

# NEW LEADER

With Which  
Is Combined

THE AMERICAN APPEAL

Founded by  
Eugene V. Debs

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## JOBLESS PRESENT DEMANDS TO MAYOR

Hold Demonstration at  
Battery — Communists  
Spit on Speakers.

**P**ARADING several thousand strong, unemployed workers united as the Joint Committee of the Association of the Unemployed, the Workers' Committee on Unemployment and the Workers' Unemployed Leagues, passed through New York's lower East Side Tuesday, and marching past City Hall shouting demands for increased relief, invaded the Wall Street district to a mass meeting at the Battery. The parade and demonstration marked the first united front of three of the four city-wide unemployed organizations and was led by Jack Altman, Leonard Kaye, A. G. Becker, David Lasser, Mrs. Hallows and Jack Herling.

At City Hall, a committee including Mary Fox, David Lasser, Alfred Moss, A. C. Weinfeld, Frank Crosswaith and A. G. Becker, presented to Mayor O'Brien and the Board of Estimate a demand for an appropriation of \$15,000,000 for relief for the month of June.

Norman Thomas, speaking for the Socialists, made a strong appeal for a new deal for the jobless facing starvation and eviction by the thousands. Frank Crosswaith stressed the misery of the thousands of Negro jobless in Harlem who face racial discrimination from the Home Relief authorities as well as extortion from Harlem landlords. The \$15,000,000 asked for, considered necessary for a minimum of subsistence, met only amused smiles from the Board of Estimate members.

"The city," answered the Mayor, (Continued on Page Twelve)

## 12 STATES RATIFY CHILD LABOR ACT

**WASHINGTON.**—New Hampshire became the 12th state to ratify the child labor amendment to the federal constitution, the first to ratify in the industrial East.

The amendment has been before the states since 1924.

It provides that Congress "shall have power to limit, regulate and prohibit the labor of persons under eighteen years of age." It was passed by both houses of Congress by more than the requisite two-thirds majority and submitted to the state legislatures.

After four states had ratified interest in the amendment on the part of the two old parties suddenly died. Indeed, states that had pledged ratification suddenly forgot all about it. There was a spurt of interest again this year, and eight more legislatures have already ratified.

The roster of states that have ratified the amendment is as follows: Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Montana, Wisconsin, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Washington, Michigan, and New Hampshire.

The Amendment will be numbered the 21st, unless the repeal of prohibition gets 36 ratifications first; in that case it will be the 22nd.

## Banking Dictators Notify Congress They'll Not Tolerate Union Labor

**F**ROM the upper reaches of the American financial throne has come an imperial order to the Senate Finance Committee at Washington. Robert P. Lamont, president of the American Iron and Steel Institute, told the committee that it will not tolerate legislation favoring unions in the iron and steel industry. If the idea is embodied in the National Industrial Recovery bill the steel magnates will block this program.

"The industry stands positively for the open shop; it is unalterably opposed to the closed shop," said Lamont, spokesman for the Morgan-dominated iron and steel kings. The statement was made even while J. P. Morgan was in Washington unfolding the methods by which his empire avoided paying income tax returns. Should the clause in the bill providing for genuine unions remain there is little doubt that these powerful kings will resort to the courts to prevent their wage slaves taking advantage of it.

On May 27 the Senate passed the Emergency Rail Coordination Bill which carries a labor clause and the House committee has also approved this clause. It protects the right of the workers to organize. One section reads as follows:

"No judge or trustee acting under this Act shall deny or in any way question the right of employees on the property under his jurisdiction to join the labor organizations of their choice, and it shall be unlawful for any judge, trustee, or receiver to interfere in any way with the organizations of employees, or to use the funds of the railroad under his jurisdiction, in maintaining so-called company unions, or to influence or coerce employees in an effort to induce them to join or remain members of such company unions."

Here is the Senate on record in favor of organization of workers on the railways and against any form of coercion in support of company unions. One spokesman of the Morgan oligarchy serves notice that no such clause shall become a part of the larger bill that takes in industry in general.

The steel industry in many ways is the dominating industry of the nation. Since the bloody Homestead struggle of some forty years ago organization of workers has been outlawed in all but some independent plants, but the company union fraud has been cultivated. The workers have strong unions on the railroads but practically none in the steel industry.

In no industry are spies so thick as in the steel empire of the Morgans. They are maintained to weed out any workers who try to organize. What Lamont calls the "open shop" is the shop closed against genuine unions of the workers.

It remains to be seen whether the imperial tax-dodgers, those who order wage slashes in industry, dictate policies to local governments and take care of high politicians with stocks offered far below the market rate, will get away with this latest exhibition of ruling class insolence.

The steel kings will not tolerate an organized working class; a Socialist Commonwealth would end the impudent reign of these kings.

## EDEN CONFERENCE TO CLARIFY ISSUES

**R**ESERVATIONS are beginning to come in fast for the two-day outing and conference at Camp Eden June 17 and 18, it is announced by August Claessens, Socialist party organizer.

The conference will be the first of its kind held by the party in New York, and will be the first of a series of annual events. It is part of the series of summer schools and conferences held by the Socialist party in every part of the country.

The New York conference will offer a series of discussions on "Opportunities for Socialism and How to Make Use of Them," with brief prepared talks on various sub-divisions and participation by the audience.

Camp Eden, at Cold-Springs on the Hudson, is run by the Socialist party and rates for the two days, including bus or auto transportation, are exceptionally low.

The full program follows:  
Saturday, June 17, 4 p. m., "New Tendencies in the Trade Union Movement and Their Lesson for

the Socialist Party." Discussion leader, Emil Rieve, President, Full Fashion Hosiery Workers. Speakers: Samuel E. Beardsley, Max Danish, Edward F. Cassidy, Max Zaritsky, and others.

9 p. m., entertainment, social and dance, music and fun, Circle 8 symphony orchestra, Socialist minstrel show, Rebel-Art follies.

Sunday, June 18, 9 a. m., "The Revolt of the Farmers—What Program Can the Socialist Party Offer to Them?" Discussion leader, Algernon Lee. Speakers: Pierre De Nio of Delaware County, and Socialist farmers from the several counties in the Hudson River Valley.

11 a. m., "The Crisis and the Universal Demand for Action—What Remedies Do We Propose?" Discussion leader, Charles Solomon. Speakers: James Oneal, Samuel A. DeWitt, Bela Low, William M. Feigenbaum, August Claessens, and others.

3 p. m., "The Unrest of the Youth How Can We Appeal to Them?" Discussion leader, William E. Bohn. Speakers: Gus Tyler, Irving Barshop, Ethel Schachner, Julius Umansky, and others.

Those seeking reservations should communicate at once with G. August Gerber, 7 East 15th Street.

## German Party Moves Executive to Prague

(Special Cable)

**PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia.**—The National Executive Committee of the German Social Democracy has moved its headquarters from Berlin to this city, whence it will conduct illegal revolutionary activities in Germany.

## N. E. C. Bars Unauthorized 'United Front' Activities

**CHICAGO.**—No subdivision of the Socialist party will be permitted to cooperate or combine with the Communist party or any of its affiliates or camouflaged "innocents' clubs" for any purpose without the specific consent of the National Executive Committee, it is announced from national headquarters here.

This answer to the drive of the Communists for what they call a "united front from below"—that is, an appeal to the membership and subdivisions of the party over the heads of the organization—is in the form of a National Executive Committee resolution, reading, "No state committee, local or other subdivision of the Socialist party may cooperate or combine with the Communist party or any part or affiliate of it without the consent of the National Executive Committee." The motion was made by Morris Hillquit.

The vote on the motion was seven to four. Those voting for it Morris Hillquit, National Chairman; James D. Graham, Daniel W. Hoan, Darlington Hoopes, Jasper McLevy, John L. Packard and Lilith M. Wilson. Those who voted in the negative were Norman Thomas, Powers Hapgood, Albert Sprague Coolidge and Leo M. Kreycki.

## NEW YORK CONGRESS TO BE HELD JULY 8-9

Congress Calls for  
July 4th Celebrations

**CHICAGO.**—A series of Fourth of July celebrations in thousands of cities and towns of the nation was urged this week in a call sent out by the Continental Congress of Farmers and Workers.

The first order of business at every meeting is to be the reading of the new economic Declaration of Independence adopted at the Washington Congress on May 6th and 7th. The July 4th rallies are to be made the occasion for voicing the militant demands for unemployment relief and industrial reform as drawn up at the Washington Congress.

**A** NEW YORK State Congress for Economic Reconstruction, the state offshoot of the Continental Congress held last month in Washington, will be held in New York City July 8th and 9th.

The plans for the congress are in the hands of Louis Waldman, state chairman of the Socialist party and state convener elected by the New York State delegates at the Continental Congress.

The state executive committee of the Socialist party, at a meeting last week, voted to accept the invitation to participate in the state Congress and to certify all delegates from the party and its subdivisions to the Washington congress as delegates to the New York congress.

The New Jersey convention will be held at Trenton June 11th, with Norman Thomas and Rev. Dr. Frank Kingdon as principal speakers, it is announced by Herman F. Niesner of the Printing and Die Stammers' Union, convener for that state.

Michigan will hold its convention at Battle Creek, June 25th, it is announced by Walter Bergman, convener. Illinois, through W. B. Walmire, convener, announces a convention at Springfield July 22nd and 23rd, while Ohio announces its convention at Columbus Aug. 5-6.

Maryland announces a convention and mass meeting at Hagerstown on July 12th. A committee is at work rounding up organizations to send delegates and a highly successful convention is anticipated.

Notice of  
Quarterly Meeting  
of the  
**NEW LEADER  
PUBLISHING ASS'N**  
FRIDAY EVENING,  
June 23, 1933, 8 p. m.  
RAND SCHOOL, 7 E. 15th ST.  
MORRIS HILLQUIT,  
President.  
JULIUS CERBER,  
Secretary.

## Record-Breaking Picnic Forecast for July 29th

**N**EW YORK Socialists and sympathetic organizations will open the municipal campaign with the greatest record attendance at their annual picnic in Ulmer Park, Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 29, it is expected.

Already more than 50 organizations, among them many Trade Unions, Socialist Party branches, branches of the Workmens' Circle and other labor fraternal bodies, have ordered large blocks of tickets. The number of orders thus

far exceeds previous years.

A large number of features will be provided for the amusement of the great turnout on this occasion. All organizations can utilize this festival as a means of realizing substantial profits for their own treasuries or special funds by purchasing blocks of tickets at very reduced rates. For more information apply at the Joint Picnic Committee at 7 East 15th Street, or call Algonquin 4-2620.



# NEW LEADER

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

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## Powerless Workers

THE patience of American workers under the most trying conditions is striking. In no other period has there been such widespread misery, such a hopeless outlook for adequate relief, after nearly four years of privations. That there is widespread resentment was evident in the election last November that swept the Hoover Administration into oblivion and gave the Democrats an absolute majority in all departments of the government.

But the sad thing about this volcanic political upheaval is that it revealed a blind revolt, not an informed attempt to obtain power by the masses. The Democratic Party came into the seats of power because it could not be charged with responsibility at Washington, not because it had earned the support of the distressed millions of workers. Consciousness of class interests was not recorded in the election results.

As the masses waited for Hoover to pull industry and themselves out of the slough so they now wait for Roosevelt to do the same thing. Will they be disillusioned before the next Congressional elections? We hope so, but if they are it will be largely because Socialists will employ all their resources in awakening the workers' consciousness of their power as a class once they know where their interests lie. To that job let us turn with earnestness and a determined will.

## The N. E. C. Decision

BY a vote of seven to four the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party has decided that no state committee or party subdivision should cooperate with the Communist Party or any of its affiliates without obtaining the consent of the national executive.

Now that this decision is made it may be worth while to consider some recent history. The Communists on this issue as on all others in the past have shown an iron discipline. In fact, they have no minds of their own. A button is pressed in Moscow and they respond in all nations. This is discipline to the point of oligarchy, something that no genuine movement of the working class desires or will accept.

But our party organizations have gone to the other extreme. They have displayed no more solidarity than a rope of sand and inexperienced locals have been easy prey to the Communists. Contradictory actions have been taken throughout the country with varying results. Members have been divided and some heat has accumulated because of the divergent opinions. This is precisely what the other side has wanted and evidence of it may be found in their literature.

We hope that many of our members have learned something by this recent experience. Either we are a collection of autonomous groups bearing no responsibility to the party as a whole or we shall recognize this responsibility by observing some reasonable discipline that will keep our ranks intact.

## World's Specialists To Doctor Capitalism

DELEGATES of sixty-six nations will meet in London Monday in a World Economic Conference in the hope of pulling capitalism out of the ditch. Most of the leading nations are off the gold standard and ten billion dollars are owed by European nations to the United States and it isn't likely that the full sum will ever be paid. The world price level, the monetary chaos and international trade barriers will concern the delegates.

When modern capitalism emerged out of old home and shop enterprises a little over a century ago we had the beginning of periodical crises. There had been depressions before but they generally followed some long war. The modern prostrations have come with regularity whether war had been waged or not. At first they were confined to the nation of their origin; then they spread to a few nations, then to more nations, and this one has swept all nations into the ditch.

It is a world crisis and the world's specialists are to diagnose the ailment. There is no enduring cure for it short of a Socialist holding company for capitalism in each country and based upon the ethic of no income without some useful service.

## Insurance Executives Get Salary Increases

LAST week we approved the ruling of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation that corporations paying huge salaries to executives will not receive any loans till heavy reductions are made in these salaries. We would prefer to rule these corporations entirely out of order if we had the power by taking them over as social property.

When we wrote we did not have the figures of the salaries paid by some of the big insurance companies buy the Chicago Daily News has given some details of five companies. A comparison between the salaries paid in 1929, the year of the Wall Street crash, and in 1932, shows that these executives have in general received handsome increases. In some cases the increase is as high as \$25,000 per year!

We pass this item on to the stricken farmers and the workers in the breadlines, meanwhile retiring to a sound-proof chamber. Now say what you will!

## Join Our Pajamas Crusade And Help Save America!

BLACK Shirts, Blue Shirts, Brown Shirts and Khaki Shirts with millions of workers without a second shirt. Shirtless masses seeking colored shirts to advertise mystic aims. This is a psychic product of our depression era. Last week we called attention to the Khaki shirts. Last February we received a mysterious circular from California announcing the arrival of the Blue Shirts of America. This week we get a Blue Shirt circular from the Hotel Westover in New York City.

The California brand offers 10 issues and the New York brand seven. California wants "America for All Americans" and New York wants "America First." The latter also wants to restore confidence; it favors "buy American," urges that we "see America First," and opposes "Anti-American Propaganda." So there's your cure for the depression! Will somebody please start a Black Pajamas, or Blue, Brown or Khaki Pajamas? We're anxious to do our bit in saving the nation from the bow-wows. Our slogan is, Pajamas Against the World!

## Flying Banners and Playboy Provocation

WHAT the "radical" students at Amherst College expected to accomplish by burning an American flag we do not know. It brought a counter-demonstration which displayed the flag. Net results, one burnt flag, one flag displayed,

## MILL GIRL

By William Allen Ward

SHE was like other girls . . .  
She wanted a new dress . . . her ambition  
Was to be attractive . . . so is the ambition  
Of the daughter of the mayor . . . the director . . . the millionaire . . .  
They cut her salary . . . then, the mills closed . . .  
Hunger whipped with a cutting lash . . . One night she  
Walked in the streets . . . in a new dress . . . whispering  
Things to men . . .

and a barrage of epithets hurled by one front against the other.

During the war and post-war period 100 per cent patriots in many localities staged similar stunts. They raided Socialist headquarters and burnt Socialist banners and literature. In Germany the Nazis celebrated bonfires of Marxist and other literature, the assumption being that if this literature is destroyed that is the end of Marxism.

Deliberately to provoke those who disagree with you is to raise a barrier against possible education of potential converts. If a student venerates the American flag it is due to his training and education; if he is to become more intelligent it will be due to other training and education. Nor will the "radical" give up his special banner if conservatives burn it. Both revert to childhood when they engage in these playboy methods.

## Federal Milk Bottles For Needy Politicians

THE House Judiciary Committee has reported a bill to refinance cities that face bankruptcy. The bill provides that cities and other local taxing bodies may, with the consent of 30 per cent of the bondholders, petition a Federal court to work out plans. Any plan must be approved by two-thirds of the creditors and the court.

In New York City Tammany is sweating blood. Its official parasites in useless offices hang on although expenditures must be reduced or new sources of income be found. If Tammany's robber burg gets a Federal milk bottle under the terms of the above bill much of the pap will go to the parasites.

The Board of Aldermen passed a bill on Tuesday to raise \$17,500,000 in revenue from taxes on motor vehicles and from bridge tolls. To this was added a five cents tax on each taxicab ride. Ostensibly intended for relief, it will really help parasites to hold on. The "neediest cases" are not the starving workers in the streets but the official pap-suckers of Tammany Hall.

Later: The taxi fare raise has been dropped but not the pap-suckers.

## Roll of Depression Suicides Increases

WHEN capitalist imperialism sends workers to war the result is enormous destruction of material wealth. When capitalism enters a depression physical assets of society remain intact but its paper tokens, bonds, stocks, etc., suffer enormous destruction. On the human side, in war the lives of workers are taken; in a depression, many workers take their own lives. Whether it is war or peace the workers lose.

