

NEW LEADER

With Which
Is Combined

THE AMERICAN APPEAL

Founded by
Eugene V. Debs

VOL. XVII.—No. 1

N. Y. C. EDITION

SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1934

Price Five Cents

BASIC ISSUES EMERGE FROM NRA

Rising Government Deficit Incurred to Restore Decaying System and Finance Relief of Masses Forecasts Possible Insolvency While Kings of Capital Seek Complete Control

SIX months of the recovery administration are now history. The greatest prize in the history of class struggles is now at stake. It is no less than the great powers of production and distribution. Now owned by corporate kings, they cannot operate them. In the effort to straighten out the miserable mess the government itself is being affected by the depression disease. Shall the inept owners continue to own or shall the government take over the whole works? And if the government takes these powers, who is to rule the government? *These questions emerge out of the struggle between the masses below and a small owning clique at the top of society.*

The government deficit is mounting steadily and will reach two billions by the end of the fiscal year. It is largely due to the failure of the owners to operate the industries. Relief for farmers and the unemployed is the tremendous and enormously expensive job undertaken by the government. This requires vast appropriations of funds. How long can it continue before insolvency is reached? We do not know. *We do know that there is a limit beyond which it cannot go.*

Within the NRA a tri-party struggle is going on. The big barons of capital with Gerard Swope leading want to take over the whole NRA program as their corporate possession. The administration seeks to retain it. The workers fight for adequate representation in administering the codes. Denied their complete will, the barons of capital now urge repeal of the labor section of the NRA. Organized in vast trade associations now, granting this request would give them a sweeping grip on the great prize that is at stake. What we have is the giant human forces of capitalism maneuvering for unrestricted power despite the universal calamity which their failure has brought to mankind.

MORE JOBLESS AND SCHOOLS CLOSE DOORS

Railroads and industries turn to the government for more loans and the government today is the biggest banker in the world. It is certain that all these loans will not be paid so that the government is today a partner in many industrial enterprises.

Meantime complaints are made by small producers and capitalists that they are being pushed to the wall by the big corporations who use the NRA to obtain a larger dominion over American economic life. It is certain that in the mass industries the owners have a big advantage over smaller proprietors who operate on a margin so small that a higher wage, which is essential to the recovery of capitalism, cannot be easily paid.

The Public Works fund of \$3,300,000,000 has been exhausted, more applications for loans and grants to local authorities are being received, and another appropriation is asked. Foodstuffs in large quantities are being purchased to keep jobless workers alive.

While a million jobless is the number estimated as having been employed by the Public Works Program, President Green estimates that the number of the jobless increased more rapidly in November and early in December than in any month since January, 1933. In these six weeks 580,000 workers were deprived of jobs in the industries!

The school system also feels the effect of the depression with 2,000 rural schools closed and many cities will close their schools next March. No less than \$40,000,000 are due school teachers and most cities have made drastic reductions in teachers' salaries and yet school enrollment has increased 250,000 over 1930. Educational associations turn to the Federal Government for relief.

CONTRADICTIONS IN PROGRAM OF FARM RELIEF

Farmers who receive less than the cost of production for their output have no inducement to feed the rest of the population. With the present system of producing for sale they must have higher prices. This will enable them to buy more of the output of industries but workers cannot buy as much at higher prices unless wages are increased. If workers buy less, agricultural products will accumulate and with a surplus the price trend for the farmer will be downward!

Restrict the acreage planted? To pay for restriction processing taxes were enacted which the masses in general must pay in making purchases. But instead of reducing acreage 15 per cent as expected the reduction is only 7.2 per cent because farmers outside the wheat belt planted more wheat in the expectation of cashing in on a higher wheat price!

But while the government carries out a program of restricting acreage it also continues new irrigation projects to bring new land into cultivation! Why this is done we do not know. If it provides new employment, as it does, it makes

available more acreage for the production and sale of more crops only to increase the distress of the farmers.

But if irrigation were abandoned it is doubtful if restriction will help bring the recovery of capitalism. Arthur B. Adams of the University of Oklahoma presents some contradictions that are involved in restriction.

"As a result of the decrease in acreage, farmers will have a smaller physical volume of production to sell, though they may, because of the higher prices, receive a larger gross money return for their products. However, many farmers may not be able to purchase very many additional goods with their increased gross incomes. Also, as a result of the general increase in prices, the cost of agricultural production will be greater, and because of the increase in public expenditures the farmers' taxes are not likely to be less.

INFLATION THE DANGER FACING US THIS YEAR

"Including the processing taxes paid by consumers and the acreage payments received by farmers, it is certain that, as a result of the Act, the prices of consumers' goods (the cost of living) will be increased more than the increase in the payments which the farmers receive for their products. In short, the actual purchasing power of the consumers of the nation will be reduced more than the gross income of the farmers is increased."

It appears that the farm problem is in an almost hopeless tangle so far as a solution on the basis of the capitalist system of production is concerned.

What may we expect of the legislative mill that begins to grind at Washington? A few paragraphs from the *United States News* is pertinent here. "To the extent that the government furnishes capital that will be repaid by industry," we read, "to the extent that grants and doles that are not repayable are kept down to the minimum will the year 1934 enable us to fight off the inevitable crash that must otherwise come as a second and more painful climax of this depression.

"The 'big bad wolf' of the latter part of 1933 was fear of paper money inflation." Some headway has been made against this policy by discussion and education but governments, no more than human beings, live in a vacuum. They are subject to the pressure of the material forces of economic life and in desperation may do what would not be done in normal conditions.

"It is more than ever essential to emphasize," the *News* continues, "that inflation by the printing press is not something that any government in history ever did voluntarily or deliberately. Inflation of the currency is not a policy—it is a result. *It is oxygen given when the patient is in extremis.*"

OUR PROBLEMS AND DUTIES FOR THE NEW YEAR

Germany is the most notable modern example of the impact of economic decay and vast government expenditures upon a government. "Borrowing was excessive, expenditures for unemployment relief, public works and reparations were excessive. And finally when the spending could not be stopped and the borrowing reached the limit, the whole structure collapsed. Printing-press money was an inevitable, almost unavoidable, step at that stage of the fiscal process."

We cannot go back to the old system of corporate anarchy. Some form of permanent social control is evident. Nor can we remain where we are. The Federal Government will eventually go bankrupt in the effort to feed the jobless and provide work for those whom the owners of industry cannot or will not employ. There is a limit to government borrowing and government debt. When that limit is reached it will mean either taking over the industries and giving the workers access to them or inflation with its general ruin and repudiation of government debts!

One other alternative remains before this limit is reached. A drastic enforcement of higher wages and a reduction of the hours of labor to a 30-hour week. Productive power is enormous. Purchasing power is weak. *The masses require more buying power to insure a steady flow of farm and industrial products to them.* Without this flow stagnation will continue and more stagnation means drifting to universal collapse.

Whatever this year may bring we Socialists face problems and responsibilities of interpretation and action almost as grave as any that has come to the movement elsewhere. We shall not go far wrong if we keep in mind the welfare and emancipation of the toiling millions. If we think and live and work in terms of Socialism and the claims of the workers we will encounter no illusions. Let us go to our tasks with a will!

NEW LEADER

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

JAMES ONEAL, Editor
Wm. M. FEIGENBAUM, Associate

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



Published Every Saturday by The New Leader Publishing Association, 7 E. 15th St., New York City Telephone No. ALgonquin 4-4622

Volume XVII No. 1

SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1934

Pledges to Latin-America

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S address at the Wilson dinner late last week is worth filing away to check later. He recalled President Wilson's Mobile speech in 1913 in which he pledged "that the United States will never again seek one additional foot of territory by conquest." President Roosevelt supplemented this with the declaration that "the definite policy of the United States from now on is one opposed to armed intervention."

A few years after the Mobile speech we learned that behind a censorship the United States had forcibly taken possession of Haiti. In 1920 Franklin D. Roosevelt, Democratic candidate for Vice-President, was quoted in a speech in Montana as saying that he had run "a couple of little republics" and that he had written the Constitution of Haiti while Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

We make no accusations; we simply recall some history and remember the old adage that "fine words butter no parsnips." Latin-Americans will also please check.

City Government and Taxes

A READER sends an editorial from the Newark Evening News which praises the city government of Cincinnati on the ground that it is in better shape financially than Milwaukee. Our reader is discouraged and thinks that because Cincinnati claims the lowest tax rate, is decreasing its bonded debt and has money in the bank, then "administration by avowed capitalists can be just as good and even better than city affairs administered by Socialists."

We disagree. Suppose all that is said of Cincinnati were said of an industry; would that mean that the Socialist aim regarding industry had been deflated? Certainly not. Cheap government is not the ideal of city administration by Socialists, although Socialists would be very careful about finances. A Socialist city administration means a regime that serves the workers of the city. There is nothing in the claims presented for Cincinnati that indicates that the workers are so served.

In Vienna the Socialists levied high taxes upon the rich and expanded the social services that benefit the workers. Low-tax Cincinnati and high-tax Vienna present a marked contrast. One is an administration by bourgeois reformers who are interested in cheap government for big property owners, and the other is interested in an administration serving the workers, no matter what it may cost the property owners.

The difficulty with some comrades is the failure to remember that a real Socialist movement is primarily interested in serving the workers. If to do that it is necessary to heavily tax the rich, a Socialist administration will do so. This side of the Socialist program has not been neglected by the Milwaukee comrades, although they do not have complete control. The Socialist movement

has no reason for participation in city politics if it has no other purpose than to provide cheap government.

Banking Wizardry

HOW to lose and at the same time win is a piece of magic the secret of which we would like to know. We would finance the whole Socialist movement. However, the secret is in the keeping of certain Detroit bankers who recently admitted that the Guardian Detroit Union Group, Inc., had deficits of over a million dollars in three years and yet it paid dividends of over eight million.

In the Middle Ages the usurer was considered a suspect and on some occasions he was punished to make him disgorge his booty. Our banking magnates rule the roost and some of their tricks in recent years have been the most amazing in banking history. A working class achieving power will make one of its first duties the socialization of the banks.

Babbitt Stupidity

WORKERS lost over 54 million dollars in wages in 1,667 strikes in 1933, according to a doleful complaint by the National Association of Manufacturers. How much they won by resisting the measureless greed of the employing class is not stated.

Assume that the 54 million dollars loss is credited to unwise action by the workers. Now contrast it with the billions they have lost because of the locked industries which the owning class has been unable to open. The contrast is so glaring that even if one concedes all strikes in 1933 witless, and they were not, the ruling owners of industry face an indictment for intolerable stupidity that warrants surrender of their enterprises to society.

Smug Labor Sweaters

SEVEN cents an hour and six dollars a week for section men employed on the railways! That is shocking. But it is only part of the story. For years the number of workers has declined while the tasks required of those still working have increased. In the case of section men, the lowest paid in the railway service, the miles of track they must care for "has been increased to unheard-of proportions."

At this stage of the story we clench our fists, but get a grip on yourself for another item. In order to help the railroad corporations to pay interest to bondholders and dividends to stockholders, railroad workers a year ago were forced to accept a wage reduction of 10 per cent. That is, they were required to contribute 10 per cent to bondholders and stockholders!

We award the prize for extortion to the railroad exploiters. They had their origin in a swine period of American economic history, a period when the silk hat swindler ruled the republic after the Civil War. Turn to page 5 and read the story of this insolent sweating and then retire to the blue room to do your "cussing."

Boycott Hitler Germany

WE are running the statement of President Green of the A. F. of L. on the boycott of Germany on another page, as it is a call to organized workers to take up this work and push it vigorously. The Labor and Socialist International and the Trade Union International are also united in carrying on this boycott in all countries.

Here is an opportunity for united action between Socialists and central union bodies of workers in many cities. We have called attention to it before and repeat it here. To the extent that we effect such cooperation through mass meetings and publicity will we help to deflate the little Hitlers and Mussolinis who are strutting in some states. The hideous record of Fascism is an open book. Let's open it so that millions will read it.

The significant passages in President Roosevelt's message to Congress refer to the NRA. "Civilization cannot go back. . . . We have undertaken new methods. It is our task to perfect, to improve, to alter when necessary, but in all cases to go forward." This implies the view that government controls of economic life are permanent. That in turn means that Socialists henceforth are required to think and act in terms of a NRA capitalism

Top o' The Leader Tower With Readers 'n' Booster

By the Editor

NEXT WEEK

THERE is much confusion of thought regarding the policies of European Socialists in the post-war period, a period of extraordinary situations that have faced the working class. The parliamentary system of government is entirely different from the American system, and some Socialists consider the European problems of Socialist parties without taking this into account. Here we have elections by the calendar, no matter what changes in political opinions may have occurred between elections. It is otherwise in the parliamentary nations.

Next week the editor will contribute an article on this problem as it faces the European working class, especially in the abnormal period that has faced the workers. Parties no more than human beings live and function in a vacuum but face objective conditions brought about by human history that have a marked influence in determining party action and policies.

The Boston Dinner

Everything is set for The New Leader dinner in the Bradford Hotel, Sunday evening, January 7. Jacob Panken of New York City will be the principal speaker, and Sol Levitas, business manager of The New Leader, will also attend. Friends in the Boston metropolitan area will take notice.

Substituting Fiction for Fact Is Not Good History

By James Oneal

We are asked by a New Leader reader whether it is true, as an alleged Socialist claims, that German Socialists murdered Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht. This is a shocking falsehood which the Communists have been repeating for years. Why they do not add to this the charge that Kurt Eisner, provisional president of the Bavarian Workers' Republic, was also murdered by Socialists is a mystery as the murder occurred about the same time. He was killed by a reactionary, and Luxemburg and Liebknecht met their deaths at the hands of reactionaries.

There was considerable fighting in Germany, beginning with the revolution in November, 1918. The working class parties were divided into three groups, the Majority, the Independent, and the Spartacist organizations. Within each group were also wings. In the middle of January, 1919, monarchist army officers were hunting Liebknecht and Luxemburg, who were in hiding. Both were seized in different sections of the city, Liebknecht being shot by officers and soldiers. Rosa Luxemburg was brutally treated, then shot, and her body was thrown into a canal. No Socialists or members of any working class organization whatever were connected with the murders.

After the Communist International was organized, the legend of Socialist responsibility for the murders was started and it occasionally bobs up in the Communist press. That press is absolutely irresponsible and unreliable. Day after day it pours out a barrage of falsehoods, sparing no well-known Socialist here and abroad. Now the legend is spread by one whose reputation for knowledge of the post-war revolutions is far from being adequate to accurately report what happened.

Many workers have fallen in

Philadelphia

The New Leader is on sale all newsstands, and Comrade Preger's stand at 13th and Market Streets is slowly building up a list of friends and comrades in his vicinity should call the attention of friends to his stand.

Claessens' Tour

August Claessens has been signed extra dates in Ohio as result of his meetings in that state. He will return to the state of February 25 and continue to March 5, when he will enter Pennsylvania on the home stretch.

Party Workers

A very large percentage of New Leader sub-getters are party members who emphasize their support of a Socialist Party paper. This is what we have in mind, a paper that will teach Socialism and serve as a Socialist Party building as well as fight the battles of the workers and farmers.

THE NEW LEADER

Can Be Obtained at All Newsstands in Manhattan and the Bronx.

The New Leader management announces that, following a change in the system of distribution, The New Leader is to be obtained at all newsstands in Manhattan and the Bronx.

The comrades of Brooklyn are urged to solicit for stands to display The New Leader, and to notify this office.

the civil wars that followed the end of the war in Europe, many of them fighting each other in the gigantic upheaval. It was a phase of the class struggle that should make genuine Socialists write it with care to be sure that they do not traduce the dead or indict the living. To plunge into unconsciousness and fish out an impression and call it "history," to pass on as a fact the fiction that is manufactured by those who have made it their business to do about others, is a performance that deserves rebuke.

DRIVEN BY FEAR . . .

KIEL.—Even Nazi editors must watch their step, as the painful example of the Nazi coordination Kieler Zeitung proves.

Adolf Hitler recently visited Kiel where he was welcomed by large numbers of storm troops. As usual, the occasion was featured by a glowing description in the columns of the Kieler Zeitung. Unfortunately, the writer's story mentioned the registration number and other identification marks of Hitler's automobile. In view of the widespread fear of attempts against Hitler's life, the paper was immediately suppressed and the responsible editor arrested.

THE NEW LEADER, a Socialist publication, supports the Socialist Party and 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.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
1 Year New York City Edition \$2.00
1 Year National Edition \$1.50
1 Year for Foreign Countries \$2.50
1 Year to Canada \$2.50
Entered as Second Class Matter January 19, 1924 at the Post Office at New York under act of March 3, 1879

Vienna Seems Peaceful These Days

*But Only on the Surface;
Underneath There's Trouble;
Dr. Dollfuss' Dilemma*

(From The London Herald)

VIENNA in these exciting days appears quieter than usual. The soldiers have returned to the quaint uniforms of imperial pre-war days.

Two characteristic "political" uniforms, the brown shirts of the Nazi storm-troopers and the grey caps of the Socialist Defence Corps men, have vanished from the streets.

No more swastikas are painted on the house walls. The political parades and counter-parades that last year frequently scared the towns and villages have stopped.

The newspapers appear with tiny headlines understating the news and leaving out anything that looks dangerous.

Police, Not Peace

This is not a sign of peace, but the work of the police. Austria is under a police dictatorship which has suspended parliamentary government, done away with civil liberties—including freedom of the press and freedom of public meetings—and substituted a network of decrees and orders which regulate everything, down to the size of newspaper headlines.

The Austrian dictatorship boasts of having suppressed the Nazis. In many ways it is copying their methods.

When swastikas or Communist or Socialist emblems are found on walls and the culprit cannot be discovered, the police make the local leaders of the political group concerned wash the emblems off.

The danger lies not so much in what the police dictatorship has done as in what it may lead to. Has Chancellor Dollfuss really suppressed the Nazis or has he made them stronger by driving them underground?

Is he establishing a Fascist system similar rather to that of Italy than that of Germany and yet equally ruthless in its destruction of the labor movement?

A Lonely Struggle

These are the questions Austrian Socialists daily ask themselves as they fight their lonely struggle for the Austrian working class, wedged in between two great Fascist powers, and especially for their great achievement, the Socialist municipal administration of Vienna.

The Nazi Party in Austria with its organizations, its uniforms and its swastikas has been forbidden. But have the Nazis who six months ago were estimated as about 25 per cent of the population lost many of their supporters?

It is difficult to tell when there are no more elections, and all Nazi activities are carried on in secret. They are very active: here leaflets are distributed, there chunks of wood in swastika form burnt by night on the mountain-tops, visible to the villagers, there a detonator is exploded outside the house of a Government supporter.

Chancellor Dollfuss and his friends are a motley group of dictators. Each Minister thinks he is the "strong man" of the Cabinet; a surplus of "strong men" makes a weak government.

At their meeting in summer at Riccioni, the Italian bathing resort, Signor Mussolini urged Chancellor Dollfuss to cooperate with them. They are clamoring for the estab-

lishment of a complete Fascist state.

By increasing the power of the Fascists Chancellor Dollfuss is alienating his most loyal friends, the peasants, who dislike the aristocratic Heimwehr leaders and fear that after the suppression of the workers' political organizations their own organizations will soon be suppressed, too.

Weak Popular Support

Chancellor Dollfuss controls the armed forces and the bureaucracy; he relies on the Heimwehr; his popular support is weak. But it is often just a weak government that resorts to violence against the opposition.

The Socialists at the elections last year won 66 per cent of the seats in Vienna. They control many provincial towns and are an important minority even in the rural districts. Altogether, they have behind them about 40 per cent of the Austrian electorate—far more than either the Nazis or the Dollfuss supporters taken singly.

Their activities have been curtailed by police decrees, yet party work is carried on. Only private meetings for invited guests are allowed; the workers rush for invitations. The Socialist newspaper, *Arbeiterzeitung*, is banned from street sale; new subscribers make up for part of the deficit.

Ready for Anything

The Socialist Defence Organization has been dissolved, yet the men who have formed it have lost none of their readiness to defend the movement when they are called.

