

NEW LEADER

With Which
Is Combined

THE AMERICAN APPEAL

Founded by
Eugene V. Debs

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In Three Sections—Sec. 1

PRICE FIVE CENTS

ALL EYES ON DETROIT

Greetings to All Delegates at Convention

GREETINGS to the delegates to the national convention of the Socialist Party now assembled in Detroit! You meet at a time when the class antagonism is becoming more sharp. World capitalism continues in the throes of the depression. The armaments race is on with the threat of another bloody struggle between the imperialist powers.

At home, the working farmers have reached even lower depths of privation while more than ten million industrial workers are still jobless. Strikes and lockouts are on the increase and in some cities they have become physical conflicts with the police powers that are ranged in support of labor despoilers. *The NRA has become little more than a narcotic to dull the thinking and action of the working masses.*

We will soon be in the midst of a political struggle to win the soul and intelligence of the working masses. Elections in this country since the end of the World War show some violent, almost hysterical, upheavals. Although Woodrow Wilson was acclaimed a god, yet he fell like Lucifer in 1920 and his party suffered the greatest disaster in its history. Some wise-aces believed this wing of capitalism had received a death blow.

In 1932 the trend was reversed and an almost volcanic upheaval brought a disaster to the Republicans, the other wing of capitalist politics. In the fall there will be a Congressional election and two years hence there will be a Presidential election. If present trends continue the Republicans promise to come back with an elemental sweep.

These violent shifts are like a giant in agony. They show a social system in convulsions, millions of voters striking blindly, desiring to hit something but not knowing what it is.

Millions of workers pass from one capitalist party to another. Continuing for more than a decade, it reveals dissatisfaction with both parties. It is a situation fertile for Socialist education. With more ample resources we could make great inroads upon the sterile politics of capitalism.

(Continued on Page Eight)

The Convention On the Air

Saturday, June 2, 10:30 p. m. eastern daylight time, NBC program offers to all stations east of Denver:

Leo Krzycki: "Labor on the March."

Norman Thomas: "The Choice Before Us."

When you have verified from our own station manager that you will be able to hear these programs locally, get up a radio party to listen in!



Delegates from Entire U. S. A. In Detroit

By William M. Feigenbaum

DETROIT.—The sixteenth national convention of the Socialist Party got under way when National Chairman Leo M. Krzycki called 150 delegates to order in the ballroom of the Fort Wayne Hotel, and delegates and visitors prepared for three days of intensely interesting and important work.

For two days prior to the opening of the convention conferences on various important party problems had been held, with active party members from all parts of the country contributing their best thought to the problems of a changing time and the Socialist approach to them.

Thursday night a vast mass meeting was held in the auditorium of Cass Technical High School. Among the speakers were three fraternal delegates, representatives of the Socialist movement abroad, two of them from movements functioning underground under cruel fascist dictatorship. J. S. Woodsworth, M. P., leader of the Canadian Socialists, Max Winter of Austria and Martin Plettl of Germany added their voices to those of Socialist Party leaders like Norman Thomas, Krzycki and Daniel W. Hoan for a Socialist and a workers' world.

The convention will conclude its sessions Sunday, leaving the newly elected National Executive Committee with the task of building the party and preparing for the congressional elections of 1934 and the next Presidential election.

Rules drafted for the convention by the national executive committee provided for the election of convention committee at the first session. Two committees were appointed by the chair—five members as tellers and three to handle the convention publicity. Five committees were elected by the delegates. These, consisting of seven members each, will report on organization, the congressional campaign, constitution, platform and resolutions.

On Saturday at 3 p. m. all other (Continued on Page Eight)

There's Too Much Cotton Around, So Textile Workers Must Starve

By Observer

Our Washington Correspondent

INDUSTRY and the Roosevelt Administration are finding that attempts to balance production and consumption under the capitalist system promise trouble and difficulties. The recent NRA order approving a 25 per cent limitation of production in the cotton textile industry during the twelve weeks beginning June 4 is a case in point. The curtailment is strongly opposed by the United Textile Workers of America and threatens to cause widespread strikes of textile workers in protest against further reduction in their already meagre pay.