Frederick L. Hoffman, statistician for an insurance publication, reports the increase in suicides for 1932. The death toll in New York City increased from 18.8 for the five preceding years to 22.1 per cent in 1932. In the United States 23,000 human beings took their own lives and many other countries recorded new high marks. The figures clearly reflect the effects of the industrial depression.

To a workless existence with its hunger and privations must be added this death-toll indictment of capitalism. It is a fearful price for the masses to pay for the continued rule of the capitalist class.

## Hitler's Master Plan Not a Master Stroke

NAZI Germany has yielded on the enforcement of anti-Jewish laws in Upper Silesia, giving way to a decision of the Council of the League of Nations, but we doubt whether the Nazis will fully live up to this retreat. The workers' group of the international labor conference at Geneva on Thursday also refused to admit Robert Ley, Hitler's gangster who seized the German trade unions. This group had also isolated Mussolini's two delegates some years ago. The Nazis also backed down on the Olympic games to be held in Berlin, agreeing to no discrimination against Jews. Finally, the Nazis have also retreated in the matter of Toscanini's refusal to conduct the Wagner festivities at Bayreuth and they have revoked the radio ban on his works.

Hitler's recovery "four-year plan," announced late last week, is not startling. It provides subsidies for marriages, a bachelors' tax, extension of government credits to public and private works by issuing a billion marks in treasury notes, and acceptance of "voluntary gifts" as amnesty for past tax frauds! A Berlin correspondent of the New York Times reports that financial and industrial circles are pleased but labor is "less enthusiastic." That is to say, the exploiters have one view and the workers another.

Goebbels, the wild man, again thundered last week. "Our aim is to eliminate all our opponents from German politics," said the Nazi. Individual Nazis have combined patriotism with profit and as self-appointed commissars some of them have been jailed by order of the Nazi chiefs. All is not quiet in Hitler's heaven.

## Spain Speeds Church Disestablishment

WHEREVER a church is established by law it is disestablished in a revolution. The American Revolution made an end of the kept Episcopal Church in Virginia, the Carolinas and New York but the Congregational organization held on in Massachusetts and Connecticut for some decades later.

Spain is facing the same job in disestablishing the Catholic Church and the class lines are being clearly drawn in this struggle. The Madrid correspondent of the New York Times states that "The situation has now developed into a struggle of the upper and middle class parties against the proletarian groups." This was also true in some measure of the earlier American struggle.

President Zamora objected last week to the terms of the church law which prohibits teaching by religious orders. This week it is reported that the Ministry of Education is rushing the establishment of lay schools and that the republic will take over \$500,000,000 of church property for secular education.

As we go to press word comes from Madrid that the Azana Cabinet has resigned. Friction between the Socialist and bourgeois ministers has been increasing for weeks, especially over church legislation.

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

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# Forward for a Socialist Party!

FROM various sources come reports of organizing or a desire to organize a "third party." Socialists are approached to support these ventures. Leagues for independent political action appear in some states to organize local and state groups with a shadow program that may mean anything. The "third party" movement in California so diverted the attention of some party members that the State Executive Committee of the party had to issue a warning to the party members against such activities.

In that state the "third party" movement, which had enlisted some Socialists, through a non-Socialist leader, favors political trading with "Progressive Democrats" in the Congressional elections next year! This is the logic of vague "third party" movements that do not have their origin in the organized working class.

Any Socialists who go in for any form of political trading with political groups or parties that are not committed to the interests of the working class simply trade the basic essentials of an enduring movement for a miserable opportunism that will prove dead sea fruit in the end. The workers lose and politicians gain.

It is significant that these opportunists generally bear the label of a "third party." That is, it is not defined. It is simply another party. Socialists are not interested in just another party. They are interested in a fighting party of the working class and in nothing else, a party that frankly asserts the claims and interests of the working masses and that is just as frankly ranged against the whole capitalist system.

And yet we Socialists are not sectarian. If considerable sections of the organized workers decide to abandon the parties of capitalism and to fight for their interests through independent political action, we shall be ready to meet such a trend more than half way. Such a trend will be one towards a basic principle for which we

## THOMAS WILL SPEAK AGAINST EVICTIONS

THE anti-eviction campaign will be carried forward Saturday afternoon, June 10th, with a rally of the jobless at Columbus Circle, Broadway and 59th St., New York. The meeting has been arranged by the Joint West Side Committee of the Socialist Party.

Norman Thomas and Frank Crosswaith head the list of speakers who will voice the party's protest against the inhumane policy which has led to the eviction of thousands of families in recent months. Other speakers will include Jack Walsh, Henry J. Rosner, Mary Hillyer, Max Delson, Edward Levinson, Jack Altman, Amicus Most and J. B. Matthews. West side locals of the unemployed groups are cooperating.

The meeting Saturday is intended to continue the campaign set in motion last Tuesday when thousands of members of unemployed groups marched to City Hall to demand a June unemployment relief appropriation of \$15,000,000.

The Joint West Side Committee has arranged for amplifiers to carry the speeches to a large crowd. It calls on all unemployed workers and Socialists of the West side of Manhattan, from the Battery to Washington Heights, to be at Columbus Circle at 1 p.m. Saturday afternoon. Branches cooperating are the Village, Upper West Side, Chelsea, 12th A.D., Washington Heights, Morningside Heights and the 19th A.D.

## No Political Trading With the Enemy or Flirting With Vague Third Parties But a March Ahead With Our Banners Flying and Looking to Final Victory.

stand; the drift to a mystic "third party" of various elements is a trend away from that basic principle.

What the latter trend means is evident in California where the suggestion is made even before the "third party" gets under way that it should prepare for political trading with "Progressive Democrats." Such action means the betrayal of the interests of the working masses and the barter of the Socialist Party itself in the brothel of capitalist politics.

Never in our history has it been more essential to build the party on the claims and interests of the working class. The economic decay of capitalism is concentrating enormous wealth and capital into the hands of the upper banking and capitalist classes. Large sections of the lower middle class are being

hurled into the ranks of the workers. Some important sections of agriculture have produced the corporation farm with corporate mastery in control and many farmers are transformed into wage workers.

The new shift in class relations, the growing class antagonisms, and the frightful poverty of millions of workers all show that our duty lies in reaching the masses of workers, organized and unorganized, with our Socialist philosophy and propaganda of working class emancipation. Our future strength lies in the proletarian depths, not in vague "third party" movements that may mean anything and that too often mean political trading with the enemy.

Moreover, this chasing after "third party" movements reveals an inferiority complex in those

Socialists who undertake it. One who has confidence in his own philosophy and program will not be diverted into such by-paths. Knowing the unsurpassed opportunities that face us, the Socialist will carry his red banner high, encourage the timid, and march straight ahead. He will move forward with confidence in his knowledge of capitalism and with a self-reliance which alone can bring ultimate victory.

There is the final consideration that the "third party" itself is a misnomer. There is one party of the capitalist class with two organizations and two labels, the Republican and Democratic parties. They maintain two headquarters, nominate two sets of candidates, collect two campaign funds and sail under two banners but they both represent the possessing and

ruling classes.

A second party is needed, a party of the working masses, a party of Socialism, a party devoted to the abolition of the capitalist system of production and exchange. If we think that the Socialist Party is just that, let's fight for it and not turn to something else. What we do now is important for present action will shape our future course and determine whether we are political sentimentalists or genuine social revolutionaries.

## DINNER SATURDAY IN AID OF SCHOOL DRIVE

A BEEFSTEAK dinner, the proceeds of which are to go to the \$17,000 fund to save the Rand School and the People's House, will be given Saturday, June 9, at Schindler's Restaurant, Imperial Hotel, Broadway and 32nd Street, at 6:30 p.m. The committee in charge of arrangements includes Mrs. Sophie P. Ross, Mrs. Sophie L. Turbow, Mrs. Rose Finn, Louis P. Goldberg, Sigmund Haiman and Dr. William E. Bohn.

The stag dinner on behalf of the drive recently proved so successful that it was decided to make Saturday's beefsteak dinner co-educational. Following the dinner there will be card games, dancing and no collection.

A musical program has been arranged in connection with this "God Bless Our Home Dinner," including three numbers by Ebba Braathe Nock, Norwegian concert pianist; two dance numbers by Pieter Dominick, accompanied by Miss Nock; three numbers by Lill Hauge, Norwegian soprano, and two numbers by Bert Brouse, American baritone. Revolutionary songs will be sung by the diners, led by the artists.

Women supporters of the Rand School campaign formed a "Five Dollar Club" this week on behalf of the school. They promised to raise \$5 each before the close of the drive. The women's committee includes Mrs. S. L. Kintzler, J. Guttesman, G. Beckerman, B. Melzer, S. Lewis, S. Kahn, S. Isaacs, S. Mogileff, I. Karlin, S. Miller, Clara Rothstein, M. Weisberg, C. Ganziger, Lillian Held, M. Bieton, Dora Landes, A. Beckerman, A. Metzgar, A. E. Newman, S. B. Nandies and Mrs. Shore.

Additional impetus was given the Rand School drive this week when the City Central Committee of the Young People's Socialist League and the Red Falcons unanimously endorsed the campaign. They took practical measures to aid the drive by taking scores of coin boxes to gather contributions. At the Y.P.S.L. meeting, both Aaron Levinstein, executive secretary of the Y.P.S.L., and Richard Rohman, publicity director of the drive, stressed the necessity of saving the People's House and its myriad activities for the eventual emancipation of the working class. Their appeals were greeted with enthusiastic support.

By Raphael Abramovitch

## The Truth About German Communism and Its Tactics

Translated by Benjamin and Harry Haskel

THE news that the Soviet government had recently renewed the "treaty of friendship and mutual assistance" with the Hitler government reacted like a thunderbolt upon the entire working-class movement in Europe.

Not only Communists, but many Socialists who had not been deceived by Stalin's strategy, were convinced that when the Fascist counter-revolution in Germany had so clearly revealed its ugly anti-working class character, the Russian Communists would earnestly struggle against German Fascism; and it was hoped that the Soviet government would; for, according to the Communists, it is the "hope of the revolutionary workers of the world."

### Strange Bed-Fellows

All these hopes have been shattered. Stalin has again shown that world-Communism is not allied with the Socialist working-class in the struggle against Fascism and for freedom and democracy, but rather is an ally of Fascism in the effort to annihilate political and intellectual freedom in Europe.

Among those most hopeful of Stalin's aid against Hitler and now embittered against Stalin is the Vienna Socialist daily Arbeiter Zeitung which on May 8th editorially described Stalin's tactics as even "worse than treachery."

The Arbeiter Zeitung is right. If the disastrous strategy of Moscow were merely the result of treachery, that is, criminal conduct of individual Communist leaders, there would always be the possibility that the Communist masses would shake themselves free of disloyal leaders and supplant them with others, better and wiser. But there is no such consolation possible, because what the Communists are doing is a consistent and logical consequence of false ideas. The Communist policy is not an incompetent execution of a good idea, but rather a competent execution of a vicious idea.

This idea is the conviction that the working-class will never achieve Socialism through democracy and freedom. Man must be driven with



Hitler: "All my beloved Germany asks for is Equality and FREEDOM!"

a whip to his own salvation. Progress is possible only by means of iron dictatorship. The existing democratic governments in Europe and the rest of the world must be destroyed in order that the working class may become "revolutionary," bring about a social revolution and then establish its own revolutionary dictatorship which is essential to the achievement of Socialism. That is the philosophy.

### A Difficult Assignment

The advocacy of this theory makes it difficult for the Communist parties properly to fight Fascism. The fight is impossible primarily for psychological reasons: because the basic idea of dictatorial communism is a twin-sister of the basic principle of the Fascists, who are contemptuous of freedom and democracy.

The Communists, moreover, cannot, for political reasons, fight against Fascism sincerely because they cannot wholeheartedly defend the democratic institutions they unceasingly attack. The ill-concealed thought always in the back of their minds was: let Fascism come, it will prepare the way for us! The leader of the German Communists, Remele, openly declared in the Reichstag, "After Hitler, we come!" And it was with the very same words that an official representative of the Soviet government in Berlin answered a prominent German Social Democrat who had come to him with the proposal that he persuade the German Communists to cease their ab-

surd strategy of aiding Hitler. In order that "we" may come, we must let Hitler come first!

Moreover, it is even impossible to be a neutral observer in the struggle between Democracy and Fascism, for the primary duty is, in fact, to take advantage of the difficult situation in which the Social Democratic Party finds itself in order to destroy it morally and politically; to humiliate it and bring it into contempt; to weaken it and to draw away from it the laboring masses. That is, at the very moment that the Social Democratic Party is wrestling with Fascism, the Communists are occupied with assaulting the Social Democracy and weakening it!

(Continued on Page Six)

## WORKING FOR THE RAND SCHOOL



Kalors Photo

Here is a brigade of Rand School students working hard in the campaign to raise \$17,000 to prevent the closing of the People's House. Each girl is carrying a coin box, always ready to receive contributions.



By Alfred Baker Lewis

# A Labor Plan for Inflation

IT seems clear that we are going to get inflation in one form or another. Periods of rising prices are periods of comparatively plentiful employment, and periods of declining prices are periods of unemployment. The administration accordingly believes that with a period of rising prices due to inflation more men would be hired.

Manufacturers buy raw material several months before they sell their finished product. With a period of rising prices due to inflation they can reasonably expect to sell their product on a higher general price level than that at which they buy their raw material, and thus they can make an inflation profit in addition to a manufacturing profit. With this prospect manufacturers might reasonably be expected to increase production and to hire more men.

Present wages would of course become even more inadequate than they are now due to increases in prices. But with more men hired the bargaining power of the workers would tend to be increased and they would be likely to demand higher pay. With increased profits manufacturers would be less likely to resist such demands. So an increase in wages would probably follow an increase in prices.

## The Fly in the Ointment

The fly in the ointment in this Utopia is that wages would increase some time after prices; and in the meantime the present pitifully inadequate wages would be still more inadequate. Also there is very genuine danger that wages would hardly increase at all. For the argument that they would tend to increase as a result of inflation overlooks entirely the effects of technological unemployment. The bargaining power of the workers would be increased to the point where they could successfully demand higher wages only if nearly all of those at present unemployed and destitute were again absorbed into industry so that there would be no danger of their acting as scabs.

But experts tell us that the invention of new labor-displacing devices and new machinery has continued despite the depression, so that on an average manufacturing industries could today turn out as much as they produced in 1929 with the labor of several million fewer workers than were employed in manufacturing in that year. Even if inflation proved so successful that the 1929 level of output could be reached there would still be left a reserve of about four millions of unemployed to be drawn upon to act as strikebreakers when needed by employers.

It is perfectly clear therefore that the inflationary proposals of the President are almost certain to be disastrous from the point of

## A Plan Proposed by Which Purchasing Power May Be Increased Without Penalizing the Workers.

view of purchasing power both of workers' wages and of doles received by unemployed so far as the latter are paid in money.

In proposing an alternative labor policy for inflation we should consider how we got into the depression. Many factors doubtless contributed, but the inadequacy of the purchasing power of the workers' wages was easily the most important single factor.

## An Interesting Index

The federal government census of manufacturers every two years has an index number of physical productivity. This figure shows that we produced on an average in 1929 in manufacturing industries 38 per cent more actual physical goods than were produced in 1919. Yet the total payroll in manufacturing went up by only 7 per cent. It does not require an expert to see that in the long run you cannot sell 38 per cent more goods to people with only 7 per cent pay on a price

basis satisfactory to the owners of industry.

A labor policy for inflation should begin by insisting that the reduction in the hours of labor to thirty a week should not be accompanied by any reduction in pay. Of course the employers will complain that they cannot possibly pay forty-eight hours' wages for only thirty hours' work. The government could then subsidize such employers by a monthly subsidy gradually tapering off. This subsidy would undoubtedly require a very large sum which the government could secure by issuing bonds and giving them a rediscount privilege or by requiring the Federal Reserve banks to buy the bonds and pay for them in Federal Reserve notes secured in part by the government bonds.

## Rediscounting

By giving the bonds rediscount privileges banks subscribing could rediscount them at the Federal Reserve banks, receiving legal tender Federal Reserve notes in return. Thus the banks could subscribe to the bonds without reducing their ability to finance industry or depleting their cash reserves.

With its present stock of gold the Federal Reserve banks can even

now greatly expand the currency through the issue of additional Federal Reserve notes. These notes are legal tender and constitute the largest part of the currency in the shape of bills of five dollars or larger denominations. Back of these Federal Reserve notes under the present law there must be a minimum gold reserve of 40 per cent; the remainder of the security behind them consists of commercial paper, notes or drafts of business men or corporations discounted at the banks, and which then may be rediscounted by the banks at the Federal Reserve banks. That means that banks have loaned money to business men or corporations taking their notes as security and then have borrowed money from the Federal Reserve banks by turning over these notes to the Federal Reserve banks.

Instead of the Federal Reserve notes being backed in part by commercial paper and 40 per cent by gold, Congress could provide that they should be backed in part by government bonds. This would mean that the Federal Reserve banks would buy such bonds from the government or from the banks or individuals who had bought them from the government, and could then issue legal tender Federal Reserve notes in payment. This would make it easy for the Federal government to sell the bonds in order to get funds for temporarily subsidizing manufacturers required to pay a full week's wage for thirty hours per week.