The municipal administration of Vienna is carried on in face of the greatest odds; the municipality is being "starved out" by government decrees that take away the municipal taxes, levy new and unheard-of municipal subsidies in favor of the State and forbid the municipality to establish new taxes in place of those it has lost.

Yet the municipal budget is be-

*McLevy Swears
In Socialist
Aides*

By Abraham Knepler

BRIDGEPORT, Conn. — Appointees to Socialist Mayor McLevy's official family were sworn into office at noon Tuesday, January 2, at a simple ceremony conducted in a crowded city council chamber at City Hall.

Harry Schwartz, labor lawyer, was sworn in as city attorney, and the following Socialist Party members were appointed to offices and commissions: Peter Brewster, director of public works; Philip Magill, Welfare Commissioner; George Murtatroyd, Board of Health; Harold Morris, Police Commissioner; George Wellington, Fire Commissioner; Audubon J. Secor, Board of Building Commissioners; Harry Griffin, Board of Appraisal.

Mayor McLevy, old-time and loyal Socialist that he is, is beginning his administration with a full sense of responsibility to the party that elected him, and by his appointments is making it clear that he is no sense a mere "good" man, but a Socialist and representative of his party.

The success of his administration, therefore, depends upon the Socialist Party, not upon one man. Mayor McLevy is giving a lesson in practical and applied Socialist politics that is particularly salutary at this time.

ing fulfilled, though much of the famous welfare-work has to be curtailed in consequence.

The Socialist workers of Austria have neither lost their loyalty nor their courage.

Whenever Chancellor Dollfuss, urged on by the Fascist Heimwehr leaders, issues a new decree aimed against labor, the delegations from Viennese and provincial factories arrive at Party House asking the Socialist leaders to give the word for a general strike.

Party House, the headquarters (Continued on Page Ten)

*Reading Looks Back On
Splendid Socialist Rule;
Beaten Only by Fusion*

By Raymond S. Hofses

READING, Pa.—With the induction of Emil Nuebling, Democrat, and Frederick Muhlenberg, Republican, as City Councilmen this week, Reading's city government passes once more into the absolute control of the old party representatives of big business. This statement, compared with the fact that only two years ago the Socialists held every councilmanic office in Reading, would tell a gloomy story if the true facts and figures were not forthcoming. As a matter of fact, the Socialists of Reading are in a stronger position than they have ever been.

The outstanding development in Reading policies since 1927 has been the growing strength of the Socialist Party and the absolute destruction of Republican and Democratic party identity. For the ousting of the Socialists from public office was accomplished only by the fusion of the Democrats and Republicans, while the Socialists' vote, though not yet large enough to overcome combined old party opposition has nevertheless been growing from election to election.

Figures Forecast Fusion Doom

The figures offer conclusive evidence of the statement that it is only a matter of time until the Socialists will overcome Fusion opposition and definitely establish Reading as a Socialist stronghold.

In 1927, in a three-party fight J. Henry Stump, Socialist, was elected mayor with a vote of 12,304 and with him James H. Maurer and Geo. W. Snyder, City Councilmen, and Walter R. Hollinger, City Controller. Two years later the old parties again attempted to win on a three-way contest and were again defeated when the Socialists elected Jesse George and Wm. C. Hovert, thereby gaining every office in city council.

Between 1929 and 1931 the citizens of Reading elected Darlington Hoopes and Lilith M. Wilson to the State Legislature. In each election the results had clearly demonstrated that the old political parties could never again hope to keep the Socialists from victory in a straight three-party contest.

Old Parties Fuse

It was in 1931, when Stump, Maurer and Snyder were out for re-election that the old parties combined. After one of the most vicious campaigns in the history of the city, this combination succeeded in defeating the Socialist officials. However, the Socialists were stronger in defeat than they had been in their victory of four years before. In 1927, Stump won by a vote of 12,304; in 1931, he lost with a vote of 14,395.

In 1931, the plurality of the combination candidates was 2,925. In the election of 1933 the Fusion plurality was 2,723 and the Socialist vote was 11,895, despite the fact that 6,000 fewer votes were cast than in the previous election.

There are two important reasons why the prestige of the Socialist Party is steadily growing.

First, the Socialists have conducted a tireless educational campaign for more than thirty years. As a consequence, it can be said that in no American city is the economic intelligence of the general public at a higher level than here. Second is the fact that, having been given an opportunity, the Socialists have demonstrated their ability to conduct the affairs of public office more efficiently than they have ever been conducted before.

Some Socialist Achievements

Here are a few of the things the Socialist administration did in four short years:

The Socialists built a new city hall costing \$750,000, a pumping station and disposal plant, \$186,000; improved a city bridge, \$80,000; installed a new

(Continued on Page Ten)

THE ONLY WAY TO BREAK THE WALLS



Only by
the
United Might
of All the
Workers Can
the
Great Victory
Be Won

John Haynes Holmes to Battle Clarence Darrow in Great Debate at Mecca Temple, Friday, January 19

"Civilization Is Worth Saving", Famous Crusader Will Maintain, "Life Is Worth Living"



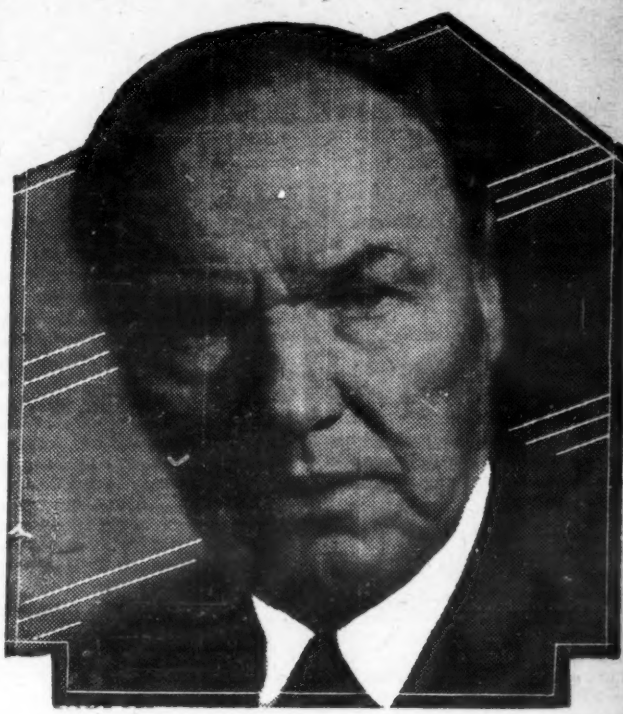
CHAIRMAN
FANNIE HURST,
FAMOUS NOVELIST AND
LECTURER

GET YOUR TICKETS RIGHT
AWAY—DARROW'S LAST
DEBATE PACKED THE
HALL AND HUNDREDS
WERE TURNED AWAY!

ON Friday night, January 19th, Clarence Darrow, supreme pessimist of the age and champion of the underdog for a generation, will engage John Haynes Holmes, crusader for great causes and optimist through all, in debate on a subject of vital interest to thousands—"Is Civilization Worth Saving?" Mecca Temple's huge auditorium will be the scene of this contest, which has been called the "greatest debate of the decade," and Socialist institutions will benefit by the proceeds.

Darrow, "atheist hedonist" who has enjoyed to the full the flavor and savor of life will insist that "life isn't worth living." This early defender of Debs who has done his utmost, according to his non-Socialist lights, to save society will proclaim to the throngs that will pack Mecca Temple that society isn't worth saving. This interesting personality—this Tarzan of Tennessee—who has tried to hold on to the tail of a world that

"The World Is Going to Hell—Let It Go", Champion Pessimist Will Retort



IS CIVILIZATION WORTH SAVING?

John Haynes Holmes

Flaming Prophet of Optimism, in Thundering Affirmation

MAYBE Clarence Darrow, looking back over a half century of activity, thinks the world is going to the devil and isn't worth saving. There are folks who quite disagree with him.

For example, there is John Haynes Holmes, as eloquent as Darrow, as valiant a battler for the underdog, and as colorful a figure. Holmes thinks the world can be halted in its descent to hell. He most decidedly thinks it is worth saving, that civilization can survive, and that life—if it is devoted to great causes—is eminently worth living.

John Haynes Holmes not only thinks these things, but he is going to say so. And not only is he going to say so, but he is going to say it right in Darrow's face. And when Darrow and Holmes meet, the fur will fly, and a lot of people will have the intellectual treat of their lives.

John Haynes Holmes is a Massachusetts man from Philadelphia who made good in a big way in New York. And this is no Horatio Alger story, either. For there is no more typical New Yorker, no man more a part of the life of the metropolis than the minister of the Community Church. But before he came to New York, he was minister of a church in Dorchester, Mass., following a brilliant career at Harvard and the Harvard Theological School.

His real career began, however, when he came to New York as pastor of the Church of the Messiah, on Park Avenue and 34th St. That was in 1907, and in a city full of churches and preachers of all kinds it was not long before the whole town was talking about the 28-year-old pastor whose wit and eloquence were devoted to the downtrodden.

Holmes' church soon became the best known house of worship in New York. People came to it from every part of town, men and women who were by no means

members of his sect, or even Christians. They came because they were assured of good, high-grade thinking ably presented by a man of intellect and character. They stayed because it was a refreshing and exciting intellectual adventure to come under Dr. Holmes' influence.

It was not long before Dr. Holmes threw off all shackles of creed, and reorganized his church as the Community Church in order the better to express the hopes and aspirations of his people. And when the war came, Dr. Holmes stood out, together with Norman Thomas, Dr. Henry Neumann and a very few other peace-time pacifists, as a valiant and consistent foe of war.

Holmes has fought for the worker and for the Negro, for the cause of India and for Free Ireland; for freedom here and for liberty abroad. In 1924 he was a Presidential elector for LaFollette. In the years following 1929 he was a strong and effective foe of Tammany corruption. And again, unlike many others, he followed through; he was not content merely to criticize, but he joined the Socialist Party to make effective his protest against political corruption, industrial wrongs and social evils.

Dr. Holmes is a gallant figure, and one of the most loved men in New York. In him, Clarence Darrow will have a worthy foe.

seems bound for hell, will insist that the world's sure headed for Hell.

Opposing him will be another rare and romantic personality—John Haynes Holmes, the Socialist, the churchman "with a difference," the gallant and eloquent foe of intolerance and injustice. Fundamentalist and modernist alike in religious affairs and in social outlook have paid tribute to Holmes. They've called him names and they've packed his Community Church to hear him. They've feared him and they've respected him. He has fought for cleanliness and honesty and justice in the city of today; and he has battled with his fellow-Socialists for a new workers' world, the City of Tomorrow.

He has battled with a smile on his lips, joyfully proclaiming that the fight was worth making, that civilization was worth saving, that life was worth living—that the "world is going to Hell" only if we humans let it go, but that we're not going to let it go that way. He has been as incorrigible and as cheerful an optimist as his opponent has been a genial and incurable pessimist. But neither has he been the kind of sterile follower of a blind creed who takes his stand and then lies back in stupid impotence to let things take their course.

Now they will meet in intellectual combat at Mecca Temple on Friday night, January 19th, 1934. Darrow's last debate, about four years ago, turned hundreds away who had not gotten their tickets in time. This colorful and dramatic debate should draw many

Clarence Darrow

World's Supreme Pessimist, in Sparkling Negation

THE Tennessee fundamentalist thinks of him as an infidel beast with cloven hoof and horns. The religious man recalls him as one of the country's most effective atheists. The old line conservative remembers him as the man who defended Gene Debs in that famous old injunction case of the 90's. The professional optimist knows him as a "professional pessimist." The ordinary sentimentalist recalls

thousands more than any preceding event, and you who read this should take warning and get your tickets well in advance.

Remember that thousands of people in New York City and its environs would enthusiastically pack the hall once they learn about the debate. It's the job of every Socialist—every comrade young and old—every friend and sympathizer, to let the world know about this great debate.

Get a batch of tickets. Remember where the proceeds go—this is a "painless," a pleasurable way to make money for party institutions. Get in touch with the party office, 7 East 15th Street, at once. See to it that your branch orders its quota. Get the ticket in the hands of prospects, and get the money back right away—you know how much money we need to swing a big job of this kind!

DO IT NOW! Don't be among those who will say later on, "Gee, if I could only have been there!"

lects that he's the man who saved Leopold and Loeb from death.

He has been many things to many men in the course of his long life. But he's always been courageous, always frank, always interesting. As a court lawyer, as a pleader, as a rare and salty personality, Clarence Darrow has brought happiness to many people and fame to himself.

Yet this man is coming to New York City to insist before a large Mecca Temple audience that life is not worth living, that civilization is doomed and that the world is going straight to H...!

He will proclaim his invincible predilection for gloom in one of the rare debates in which he indulges to his own entertainment and to the delight of his audience. He will meet a man as interesting as himself, whose devotions to ideals is as marked, but who has reached diametrically opposed conclusions.

Clarence Darrow is by no means a young man, although you could not guess it from looking at him; indeed, he was a prominent and wealthy Chicago corporation lawyer in 1893, serving many of the big railways, when Gene Debs led the A.R.U. strike, and he promptly resigned all his retainers to throw in his lot with the workers and to defend Debs on trumped-up charges of conspiracy. His switch at that time from his well-paying practice to the defense of the man damned by Darrow's late associates as an anarchist and incendiary created a profound sensation.

From that time to this Darrow has defended the under-dog. Long ago he made up his mind that capital punishment is an outrage and does not prevent murder. He has therefore defended killers high and low, the Leopold and Loeb degenerates, the Hawaiian society killers, friendless Negroes in Detroit—anyone whom he can save from the gallows. Not one of his clients has hanged.

Holmes vs. Darrow—Fannie Hurst, Chairman FRIDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 19, 1934

MECCA TEMPLE, 131 West 55th Street, Between Sixth and Seventh Avenues

Admission: \$2, \$1.50, \$1, 75c, 50c, 25c (No Tax)

Get Your Tickets in Advance at Brooklyn Forum, 7 East 15th Street, New York City, Room 408 (ALgonquin 4-2620)

You May Never Have This Chance Again!

The Wage-Slashing Is Beginning

The "Reform" Administration Starts Off as the Socialists Predicted; Bankers Rejoice

By William M. Feigenbaum

THE LaGuardia administration is under way, and quite up to specifications. In its very first hours it has given ample proof of the soundness of everything the Socialist Party said during the election campaign.

Mayor LaGuardia begins just where it was expected he would begin—with a plea for economy and heavy slashes in wages.

With the Mayor's plea for economy every banker, every employer, every real estate speculator will find himself in hearty agreement.

And with the Mayor's plea for "economy" the Socialist Party that maintained its integrity during a peculiarly difficult campaign is completely and wholly vindicated.

With the intention of the new administration to clean up, to throw out the thieves, the grafters and the leeches who cluttered up the city payroll so long no decent person can find fault.

But whatever the LaGuardia administration is able to do in that direction is only NEGATIVE. It should be taken for granted that municipal government can be run without grand larceny, even though generally that has been an unrealized ideal. Mere absence of thieving is not enough.

The real issue that faces the city is POSITIVE, not negative; the city must show a way forward, not merely seek to eliminate payroll graft and school and park site thievery.

Debt Service

The largest single item in the city's budget is what is called debt service. That totals close to \$200,000,000 a year.

Let that figure sink in; TWO HUNDRED MILLION A YEAR!

That is what the city pays each year IN INTEREST to holders of

city bonds and other certificates of indebtedness. Now let this sink in; that colossal sum is interest on money borrowed by the city on the basis of real estate values BEFORE THE COLLAPSE OF ALL SUCH VALUES.

Let us assume that LaGuardia, with the aid of his Commissioner of Accounts, can plug up a lot of leaks and save ten million, twenty million dollars a year that has been going in salaries to illiterates sitting at mahogany desks and in the various ingenious Tammany grafts that will be only a small fraction of the \$550,000,000—odd spent annually by the city, a fraction of the \$200,000,000 spent each year in debt service.

LaGuardia is promising economies. Where will the economies come from?

There are three definite points of view in looking at city expenditures:

The Tammany grafters want to spend a lot of money, so that much of it will stick to their dirty fingers. The "reformers" want to spend as little as possible, in order that taxes may be kept low. And so LaGuardia calls for salary slashes.

Socialists want strict and meticulous honesty in government, and the outlawing of every dishonest expenditure. But more than that: SOCIALISTS DEMAND THAT THE SOCIAL SERVICES BE EXTENDED AND BROADENED, that the city be the agency of human welfare for the masses.

The schools are undermanned; thousands of new teachers should be appointed, and salary reductions should be restored. Public health services, housing, sewerage, unemployment relief, and countless other social services must be widely extended. Policemen, firemen and street cleaners are overworked

and underpaid—many more should be appointed, and their wages raised. In scores of directions the city has important work to do: AND ALL OF THIS COSTS MONEY!

LaGuardia promises ECONOMY. He had better if he wants to keep the following that elected him and that is back of him.

By the way—how about the Debt Service?

Collapsed Values

That \$200,000,000 is annual interest on money borrowed by the city ON THE BASIS OF SWOLLEN VALUATION, valuations that long ago collapsed.

The \$200,000,000 goes every year to bondholders, mostly bankers, who get their interest in 1934 dollars on the basis of pre-1929 debts before a single penny is paid out for relief, for schools, for streets and water, before even the salary of the Commissioner of Accounts is paid.

It is what is known as a Fixed Charge. It is a millstone around the neck of the city. And because it is there and because it is the first charge on the city, SOCIAL SERVICES ARE TO BE CRIPPLED AND WAGES AND SALARIES MUST BE CUT.

Every useful human being in the city—and the country—has suffered losses in wages, salary or other income. Only bondholders have been protected. It is the law—the law made for bankers by agents of bankers. And they control those who elected LaGuardia—even if Fiorello doesn't know it!

WHY NOT CUT THE INTEREST CHARGES IN TWO, as every other income has been cut? There would be a howl from the folks who supported LaGuardia. It could not be done without a terrible legal scrap. But... that's the difference between a LaGuardia administration and a Socialist regime!

That would hand over close to \$100,000,000 a year for the city to work with. It would liquidate the danger to the social services. It would permit the city to start with a clean slate to BUILD.

It would make it unnecessary cheap cheeseparing economies—at the expense of overworked city employees.

There's the issue: a problem, and a logical way out.

But LaGuardia isn't following that way out, and he will not. Because he cannot, being the chosen agent of business men tired of being bled by clumsy thieves—plus a discredited and corrupt political party.

The Socialist Party was RIGHT in the campaign. And time will more than amply justify the stand the party took.

Solomon and Dennis on Fascism

American Fascism is now sufficiently advanced to have a weekly organ and representatives who are willing to stand up and defend it.

Its most distinguished spokesman is Lawrence Dennis, author of the book, "Is Capitalism Doomed?" and a former member of the United States diplomatic service.

On Jan. 26th, at 8:30, Charles Solomon will debate against him in the Rand School auditorium on the subject, "Fascism vs. Marxian Socialism."

Solomon and Tenement House Commissioner Langdon W. Post will discuss "Our City Under Fusion," and that on February 17th, Matthew Woll and Louis Waldman will give their views on "Labor Under the NRA."

Tickets to these luncheons can be obtained at the Rand School for 55c.

Fur Workers Will Plan General Strike Against Code At Meeting on Saturday

THE date for a general strike by New York furriers against the NRA code imposed upon them, voted by the membership of seven locals of the International Fur Workers' Union, will be set at a conference of members of the strike committee Saturday at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum.

The committee will make plans for the strike, and will prepare a strike call and set a date, to be announced after the meeting.

When the furriers walk out, the first strike against an NRA code will be under way.

Pietro Lucchi, International President of the union, charged that the code as adopted cut wages more than 50 per cent and permitted "inordinately long hours," whereas the 35-hour week is now the rule. The present agreement of the unions with the employers, Mr. Lucchi explained, calls for a 35-hour week and only two hours of overtime a week, payable at the rate of time and a half. The provision of the code governing hours establishes the 44-hour week during the period of fourteen weeks constituting the industry's busy season.

