contributed materially to strengthening the position of the League in the situation. Let us hope it will set a precedent for the future. A strong League, combined with organized, disciplined action on the part of the Socialists and organized workers of Europe, would prove a powerful deterrent in any plans on the part of Mussolini and Hitler to unleash another catastrophe.

The detailed study of the problem as it concerns the future will, it is hoped, make possible the development of a definite policy to be applied at moments of crisis. Such a policy has long been an essential need both as regards the interests of peace and the life interests of the international labor movement.

The problem of peace and war will be determined, in large part, by the effectiveness of the League of Nations and the preparedness of the international labor movement for concerted intervention in support of the League. Only by such preparedness will it be possible to avoid confusion at critical moments and to make the influence of the Socialist and labor movement felt in the task of preservation of peace. It will be too late to act when war is already upon us.

#### Anti-War Demonstrations in Many Countries

The appeal issued by the Joint Anti-War Committee of the I.F.T.U. and L.S.I., urging affiliated organizations to organize mass meetings protesting against Italian aggression and to bring pressure to bear on the governments, has not failed of its effect.

In Belgium the Executive of the National Trade Union Centre immediately dealt with the whole question of prevention of war and, in conjunction with the Party, organized great demonstrations. In Holland the Socialist League of Youth, the Red Defense and the Youth Socialists gave their full support to the demonstrations arranged jointly by the Trade Unions and the Party.

In France there was, inter alia, a great demonstration in Paris against colonial piracy, addressed in addition to Jouhaux, by Faure, the secretary of the Party, and Noel-Baker as fraternal delegate from the British Labor Party. The resolution which the meeting adopted stated that "the League of Nations would be signing its own death warrant if it allowed this barbaric attack against one of its members," and the League Council was urged to fulfill its whole duty by forcing the cessation of military measures by the initiation of arbitration procedure, designation of the aggressor and the application of all the sanctions provided against it by the Covenant.

In Great Britain the General Council of the Trades Union Congress dealt with the Abyssinian question before the opening of this year's Congress. The feeling in the Congress was of acute opposition to Italy and its military intentions, and condemnation of the attitude of the governments which refused to utilize the machinery of the League of Nations for the arbitration of disputes. The Congress reaffirmed its support for the peace system within the League of Nations and its decision to do everything possible to make this system a reality.

In Luxembourg a great meeting was organized in Esch by the party and trade unions. The Luxembourg National Trade Union Centre had also forwarded a resolution to the government expressing the hope that Luxembourg's representatives in Geneva would be aware of their great responsibility in the hour of destiny. "The Labor Party and the National Centre," says a leading article in the *Escher Tagblatt*, "do not want only thus to express their international solidarity; they are convinced that in this demonstration they also fulfill a duty towards our own country. . . . All Luxemburgers must fight against the war, not only on humanitarian grounds, but because opposition towards Italy's move for expansion also means a check on Nazi Germany's expansionist ideas."

Similar demonstrations were also held in many other countries, Scandinavia, Switzerland, etc.

While the trade unions of all countries are massing their forces against the war, the whole power of the press in Italy and Germany and the whole of the fascist party machinery is being utilized to pump militarism into the people, to incite them against all other nations and prevent them from getting a clear view of the world position. While the free trade union press in all countries is fighting against the war, the German Labor Front—the immense organization set up by Hitler to deprive the people of their reasoning powers—dedicates a whole number of its organ *Arbeiterzeitung* to the preparation and prosecution of war. Under headings like "Happy is the Soldier's Life!" a systematic attempt is made to instill war ideals into the workers. A special Defense Force Department was recently created within the Labor Front for this purpose.

Years ago, when fascism was in its infancy, the labor movement warned the world that fascism means war, and today this prophecy is being only too bitterly fulfilled!

# What Socialist Government Has Done For the People in Denmark

By Hans Rheinländer

DENMARK, without Greenland, comprises a territory of not quite 42,000 square kilometers, with a population of 3,055,000. It is an agricultural country with a splendidly developed live stock industry. Its shipping has suffered a decline as a result of the war and the depression, although the merchant marine still totals 1,100,000 tons. Its foreign trade is nearly balanced, the latest figures showing exports of 1,927,000,000 and imports of 2,000,000,000 German reichsmarks (calculated on the value of the Danish kroner). Industry is comparatively limited, large enterprises employing hundreds of workers being non-existent. There are some well developed machine plants and breweries. Handicraft is still very extensive. Danish goldsmiths and silversmiths are veritable artists.

Danish history presents a colorful picture. At one time—long ago, to be sure, in 1182—Denmark even triumphed over England and subjugated Norway. In the distant past the Danes must have been a very war-like people—the exact opposite of what they are today. They fought the Germans, the Russians and Poles. Today they are absolutely pacifist and extremely unhappy over the frontier differences with Germany and the threat of war.

"We Danes are a happy people, we have had no war," is an expression frequently heard in Denmark. All countries with which Denmark is engaged in commerce, including those who used to send large numbers of tourists to Denmark, are passing through extremely difficult conditions. That Englishmen have virtually ceased coming to visit the lovely little country is attributed to the war and its consequences. Formerly the Germans used to overflow the country in large masses, remaining for many days and weeks in the various towns and summer resorts, bringing into the country large sums of money. And now? A German is forbidden by Hitler to take more than 10 marks with him when he crosses his home frontier. The stream of tourists from Germany has ceased.

#### Growth of the Labor Movement

A striking phenomenon is the fact that Denmark, being overwhelmingly middle class in social structure, possesses a powerful labor movement. The first Socialist seeds were sown in Denmark in 1848 by Frederick Drejer, a young physician. He published and circulated the Communist Manifesto and distributed many leaflets. He did not succeed, however, in arousing any considerable interest in Socialism, for he died in 1853. For two decades no agitators came to take his place. Not until 1871 did his successor arise in the person of Pio, a former army lieutenant and post office official. Ridiculed

## A MAGNIFICENT LABOR AND SOCIALIST MOVEMENT, PARTY UNITY, SPLENDID COOPERATIVES AND STAUNING'S RULE MAKE THAT COUNTRY A MODEL FOR THE WORKERS OF ALL THE WORLD.

by bourgeois politicians as a new Messiah he did not permit himself to be swayed from his course. With the aid of two comrades he organized a Danish affiliate of the International Workingmen's Association, the central office of which was in London. Pio called himself "grandmaster" of the affiliate. A comrade named Brix was secretary; another, Paul Geleff, was treasurer. There were few examples in Denmark of the value of organization to which the three pioneers banded themselves together into a union; in 1871, the tobacco workers and railwaymen followed suit. Nevertheless, there was some progress, although it was rather slow. Both branches of the labor movement continued to develop, the trade unions more rapidly than the party. Wages were increased and placed on a more stable basis. Working hours were likewise stabilized. For many years wages in Denmark have been higher than anywhere else on the continent. The Danish worker is not as modest in his conception of living standards as are the rest of the workers on the European mainland. These facts confirm the general experience that it is not the worse paid but the best paid workers who constitute the element most likely to come to the support of Socialism.