Opposition of the textile workers is not based on the fact that the curtailment will bring the 30-hour

week instead of the present code week of 40 hours. The union has vigorously supported the 30-hour week and recently told Representative William P. Connery, Jr., author of the 30-hour week bill bearing his name, that failure to pass the measure at the present session of Congress will have a disastrous effect on the textile industry. But the union wants the 30-hour week with no reduction in pay. A cut in hours with a pay

WEVD New Leader Speaker

William M. Feigenbaum, associate editor of The New Leader, will be the speaker of The New Leader period of Station WEVD (1360 Kc.) Friday, June 8th, from 4:30 to 4:45. Ben Blumenberg, of The New Leader staff, speaks Friday, June 1st, at the same hour.

slash will be a blow at national purchasing power and at the recovery program, the union points out.

President Thomas F. McMahon and the other executive officers of the union promptly protested to NRA Administrator Johnson and asked a conference in Washington this week. Johnson agreed, stating that the curtailment order could be modified if necessary.

The delegation sought to convince General Johnson that the limitation order in its present form was a menace to the entire cotton textile industry. They asked for a straight 30-hour week with no wage reduction and the standardization of wages for semi-skilled and skilled workers. A reduction (Continued on Page Eight)

The New Leader Will Cover the Convention

The New Leader will carry full reports of the Socialist Party's Detroit convention in its next issue. There will be detailed stories of the convention's proceedings, the main resolutions adopted, and other official actions. In addition there will be convention sidelights.

The convention will be covered by JAMES ONEAL, editor of The New Leader; WILLIAM M. FEIGENBAUM, SAMUEL H. FRIEDMAN, and SIDNEY HERTZBERG.

Don't fail to read next week's issue!

NEW LEADER

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

JAMES ONEAL, Editor

WM. M. FEIGENBAUM and S. H. FRIEDMAN, Associates

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



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FEEDING THE HUNGRY

ONE of the main functions of state governments now is to see that human beings do not starve to death and in the political maneuvering between the two ruling parties the hungry may come very near starving. That is the situation in Delaware. Democrats control the House, Republicans the Senate, and the DuPonts both.

The legislature officially adjourned on April 20 but stopped the clocks while the two houses wrangled seventeen days longer over a relief program. Finally the

statesmen gave up, went home, without enacting the needed legislation. This left it up to the Governor who has worked out a program of temporarily feeding the destitute.

Well, when each of the two parties of capitalism cannot feed the hungry masses the latter might try to starve them both out by refusing them votes.

A CRIME AGAINST CHILDREN

ONE of the almost criminal fruits of the prolonged crisis is the closing of tens of thousands of schools throughout the country and condemning many children of the workers to illiteracy. Coupled with this is the program of reaction to further curtail education to avoid taxation of the rich.

In California the Socialists have announced war against this program. The U. S. Chamber of Commerce, the state Chamber of Commerce and similar organizations propose to limit the education of the workers by shortening the school day, increasing the size of already overcrowded classes, closing all kindergartens and night schools for adults, and charging a tuition fee in high schools.

This is a crime against the children of the working masses, another indictment of capitalism at the bar of proletarian equity, and the voters constitute a jury that should bring in a verdict of guilty next November.

HOMES FOR THE HOMELESS

SHELTER has been an essential of human beings in barbarism and in civilization. The depression has placed this elementary need beyond the reach of many. It is estimated that there were not sufficient homes built in 1932 and 1933 to replace those that were burned while the number of new homes annually required is 400,000. Home-building is 90 per cent behind this requirement!

Of the homes that are available there has been much over-crowding by taking in bankrupt families. Many shelters are decaying. Without repairs many will not be fit for occupation in another year or two. Such is the lack of provisions for this most elementary need of human beings in Year Five of the Depression.

A Socialist regime would mobilize idle labor and materials and make decent shelter one of its first and leading tasks.