The code fixes 65 cents an hour as the minimum wage, whereas the present agreement calls for \$1.27 to \$1.60 an hour, depending upon the type of work performed. The code does not annul the agreement which expires Jan. 1, Mr. Lucchi said. He denounced the code as paving the way for a destruction of wage and working standards when the task of signing a new agreement is begun.

A committee headed by Mr. Lucchi went to Washington last week carrying copies of a resolution adopted by the locals denouncing the code as "having for its object solely the benefit of the employers" and as "detrimental to the best interests and well-being of the workers in the industry."

Copies of the resolution were laid before General Hugh S. Johnson, National Recovery Administrator; the National Labor Board and the executive council of the American Federation of Labor. A copy was also sent to President Roosevelt.

Terzani Defenders Rally To Defend S. Z. Wein

Preparations are being made this week by the Terzani Defense Committee and its attorneys to defend Samuel Z. Wein, ex-Khaki Shirt member, who testified in behalf of Athos Terzani, anti-Fascist, and who faces a perjury charge because of his admission that he gave false testimony before the grand jury.

All workers and workingclass organizations are urged by Herbert Mahler, treasurer of the Defense Committee, to rally to Wein's aid. "Our fight is not yet ended," says Mahler. "Wein took the stand to save Terzani, knew he was in danger of prosecution, but did not flinch. He admitted he told the grand jury Anthony Fierro was killed by a man in a brown suit, such as Terzani wore, but swore he did this because his life had been threatened by 'Commander' Art Smith of the fascist Khaki Shirts."

"We must stand by Wein. It would be a sorry thing if for lack of funds this courageous ally were convicted and sent to prison."

All who have collected money for Terzani's defense, not yet turned in, are asked to send it at once to the committee at 94 Fifth Avenue. The committee, headed by Norman Thomas, will remain intact until Wein is clear of danger.

The Queens County Grand Jury has been instructed to investigate the entire Terzani mess. Maybe the truth behind the frame-up will come out soon!

Socialists Waged Great Fight In Special Bronx Election

By SAMUEL ORR

The special election in the 21st Senatorial District of the Bronx to fill a vacancy is now history. An exciting and interesting campaign was carried on by the Socialist Party of the Bronx with Samuel Orr, former Socialist Assemblyman.

The campaign lasted for almost three weeks. In spite of zero weather and raging blizzards open-air and indoor meetings were conducted. Literature to the extent of 150,000 pieces were distributed from house to house and on the street. A loudspeaker on an auto went around several days announcing the election. Radio talks were made by Norman Thomas, Mayor Jasper McLevy, and Orr.

At the indoor meetings the speakers included McLevy, Thomas, Orr, Solomon, Laidler, and others.

The Y.P.C. and the Falcons came out in great numbers and did the hard work of the campaign. Literature was distributed and other work was done as late as 3 o'clock in the morning.

The results of the election are printed upon another page of this issue.

Considering the fact that 90,000 votes were cast in November, only 18,000 on December 3rd.

Party I want to take this opportunity of thanking the many party members, Ypsels and Falcons for the good work they did. Comrade Jack Altman, the campaign manager, should also be mentioned as having done yeoman service.

In spite of his super-human efforts many of the 179 election districts were not covered by Socialist watchers on Election Day. This was because Dec. 28th was not a legal holiday and many people were working and couldn't take time off to man the polls.

All in all, a good piece of propaganda work was done in an overwhelmingly Democratic district.

MANY STATES BAR PRISON LABOR

WASHINGTON. — After many years of agitation by trade unions against interstate commerce in prison labor goods, the convict labor bill of the A. F. of L. has been enacted into law in 17 states.

Twelve states enacted the law in 1933, and it is expected that the Hawes-Cooper Act, which becomes effective on January 19, 1934, will persuade many more states to join the honor list. The act enables each state to forbid the sale, with-

Flynn, Soule and Laidler to Discuss Money at Rand School Luncheon

THE series of discussion-luncheons to be held at the Rand School on alternate Saturdays will be inaugurated on January 6th, with a brilliant program. The success of this interesting experiment is already assured. The first announcement brought a flood of reservations, many Socialist Party branches reserving tables.

Louis Waldman, who will serve as permanent chairman for the series—as toast master, ring master and master of ceremonies—is anxious that there should be no misunderstanding as to the purpose of this new institution. "These luncheons have been arranged," he said, "with the full cooperation of the Educational Committee of the Socialist Party. We shall discuss serious subjects and shall secure as speakers the best experts obtainable. On Saturday afternoons there will be time for discussion, a chance to exchange opinions and clarify thought on the vital subjects which concern

the Socialist Party and the nation. Moreover, the opportunity for Socialists and their friends to meet socially under the right conditions will do us all a world of good. Problems will be attacked with gaiety and good humor. Speeches will be short and a joke will not be against the rules."

The announcement issued this week by the Rand School names John T. Flynn, George Soule and Dr. Harry W. Laidler as the speakers at the luncheon to be given at one o'clock on Saturday, January 6th. The subject will be "This Money Business: Inflation and Labor." Flynn is author of "God's Gold" and is a noted author; Soule is editor of The New Republic. Laidler is—Harry Laidler.

On January 20th, the subject will be, "Is War Imminent?" and the speakers: Kirby Page, Nathaniel Peffer, and James Oneal. The later programs are as yet incomplete, but news has leaked out that on February 9th, Charles



George Soule



John T. Flynn

Peoples' Educational Forum Announces 1934 Program

A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, will open the 1934 sessions of the Peoples' Educational Forum on Sunday, Jan. 7, at 4 p. m., with a lecture on "The World's Crisis and the Darker Peoples."

Other speakers to be heard later include William E. Bohn of the Rand School of Social Science, William Pickens of the N.A.A.C.P., Prof. LeRoy Bowman, Ira De A. Reid of the National Urban League, Frank R. Crosswaith, Miss Layle Lane of the Teachers' Union, Norman Thomas, George S. Schuyler, Heywood Brown, Harry W. Laidler, Prof. Roy C. Hanaway, and others.

Frank R. Crosswaith, director of the Forum, says that sessions will be devoted largely to a consideration of the economic, social and religious problems confronting the Negro worker.

Brownsville Labor Lyceum Ball Feb. 3

A great gathering of workingmen and their families will take place Saturday, Feb. 3rd, when the members and friends of the entire labor and Socialist movement of Brownsville and East New York will come to the annual ball of the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman St., Brooklyn. A conference of over a dozen Workmen's Circle branches plus kindred organizations, the Socialist and Young Socialist groups of that part of Brooklyn, has been held to further the interests of the 22-year-old labor institution.

A fine program will be presented. Each ticket will have a stub which will entitle each person attending to an opportunity to win various valuable prizes. A souvenir journal is being prepared.

STEEL WORKERS WIN

DOVER, O.—Twelve hundred employees of the Greer Steel Company and the Reeves Manufacturing Company here voted to end the strike against both concerns on the announcement by the officials of the two companies that they would employ all former workers without prejudice or discrimination and bargain collectively with representatives of the workers in accordance with Section 7-A of the N.R.A.

The company officials also agreed to meet with any official of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers who may be chosen by the employees to represent them, and promised to cease interfering with the right of the workers to unionize the plants.

Features of the Week on WEVD (1201 Kc.)

Sun., Jan. 7—11 a.m.—Forward Hour; 10 p.m.—Symposium; 10:45—William Bowers, negro baritone.
Mon., Jan. 8—4:30 p.m.—Musical, Edith Clemens, mezzo soprano; Charlotte Tonhazy, violinist; Carlo Lanzlotti, bass; 5—Actors' Dinner Club.
Tues., Jan. 9—3:30 p.m.—Rose Buska, soprano; 8:45—WEVD University of the Air—Philosophy Course; 10:30—"Around the Samovar"—Eli Spivak, gypsy baritone; Mlle. Miravea, gypsy singer; Paul Zam's Russian Gypsy Orchestra.
Wed., Jan. 10—4:15 p.m.—"America and Germany," Siegfried Jungnitsch, Editor, "Neue Volkszeitung"; 8:15—Oswald Garrison Villard, publisher of the Nation, talk; 8:30—Hunter College Musical; 10:30—Half-Hours with Shakespeare—"The Merchant of Venice," Edward Doize and Associate Players.
Thurs., Jan. 11—8 p.m.—The Nation Radiatorial Board; 8:30—Charlotte Ryan, soprano; 8:45—Foreign Affairs Forum, talk; 10—Mildred Anderson, contralto; 10:15—WEVD University of the Air—"Psychoanalysis"; 10:30—Grand Opera Excerpts.
Fri., Jan. 12—4:30 p.m.—Julius Umaneky, New Leader period; 5:30—Harriett Britton, soprano, and string ensemble; 10:15—WEVD University of the Air, "Current Literature"; 10:30—"Memory Press Book," Charles George; 10:45—"Songs My Mother Taught Me," Elizabeth Andros, contralto.
Sat., Jan. 13—4:30 p.m.—Grupo La-Barthe—Inter-American music; 5—"Author Reviews His Book"; 5:15—"Labor Marches On"—dramatic sketch; 6:45—Eva Miller, contralto; 8:30—Music Hall Program—Helen Steele, contralto; Conrad & Tremont, piano duo; Del Casino, baritone; "The Three Cheers."

Fascism Advances in Portugal

THE International Labor Office of the League of Nations

Party Notes

New York City

The regular organizers' meeting will be held Monday, Jan. 8, at 6 p. m., and every Monday thereafter.

All party members who have jobs with the CWA will please send in their names and addresses at once to Saul Parker, 7 East 15th St.

MANHATTAN

Upper West Side (100 West 72nd St.).—Monday, Jan. 8, election of all officers and delegates to City Central Committee. 19th-21st A. D. (2005 7th Ave.).—Special meeting Monday, Jan. 8, 9 p. m. Forum meets every Sunday afternoon at 4 at above address.

11th A. D.—At meeting Tuesday, Jan. 2, Carl Fichandler was elected organizer. Leon Gibson of the Upper West Side Branch will assist in organization work for about three months.

BRONX

Bellamy String Orchestra meets at Bronx Labor Center every Sunday 2:30 p. m. Mandolin, guitar and banjo players wanted. Write or see Sol Rosenberg, care of Bronx Labor Center, 809 Westchester Ave.

2nd A. D. (1 East 167th St.).—Tuesday, Jan. 9, election of officers.

Dance and Entertainment at Bronx Labor Center, Saturday, Jan. 20, 9 p. m. Auspices of 3rd-4th-5th A. D. and Circle 1, Srs., Y.P.S.L.

Lower 6th A. D. (1638 East 172nd St.).—Following officers elected for new year: Organizer, Max Zuckerman; recording secretary, George Melnick; financial secretary, Joe Kitzler.

7th A. D. (789 Elmsmere Place).—Meets Tuesday, Jan. 9, Monday, Jan. 8, meeting of enrolled Italian voters of 7th A. D. at clubrooms of Sons of Italy, 652 East 188th St., at 8 p. m. Girelino Valenti of "La Stampa Libera" and Jack Altman will speak. Purpose is to organize Italian branch.

8th A. D. (Burnside Manor, Burnside and Harrison Aves.).—Tuesday, Jan. 9, election of branch officers and committees.

BROOKLYN

Midwood (1401 Kings Highway, Room 54).—Meets Monday, Jan. 8. Forum continues every Tuesday night.

East Flatbush (539 East 95th St.).—Rejuvenation Revel in kiddie costumes Saturday evening, Jan. 6.

11th A. D. (901 Washington Ave.).—Meeting Tuesday, Jan. 9, 8:30 p. m.

18th A. D. Branch 2 (844 Ulica Ave.).—Esther Friedman begins class in Socialism Tuesday, Jan. 9. Sunday school for children, 6 to 15, under direction of Louis Hay, begins Sunday, Jan. 7, at 10:30 a. m.

22nd A. D. (864 Sutter Ave.).—Card party and dance this Saturday evening, Jan. 6.

23rd A. D. (219 Sackman St.).—Branch is discontinuing holding open forums and sacrificing its business. Discussions will follow regular meetings, to be led by our own members or comrades from other branches. William Gomburg will speak Friday, Jan. 5, on "A Socialist Attitude Towards the New Deal."

Grand Annual Ball of Brownsville Labor Lyceum Saturday, Feb. 3, at the Lyceum.

18th A. D. Branch 1 (1686 President St.).—Tuesday, Jan. 9, regular meeting at headquarters. Discussion to follow.

Italian Branch (17 Arlon Place).—Every 2nd and 4th Wednesday. Following elected: Organizer, Albino Zattone; financial secretary, G. Vaccaro; secretary, G. Ramieri; delegate to county committee, R. Rotolito; delegate to central committee, S. Romualdi.

Brighton Beach.—Special meeting on Monday, Jan. 8, at 11:13 Brighton Beach Ave. Reports of officers and committees; election of all officers, Jan. 11; musicale and tea. Mischa Goodman, director.

QUEENS

Astoria.—Branch has obtained new headquarters at 399 Steinway St. Elmhurst-Corona (3741 82nd St., Jackson Heights).—Party to be held Saturday, Jan. 13, 9 p. m.

country on the western border of Spain with a population of under seven million at home and eight million in her colonies.

President Antonio Carmora and Premier Oliveira Salazar, the two dictators who jointly rule the country since the coup d'etat of July, 1926, have just published six decrees attempting to establish a corporative state similar to those promised, but not realized, by Mussolini and Hitler. The decrees regulate and "coordinate" the whole economic life of the population and attempt to establish perpetual harmony between employers and their wage slaves.

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

GERARD TONNIG

PIANO INSTRUCTIONS

Reasonable Rates

Studio 601 West 110th Street

Phone Univ. 4-2019

Fred Spitz, Inc.

Florist

Now at

74 SECOND AVENUE

NEW YORK CITY

Telephone Dry Dock 4-9355, 4-8886

Connected with any

in New York

Socialist Forum Calendar

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

FRIDAY, JANUARY 5

Debate: Alfred E. Bingham, Jr., vs. Wm. E. Bohn: "Is a Third Party Necessary?"—Brighton Beach Forum, 1113 Brighton Beach Ave., Brooklyn.

Sigmund Goldstein: "Revolution—Past, Present, Future"—4th A. D., 126 Delancey St.

Dr. Joseph Slavik: "What Means This Crisis?"—18th A. D., Branch 1, 1686 President St., Brooklyn.

Bela Low: "Germany Under Hitler"—4th-14th A. D., 241 So. 4th St., Brooklyn.

August Tyler: "Socialism or Communism?"—Bensonhurst Forum, 6618 Bay Parkway, Brooklyn.

Mark Starr: Subject to be announced—Mid-Bronx Forum, Elmsmere Hall, 170th St. and Morris Ave., Bronx.

Sherwood Eddy: "My Impressions of West Germany"—Bronx Labor Forum, 809 Westchester Ave., Bronx.

Henry J. Rosner: "The New Deal Today"—8th A. D., 226 East 10th St.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 7

William Karlin: "The New Epoch"—Yorkville Forum, 241 East 84th St.

Haim Kantorovitch: "International Socialism on the Eve of the War"—Sunnyside Forum, Foster Ave., L. 43rd Ave., near 49th St., Sunnyside, L. 1.

Samuel Seidman: "The Significance of Soviet Recognition"—Queens Labor Center, 13718 Jamaica Ave., Jamaica.

MONDAY, JANUARY 8

Elden La Mare: "Unionism and Socialism"—Astoria Branch, 399 Steinway St., Astoria, L. 1.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 9

Haim Kantorovitch: "Surplus Value"—Midwood Forum, 1401 Kings Highway, Room 54, Midwood, Bklyn.

Dr. Simon Berlin: "The Menace of Fascism"—Flushing Forum, Room 221, Terminal Building, Flushing, L. 1.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10

James Oneal: "Labor Movement in the United States"—West Bronx Socialist Forum, Burnside Manor, Burnside and Harrison Aves., Bronx.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 11

Samuel H. Friedman: "Rebel Songs"—Williamsburg Forum, 167 Tompkins Ave., Brooklyn.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 12

Roberto Haberman: "Mexico Today"—Brighton Beach Forum, 1113 Brighton Beach Ave., Brooklyn.

Pauline M. Papke: "Functional Government"—8th A. D., 226 East 10th St.

J. D. Sayers: "Esperanto—Its Growth and Value in Socialist New World"—4th A. D., 126 Delancey St.

August Tyler: "Inflation and the Workers"—18th A. D., Branch 1, 1686 President St., Brooklyn.

James Oneal: "Memories of 'Gene Debs'"—East Flatbush Forum, 539 East 95th St., Brooklyn.

Dr. Joseph Slavik: "Utopia vs. Science"—4th-14th A. D., 241 So. 4th St., Bklyn.

Harry Rogoff: Topic to be announced—Bensonhurst Forum, 6618 Bay Parkway, Brooklyn.

Louis Waldman and Mark Elser: Symposium: "Is N.R.A. America's Way Out?"—West Bronx Unit, 1 East 167th St., Bronx.

TELL OUR ADVERTISERS THAT YOU ARE A READER OF THE NEW LEADER!

RESTAURANTS

JOHN'S RESTAURANT

The best Italian dishes a specialty

Private dining rooms for parties

Open Sundays—Popular prices

302 EAST 12th STREET

Tompkins Square 6-9554

(Readers of THE NEW LEADER are especially welcome.)

FOR QUALITY PATRONIZE

Ratner's Famous Restaurant

We make a special effort in the preparation and selection of the foods we serve

Always a wide variety of the most delicious dairy dishes.

Moderate Prices

103 Second Ave.—Table Service.

115 Second Ave.—Cafeteria.

Meet Your Friends at the

Billy & Teddy Restaurant

The freshest food prepared by experts

LUNCH DINNER 45¢ and up

Tompkins Square 6-4613 4 W. 16th St.

Just around the corner from 5th Ave.

HALLS and LYCEUMS

BROOKLYN

LABOR LYCEUM

949 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn

Large and small hall suitable for all occasions and meetings at reasonable rentals.

STAGG 2-3842

LABOR TEMPLE

243-247 EAST 84th ST. NEW YORK

Workmen's Educational Association

Free Library open from 1 to 10 p. m.

Halls for Meetings, Entertainments and Balls. Tel. Regent 4-10038.

Civil Works Employees Attacked as "Agitators"

Attacks upon the organization of civil works employees by CWA officials, despite the provisions of the N.R.A., have already taken place, according to David Lasser, general organizer of the Association of Civil Works Employees.

Lasser and Julius Bertman were arrested at Dyker Beach, Brooklyn, for addressing civil workers, and Bertman was later beaten up by a paymaster in the Bronx for distributing circulars calling a meeting. Following that Louis Goldberg, a worker at Dyker Beach and member of the Association of Civil Works Employees, was discharged "as an agitator." The trial of Lasser and Bertman will take place Jan. 8th at 4th Ave. and 43rd St. Brooklyn court.

However, the organization of civil works employees to demand higher wages, immediate full payment of back pay, union standards and better working conditions is going ahead. Meetings have been called in 3 boroughs and borough organizing committees have been elected. In the Bronx, Paul Janis, chairman of the Bronx Unemployed League, is temporary organizer, and in Brooklyn Judah Altman of the Brownsville Unemployed League is organizer.

A general meeting of all civil works employees who have not yet attended any borough meeting has been called for Saturday, Jan. 6, at 4 p. m., at the headquarters, 22 East 22nd St.

A call for volunteers to help in the organization of civil works employees has been sent out by the Association. Volunteers are urged to call at the headquarters to present their services.

Y.P.S.L. NOTES

The first session of the New York City convention will open Sunday, Jan. 7, at the Rand School, at 10:30 a. m. Committees will be elected and reports will be heard. This convention will take up matters of vital importance to the future of the young Socialists of New York. A delegate fee of 25 cents is charged.

"A Program for American Socialism" will be the topic of the first of a series of Y.P.S.L. symposiums Saturday, Jan. 13, at the Rand School at 2:30. Speakers will be Bill Gomburg, Aaron Lewinstein, Ben Fischer and Gus Tyler. Membership cards must be presented for admittance, plus 10 cents for party members and 5 cents for Yipsels.