Let us look a bit closer at the development of the Danish Social Democracy. It began with a few members, not more than several hundred, which soon grew into thousands. From that point the development was rapid. The official party census in 1934 revealed more than 190,000 dues-paying members. Today the membership exceeds 200,000, exclusive of the many youth organizations. In 1879 the party polled 767 votes; in 1887—8408 votes; in 1889—31,872; in 1910—100,000; in 1920—300,000; in 1926—497,000; in 1932, the year of the last national elections, 660,000 votes.

The first two Social Democrats entered the Folketing, lower chamber of parliament, in 1884. In 1898 the number was increased to twelve; in 1906 it was twenty-four; in 1913—thirty-two; today it is sixty-two. In the upper chamber, the Landsting, the Social Democracy is represented by 27 deputies. The municipal government of Copenhagen is directed by three Socialists; the majority of the city council is Socialist. The work being performed by the Socialists in parliament as well as in the communities is of a very high character, indeed.

#### Press and Leadership

The first party paper, the "Socialist" was founded in 1872, in Copenhagen. On May 5 of that year Pio, Brix and Geleff were ar-

rested and tried as political criminals. Pio was sentenced to a term of five years in jail, and the others to three years each. In 1874 came the establishment of the "Socialdemokrat," today one of the outstanding papers in Denmark. In the same year, Christian Hoerdum assumed leadership of the party, in succession to the imprisoned Pio.



Premier Stauning

Hoerdum was one of the two Social Democrats first to enter the Folketing. Upon their being pardoned in 1875 the imprisoned comrades placed themselves immediately once more at the party's disposal. The "Socialdemokrat" grew rapidly, its circulation in 1885 being 20,000. Today it has a circulation of 60,000 in Copenhagen alone. It is to be noted that other Socialist papers are published in all the provinces.

The Danish Social Democracy has had the good fortune of being led by men of exceptional ability, qualified to fill the most important posts. Thorvald Stauning is now Socialist premier of Denmark. Being the ablest he occupies the most important post. Borbjerg, for decades editor of the "Socialdemokrat," is minister of education. The other Socialist ministers are not as well known abroad but enjoy great popularity in Denmark.

The Stauning ministry, composed of three bourgeois radicals and eight Social Democrats, has been in office for more than six years.

## Just a Lot Of Pals

JUST a lot of pals! Just a great big brotherhood!

The noble Democratic party, the party of Franklin D. Roosevelt and Huey Long, the party of sterling principles and of Tammany Hall, had a primary scrap in New York the other day, and in Al Smith's old district there was a heated contest over the election of a district captain in the Young Men's Tammany Club.

One of the candidates was named . . . on second thought we will not give his name, for there are libel laws in this country. But his opponents, backing a slate consisting of a bevy of patriots named Mahoney, Solomon and Santangelo, sent out a circular to enrolled Democrats in which they pay their respects to "the notorious . . ."

"You all know what the family of . . . has always stood for," say these party associates of . . . "They have been connected with racketeers all their lives, have lived off prostitution, drugs and thievery all their lives." And they ought to know, for they were closely associated with him for years.

"Do you want your children corrupted, their morals ruined and their homes looted? Remember, . . . is not a decent citizen and is not a fit man to represent you." Then the voters are given the advice to vote against . . . "and his thieves."

There is appended a history of the family of the statesman whom Mahoney, Solomon and Santangelo sought to dethrone. His sister Bridgie, "known as Nigger Bridgie, notorious street-walker—keeper of disorderly houses." His brother Tony is a "notorious thief and burglar who has served a number of terms in prison and who is also a murderer." Brother Tim "has never worked a day in his life," having "lived off the proceeds of unfortunate women." Danny, still another brother, "has served a number of years in prison and is a drug user and drug seller. He is also a worthless person."

Sister Lizzie "is now in prison for theft. She is as bad as her sister Bridgie and has also run houses of ill-repute." Another brother was killed in a hold-up by a policeman.

This circular was sent through the mails to enrolled Democrats in the district. Knowing something about Tammany Hall and its patriots, we are not surprised to learn that after the voters read

it has had many difficult problems to contend with because of the terrifically destructive effects of the world depression upon Denmark's principal exports, agricultural products. At the end of 1932, 43.5 per cent of all Danish workers were unemployed. The jobless numbered approximately 200,000. The unemployment relief measures adopted by the government did not please the "better classes" because they necessitated higher taxes on the rich and well to do. The opposition in the higher chamber forced a political crisis, with the government's economic policies as the issue. Thereupon, the government dissolved parliament and appealed to the electorate. The result was a severe defeat for the conservatives and a victory for the Social Democracy. Instead of the 41.8 per cent of the total vote polled by the Socialists in 1929, they received 42.7 per cent. The prophecies of the reaction failed completely.

#### A Constructive Program

The Social Democracy refused to confine its task to mere anti-capitalist propaganda, but sought also to prove to the electorate the necessity of social regulation and control of economic life. The Socialists were particularly successful in maintaining the purchasing power of the population. Wage reductions for government employees were averted. The social services were enlarged. Employment opportunities were created by expenditure of large sums on public works. The farmers, hard-hit by the crisis, received relief from taxation. Agricultural interest rates were cut and measures were applied successfully for the stabilization of prices on farm products. The needs of the unemployed were ameliorated by the appropriation of large sums. Noteworthy also is the stabilization law under which the state appropriated 20 million kroner for the settlement of agricultural debts through voluntary agreement between debtors and creditors. The law was a great success. The creditors received on the average 30 per cent. Without this arrangement they would have lost everything. By its wise policy the government succeeded in neutralizing the peasants, and by means of a special law it averted a threatened huge lockout planned by the employers to force a 20 per cent wage reduction.

The government's fight against unemployment has been conducted along practical lines. In 1934 alone more than 200,000,000 kroner was appropriated for electrification of railways, 100,000,000 kroner for road and highway improvements, 60,000,000 for bridges and an equal amount for housing. More than 500,000,000 kroner was appropriated for productive projects in one year. For a little country this is

an enormous sum. The effects of this policy made themselves felt immediately. Unemployment fell to 20.9 per cent in September of the same year. The total number of unemployed was reduced to 80,000 and, we are glad to be able to say, it continues to fall. The unemployment insurance system was improved in 1932. Within the last three years 130,000,000 kroner was added in subsidies for those who have been out of work for a long time.

#### Extremism Rejected

Keeping in mind the experience of other countries, the Danish workers reject emphatically extremist experiments, whether of the left or of the right. Anarchists and other fulminating "radicals" have long shot their bolt in Denmark, where they never played any conspicuous role. After waging a particularly ugly campaign in the national election of 1932, the Communists received 17,000 votes, as compared with 660,000 for the Socialists. The National Socialists (Nazis) are preparing energetically for the forthcoming election. Since all Danish parties accept democracy—some of them only in theory, to be sure—it is not expected that the election will produce any material political shifts. The bourgeois radicals, who have an excellent press but a poor party organization, may be the only losers. Emulating their German prototypes, the Danish Nazis began by marching about in uniforms. The government replied by forbidding the wearing of uniforms and suppressing all political organizations of military character. As regards the Communists, it is not surprising but should be stated for the record, that in Denmark, as in other countries, they cooperated with the reactionary conservatives by voting against those laws designed to protect the country's democratic institutions. The Danish workers and peasants know how to measure the conduct of the Communists, for whom they entertain a profound contempt.

By their devotion to the Socialist ideal and their exemplary discipline the Danish Socialists have created a great movement which has already accomplished great and enduring things, and looks to the future with justified hope and confidence.