Furthermore, there is nothing sacred about the 40 per cent reserve of gold behind the Federal Reserve notes. Congress could make the reserve requirements 30 per cent or 25 per cent or even 20 per cent, the balance of the security behind such notes to consist of government bonds or commercial paper. In this way a definite specified amount of inflation could be accomplished.

## The Effect

The effect of such a policy would be as follows:

Purchasing power would be greatly increased because more people would be employed with reduction in the hours of labor and with no reduction in weekly wages. A larger volume of purchasing power would be pumped into industry and the legal ratio of gold behind the Federal Reserve notes, which constitute the largest part of our legal tender currency, would be reduced. A rise in prices would result from increased workers' demands and from the inflationary factor of increasing the amount of legal tender currency. With the rise in prices the owners of industry could afford to pay the higher wages without continuation of government subsidy, which could therefore be gradually tapered off. The subsidy might also be made to depend on the willingness of the owners of industry to recognize unions among their workers and enter into collective agreements with such unions.

form, who are doing some independent thinking, who refuse to bow down to the wisdom of the old, are punished. Appalled at the frightful waste of time and energy, aware that they are totally unprepared for life or living, their mild protests are met with expulsion. They are the leaven in the soggy lump; they should be encouraged and cherished by any institution of learning worthy of its name. And they are made the pariah, the outcasts.

Perhaps the time is coming when they will have something to say and will say it effectively, dynamically. College rebels of previous generations have sunk back into smug complacency after a few years. But there's hardly any smug complacency left to sink back into. Something different is surely coming, for this is a very, very different world from what it ever has been.

## SOCIALISTS IN BATTLE FOR WORKERS' HOMES

PHILADELPHIA.—Homes that are empty and homes that are too full stand side by side in Philadelphia. More than 28,000 families suffer the keen discomfort of being obliged to double up with friends and relatives. That was revealed in a study made public by the Philadelphia Housing Association. Many of these families were once home owners.

New evictions are becoming frequent. The Unemployed Citizens' League has halted 1400 evictions by holding mass meetings in front of the threatened tenants' home and frightening away the constable. Lately, however, the battle between the U. C. L. and the landlords has entered a new phase in which the landlords, with the aid of constables and the police, have taken the offensive.

The story of James Steward, a Negro worker, is a case in point. For twenty years Steward worked for the Pennsylvania railroad. He had bought a home and had almost paid off the mortgage when his job was sacrificed to stockholders' dividends. Eventually, the mortgage was foreclosed, but Steward was permitted to rent from the new owner as long as his son held a job. After that rent bills piled up, and the constable served an eviction notice.

Steward appealed to some Socialist party members who secured the aid of Branch 3 of the U. C. L. A mass meeting was attempted, but policemen with clubs swinging dispersed it. Illegally, the constable and cops broke into Steward's home, put out the furniture, and arrested him and the "reception committee," including William Eckel, jobless leader.

The Socialist party legal committee is seeking the arrest of the constable and several policemen for illegal entry and trespass. Meanwhile Branch 3 of the U. C. L. with the aid of the Socialist party is holding meetings several times weekly in front of the emptied home and is winning strong support from the neighborhood.

## PROF. BERGMAN RUNS FOR DETROIT MAYOR

DETROIT.—The Socialist Party will enter candidates in the "non-partisan" city election in the fall. Walter G. Bergman, professor at Detroit City College, was unanimously chosen for Mayor. The nominees for City Council are: John Panzer, sheet-metal worker; Francis King, engineer; Dorothy Chalk, school teacher; Stanley Koslowski, business manager of The Polish Worker, and Arthur Rubinstein. Axel Lodal, an architect, was named for city clerk.

To get these names on the ballot, 12,500 signatures of citizens must be secured for each, a task that demands the fullest cooperation of every comrade and sympathizer. Every worker interested in seeing the Socialist Party enter the local election should get in touch with Arthur Kent, county organizer, at 225 East Forest Ave.

The speaking campaign is already under way. With more than 40 trained speakers at its service, the Socialist Party will follow this schedule in June:

Sunday and Tuesday evenings at Lodge Park; Monday, Friday, and Saturday evenings at Nardin Park; Monday and Wednesday evenings at Pingree Park; Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings at Perrien Park; Monday, and Friday evenings at Clark.

## Debate on Planned Society

"Is a Planned Society Inevitable?" will be debated at the Ingersoll Forum at the Pythian Temple, 135 W. 70th St., Sunday evening at 8. Charles Cusumano, technocrat, and J. T. Kewish, individualist, will thresh out the subject.

By Gertrude Weil Klein

## Here Come the Graduates! What's in Store for Them?

HERE, ladies and gentlemen, we have the *crème de la crème* of the younger generation. Look well at them. They are college graduates. At a tremendous financial expense to their communities and to their parents they have received a higher education. That is, they have had poured into them a vast accumulation of matter, factual and philosophic, supposedly the wisdom of the ages, which they proceed to forget as quickly as their poor, harassed minds will permit. With the exception of the offspring of our super-brigands, they are now about to descend upon our glutted labor market.

Alas, they will find out, and most of them already know that they are all dressed up and no place to go. In this state alone, 18,000 sweet girl graduates and bright young men will for a while go through

the motions of peddling their diplomas—the only thing of any value at all that their college training has given them—to any bidder. The very lucky ones, those who have degrees from Barnard or Columbia at least, may get jobs at Macy's. A Hunter or C.C.N.Y. degree doesn't go very far.

There's hardly a college senior who hasn't been mulling this over in his mind for a long time. We've had occasion to talk to students from almost all the colleges in the east and all of them are terrified. The colleges and universities, most of which are great go-getter institutions, have prepared them for a great go-getter world. But it's a poor rickety, tumbling world at best, and the average college senior knows it. He knows that of the students who graduated within the last four years only the meagerest percentage have found any sort of employment.

This knowledge has hit not only the materialistic pre-professional student, but also the sentimental high-minded student who was interested only in drinking at the fountain of culture. They are shaken out of the complacent belief that the fortunes of society are no possible concern of theirs. The fortunes of society have become an intensely personal matter.

But within the cloistered walls all goes on in its same musty manner. Soporific professors lecture to wholesale batches of young people who might have done better by themselves if they had bought a book and read it. In fact that's precisely what some professors do year after. They write the book first and then their teaching consists of reading from the book. That's what we used to get from Muzzey at Columbia in the political history class. And what agony it was, particularly if you sat far back in the huge room, really a small auditorium, where you would get just enough of his even drone to put you to sleep. I know an honor student at New York University who never attended classes in one of his courses. At the end of the term he'd read a book for the examination. He always got an A.

And the students who don't con-



Gertrude Weil Klein

men will for a while go through

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# In the World of Labor Struggles

## Seven Unions Now Join In Needle Trade Bloc

THE needle trades union's alliance, the formation of which was reported in last week's New Leader, will ask for a 30-hour week when the Industrial Recovery Bill becomes law. They will also seek unemployment insurance for the needle trades.

In addition to the declarations of policy, the group of union leaders decided to institute a nationwide joint organization drive. The present plan is to set up joint organization offices, hold joint mass meetings and in general pool all organizational resources so as to attain the greatest possible degree of unionization when the recovery bill becomes a law.

An application by the International Pocketbook Makers' Union to join the bloc was approved. The United Hatters of North America

asked for permission to sit in on the work of the alliance and permission was granted. From an authoritative source close to the president of the United Hatters, it was learned that this organization will join the group as will the United Neckwear Workers. The group will now consist of seven unions in all; The Amalgamated Clothing Workers, The International Ladies' Garment Workers, the Cloth Cap Hat and Millinery Workers, the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, the International Pocketbook Makers, the Neckwear Workers and the United Hatters.

Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated, was chosen chairman of the group and Max Zaritsky, president of the Cloth Cap Hat and Millinery Workers, secretary.

## Swiss Workers Reject Wage Cut by Referendum

On May 23, by 503,000 votes against 409,000, the Swiss people in a popular referendum in which more than 90 per cent of the electorate took part, rejected the reduction in wages of the employees of the Swiss Civil Service and Swiss Federal Railways planned by Parliament.

This vote, which shows once more that often the "representatives of the people" are far from representing the popular will, will put a check to wage reductions in private enterprise.

The Swiss workers have swept away the atmosphere of panic and the mood of pessimism artificially fostered by the financiers and industrialists with the view of lowering the working class standard of living and safeguarding profits.

The Swiss Railwaymen's Union has been one of those chiefly instrumental in this popular victory. Its clever and convincing propaganda work, the display of a suggestive film, succeeded in ranging over 200,000 indifferents on the side of the workers.

Applied in full, democracy is at the service of the people.

## Elizabeth Shirtmakers Win Important Battle

Two thousand shirtmakers who were out on strike for over three weeks in Elizabeth, N. J., went back to work with union recognition, increases in wages averaging 10 per cent, and a minimum wage of \$5 a week.

The Mayor of Elizabeth had made several efforts to negotiate between the workers and the manufacturers, but the workers refused to enter any negotiations without the Amalgamated. Although the workers in Elizabeth, as in most of the towns now being organized in shirts and wash suits, were raw material for organization purposes, they were excellent fighters. It is expected that the nearby town of Perth Amboy will now be unionized with very little effort.

The committee working in Elizabeth included Joe Lipsey, manager of the cutters' branch of the Shirtmakers; Vincent Messina of the Amalgamated national office, Miss Angela of the Dressmakers' Union, Jim Burns, Bennie Gill, Harry Beck and Dorothy Bellanca.

**PICNIC, SATURDAY, JULY 29, ULMER PARK.** All party branches and friendly organizations are urged to note the date of our annual picnic. Don't arrange any affairs to conflict.

## VETERAN SCOTTISH TRADE UNIONIST DIES

WORD comes of the death at his home at 324-89th St., Brooklyn, of Donald Macdougall, an old member of the British Independent Labor Party and of the Sheet Metal Workers Union, Local No. 23, of New York. He joined this organization soon after his arrival here in 1923.

As a trade union official in Scotland, studying the results of the British Shipbuilding Employers' Federation, he found their common interests their only true interests. He was responsive to every working class movement from the simplest committee in the shipyards to the National Executive Committee of his trade union, the Sheet Iron Workers' Society. Macdougall was president of the National Executive Committee of his union until the Sheet Iron Workers amalgamated with the United Society of Shipbuilders in 1918.

Prior to the assimilation with the boilermakers, he was a member of the Clyde District Committee of Shipbuilding Trades, and when that body along with the central body of the Federation agreed to suspension of Trade Union rules and agreements during the war, Macdougall was in the minority, believing the employers were going to use the national emergency for greater plunder, and time proved he was right.

Under the "Defense of the Realm Act," it was illegal to strike. Macdougall fought his ideas through the Federation, unwilling to suspend union rules. He never ceased opposition to the war.

Through his work and another departed comrade his union became politically powerful and was a tower of strength to the Independent Labor Party during parliamentary and municipal elections.

Every day he was to be found under his union banner, the symbol he loved so well—face full of smiles—step light and free—swinging along in line with his brothers, singing the songs they all loved.

J. T.

## Pay Cutters Routed By Denver's Voters

DENVER.—Pay cutters received a smashing blow here when the voters rallied behind organized labor and defeated, by a big majority, a city charter amendment which would have repealed the municipal minimum wage law.

The law calls for \$5 a day for laborers. "Open shop" interests consider that rate much too high and figure it sets "a bad example" for the city to pay \$5 when it could take advantage of unemployment and cut the wage far below that figure.

The fight against repeal was led by the unions. And in spite of the fact that the mayor is anti-labor, the amendment was defeated by a majority of 13,656.

## Denver Electricians Get 30-Hour Week

DENVER.—Electrical Workers Union No. 68 won a victory when it secured the 30-hour week without a reduction in the wage scale.

The union smashed a lockout and signed a new contract with Denver electrical contractors, lowering the working week from 40 hours and abolishing overtime.

## Wisconsin Socialists Have Legislative Program

MADISON, Wis.—A Socialist program extending from emergency operation of industries by the state to confiscation of individual incomes in excess of \$10,000 a year for unemployment relief was placed before the Wisconsin legislature in both Senate and Assembly by Socialist representatives, Senator Walter Polakowski and Assemblymen Arthur Koegel, Herman B. Wegener and Edward Kiefer, as soon as the legislature met.

An appropriation of \$8,000,000 to localities for relief work, to be raised by a graduated tax on incomes, has been proposed in both houses by this program. The tax on incomes would amount to 100 per cent above \$10,000. A surtax on incomes and doubling of the inheritance tax would provide funds for operation of a state unemployment system to which state and employer would contribute equally under another Socialist proposal. The plan would become effective July 1, 1933.

### For Pay to Jobless

The unemployment compensation would range from 12 weekly to \$24 weekly, depending upon the number of dependents. Persons receiving during their period of employment more than \$3,000 a year would be ineligible. Persons now working and receiving less than the minimum compensation they

would receive if unemployed would be paid the difference.

The measure has been referred to the Committee on Manufactures, and hearings on it will be held during the next week.

### State Operated Plants

Provision for a Wisconsin emergency industries board to register persons wanting to work, to operate industries, and to arrange for an exchange of labor between industry and agriculture is another suggestion in this program. The board proposed would include one man named by the governor, one chosen by the public service commission, and one selected by the industrial commission.

Still another plan in this outline of state activities would create a state liquor board, allowing only the state government to manufacture liquor in Wisconsin and only the municipalities to sell it.

Reduction of the age requirement for old age pensions from 70 to 60 years, reduction of the maximum rate of interest from 10 to 6 per cent and of the legal rate from 6 to 4 per cent also is proposed in the Socialist bills.

Two resolutions ask Congress for legislation permitting cities, counties and states to issue currency in exchange for their bonds, and to submit to Wisconsin voters the idea of a proposed constitutional convention to revise the state constitution.

## A. F. of L. Backs Right Of CROM Appointing Delegate to Geneva

WASHINGTON.—Right of the Mexican Federation of Labor to name Mexican labor representatives on the governing body of the International Labor Office is supported by the American Federation of Labor.

President William Green has made American labor's position clear to Santiago Iglesias, secretary of the Pan-American Federation of Labor, and to representatives of the International Labor Office here.

The situation was officially laid before President Green by the Mexican labor movement.

The charter of the International Labor Organization provides that the bona fide, recognized labor movement in each country shall name the labor representative to sit for that country on the governing body at Geneva. The late Samuel Gompers was chairman of the commission that drafted the I.L.O. charter during the peace negotiations at Versailles.

## April Employment Higher in New York

ALBANY.—Employment and payrolls in New York State factories showed recovery in April from the unfavorable effects of the previous month's banking holiday. Industrial Commissioner Elmer F. Andrews reports. The volume of employment increased 2.7 per cent over March, while total wage payments were 4.4 per cent higher. Normally, seasonal declines occur during April in both employment and payrolls.

As compared with a year ago, the number of employed factory workers was 11.3 per cent lower, and the total amount of wages paid out was 20 per cent less.

## Phila. Needle Workers Win Big Victory

Over a thousand boys' wash suit and knee pants workers won a short but intensive strike in Philadelphia. Called out less than a week ago by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, they returned to work, having won the right of union recognition, a 44-hour week and substantial increases in wages, ranging from 10 to 20 per cent, in effect to the end of the season.

At the beginning of the new season further increases will be granted, it was agreed, as was a minimum wage of \$10 a week. It was also agreed that the contract shops in New Jersey and Pennsylvania producing garments for the Philadelphia manufacturers who signed up with the Amalgamated will be organized or the work will be withdrawn and sent into union shops in New York.

The strike was conducted under the direction of Charles Weinstein, manager of the Philadelphia Joint Board; Max Michaelson, who will be in charge of the wash suit branch in Philadelphia; Ph. DeLuca, A. Gabel and others. The girls in the Philadelphia office of the Amalgamated also gave valuable help.

## TUCKER P. SMITH HEADS BROOKWOOD

KATONAH, N. Y.—Tucker P. Smith has been appointed director of Brookwood Labor College as was rumored recently he would be. He succeeds A. J. Muste, who left the school in a disagreement over policy during the spring.

Smith has been director of the Committee on Militarism in Education and has had much experience with college students. He has had a large part in building the strong sentiment against war on American campuses as shown by recent student polls.



## The Boys Become Real Philosophers and No Unkind Word Is Said!

By Autolycus

"DON'T try to rub it into me today," said Joe as he met Bill in the Rand School lobby. "You're a nationalist under the skin."

"What have I done to merit that assault?" Bill asked in surprise.

"I've been thinking over what you said the other day," Joe replied. "You said that the workers of each country must settle with their own ruling class. Aren't you interested in other countries? I thought you were an internationalist."

"I am and for that reason I don't think that we can settle accounts with the German ruling class any more than the German workers can settle accounts with the American ruling class. What's wrong with that?"

"Just this," said Joe. "You confine the attention of the workers of each country to their own problems and that's nationalism."