NO FASCIST HEAVEN

ELEVEN years of Fascism in Italy have not produced the heaven promised by Mussolini. Hugh Quigley, a British writer, presents an inventory of the black shirt regime in Current History that must be discouraging to reaction in other countries that may want to try this route in the hope of saving capitalism.

Bankruptcies have increased from 1,896 in 1921, the year before the march on Rome, to 21,308 in 1933 and wages of industrial and agricultural workers have declined in the same period. The number of the unemployed has increased from 439,211 in January, 1928, to 1,229,387 in February of this year. For about seven years the Italian budget was balanced but in the last four years to February, 1934, the deficit has totaled 14 billion lire. Summing up his survey, the author declares that "Deflation has so undermined the structure of state finance and banking that only further desperate measures of restriction can keep it intact. Its collapse, under the present regime, is only a matter of time."

Dosing opponents with castor oil will not make capitalism function or root out the causes of depression. The system is unworkable whether it wears a fascist or any other mask.

The revolution is not yet around the corner so be careful that the cops do not corner the revolution before it is ripe.

The difference between the potato the farmer sells and the commodity, labor power, the worker sells is that the farmer does not go with the sale.

Where are the economists who once insisted that competition would survive in all industries outside of "natural monopolies" like railroads, postal services and so on?

The life of capitalism is just one economic crisis after another and its death will be the end of crises as well.

To the union man: The vote that returns to you with an injunction isn't the one you intended to cast, is it? Then don't do it again.

F. M. W. Roars at Hoover's Belittlers

FOTHERGIL MONTMORENCY WIGGLE was enjoying a meal of pickled tripe and onions in a lunch room when he was spied by a Leader reporter.

"What's your opinion of Herbert Hoover?" the reporter ventured.

"A great silent man of destiny," said Fothergil with a thoughtful look as he wiped his mouth on his sleeve. "He is a much misunderstood man, but he will be heard from again. He is studying political economy now."

"Some people think that he is the world's bum performer," said the reporter.

"An outrage," Fothergil roared with anger. "Such captious criticism ignores the stresses and strains under which that great liberal labored. Men get strained when they are stressed and they have been known to be partly stressed and partly strained under the stress of a great strain. When that happens a man will be misunderstood by ordinary persons."

The reporter was impressed by Fothergil's aptness in getting to the heart of things as the noted man continued.

"What this country needs is a proper appreciation of liberalism. To be liberal is to see all issues from every point of view and to view every point as it issues out of a liberal mind. Then stress each point but with restraint and thus avoid strain. In this way we get a synthesis of stress and strain."

"You must be acquainted with

Socrates, the great Greek," the reporter observed with admiration.

"You get the trend of my thought, don't you?" Fothergil inquired, ignoring the reporter's observation.

"Perfectly," said the reporter. "It recalls editorials in The New Republic when Hoover was first mentioned for the presidency."

"Aye, I treasure them as the most precious contributions to political thought," said Fothergil who with difficulty choked a sob. "In his way Hoover was a Socialist, too, but he was so misunderstood. His way may not be your way but we are all on our way to better things."

"Isn't it something of a strain to accept these two ways?" the reporter timidly asked.

"Let us not stress that too much," said Fothergil with a gesture indicating that the interview was over. "Remember that the liberal view implies both stress and strain."

Picking up his umbrella, with a firm stride he passed out into the street and was gone.

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.

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There's Still Time for Rand School Institute Applications

NO final date has been fixed for the closing of doors to applicants for scholarships to the Rand School Institute, but those who may want to avail themselves of this unusual opportunity to spend a week in New York City and study at the school, are urged to write in at once.

They must have been members of the Socialist Party for two years, aged 23 to 35. In their letter they should give age, birthplace, schooling, occupational background, record of activity in party and unions, references and any additional remarks. Those who do not wish to apply for scholarships—the Institute is open to non-members of the party—may attend by the payment of \$5 covering tuition, and maintain themselves. The scholarship people receive tuition and maintenance free, but have to supply transportation to and from New York.