In a recent review of the party situation Alsing Andersen, secretary of the Danish Social Democratic Party, concluded his observations as follows:

"Our country has been deeply affected by the world depression. But it is a fact that there are few countries whose population has weathered the storm so well. This has been no mere accident. The Danish Social Democracy works in close contact not only with Norway and Sweden but also with the Labor and Socialist International. It has followed a constructive policy, and because it has acted wisely the corresponding wholesome results have not failed to materialize."

## Iceland Socialists Push Program Of Socializing Staple Industries

FAR out in the North Atlantic the weather-beaten Isle of the Sagas, Iceland, is making industrial progress with the most modern methods, according to the Social Democratic Minister of Commerce, Haraldur Gudmundsson, in a report published in the London Daily Herald.

The elections 13 months ago doubled the poll of the Labor Party in Iceland, and a Coalition Government with the Progressive Party was the result.

The Social Democrats, who participated in government for the first time in the history of Iceland, lost no time in tackling the economic problems.

Taking his cue from the Four-Year Plan for the socialization of Iceland adopted by the Labor Party Conference the year before, Gudmundsson immediately appointed a planning committee under his department with a Labor majority.

#### Controlling Markets

Since then the staple products of Iceland have been brought under centralized control and management.

A Fisheries Board now controls and regulates the production of salted fish, and may eventually itself manage the export.

Meat and milk production has been regulated and, said Gudmundsson, the retail price of milk has been reduced, while the producer gets a higher return.

Gudmundsson did not deny that the socializing energy of Iceland was to some extent due to the adverse conditions in the world market.

The protectionist and quota policy of Iceland's chief customers had forced Iceland to look to its own resources.

He mentioned that Britain, although selling two and a half times as much to Iceland as she bought from Iceland, seems unwilling to increase purchases there.

Iceland was therefore developing her own resources with all her might. The new Government had increased the allocation for public work under direct State control by 30 per cent, and under the municipalities by 100 per cent.

They were building harbors and roads on a large scale and subsidizing housing as never before.

At the same time the government is hard at work on a vast scheme of social reform on the Danish and Swedish model. The jury system of Iceland is being modernized, and legal sanction has been given to medical advice on birth control.

## THE CHALLENGE OF THE INDIVIDUAL TO THE GROUP

New Leader Series: The Theatre as a Social Force

By Arthur Hopkins

Among the most courageous, as well as the most artistic, of the long-established "commercial" producers is Arthur Hopkins, whose career is shaming evidence that good can come out of Broadway. Among his productions have been "What Price Glory," "Machinal," "Holiday," "Channel Road" and "The Jest."

There is much food for thought in his practical book on the theatre "How's Your Second Act?," especially in its brilliant attack on realism in stage design. And—these days of groups and groups and groups—there is food for thought in his present pertinent warning.

Joseph T. Shipley.

#### THE DANGERS OF "GROUP" THEATRES

By Arthur Hopkins

GROUP activity seems to be a tendency of the times. It may be the outcome of the new social and political trends. The Brain Trust is an example. A more widespread indication was the elaborate plan under which NRA attempted to group the various businesses of the country.

Whether NRA permanently survives or not the group tendencies in many instances will probably continue. The anti-trust laws are being officially emasculated. There is a growing belief that they are outmoded and harmful.

The strength of union, so long recognized by labor, now impresses itself upon the employer, the farmer, the small merchant, upon many who formerly believed in solo activity.

That this trend has reached the theatre is not surprising and I believe these groups will become a permanent part of the theatre. They are more than a challenge.

They are the expression of new ways. I believe the idea will spread through the country and that there will be acting groups in many communities. The potentialities of this movement make the expiring individualistic theatre of comparative unimportance.

The theatre as an occasional means of entertainment faces so much opposition that only spasmodically can it breathe. It has no sustained rhythm. Each production of an individual producer is a new enterprise, receiving no impetus from what this producer has previously offered.

Groups build up followings. They create new audiences who look upon each production as part of a continuing program. The group enterprise is judged as a whole and not condemned for its unsatisfactory parts.

The most commercial theatre in New York is the Theatre Guild. It has built up an efficient sales organization which helps it weather unpopular periods.

The Theatre Guild has made the mistake of going too long without the infusion of new life in its producing department, so we have the anomaly of a group that started out to be the ideal producing group developing into the ideal box office group.

The younger groups should take warning from this and provide ample room in their organizations for a steady influx of newcomers. Groups have a tendency to become closed corporations. It is only a matter of time when the best that its limited membership has to offer has been used up. After that its activities are repetitious. Anemia sets in and nothing can help it but healthy transfusion.

Next week's article will be by Oliver M. Sayler, foremost authority on the theatre abroad.



## Editor's Corner

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

By James Oneal

### A Case of Social Pathology

ONE who has the patience and can endure the strain of reading the organs of the various Bolshevik sects in this country in the past six months must be convinced that here is a case of social pathology. We are not trying to be humorous. We are stating a sober fact. The reactions in practically all these groups follow a pattern so similar that they are striking.

For example, no matter how tiny a group may be and no matter how little headway it has made, its literary output can be explained only on the theory that the group believes that it is of world-shaking importance. There is also the assumption by each that the working masses are awaiting with acute anxiety the "liquidation" of the others. When this is accomplished then there will be rejoicing by the proletariat which will assemble to march on the "correct line" to power.

The phraseology is also similar. Each is out to "clarify" the thought of the others. Each has a "correct line" but the others are too stubborn to admit it. Or, to put it another way, each is charged with following the "wrong line" because it lacks "clarity." If it isn't "clarity" then it is a "clear-cut" philosophy the others lack. Then all of them want "unity" and will fight like hell to get it and each one is certain that the others stand in the way of this "unity."

Each, while certain that it is "correct," hurls learned polemics at the others defining the sphere they occupy. Here you will find all the shades and colors of the Bolshevik heaven. Here a detested "right" and there an unreliable "center." Here is not a "right" but a "right deviation" that leads to some horrible danger. Having pointed that out to our satisfaction, we are next directed to a "left deviation" which is equally dangerous. Then there is the "ultra-left" and "ultra-right" and the "cowardly center." There are also the "left-sectarian" and the "right-sectarian."

But even this does not complete the museum of labels. Somehow you have to be linked up with Lenin. So we have "Bolshevik-Leninism" and "Trotsky-Leninism" and "Marxist-Leninism" and "Stalinist-Leninism." If you can manage to wear one of these labels you at least have won the right to engage in this endless fight for "clarity."

Only one thing is not said by one group against another one. No sect will declare that another one is "left." One may be charged with being "ultra-left" or as being "left-sectarian" but never with being plain "left." Just as Nirvana is the highest state of religious ecstasy to be reached by the Buddhist, so "left" is perfection in the Bolshevik movement. Therefore, it is necessary for you to claim this for yourself and deny it to all others. And you can only get that way by reaching "clarity." So get "clear" if you want to be "left."

So each sect claims that it alone is "left." But it is a sinful world. There are "backsliders" and when some of the faithful begins to doubt that Nirvana has been reached there is trouble in the sect. The labels begin to fly and they become as thick as flies at the bung hole of a molasses barrel. It is a merry war and the result is amusing for the bystanders.