"You're off the reservation again," said Bill with a gesture of impatience. "Settling accounts with our ruling class does not mean exclusive attention to our own problems nor does it mean nationalism. I can help the German working class to settle with their ruling class but leave it to the German workers to do the settling. In so acting I will do my duty in the international field while recognizing the special task of the American workers here. We leave action to the Germans and will aid them in their action and we expect the Germans to leave action here to us and for them to help us if they can."

"Sort of a division of labor as in industry, I suppose," said Joe.

### Bill Becomes Historical

"THAT'S not a bad analogy," said Bill. "The worker was once a jack-of-all-trades, specializing in nothing. Modern capitalist industry with its minute division of labor makes him a specialist. Within his field he is competent. He may sew a shoe at a McKay machine but not roll a bar of iron. His ancestor could make a whole shoe, operate a small iron forge and a small power loom as well but the modern worker cannot make a shoe, roll iron or tend textile machinery."

"Well, what would you call nationalism?" asked Joe.

"Exclusive concentration on the immediate problem before you in your own country," said Bill. "Let's take your industrial analogy again. In the case of the conservative worker, as a specialist in industry he will be a narrow craft unionist. He may not care what happens to other workers in the same industry or even in the same plant, to say nothing of the workers of the nation and of the world."

"That illustration is too restricted. It is provincialism, something more narrow than nationalism," said Joe.

### Back to the Main Road

"YOU'RE right, Joe," said Bill; "but I deliberately cited an extreme case. 'Nationalism naturally subdivides into local patriotism. We see it in the local capitalists who urge people to patronize home industry and this localism of the capitalist is a parallel to the conservative unionist's craft unionism.'"

"But we're off the main track, aren't we?" asked Joe.

"We made a detour to get a better view of the main road," said Bill, "but let's keep to the analogy. Assume that the workers become generally class conscious; they will abandon craft forms of organization and consolidate more into organizations by plant and industry. Assume millions in great industrial unions and that carries with it the ethic of class solidarity. That in turn means linking up with the organized workers of other nations and the emergence of internationalism. In that event the main task of these workers will be settling accounts with American exploiters in every struggle while extending aid to workers in other nations when the call comes for such aid. This means effective internationalism based upon division of functions in the international struggle of the working class for emancipation."

"So that's your idea of internationalism," said Joe.

"Can you formulate anything better?" asked Bill.

"What about the Communist International?" asked Joe.

### Not a Storm Cloud in Sight

"DESPITE its revolutionary phrases it's largely nationalist," Bill replied. "Its sections in every country think and act in terms of a holy Russia. Stalin and his aides formulate policies not to serve the working masses of the world but to serve Russia. Non-aggression pacts are signed with capitalist powers but none are signed with working class movements. The result is that workers are divided into warring camps. Nationalism in each country could hardly divide them more."

"That's a division of functions I don't like," said Joe.

"I'll say that it's a division that divides," said Bill, "and yet it's our international duty despite such provocation to oppose capitalist intervention in Russia and to foster trade relations with Russia. Our internationalism does not exclude the Russian workers no matter what Stalin and his aides may do."

"Isn't it a fine spring day," said Joe.

"Not a storm cloud in sight," said Bill with a faint smile as they parted.

## Native American Anarchism Described in Important Book

Contrary to Commonly Held Ideas, Pure Anarchism Is a Product of This Country—Socialism vs. Technocracy in a New Book.

### American Anarchism

By Gus Tyler

NATIVE AMERICAN ANARCHISM. By Eunice Minette Schuster. Smith College Studies in History. Northampton, Mass.

ANARCHISM has been the native form of revolt for many Americans. It is the philosophy of individualism carried to its ultimate and logical conclusions. "The freedom which the capitalists would reserve for their class, the individualist Anarchists would extend to all classes." Following the laissez faire doctrine that those governments are best which govern least, Ben Tucker added that "that which governs least is no government at all."

Miss Schuster traces the indigenous roots of Anarchism in America from the Massachusetts colony with its expulsion of Ann Hutchinson to the United States of 1919 with its expulsion of Emma Goldman. American Anarchism was first expressed as Antinomianism, a form of religious revolt against the colonial theocracy. These early Christian Anarchists found their justification in the inherent goodness of the soul and the right of each individual to act according to the dictates of his God as expressed through immediate revelation to each individual. This colonial Anarchism was met with an Exclusion Act of 1637 intended to keep out such dangerous radicals.

The second stage of American Anarchism expressed itself in a non-resistance movement aimed later most directly against slavery. Again this was based on abstract ethical concepts largely drawn from the Bible.

The third period of American Anarchism under the guidance of Josiah Warren and Stephen Pearl Andrews placed more emphasis upon the organization of the productive process. This Anarchism was the revolt of the artisan seeking to preserve his profession against the encroachments of the factory system. Without any fundamental concept of class forces in modern society and of the inevitable trends in economic organization, these Anarchists fell into the most hopeless Utopian experiments. Labor exchange banks, intended to yield to the artisan a "just return" for his endeavours, was the *raison d'être* and the bane of most of these.

Alongside of this purely individualist Anarchism grew up a Mutualistic Anarchism based upon voluntary cooperation. This latter school, interestingly enough, was not purely indigenous and was introduced by French and German immigrants under the influence of Pierre Proudhon. It was based on "first, the Bible; next, Adam Smith; and last, Hegel."

Mutualism and individualism in Anarchism were to be united in the writings of Benjamin R. Tucker. The beginning of the twentieth century saw a revival of a Communist Anarchism which traced a direct lineage from Bakunin through Johann Most. After Haymarket it found its leadership in Berkman and Emma Goldman.

This book by Miss Schuster with no pretensions at being exhaustive renders a valuable service in uncovering and suggesting hitherto unexplored fields. The author writes with critical sympathy, hastening to understand, explain, and then to offer reasons for failure.

An excellent summation of American Anarchism is contained in her remark: "It is a systematic-

zation of traditional American individualism and lawlessness. It failed of general acceptance because it applied equally to all classes, because it was not class-conscious." One might add that very often this most "radical" of revolutionary philosophies unmasks itself as mere Utopian reformism.

### Socialism vs. Technocracy

TECHNOCRACY OR DEMOCRACY. By Joseph Brandon, Hollis, N. Y. 25 cents.

THIS 60-page pamphlet is the best critical analysis of the claims of Technocracy that we have seen. It is written from the Socialist point of view and its scope may be understood from the following chapters: What is Technocracy? The Economics of Technocracy; Machine production and Surplus Value; The Technocratic Conception of History; Politics and the State; Technocracy or Industrial Democracy? Technocracy or Socialism—Which is Possible?

The one thing that made Technocracy catch the imagination was the displacement of labor by machinery and technology and it is doubtful whether even this would have awakened wide interest were it not that Technocracy's claims were presented in a period of the breakdown of capitalist society. Brandon shows that this aspect of Technocracy is neither original nor accurate while its economics are bizarre and its historical interpretations are often absurd.

One example will suffice. Technocracy claims that prior to the last century and a half social history, regarded technologically, was the "record of a steady state." Brandon goes back to handicraft and shop manufactures to show that by increasing division of labor and extension of cooperation in the workshop productive power was increased "without the expenditure of any additional energy." That phase of economic history is familiar to Socialists and Marx has subjected it to a keen analysis. Then Technocracy assumes that it has found an unvariable "measuring rod" as a substitute for gold but Brandon has no difficulty in showing that "energy" is also variable with every change in the productive process.

This pamphlet should help to promote clear thinking.

### THE NAZI MENACE IN SOUTH JUTLAND

IN order to counteract the psychological effects of an invasion of uniformed German Nazis into the Danish border districts, the Socialist government of Denmark has succeeded in getting a bill through the diet, prohibiting members of political organizations from wearing uniforms.

The wording of the bill is general, making the necessary exceptions for uniforms in State service or in private service where the uniforms are used in work. Children under 14 years of age in sports organizations are also exempted. The government at the same time asked for authority to increase the State police by 100 men.

The bill was passed against the votes of the Conservatives and the Communists. The new police has since been stationed in South Jutland where the government's measure has occasioned a widespread feeling of relief.

## Socialist

No. 25—Charles F. Steinmetz

THE Socialism of the Wizard Steinmetz was in no sense the ebullient enthusiasm of youth to be cast off in older, soberer and more responsible days, nor yet was it the vagary of genius to be condoned by admirers as a mere interesting aberration.

Steinmetz took his Socialism seriously and gave thought, time and services to the party both in Germany and in the United States. At the very beginning of his manhood he sacrificed a brilliant university career in Germany because of his Socialism; and thirty-four years later his last spectacular appearance before the public was as a Socialist candidate for State Engineer and Surveyor (then an elective office) in New York.

As a young student in Breslau Steinmetz was a participant in student revelries, mainly as a leading member of the Mathematical Society, a genial fellow who loved his student life, its beer-festivities, its associations and its fine fellowship, while at the same time making a brilliant record as a student.

When Steinmetz was in college the Bismarck anti-Socialist "exception" laws prevailed. It was the heroic period of German Socialism, when hundreds of thousands embraced the cause, contributed to the party, followed the leadership of Bebel, Singer, the elder Liebknecht and others and supported a considerable Reichstag group—while the party was illegal, every party paper was issued secretly, and no books or records were kept. Steinmetz early came under the



Charles F. Steinmetz

influence of Steinmetz's association with the group from Upper Silesia. He was a fellow-mathematician, a young Proteus who was doing after a couple of years of association. Socialism was usually tea-parties at the comrades. Prospects were done cautiously, for a might mean exposure to the But Hinz realized that a good Socialist material went with him to my first meeting, to list, and to meditate."

And shortly thereafter the informal student group, which had a young previously included Gerhartmann and his brother group came to include to and soon it became the

## German Communist

(Continued from Page Three)

But this Communist theory cannot be made understandable to the workers. It is a theory for the leaders, not for the masses. The workers must be assured that they are really carrying on a revolutionary struggle against Fascism; that they fight Hitlerism even more aggressively than the Social Democrats; and that they denounce the Social-Democracy precisely because it does not carry on a "real" struggle against Hitler... The only way to combat Fascism is to destroy the "Social-Fascists" and to strengthen the ranks of the revolutionary Communist Party, the "Red Front." And when millions of embittered and despairing workers hearkened to that call, weakened the Social Democratic Party and strengthened the ranks of the Communist Party, the result was that they did ruin the Social Democracy and the Republic, but the five or six million German Communists did not carry on any revolutionary struggle or even evince the slightest opposition...

### An Appalling Picture

To the Communist strategists the failure to fight Fascism (or fighting it only with empty revolutionary phrases) was a conscious policy derived from their false theory. But in the minds of the Communist masses, who had naively believed in the Communist revolutionary slogans, the inactivity of the Communist Party at the decisive moment seemed to take on every appearance of betrayal and moral and political bankruptcy. For them, the events in Germany became an inner spiritual tragedy and they are broken in spirit and morale. A terrible disillusionment, spiritual tumult and bewilderment has spread among them.

A Trotsky periodical recently

published detailed reports on the number of German Communist Party members. The picture is appalling. All the Communist organizations have fallen to pieces, even the Social-Democratic organizations which have to be stronger and more numerous. The Communist workers receive the slightest direct literature; no meetings and demonstrations are held, and no party paper is published. The Communist Party is a very small amount, in most part pure bluff. It has no significance for the German masses. From many cities come reports that the highest officials of the party and the Red Front have proved to be provocateurs of the Nazis. A large percentage of the Hitlerites are going over to the Communists. And the leadership of the party is in a state of complete rupture of the Communist Party!

But what does Trotsky offer? He accepts the very same false theory that Stalin does. Like Stalin, he condemns political freedom, and the development of the work. Like Stalin, he wants to be consistent in out this theory. His position, his greater faith with conditions outside of tell him that his means to in the world and to help. This is not want. So he comes to the conclusion that Germany and the world needs a policy entirely



# Profiles

Charles R. Steinmetz, II



Charles R. Steinmetz

of Steinmetz's ideas through the work of a young student, Joseph Silas. Hinz Lux, a mathematician, invited the proteus to a Socialist meeting for a couple of years' close association. Steinmetz's meetings were held at the homes of the party. Proselyting had to be done for any slip-up could lead to the police. Steinmetz realized that Proteus was a Socialist material, and "I told him to go to my first Socialist meeting to listen, and afterward to join."

Afterward he joined the Communist Party, which he had been a year or two ago. He included Gerhardt Hauptmann in his list of townspeople, and it became the party's il-

legal local organization. Announcements of meetings were in the form of invitations to a cup of tea, but when the student society became the Socialist local the police began to take an interest; for it thus became an integral part of the organization Bismarck had outlawed but that simply refused to remain dead.

There was the exciting incident of the arrest of Lux and 36 others for conspiracy, and Steinmetz's activity as "postmaster," delivering messages to the prisoners, on the flyleaves of books in chemical ink, the trial of the men and their acquittal. In that battle Steinmetz won his spurs as a soldier of Socialism, not merely a student dabbling in Socialist ideas.

But more desperate days were to come. In Breslau was published a Socialist paper—secretly, of course—called *Volksstimme*, the People's Voice. During the trial of Lux young Proteus was asked to edit the paper, and for seven weeks he wielded a trenchant pen. His editorial policy was summed up in his first editorial: "We don't know what the Government's policy is, but we are against it."

After seven weeks a brilliant article by Steinmetz—though not signed—defending the rights of Socialists to express themselves attracted the attention of the police, and the paper was banned. Then Steinmetz edited a fortnightly literary paper, that died for lack of funds. There followed placid months, during which Steinmetz regularly received and read the secret Socialist paper edited in Switzerland and smuggled into Germany, the paper that later be-

## Communism

details reports from a German cities. The Communist organizations are to a greater extent than the Social Democratic workers which have proved more steadfast. Communist workers do not slight direction from the literature is is- and demonstra- and the whole of the illegal Rote which is published abroad into Germany in (ts), is for the pure buff. In any case, ce so far as the masses are concerned. come complaints of the Red Front have been overwhelmingly entage of the members of the Hitler camp. such a party the "bank- the Social Democratic

from that of Stalin—a policy essentially the same as that of the left Social Democrats, which assumes that there is a great distinction between a bourgeois republic and a fascist dictatorship; that it is absurd to suppose that, as far as the workers are concerned, Fascism and a democratic republic are one and the same thing. *The Communist workers must struggle against the danger of Fascism together with the Social Democratic workers and they must use every possible weapon and all their energies in order to prevent the destruction by the Fascists of bourgeois democracy and parliamentarism in Europe.* This is the Trotsky proposal.

### An Illogical Policy

However, right Trotsky may be, his Communist opponents can easily point out that such ideas are not Communist but "Social Fascist" and contradict the basic theories of Communism and Leninism, which Trotsky accepts.

Of course, from the Social Democratic point of view, the illogical Trotsky policy is better than the strictly logical and consistent tactics of the official Communists. But it is a mistake to suppose that an illogical leader like Trotsky can win control of the Communist movement. As long as Stalin's terroristic dictatorship continues, as long as in the Russian Communist Party the non-Communist ideas of freedom and democracy have not won out, so long will the Soviet government and the Communist International be a force that impedes the growth of Democracy and Socialism. So long will the Moscow government be an accomplice of Fascist dictatorship throughout the world. So long will there be no possibility for a united front between Social Democratic and Communist workers.

By Joseph E. Cohen

## Just What Will the Recovery Act Do for Harassed America?

The Industrial Recovery Act Will Do as Much as the Workers Want to Make It Do—Who Will Get the Benefits, However?

**B**EFORE we are on our way, it is just as well to know where we are going. The big piece of the feast of power being set before President Roosevelt is the Industrial Recovery act. Without knowing just what is in it, many are taking it for granted that it all depends on the administrator. Once the piece is carved, everybody can fall to, have a fine meal and leave as a happy guest.

But just what is in it? Recovery is a big word. It may suppose that our economic system has shaken off another depression, and business will be as it used to be. Or it can suggest that slowly and painfully the brakes will be able to hold against our going any further down hill. Finally, it can mean that in place of the reckless and ruinous driving of the

came the Berlin *Vorwärts*. Mere possession of the paper was cause for a year's imprisonment, and the police were after the young genius.

The Lux incident was over, and all was quiet. Steinmetz wrote his Ph. D. thesis "On Involuntary Self-reciprocal Correspondence in Space" and nothing was left but the awarding of the Ph. D. degree. But the Javert-like police never had relaxed, and early in May, 1888, he heard he was to be arrested. So he quietly bade his father farewell and left Germany forever, leaving behind him a brilliant career as a university scientist.

There was a year in Zurich, but he was unable to secure entrance in the university there, because Breslau was unable to give him proper credentials due to his unconventional departure. And so a year later he left for America, his exciting days behind him, but his glorious career ahead of him.

In Schenectady Steinmetz was one of the active members of the local to the end. When George R. Lunn was elected Socialist Mayor in 1911 Steinmetz gladly accepted the post of President of the Board of Education, where he rendered remarkable services to the city. In 1915, when Lunn was elected again Steinmetz was elected President of the Council; when Lunn quit the party and was elected Congressman as a Democrat he refused to resign as Mayor in order that the city might not be headed by the Socialist scientist.