Three outlines by the national educational director are on sale at the city office—"Outlines of Marxism," "Outlines of Socialism," and "Outlines of Socialist Economics." Outlines of Circle 10, Srs., Kings, has issued a

The Young Circle League

The "Call of Youth," monthly organ of the Young Circle League of the Workmen's Circle, appears in slightly modified dress with its January issue, opening its second year as a medium of dissemination of news and the expression of opinion on vital social problems.

Among the features included in the issue are a story off the debates regarding the position of the League as well as that of the Jewish schools in the Workmen's Circle at the last meeting of the National Executive Committee; a discussion of the funeral racket by Sid Q. Cohen entitled, "It Costs Money to Die"; a review of Workmen's Circle activities in 1933 by Secretary Baskin; an article on Russia by a writer who says he is not an authority, and a review of Sholom Ash's "Three Cities" by Y. Murray Goldman.

On Sunday, Jan. 7, more than thirty educational directors and intermediate club advisors of the Young Circle League will gather at F.R.C. Cabin, Edenwald, N. J., to participate in a "Conference on Vitalized Leadership." The group will leave New York by truck early Sunday morning and is scheduled to arrive at Lake Edenwald at 9:30 a. m. The morning session will be taken up with a discussion on Socialism led by Fred Shulman, vice-chairman of the National Youth Committee of the Workmen's Circle. After lunch and a stroll through the woods, J. L. Afros, director of the League, will lead a discussion on "The Problems of Educational Directors and Intermediate Advisors." In the early part of the evening, Harry Haskel, assistant director of the League will speak on "Challenging Problems of the Day."

The rest of the evening will be devoted to a program of entertainment and games, dancing and group singing.

regular monthly four-page newspaper this week-end known as "Williamsburg Torch," dealing mainly with local labor and Socialist news. S. J. Flaks, organizer of the circle, is editor.

Circle 11, Srs., Bronx, has just published the New Year's edition of its monthly paper, "The Ideal," featuring an article by Dan Hoan. Write to Abe Kramer, 1201 Simpson St., Bronx, for information.

Circle 10, Srs., Manhattan, will hold a rally Friday evening, Jan. 12, at 100 West 72nd St. Dr. William E. Bohn, educational director of the Rand School, and Fred Siems, Manhattan Borough organizer, will speak.

Circle 13, Srs., Manhattan, newly organized and very promising, will launch its work with a rally Sunday, Jan. 7, at 7 o'clock, at 126 Delancey St. The circle dramatic group will make its debut with the presentation of two labor skits, and Noah Walters, national organizer, will speak. Dancing and refreshments.

Circle Challenge Agents! Place your order for the January Challenge immediately. Communicate with the executive secretary regarding the number of Challenges you want. Call for them as soon as you are notified of their arrival in New York.

Circle 1, Srs., Bronx, will hold a meeting devoted to a discussion of policy and organization problems, Sunday, Jan. 7, at 809 Westchester Ave.

New leaflets on sale at the city office. The first to be issued by the national office is "An Appeal to Youth." Will those Yipsels who secured money from party branches for N.E.C. Dance tickets please make returns to the city office immediately?

JAMES and NELLIE DICK

former principals of the Stelton and Mohegan Modern Schools

wish to announce that they are continuing their educational

activities and ready to receive children at their new address

LAKEWOOD MODERN SCHOOL

119 Carry Street, Lakewood, New Jersey

Catalogue in preparation P. O. Box 153 Phone Lakewood 1031

LECTURES and FORUMS

Freethinkers of America

113 W. 57th St., Steinway Bldg.

Sunday Regular Lecture 3:30 P.M.

Dr. DAVID M. BROOKS

'Has Modern Science Discovered God?'

Major Wheeles, Bible Criticism 2:30

Admission free. Questions & discussion.

Important Saturday

Luncheon-Discussion

LOUIS WALDMAN, Chairman

Sat., Jan. 6—"This Money Business, Inflation and Labor"

SPEAKERS: JOHN T. FLYNN, author

"God's Gold" and banking authority;

Dr. HARRY W. LAIDLAR; GEORGE

SOULE, Editor, The New Republic.

Sat., Jan. 20—"Is War Imminent?"

Feb. 3—"Our City Under Fusion"

Feb. 17—"Labor Under the N.R.A."

Make reservations not later than noon previous day, at Rand School, 7 East 15th St. (AL. 4-3094), Luncheon (1 p.m.) 55c, or program only (2 p.m.) 25c. Luncheon reservations limited to 200.

New RUSSIAN Classes

forming

also French, Spanish, Italian, German

\$1.50 monthly (10 lessons)

Native instructors. Take free trial before enrolling.

Language Exchange Centre

166 West 45th St. Longacre 5-8310

The PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE

At COOPER UNION

8th STREET and ASTOR PLACE

At 8 o'clock Admission Free

Friday, January 5th—

EVERETT DEAN MARTIN

"The Protestant Reformation as

A Revolutionary Movement."

Sunday, January 7th—

PROFESSOR

SCOTT M. BUCHANAN

"Money and Human Value."

Tuesday,

American Labor Declares Relentless War Against Hitler's Fascist Barbarism

TRUE to the best and noblest traditions of the labor movement is the call of President William Green of the American Federation of Labor to the organized workers to make the boycott of Nazi Germany effective.

The statement of President Green is based on grounds of the highest idealism and working class solidarity, and it was a clarion call to members of the labor movement everywhere to be true to those ideals.

It is not a chauvinistic blast against the German people, nor is it even a racial appeal because one race in Germany is being cruelly persecuted.

The American Labor movement takes the grave step of calling upon all organized workers to boycott everything connected with Nazi Germany on the high ground that the followers of Hitler have destroyed all political liberties for all the people, have exterminated the Labor and Socialist movement, and have made persecution of a race the official policy of a hitherto great nation.

In that stand the A. F. of L. takes its position on high ground, the ground of international solidarity and as the defender of human liberties. The manifesto signed by President Green went out to the workers like a trumpet call and everywhere heartened those who are on the firing line against Fascism.

In his vigorous statement condemning the relentless persecution of trade unionists, Social Democrats, and Jews by Hitler's barbarous Nazi regime, President Green called upon organized labor and its friends to mobilize for a militant prosecution of the boycott of German goods and service, decreed by the 1933 convention of the Federation, "until the German government recognizes the right of the working people of Germany to or-

ganize into bona fide, independent trade unions of their own choosing, and until Germany ceases its repressive policy of persecution of the Jewish people."

The mobilization call was sent to the hundreds of affiliated national and international unions, state federations of labor, city central bodies, and local trade unions, with the recommendation that committees be appointed to systematize the nation-wide drive against the Nazi atrocities, which have received the merited condemnation of every civilized country.

"In declaring for a boycott of German-made goods and German service," Green said, "the American Federation of Labor recognizes the right of the German people to govern themselves and to formulate and adopt their own political policies and to do so without interference from any other nation."

Asserting that "it is readily conceded that only a most unusual, extraordinary condition could call for such drastic action" as the boycott, Mr. Green gave the following trenchant account of Hitler's shameless destruction of the German labor movement and his barbarous persecution, including imprisonment in Nazi jails and torture, of German labor officials and their families:

One of the first official acts of the Hitler Government was the destruction of the labor movement.

LABOR'S CHIEF



William Green

"From the start the Nazi officials began a campaign of calumny and physical violence against the German union."

"In the space of one week, from March 2nd to 10th, every trade union publication in the country was suppressed. The result was that the leaders of the trade union movement were cut off from all contact with the rank and file."

"The Nazis did not stop at this. Nazi storm troopers, aided and

abetted by the police, began a series of raids upon the offices of the various trade unions throughout the land."

"The storm troops insisted first of all that the union officials display the swastika emblem in their windows."

"In numerous instances storm troopers emptied the cash registers and took away with them whatever money they could lay their hands on."

"Hardly a labor union in Germany but was visited by the Nazi troopers. In scores of cases the storm troops took actual possession of the union headquarters, converting them into barracks. All this was done ostensibly 'in the interests of the Third Reich and the protection of the German workers.'"

"On May 2nd the Hitler Government finally outlawed the General German Trade Union Association, confiscated its property, arrested the prominent leaders, took over all the labor banks, co-operatives and similar organizations, lock, stock and barrel."

"Every president of the 31 international unions comprising the General German Trade Union Association was arrested at the same time, in addition to the general secretaries and clerical help."

"Among the prisoners were the two outstanding leaders of the association, Theodore Leipart and Peter Grassman."

"In all several hundred union leaders were arrested that day, and hundreds more during the days that followed."

"For weeks the prisoners were kept in Nazi barracks, before being transferred to the regular city prisons and ultimately banished to concentration camps."

"On May 3rd the billboards throughout the country were plastered with posters signalling 'renaissance' of the German labor unions. The next day the papers carried an official announcement to the effect that Dr. Ley had been appointed as Chief Commissar over all labor unions in Germany."

"For days the wives of the imprisoned union leaders were unable

to ascertain the whereabouts of their unhappy spouses. In their despair they could not even turn for help to the legal advisers of the union, because the legal advisers had also been arrested along with the other officials as 'enemies of the Third Reich.'"

"The unhappy wives ran from one police station to another beseeching aid, seeking information, but to no avail. Everywhere they were met with the same 'information' that their 'scoundrelly husbands would never leave the prisons alive.' They were given to understand that their husbands had been charged with embezzlement of trade union funds."

"In a majority of cases the arrested union officials were brought not to the regular police station but to the Nazi barracks and placed in a dingy cell."

"Among those who received such treatment were aforementioned Leipart and Grassman, the latter of whom is fairly well known in this country."

"Several years ago, it will be recalled, Grassman was a fraternal delegate of the German unions to the convention of the American Federation of Labor."

"Both Leipart and Grassman are elderly men; Leipart past 66, Grassman is 62. The two old men were forced to sing Nazi hymns. They were also compelled to spend hours in gymnastics."

"Leipart, who had been in an automobile accident and was not yet fully recovered, fainted time and again. Among the other prisoners was a trade unionist named Arons, who was forced at the point of a gun to act as drillmaster for the two elderly union leaders, marching them around the courtyard for hours on end."

It is this factual indictment of the crimes of Hitler's dictatorship, Mr. Green declared, which persuaded the American Federation of Labor to boycott German goods and service until the terrorism is ended and the right of the German workers to organize in bona fide trade unions is fully recognized by the German Government.

Charges Filed Against Ford by President Green of A. F. of L.

WASHINGTON. — President Green of the American Federation of Labor filed with the NRA charges that the Ford Motor Company had violated the collective bargaining provision of the National Recovery Act in connection with the strike at the concern's plant at Edgewater, N.

J., with the urgent request that legal proceedings be taken to compel observance of the law.

The strike was called September 28 by 1,600 members of Local 18613, United Automobile Workers of the A. F. of L., following the refusal of Neil S. Brown, superintendent of the Edgewater plant to recognize a committee of the employees who waited on him to present the workers' complaints.

"Get back to your jobs in five minutes or I will discharge you and you will not be rehired at any time by the Ford Motor Company," is the response Green's report alleges Brown gave the committee.

"I charge the Ford Motor Company with violation of Section 7-A of the National Recovery Act which provides for collective bargaining," Green said.

"Neither before the strike, nor on September 28, the date on which the strike took place, were the employees of the Ford Motor Company permitted to engage in collective bargaining for the settlement of grievances and disputes through representatives of their own choosing, as provided for in the Industrial Recovery Act."

"Not only has the management of the Ford Motor Company refused to bargain collectively with its employees at Edgewater, N. J., as required by law, but in addition it has stated that its employees who stopped work for the purpose of redressing grievous wrongs, are no longer considered employees of the company and can only be re-employed through personal application and rehiring individually."

"This attitude of the Ford Motor Company constitutes a challenge to the Government. Either the Government is supreme or the Ford Motor Company is outside the pale of the law and subject to its own corporate rules and procedure."

Starvation Wages Paid to Railroad Section Men; \$6 to \$9 per Week

CHICAGO.—Those who own and control the railways of the United States are paying starvation wages, running as low as seven cents an hour and \$6 per week, to section men, declared F. H. Fljoldal, president of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, in a statement to the Railway Labor Executives Association here.

Even these low earnings are reduced still lower, he pointed out, by the agreement made effective in February, 1932, by which railway employees donate 10 per cent of their earnings to help the railroads pay interest to bondholders and dividends to stockholders.

"As a result of inadequate wage rates, part-time employment and the 10 per cent deduction, thousands of railway workers are failing to earn sufficient to keep body and soul together," he said.

"Living standards are being reduced to the level of Chinese coolies, and actual starvation faces the families of many railway employees, who are supposed to be employed men and who, for that reason, are not eligible to help from charitable relief agencies."

"Wages as low as seven cents an hour are being paid railroad section men. In important Class I carriers thousands are earning less than \$10 a week, from which the

railroads deduct 10 per cent. On some prominent roads maintenance of way men are receiving less than \$6 a week."

"On November 15 employment on Class I railroads, according to the Interstate Commerce Commission, had dropped 32,588, as compared with the middle of September. The work period of those remaining in service had likewise been further reduced."

"Railroads are now more than \$1,000,000,000 behind in deferred maintenance. The Government, in its efforts to revive business and create employment, has offered loans to the railroads at reasonable rates of interest and at no interest for the first year."

"In the face of these facts, employment in the maintenance of way department has dropped 26,262 from September to November. Some of the employees remaining in service are working as little as two days a week. The number of men in the gang has been reduced and the miles of track cared for by these gangs has been increased to unheard-of proportions."

"If, under private ownership and management, such intolerable and inhuman conditions are to prevail, then social justice and economic welfare necessitate the Government's taking over the industry."

Tom Mooney Makes New Year's Appeal to the Workers

WITH the rounding out of the 18th year of his imprisonment, Tom Mooney made an appeal to the Socialist and labor movement to continue their efforts for his release.

Addressing "My dear Readers of The New Leader," America's most famous class-war prisoner announces that within the year his attorneys, Frank P. Walsh and John F. Finerty, will seek his release on a writ of habeas corpus from the United States Supreme Court.

"It may be necessary," Mooney says, "to go through the two lower Federal courts first as a foundation for this action, which will place an all too heavy financial burden on my defense." Tom Mooney says he has a total of sixty cents to his credit on the prison books, and that the defense committee is under a \$3,500 deficit. He calls upon all his supporters to support the movie, "The Strange Case of Tom Mooney," made up of news reels, proceeds of which are to be used for the defense fund.

His letter begins:

"I am rounding out my eighteenth year in durance vile for a crime that I was acquitted of on the 24th day of last May. With

the verdict of not guilty still ringing in my ears, the judge admonished all in the court room to remain seated while the bailiff snapped the handcuffs on me and speeded me back to San Quentin in less than one hour—for the rest of my natural life. That is democratic capitalist class justice—with a vengeance."

"At my recent trial the state of California confessed they had no case against me. I was not even allowed to present my defense. The acquittal was an instructed verdict. Powerful California bankers and industrialists feared the effect of a public exposure in court of their dastardly frame-up against me. That was the very real reason I was not allowed to attack this foul conspiracy."

"The complete story of my frame-up which I had hoped to present to the jury in my recent trial is now being prepared and will soon be published in a book of 132 pages, which will be highly illustrated with documentary evidence. The widest circulation of this exposure of my frame-up at this time will be one of our greatest weapons in arousing public opinion and United Working class Mass Action, which, when crystallized, will bring my liberation."

By James Oneal

NOTHING so injures a Socialist organization as desertion to the enemy by one who has been trusted by the members and who had become more or less conspicuous in its activities. Betrayal of the trust and confidence of the members hurts; it is all the more hateful and injurious if the apostasy occurs when we are engaged in a battle with the enemy. Our resentment becomes more keen when the renegade obtains a well-paid appointment from the enemy.

This has happened in New York City. A sequel to this incident was the offering of appointments by Paul Blanshard to two party members and their application to the State Executive Committee of the party for its consent to them accepting the appointments. Socialist honor and integrity were asserted by a unanimous refusal of the request by the executive. There may be certain positions of merit where the executive may make an exception and it has that power, while civil service positions are open to party members by the national and state party constitutions, but these proposed appointments were especially objectionable.

CONSIDER the facts. Blanshard had deserted to the enemy. That the enemy consisted of a fusion administration makes no difference in Socialist principle. The New Leader had carried stories in the campaign of powerful bankers and corporation magnates who were financing the fusionists and the party as whole made no distinction between fusion and the other capitalist parties. Even if these magnates were not listed as fusion supporters it would make no difference with us. We seek power for the working class in city, state and nation. All the fusion movements in the country, no matter how successful, would not mean Socialist power. On the contrary, to the extent that they are successful they divert attention of the workers from the basic aim we ever keep in mind. Regular capitalist enemies are easy targets for us. Not so those who appear in disguise. Many of the elements composing the fusion movement also fused against the Socialist Party more than a decade ago in the strong districts where we were electing Socialists. They will again fuse when we become a menace.

Here was a case where the deserter himself offered appointments to party members. We recall no other incident of this character in Socialist history. To the extent that we buttress his prestige in the fusion administration by contributing any talent we have to him we would be approving his desertion of the party. That would be to discourage our members. We believe with the elder Liebknecht that "The enemy who comes to us with open visor"—capitalist parties—"we face with a smile; the enemy, however, that reaches out the hand to us for a political alliance, and intrudes himself upon us as a friend and brother,—him and him alone have we to fear."

NEARLY a year ago the writer contributed an article to the American Socialist Quarterly on the Trade Union question, incidentally mentioning the Progressive Miners of Illinois. Certain basic considerations presented in that article are now recalled because of what has happened in Illinois. The following quotations are especially apt:

"That the struggle is a fight BETWEEN workers and not AGAINST the exploiting class, that it may ruin the union and disarm the members before the common enemy, either does not concern the novice or he does not think of it. . . . The main result of outside intervention has been to prolong factional war, to leave the workers divided and to prostrate the union before the exploiters. . . . If it (the union) is so lacking in ability that it consents to be led by an outside strategist, it may be easily misled by that strategist or by some other one.

"What is lacking in all these attitudes? Simply, recognition of the fact that if the unions are to become progressive the members must accomplish the change and that the change must be preceded by EDUCATION of the members so that they will want the change. Any change not based on this education cannot be enduring. Too often an insurgent movement after being successful has turned out to be no more progressive than the regime it displaced."

These fundamentals have tragic confirmation in the plight of the Illinois miners. The conflict between the miners became a civil war in which quite a number on both sides have been murdered. Mutual scabbing has been general and low as living standards were they are lower. The Progressives themselves are convulsed with factional rancors and there are instances of Lewis men and Progressives changing allegiances. Socialists and Communists are being expelled while the organ of the Progressives is the most freakish publication that has ever appeared in the history of labor journalism. Some editorials border on the anti-Semitic and in treating recognition of Russia they are amazingly stupid. It is obvious that the new union is "no more progressive than the regime it displaced." In many respects it is worse.

A more intimate knowledge of working class history and of labor psychology would have saved some of our comrades this disappointment. The movement emerged out of a factional war of miners who knew little or nothing of Socialism. The rank and file lacked that EDUCATION we stressed. It is otherwise among the shoe workers forming a new union. While they do not have this education, the old union has almost disappeared except in one or two cities and deep factional hates do not constitute a perilous basic factor.

So shall the World Reap

Even Study of American Democracy by Salt Lake Youth Considered Subversive, as Anti-Semitic Silver Shirts Carry On

By Murray E. King

Salt Lake City.

THE significant development of suppressive activities by the capitalist class—a foretaste, no doubt, of the descending Iron Heel—has begun to alarm the liberal and radical elements of Salt Lake City. One of the most recent developments in this line is an attempted suppression of the Young America movement.

The Young America movement was started in Salt Lake City about six months ago, and it now has nine branches here. Its avowed purpose is to develop genuinely democratic ideas among the youth and organize them for the preservation of real democracy during the impending period of crisis and change. Young men and women in their teens and twenties are enrolled.