### Converts and Deserters

THERE are desertions and the deserters issue proclamations telling the world why they deserted. They join another sect and that sect's organ proudly displays the document of the deserters. Never mind if the deserted sect's organ also prints letters of converts made from the other group. Just remember that you are watching the "revolution" as it revolves from week to week in a quest for what is "left." A few of these documents will interest the bystander.

The "New Militant" (Dec. 22, 1934) reports that "Comrade Zack" has left the Communist Party for the Workers Party. Believe it or not, there is his letter, and it was followed in the ensuing weeks with articles to prove to honest people that the C.P. isn't "left." There is the "Workers Age" (Nov. 1, 1934) with a letter of a miner who leaves the Workers Party for the Lovestone group because the W.P. is following the "wrong line." The W.P. makes up for this loss with a raid on the Socialist Party and capturing "Comrade Norris" of Minneapolis who weeps because the Revolutionary Policy Committee had been "converted into an agency of the Lovestone faction." After "full deliberation" he decided that Nirvana was to be found only in the W.P. Then there is "Labor Front" (August, 1935), the organ of a splinter of a splinter, which executed a strategic march on the Y.P.S.L. and bagged five Yipsels whose joint letter is displayed on page 4. These adolescents are out for the "forceful overthrow of capitalism, the dictatorship of the proletariat, workers councils" and other thrilling ideas and they are certain that they are going to do all this by linking up with this splinter of a splinter. Isn't it thrilling?

Oh, it's good to be alive for there is more cheering news from this same issue of "Labor Front." It issues a call to the world for a "New Zimmerwald" to organize a real international. The Labor and Socialist International consists of a collection of boobies, the Third International is bankrupt, and the Fourth International of Trotsky hasn't made good. "Only one force is capable of defeating the plans of the bourgeoisie," says this organ, and that is this splinter's course. And say, doesn't "Labor Front" do a fine job on Muste and his Workers Party, and on the Trotskyites, "who maintain that Stalinism is bureaucratic centrism, vacillating between ultra-leftism and ultra-right opportunism, the Lovestoneites had always maintained that Stalinism is communism, subject to unexplained fits of ultra-leftism."

There's nothing so much needed as "clarity" and we are sure that the five Yipsels who joined this splinter will find it. "Labor Front" also bares a convulsion in Muste's Workers Party which resulted from a "plenum" in June when it seems that Cannon wanted to "expel the Oehlerites." But this was foiled by Oehler receiving the protection of Muste and it seems that Cannon wanted to drag the W.P. into the Socialist Party, the dirty dog!

The Workers Party is the child of Muste and Cannon who wanted a real "left" party but "Labor Front" bares a "left wing" within the W.P. already. "Labor Front" advises the "left" to "break with the opportunism of Cannon and Co." for there is nothing so much needed in the W.P. as a push by the "left wing to split the W.P." As early as last June the W.P. was shaken by an internal rumormongering. Hawthorne Winner resigned as business manager of the "New Militant" which would not publish this news and Winner, the loser, notified The New Leader of this sensational event. Therefore, we publish this scoop!

You simply cannot keep the revolution from revolting but we will have to consider further progress later.

## New Courses at the Rand School

THE Rand School calls attention to a number of new teachers and courses. One of the most interesting is a series of lectures by Prof. Gaetano Salvemini of Yale on "The Fascist Experiment: Its Social Significance and Its International Implications," to be given Thursday evenings from Nov. 7 to Dec. 19.

Another important course is "Technology and Revolution," Monday evenings at 8:30, from Oct. 21 to Dec. 2, by a group of distinguished engineers. Each will discuss the technological advances in his own field and their social significance. The first address will be by Professor Vladimir Karapetoff of the School of Electrical Engineering at Cornell University on "Power and the Future of Society."

Another lecturer new to Rand School audiences is Dr. Edward M. Barrows, formerly Professor of Sociology at the University of Wisconsin, who bears the title "Social Origins and Modern Problems."

A course in the history of the Russian Revolution will be given by Algonquin Lee and Joseph

Shaplen, which will run for fifteen sessions and will include a thorough study of the social and economic background of the revolution of 1917, the course of the revolution itself, and an analysis of the social and economic structure which has been built up since 1917.

The basic courses in trade unionism will be taught by William E. Duffy, an experienced organizer and trade union member. Comrade Duffy did some teaching in the Rand School last year and is by no means a stranger to the students. Two former lecturers will be welcomed back. Dr. Margaret Daniels will lecture once more on Psychoanalysis, her particular subject being "The Search for Psychological Normality in an Abnormal World." Peter Monro Jack, the well-known literary critic, will return in a course called "Current Books and Writers."

### Training School for Falcon Guides

Last year a training course for Falcon Guides was given but this year the course has been very much improved and will be given in a more regular and systematic way.

# The Pennsylvania Front

## ONEAL TO SPEAK IN PITTSBURGH

PITTSBURGH. — James Oneal, editor of The New Leader and member of the National Executive Committee, will speak in Pittsburgh probably October 16th. The meeting will be held at the Labor Center, 122 9th St., Pittsburgh. There will be no admission charge. Oneal, who is known as an authority on American Labor History and a close student of the labor movement, will speak on "Current Trends in the American Labor Movement."

OAKMONT. — Regular Friday evening socials to raise funds for the campaign will be given by the Oakmont Branch at the Socialist Hall, 827 Allegheny Ave.

## PARTY NOTES

**Illinois**  
Chicago-Cook County general membership meeting was held on Monday, Sept. 30, to Sunday, Oct. 6, at Workmen's Circle Lyceum. Speakers will be John M. Ernest, Herbert, and either Hyman Schneider or A. G. McDowell covering war, fascism, and trade union and labor party questions in relation to the general subject of significance for Socialist parties of recent Comintern Congress.

### New York State

**Another Democratic Trick**  
Niagara Falls—Nothing seems too low for Democratic politicians here. They not only got our Socialist petitions for their own candidates, but when bona fide Socialists, whose petitions had been rejected by the County Election Board on a technicality, sent cards to enrolled voters asking them to write in Socialist names on the Socialist primary ballots the Democratic politicians sent follow-up cards asking "To All Allied Socialists," advising them not to be "deceived by 11th hour instructions," but to put crosses after the names printed on the ballot, all "good" Democrats.

### Straight Ticket in Utica

Utica. While old-party politicians have made all sorts of moves to get Socialist endorsements in Oneida County there will be a straight Socialist ticket in the field. It may be necessary to substitute another candidate for Mayor since the Rev. Anthony Perotta has declined it in order to make the run. Joseph Zegarelli is the party candidate for Comptroller, Ernest Terrill for City Treasurer, and Joseph Zegarelli for President of the Common Council, and Mrs. Nellie Hansen and Medio Giddi for members of the Board of Education. Mrs. Erna Mauer is candidate for County Treasurer.

### New York City

**Kings**  
Brighton Beach Branch—Branch will meet next Monday evening, Sept. 30, at 8:30 o'clock. It is important that every member come to this meeting. Report of the Bazaar Committee. Campaign activities will be discussed.

### Manhattan

Monday, Sept. 30—22nd St. and 8th Ave. Branch meeting.

Tuesday, Oct. 1—25th St. and Fifth Ave. William Karlin and others.