And in 1922 I had the great privilege of nominating Steinmetz for State Engineer, and of getting from him his ideas of what a Socialist would do in making over the world, if he had at his disposal all the resources of the community. My interview with the Wizard, in which he tells what a Socialist could do in those lines, is printed in full in J. W. Hamond's biography of Steinmetz.

I cannot forget the visit of a party committee to the great man in his laboratory; mounted on a stool, the little body bent over a drawing board, surrounded by terrifying electrical devices, he spoke charmingly, almost affectionately with us, his Socialist comrades. After forty years his zeal for a better world had not dimmed.

A year later came a trip to the Coast. It was too much for him, and when he returned he quickly died. Edmund Duffy drew a cartoon, showing great lowering clouds, and through them a flash of lightning. The picture was labeled "Steinmetz."

W. M. F.

(Next week: Inos Mikholland)

present owners of industry, labor will take a firmer hold and steer us into a sane and satisfying social order.

Those who believe there is a road back to the good old days of rampant capitalism may be left trimming the grass on their cemetery lots.

What there may be, for too long a time perhaps, is the situation where many millions are either working few hours or none at all, and are underfed, strangling with worry and being trained to accept permanent charity.

### Great Britain's Level

This is the state to which Great Britain has sunk. It is breaking into the horizon of America.

Then there is the dream that capitalism can be lifted out of the slump, the mud cleaned from its clothes, and set going again on a long and happy journey.

To an increasing number this sounds like an entirely idle dream.

But what would be needed to reclaim our economic system and have it function for the good of the greatest number? That may be said to be the aim of the industrial recovery act.

The supposition is that capitalism can be controlled. Instead of savage competition, bitter animosity, cruel crushing of the losers, and increasing exploitation of labor in field and factory, there would be combination, mutual aid and better order.

### Hours Would Fall

As productivity improved, hours of labor would fall, so that everyone would continue employed.

That same improved productivity would mean also the creation of more wealth; hence wages would bound up and the population would get more of the good things of life as prices went down.

Then, too, concentrating on the best plant equipment and means of production would curtail the part of the product of labor, needed for industrial expansion. This would outright yield more consumers' goods or leave bigger surpluses for a shrinking area of investment. Here "the law of diminishing returns" would operate. The rate of profit would dwindle. So buying power of the masses could keep pace with production, and all would be merry as a wedding bell.

Unfortunately, under capitalism, marital friction is increasing and the divorce returns are multiplying.

So here we are, our grips packed and wondering where we really shall go under the Industrial Recovery act.

Of course, we cannot expect to draw out of the act anything we do not put into it.

### Benefits Shared

So far as labor is concerned, and so far as the majority of the people are involved, they will share in any possible benefit of the act only to the extent they share in the control.

They should be clear enough as to what industrial recovery actually promises for them. They cannot go back. The road is closed. They must stop floundering about, poking for a shallow spot in the mud puddle. They can get nowhere so long as capitalism remains what it is.

With a sure knowledge of all that control of the existing forces of production can mean for them and for society, they must choose the road ahead. They should dare to lead.

Upon their vigor and vigilance depends real recovery.

THE CHATTERBOX

## While We Protest Vile Hitlerite Atrocities How Does It Go in Poland?

By S. A. DeWitt

### Manifesto to the Fat Boys

**W**E, the workers, one day shall not be humble.  
One day we shall cease to grovel before you  
Begging to sell our strength and brains  
For the crumbs you toss to us.  
One day we shall cease to toil away gray years  
To fatten you and your women and children.  
We shall cease to thrust our might into your hands.  
One day we shall shake off our old despair.  
As one who has awakened from a long sleep  
We shall shake off our drugged drowsiness,  
And we shall rise to our full height and power  
And think and move.  
That day we shall not stoop for crumbs.  
We shall not compromise or pause  
But flick you aside like chaff.  
That day all men shall stand  
Equal beneath the sun.

Bruno Fischer

### Our Latent Anti-Semitism

**T**HE only value I find in the agitation against Hitler's anti-Jewishism is that there is being brought to the attention of the world's conscience that Jews are being persecuted actively for no other reason than their religion and race.

To my experience there is just as much latent anti-Semitism right here in these enlightened States as there is active and venomous persecution in Germany. The first real move toward Fascism in America will bring it out with volcanic fury. The reaction of anti-Semitism in Hitlerland among the Ku Klux Christians of our agricultural sections promises no good for the American Jewry. The dogs lie, but they do not sleep.

In the meantime, not a protest is being heard about the treatment accorded the three million Jews in Poland. Religious prejudice has its class angle no less than economic and social conditions. The tremendous parades, protests and demonstrations against Hitlerism are financed and arranged by wealthy middle-class Jews in the interests of the several hundred thousand middle-class Jews of Germany.

But the millions of Polish ghetto people are forgotten. They are of the working class, poor, unlettered and unsung. There have been laws against the Polish Jews in no wise less severe and discriminatory than those promulgated by Hitler for Germany. There has been a definite de-classing of that population which leaves it hopeless, impotent, and poverty-stricken to eternity. A Jew in Poland is a lost soul. He dare not own property, he dare not enter the professions, the schools are quota-ed against him, and even legitimate business channels closed, except through proxy and subterfuge. Even his exit from this inferno of despair is hemmed in with impossible restrictions. He has a real Hobson's choice. No one returning from the pales of Poland can ever forget the inexpressible misery that fills the swampland and muddy lanes where they drudge out their miserable lives.

### The Polish Jew's Misery

**P**OLISH officialdom looks down upon these unfortunates as they might upon a running sore on a dying beast. And they will do nothing about it. To the Polish administration there is some sort of disguised blessing for their fiscal troubles in this foulness. These three million Jews have relatives in America. These relatives send in some money for support. Annually, this money runs into hundreds of millions of American dollars. This money is spent in Poland. . . . An income out of inhuman suffering. . . . And as long as the Jew is kept on the border line of starvation, his folks in other lands will continue to send in some measure of relief. There have been fiendish contrivances for human torture conceived by bestial cunning during the dark ages, but none of them measure up to the official schemes for the perpetuation of the Jew's misery in Poland.

Where are the stricken consciences of American Jewry in this unspeakable instance? Where are the parades in protest, the mass meeting for denunciation, and the rest of the public clamorings for justice, in this palpable case of outrage? . . . Where are the rabbis, the leaders of powerful Jewish organizations, the Christian co-operators, the judges, the lawyers and the rest? Here we have been witnessing a persecution that has lasted for fifteen years, in which a whole people are being slowly strangled, and hardly a peep has been heard from the rich Jews of America.

Again the class differences appear. . . . Polish Jews are the scum of the earth. They are poor, drab, common people. German Jews have been bankers, professionals, rich shopkeepers and intellectual lights. . . . The class struggle needs no clearer example. . . . And only the workers of the world will clear that mess up. There is no hope for Poland while the bourgeoisie rules. . . .

A day will come when a cannon ball will be exhibited in public museums, just as an instrument of torture is now, and people will be amazed that such a thing could ever have been. A day will come when these two immense groups—the United States of America and the United States of Europe—will be seen placed in the presence of each other, extending the hand of fellowship across the ocean, exchanging their produce, their industries, their arts, their genius, clearing the earth peopling the desert, improving creation under the eye of the Creator, and uniting for the good of all, these two irresistible and infinite powers—the fraternity of man and the wisdom of God.—Victor Hugo in 1844



## NEW LEADER FORUM

### THE WOMEN'S COMMITTEE

By Ethel Davis

To the Women's Executive Committee, Socialist Party of New York. Although I have received no communication of the action of your committee as reported in The New Leader of May 20, a correction should be made. The committee read from the platform in Washington, D. C., was a Continental Congress committee and not a party committee; secondly, the persons were not asked to serve with the idea that they would represent sections of the country, but were Socialists and non-Socialists from various organizations asked to secure the interest and participation of their member organizations not as women but as persons whose ability would contribute to the success of the Congress.

While there were not as many women as men delegates to the Congress, there was a goodly number of women, chosen for the most part not because they were women but because their activity in organizations represented had resulted in their election.

The committees of the Congress of necessity had to be composed of persons whose knowledge, experience, and activity was recognized as valuable to the work designated to the committees and appointments of women as well as men was made on that basis and not on the basis of sex.

Altogether the work of individuals and committees and the earnestness of the delegates in their desire to draw up a program to which the joint efforts of participating groups could be directed in the months ahead was noteworthy.

If to the women present there was a wish that women might have played a more important part it should stimulate those present to go back in their communities and actively work for increased participation of women whose ability will make them invaluable as the plans and program of such gatherings as

well as that of the party evolve. Surely, on this basis and this alone, do women want to take their part in the social, political, and economic reorganization of society.

By Clarence Senior

Two points mentioned in the resolution of the Woman's Committee of New York indicate points of misunderstanding. The list of women that I announced was not the National Women's Committee of the Socialist Party but the National Women's Committee of the Continental Congress. The second misunderstanding was that the meeting in Washington on May 6 and 7 was a meeting of various groups and not a convention of the Socialist Party.

The report of the committee on credentials indicates that out of 4,391 delegates in attendance 580 were from workers' fraternal groups, 742 from unemployed groups, 401 from student and youth groups, 535 from trade unions, 193 from farmers groups, 442 from co-operative and educational organizations and 1,497 from political groups which contained many groups outside the Socialist party.

### Meyer London Library

A meeting was held this week at the Rand School of the Meyer London Memorial Library Committee. Present were J. Baskin, B. Charney, Vladick, Horace and Louis London and Morris Berman.

The committee voted to appropriate some of the income from the memorial fund for the purchase of new books for the library, which is in the People's House, 7 East 15th Street, for the cataloguing of valuable pamphlets and for renovation of the library.

The library will be formally dedicated in September to the memory of the great Socialist leader.

## CALIFORNIA PARTY REJECTS BID FOR "THIRD PARTY" MOVE

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Declaring itself irrevocably opposed to any third party movement, the State Executive Committee of the Socialist Party at its meeting here Saturday, June 3, adopted a motion advising "all members that it is a violation of the National Constitution to aid or assist in the formation of a third party." The motion carried unanimously.

The decision was the outgrowth of a report by Harold J. Ashe, State Secretary, that he had been approached by an official committee appointed by another organization and asked "what they could do to assist in the formation of a third party." He declared that this committee admitted that their membership was at least fifty per cent Socialists. Ashe said two of the three on the committee are red card members and that many members of the organization carry red cards. The non-party member suggested political trading with "Progressive Democrats" in the 1934 Congressional elections.

Considered by committeemen as being the most important session of the S. E. C. this year, other decisions included appointment of a committee of two to "act as official observers" for the S. E. C. at a pre-convention Continental Congress on June 10 in Bakersfield. Ashe and Mrs. Florence Kirkpatrick were elected as observers.

A motion was adopted inquiring of the National Executive Committee whether Socialist Party funds are being used for continuation work of the Continental Congress. A companion motion also recorded the S. E. C. as condemning any such expenditures if, in fact, they are being made.

A report on United Fronts by a United Front sub-committee considered both the problem of United Fronts with the Communists and the less tangible united front tendency with "liberals." Following objection to the second part concerning liberal united fronts, the report was accepted and the committee was empowered to expand it before sending it to the membership.

### Dancis Asks Questions On the United Front

CHICAGO.—Through Winston Dancis, national secretary, the National Executive Committee of the Young People's Socialist League has sent an open letter to the national committee of the Young Communist League citing the history of the Communists' attitude toward the united front. It quotes from Communist documents to show that the Communist idea is to destroy Socialist organizations, not to work with them on any common issues.

Among other things the open letter asks, how can Socialists work with Communists for jobless relief when they are accused of opposing such relief; how oppose wage cuts when accused of favoring them; how oppose imperialist war, defend Tom Mooney, the Scottsboro boys and political prisoners, oppose Fascism when in all these issues Socialists are accused of being betrayers?

The open letter states the terms on which alone any joint action can be considered; cessation of slander, recognition of the Yipsels as a sincere working class organization, respect its integrity as such, and "withdraw spies admittedly planted in the Y. P. S. L. ranks by the young Communists."

Hahn; Chairman, Harold R. Raitt; Secretary-Treasurer, George C. Brickner; Executive Committee at large, Robert A. Hoffman, Christ N. Hawland, Violet V. Moorhouse, Gayne Sullivan, Ida Calhoun and George Baron.

## Socialist Party Progress

### Oregon

Portland.—The party of Oregon has chartered the Oaks Amusement Park here June 18 for their annual picnic. Two bands will take part in the program and short speeches by our best speakers.

### California

San Fernando Valley.—Organized less than six months ago by nine transfers from Local Hollywood, this local claims a new state record. Designed for more than 75 square miles of territory, the local has divided into two branches, one meeting in North Hollywood, the other in Van Nuys. The two have a total of 52 members. Plans call for organizing in Roscoe and Canoga Park and also a YPSL Circle. Local speakers are being trained and the branches exchange speakers. We have placed The New Leader in the Van Nuys Public Library, following refusals of a free copy each week. This growth has been attained in a conservative farming, small home owner area. Much of the success is due to the hard work of the Executive Committee, Ralph Knight, Chairman; Francis Koschel, Secretary; William Stephenson and Anne Abbott Kinney, Organizers; Marjorie A. Hay and Fred Beckes.

San Francisco.—New quarters of the San Francisco local at 1057 Golden Gate Avenue will offer increased facilities for the Thursday evening forums and Sunday morning study classes. Interesting speakers will talk on such topics as

### A NEW SOCIAL ORDER

"Ideals for a New Social Order" will be discussed by Dr. Jessie Wallace Hughan, Dr. Walter Edwin Peck and Rev. Leon Rosser Land, this Sunday evening at 8, Bronx Free Fellowship, Azure Mason Temple, 1591 Boston Road, near E. 172nd St., Bronx.

"Life Under Socialism," "The New Deal," and the Continental Congress at the Thursday evening forums during the month of June.

San Joaquin Valley.—The Socialist Federation of the San Joaquin Valley has arranged a lecture tour for Oleta O'Connor, who spoke at Fresno, Kingsburg, Taft and Bakersfield (twice), and to several church groups. From Bakersfield she went to Los Angeles and vicinity.

Local Bakersfield has reelected all officers: Frank Orear, chairman; Charles H. Rohrer, vice-chairman; Samuel S. White, secretary, and Mrs. Pearl B. White, treasurer. The local will hold its meetings as basket suppers in city parks during the summer. Los Angeles YPLS's will present a road show in Emerson school on Saturday night, June 17.

### Michigan

Detroit.—Branch One is having a musical evening Saturday, June 10, at 8.

### Pennsylvania

Reading.—Damage which will require the labor of many days to repair was visited upon the Socialist Park in Sinking Spring by a cloudburst which flooded the grounds last Monday night. A special call was issued by Organizer Bigony for volunteer labor at the Socialist Park. The money loss was slight, but many hours of labor will be needed to put the Park in condition.

### Massachusetts

Boston.—Central Branch meets every Friday evening at 3 Jay St. Mary Raker, secretary of Quincy local, speaks June 9. Dorchester branch meets at 780 Blue Hill Ave. every Tuesday at 8. Speakers and discussions. General membership meeting Friday, June 30, 8 p. m., at 3 Joy St. Plans for the mayoralty campaign and summer speaking will be made.

Newton.—Last meeting of the

## Where Your Union Meets

BONNAZ, SINGER EMBROIDERERS' UNION, Local 66, L.L.G.W.U., 7 East 15th St. Phone Algonquin 4-3657-3658. Executive Board meets every Tuesday Night in the Office of the Union. Z. L. Freedman, President; Leon Hattab, Manager; Joe Goff, Secretary-Treasurer.

BRICKLAYERS' UNION, Local 9 Office and headquarters, Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Ave. Phone Slagg 2-4621. Office open daily except Saturday from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Regular meetings every Tuesday evening. Fred Pfau, Pres.; Al. Bayerle, Vice-Pres.; Charles Pfau, Fin. Sec.; Milton Rowcroft, Rec. Corr. Sec.; Frank F. Lutz, Treasurer; Andrew Streit, Business Agent.

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

CAP MAKERS UNION, Local No. 1, Tel. Orchard 4-9360.—Regular meetings every 1st and 3rd Saturday. Executive Board meets every Monday. All meetings are held at 133 Second Avenue, New York City.

FUR DRESSERS' UNION, Local 2, International Fur Workers Union, Office and headquarters, 949 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn; Slagg 2-9799. Reg. meetings, 1st and 3rd Mondays. President, Morris Reiss; Vice Pres., Joseph Karrass; Business Agent, B. Kalmikoff; Secretary, Samuel Mindel; Treasurer, Albert Held.

HEBREW TRADERS, 175 East Broadway; Phone Drydock 4-8610. Meets 1st and 3rd Monday, 8 P. M. Executive Board same day, 5:30 P. M. M. Tigel, Chairman; M. Brown, Vice-Chairman; M. Finstone, Secretary-Treasurer.

LADIES' GARMENT CUTTERS' UNION, Local No. 10, L. L. G. W. U. Office, 109 W. 38th St.; Phone Wis. 7-8011. Executive Board meets every Thursday at the office of the Union. Maurice W. Jacobs, Pres.; Samuel Perlmutter, Mgr. Sec.; Morris W. Jacobs, Chairman of Exec. Board; Philip Oretsky, Asst. Mgr.