Interesting Program

Besides an opening Getting Acquainted Banquet there will be three morning classes, daily for at least five days: (1) Our Message to the American People; (2) Problems of Propaganda; (3) Problems of Organization. Then there will be conducted visits to see the sights of the city and the movement in the afternoons, and a number of symposiums and discussions in the evening.

The following comrades will participate: Jack Afros, Jack Altman, William E. Bohn, Leonard Bright, John P. Burke, August Claessens, Frank Crosswaith, Larry Davidow, William M. Feigenbaum, Nathan Fine, Esther Friedman, Samuel H. Friedman, Julius Gerber, George H. Goebel, Phil Heller, Louis Hendin, Philip Hochstein, David Lasser, Algernon Lee, Edward Levinson, Marx Lewis, Bela Low, James

Thomas Tells Sinclair Some Socialist Truths

WRITING to Upton Sinclair, who had appealed to him for support in his candidacy for the Democratic nomination as Governor of California, Norman Thomas has re-affirmed his belief in the essential soundness of the Socialist tactics for achieving political and economic power.

Thomas wrote: "As you well know, I am not in the least interested in what reactionary Democrats say against you, and for you personally, aside from what I think is your serious error in tactics in furthering the cause you have loved, I have nothing but goodwill and friendship."

"So that there may be no misunderstanding I want to recapitulate my position:

"Your EPIC plan will not abolish poverty. You cannot defeat capitalism by organizing the unemployed in a cooperative or semi-cooperative system in competition with capitalism, and you cannot abolish poverty without defeating capitalism. The capitalist system will either defeat you or your plan outright or ruin it, which will be

all the easier because it is far more logical to take over great industries than it is to compete with them by the organization of the unemployed.

"Your plan for the unemployed might have merit as part of a general Socialist program. It has less merit as a means simply of dealing with unemployment because the practical difficulties are great. To use it to end poverty would require capture of power equivalent to acquiring power enough to change your system in a more logical fashion.

"What is a much more serious error is your assumption that you alone, plus a spontaneous rising within the Democratic Party, can get power to carry out the program you have in mind. You can't, and the misdirection of hope and energy may have a serious aftermath. The one matter of vital importance is the organization of workers with hand and brain for the capture of power, and that you aren't and can't do by achieving a snap victory in the old Democratic Party—even assuming that you achieve the victory.

"Meanwhile, with all your good intentions, you are doing an enormous injury to the Socialist cause throughout the world. I repeat, there are not words enough in the dictionary to explain to Socialists caught in the struggle against fascism the very peculiar sense in which you are a Democrat while still remaining loyal to the cause for which you have done so much. I rather suspect you may have occasion to regret this error judgment also as much as you grieved your support of Wilson the 'war to end war.' Above all, me tell you how very keenly I feel your loss."

Oneal, Joseph Schlossberg, Charles Solomon, Norman Thomas, and Louis Waldman. The students will, of course, have ample opportunity to contribute and exchange ideas among themselves with the discussion leaders.

Applications from those who will pay their own way as well as from those who want scholarships have come in from half a dozen states. The Institute people will in all likelihood have a chance to visit Camp Tamiment and enjoy a wonderful week-end.

Mooney Calls for Aid for His Appeal

California State Prison, Editor, The New Leader.

Dear Friend: — My attorneys—Frank P. Walsh of New York City, John F. Finerty of Washington, D. C., and George T. Davis of San Francisco—filed my application for a writ of habeas corpus in the United States District Court for Northern California at San Francisco on May 7, 1934, charging violation of the "due process of law" clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution on the grounds of my having been acquitted May 24, 1933, on one indictment which covered the identical material of the indictment on which I was convicted February 8, 1917, and that such conviction was the direct result of a premeditated and deliberate frame-up conspiracy on the part of the prosecuting and police officials by concealing and suppressing evidence material to justice and the defense, using vital testimony that they knew to be perjury, coaching of states' witnesses that amounted to subordination of perjury, exhibiting the defendants to prospective states' witnesses instead of having them identified in the regular manner, and generally inflaming the public mind of the community with highly prejudicial statements issued by the district attorney and the police department and published daily in the newspapers before, during and after the trials.