Oct. 3—10th St. and 5th Ave. William Karlin, Irwin Nussbaum, Aug. Claessens, A. N. Weinberg, Molly Weintraub, Pauline Kawaoloff, A. Grossman, Joseph Ziller.

Saturday, Sept. 28—116th St. and Lenox Ave.

Tuesday, Oct. 1—116th St. and Lexington Ave.

Wednesday, Oct. 2—110th St. and Lexington Ave.

Thursday, Oct. 3—102nd St. and Second Ave.

Saturday, Oct. 5—103rd St. and Madison Ave.

### Bronx

Monday, Sept. 30—Ratification meeting, 8th St. in Assembly Hall, Amalgamated Cooperative Houses, Van Cortlandt Park South. Samuel Orr, Matthew M. Levy, George Steinhardt, and Isidor Goldstein.

Wednesday, Oct. 23—Ratification Meeting, 6th St. at 75th Avenue, Charles Solomon, Abraham Hecht, Ed. Goldstein, Edward Grief, Fred Shulman, Matthew M. Levy.

Friday, Sept. 27—Street meeting: Featherbed Lane and Jessup Ave. Mr. Eden and Townsend Aves.

### Kings

Friday, Oct. 4—Ratification Meeting, Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Jackson St. Fred Shulman, Charles Solomon, Louis P. Goldberg, Judge Jacob Ranken, Harry Lopatin, Irving S. Kowalsky.

Thursday, Oct. 3—Outdoor Rally, Riverside Ave. and Saratoga Ave. Louis P. Goldberg, Theodore Shapiro, Sigmund Goldstein, Edward Grief, Fred Shulman, Matthew M. Levy.

Friday, Oct. 4—Street Meeting, Williams and Suite Ave. William M. Feigenbaum, Morris Waldman.

The class will meet either on Wednesday or Thursday evenings at 8:30. The teachers will be Matthew Metzler in Program Making, Bernard Locker in Games and Recreational Methods, and Esther Levitt in Handicrafts. The first sessions will be held on Oct. 9 or 10 and will continue throughout the winter. Only Guides or young men and women willing to become Guides are eligible.

### Rand High School

Frederick Shulman, Principal of the new High School Division of the Rand School, has sent to all Socialist branches a letter asking cooperation in securing attendance of high school students. Classes will start Sunday morning, Oct. 13.

### Correspondence Courses

This year the school announces two Correspondence Courses. The first is called "An Introduction to Scientific Socialism," written by Algonquin Lee, and the lessons have been used with great success in many classes all over the United States. The second course, "Trade Unionism in Theory and Practice," was prepared by Nathan Fine.

This course is new, but has already been tried out with success in a number of classes.

Party Branches, Yipsel circles and other groups are asked to write to the Rand School (7 East 15th St., New York City) for complete information with regard to the correspondence method of conducting classes.

## Dinner Oct. 18th to Honor Dr. Mazer, Mayoralty Candidate in Phila.

PHILADELPHIA. — The local Socialists will hold a campaign dinner Friday, October 18, in honor of Dr. Charles Mazer, candidate for Mayor. The banquet will be held in the Hillquit Auditorium, Labor Educational Centre, 415 S. 19th St. The speakers will include Dr. Jesse H. Holmes, gubernatorial candidate in the last election, and David H. H. Felix.

Many Trade Unions, the workmen's circle and colleagues of Dr. Mazer, who is a professor at the University of Pennsylvania Medical School and a world-renowned gynecologist, have signified their intention to attend.

### New Leader Drive

Plans are being formulated by the Socialist Party of Allegheny County to canvass all those who appear on the enrolled, sympathizers and New Leader subscription lists. The object of the canvass is to increase party membership and enrollment and to secure subscriptions to The New Leader. The canvassers have been requested by the Campaign Committee to give special attention to the solicitation of funds for a regular weekly radio program.

## Phila. Debs School Will Open for Classes Oct. 14

PHILADELPHIA. — The Debs School of Social Science announces the beginning of its second year of service to the Labor and Socialist movement.

Opening Monday, October 14, Dr. Jesse H. Holmes of Swarthmore College will give a series of lectures on Monday evenings on the subject "An Introduction to Psychology," on Wednesday evenings, beginning with November 6, David H. H. Felix will conduct a course in Revolutionary Epochs. Thursdays, beginning October 17, M. Feinstein, former instructor at the University of Syracuse, lecturer at Neo-Seminar and author of "Social Progress—A Marxian Point of View" will give "An Introduction to Marx."

A course in Russian will be conducted by P. Simon. A class in English grammar and composition will also be offered.

On Saturday afternoons at 3:30 there will be a round-table discussion under the direction of Dr. Holmes. Many distinguished lecturers and experts in various fields will deal with vital current problems.

Fees are very low for the courses and a limited number of scholarships for members of the Workmen's Circle, Socialist Party and Trade Unions are available. There are courses for everyone. Write, phone or call for complete bulletin, the Debs School of Social Science, located in the Labor Educational Centre, 415 South 19th St., Room 200, Kingsley 9373.

## Organizing in Pennsylvania

(Continued from Page Five)

made things hum within recent months. The assembly was held in an ancient Odd Fellows Hall and ran off in good style. An extremely intricate situation exists in this densely populated valley. The workers in the principal industry—anthracite mining—have been torn for some years by dissension between the United Mine Workers of America and a minor rival whose influence has been localized here and not extended on a national scale. It is an unhappy picture from which none but the coal overlords themselves can derive any satisfaction. The local comrades yearn for the speedy installation of a permanent resident organizer for Luzerne and Lackawanna counties, which have a combined population of almost a million. In my judgment, anything short of this would involve unjustifiable neglect of a tremendous opportunity.

### A Printer Propagandist

Then on up the valley to Pittston, where Norman Thomas was also scheduled to speak during the same week, into Scranton, the third largest city of the state. Socialism in this place is heavily dependent upon the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union for its promotion. Our audience packed itself into a small corner park while I addressed them from the rear of a truck. Attentive and friendly listeners, but sadly needing to be followed up with personal house-to-house canvassing accompanied by a systematic distribution of well-chosen literature. Following the meeting the local members treated the speaker to a song-fest and refreshments at union headquarters, thus giving evidence that while the group was small its morale was correspondingly high.

From Scranton, my car wound its way along the scenic Sullivan trail into the town of Sayre near the New York boundary. This place is dominated by the Lehigh Valley Railroad, with corresponding ill effects upon the tempo of the labor movement. The railway brotherhoods are resentful but unable or unwilling to translate their irrita-

## Pittsburgh Welcomes Youth Week Meeting, Oct. 2nd

Special to The New Leader  
PITTSBURGH. — The Socialist movement in Allegheny County will hold an International Socialist Youth Week Meeting in Pittsburgh Wednesday, October 2nd, 1935, at the West Park Band Stand, Sherman Ave. and West Ohio St., North Side.

A conference has been established to plan the meeting, which includes the Young People's Socialist League, the Socialist Party of Allegheny County, the Young People's League, the Workers' Athletic Association and the Workmen's Circle.

The speakers include Winston Dancis, Eastern District secretary, Y.P.S.L., Tarmo Hannula, member National Executive Board of the Workers' Sports League, and Aaron Levenstein, member of the National Executive Comm. of the Y.P.S.L. Ten thousand leaflets are being distributed and party members and Yipsels should call at the office, 122 9th St., for their quota.