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

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

MILLINERY WORKERS' UNION, Local 24. Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union. Downtown office, 610 Broadway, phone Spring 7-4548; uptown office, 30 W. 37th St., phone Wisconsin 7-1270. Executive Board meets every Tuesday evening, 8 P. M. Manager, N. Spector; Sec'y-Treas., Alex. Rose; Organizers, I. H. Goldberg, A. Mendelowitz, M. Goodman, Lucy Oppenheim; Chairman of Executive Board, Morris Rosenblatt; Secretary of Executive Board, Saul Hodas.

MILK WAGON DRIVERS' UNION, Local 584, I. U. of T. Office: 269 W. 14th St., City. Local 534 meets on 3rd Thursday of the month at Beethoven Hall, 210 East Fifth St. Executive Board meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays at Beethoven Hall, 210 East Fifth St. Chairman, Charles Hofer, President and Business Agent; Max Liebler, Secretary-Treasurer.

NECKWEAR MAKERS' UNION, Local 11016, A. F. of L., 7 East 15th St. Phone Algonquin 4-7054. Joint Executive Board meets every Tuesday night at 7:30, Board meets every Tuesday night at 8:00 in the office. Ed Gottesman, Secretary-Treasurer.

POCKETBOOK WORKERS' UNION, New York Joint Board, Affiliated with the Amer. Federation of Labor, General office, 53 W. 21st St., New York, Phone Gramercy 8-1023. Charles Kleinman, Chairman; Charles I. Goldman, Sec'y-Treas.; Abe Stein, Manager.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 6, Office and headquarters, 24 West 16th St., N. Y. Meets every 3rd Sunday of every month at Stuyvesant High School, 15th St., East of 2nd Ave. Phone Tompkins Sq. 6-7470. Austin Hewson, President; Daniel McCauley, Vice-President; James J. McGrath, Secretary-Treasurer; J. J. Fahey, J. J. Bambrick, John Sullivan, Organizers.

WAITERS & WAITRESSES UNION, Local 1, 41 East 28th St.; Tel. Ashland 4-8107. Tel. Julius Berg, Pres.; Wm. Lehmann, Sec'y-Treas. Regular meeting every 2nd and 4th Thursday at Beethoven Hall 210 East 5th Street. Always Look for This Label Workers: Eat Only in Restaurants That Employ Union Workers.

WHITE GOODS WORKERS' UNION, Local 62 of I. L. G. W. U. 3 West 10th St., New York City. Phone Chelsea 3-5750-5755. A. Snyder, Manager; S. SHORE, Executive Supervisor.

## L.I.D. TO DISCUSS NEW CONSTITUTION

DEFINITE steps in the creation of a Socialist America will be presented at the June Conference of the League for Industrial Democracy when "A New Constitution for America" will be discussed by outstanding speakers during a four-day session. The Conference is to be held at Camp Tamiment from Thursday, June 22, through Sunday, June 25.

Norman Thomas and Paul Blanchard will act as chairmen of the conference sessions, and the speakers will include besides themselves, Prof. Karl N. Llewellyn of Columbia; Louis Waldman; Felix Cohen, instructor in the New School for Social Research; Professor Lewis L. Lorwin of the Brookings Institution; Alfred M. Bingham, editor of Common Sense; Professor Broadus Mitchell of John Hopkins; John Chamberlain, author of "Farewell to Reform"; Professor Peter H. Odegard of Ohio State University; Professor Luther Evans of Princeton; Professor Phillips Bradley of Amherst; Congressman of Minnesota; Isador Lubin, Brookings Institution; C. A. Hathaway, Central Committee of the Communist Party; Nicholas Kelley, former assistant secretary of the Treasury; Harry W. Laidler, L.I.D.; Henry J. Rosner, research secretary, City Affairs Committee; Professor Jesse H. Holmes of Swarthmore; J. B. Matthews, executive secretary, Fellowship of Reconciliation.

Saturday evening a skit, "The Unconstitutional Convention—The People in Convention Dissembled," by E. Michael White, will be presented. The dramatic personnel will include the notorious characters of Honest Andy Felon, Franklin Yesandno Rosevelt, Walter Lippervice, Arthur Bispain, and a chorus from the Daughters of No More American Revolutions.

## COLO. SOCIALISTS HOLD CONVENTION

DENVER, Colo.—Fourteen delegates were seated at the state convention of the Socialist Party which met here last week, 9 from Denver, one each from Colorado Springs, Victor, Fort Collins and two from Goldfield.

A proposal from the Socialists of New Mexico for a four-state encampment was considered and a committee elected with full powers to try to arrange for an eight-state affair to include New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Wyoming, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and Colorado. The committee will also try to get the cooperation for this affair of all the groups that were represented at the Continental Congress in Washington.

Carle Whitehead of Denver spoke of his plans for an extended agitation trip of the state and the prospects for a good Socialist movement in the state.

The following were elected members of the State Executive Committee: Carle Whitehead and P. Muckle of Denver, three years; F. Underhill and F. Kidneigh, two years; J. Rhoads, one year; outside of Denver, J. Edward Johnson, Colorado Springs, and W. Senter, Goldfield, for three years; Mrs. Condon, Salida, and J. Landis for two years; W. B. Roberts, Iola, and J. Kimber, Wray, for one year.

## BUFFALO JOBLESS ROUT COMMUNISTS

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The annual meeting of the Buffalo League of the Unemployed on Sunday, June 3rd, was featured by an unsuccessful attempt of the Communists to secure control. Communists ran a full slate of candidates for all offices but none were elected. A new constitution was adopted which bars from membership all persons who are already members of unemployed or other groups with antagonistic programs or principles.

The following officers were elected: Organizer, Herman J.



## Party Progress

spring at the Newton YMCA Monday, June 12, at 8. Alfred Baker Lewis will speak on "Tricks of the New Deal." There will be no regular meetings of Newton local during the summer. Notices will be sent next fall stating when meetings start. We expect to do educational work and will start a YPSL group in the fall.

### Connecticut

New Haven.—Isadore Polsky, Socialist veteran, has been named for Mayor. For the first time, the Party named a full ticket for all offices and a platform was adopted calling for municipal ownership and operation of utilities, slum elimination, adequate unemployment relief, municipal housing, reorganization of the city government and the city's finances, and adequate educational facilities.

The ticket, in addition to Polsky, includes for controller, I. Alpert; city treasurer, William E. Uphaus; city clerk, George Gault; tax collector, Edwin O'Connor; sheriff, Jerry Sabatino; town clerk, B. F. Jackson; register, J. Cooperman; register of voters, John Corbitt. The following is the Aldermanic slate: Paul Minear, H. Freedman, B. Alshonsky, Joseph Schwartz, M. Kanoff, Meyer Toweroff, Don Caliendo, M. Greenberg, Paul Blum, A. Manderino, Isadore Miller, N. Cravi, Mrs. Elsie Jackson, S. S. Kahan, Harry Watstein, L. Gechter, Nelson Rostow, Oscar Newby, Mrs. Fleming James, Mrs. George Gault, Yale Rosh, M. Freedman, Peter Panico, Michael Caporalli, Theodore Potenza, Herman Tenin, Harry Charon, Paul Zemke, Mr. Grasso, Chas. W. Thrall, Margaret Collins.

### New Jersey

Essex County.—Rev. Hamilton L. Garner, Church of the Redeemer, Newark, will speak at the Central Branch at 1085 Broad St., Newark, Thursday, June 22. This will be fifth in a series of public meetings being held by this branch.

Coming Events.—Friday, June 9, Outdoor by Irvington branch, Centre Playground, Springfield Ave. at Lincoln Pl. Speakers, Harry Lichtman, candidate for assembly; Wm. Elsesser, for Freeholder; Clark Handelman; E. H. Kaempff, Organizer Essex County. Saturday, June 10, Meeting of Falcon group, ages 7 to 15, County headquarters, 1085 Broad St., Newark, 2 p. m. Saturday, June 10, Open

## DRAMATIC CONTEST

A successful conference called to arrange a dramatic contest, was held Saturday at the Rand School with over 50 delegates of various radical organizations in attendance. Suggestions were made by the delegates and are being taken into consideration as to the conduct of the contest. A list of rules of the contest is being sent out to every delegate present. Any group desiring further information get in touch with Jack Altman, 7 E. 15th St., New York City.

## Danish Socialist

### Parliamentarian Dies

The Speaker of the Lower House of the Danish Diet, Comrade Gerhard Nielsen, died in the night between April 30th and May 1st, 1933. He was a farmer's son but turned carpenter. His participation in political activities brought him into the Social Democratic Press as early as 1905. He had been a member of the Diet since 1918 and succeeded H. P. Hansc as Speaker of the Lower House in 1932.

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House at headquarters, 1085 Broad St., Newark. Refreshments, entertainment, speaking.

Trenton.—Monday, June 12, a great demonstration will be held by the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers and the Associated Silk Workers in conjunction with the Socialist Party of New Jersey at Trenton. Committees will be formed to interview Gov. Harry Moore and various legislators.

Passaic.—Samuel Seidman will deliver the second of his outdoor lectures held by Passaic Branch One, at Main and Passaic Aves., Saturday, June 10, at 8.15. First Class in Socialism, led by Andrew P. Wittel, at the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Hall, Friday, June 16, at 8.

### New York State

State Executive Committee.—The S. E. C. held a special meeting June 2. Louis Waldman tendered a report as State Convenor for the Continental Congress and extended invitation to the state organization of the party of New York and its constituent units to participate in a state session of the Congress in the near future. It was voted to accept the invitation and to recommend to him that such State Congress be held in New York City on July 8 and 9 next, and with the further suggestion that the basis of representation be the delegates which represented the state at Washington with the representatives of such additional organizations as can be interested.

Waverly.—Local Waverly, Tioga County, has elected permanent officers: Organizer, Mrs. Marvane Compton, 72 Forrest St.; Secretary, Boyd H. Stephens, Forrest St.; Treasurer, Endsworth Newbury, R. D. 2; Literature Agent, Robert Compton, 72 Forrest St.

Auburn.—Dr. Bernard C. Clausen of Local Onondaga County, Pastor of the First Baptist Church of Syracuse, lectured on "Frankenstein" at the Fulton Street School recently. He was introduced by Rev. Donald B. Cloward of the First Baptist Church of Auburn. Walter J. O'Hagen, Organizer of the Cayuga County local, presided. Doctor Clausen advised all those who desired to save civilization to join the Socialist movement.

Nassau County.—At Central Committee meeting Monday, May 29, at Freeport, George Freeman was elected County Organizer to fill the 1933 term left vacant by resignation of Sofus Christensen. County Convention will be held Sunday, June 18, at 2, at the Inwood Hall, Lord and Bayview Aves., Inwood. Nominations for candidates in the fall election will be made.

Hempstead Branch will meet Tuesday, June 13, at 32 So. Spruce St., West Hempstead. East Hempstead unemployed organized. Hempstead, Franklin Square, Freeport to follow.

New Rochelle.—An Unemployed Citizens League was recently organized here, with 200 in attendance at the meeting. Speakers were Rev. John Henry Bell, Rev. Charles Harrell and Leonard Bright.

The Socialist Party branch has nominated Bright and Antonio Lombardo for City Councilmen.

An open-air meeting will be held Saturday night, June 10, at North Ave. and Main St., with Henry Jager of New York as the speaker.

### NEW YORK CITY

Street Meetings and Outdoor Speakers.—A letter has been sent to every branch organizer that all party speakers have been requested to volunteer for outdoor meetings. Branch organizers must get in touch with the city office at once and send Organizer Claessens a list of corners, dates, etc. This information must be in the party office no later than Tuesday of each week as the schedule is always made up a week in advance.

Street Corner Platforms.—Branches requiring the regular size step ladder street corner platform, take notice that these can be obtained at the city office, 7 East 15th St., for \$5.

Automobiles Wanted!—The city office would like to hear from all comrades who have automobiles and are willing to donate the use of them, or volunteer to drive outings during the summer months. It is especially desirable to know how many machines we can depend upon for the Camp Eden Conference, June 17 and 18.

City Executive Committee.—Regular meeting of the City Executive Committee, Wednesday, June 14, 8:30, 7 East 15th St.

Women's Committee will give a series of four talks over WEVD on four consecutive Wednesdays from 4 to 4:15. June 14—Gertrude Weil Klein, "Socialist Women Fight Against Child Labor and the Sweatshop"; June 21—Estelle Abramson (in charge of kitchen to feed unemployed of Furriers' Union), "Socialist Women and the Community Kitchen"; June 28—Olivia Ward Bushbanks, "Socialist Women—The Battle Against Race Prejudice."

Speakers' Conference.—All Socialist Party speakers are urged to attend conference called by the Educational Committee Thursday evening, June 15, at 8:30, 7 E. 15th St., the first of a series of the committee plans to hold with speakers. These conferences will seek to bring about uniformity in handling important public questions. Comrades Charles Solomon and Henry Rosner will speak on "The Roosevelt Administration and Socialist Criticism." All street meetings will be cancelled that evening.

PROTEST AGAINST WHOLESALE EVICTIONS AND HIGH COST OF LIVING, under auspices of Women's Units, Socialist Consumers' League, the Jewish Socialist Verband, Union Square, 12 noon, Saturday, June 17th. Speakers: Norman Thomas, B. C. Vladeck, N. Chanin, Esther Friedman, Louis Waldman, Helen Pickenbach, and others.

### MANHATTAN

Village Branch begins open-air meetings next week. Well attended meeting last Monday planned a full summer's work. Next branch meeting June 26th.

12th A. D.—Branch meeting Tuesday, June 20, 8:30, 71 Irving Place.

Upper West Side (100 W. 72nd St.).—Alter Fischhoff spoke last meeting on "Marx." Executive Committee, Tuesday, June 13th, 8:30.

21st A. D. (2005—7th Ave.).—Frank R. Crosswaith will speak on "Scottsboro—Behind and Before," Sunday, June 11th, at 4; 4th lecture in his series of six.

Washington Heights (4046 B'way, near 170th St.).—Branch meeting Monday, June 12th, 8:30. Jack Deutsch will talk on "Fascism." Ethel Fiorito and Lucy Kramer elected to County Committee. Demonstration Saturday, June 10, 8:30 p. m., to protest brutality of National Guard against Yipsels at 170th St. and B'way.

6th A. D. (48 Avenue C).—Branch meeting, Monday, June 12th, 8:30.

Greek Branch.—Meeting of Greek Socialists will be held Thursday, June 15th, 8:30, 7 East 15th St. August Claessens will speak.

Joint West Side Committee.—The first educational forum arranged by the new committee will be held Friday evening at Greenwich House, Barrow St. and 7th Ave. Emil Lengyel will speak on "The Course of Hitlerism." Frank Crosswaith will preside.

### BRONX

Bronx County General Membership meeting, Wednesday, June 21, 8:30, Burnside Manor, Burnside and Harrison Aves. Nominations of candidates.

2nd A. D. (9 West 170th St.).—Branch is running automobile excursion Sunday, June 25th. Comrades willing to offer their cars notify Louis Shever.

5th A. D. (904 Prospect Ave.).—Branch meeting Tuesday, June 13th, 8:30. Organizer Claessens will be present.

7th A. D. (789 Elmsmere Place).—Branch meeting, Tuesday, June 13th, 8:30.

8th A. D.—Automobile outing Sunday morning, leaving at 10 o'clock sharp from front of Burnside Manor to Dr. Silverberg's country home near Peekskill. All who come are requested to bring lunch. Comrades having automobiles are urged to come early.

### BROOKLYN

Downtown (122 Pierrepont St.).—Semi-monthly business meeting last Thursday at headquarters. Branch is planning weekly street meetings soon. House-to-house canvassing in the 1st A.D. Members urged to make prompt returns of


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monthly pledges. Branch is purchasing block of 125 picnic tickets. Next business meeting Thursday, June 15, at headquarters.

**Women's Unit, Downtown Branch.**—Meeting, Monday, June 12, 901 Washington Ave. Speaker: Esther Friedman.

**East Flatbush Branch, 2nd A.D.** (486 East 93rd St., near Church Ave.)—Friday, June 9th, at 9, lecture by August Claessens, discussion and musical program.

**5th and 17th A. D. Joint Meeting.**—Enrolled Socialists of the 5th and 17th A. D.'s invited to a meeting in Quincy Manor, 289 Quincy St., near Nostrand Ave., Tuesday, June 13th, 8:30. Speakers: Samuel H. Friedman, August Claessens, and others.

**11th A. D.**—Until further notice branch will meet in ballroom at 901 Washington Ave., opposite Botanic Garden, Tuesdays at 8:45. Max Frankle will speak Tuesday on "The Spanish Constitution."

**18th A. D., Branches 1 and 2.**—Joint meeting Tuesday, June 13th, 8:30 p. m., at 1686 President St. Nominations will be made for Assemblyman and Alderman. Norman Thomas will address the meeting on "The State of the Party in the U. S. A."

**19th-20th A. D.**—Meeting, June 9th, 8:30, at home of Comrade Well, 98 Harmon St.

**Flatbush Branch** (2239 Church Ave.)—Saturday, June 10th, Cabaret and Beer Party; entertainments by Comrades Claessens, W. E. Peck; Bronx Symphony Orchestra, others. Monday, June 12th,

regular branch meeting, educational program.