If the United States District Court denies this writ, it will be appealed to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and then the United States Supreme Court, if that be necessary.

The initial expenses for this legal work places a tremendous burden of raising \$5,000 upon my defense committee for briefing the great wealth of material in this eighteen-year-old case, stenographic, typing and other clerical help, office rent, supplies, printing and binding of briefs, postage, telegrams, telephone and transportation and traveling expenses for at least one of the attorneys, all of whom have volunteered their services without fee.

It will be absolutely necessary for me to take a Pauper's Oath if permitted by the court to have the federal courts pay the actual court costs of my petition for a writ of habeas corpus.

This whole program will be in jeopardy if we are unable to raise this indispensable sum. This emergency compels me to plead with you for a donation to be used exclusively for expenses directly connected with this federal court action. Your past generous support of this cause gives me hope that you will come to our immediate financial assistance. No contribution can be too large or too small, considering the task at hand of mass unemployment. Won't you please help us overcome this most unhappy situation? May I hope for an early and favorable reply to this very urgent appeal?

TOM MOONEY.

Address all communications and make all funds payable to the Tom Mooney Molders' Defense Committee, P. O. Box 1475, San Francisco, California.

Swiss Socialists "Adopt" 260 German Children

260 children of German Socialist refugees left Paris on May 15 and went, in a special train, to Switzerland, where they will live as the permanent guests of local comrades.

The hundreds of Austrian children previously adopted by the Swiss Socialists were unable to come in view of the lilliputian dictator of Vienna.

Why Not Pull the Tooth Instead of Howling with Pain?

MANY years ago, when things were quite different in Great Britain than they have since become, Bernard Shaw (who also was different than he has since become) answered a question put to him about literary censorship that very nearly blew off the lid.

There is a Lord Chamberlain or something in that country who can in the name of the Crown decide what plays and books may be withheld from the gaze of the public.

About two decades ago there was a stir over a number of sensational suppressions; if memory serves aright, Shaw's own "Mrs. Warren's Profession" was among the banned works.

"How can we abolish the censorship?" Shaw was asked.

Shaw's reply was swift and to the point.

"Abolish the monarchy!" he said.

People rarely think a thing through to its proper conclusion. They fight an effect, and leave the causes untouched. They put oil of wintergreen on an aching tooth, and do not have the tooth pulled. They punish thievery and petty vice and crime, and do nothing to remove the conditions of poverty and malnutrition that lead to the effects they deplore. They scold a child for being slow at school, and do not notice that the child is underfed or that his eyes need attention. . . .

Today the world trembles on the brink of war. Powder kegs stand open at countless points, and men toss lighted matches around with careless abandon. We are told, therefore, to get more powder kegs, NOT TO REMOVE ALL POWDER KEGS.

There is war danger in the Far East and in the Balkans; there is war danger in the Baltic region and in the Saar. There is war danger because a newly inflamed Germany is led by maniacal madmen who noisily and belligerently claim what is "rightly ours." And because the madmen claim what they say is theirs, youths and boys are goosestepping and munitions works are booming; because they look to the East for expansion (though the half-wits have not got around to thinking what is to become of those who already live in the lands they crave) a nation is being inflamed with warlike lusts. And because that nation is being so inflamed, other nations likewise begin to prepare to counter insanity with more insanity.

Because Hitler and Göring, Göbbels and Rust, Rohm and Streicher rule in Germany, the nation is being militarized and made ready; France is preparing, too.

And because France is buying more guns and developing the war mind, Poland is making preparations; and because France and Poland and Italy and Czechoslovakia and the Baltic nations and the Balkan states are being sucked into a whirlpool, Japan is preparing to strike at a Russia that is having its attention distracted by a Nazi Germany and a Pilsudski Poland believed to be in a pact to gang up on the Soviets and take the Ukraine and absorb the Baltic states. And because Japan is preparing to strike, America is being inflamed with a war spirit and a vast armada is being paraded before the eyes of the entranced New Yorkers, and hundreds of millions are taken from a bankrupt people to build more ships, and a whole nation is being militarized.