## Reception to Be Held To Workers' Alliance

PITTSBURGH. — Pittsburgh Socialists will extend a comradely welcome to the National Executive Committee of the Workers Alliance of America, meeting in Pittsburgh Saturday, Sunday and Monday, Saturday evening, Sept. 28, at the Party Hall, 122 9th St., a reception and social affair will be given in honor of the visiting leaders of the organized unemployed of the country.

Members of the Party and of the Unemployed Citizens League of Allegheny County are invited to attend.

### Delaware County Ticket

CHESTER. — Full ticket, consisting mainly of well known trade unionists, has been named for the fall elections. The candidates for County Commissioners are John Smith, textile worker and Vice-President of the county central labor body, and H. Walter Davis, member of the Typographical Union. Other candidates are: Register, Richard A. Montgomery; Recorder, Robert G. Hastings; County Treasurer, Jeanette A. Poole; Prothonotary, Milton F. Wells, member of the Philadelphia Typographical Union; Coroner, Charles Sherlock, member Lithographers' Union; Director of the Poor, Alfred MacKinney; County Surveyor, Albert W. Barker.

## Van Essen to Speak Special to The New Leader

PITTSBURGH. — Dr. William J. Van Essen, member of the State Executive Committee, will address a meeting of enrolled Socialists on the North Side wards and the north Borough of Allegheny County. The meeting by the North Side branch of the Socialist Party will be held at the Socialist Lyceum, 805 James St.

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## UNION DIRECTORY

BONNAZ, SINGER EMBROIDERERS, TUCKERS, STITCHERS and PLAITERS UNION, Local 66, L.L.G.W.U., 7 East 15th St. Phone ALgonquin 4-3957. Executive Board meets every Tuesday night at 7:30 in the office of the Union. Z. L. Freedman, President; Leon Hattab, Manager; I. A. Barkinsky, Sec'y-Treas.

CAP MAKERS UNION, Local No. 1, Tel., Orchard 4-9800—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, L.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 10th Street, New York City. Abraham Snyder, Manager.

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

FUR DRESSERS' UNION, Local 2, International Fur Workers' Union, Office and headquarters, 910 W. 10th Ave., Brooklyn; Stage 2-6798. Reg. meetings, 1st and 3rd Sundays. President, Robert Glass; Vice-President, Stephen Tobasco; Business Agent, Morris Reiss; Secretary, Samuel Mindel; Treasurer, Albert Heib.

JOINT BOARD DRESS AND WAISTMAKERS' UNION—Office: 212 West 40th St., N.Y.C. Tel. LIncoln 5-5100. Board of Directors meets every Monday evening. Joint Board meets every Tuesday night at 8:30 in the office. Ed Gottman, Secretary-Treasurer.

LAKEVIEW UNION, Local 2, International Fur Workers' Union, Office and headquarters, 910 W. 10th Ave., Brooklyn; Stage 2-6798. Reg. meetings, 1st and 3rd Sundays. President, Robert Glass; Vice-President, Stephen Tobasco; Business Agent, Morris Reiss; Secretary, Samuel Mindel; Treasurer, Albert Heib.

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# NEW LEADER

A Socialist Party Publication Devoted to the  
Interests of the Socialist and Labor Movement.

JAMES ONEAL, Editor

WM. M. FEIGENBAUM, Associate

Signed contributions do not necessarily represent the policy  
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## THE HOOEY OF SMITH

HAVING wiggled up through the slime of Tammany politics from the days when Tammany had its roots in the dive, the brothel and the white slave trade in women, Al Smith becomes "spiritual" in a speech at Cleveland. One who has vivid memories of the thieves, crooks and other low creatures whose Tammany ex-calator Smith rode into political eminence instinctively revolts against this Cleveland address directed against the Communists. It reminds us of John Randolph's famous reference to the "union of the blackleg and the puritan."

We hold no brief for the Communists, but it is obvious that Smith sunk to their level in that speech. Moreover, it was stupid. "The right to hold property is a God-given right, and the Constitution of the United States declares that it is a God-given right," said the speaker. The Constitution says nothing of the sort. Then if the "right to hold property is a God-given right," there are millions in rags who are deprived of this right in this country today. The "God-given right" Smith mentions has the substance of a spook. It butters no bread, but it is the kind of hooey that is applauded by gentlemen who never spent an hour in the breadline and who never knew the agony of the workman turned away from the factory with the bread-box empty at home.

## THE UTILITY FIGHT

IN the old days of a landed aristocracy in the South, gentlemen often fought duels when a controversy arose. There were cases when an aristocrat challenged another of his kind when accused of having money invested in a factory. Investments of that sort were considered vulgar and outside the code of a "gentleman." The owner of a factory was regarded as the offshoot of a mechanic smelling of grease and dirt.

Our ruling classes are now divided over the future of the Tennessee Valley Authority. The upper aristocrats want it abolished and the smaller fry, who are skinned by excessive rates, want it continued. The duel will be fought out in the courts. The Roosevelt Administration wants to continue the TVA and is also encouraging cities to build their own power plants. It agrees to purchase bonds of cities up to 55 per cent of the cost of the plants, and this enrages the aristocrats.

In this fight the masses in the cities will naturally be ranged against the upper nobility, for they are also gouged by the utility barons. The income that is raked in by the nobility each year if received by the cities would be a big help in providing for the relief of the jobless while rates to consumers could also be reduced. For this reason we hope that the TVA will win in the duel with the utility barons.

## A BAG EMPTIED OF WIND

AFTER all, may we not, without exaggeration, today call the Communist Party the "third party of capitalism"? That "party" is distributing a circular throughout the city which, taken in connection with its endorsements of Democrats and Independents here and there, shows that its policy is anything for votes. It is an appeal to voters to support its course of fusion and endorsements, a course which it calls building "a united labor ticket in each locality."

The Daily Worker also slops over in its approval of the Knickerbocker Democrats. It declares that, "as dissident groups in the Democratic Party break away from the policies of both Tammany and Roosevelt, the Communist Party will be glad to cooperate with these organizations for a certain minimum program." That is, it is willing to be allied with dissenting groups in a capitalist party!

All this is a desperate attempt to stay the process of degeneration by going in for more degeneration! This is true on a local and an international scale. The "workers' fatherland" shamelessly supplies Mussolini with the materials to conquer Ethiopia while at the same time in the United States the party plays the demagog before the Negro masses. The super-"left" becomes what it always proved to be since the days of Bakunin, a bag emptied of wind.

## Parade of Old Party Platforms

### On Industrial Panics Next Week

NEXT week The New Leader will provide a feature based upon long and patient research which will be invaluable to its readers. There have been many industrial depressions in the United States since the first one in 1810. The ruling parties did not adopt platforms until the thirties, and the slavery issue became so all-absorbing that these parties paid no attention to the depressions of 1837 and 1857 in their platforms.

After the Civil War the platforms give attention to them. The New Leader will quote from the Republican and Democratic national platforms what these parties have said of depression from 1872 to 1932. Some of the "explanations" are screamingly funny. Once the Democratic Party declared that its legislation had forever banished depressions, and once the Republican Party made the same boast!

There have been 16 presidential elections since 1872 and as many platforms adopted by each of the parties of capitalism. The New Leader will quote each platform on depressions. You will want to keep this article. Speakers will want to use the quotations from the platforms. It is a documentary record of the views of "statesmen" on these recurring tragedies.