**23rd A. D. (219 Sackman St.)**—Open-air meeting Friday evening with Louis P. Goldberg. Activity in organization of unemployed is carried on. Branch has arranged for outing to Jones Beach, July 16th. Organizer Claessens will address membership meeting, Monday, June 12th.

**Midwood (1722 E. 12th St.)**—Special branch meeting Monday, June 12th, 8:30. Branch is arranging a Beer Party and Bridge at headquarters Saturday, June 24th, 8:30. Committee cooperating with party office of Camp Eden affair. Comrades having automobiles, please leave their names with the secretary at meeting Monday.

**QUEENS**  
**Far Rockaway (1855 Mott Ave.)**—Party members, permanent as well as temporary residents at the Rockaways, requested to attend open-air meetings Monday nights at Railroad Plaza. Speakers will register with organizer.

**RICHMOND**  
**Staten Island.**—First meeting of series to organize new branches met Monday in the home of Comrade Vellacott, Princes Bay; successful meeting was held and a number of people made application for membership. Another meeting will be held in the same place on Monday evening, June 19th.

## TAMIMENT OPENING WAS A BIG SUCCESS

A brilliant opening Decoration Day week-end marked the new season of Camp Tamiment, Tamiment, Pa. Five hundred guests spent the holiday, entertainment for which ranged from every kind of sport to an ambitious theatrical program. Under the direction of Mac Liebmann a program of songs, sketches and dances was given on Saturday night. Marty Raphael assisted Liebmann, while the artists included the Fried sisters, Rosa Mary Brancato and several others.

Oscar Wilde's "A Florentine Tragedy" was given Sunday evening under the direction of Charles Adler. The cast included Florence Cooper, Emile Earle, Theodore Herbert and Mr. Adler. Settings were by Jack Goble, lighting and construction by Francis Brownlow and costume by Miss Cooper. Monday night there was a cabaret and floor show.

Outings to Camp Tamiment for June have been arranged by the People's Institute of Newark and the Jewish Big Brothers and Sisters of Brooklyn. The League for Industrial Democracy will hold its annual conference June 22 to 25 inclusive.

The regular Tamiment season begins July 1, when begin the full programs of evening entertainments and all sports for which Tamiment is noted.

## STREET MEETINGS

(All meetings begin at 8:30 p. m., unless otherwise indicated.)

### MONDAY, JUNE 12

170th St. and Walton Ave., Bronx; Doerfler, Coleman, Kaplan, Rutland Rd. and Rockaway Parkway, B'klyn; Cohen Sarason, Sutter and Van Sicken Aves., B'klyn; Barbash, Luxemburg, Rost, Station Plaza, Far Rockaway, L. I.; DeWitt, Hodge, Travis, Levin.

Crossbay Blvd. and Liberty Ave., Woodhaven, L. I.; Koeppicus, Francis.

### TUESDAY, JUNE 13

Nassau and Wall Sts., Manhattan; 12 noon; Henry Jager. 4th St. and Ave. B., Manhattan; Moses, Sternfels.

7th St. and 2nd Ave., Manhattan; Hillyer, and others. 7th Ave. and 11th St., Manhattan; Walsh, Handelman, Delson. 137th St. and 7th Ave., Manhattan; Moss, Gaspar, Walters, Lorand.

103rd St. and Lexington Ave., Manhattan; Youngstein, Shur, Belkin.

Ditmars and 2nd Aves., Astoria, L. I.; Jager, Steinberger.

Springfield Blvd. and Jamaica Ave., Queens Village, L. I.; Olive Oneal, Rost, Fisher, Fox, Graves, Karro.

### WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14

125th St. and 5th Ave., Manhattan; Rosner, Wilson, Schuler. Broome and Clinton Sts., Manhattan; Henry Jager.

Cruger and Lydig Ave., Bronx; Wisotsky, Saltzman.

Burnside and Walton Avenues, Bronx; Belkin, Murphy, Knobloch. Sutter and Schenk Ave., B'klyn; Salert, Margulies, Meyers.

69th St. and Woodside Avenue, Woodside, L. I.; Field, Steffens, Goldstein, Cody.

Liberty and Lefferts Ave., Richmond Hill, L. I.; Koeppicus, Francis.

Main St. and Northern Blvd., Flushing, L. I.; Pliskin, Daly, Sackman.

### THURSDAY, JUNE 15

Nassau and Wall Sts., Manhattan; 12 noon; Henry Jager.

Note: All evening meeting cancelled. All speakers to attend Conference of Educational Committee that evening at 7 E. 15th St., 8:30 p. m.

### FRIDAY, JUNE 16

72nd St. and Broadway, Manhattan; speaker to be announced.

8th St. and MacDougal St., Manhattan; Levinson, Gillan, Koppel.

125th St. and 7th Ave., Manhattan; Gaspar, Lorand, Rosner, Belkin.

Longwood and Prospect Aves., Bronx; Wilson, Umansky, Polstein, Rosenberg.

East 49th St. and Church Ave., B'klyn; Margulies, Siegal.

Havemeyer and So. 4th Sts., B'klyn; Harry Schachner, Ethel Brightwater Court and Coney Island Ave., B'klyn; Meyers, and others.

East 14th St. and Kings Highway, B'klyn; August Claessens.

Utica Ave. and Eastern Parkway, B'klyn; Henry Jager, and others.

Jamaica Ave. and 91st St., Woodhaven, L. I.; Rost, Fischer, Graves.

59th St. and Woodside Ave., Woodside, L. I.; Gambet, Garfinkel, Fielstra.

### SATURDAY, JUNE 17

Note: No street meetings because of Camp Eden Outing and Conference.

## YOUNG CIRCLE NEWS

Fred Shulman will address Br. 1029 on the "Origin and Development of Marriage," J. J. Coronel will speak to Br. 1016 on "Ancient Civilization," Friday, June 9, at 3 W. 16th St.

Saturday, June 10, the Newark Young Circle Clubs will present three one-act plays at the Newark W. C. Labor Lyceum, "The Valiant," "The Dreamy Kid," and "Station YYY."

Sunday, June 11, 9 a. m., League hike to Silver Lake, Staten Island, with outdoor educational program. Meet at S. I. Ferry.

Wednesday, June 14, 3 W. 16th St., meeting of the Labor Service Council.

## "Jennie Gerhardt," Much Discussed Film Version of Dreiser's Popular Novel, Opens at Paramount Theatre.

With the author's stamp of approval personally placed on the finished photoplay product, Paramount's picturization of Theodore Dreiser's novel, "Jennie Gerhardt," is now being shown at the Paramount Theatre. Dreiser who kicked over the traces and sought to enjoin Paramount from releasing his "An American Tragedy," is said to be thoroughly enthused by Paramount's Production of "Jennie Gerhardt."

"It is an excellent improvisation upon my theme, and is very moving," the author said, following an advance private screening of the film. "It has caught the spirit of the novel; I have no objection to the public seeing it."

Tragedy," plays the title role in "Jennie Gerhardt." Opposite her Sylvia Sidney who played the leading role in "An American Tragedy" will be Donald Cook in the role of Lester Kane. Others in a well chosen dramatic cast are H. B. Warner, Mary Astor and Edward Arnold. The picture, a B. P. Schulberg production, was directed by Marion Gering.

The stage program at the Paramount will feature the Columbia University Glee Club in their first appearance in a Broadway theatre. Others on the stage include Shaw and Lee, Dorothy Foster, Louis Katzmann, Arren and Broderick, Steve Evans and the Gae Foster Co-Eds.

## Bobby Sanford



Originator of last year's "Showboat on the Hudson" will supervise the entertainment on "Buccaneer," picturesque deep-sea going vessel, which will be turned into a modern and novel showboat.

## "Run, Little Chillum!" Continues Indefinitely

Robert Rockmore, producer of Hall Johnson's "Run, Little Chillum!" announces an indefinite continuance for the folk fantasy at the Lyric. Following last week's announcement of a closing, a line formed at the box-office, which kept the full staff on the move. The cast will remain intact, with no cuts for summer business.

## "The Red-Head" Stays on at the Europa

"The Red-Head," adapted from "Poil de Carotte," Jules Renard's famous story, continues its engagement and enters the third week of its run at the Europa Theater.

Leon Janney, Mitzi Green, Adolphe Menjou, Earl Carroll, Edward Ziegler and Jose Rueben have been among the notables who have seen "The Red-Head" over the past week-end.

## MEMORIALS TO BE HELD FOR MATTEOTTI

An Italian United Front meeting against Fascism will be held on June 10 to protest against the intensified persecution of political prisoners at the hands of Mussolini's blackshirts. Specifically, the meeting will demand the release of the Communist leader, Gramsci; of the Socialist Pertini, of the widow Matteotti and her two children, virtual hostages in Rome; of the Anarchist Licetti, and of the Republican Volsca. It will also raise a protest against Mussolini's war intrigues.

The day of the demonstration will be the anniversary of the assassination of that heroic Socialist Giacomo Matteotti, at the hands of Fascists. The demonstration will take place before the Italian consulate in New York. The parade starts at 11 a. m. at East 7th Street between York and First Avenues.

The Greenwich Village branch will hold a Matteotti Memorial meeting Monday night, June 12, at Bleeker and Carmine Streets. The principal speaker will be Vanni Montana, editor of La Stampa Libera. Others scheduled to speak are Agnes Martocci, Bruno Bruni, Edward Levinson, and Cicero Codina, chairman.

## YIPSEL NOTES

**Yipsel Protest Meeting.**—The meeting scheduled for last Saturday to protest against the attack of militiamen on Yipsels during the Memorial Day demonstration will be held this Saturday at 8 at 170th Street and Broadway.

**Bill Gomberg**, one of the suspended Yipsels at City College, will speak on "The Reign of Terror at C.C.N.Y." before Circle 2 Senior Kings Sunday, June 11, at 8:30, in the Brownsville Labor Lyceum.

**Fight the Brownsville Sheriff.**—Saturday, June 24th, Brownsville Yipsels will put up the barricades against the sheriff to save the old homestead, the Brownsville Labor Lyceum. The entertainment will include an operetta, presented by Circle 2 Senior Kings, called "The Forgotten Man."

**Circle 12 Senior Kings** holds open air meetings Mondays and Fridays at the Boardwalk and Coney Island Ave., Brighton Beach.

**Nash Walter** will speak to Circle 6 Senior Manhattan Sunday, June

11, at 8:30, on "A Program for Youth."

The Central Committee has voted to call an Emergency Convention in the near future.

**Circle 4 Senior Bronx** and **Circle 1 Senior Bronx** meet Thursday evenings at 789 Elmsmere Place and 904 Prospect Ave., respectively.

**Irving Smith**, managing editor of the Young Socialist, announces that the price of the magazine is being reduced to five cents.

The June issue of *The Challenge* has appeared.

The Executive Committee will meet Saturday, June 10, at 3 p. m.

"The Continental Congress" will be the subject of a talk by A. L. Smallheiser before Circle 8 Seniors in Arion Mansion, 27 Arion Place, Brooklyn, Sunday, June 11, at 9.

**Circle 10 Senior Manhattan.**—Members report at Columbus Circle 1:30 p. m. Saturday to participate in the Anti-Eviction Demonstration of the Upper West Side Squad.

The Theatre Guild presents  
S. N. BEHRMAN'S COMEDY

## BIOGRAPHY

"... and In It INA CLAIRE.  
The combination seems to have been arranged in Heaven."  
—Gilbert Gabriel

**AVON THEA.** 45th STREET  
Evs. 8:30 — Mats. THURSDAY and SATURDAY, 2:30

Dwight Deere Wiman & Tom Weatherly  
present an intimate musical comedy

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"A God-send to the theatre-goer in search of adult entertainment... striking melodies, delightful lyrics... a fine production, competent acting and dancing... smart entertainment." — *Robert Garland, World-Telegram*

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# Summer Season Starts with "Tattle Tales"

## The Week on the Stage

By Joseph T. Shipley

**NO TELLING**  
**"TATTLE TALES."** Frank Fay and Barbara Stanwyck in a Summer Revue at the Broadhurst.

There is a deal of hey nonny nonny, but not so much hot cha cha in "Tattle Tales," the first of the summer song and dance shows. Frank Fay brings to the revue a suave and pleasing sense of fun; but the essence of his entertainment is an unhurried pleasance, a sinking-in of satisfaction, which it is hard to synchronize with the swift patter and surging speed of a revue. We have a sense that a really good-looking chorus is not fittingly employed. It is scarcely Stanwyck that is utilized, for, outmore than the name of Barbara side of some affectionate by-play with her husband, Frank Fay, her only effective use is in two scenes from her motion pictures. She is unexpectedly forceful in the pulpit denunciation from "The Miracle Woman," and makes us wish she were called upon for more.

In addition to the two headliners, there are other effective workers and ideas in the play. Berwell and Miss Tova do some good dancing; and many a player would profit by the "Eh-Eh Man," whom "Tattle Tales" evokes to warn over-ambitious performers. The music of the evening, better than the lyrics, is on the whole engaging; but "Tattle Tales"—which, by the way, has not a line in it to justify its title—needs the treatment life guards are ready to give at all our beaches.

### New Paris Experimental Theatre Opened by Helena Rubinstein

An exquisitely appointed new Little Theatre, built for the purpose of trying out experimental plays and movies, has just been opened by Helena Rubinstein in Paris. Madame Rubinstein is in private life the wife of Edward W. Titus, publisher and editor of the international English quarterly "This Quarter."

The new theatre was originally erected under the personal supervision of Madame Rubinstein to house new English and American plays, to be produced by an all English cast recruited from actors living or visiting in Europe. Since then Madame Rubinstein has enlarged the scope of the repertoire to embrace cinemas of an experimental character.

The little theatre is on the Left Bank of Paris, at 216 Boulevard Raspail. It was designed and built by B. Elkoukin, the famous European architect, whose work has been classe! as among the best examples of the modern style. It seats 300; the stage was built by René Fuerst, who is co-author with Sam Hume of a study of contemporary stage design. It is the

only theatre in Paris which possesses a new-type flexible cyclorama of concrete. The auditorium has beige walls and is indirectly lighted and the seats are upholstered in beige blistered leather. There is a bar in the foyer.

A number of modern plays have been chosen for early production, among these being the work of young English and American dramatists. Meanwhile films by Cocteau and other experimental writers are being given there, to an audience of those interested in experiment in the theatre. A number of Soviet vanguard films have been shown, and a Russian play, translated into English and to be staged by one of the Moscow directors, has been added to the repertory. The house is expected to afford a welcome to the new experimental dramas of America.

### OUR NATIONAL PLAY "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN." Acting version for the Players' All-Star Revival at the Alvin.

There was one week last fall in which, for the first time in almost half a century, no company anywhere in the United States was playing "Uncle Tom's Cabin." To make up for this unaccountable gap, the Players have chosen the drama for their twelfth annual revival; and the demand has been so pressing that for the first time they have lengthened the showing to a second week.

No one needs ever to state that the Players' revivals are well-acted; but among the many gathered for this play—Assie Loftus, Mary Nash, Lois Shore, Ernest Glendenning, etc.—special sentiment attaches to two: to Otis Skinner, who was an early Uncle Tom, and who brings rich humor and pathos to the beloved role; and to Fay Bainter, who made her first stage appearance as Topsy and who, although she does not sing "Shoo fly, don't bother me," brings mischief and tenderness to the part of the black girl who "jes' growed."

The audience was as interesting to observe as the play, that once served so well in the anti-slavery campaign as to be a contributing cause of the freeing. Interesting

### A New "Lilly Turner"



When the talkie version of "Lilly Turner" opens at the Rivoli next Wednesday, Ruth Chatterton will essay the title role, so capably acted on the stage last season by Dorothy Hall.

not because of the many stage-celebrities watching the play, but because, save for a sprinkling of children, almost all the spectators were of middle age or beyond. Their reactions, too, were in some respects surprising: the hiss that greeted Simon Legree was no mere jesting; and the speech pointing out that if one little heathen under thumb at home did not respond to Christian teaching, it was surely a waste to send missionaries to the many heathen abroad, met with loud and lasting applause. Amusing or sentimentally overdone as little Eva or Eliza on the ice may seem, the perennial durability of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" tells us a good deal of America, and of human nature.

### Vanderbilt Holds Over

The Austrian film operetta Traum von Schönbrunn holds over for another week at the Vanderbilt Theatre. It is said to have an interesting story, with lilting waltz melodies and beautifully photographed scenery. A Viennese girl, the charming Martha Eggerth who only recently attained stardom, sings and dances and gives a performance said to be thoroughly pleasing to the eyes and ears.