Up to date this movement has not taught anything more revolutionary than an understanding and love for and loyalty to American democracy as the method and remedy for the acute problems now facing the nation. In order to avoid the opposition and vengeance of capitalistic powers, the speakers and debaters have been steered away from the application of democracy to the cure of economic problems and confined as much as possible to the consideration of political reforms. A thorough understand of American political democracy and its preservation has been the purpose of this movement.

Evidently, however, it has become a crime against capitalism to teach American democracy in this mild form, especially if such consideration is not confined to the safe interpretation and control of the Democratic Party, which is now dominant in Utah. Moreover, the Young America movement was founded by radicals. Who could tell but what these leaders might not first ground the youth in a deep love for democracy and then proceed to advocate its application to economic problems? One of the founders is a young idealist in his thirties who for obvious reasons cannot be named here. He works with the county welfare unit. During spare hours he has been guilty of circulating Bellamy's "Parable of the Water Tank" and a pamphlet of his own advocating eco-

nomic democracy. For this unpardonable offense he has evidently become a marked man by the big guns of the Chamber of Commerce and their bootlickers in the Democratic party.

The other founder of the Young America movement was guilty of the crime of going to Russia to make a first hand study of conditions there and then later writing a few things in favor of the Soviet regime in the forum department of a daily newspaper.

The first of these young men was recently served with notice by a Democratic relief official here, who is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce, that he must abandon the Young America movement immediately or lose his job with the county welfare unit. He has agreed to separate himself from the youth movement. The other founder was told by another Democratic official of the same interests that unless he ceased his articles about Russia his wife would lose her job with the county relief unit.

Thus the Young America movement has been deprived of its founders and leaders. The Chamber of Commerce and the dominant Mormon church are now concentrating to achieve its further demoralization. In the meantime members of the American Legion at the headquarters of the Chamber of Commerce formed a secret society, which the leading daily here announced was for the purpose of "protecting" property and government against growing subversive forces. This society, it stated, is nation-wide in extent. While these developments were occurring, the murderously reactionary Social-hating and Jew-baiting Silver Shirts, who openly proclaim that their movement is the American version of the Hitler movement are permitted to go on with their dangerous mob-incitement unchallenged and unhampered. They now openly boast that their organization here has 1,150 dues paying members.

Faster than most Socialists realize the class struggle in America is changing in character—taking on a distinctly Fascist character. Never before was there such grievous need of increased party activities in order to meet this rising menace.

Morris Hillquit in His Proper Tax

The following lecture was delivered at the National Conference on the Relation of Law and Business held at New York University in December, 1932. Morris Hillquit was the only Socialist to speak in the course of fifteen lectures delivered. The lectures were devoted to a wide range of city, state and national problems in taxation and expenditures, of finance, debts, tariffs and public credit, and published in a single volume by the Commerce Clearing House, Inc., Chicago, the same firm that published the remarkable volume by Adolf A. Berle, Jr., and Gardiner C. Means entitled "The Modern Corporation and Private Property." The suggestions by Comrade Hillquit will be useful to the comrades in the larger cities.

ANY discussion of sources of municipal revenue must start with the fundamental question. How much money does the city need?

The obvious answer is that the city needs as much as will enable it to discharge its essential functions on the basis of honesty and economic administration.

In these times the cost of city government is high and inevitably growing.

The nineteenth-century view of government as a sort of glorified

*Government Thorough
Tide of Revolt; To
Making Him*

A new wave of terror by the Nazi rulers of Germany is forecast by the establishment of the "Gestapo," or secret political police, under the direction of Herman Wilhelm Göring, ex-asylum inmate and drug-addict, because of the steady growth of organized anti-Nazi propaganda in that unhappy country. W. N. Ewer, foreign editor of the London Daily Herald, official Labor party organ, tells in the following article of the facts behind the recent announcement by the Nazis of Göring's appointment. The fact that Ewer is unusually well informed gives his article extraordinary importance.

THE official announcement of the organization of the "gestapo" and of Göring's coming appointment as its direct chief, hardly tells the truth. It declares that the election [of November 12th] proves that the "enemies of the state" are few in number. But there are still some "enemies of the state" and some "betrayers of the people" attempting to carry on their work of destruction in the "new Germany." New and more efficient measures must be used to cope with them.

Behind these statements lies the fact that the Nazi government is

policeman, was to protect
tain law and
obsolete.

Modern government
ing measure, pri
cial services in
large extent
services falls upon
ernment. User
government—
with more vi
state or the
The sovereign
try reside in
mental units
the people
by the admin
or town. Th
fare and sup
and the edu
are entrusted
services grow
pense as the
more human

In 1922 they distributed \$100,000 pensions. By 1923 they increased to \$150,000. In the same period the Department of Education increased from \$88,000,000 to \$100,000,000.

From the
such expen
tailed, but
be increase
applies to
relief serv

thoroughly need.
few months seen
able develop of the
ground prove carry
the Socialist org
and by the nists.
the efforts Gest
failed to cheer to tr

Every ing... method
to spread "ous"
which is e...nted se...
hidden pres...ewher...
many," or s...mugge...
abroad. L...and th...
mysterious...the...
Nazi newsp...they a...
in the di...in t...
kiosks. Th...only fi...
hundreds f...into...
Illegal m...get...
into circu...and are...
eagerly fro...to hand...
tious" inser...in paint...
desperately...remove...
mysterious...ills an...
ments. Slo...found...
on coins or...stamped...
most unex...ces.

Try as they may, a highly secret police cannot stop the flow of propaganda or track its source.

And the file grows. The seeds of discontent grow and the fine products of the New Order are being fulfilled.

The people are becoming

UMI

Party to Push Labor Laws In New York

THE New York State Socialist organization will again devote much attention this winter to pushing legislation at Albany. Not only will it fight for the enactment of the model bill to stop the abuse of injunctions which State Chairman Louis Waldman has drawn up, but it will for the third year in succession press for the passage of a model Unemployment Insurance measure and other measures for immediate relief.

Election Law Reform

Naturally the matter of amendment of the Election Law to eliminate fraud and corruption will again become a matter of great concern, especially as Senator Ilano promises to reintroduce the bill which the Legislative Commission of 1931-1932, of which he was chairman, prepared but which were pigeonholed by the 1932 legislature. The Socialist Party, moreover, will seek to have the Election Law amended to make it impossible for old-party candidates to steal Socialist nominations. The party will also urge ratification of the Child Labor amendment to the Federal Constitution.

The Socialist Party will again make a fight for the amendment of the laws governing public utilities, for substantial reduction in the exorbitant rates charged by public utility companies, for a comprehensive plan of social insurance, for the exclusive State Fund in Workmen's Compensation Insurance, and will back up organized labor in all legislation it demands for the relief of the workers. It will continue the fight for the short working day and the short working week, holding that NRA codes in this connection are insufficient.

The Party Committee

The 1934 legislative program of the Socialist Party of New York State will be directed by a committee consisting of State Chairman Louis Waldman and State Secretary Herbert M. Merrill, and Dr. Harry W. Laidler, Carl O. Parsons, Charles Solomon and Meyer Willis.

The Dream of Tomorrow

By ROBERT G. INGERSOLL
A VISION of the future arises. I see a world where thrones have crumbled and where kings are dust. The aristocracy of idleness has perished from the earth.

I see a world without a slave. Man at last is free. Nature's forces have by science been enslaved. Lightning and light, wind and waves, frost and flame, and all the subtle powers of earth and air are the tireless toilers for the human race.

I see a world at peace, adorned with every form of art, with music's myriad voices thrilled; where lips are rich with words of love and truth; a world in which no exile sighs, no prisoner mourns, a world on which the gibbet's shadow does not fall; a world where labor reaps its full reward, where work and worth go hand in hand.

I see a world without the beggar's outstretched palm, the miser's heartless, stony stare, the piteous wail of want, the livid lips of lies, the cruel eyes of scorn.

I see a race without disease of flesh or brain—shapely and fair, married harmony of form and function—and, as I look, life lengthens, joy deepens, in the great dome, shines the eternal star of Faith.

Caveat Emptor is Supposed to Be Out-- If You Know What That Means

It's Latin to Warn the Buyer Not to Take Advertising Seriously, But What Can You Do If You Can't Read Latin?

By Gertrude Weil Klein

WHEN the cooperative commonwealth arrives I want the job of Commissar of Advertising. I'm starting a movement right now that will lead to the gradual abolition of advertising, so I can be sure the job will be an easy one when the day comes. It shouldn't be too difficult to unite the women of the country into a solid band of "ad resisters." I, for one, solemnly vow never to buy anything that is luridly blatantly, widely ballyhooed if I can possibly avoid it.

Ladies—likewise gentlemen who fall for the hysterical blurbs and gorgeous femmes in advertising copy—this advertising racket is the bunk. Here's a gigantic industry built up by scaring, bulldozing, coaxing the human race into buying a lot of truck it doesn't need, that does it no good, that in many instances does it real harm—and paying heavy money for it. A page of advertising in one of our better-known magazines costs about \$8,000. The daily papers charge around \$1,700 a page. I don't know what the bill-board pictures and the radio-agony costs, but it must be plenty—all of it tacked on to every cake of soap, every unisuit, every can of soup we buy.

But I don't mind the money so much, nor the terrific and needless waste of material and human energy and intelligence. As matters stand in this booby-hatch system we live under, there is no other outlet for that material and energy. What burns me up especially is the bald chicanery and downright lying in most advertising copy. What a lot of morons and deadheads they

take us for! There's blisterine, for example. Blisterine will cure dandruff, acne, laryngitis, halitosis, athlete's foot, and get you a husband. As a matter of fact, it won't do any of these things. The best that can be said for it is that it's harmless. Any positive results can be just as easily and much more cheaply obtained by using any simple antiseptic or just plain kitchen salt and water.

The sex-appeal soaps, according to the ads, will make you so irresistible that as you sit in your box craning your neck like an ostrich at the opera the men will bruise each others' shins in their effort to touch you.

The cosmetic ads are, of course, the most fantastic. Gimbels carried a spread the other day advertising Raquel "Orange Blossom" perfume at 54c an ounce—"the same perfume for which you've paid \$4.50 an ounce—the difference is in the bottle." Now I ask you! Does anybody believe that? Or did they really soak us (not me) \$4 for the bottle?

The cigarette ads aren't any better. The dowager Mrs. Astorbill poses her mug with considerable hauteur, to tell you of her favorite brand. The cigarette company pays her for it. I'd rather the money went to the regular art models. At least they're something to look at. The medicine ads are really dangerous. All sorts of fakes and fads are unloaded on a gullible public.

There ought to be a law. In fact, there is a law, but it doesn't do us consumers much good. The Pure Food and Drugs Act of 1906 has been the target of Professor Tugwell and he has drafted a new bill on which a Senate hearing was held recently. I can't tell you much about this bill—the newspapers, naturally, have been playing the store down, since anything that touches the advertising racket will hurt them too—but I know that the industries affected were heavily represented at the public hearings in Washington. They succeeded in having the bill sent back to a committee for "redrafting." And

the gentleman to whom this bill was sent for "redrafting" is none other than the radio broadcaster who promises you everything, including eternal youth, if you will only use Fleischman's Yeast—Senator Royal S. Copeland!

One of President Roosevelt's promises was that the government would see to it that all food sold would be pure, that drugs would have curative properties, that cosmetics would be harmless, and that advertising would be truthful. Professor Tugwell's bill is the result of that promise, and what is going to happen to that bill can be guessed. But even a Pure Food and Drugs Act with teeth is not enough to protect the consumer. It should be a government function to have every product put out for sale analyzed by competent chemists and their findings made public. Short of that, we should at least subscribe to Consumers' Research, which does a pretty thorough if somewhat limited job. Consumers' Research, in fact, was the only agency that made any effective sort of fight at the Pure Foods and Drugs Act hearings. The only labor representation at the hearings was some one from the American Federation of Labor, who simply endorsed the Tugwell measure.

I really am quite serious about advocating a sort of buyers' strike. We owe it to our pocket-books, if for no other reason, to buy as intelligently and as carefully as we can. Be wary of bargain basement merchandise. It's usually worthless. Don't let house-to-house canvassers get you into their clutches. You overpay for anything you buy that way. You pay for every "free" sample and every bit of fancy advertising matter shoved under your door. And consult Consumers' Research. Honestly, I have no connection with the organization, but I know that it doing an honest and necessary job, and doing it well.

N.B.—Thanks for washing my face, Bill. We sure missed you while you were away.



G. W. Klein

Hillquit on A City's Finances

(Continued from Page Five)

kinds and types of real estate is besides faulty and unjust. A small home owner should not be required to pay the same tax rate as the wealthy real estate corporation owning large office buildings and apartment houses. A reform in this respect could be properly accomplished by exempting, say, the first \$5,000 of the assessed value of land and buildings. As an alternative, a system of taxation progressively graded according to the rents yielded might be adopted. High rents paid in properties strategically located as a rule result from the growth and development of the entire city. They are socially created values, which should pay a proper share of such increased values to society.

A similar principle applies with even greater force to land values increased by reason of improvements made by the city at its own expense. Every new subway terminal, park or bridge approach increases the value of adjoining property as a free gift to the owners. In recent years, for instance, land values in New York City have thus increased from about \$500,000,000 to about \$1,000,000,000 annually. An additional tax upon such increased land values should be levied from year to year and such tax

should likewise be progressively graded.

But with all these forms of taxation, real estate should not be required to contribute more than, say, half of the total city revenue. The balance must be raised from other sources.

One of the principal items of such revenue should be derived through the city's participation in increased state income and inheritance taxes. Large incomes in New York State have never been properly taxed. Until very recently the New York State Income Tax was 1 per cent on incomes up to \$10,000; 2 per cent on incomes between \$10,000 and \$50,000, and 3 per cent on incomes above \$50,000. This tax yielded \$82,000,000 in 1929. If the rates had been trebled that year to 3, 6 and 9 per cent, it would have yielded the state \$246,000,000, or an additional \$164,000,000 in revenue.

It may be contended that such an additional tax, when added to the federal tax, would make the income tax confiscatory. The facts prove the contrary. The combined federal and state tax, after allowing for exemptions, would be 3.3 per cent on a \$10,000 income, or \$330. On a \$50,000 income it would be 15 per cent, or \$7,500. On a \$250,000

income it would be 23 per cent, or \$58,000. Compare these rates with the British rates for the same income categories: \$10,000—14 per cent or \$1,400; \$50,000—30 per cent or \$15,000; \$250,000—40 per cent or \$100,000.

Another source of substantial additional revenue could be found in increased inheritance taxes. In 1929 these taxes yielded to the state of New York the sum of approximately \$47,000,000.

Social justice also requires that taxes be doubled or even trebled on the large inheritances so as to prevent the creation of economic dynasties. There is something radically wrong with a social system which permits great fortunes to be handed down from generation to generation, thus maintaining men and women in luxury and idleness. Very heavy inheritance taxes would go a long way in correcting this situation. At the same time it would enable the government to finance needed social services without bankrupting toiling farmers and urban workers.

Great Britain has made much greater progress in this direction than we have. Since 1925 the total receipts from its estate, legacy and succession taxes have been in excess of \$300,000,000. In 1930, total inheritance taxes in the United

Orr's Vote Good In Special Election

THE four weeks' campaign for Samuel Orr, Socialist candidate for State Senator in the special election in the 21st New York Senatorial district, held last week, was crowned with a remarkable vote, considering all circumstances. In a total vote about one-sixth of the registration the Socialist candidate polled only a little lower vote than that received in the election of November 7th.

In a registration of 107,967, and against a vote of 100,000 for all candidates for Mayor at the regular election the three major candidates polled 17,410 votes.

The figures for Senator were:

Democrat	11,904
Republican	3,220
Orr, Socialist	2,286

In November Charles Solomon as candidate for Mayor polled 3,230 in the same district.

The election of the Democrat was a foregone conclusion when the two bitterly warring factions of that party patched up their differences and united upon one candidate, and outside of the Socialist campaign interest was so slight as to be almost negligible.

The miracle of the Socialist campaign in freezing weather, with good street meetings in the wintry gales and literature distribution and canvassing by hundreds of comrades from all over the city despite near-zero temperatures, was the one outstanding feature of the election.

New York by-elections notoriously attract only a fraction of the total vote. Especially in recent years they have generally merely ratified the choice of the insiders of the Democratic Party. The excellent Socialist vote, and the interest aroused in the party's special campaign, therefore, stand out.

Good propaganda and education carried on during the four weeks of the campaign will be found effort by no means wasted.

The Communists, in a district where they had polled about 1,800 votes in November, got 119 votes in this special election for Sam Nesin, their candidate. "The surprising feature of the election was the strength shown by former Assemblyman Samuel Orr, Socialist candidate," the Bronx Home News commented.

Readings in Revolutionary Poetry

Gertrude Weil Klein will give readings in revolutionary poetry for the Bronx Unit of the Women's Committee, on Saturday night, Jan. 6th, at the home of Dr. and Mrs. S. Silverberg, 3346 Steuben Avenue.

States, both Federal and State, totalled only \$152,000,000—one-half as much.

Remember that Great Britain has only 37 per cent of the population of the United States and is not as wealthy.

Other forms of equitable taxation, based on capacity to pay, may be suggested. Some European municipalities levy a sort of luxury tax based upon the mode of life of the taxpayer and determined by such elements as the number of private automobiles owned, domestic servants employed, rent paid, etc.

A progressive city administration may besides increase its revenue from industries particularly suited for municipal operation, such as street railways, busses, gas and electric works, etc.

Municipal operation of these public utilities would serve two important purposes. It would reduce the rates to the small consumer and help support the social services of the city.

Fox Brooklyn Offers New Policy of Stage Presentations

"Son of Kong" on Screen

The Fox Brooklyn theatre announces a new policy of gala stage presentations, with a cast of seventy artists, in addition to the regular headline vaudeville bill, starting today.

Freddie Berrens, radio personality, and his Columbia Broadcasting Music Masters, has been engaged for an indefinite stay to direct the show, and present his dance arrangements.

Alexander Oumansky, well known stage producer, will devise and stage a new presentation every week, with a large cast of ballet girls and choral voices. Oumansky was formerly producer for "Roxy" at the Capitol Theatre.

The vaudeville will be headlined by the Keller Sister and Lynch, well known radio singer.

"Son of Kong," sequel to the fantasy, "King Kong," is the feature attraction.

Eddie Cantor in Person at Brooklyn Paramount

Eddie Cantor is at the Brooklyn Paramount—his first metropolitan stage appearance in more than a year. He is bringing his own show. On this visit he will be master of ceremonies as well as entertainer in chief. But he won't be the whole show by any means, as the list of items in his program runs to seven different specialties, a majority of them entirely new to local audiences. Florence Desmond is announced as England's newest mimic. Norman Gast is Cantor's latest protegee; Chilton and Thomas, dancers; Bob Ripa, juggler; and George Prentiss with his merry puppets, are other features.

"Fog" is the screen attraction. This is the murder mystery that

"Ballet Russe"



Hurok's presentation of the Russian Ballet at the St. James Theatre has been received with much praise by the critics. Above is one of the popular figures which can be seen any night on the stage of the St. James.

recently appeared in the Saturday Evening Post and brings to the fore Mary Brian, Donald Cook and Reginald Denny.

Garbo Returns to Screen in "Queen Christina"—Mamoulian and Behrman Responsible for Direction and Dialogue in Astor's New Hit

A new motion picture with Greta Garbo is automatically an event: she has been acclaimed by many as the leading actress of the screen, and her vehicles are so carefully spaced that it always seems an extremely long time since the last one. When a Garbo film is directed by Rouben Mamoulian, formerly of the Theatre Guild, the event seems of double importance. And when the picture is one whose dialogue has been composed by S. N. Behrman, author of last year's stage success, "Biography," then the event achieves a distinction and grows with even more importance. This picture is "Queen Christina"; it opened at the Astor Theatre on Tuesday evening, December 26th, under the auspices of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer and will stay there indefinitely in two-day showing.