WATCH FOR IT. NEXT WEEK! YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO MISS THE NEW LEADER!

## The Breadline



Despite PWA and WPA, despite AAA and RFC, despite HOLC and BUNK there are still ten million or more jobless, men and women able to work, willing to work, eager to work—and unable to find work. While the soil is fertile and the mines are bursting with minerals, while food rots on the ground and cotton is plowed under millions of human beings must still depend upon bitter charity for food to keep alive. CAPITALISM!—There is the enemy. So long as the profit system endures there can be no decency, no security nor peace upon the face of the earth.

## Behind the Scenes in Washington



By Benjamin Meiman  
Our Washington Correspondent

THE coal strike accentuates somewhat the relief problem but aside from that it has been planned to continue in spite of loose talk about discontinuing this fall.

Backstage activities take this slant: Promises have popped up from time to time that the Federal Government would "quit this business of relief" on November 1st. Officials predicted that by that time the Works Program would have taken over all employable heads of families.

A meeting between President Roosevelt and Governor Lehman of New York last week at Hyde Park gave every indication that the "dole" would still be a part of the Federal Government's relief set-up until well into the winter months. It was reported that the President had given assurances to Governor Lehman that until the Works Program had taken over all employable heads of families on relief aid would be extended in New York's direct relief program.

Assurances given to New York will probably be given to other States which find that they are not financially able to carry on direct relief activities.

Coincidental with the "Summer White House" meeting, Administrator Hopkins reported a slight dent in relief rolls from July to August. Part of the dent was attributed to the \$4,000,000,000 Works Program, but another angle, according to Mr. Hopkins, lay in the improved economic conditions which made it possible for private industry to re-employ workers.

Based on reports from 146 cities, the FERA reported a drop of 5 per cent in the number of urban relief cases from July to August. However, according to Administrator Hopkins, the decline between these two months may be chiefly attributed to Gen. Johnson's New York City work program.

The total number of families on relief in August in the 146 cities was 1,944,719, compared with 2,047,042 in July. The number in New York City dropped from 340,455 in July to 257,666 in August.

Higher Wages and Shorter Hours  
A MAJOR change occurs in the Administration's wage policy under the works relief program. "Security wage" schedules are to be abandoned in an effort to put more men to work.

As announced by Harry L. Hopkins, WPA chief, the new policy permits boosting hourly wage scales on work relief to approximately union scales. The monthly pay for each worker will be no higher, but the hours of work will be reduced. Shortening of the hours will bring about further spreading of the work, producing more jobs. Responsibility for adjusting the hourly rates to appease union demands for wages prevailing in private industry is left to State Administrators.

Last Monday President Roosevelt added 800 million dollars to the kind of work relief that gives jobs to many, administered by the Works Progress Administration.

Already swamped by applications from State and local governments, Administrator Hopkins whipped up the project approval machinery of his organization to redeem the Administration pledge of transferring 3,500,000 employables from the dole to Government financed jobs by November 1.

From PWA (Public Works Administration) came the reluctant word that a major portion of Hopkins' 800 additional millions will probably come out of the 900 millions allocated in the Public Works Act for permanent public works under PWA.

Jobs to Be Found for 65,000 Daily  
DESPITE the fact that far less than one million unemployed "employables" have so far been

transferred from relief rolls, the Administration adheres to its determination to put 3,500,000 on work projects by November 1. So says PWA chieftain, Harry L. Hopkins.

To achieve this objective jobs must be created for about 65,000 persons a day for the next six weeks.

Mr. Hopkins recognizes no serious discrepancy between his statement and that of President Roosevelt, speaking to the press at Hyde Park, that "if we reach 90 per cent of our objective during November we'll have done a good job."

The program may be 100 per cent complete in some places and less complete in others, says Mr. Hopkins. The Government will continue direct relief until all programs are complete.

### Taming of the Wall Street Shrew

AFTER serving fifteen months of a five-year term, Joseph P. Kennedy resigns as head of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

A review of the commission's work under Mr. Kennedy's direction, issued by the commission, shows that approximately 4,800 securities have been listed on the 22 exchanges permanently registered, representing about two billion dollars.

Containing that the accomplishments under the two Security Acts show the benefits of Government regulation, SEC Commissioner Robert E. Healy says: "Stock exchanges have been given a higher stability in price, volume and number of issues."

"Premature judgment," replies

the Wall Street Journal editorially. "The real test of how well the markets function under Government regulation will not come until the speculative fever gets considerably higher than it is now."

Wall Streeters admit that they were pleased with Joseph P. Kennedy. If you have to be controlled it is best to be controlled by one of your own kind. And "Joe" Kennedy was certainly one of Wall Street's own—flesh of their flesh and blood of their blood. But now look who is taking his place as chief tamer of the Wall Street Shrew, James M. Landis.

Landis came to Washington a little more than two years ago as a minor member of the "Brain Trust" from the Harvard Law School, unknown outside of the Eastern legal fraternity and with only an academic background. At the time Wall Street distrusted him on the ground that he was as "bright as hell, but a fanatic visionary"—a "college professor," a protégé of Prof. Felix Frankfurter.

Yet his selection to head the commission which holds life-and-death powers over many of the activities of the Wall Street community was received in that quarter with satisfaction—even with pleasure and gratification, in the words of Charles R. Gay, president of the New York Stock Exchange. Times certainly do change. Yesterday's "radical," "red brain truster," one of the "Frankfurter Boys," is now hailed by Wall Street as "the constructive chairman of the SEC." It remains only to be seen who tamed whom . . .

## No, Lost Strikes Are Not Betrayals of the Workers

By Gertrude Weil Klein

THE shipping clerks in the women's garment industry recently conducted a vigorous, enthusiastic strike, a strike packed with drama. Thousands of badly exploited workers, a large proportion of them hardly more than children, many of them in that ever increasing group of high school and college graduates forced into the ranks of industrial workers, responded eagerly to the organization call.

After a brief struggle, in which they were backed up by the powerful International Ladies' Garment Workers Union and in which they received splendid publicity, they went back to work—without union recognition and without winning their demands. Certain improvements in working conditions were granted, but without a union to enforce these improvements it will be the devil's own job to hold on.

What happened here that prevented a successful conclusion to a situation, which, surrounded as it was by a series of favorable factors, seemingly, was "in the bag"? Was the strike sold out? Were the leaders yellow? Was the strike a total loss? The answer is a categorical "no."

There is no manual of organizing technique. Strikes are not always won. Lost strikes are not always "sold out." A strike is not even the inevitably correct revolutionary move. But what to do under given circumstances must be largely determined by the circumstances. Every situation presents its own problems, and every situation springs unforeseen consequences.

Applications, which sometimes help and sometimes kill the best efforts of the most devoted and intelligent organizers. Sometimes a smashing offensive on a wide front puts the union over; sometimes a quiet campaign picking off one employer at a time, does the trick. Sometimes a long, preliminary campaign is a fatal blunder. Sometimes the short-cut method of calling a general strike even though funds and preparations are lacking, must be resorted to because of certain psychological factors—the attitude of the employers, the morale of the people. Whatever the methods used, whatever the blunders made, whatever the results of the strike—whether they fulfill the expectations of the swivel-chair revolutionists or not—it is a criminal dereliction to the labor movement to say such a strike was sold out, and the workers betrayed.