### The Laugh Riot of the Year WARRIOR'S HUSBAND

from the Successful B'way Play with  
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 A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture  
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 First Time on Any Stage  
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 35 Famous Collegians Songs of the Campus  
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 TONIGHT "IL TROVATORE"  
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 Complete Change of Cast Nightly  
 New York HIPPODROME — 25c - 35c - 50c SEATS NOW

**BROOKLYN'S BIGGEST SHOW!**  
 10 SMASH UNITS incl.  
**ROBT. SIMMONS**  
 NBC's "Voice with the Thrill"  
**WESLEY EDDY** 14th Week!  
**NADINE GAE**  
 Foster Girls—Fox Rhythm Band  
 ON THE SCREEN:  
 A drama of exquisite  
 wives, radiant with love.  
 FOR OTHER MEN!  
**"Kiss Before the Mirror"**  
 Nancy Carroll—Paul Lukas  
 George Givot—Morton Downey  
 in "My Pal, the Prince"  
 Walt Disney Silly Sym. Cartoons  
**25c**  
 ALWAYS COMFORTABLY COOL  
 FLATBUSH 61 NEVINS

### "Trick for Trick" at Roxy, 7th Ave.—World's Fair Week Held Over

The Roxy Theatre, 7th Ave. and 50th St., is this week again presenting a first run Fox film, "Trick For Trick," with Ralph Morgan, Victor Jory and Sally Blane as the feature screen attraction of its new program. A new stage show headed by Harold Stern, radio's popular band master, and Bill Smith, radio's singing star, includes a large variety of unusual acts.

Because of the widespread interest created by its "World's Fair Week," the Roxy Theatre has arranged to maintain its World's Fair Exhibit in the rotunda and mezzanine gallery for another week.

Added attractions on the screen include "Birds In Spring," a Silly Symphony in technicolor and "The Iris Family," a short subject.

### Ruth Chatterton in "Lilly Turner" Due at Rivoli Wednesday

Ruth Chatterton in her latest starring picture "Lilly Turner" will follow "I Cover the Waterfront" at the Rivoli Theatre, opening on Wednesday, June 14.

"Lilly Turner" is based on the play of that name by Phillip Dunning and George Abbott and reveals the life behind the scenes of the traveling carnivals.

George Brent plays the leading male role. Other members of the cast include Guy Kibbee, Frank McHugh, Ruth Donnelly, Robert Barrat, Grant Mitchell, Margaret Seddon, Hobart Cavanaugh, Gordon Westcott, Marjorie Gateson, Arthur Vinton, Mae Busch, Lucille Ward, Catherine Claire Ward, and Mayo Methot.

### "Kiss Before the Mirror" at Fox Brooklyn—New and Diversified Stage Show

"Entertainment from everywhere" is the slogan at the Fox Brooklyn Theatre this week, and a census of the roster of its big 10-unit stage show bears out this assertion.

From the air the Fox offers Robert Simmons, billed as radio's "voice with a thrill." From California the Fox presents Wesley Eddy, currently in his fourteenth week as master of ceremonies. From Spain comes Nadine Gae, "darling of the dance." From England the show includes the Tommy Atkins Boys. Japar enters the lists with the Kitaro troupe of acrobats and tumblers, and Canada contributes Gardner and Jackson, who bill themselves as "Microphonies" and contribute a hilarious radio skit.

The new screen show is headed by Universal's "The Kiss Before the Mirror," a drama of the unwritten law in which Nancy Carroll, Paul Lukas, Gloria Stuart, Donald Cook and Frank Morgan are featured. Directed by James Whale the story deals with the problem of a brilliant lawyer who, retained to defend the slayer of a faithless wife, finds his own wife keeping a secret tryst and is impelled to settle the dilemma just as the other man did.

### Lewis Waller Directing "Headlines of 1933"

Lewis Waller, originator of "The Co-Optimists," the English revue so popular in London after the war, is directing the sketches for "Headlines of 1933," the Gluck Sandor revue which is scheduled to open at the Barbizon Plaza on Wednesday, June 21.

300 GIRLS—FIVE SONG HITS

**GOLD DIGGERS**  
 OF  
 1933

ANDA CAST FULL OF STARS

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 WILLIAM ROEHNEL, WORLD-TELEGRAM

**"MORGENROT"**  
 with ENGLISH dialogue titles  
 Little CARNEGIE, 146 W. 57 St. Continuous from 1 P. M.

Starts Tomorrow—On the Screen  
**VICTOR JORRY**  
**Sally BLANE - Ralph MORGAN**  
**"TRICK FOR TRICK"**  
 A FOX Film  
**"BIRDS IN THE SPRING"**  
 On the Stage—Roxy Variety Festival  
 Melodyland's Favorite in Person!  
**HAROLD STERN**  
 with Radio's New Singing Sensation  
**BILL SMITH**  
**ZELDA SANTLEY**  
**KING BROS. & CULLY**  
**DE LONG SISTERS - TWO DAVEYS**  
**GAE FOSTER GIRLS**  
**DAVE SCHOOLER** AND HIS GANG  
 Also—ROXY WORLD FAIR  
 Monday to Friday - All Seats  
 25c 35c  
 11 to 5 P.M. to closing  
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 25c 35c 55c  
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"An enjoyable film romance with  
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The Liltng Melodies  
 The enveloping charm of VIENNA in

**TRAUM VON SCHOENBRUNN**  
 (Dream of Schoenbrunn)  
 An AUSTRIAN Screen Operetta  
 with **MARTHA EGGERTH**  
 The Idol of Vienna! The Darling of N. Y.  
 Also A TRIP THROUGH THURINGIA  
**VANDERBILT THEATRE** 46 E. of B'way  
 Continuous from 11:30 A. M.  
 11:30 A. M. to 5 P. M. 25c—5 P. M. to Close 40c

**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.



## Madison Socialists Thwart Legal Barriers And Poll Heavy Vote

MADISON, Wis.—Evidence of the extraordinary advance of Socialism in Wisconsin outside Milwaukee was provided in the returns of the recent municipal elections in Madison, the capital of the state, the seat of the University of Wisconsin and stronghold of La Folletteism.

Of a total mayoralty vote of 21,695, the Socialist candidate, Theodore Walker, polled 6,069. The other two candidates, so-called non-partisans, received 9,160 and 6,666 votes. Walker ran on a straight Socialist platform and made his chief issue the municipal ownership and operation of utilities in Madison. Norman Thomas polled 1,725 votes in the entire county in November.

Behind these election figures is an interesting story of the fight made by Madison Socialists to get their candidate placed before the voters. The State primary law provides that only the two highest names be placed on the ballot. Walker ran a close third in the primary and was apparently out of the race.

It was then learned that, according to an old and forgotten municipal statute, Walker could get a place on the ballot if he handed in a petition with 800 names. This discovery was made on the last day for the filing of such petitions.

Comrades Ross Stagner and Leo Vernon, campaign managers, rushed to the City Clerk's office and, after resisting attempts of the politicians to put them off, obtained the necessary petition forms. Within a few hours, 1,200 persons had signed the petition.

The City Clerk, however, still insisted that Walker's name could not go on the ballot. Stagner and Vernon took the matter to court and obtained a hearing two days later. The judge's decision was, in effect, that he could not see any objection to having Walker's name on the ballot; if the people did not want him, they did not have to vote for him.

After this victory, another obstacle was set up. When the ballots were printed, three days before election day, it was found that the two non-partisan candidates were listed in one column with the instruction: Vote for One, and Walker was listed in a separate column also headed by the instruction: Vote for One.

It was obvious that many who

## North Carolina Builds Party Organization

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—One more step toward the reorganization of the Socialist Party in the South was taken recently when a convention formally organized the party in North Carolina. Alton Lawrence, Chapel Hill, was elected secretary; W. C. Couch will be chairman. Other members of the state executive committee will be Haynes Willoughby, N. I. White, Mrs. Ed. S. Payne, Robert Y. Durand, C. H. Hamlin, George W. Streater and E. E. Ericson.

"The Socialist Party," according to the Declaration of Principles adopted, "recognizes the division of society into two classes only, the exploited and the exploiters. The party therefore most emphatically condemns the capitalist practice of dividing the working class against itself on the issue of race. It welcomes the Negro into its ranks where, with his white comrade, he may work in the common cause of the cooperative society. No racial discrimination will be tolerated within the Socialist Party."

would vote for Walker would also vote for one of the non-partisans and thus void their ballots. Great objection was made by the Socialists and finally the 43,000 ballots were destroyed and new ones printed.

The listing of municipal candidates as "non-partisans" was put across in a State law enacted twenty years ago in an attempt to break the power of the Socialists in Milwaukee. But the first Milwaukee election following the passage of this law resulted in a tremendous gain for the Socialists whose strength has been increasing ever since.

**\* DO YOU WANT TO INCREASE THE INTEREST IN SOCIALISM?**

**\* DO YOU WANT TO INCREASE THE SOCIALIST PARTY VOTE AND MEMBERSHIP?**

**\* DO YOU WANT PEOPLE TO KNOW WHAT THE SOCIALIST PARTY PLANS TO DO IN THE COMING CAMPAIGN?**

**\* SELL THE NEW LEADER AT ALL YOUR MEETINGS. PLACE AN ORDER TODAY FOR A WEEKLY BUNDLE OF YOUR PAPER.**

By Norman Thomas

# TIMELY TOPICS

Every week Norman Thomas writes in his pungent style his own comments upon the salient events of the moment.

## Towards State Capitalism

EVERY thoughtful person recognizes that the elaborate Industrial Control Bill is a long step toward state capitalism and not toward Socialism. It would be absurd to expect a Democratic administration to advance toward outright Socialism. Nevertheless the labor clauses of the bill as introduced into Congress rightly used will give the workers an enormously powerful weapon for progress toward genuine Socialism. If, on the other hand, those labor provisions should be weakened by the revolt now on in the United States Senate the bill would set up a servile state, neither more nor less. It is absurd to believe that the mere goodwill of employers will make this law of any appreciable benefit to the workers, especially if temporarily business picks up. When the devil is not sick he soon ceases to be a monk. On the other hand, collective bargaining and other rights guaranteed to labor have genuine value.

Another point of importance is this: While the licensing provision does give the President enormous power over industry, it is probably a necessary power. That is to say, if this licensing provision is stricken out all that will remain will be, first, a temporary modification of anti-trust laws without any adequate recompense to the workers or the public, and, second, a lot of pious good wishes for the wellbeing of labor. It is the licensing clause that puts teeth in the bill. The wrong President may do the wrong thing. Even that will illustrate to labor the importance of getting the right sort of a President or, still better, the outstanding importance to the workers of capturing political power. The first fight is to prevent the weakening of that part of the Industrial Control Bill which is important to labor. The second, and ultimately far more vital struggle, will be to see that those clauses are used intelligently by an aggressive and well organized body of workers.

## Unemployed Victims of Injustice

THE greatest victims of injustice in the name of economy are not the veterans nor the taxpayers, however legitimate are some of their grievances. They are the unemployed. The federal government, the state government, the city and county government united have scarcely done more than to grant enough relief so that the unemployed do not embarrass the comfortable by dying of starvation in city streets. New York is by no means the worst city. But the total amount available for relief is only about a third of the minimum requirements for subsistence on the basis of figures laid down by the relief authorities themselves. No one can overestimate the anguish and misery that is piling up.

The tale was impressively told to the Board of Estimate the other day when three unemployed organizations united their forces to present their case and were supported in it by the representatives

to be presented to the city, and a proposal for a demonstration by the four unemployed organizations there was a unanimous agreement. But the meeting split on two questions, first of which was the carrying political and organization banners. The Unemployed Councils alone stood out for them. A vote was also taken on the attitude toward the two political conferences already alluded to. The three unemployed organizations that finally put on Tuesday's demonstration voted that a committee should approach both the Socialist and Labor Conference and the Provisional Committee, and urge both to permit the demonstration to be held under the rules of the unemployed groups. The Unemployed Councils, although nominally an organization of the unemployed, alone refused to exclude political questions from the demonstration.

When a final question was asked of each delegation, "Will you abide by the decision of the majority in the plans for the demonstration?",



Norman Thomas

of the Socialist Party, the City Affairs Committee, and by a hundred leading clergymen and social service workers. They got a hearing but little more. The Tammany dictatorship brazenly blunders on. Ostensibly to give the unemployed the pitifully inadequate relief that the city extends, outrageously burdensome taxes have been levied on automobiles and bridge tolls. The city could raise all that it needs (1) by reasonable economies in soft jobs for fat boys, and (2) by getting the State Legislature to impose in its behalf extra taxes on stock transfers, which means in large measure on plain gambling, and by blocking holes in the income taxes of New York and raising the surtaxes in the higher brackets. Wealth is better able to escape income taxation in New York State than in the nation, and what can be done in the nation the House of Morgan has abundantly proved. This kind of blundering Tammany dictatorship will go on and its equivalent in other cities will go on until the workers are effectively organized.

## Empty Slogans

IT is of national interest that some progress toward effective organization of workers for adequate unemployment relief has been made in New York.

Workers, however, who may be carried away by the Communist slogan of the "united front" ought to know that the Communist-controlled unemployed organization was invited to join in a united demonstration on the sole conditions that no political banners or placards should be displayed. It refused to come in. While some units of these Communist unemployed organizations marched peacefully enough in the parade, at the end of a day of great progress the Communists gave the newspapers a new chance to talk about the strife between the workers by insisting upon trying to force one of their own speakers upon the stand set up by the cooperating organizations. Frank Crosswaith calls my attention to the fact that a Negro demonstration under Communist auspices in Harlem was turned mostly into an attack on Socialism. Among other things, the absurd lie was again circulated to the effect that I broke up a rank and file picketing of the Hotel Cairo at the Continental Congress in Washington in behalf of the rights of colored citizens. The exact contrary is the case. I helped to organize it and only suggested that the delegates go back to their work when our task had been successfully accomplished at the hotel.

I refer to these matters—and I might give far worse illustrations—because we ought to understand that no matter how much our differences may play into the hands of our enemies, we cannot find any way to surmount those difficulties until at the very least we stop campaigns of slander and falsehood. Unquestionably, in these matters the Communists have taken the lead. In this sorry mess it is not primarily the Socialist Party or the Communist Party that suffers but the whole cause of the workers. If for, let us say, a six months' period all working class organizations should direct their main fire at the common enemy; if even on vital questions of tactics and organizations where they were obliged to differ they would fight out the issue on principle and not on personalities and slanders, we might suddenly find ourselves in an atmosphere where an honest, lawfully worked out and effective united front on specific issues could be had. There is no chance for us in the atmosphere of suspicion and recrimination.

My reference to Frank Crosswaith reminds me to add a sort of postscript to this paragraph for New Yorkers. Frank's lectures Sunday afternoons at the Harlem headquarters are drawing big crowds. They are worth support.

## Jobless Present Demands

(Continued from Page One)

"will use all available resources for the unemployed."

At the Battery Place meeting, thousands cheered Ed. Welsh, chairman, Norman Thomas, C. B. Jenkins, Noah Walters, Jack Walsh, A. G. Becker, Charles Zimmerman, Beatrice Elis, Amicus Most and A. C. Weinfeld.

### A Shocking Demonstration

However, this meeting had just ended when a parade of Communists under the guise of the Provisional United Front Committee provoked an almost unbelievable situation. Alternating cries of "We want a United Front" with boos and catcalls directed at our speakers, attempting to force their speakers on to the platform, and almost wrecking the loudspeaker apparatus, the Communists displayed a temperament verging on the lunatic. At one moment they yelled "We Want a United Front," the next they would be spitting upon the speakers.

Although an open clash was barely averted, the situation revealed the end of nearly four weeks of negotiations with the Unem-

ployed Councils for a united demonstration.

The negotiations began with an offer, early in May, from the Unemployed Councils to the Workers' Committee on Unemployment for a united front, who agreed, provided no political banners would be displayed and the demonstration were made a purely unemployed affair. On this basis a conference was called by the Workers' Committee for May 23rd, at which five representatives of each of the four organizations, including the Unemployed Councils, participated.

The Unemployed Councils, meanwhile, had apparently turned aside from the original proposals and had called into being the Provisional Committee, which included the Communist Party officially, the Trade Union Unity League, and other Communist organizations. The Workers' Unemployed Leagues, not having been a party to united front negotiations previously, had called for support for a demonstration by the Socialist and Labor Conference.

### For United Action

For hours, the four unemployed groups explored the basis for united action. Upon basic demands,

the Unemployed Councils again alone refused. Although the Councils' delegates stated at the opening of the conference that they had "full power" to act, at the end, in a statement, they claimed that "only the top leaders" were represented. They were given until Friday, May 26th, to come into the Joint Committee. By May 27th they had not been heard from, and a committee of three visited the Socialist and Labor Conference to urge it to permit the three groups to manage the demonstration on its own terms. This request was granted, and support for the demonstration was voted by the Socialist and Labor Conference.

### Joint Committee Plans

Meanwhile, the Joint Committee, composed of the three groups, went on with its plans with David Lasser as temporary chairman, and again offered the Unemployed Councils participation on a basis of equality. This was ignored. As a last effort a delegation of three, David Lasser, Jack Rubenstein and Jack Altman,

appeared before the Communist Provisional Committee and urged it to permit the four Unemployed groups to manage the demonstration on a non-political basis. This request was refused.

The attempt of the Communists to capture the platform at Battery Place marked their final gesture at a "United Front."

The Joint Committee will continue its pressure against city authorities for adequate relief allowances until their demands are met.

## WEVD NEW LEADER SPEAKER

James Oneal, editor of The New Leader, will be the speaker of The New Leader period of Station WEVD, Friday, June 16, from 4:30 to 4:45 p. m.

William M. Feigenbaum speaks Friday, June 9th, at the same time.