"Queen Christina" is remarkable in that it is a role chosen by Miss Garbo herself. The character of this brilliant, independent and eccentric regent of the middle seventeenth century is one that has always attracted the enigmatic actress, as much because she was of the same race as because her intelligence and passion for freedom were wholly modern in their quality. And Sweden at that period was an aggressive military power whose martial mania Christina insisted on suppressing. Miss Garbo was interested, too, in conveying this pacifistic conviction of the queen.

But the most important aspect

of "Queen Christina" is, of course, the performance of Greta Garbo. Here she has the opportunity for a richer and wider range than ever before. As the queen in court she is formal and dignified, sometimes tyrannical in her dealings with the war-loving counselors, sometimes gracious with her one confidante. Then she is the free woman, hunting and adventuring to her heart's content, warm and impulsive as long as she is out of the castle walls. Again, she is the boy, dressed (as the queen loved to be) in masculine attire, concealing herself from the curious. It is thus that she meets the Spanish ambassador—John Gilbert—on his way to her own court; and it is at the inn where they both stay that he learns she is a woman (still unaware of her identity) and that he falls in love with her. In these scenes Garbo displays a graciousness and warmth and maturity which should fascinate even her strongest admirers.

In all these aspects "Queen Christina" is unquestionably one of the film events of the year. E.E.

"By Candlelight" on Roxy Screen—New Stage Show

As the first cinema attraction of the new 1934 season, the Roxy Theatre this week is presenting the Universal film "By Candlelight," starring Elissa Landi and Paul Lukas. On the stage, the Roxy offers a new revue featuring Murand & Gorton, Demarest & Sibley and Jerry Coe and Barry, accordionists. Unusual ballet numbers are presented by the Gae Foster Girls.

A Walt Disney Mickey Mouse cartoon, "Puppy Love," is an added screen attraction.

The "Bundling" Hit

THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS

"Spicy, impudent and genuinely amusing." —Krutch, Nation

AVON Theatre 45 St. W. of Broadway
Eves. 8:45, 11 to 12:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

KATHARINE HEPBURN IN "THE LAKE"

with FRANCES STARR, BLANCHE BATES and COLIN CLIVE
MARTIN BECK THEATRE 45th St., West of 8th Ave.—Evenings 8:15
Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:45

Cornelia Otis Skinner

Repertory

"The Loves of Charles II" || "The Wives of Henry VIII"
Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs. and Sat. || Wed. Mat. and Fri. Evening
Eves. and Sat. Mat.

48th STREET THEATRE, East of Broadway. BRyant 9-0178

THE ANTI-WAR PLAY PEACE on EARTH

JOS. T. SHIPLEY says: "True beyond any pleading of propaganda... As stirring a drama as one is likely to see for a long time."

CIVIC REPERTORY THEA. 14th & 6th Ave. WA. 9-7450
Prices, 30, 45c, 60c, 75c, \$1, \$1.50, no tax.—Mats. Wed. & Sat.
EVERY EVENING AT 8:45

"The Theatre has unleashed one of its thunderbolts under Jed Harris's direction." —Brooks Atkinson, N. Y. Times
Jed Harris Production

The Green Bay Tree

CORT THEATRE, 48th St., E. of B'way
MATINEES WED. AND SATURDAY

Earl Carroll's "MURDER AT THE VANITIES"

THE SEASON'S FIRST MUSICAL HIT

with the Most Beautiful Girls in the World

MAJESTIC THEATRE, 44th St. West of B'way. Tel. CH. 4-3141
Nights (Exc. Sat.) 50c to \$3, plus tax
Matinees Wed. & Sat. 50c to \$2.50, plus tax

LORETTA YOUNG SPENCER TRACY "A MAN'S CASTLE"

On Stage

JAMES BARTON

In the B'way Musical
"STRIKE ME PINK"

ALBEE ALBEE SQUARE
BROOKLYN

In Person EDDIE CANTOR

in his own original show with cast of 50

On Screen

"FOG"

MARY BRIAN - DONALD COOK
REGINALD DENNY

BROOKLYN

PARAMOUNT

Flatbush & DeKalb Aves.

MUSIC

S. HUROK The Most Glamorous Theatre
Announces Spectacle in Sixteen Years!

MONTE CARLO

Ballet

RUSSE

COMPANY OF 64 DANCERS

FULL SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

22 PRODUCTIONS

PRICES—Every Evening including Sundays \$1.10 to \$4.40. Matinees Wednesdays & Saturdays \$1.10 to \$2.75 (All Prices include Tax).
EXTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY
SEATS 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE
NOW ON SALE AT BOX OFFICE

CARNEGIE HALL Fri. Eve., 8:30, Jan. 12

AMERICAN DEBUT OF THE FIRST

SOVIET DANCERS

Granted Permission by the U. S. S. R. for American Tour

Direct from The Minsky Theatre, Leningrad

VECHESLOVA and CHABUKANI

In New Dances
From "Cossack," "Hunchback Horse,"
"Flame of Paris," and other

SOVIET BALLETS

Tickets: \$1.10 to \$2.75 (1000 seats at \$1.10) at Carnegie Hall Box Office
Mgt. Metropolitan Musical Bureau, Inc.
2d Performance, Carnegie Hall, Sat. Eve., Jan. 20

PHILHARMONIC SYMPHONY

HANS LANGE, Conductor
AT CARNEGIE HALL

This Afternoon at 3:00

Soloists: POLDI MILDNER, Pianist
MENDELSSOHN - SIBELIUS
RACHMANINOFF

TOSCANINI, Conductor
Thurs. Eve. at 8:45; Fri. Aft. at 2:30
OPENING CONCERT OF
BEETHOVEN CYCLE

Concerts for Children and Young People

SCHELLING, Conductor

Saturday Morning at 11:00

Program of FRENCH MUSIC
ARTHUR JUDSON, Mgr. (Steinway Piano)

Where Your Union Meets

BONNAZ, SINGER EMBROIDERERS
TUCKERS, STITCHERS and PLEATERS' UNION, Local 66, I.L.G.W.U.,
7 East 15th St. Phone ALgonquin 4-3657.
3658. Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday Night in the Office of the Union.
Z. L. Freedman, President; Leon Hattab, Manager; Joe Goff, Secretary-Treasurer.

BRICKLAYERS' UNION, Local 9
Office and headquarters, Brooklyn
Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Ave.
Phone STags 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'y; Milton Rowcroft, Rec. Sec'y; 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. L. Hollender, J. Catalanotti, Managers; Abraham Miller Secretary-Treasurer.

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

CLOAK, SUIT & DRESS PRESSERS' UNION, Local 35, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union,
60 W. 35th St., N. Y. C.—J. Breslaw, Manager; L. Biegel, Chairman.

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

THE AMALGAMATED LADIES' GARMENT CUTTERS' UNION, Local No. 10, I. L. G. W. U. Office, 109 W. 38th St.; Phone WI. 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; Louis Stalberg, Asst. Mgr.

THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION, 3 West 18th Street, New York City. Phone CHelsea 3-2148. David Dubinsky, President.

AMALGAMATED LITHOGRAPHERS OF AMERICA, New York Local No. 1. Offices, Amalgamated 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. Hanlon Vice-President; Frank Schol. Fin. Secretary; Emil Thenen, Rec. Secretary; Joseph J. O'Connor, Treasurer.

MILLINERY WORKERS' UNION
Local 24. Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union
Downtown office, 640 Broadway, phone Spring 7-4548; uptown office, 30 W. 37th St., phone WISconsin 7-1270. Executive Board meets every Tuesday evening.
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: 259 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 E. Fifth Street. Thomas O'Leary, Pres.; Chas. Green, Business Agent; Max Liebler, Sec'y-Treas.

SEE THAT YOUR MILK MAN WEARS OUR EMBLEM.

NECKWEAR MAKERS' UNION, Local 11016, A. F. of L., 7 East 15th St. Phone ALgonquin 4-7084. Joint Executive Board meets every Tuesday night at 7:30. Board meets every Tuesday night at 8:00 in the office. Ed Gottesman, Secretary-Treasurer.

NEW YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 6, Office and headquarters, 24 West 16th St., N. Y. Meets every 3rd Sunday of month at Stuyvesant High School, 15th St. East of 2nd Ave. Phone TOMpkins Sq. 6-7470. Leon H. Rouse, President; James P. Redmond, Vice-President; James J. McGrath, Secretary-Treasurer; Samuel J. O'Brien, James P. Redmond and James J. Buckley, Organizers.

WAITERS' & WAITRESSES' UNION, Local No. 1, A. F. of L. and U. I. T. 290—7th Ave. M. Gottfried, Pres.; B. Gottesman, Secretary.

WHITE GOODS WORKERS' UNION
Local 62 of I. L. G. W. U. 3 West 16th St., New York City. Phone CHelsea 3-5756-5757. A. Snyder, Manager; S. Shore, Executive Supervisor.

First Soviet Dancers in American Debut

**Carnegie Hall—the Place
January 13—the Time**

Vecheslova, premier ballerina, and Chabukani, male star, of the Marinsky Theatre, Leningrad, first Soviet ballet artists allowed permission by their government to visit America, will make their New York debut Saturday night, January 13, at Carnegie Hall, when they will offer outstanding dances from "Cossair," "Hunchback Horse," "Don Quixote," "Sleeping Beauty" and "Flame of Paris," favorite Soviet ballets, augmented by solo numbers that have won them fame in Russia. Appearances in Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Detroit and Chicago will follow.

Their American tour is under the direction of Columbia Concerts Corporation. It is limited to four weeks only, as they open at the Opera in Paris next month.

Vecheslova was born in Leningrad, is 23 years old, and is a pupil of Mme. Vaganova, veteran ballet mistress of the Marinsky Theatre. Chabukani is a Georgian, born in Tiflis, and is also 23. He studied in Tiflis with Perini, from La Scala in Milan, and later in Leningrad with Ponamarioff.

The following will be their program at Carnegie Hall the night of January 13th:

First Part:—"Kauca" from "Cossair," Dunajevski; Vecheslova and Chabukani. "Zivtina," Puni; Vecheslova. "Lesginka," Dolidze; Chabukani. "Blue Waltz," Chopin; Vecheslova and Chabukani. "The Ocean Genie" from "Hunchback Horse," Asafieff; Chabukani. "Pas de Deux" from "Don Quixote," Mincous; Vecheslova and Chabukani.

Cornelia Otis Skinner an Excellent Performer in Dramatic Monologues at the 48th Street Theatre

Woman-Made History

Among the distinguished company made recently notable by Yvette Guilbert and Ruth Draper, Cornelia Otis Skinner has her unique and admirable niche. Her presentations, with a deft grace and quiet charm, move less in the creation of modern psychological situations than in the re-creation of historical moods and moments, or, at least, peeps behind the scenes, into the boudoirs of history, at those moments when it is more

"in the making" than at the formal court meetings for the outward show and conclusion of what has earlier been decided.

The two kings of England (France has its longer series) most influenced, or most lengthily dalliant, amid the swirl of skirts and court intrigue, were Henry VIII and Charles II, Tudor and Stuart... both on the way to revolutions—the first religious, the second political but "bloodless." Miss Skinner, who last year presented and is about to revive a series of the "Wives of Henry VIII," ranging the gamut of these women from hoyden to saint, has this season offered another effective group, the "Mistresses of Charles II," from court lady to actress. In these major movements of her many-sided art, and in the shorter sketches more in the Draper tradition (though delivered

with her own touch), Cornelia Otis Skinner is an excellent performer; and the dialogue that carries the movement along is smooth and penetrating.

Joseph T. Shipley

Capitol Bill Holds Over

"Dinner at Eight"—with a cast of stars too numerous to mention—will be held over for an additional week at the Capitol Theatre.

The film event of the year

Garbo

Directed by MAMOULIAN
of "Porgy" fame

Dialogue by S. N. BEHRMAN
of "Biography" fame

"QUEEN CHRISTINA"

Empress of Photo Plays!

A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture

Twice daily, 2:50-8:50. Four times Sat., 2:50-5:50-8:50-11:50. Three times Sun. and Hols., 2:50-5:50-8:50. Reserved seats now on sale at the box office, four weeks in advance. Mats. 50c to \$1, Eves. 50c to \$2.

ASTOR, B'way and 45th St.

THE THEATRE GUILD

presents

EUGENE O'NEILL'S Comedy

AH, WILDERNESS!

with GEORGE M. COHAN

GUILD THEATRE, 52nd Street, West of B'way
Eves., 8:20. Mats., Thurs. and Sat., 2:20

MAXWELL ANDERSON'S new play

MARY OF SCOTLAND

with Helen Hayes - Philip MERIVALE - Helen MENKEN

ALVIN THEATRE, 52nd Street, West of B'way
Eves., 8:20. Mats., Thurs. and Sat., 2:20

MOLIERE'S COMEDY WITH MUSIC

THE SCHOOL FOR HUSBANDS

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40th Street
Eves., 8:40. Mats., Thurs. and Sat., 2:40

MONDAY EVENING AT 8:20 SHARP

EUGENE O'NEILL'S new play

DAYS WITHOUT END

HENRY MILLER THEA., 43rd St., West of B'way
Mats. Thurs. and Sat.

Guthrie McClintic
presents

MIRIAM HOPKINS

in JEZEBEL

By Owen Davis

ETHEL BARRYMORE Thea.
47th St. W. of Broadway
Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:50

MAYFAIR

BROADWAY & 47th STREET
NOW PLAYING 25¢ SEATS AT
CONTINUOUS ALL TIMES

FOX FILM presents

WILL JAMES'

Immortal Story

"SMOKY"

A Tornado of Horseflesh which
loves its master with a loyalty
far greater than a human.

VICTOR JORY — IRENE
BENTLEY — WILL JAMES

MUSIC HALL

SHOW PLACE of the NATION

Direction "Roxy"

IRENE DUNNE

In

"IF I WERE FREE"

Popular Prices

plus

A GREAT "ROXY" STAGE SHOW

First Mezz. Reserved Phone CO 5-6335

5-6335

Two Gay Lovers—In A Romantic
Comedy of Errors!

Elissa Paul

LANDI LUKAS

"BY CANDLELIGHT"

with Nila ASTHER - Esther RALSTON

On the Stage —

GALA ROXY REVUE

DEMAREST & SIBLEY... JERRY

COE & BARRY... MURAND &

GIRTON... GAE FOSTER GIRLS

LUCKY BOYS... ENRICA & NOVELLO

ROXY THEATRE ORCHESTRA

Coming Friday, Jan. 12

RUBE WOLF in Person

SHOW VALUE OF THE NATION

ROXY

25c to 2 P. M.

35c to 6 P. M.

55c to Close

7th Ave. & 50th St. Children 15c

KATHARINE
HEPBURN in

"Little Women"

R K O CAMEO 42nd St.
25c 9 A.M. to 6 P.M.

HELD OVER

2nd BIG WEEK

"DINNER at 8"

Marie DRESSLER - John BARRY-
MORE - Wallace BEERY - Jean
HARLOW - Lionel BARRYMORE

Lee TRACY - Edmund LOWE

Billie BURKE

Madge EVANS Karen MORLEY

Jean HERSHOLT Phillips HOLMES

On Stage —

BIG NEW YEAR SHOW!

CAPITOL SPECTACLE! The LEOPARD

TRAINER with STONE - VERNON FOUR

CHESTER HALE BALLET

DON ALBERT - Capitol Grand Orch.

CAPITOL Broadway
at 51st St.
Maj. Edward Bowes. Man's Dir

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.

EDDIE CANTOR

"ROMAN SCANDALS"

Ruth ETTING David MANNERS
Gloria STUART Goldwyn Girls

RIVOLI

UNITED ARTISTS B'WAY at 49th ST.

Mightier Than KING KONG

"SON of KONG" ROBT. ARMSTRONG & HELEN MACK

GIGANTIC NEW ALL-STAR SHOW!

70 SINGING & DANCING ARTISTS

featuring NINA WHITNEY

FREDDIE BERRENS & his CBS Orch.

KELLER SISTERS & LYNCH

Directed under Personal Direction of Alexander Oumansky

FOX
FLATBUSH at NEVINS

25c
TO 5 P.M.
W. DAYS

LOCAL N. Y. FACES 1934: A REVIEW

By Samuel H. Friedman

ALL over the country the eyes of men of social vision have been turned to New York City for generations. New York, the city of dreams and visions, of dirt and degradation, of colleges and slums, of Empire State Buildings and condemned tenements, of magnificent bridges and bologney, of untold wealth and twice-told poverty, of Tammany and of record Socialist votes—New York has been for over a century the Mecca of social reformers and the home of social revolution.

We have been proud of Milwaukee for what it has accomplished. We have thrilled to the tale of how Reading was won—and lost through Fusion of the old parties over a vastly increased Socialist vote. We have been heartened by the well-earned Socialist victory in Bridgeport, Conn. We have not lost sight of the fact that in every state of the union, from Florida to Oregon, from Maine to California, the party is made up of earnest, devoted, aggressive comrades, young and old, who are fighting the good fight for Socialism and the working class.

But New York, faced with problems unlike those confronting any other section of the country, battling against sinister and subversive forces, driving against wealth and ignorance and apathy and heartbreaking inertia, has also built up an army of devoted comrades, an unconquerable organization that no dissension can smash, no difference of opinion can weaken, no enemy can destroy.

Peculiar Problems

For New York's problems are greater than those of any other city. In this gateway to the Northern hemisphere, in this metropolis, with its polyglot population, the vast distances and far-flung borders, the multiplicity of diversions and excitements it offers its inhabitants, the expensiveness of communication and the dissemination of news, the grip of the old

parties on the populace; the hold of the movies and the tabloids; the confusion caused by the constant reiteration of fusion and reform slogans on the one hand and of pseudo-revolutionary war cries on the other; the entire complex of metropolitan life in the greatest city in the world—all these have contributed to the difficulty of reaching the workers of New York.

Yet despite these obstacles, Local New York has kept its ramparts unbroken, its walls unbreached. Its membership has been steady and large, with a negligible turnover. Only the long continued depression and the absolute inability of comrades to pay their dues has kept down the membership. Inability to pay even the small initiation fee and disinclination of prospects to ask its waiving have kept out thousands of others.

Membership Figures

The real membership of the party in the local is close to 4,000, although the number of "dues-paying members" is only 2,500 (eleven months' figures). What has happened in countless cases is that members who have been out of work and have not been able to pay dues have been extremely reluctant to apply for exempt stamps, even though it has been made clear to them that they are entitled to these stamps as a matter of justice. Many such comrades have preferred to hold off and be in arrears for a while in the fond hope that they would get

work and pay up their back dues. (The writer of this article knows of many such cases in his own branch.) Meanwhile such comrades can not be called "dues-paying" members.

The interest in the Socialist message is large. Although the party has to fight for mention in the metropolitan press, the newspapers have been compelled over and over again to comment on the Socialist attitude toward public questions, and the people of the city know that the party is alive and kicking, without its being compelled to smash windows or lead workers to wanton and useless bloodshed, and without recourse to unnecessary and stupid villification.

74 Branches

Reference has been made to the vast distances between the borders of the five boroughs of the city. To cover this area, the local has 74 branches, listed as follows: 52 English-speaking, 14 Jewish, three Finnish, two German, two Italian, and one Russian. In addition, a Greek branch and a Spanish branch are in formation.

These branches are the sources of power of the Socialist Party—the roots of the democratic institution that the party is. Each works in its own locality, carrying on propaganda, conducting political campaigns (under the city office), transacting business, holding meetings, giving lectures, forming unemployment leagues, making itself an influence in the community.

Each branch has an organizer and a secretary, in addition to other officers. And each elects, according to its membership, delegates to the Central Committee, which is the supreme policy-making and legislative tribunal of the party in the city. The Central Committee meets once a month and

constitutes the Sanhedrim of the party. Its meetings are crowded, its debates keen and replete with interest, its deliberations fraught with consequence.

The recent reorganization plan has called into being active County Committee in the chief boroughs to supplement the Central Committee.

Working as the effectuating agency of the Central Committee is the Executive Committee of Local New York, which meets regularly every two weeks, but much more often on call. This committee carries on the immediate work of the party, chiefly through the City office and the standing committees.