This is a variation on an old theme with me. I am happy to say that in the case of the shipping clerks' strike, unlike the textile workers' strike, there has been no cry of betrayal. The textile workers had a far more difficult battle; for size and breadth of territory to be covered there can be no comparison between the two, but in both cases, the strikes had a value far out of proportion to the actual material gains achieved. They were a testing of strength, a demonstration of solidarity, an expression of a desire for organization for future progress. In the case of the textile workers that progress is steadily going on. Hardly a week passes but the trade press records strikes and gains. In the case of the shipping clerks it is too soon to say.

I want to be optimistic and say that our would-be leaders of labor are learning not to draw critical conclusions too quickly. On the other hand I can't help being floored by the thought that as soon as one crop learns a slow,

## I Refuse

By Jacob Rohman

I REFUSE to trade my life-long dream of peace  
For any schemer's offer of release,  
Where love for man is stifled at its birth,  
And forfeit every hope of peace on earth.  
I refuse!

I refuse to be cajoled by soulless leaders  
Whose hearts are always dead to mankind's pleadings;  
Whose only goal in life, in life alone  
Is to bathe the world in carnage for a throne.  
I refuse!

I refuse to take up arms to slay my brother,  
Who, in turn, is but the tool to kill another.  
What good the gain if mankind wills to tread  
On roads of life where love and life are dead?  
I refuse!

I REFUSE to trade the wisdom of our sages  
For all this planet's gold—the curse of ages;  
Nor give myself to any ruthless knave  
So he can make our world a living grave.  
I refuse!

And I refuse to make my grave a bed of thorns  
And sear my soul in sleep while another mourns.  
I refuse, I say, to make my very soul  
The pawn of every vain and greedy goal!

Tear down those drapes that hide the demon's den  
Where powers and puppets play with lives of men!  
Rout out these monster-madmen with their lusts  
Whose roads to power are strewn with evil trusts!

REFUSE, this infernal human slaughter!  
To make of men the meek machines of might!  
An end to all the power dictators crave  
That makes of man a slayer and a slave!

Enough, this infernal human slaughter!  
Enough, these bloody fields at every quarter!  
Enough, these drooping flowers on every bed  
That bloom in blood on mounds of cheated dead!

The time has come when men of every land  
Must rise, like one, and voice their righteous stand:  
That human life is earth's most sacred flower  
And shall bloom and die at none but nature's hour.

I REFUSE, I cry, to trade the glorious sun,  
A world of light, life, and love for everyone,  
The hope of heaven here on earth in all its bloom  
For the mockery called peace beyond the tomb!

## The New Leader Book Corner

### Fair Competition By Adrien Gambet

U.S.A. A Blueprint of Fair Competition  
With an Introduction by Harry W. Laidler. Pamphlet, 8 vol., 31 pp. Glen Falls, N. Y. Charles N. Young, 20c.

It is surprising that with all the works that are written upon the subject of Socialism so few concrete suggestions have been advanced regarding phases of life in a Socialist state. While we all ardently desire Socialism we have only the vaguest idea of what Socialism would mean to us—how higher education would be made available in the Co-operative Commonwealth, and to what part of the population—how production and distribution would be administered—how the worker would receive his remuneration.

It is this last problem which the present pamphlet attacks, and in a manner of interest to all Socialists. It is written by an actuary and the approach is a scientific one. And if there is anything worse needed in the Socialist movement which bestows upon itself the title of "scientific Marxism," science is, regrettably, at a discount. Not only is there a pathetic lack of interest in the social sciences and a scientific attitude towards the problems which confront us but one is not infrequently confronted with an attitude which is downright anti-scientific which is willing to ignore the available reservoirs of experience and which considering that good intentions are enough is willing to resort to a trial and error method where past experience renders it unnecessary.

Thus, in organs which profess to be "theoretical," we find editors parroting "facts" simply because they happen to be quotations from Marx, and with blithe disregard of the fact that they ceased to be facts at least forty years ago. Thus, under our label "scientific Marxism" more often than not we conceal a superstition analogous to the fundamentalist attitude towards the Bible.

Mr. Young's thesis is that Competition in Unbridled Acquisitiveness, as he calls the profit system, has driven us to the demerit bowwows, and that it should be replaced by a system of Fair Competition in Service Rendered. To this end he has worked out according to Karl Pearson's application of the Law of Variation, a scheme for the distribution of income. According to this plan the two extremes of enormous incomes and heart-breaking insufficiency would be eliminated—the largest income being ten times the lowest.

This can hardly be called a Socialist pamphlet, since Mr. Young ignores all the vast implications outside the very limited statistical field with which he is here concerned. His position on the class struggle is not quite clear and hence it is uncertain from what viewpoint the social value of various forms of work would be appraised and hence the wages allotted. He seems to approve of the class struggle and working-

painful lesson and begins to be of real service to the labor movement, a new crop of saviors comes along and the lesson must start again.

class organization "at least as a transition technique," but one gets the impression that his standpoint for adjudging the value of work would tend more towards the technocratic viewpoint—that middle-class intellectual attitude which has been responsible for so much in Soviet Russia and Nazi Germany.

It is not, however, necessary that we accept all of Mr. Young's implications. Here at least he has attacked in concrete, scientific and statistical fashion a problem which we are too prone to gloss over with such slogans as "from each according to his ability, to each according to his need"—a problem which sooner or later the Socialist movement will have to face and answer in more substantial fashion. Mr. Young's pamphlet at least gives us a basis upon which to work and is rich in suggestiveness. It is well worth reading and thinking about.

THE LAND OF THE FREE—SOCIALIST AMERICA. Profits and Poverty Series, No. 3. Chicago National Office of the Socialist Party.

What would Socialism in America mean to the "common man"? This question more and more occupies a place in current discussions. The author, who writes anonymously the pamphlets in the Profits and Poverty series being issued by the Socialist Party, answers that question in the third of her series "The Land of the Free—Socialist America."

In the two previous pamphlets, she described America as the realist sees it, and pointed out the reasons for the poverty and insecurity which exists beside the greatest accumulations of wealth in the history of the world. "Typical Americans" and their lives were pictured.

"Only when we all have enough for a healthy life and are secure can we really be free," says the author in starting this pamphlet which describes what life under Socialism would be for those same "Typical Americans"; John Smith, railroad worker; Mary McBride, stenographer; Dick Hogan, Southern tenant farmer; Sam Sorensen, middle-western wheat producer; Nicolo Villa, small merchant; Lucy Stein, teacher; Ralph Wilson, recent college graduate, and Marie Ledue, small investor.

## SOCIALIST TICKETS NAMED IN BAY STATE

By S. Strydom

Candidates have been placed in municipal elections in Worcester, Lynn, Chelsea, and Everett.

In Worcester Socialists candidates are William Aheran for Mayor, Louis Epstein for Councilor-at-large and William G. Adams for school committee. In Everett Morris Berson is candidate for the city council; Joseph Greenfield for city council in Chelsea.

In Quincy, Gunner Olson is candidate from ward 3 for the city council. In Lynn Joseph Massida and Edward Donahue are candidates for councilor-at-large and candidates for ward councilors are John Hall, Harry Christie and Alex Gregory.