And because of all that there is a real danger that if war comes it will involve not only Latvia and Estonia, Manchukou and Korea, Colombia and Peru, Paraguay and Bolivia; there is the imminent danger that it will relentlessly draw in the whole world. And if there is such a world war, involving hundreds of millions of actual combatants fighting with the most fiendishly ingenious weapons the mind of man ever conceived, no human being will be exempt, and there is every possibility that civilization will be destroyed and what is left of the human race will be hurled back into the Dark Ages.

So what?

If a child cannot study and gets bad marks, what are you going to do? Wallop the kid for not doing better? Use the cat-o'-nine-tails? Or are you going to go to an oculist and get the kid glasses? Are you going to feed the child properly?

And when the world stands where it stands today, what are you going to do? Aggravate the irritation by building more ships and further militarizing the nation so as to make the collapse by that much more certain? Or are you going to get back of the RESULTS and find and fight the CAUSES?

We are given as a reason for making war preparations the fact that Japan is getting aggressive; and Japan is getting aggressive because her militarists believe they have a chance to settle scores with Russia while Russia is distracted over the fate of the Ukraine; and the Ukraine is in danger because all the European countries are uneasily arming; and the European countries are uneasily arming because Hitler rules in Germany... and if Hitler were not ruling in Germany the world would have less jitters even though all dangers would not be removed.

All right then, what's the way to save the world? Are we going to continue putting wintergreen oil on the aching tooth? Or are we going to rip the poisoned tooth out and end the agony?

Continental Congress Will Suspend Activities Till Fall

THE National Committee of Correspondence and Action of the Continental Congress has voted to postpone the calling of another national convention and to suspend national activity through a national office until after the fall Congressional elections. The National Committee will meet in November to decide on plans for renewed activity.

The Continental Congress was created in Washington in May, 1933, before the Roosevelt administration came out with the reform measures of the New Deal. The Continental Congress can indeed justly claim that its impressive convention of four thousand delegates and its subsequent activities have been partly responsible for the reform enacted. The tremendous, enthusiastic gathering in Washington and the twenty State Congresses held since that time have shown that the workers and farmers of this country cannot be disregarded.

Looking back over a full year of the New Deal and of the activities

of the Continental Congress, the National Committee confidently declares that the need for the permanent alliance of farmer and labor organizations of all types represented by the Congress has increased instead of lessened since last year. In spite of the New Deal, the mass of workers in cities and on farms are living in poverty and insecurity.

The National Committee, in considering whether or not to issue a call for a second national convention this summer, felt that, just as the delegates to the first convention wished not merely to pass resolutions but to establish a permanent organization, so the delegates would justly feel that something new in addition to resolutions should come out of the second convention. Many of the delegates, as those to Washington, will have to make great personal sacrifice. Months of preparation and thousands of dollars are necessary, and these resources of time and finances are not available to the National Committee at the present time.

Wis. Class Party Is Demanded by Labor Leader

FOND DU LAC, Wisc.—"Progressive" leaders, following Phil LaFollette's warning that "I think it is a fatal error, an irretrievable blunder to launch this as a class party," have set up a new "progressive" party in Wisconsin as a mere tail to the Roosevelt kite.

Seeking to carry out Phil's judgment "that the great bulk of our people are not farmers first or laborers first—we must appeal to them as Americans, and not on the basis of their occupations," the new progressive group has given a strong impetus to Wisconsin Socialism.

In the course of the debate, J. J. Handley, secretary-treasurer of the Wisconsin Federation of Labor, jumped to his feet to speak for labor. He served warning that labor would by no means be satisfied with the plans of the progressive leaders, saying:

"We had hoped that this movement would unite all the liberal forces. I am disappointed in this progressive conference. You are keeping it a narrow movement. You have no program. Labor will not go along with this movement. We want an organization and a card for members than can be taken away from them if they do not live up to the movement."