The City Office's Task

The City Office faces its herculean task with an absolutely empty treasury and a force of workers so small as to be almost ridiculous. The vast amount of correspondence is carried on by two girl comrades, who work under the Executive Secretary, elected by the party members, and one organizer each for Brooklyn and the Bronx, who operate in the City Office during the day and in their respective boroughs in the evening. This organizational functioning is interesting chiefly because it shows the slim budget on which the party operates, the necessity for a huge amount of volunteer work, and the absolute democracy of a party which has no dictators and no bureaucracy, and no "leaders" in the sense in which Communist villifiers refer to them.

The standing committees of the Executive Committee carry on the manifold activities of the party outside of the routine organizational functioning. Most important among these committees are those pertaining to Labor, Unemployment, Finance and Budget, Organi-

zation and Propaganda, Education, Youth Activities, Women's Activities, and Cooperatives. The various chairmen of these committees serve as the Committee of Action, and the personnel, like that of the Central Committee, constitutes a cross-section of opinion and sentiment among the party members.

What Democracy Means

For it is the glory of the Socialist Party that it is a democratic organization—one where all agree on Socialism but where difference of opinion on method and tactic are tolerated and the expression of such difference is encouraged. Full opportunity is given organizationally for all comrades to be heard and to participate in decisions, and no centralistic jargon is permitted to obscure that opportunity. Even after a decision is reached, although action is imperative, discussion can still continue and the opportunity for revision and further hearing is not closed. There are no expulsions, ousters, divagations, splits and counter-splits, schisms and heresy trials for the crime of disagreeing with "leaders." The ignorance and malice of the Communist "poet" who wrote some "humorous" verse recently showing how "Abe Cahan didn't like" one member, so the Socialist was expelled, and "Norman Thomas kicked one out," are their own best comment on the writer and similar critics.

The past year has been marked by other activities than purely political ones (which in the case of Socialists are also primarily educational). Representatives of the party appeared before the Board of Estimate presenting the case of the destitute and the unemployed, and were instrumental in many cases in forcing better attention to the demands of the unemployed.

(To be continued)

COMRADES—FRIENDS—SYMPATHIZERS—IN NEW YORK CITY AND OUT OF TOWN—ARE URGED TO RESERVE

Saturday Evening, February 24, 1934, For

ONE GRAND AND GLORIOUS TIME

IT'S THE NIGHT OF THE ANNUAL

FORWARD COSTUME BALL

IT'S A CARNIVAL OF COLOR AND COSTUME AND CLOWNING, A MEDLEY OF MAD MUSIC AND MERRIMENT, A RIOT OF RED REVELRY

COME IN COSTUME—OR WITHOUT; VALUABLE AWARDS IN CASH, MERCHANDISE, VACATIONS, TOTALLING \$2,000, FOR THE BEST COSTUMES

MUSIC: DANCE TO THE STRAINS OF A FAMOUS ORCHESTRA KNOWN THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY FOR ITS SEDUCTIVE MELODY!

Place—The
71st Regiment Armory
34th Street and Park Ave., New York City

ENTERTAINMENT: BY STARS OF SCREEN AND STAGE AND RADIO; NOTABLES FROM THE ENGLISH & YIDDISH STAGE, FROM EAST SIDE TO RIALTO

Admission: 75 cents in advance; \$1.25 at the door (plus tax). Get your tickets at the Socialist Party office, or the Rand Book Shop, Peoples' House, 7 East 15th Street; The Forward, 175 East Broadway.

ALL UNION MEMBERS, ALL SOCIALISTS, Should Attend the Forward Ball to Demonstrate Their Loyalty to the Newspaper that Loyally Supports Them; Proceeds to

New Deal for Party Branches Kolb, Oregon, Secretary Is Dead

By Leon Gilbson

THE year 1934 will mark a new era in the history of branch organization in New York City. Plans under way will be of interest to party members in other large cities as well as members in New York City whose cooperation is being enlisted for this work.

In nearly all countries the membership of Socialist parties is much smaller than the vote. This is to be expected, but the Leon Gilbson parties also endeavor to get as high a percentage of Socialists as possible into the organization. Our plans have this purpose in mind.

The ground work and definite plans of the Statistical and Survey Division of the Propaganda and Organization Committee have been completed. As soon as the branches elect their officers and committees for the year 1934 the work will begin. For the present it will be limited to the Borough of Manhattan. Later on it will be extended to the other Boroughs of Greater New York.

The Propaganda and Organization Committee, through its Action and its Statistical and Survey committees, intends to carry out a 4-point program, as follows:

1. To provide proper literature for propaganda and educational work for the party branches;
2. To assist poorly functioning branches and establish new branches where there are none at present;
3. To train organizers for their daily routine party and branch work;
4. To expedite the activities of the Central Party office.

A two-page questionnaire will be mailed to every branch organizer in the Borough of Manhattan. This questionnaire covers every phase of branch activity: its territorial boundaries, the nature of the population, Assembly District sub-division, the composition of its members, the number of book members, the number of members in good standing, the financial condition of the branch, the number of members acquired during the past year, the number of members dropped during the past year, the number

of open air and indoor meetings held, the number of lectures and forums held during winter months, the number of pieces of literature distributed, etc.

A letter accompanying this questionnaire will inform the organizer that the Survey and Statistical Committee is about to visit the branch. He will be instructed to secure as large an attendance of members for the meeting as possible. At this meeting the purposes of the Propaganda and Organization Committee will be fully explained and the questionnaire filled out. A day or so later the committee on Survey and Statistics will prepare a report covering the branch visited. The questionnaire will be the basis for this report.

The report will be prepared in triplicate, one copy going to the organizer of the branch, another filed at the party office, and the third will remain the property of the Committee on Statistics and Survey. A letter of constructive criticism will be forwarded to the branch, with specific instructions on how to remedy such unfavorable conditions as may be found to prevail.

A certain quota of work will be set for the branch, which it will be required to carry out in the succeeding 60 or 90 days. At the expiration of this period the committee will make a second visit in order to check the results. Each branch will be considered by the committee as a separate case, and will be treated accordingly.

The committee expects to complete its work in the Borough of Manhattan in eight or ten weeks. All active comrades among the various branches are expected to give their full cooperation in this work. Should the committee encounter a branch whose organizer or whose membership as a whole is either partially or wholly antagonistic, disciplinary measures through the proper party channels will be employed.

All branches will be rated according to the degree to which they fulfill the quotas set for them. Full publicity regarding the standing of branches will be carried in The New Leader from week to week.

Comrades in other cities who desire a sample of the questionnaire should write to Leon Gilbson, 169 Claremont Ave., New York City.



Leon Gilbson

PORTLAND, Ore.—Socialists of this state are mourning the passing of Charles Kolb, State Secretary, who died December 27th. Kolb was one of the pioneers of Socialism on the Pacific Coast.

At the time of his death, Comrade Kolb was president of the district council of the Carpenters' Union, and he was also actively engaged in organizing for the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. He had been a member of Carpenters' Union Local 226 in Portland for 14 years, and financial secretary of the local for 11 years.

Comrade Kolb was a member of the party since 1903. He was one of the first in the Northwest to take subscriptions to the party press. In 1928, while financial secretary of the Carpenters' Union, together with George R. Buickerood, another old veteran in both the labor union and Socialist Party, and Albert Streiff he re-organized the Socialist Party of Oregon in his office after the party had been inactive for about eight years. He faithfully served as State Secretary ever since. Much of the progress of the movement in this state can be credited to Comrade Kolb, who by his quiet and pleasing manner kept down much dissension which continually creeps into a restless movement.

YPSL's to Extend Battle Upon Fascism

MEETING in New York City Dec. 29, 30, 31 and Jan. 1, the National Executive Committee of the Young People's Socialist League considered its problems and reached important decisions relative to the activity for the first part of 1934.

work with city workers, and in spite of the fact that 303 new catch basins were installed and cleaned, did this job for less than half of what had formerly been paid to the contractor.

Why Socialists Borrowed Money

The fact that the Socialists were forced to borrow is explained by the do-nothing policies of former administrations, as a result of which it fell upon the Socialists to make many necessary improvements which should have been made years before they took office.

Realizing that the people of Reading approve of the Socialist record of achievement, the old political parties are not wasting efforts in attempts to discredit them. However, stories written for publication in other cities are telling of the increased indebtedness of Reading without reference to the vastly greater value of the improvements which the Socialists gave to Reading.

The best answer to the stories is the fact that the old political parties have been forced to combine their forces in order to defeat the Socialists. Since the Socialists made good in city hall the people of Reading have twice elected Socialists to represent them in the State Legislature. In each election, a larger percentage of the total vote has gone to the Socialists. With an active and fighting organization, the Reading Socialists are on the up-grade. The old parties, on the contrary, are losing ground. Two years from now there will be another municipal election. Already the man on the street is talking about the election of 1935 and predicting that another political upset will again sweep the Socialists into majority control of city government. When that happens the Socialist victory will be definite and permanent.

Socialists Convicted Under New York's Obsolete Red Flag Law

JACK ALTMAN and Al Retzkin are the first victims of the anti-red flag law passed by the legislature and signed by Governor Al Smith in the hysterical days of 1919.

After peacefully reposing on the books for fifteen years the law was taken out and dusted off to be applied to Altman and Retzkin following their arrest for carrying a red flag in a demonstration at Pelham Bay Park, the Bronx, on September 10th.

The two Socialists were convicted by a vote of two to one in the Court of Special Sessions Tuesday, and will come up for sentence January 9th. Justices Brady and Voorhees voted to convict on the ground that they did not consider it their function to pass upon the constitutionality of laws passed by the legislature. Justice Hyman Raphael voted to acquit, stating that he thoroughly agreed with the arguments of Charles Solomon, defense counsel.

Solomon conducted the defense on the ground of unconstitutionality of the law, and filed notice of immediate appeal. The appeal will be solely on the ground of unconstitutionality.

Solomon pointed out that the prosecution of Altman and Retzkin was, as far as he knew, the first of its kind since the law was placed on the statute books in 1919. The Socialist leader told the court that he was a member of the Assembly when the bill, which sub-

sequently became a law, was considered, and that he spoke and voted against it. He characterized the statute as ridiculous.

Solomon cited the case of Stromberg vs. California, decided by the United States Supreme in 283 U. S. 359, as authority for his contention that the State Anti-Red Flag Law is unconstitutional.

Judge Raphael, in dissenting, referred to the recognition by the United States Government of Russia, whose flag is red, and said that he thoroughly agreed to the argument made by Solomon on the law.

Solomon said: "In the case of Stromberg vs. California, the United States Supreme Court held that a state statute penalizing the display of a flag as a sign, symbol or emblem of opposition to organized government, being capable of embracing conduct which the state may not constitutionally prohibit, is invalid as infringing upon the constitutional right of free speech and therefore repugnant to the guarantee of liberty in the 14th Amendment."

The Socialist Party has issued an appeal for funds to carry the appeal to the highest courts, if necessary, to wipe out the hysterical legislation. Contributions should be sent at once to Julius Gerber, 7 East 15th Street, New York City.

About \$200 are needed to make a transcript of the minutes, to print a brief and for other necessary expenses in carrying the case to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

The Civil Liberties Union has also placed its facilities at the disposal of the Party to contest the decision.

OHIO AND MICHIGAN COOPERATE ON FINE TOUR

THE tour of Nathan Fine of the Research Department of the Rand School and Emily Brown



Nathan Fine

Fine will open on Jan. 11th or 12th, in Greensburg, Pa., the next stop being Pittsburgh for Jan. 13th-14th. Jan. 15th-24th inclusive will be under direction of Sidney Yellen, State Secretary of Ohio, Prospect and Fourth Building, Cleveland.

where applications for Ohio dates should be made.

January 25-30th inclusive, will be under direction of Francis King, Michigan State Secretary, 225 Forest East, Detroit, who will handle meetings in his state. February 2nd is planned for Niagara Falls, with Buffalo, Erie, Rochester, N.Y. (Pa.) and other towns en route home to New York.

Locals or groups desiring dates should write or telephone Geo. H. Goebel, Rand School, 7 East 15th St., New York City. Both

these speakers are well worth hearing, and have a large list of topics to choose from.

placement of German refugees in various countries by which they may be enabled to earn a livelihood without entering into injurious competition with other workers

Emily Fine

French Workers Aid German Refugees

The administrative committee of the International Labor Office, an institution set up at Geneva by the League of Nations, has adopted a motion made by Leon Jouhaux of France, looking to the industrial

VIENNA SEEMS QUIETER

(Continued from Page Three)

of the Austrian Socialists, is a red-tiled building on the Wienzeile, the quay of the little Wien river which flows into the Danube.

Here the Arbeiterzeitung and many other Socialist publications are published and printed; here Socialist educational and athletic organizations have their centres.

Here in the large committee room the members of the Socialist Party Executive meet almost daily under the chairmanship of Mayor Karl Seitz, who has been Mayor of Vienna for ten years.

His serene yet powerful personality has for the last few years done much to hold down the forces of reaction in Austria—and, by the way, to avoid dissensions within the Socialist Party itself.

Mayor Seitz shares with two political leaders, Dr. Otto Bauer, the "brain of Austrian Socialism," and Dr. Deutsch, the fair-haired leader of the late Socialist Defence Organization, and with Herr Schorsch, the leader of the trade unions, the responsibility for the day-to-day tactics of the Austrian Socialists.

They do their best to avoid open conflict; they know how easily a general strike in Austria at the present moment may lead to civil—and even to international—war. But they are equally anxious not

Reading's Socialist Rule

(Continued from Page Three)

police and fire alarm system, \$100,000; built an underpass on the Fifth Street highway, \$234,000; constructed house sewer trunk lines, \$680,000; storm sewers, \$191,000; graded and paved street intersections, \$50,000; storm sewers, \$95,000; spent \$180,000 for playgrounds, \$7,000 for improvements to the Schuykill Avenue Belt Line Bridge, \$40,000 for another sewer trunkline, \$67,000 for a municipal machine shop, \$35,000 for a new engine house for the Friendship Fire Company.

Economies Provided Funds

The improvements listed show expenditures of \$2,000,000. However, the bonded indebtedness of the city increased \$1,502,197.82. In other words, the value of public improvements was \$1,197,202.18 greater than the increase in the city's debt.

The Socialists installed a modern purchasing department. In the purchase of coal alone this department saved more than the cost of the department's operation. The Socialists aroused the enmity of the profiteers by taking steps to abolish the contractor system. They took the cleaning of streets out of the hands of an old-party contractor and did it with city labor, and increased the wages of street cleaners from \$2.25 and less to \$4 per day and at the same time reduced the street cleaning bill by many thousands of dollars. The same contractor was cleaning sewer catch basins, for which he

NEW TERM AT RAND SCHOOL

Psychologists to Discuss Depression

THE Midwinter Bulletin of the Rand School of Social Science announces that the new term will open Monday evening, Jan. 8, and lists a wide variety of courses and activities.

Much favorable attention has been attracted by the fact that this Socialist institution is the first to announce a series of lectures by outstanding psychologists on the causes and effects of the depression. The series entitled "Psychological Views on American Life" will open Monday evening, Jan. 8, at 8:30, with an address by the distinguished psychiatrist Dr. A. A. Brill on "Mental Factors in Financial Depressions." On the following Monday Professor Morris S. Viteles of the University of Pennsylvania will discuss "Psychology and Unemployment." Dr. Viteles is the most distinguished of the younger authorities in the field of industrial psychology. The later lectures in the series, all by leading men in their fields, will be concerned with various phases of current problems.

For Socialist Teachers.—The attention of Socialists throughout the metropolitan area is especially called to the course in "Method in Socialist Education" to be given by Frederick Shulman Thursdays at 7 p. m. His course will, actually, not be limited to the consideration of method but will take up everything connected with the conduct of classes whether for children, young people or adults. Comrade Shulman has had wide experience as a teacher in Socialist schools and had a leading part in the working out of a course of study for such schools covering the age-groups from six to eighteen. His class will be of special interest to teachers in Socialist schools and leaders of Yipsels, Young Circle and Falcon groups.

Among the other new courses are one in Sociology by Alter E. Fischhoff, "Social Interpretation of American Literature" by Ernest Sutherland Bates, and "Socialism and the Physical Sciences" by Dr. Thomas W. Davis of New York University.

In Toledo and Detroit

By August Claessens

NOT having been in Toledo since 1928 when there was only the shadow of an organization, I was amazed to note the change when I came here. When Comrade Thomas gets here next week, he will also be surprised. Our local is growing and has an excellent group, well-balanced, sane and hopeful. With the building of additional branches in the city and county, these Socialists will be soon prominently in the news. I reported the fine meeting the day before Christmas. Well, they followed that with another on Christmas Day! On the day after we had still a larger turn-out under the auspices of the Central Labor Union, and so all three meetings here were very successful.



August Claessens

Solon T. Klotz, a former party member and some years ago the Socialist candidate for Mayor, is Mayor. He was elected as an independent and had the backing of a faction of the Republican Party. Some newspapers around the country (including some of our own) referred to this election as a Socialist victory and Klotz is still occasionally labelled a Socialist. Let me warn our party against this. Klotz is not and has not been a member of the party for several years. He has no interest in our party and was, I am informed, hostile to the reorganization of the local a couple of years ago. He does not make the slightest pretense of still being a Socialist and, only a short time after his election, he got a lot of sensational publicity by promising to establish a segregated vice district in Toledo. This "novel" proposal created a pretty commotion and for a time the air was hot. The malicious press in and about Toledo and Detroit included in their stories of this sensation the "agreeable" comment that Klotz once was a Socialist, or worse—that he still is a Socialist. Naturally, such publicity helps us like a boil on the neck.

I have been in Detroit about a week. Detroit and Toledo have been worse smitten by the economic cyclone than most cities. The great automobile industries and their many satellites formerly employing hundreds of thousands of workers are operating with a few tens of thousands. Toledo has been cruelly hit. Several of its largest plants are closed and some are beyond recovery. Detroit can boast of the greatest aggregation of economic ruin and destitution in the U.S.A. Scores of banks are still closed and scrip still circulates and many of the huge buildings erected during the boom are but empty towers. The P.W.A. has brought some Christmas cheer, but its meager dole can little relieve the sorry situation. Obviously, also, the Blue Eagle pay envelope of some \$14 a week throughout the country will not make possible payments on the 1934 model cars now on display.

On the other hand, what I see and warn others about is that a sudden growth in party membership is quite possible with the slightest improvement in industrial conditions and with but a handful of active comrades to begin with. This can immediately lead to too quick political success and endless trouble ahead. It is amazing to observe how easily elections can be obtained in the smaller cities of the Middle West. The desperate conditions, the utter bankruptcy of the old political parties and the comparative independence of the voters make political turn-overs so easy. Any capable and intelligent Socialist can be mayor out here in a campaign or two. And if we had only a dozen of our New York City branches planted in one of these mid-western cities, even branches that Louis Sadoff cheerfully describes as "paper branches," we could run away with the show in no time.

Claessens' Tour

Meetings for Comrade Claessens continue as follows:

Grand Rapids, January 6-7; Milwaukee, 8-9-10; Madison, 11-12; Minneapolis, 13-14-15; St. Paul, 16-17; Sioux City, 18-19; Omaha, 21-22-23; Lincoln, 24-25; Kansas City, 26-27-28; Jefferson City, 29-30; St. Louis, 31, February 1-2-3-4-5. Springfield, February 6-7; Chicago, 8-9-10-11-12; South Bend, 13-14; Indianapolis, 16-16-17; Cincinnati, 18-19-20; Dayton, 21-22-23; Columbus, 24-25; Ohio, to March 5.

TO THE NEW LEADER, 7 EAST 15TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Enclosed find \$----- for which send The New Leader to the address below. (If you send more than one, so much the better.)

Name

Address

City and State

GOODNESS GRACIOUS! HE KNOWS EVERYTHING!

MUNICH.—America has been discovered again, and this time by the Nazis. The *Völkischer Beobachter*, Hitler's own newspaper and the official mouthpiece of the German dictatorship, recently published an article about Professor Einstein and conditions in the United States. Touching briefly upon the educational system in America, it winds up with the following accurate description of conditions on college campuses:

"American Western universities are populated by the sons of wealthy farmers who, with a heavy Colt revolver strapped to their hips and a lasso dangling from the shoulders, loaf around the campus, while their horses are being fed. After four semesters, they buy themselves a doctor's degree for \$500 and receive in exchange an exquisitely engraved sheepskin diploma.

"For the same price plus the usual teaching fees and mailing expenses, the same degrees are sent to anybody and everywhere. Everybody is thus at liberty to satisfy his personal ambition for academic honors and doctor degrees."

Party Notes

JOIN THE SOCIALIST PARTY!

Socialism means: The natural resources and industry under cooperative ownership, control and management of the masses through democratic agencies.

It Gets the Crowd!

Ralph Collings, Jerome, Idaho, is by profession a horse trainer but spends most of his time organizing for Socialism. Even his working hours are used to help the party, because after each exhibition of horse-breaking he explains to the assembled crowd how Socialism will harness up industry and "break" our mass production system to be the servant of all.

Illinois

Chicago.—Cook County is divided into three districts. The Northside district reports: "We have no dead branches. Every Northside branch has joined the Continental Congress. Every branch has a regular program for distributing literature. Every branch is keeping a record of its points on the four-year plan. Every branch makes a monthly report to the district secretary."

Wisconsin

Local Dane County has adopted a resolution opposing any change in the name of the party of Wisconsin, or affiliation with other political groups, after discussing Farmer-Labor parties, after recent action of the Minnesota party in associating with the Farmer-Labor group and proposals that the Wisconsin party change its name to the Farmer-Labor Party.

The report of the majority of the American delegation to the International was also endorsed. Congratulations were sent to Leo Kzyckl on his election as national chairman.

A resolution on the type of labor organization to be supported by the party proposed a change from the industrial union to the "one big union" type. The resolution was defeated by one vote. Great interest developed in this issue because of the success of unemployed organizations which follow the plan of the "one big union."

The platform drawn up by the State Executive Committee was approved. It included: the state should take over any industry operating at less than 50 per cent capacity, set up a non-profit monopoly distributing agency for farm products, and tax incomes at 100 per cent above \$10,000, and inheritances at 100 per cent above \$100,000.

The convention also considered local issues for the city and county elections next spring. The party polled over 25 per cent of the vote for Mayor in a three-cornered race last spring.

West Virginia

Henry Flury concluded a speaking tour at Fairmont, where he broadcast over Station WMMN. Comrade Flury's radio address was a frontal attack on that section of the capitalist press which is trying to destroy the public school system. Many requests have come for copies of his speech. He received very favorable notice in the newspapers. He has spoken at Martinsburg, Cumberland, Md.; Ridgeley and Keyser to large audiences.

A state convention has been called for March 3-4 at Clarksburg to name a candidate for U. S. Senator.

Connecticut

State Executive Committee.—The committee on Dec. 10 granted a charter to a Jewish branch in Hartford, and an

Nervous and Irritable?

It's a warning...

That elimination is delayed—that you're absorbing intestinal poisons. Ex-Lax acts safely and gently to rid the body of unhealthful wastes.

Ex-Lax has been the family laxative for nearly a quarter of a century and its popularity is constantly increasing as the years go by. Ex-Lax is prescribed by numerous physicians and is recommended by millions of users, because it is the most pleasant and the most dependable laxative known to science. It is eagerly taken by children as well as grown-ups.

Keep "Regular" with
EX-LAX
The Chocolated Laxative

Workmen's Sick & Death Benefit Fund

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Organized 1884

Incorporated 1899

Main Office: 214-716 SENECA AVENUE, Ridgewood Station, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Telephone—HEgeman 3-4058

OVER 50,000 MEMBERS IN 352 BRANCHES

Reserves on December 31, 1932—\$3,500,000.00

Benefits paid since its existence:

Death Benefit \$5,300,000.00 Sick Benefit \$13,000,000.00

WORKERS! PROTECT YOURSELVES!
In Case of Sickness, Accident, or Death!

Death Benefit according to age at time of initiation in one or both classes:
Class A: 40 cents per month—Death Benefit \$395 at the age of 16 to \$175 at the age of 44.
Class B: 50 cents per month—Death Benefit \$550 to \$230.
Parents may insure their children in case of death up to the age of 16. Death Benefit according to age \$20 to \$200.

SICK BENEFIT PAID:

Per week \$12.00 for 50 weeks and \$6.00 for another 50 weeks.
\$6 or \$9 for 40 weeks and half of that amount for another 40 weeks.

SICK BENEFIT FOR WOMEN:

\$8 per week for the first forty weeks; \$4.50 for another forty weeks.
For further information apply to Main Office, William Spuhr, National Secretary, or to the Financial Secretaries of the Branches.

UNION MADE SUSPENDERS

Good Quality, Pig-skin Leather
Price \$1.00 post paid
Group order of 6 Pairs—only \$4.50
Mail your orders:
J. NEUFELD, 212 E. 20th St.
NEW YORK, N. Y.

application for another Jewish branch at Bridgeport was referred to the local for approval. The question of provisional membership and a compulsory course of study for applicants before being admitted to full membership was referred to the state convention. The state secretary reported trying to get locals and branches to start a course in elementary Socialist education, especially for new members.

Norwalk.—Devere Allen will speak on "1934—A Challenge to Action" in Socialist Hall on Sunday, Jan. 7, at 3 p.m. The Study and Discussion Group meets Wednesday nights.

New Jersey

Passaic.—Business meeting of Branch 1, Friday, Jan. 5, at 8 p. m., at 585 Main Ave. Branch has begun a headquarters fund drive and hopes to achieve its ends within the next few months.

Workers' Educational Class meets Monday evening, Jan. 8, at 8 p. m., at above address.

County convention of the Y.P.S.L. to be held in Passaic Friday evening, Jan. 12, at 8 p. m. Labor History Pattern.—Class in Labor History Monday, Jan. 8, 8 p. m., 66 Washington St. Sat., Jan. 13, 8 p. m., 66 Washington St. John S. Martin, Candidate for United States Senator, will answer the question "Is Inflation a Way Out." Admission charge covers 12 issues of the New View, New Jersey Socialist Monthly.

New York State

Newburgh.—Local Newburgh has elected the following officers: Organizer, Maurice Dey, Idlewild; secretary, Mrs. Marie Louise Matilage, Newburgh; treasurer, James B. Prior, Newburgh; literature agent, Mrs. Ethel B. Breed, Cornwall.

Westchester County.—A new branch has been organized at Harrison and other new branches are in prospect. An intensive organization of the county is promised before the 1934 state campaign. Three of the existing branches are carrying on forums—Yonkers, New Rochelle and Mount Vernon—and the Finnish Branch at Port Chester is conducting its usual winter educational program.

Geneva.—Local Geneva, Ontario County, meets at 68 Castle St. on the 2nd and 4th Monday evenings. The corresponding secretary is Mrs. M. Tyndall.

Buffalo.—The Riverside Branch will inaugurate its 1934 season with a warming party at the party hall, Liberty Hall.

WORKMEN'S FURNITURE FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY

(ORGANIZED 1873)

A co-operative Fire Insurance Society, affiliated with the Cooperative League of America and operating under the supervision of the New York State Insurance Department.

Why Pay Exorbitant Fire Rates?

When our Society offers you
HOUSEHOLD FIRE INSURANCE AT ACTUAL COST

10c Annually \$100 Insurance for Every \$1,000 worth of property, irrespective of location or character of dwelling.

Fire Losses Appraised Liberally and Paid Promptly.

\$75,000,000.00 Insurance in Force.
\$1,000,000.00 in Assets.
\$500,000.00 paid out in fire claims.

60,000 Members.
Upon admission every member must make a deposit equal to \$1.00 for every \$100 of insurance. This deposit will be repaid in full upon withdrawal.

For further information apply to the Main Office
227 EAST 84th STREET
New York City

THE WORKMEN'S CIRCLE

The Largest Radical Workingmen's Fraternal Order in Existence

75,000 MEMBERS
\$5,000,000 ASSETS

700 Branches All Over the United States and Canada

Insurance from \$100 to \$5,000
Sick benefit, 15 weeks per year, at \$8, \$18, \$23 and \$28 per week. Many branches pay additional benefit from \$3 to \$5 per week. Consumption benefit \$400 and \$600 or nine months in our own sanatorium, located in the most beautiful region of the Catskill Mountains—besides the regular weekly benefit.

For information apply to
THE WORKMEN'S CIRCLE
175 East Broadway, N. Y. City

Joblessness Is Gaining Despite NRA Ballyhoo

By Observer

Washington, D. C.

IN conformity with the convention that a new year must always be hailed with hope, President William Green of the American Federation of Labor said the outlook for 1934 is "bright and reassuring."

"Through the application to industry of codes of fair trade practice," he said, "many basic industries have been placed upon a sound and stabilized basis, a better industrial foundation has been laid, and an economic order in keeping with mass production requirements has been applied to future industrial development."

"The indications are that the new year will bring an approximate return to normal economic and industrial conditions."

Mr. Green was not so hopeful in his most recent report on trade union unemployment. Reporting an increase in the number of idle, he said the figures indicate that industry is not doing all it might to provide jobs.

"Both in November and the first part of December, unemployment has increased," Mr. Green said, and added: "It is quite normal at this time of year for men to be laid off, both from farms and industries, but Labor had hoped this year, with all the emphasis placed by the administration on creating jobs, lay-offs at the year-end would be much less severe than usual. Instead, more were laid off from mid-October to mid-November than in 1932, and trade union figures for the first half of December show that again in December unemployment has increased slightly more than in 1932."

"Trade union weighted figures show 22.8 per cent of membership unemployed in December compared to 22.0 in November and 21.7 in October. Unemployment is increasing faster now than at any time since January, 1933."

PROFITS AND UNEMPLOYMENT

"These figures give the impression that industry is slackening its efforts to create jobs and put men to work. Developments in November and December are in striking contrast to the steady employment gains from April to September when men went back to work by the million even though business was declining from July forward."

"Apparently some employers feel less responsibility for their men now that civil works are providing jobs for several million. If they deliberately drop their men from payrolls now to let the government pay for them, will they ever again have the right to protest against so-called government interference with business? Civil works cannot increase buying power if industry lays men off while the government employs them."

Just how employers, under the present system, are to employ men when it is not profitable, Mr. Green does not explain. Presumably they would employ men if they could make a profit and some might even do so if they could break even, for the sake of keeping their working force intact. But Mr. Green scores a point when he intimates that employers who drop men have no grounds for kicking when the government interferes with business. The implication here is that business which shows its incapacity to manage industry so as to provide employment must step aside in favor of government work.

Civil Works Administration is of importance to all workers. If employer interests can beat down the scale of wages paid on civil works projects, it will be a decided victory for the low wage advocates. So far, Harry L. Hopkins, Civil Works Administrator, has stood firmly for the civil works pay scales, despite bitter criticism of Gov. Talmadge of Georgia and others.

To Talmadge's complaint that 30 cents an hour for road work is too high for private competition, Hopkins retorted that rates as low as 5 cents an hour have been paid for some Georgia road work. He said the Civil Works Administration is paying 30 cents an hour for the same work and charged that the controversy reflected in the complaint of the Georgia Governor arises from the desire of contractors to continue on a 5-cents-an-hour basis.

HOW SOME WORKERS USE THEIR LEISURE

"I can see no possibilities of pumping purchasing power into the country at 5 cents an hour," Hopkins said. "Thirty cents an hour is \$9 a week if it doesn't rain and men can work. We were told last fall that 30 cents an hour meant no cotton would be picked but cotton reports indicate it was picked, and it will be planted again next spring, too."

The Civil Works Administration believes that the rates it is paying are not too high and what is wrong is that wages in private employment are too low. Socialists and trade unionists can agree with this view, while holding that civil works rates, though better than private wages rates in many instances, are still very much lower than they should be.

Busybodies who have been worrying over how the workers would spend increased leisure under NRA code hours are invited to take notice of the way workers in a Georgia textile mill used more free time. When the hours were cut by the textile code, a school was organized in a Cartersville mill with a teacher assigned under the Federal plan of giving employment to jobless teachers. At once 150 workers, representing one-third of the force, registered for the classes. This is use of leisure time to which no objection can be made by even the most hypercritical of those who have professed to fear the workers would spend increased leisure in evil pursuits.

DEATH TOLL OF MINES DECLINES

THE United States Bureau of Mines says that mining in America is becoming safer and cites figures which tend to prove its statement. The bureau takes credit for part of the improvement, which it deserves, as it has been pounding away at mine safety since its organization in 1910 and has made progress. In the face of indifference and opposition from mine owners, the bureau has consistently advocated rock dusting, which has proved efficacious in preventing and stopping the spread of explosions, a main cause of the criminal loss of life in American mines.

In the four-year period before 1910, explosions took an average of 531 lives a year. In the four-year period, 1929-1932, during which the bureau obtained a wide use of rock-dusting, mine explosion fatalities were 178 lives a year.

But while asserting that mine operation is now safer, the bureau admits that the job has by no means been completed, as witness the figures, which

By Norman Thomas

TIMELY TOPICS

The New Year

TEARING off the old leaf on the calendar doesn't mean turning over a new leaf in life. Things go on much the same. The menace of war in Europe and in the Far East is not diminished. Stalin openly talks of the danger of Japanese aggression and seems to be making friendly approaches to the League of Nations for political reasons. That will give some of his obedient American followers something to explain.



Norman Thomas

American imperialism is far less aggressive than it was in boom times. The Montevideo Pan-American Conference was friendly, did no harm, and maybe a little good, but it did not get down to any brass tacks on the subject of tariff or the revision of imperialist treaties. The conference did a lot of premature rejoicing about peace between Paraguay and Bolivia, but if that peace is finally realized credit will go to a commission of the League of Nations. President Roosevelt's suggestion that each nation keep its armed forces within its own borders and that there be no further armament with augmented weapons but instead a steady reduction is to the good as far as it goes; but who knows just what are offensive weapons and who can guarantee that this piece of paper will not be torn up unless we can go much farther in our war against war and the things that make for war? Certainly, the New Year's bells rang in no thousand years of peace. That remains to be won by the workers of the world.

mission of the League of Nations. President Roosevelt's suggestion that each nation keep its armed forces within its own borders and that there be no further armament with augmented weapons but instead a steady reduction is to the good as far as it goes; but who knows just what are offensive weapons and who can guarantee that this piece of paper will not be torn up unless we can go much farther in our war against war and the things that make for war? Certainly, the New Year's bells rang in no thousand years of peace. That remains to be won by the workers of the world.

The New Deal in 1934

AT home 1934 will determine whether the New Deal is to move definitely to the left or the right. After earlier predictions to the contrary the newspapers now agree that the President will dominate Congress. I am writing before his message is made public, but whatever he says, his New Deal is moving to the right. Mr. Peek may have been taken out of A.A.A., but his ideas and not Tugwell's went into the codes. It is bad news that General Johnson is given unrestricted power to approve codes in small industries. The General does all his "cracking down" with his mouth. In reality he is becoming more and more conservative in action. NRA is more and more manned by business interests. It has no good research department. When I was in Washington I learned that the chief statistical or economic adviser since Professor Sachs left is a man they borrowed from General Motors. NRA is not even working at a comprehensive plan for integration of industry.

Henry Ford and the P.R.T. in Philadelphia, and a host of others, will manage to defy the Labor Board. The heads of the Federal Relief and the Civil Works Administration are doing as good a job as they can under an unsatisfactory method of unemployment relief. But the local authorities are pretty bad. In cities as far apart as New York and New Orleans workers under C.W.A. have lost their jobs as "agitators" for no crime at all except that they insisted that the workers had a right to belong to organizations. In many cases in New York and elsewhere men have been arrested for the crime of trying to organize C.W.A. workers.

Meanwhile prosperity has not come back. A. F. of L. figures of unemployment in November showed that unemployment increased by over 300,000. 1934 will be judged not with reference to the New Deal, but by what in it has moved to hasten the new day of the cooperative commonwealth.

The Philippines

THE United States ought to give the Philippine Islands their independence and do it quickly without any strings on it. The present independence law is a shabby thing. In effect it grants the island political independence at the price of something like economic ruin. Having brought the Philippine Islands for our own selfish reasons into the American economic orbit, we cannot suddenly throw them out to satisfy certain greedy beet sugar interests which have been built up to the very dubious help of the country by tariff subsidies. Neither have we a right to slap Filipinos in the face by peremptorily excluding them under some Asiatic exclusion provided the islands are given their independence. Certainly it is not fair for us to exclude Filipinos from the United States and then

eliminated is shown by the fact that numerous coal mines, as well as metal mines, have produced large outputs for long periods without fatal accidents or even

insist on the right of Americans to grab whatever economic opportunities there are on the islands. We should at once negotiate a treaty with Japan and other Philippine neighbors guaranteeing a neutrality and independence of the islands. Such a treaty is not a sure protection, but it is a better protection than we can give without an appalling increase of our Navy. The last thing we want to do is to have to fight to keep islands which we do not want and which do not want us. If there is to be a time period in which these and other matters are to be worked out, it should be short and definitely stated in the agreement for independence.

Gains in Race Relations

THE year 1933 which saw such terrible lynchings and such vicious miscarriage of justice in the Scottsboro case, also saw one or two gains in race relations. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has called attention to the fact that the Negro, Crawford, indicted for murder received a very fair trial in Virginia and only a light sentence.

At one time, Federal Judge Lowell of Massachusetts, now dead, refused his extradition on the ground that Negroes could not receive a fair trial in the South and that Negroes were excluded from juries. This decision was later overruled. But this decision and the public feeling stirred up in the Scottsboro case seem to have had their effect not only in getting a fair trial for Crawford in Virginia, but in hastening proceedings in five states for the admission of Negroes to juries, provided that they meet the same qualifications as are imposed upon white citizens. It pays to fight for justice and to use the imperfect legal machinery we have as effectively as possible in order to gain more justice. It can't be done, however, without a struggle.

Students for Racial Justice

WE who believe that the hope for the future necessary lies with youth have reason for some encouragement that so conservative a body of students as the National Student Federation which represents the more official aspects of campus life, finally after long wrangling at its Convention in Washington came out for a measure of racial fair play. It voted, among other things, not to meet in a city in which hotels discriminated against students by reason of race or color. The more radical students of the L.L.D. at their conference in Washington did some fine work in picketing stores in Negro districts which sought Negro customers and yet discriminated against the employment of Negroes. The initiative was with the L.L.D., but in the picketing it was aided by students from the National Students' League. They also did a good job together in demonstrating against compulsory R.O.T.C. before the White House.

The Red Flag Case

THE so-called red flag case involving our comrades Jack Altman and Alex Retzkin is of national importance. Charles Solomon is doing a beautiful job. The appeal of their case to the higher courts must be supported. [See page 10.]

Hoopes the Parliamentarian

PENNSYLVANIA scores at least twice in labor and Socialist news. Besides the transportation strike in Philadelphia, the Socialist Party has to its credit the splendid leadership of Darlington Hoopes in the Pennsylvania Assembly in bringing about the ratification of the anti-child labor amendment. His Republican and Democratic colleagues wanted to defeat it, but did not want the onus of having their names tied to a negative vote. They wanted to bury the amendment once more in committee and they would have succeeded but for Hoopes' brilliant and successful parliamentary tactics. I hope he will run a correspondence course for Socialist legislators now in office, and for those who may be elected on how to get things done.

MANY are the demands these times for money.

The Socialist Party needs it, the silk workers still on strike in New York City need help, and so do many other unions. But I should like to say a word especially to New England readers about the importance of keeping the splendid Chelsea Labor Lyceum near Boston in possession of the workers. There is nothing else like it for miles around. It is crowded with educational activities. It is a center of recreation and of organization. It has proved invaluable as headquarters in time of strike. It has a fine labor library. No one who has seen it on a winter night can tolerate the idea that it will be closed. The treasurer is William Gordon, care of the Chelsea Labor Lyceum, Chelsea, Mass.

accidents causing lost time, bureau remarks. It might have added that as long as profit is chief motive in mine production accidents will be far too numerous.