Handley's statement at the conference was echoed by other labor leaders, who saw the movement as simply a personal party for the old LaFollette machine.

Walter Singler, leader of Wisconsin's farm strikes, refused to commit himself until the group wrote a platform. At the conference Chairman William T. Evjue ruled all demands for a program out of order.

The New "Strong" State of Hitleria

Nazi Germany's new penal procedure and its treatment of prisoners are prominently featured in the Hugenberg coordinated press by a front-page interview of the chief warden of Ploetzensee Penitentiary near Berlin. According to the warden's statements the penitentiary holds more than 1,900 inmates, among them a considerable number of prominent political enemies of the Nazi regime.

Glorifying in the iron methods of the new regime, the warden declared proudly that even the last remnants of the former liberal and humanitarian treatment of the prisoners have been done away with. "Smoking is no longer permitted," the official goes on to say, "nor is the prisoner allowed to greet his relatives on visitors' day with a kiss and a handclasp. Discipline has been considerably improved. Football and other outdoor games are no longer played in our prison yards. Special attention is given to the mass singing of German marches and folk songs. . . . Religious worship is compulsory. . . . The complaint system is arranged in such a way that nothing can leave the institution without having been seen and checked by the responsible official. . . . The new state is purposely trying to drive the lesson home that a confinement within prison walls is a punishment and nothing else.

"Regarding the prisoners' standard of living, we believe with the Nazis that his standard must be less than that of an unemployed German. Food expenses for each prisoner are 32 to 34 pfennig daily (approximately 13 cents). We do not recognize any complaints about the food."

87 more unemployed members of the Austrian Schutzbund have been promised visas and work in the Soviet Union.

BY GAD! IT'S AN OUTRAGE!



Those damned agitators ought to be shot for sowing seeds of discontent with our glorious American conditions. Hard work and lean living are good for people. (Waiter! Another bottle of champagne. And be sure it's iced.)



Editor's Corner

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

By James Oneal

The Detroit Convention

THE national convention of the Socialist Party will assemble in Detroit as this number of The New Leader comes from the press. The delegates meet while the capitalist world is still in collapse, with a party organization still weak in numbers and lacking in cohesion of ideas, and the task of preparing for a Congressional campaign. The number of resolutions and proposals offered exceeds that of the last two conventions. Members who have taken the time to study them will concede that the party is still far from that unity of opinion and purpose that is desirable despite some clarification that has occurred. One may easily trace four groupings in the party but this is not all. No single group is a unit on all basic views and to present some semblance of cohesion it is obvious that within each some concessions have been made. If this spirit of give and take in the groups can be invoked in the convention as a whole with the view of getting a maximum of agreement on essentials with a minimum of friction, the convention will accomplish a desirable purpose. Not only that, it will also bring every element of the party into an effective cooperation in the campaign that is vital.

Consider the situation that faces the whole labor and Socialist movement in this country today. Capitalism is not only frightfully sick; the NRA as a curative faces the stark fact of over ten millions still unemployed. This means not less than 30 millions of men, women and children without any stake in life and this does not include several millions of farmers. In the lower levels of the capitalist system there is a situation of which Toledo and Minneapolis are striking examples. Blind fury against capitalist greed, against continued torture and uncertainty, is accumulating. It exists in many other industrial areas. There are more strikes now than last year and they are increasing. Multiply Toledo and Minneapolis, and this is possible in the coming months, and we will face a crisis in the whole capitalist system that will be the most acute since the general bank holiday in March, 1933.

Out of the Depths

BUT there is this difference. The general financial crisis came with a change in the administration at Washington and despite the universal fears of the period the masses remained calm. They sincerely hoped that the New Deal would bring relief. That hope is passing and out of the depths, now come a seething proletarian resentment. If based upon long experience and disciplined action in the class struggle, if linked up with intelligent political action this coming fall, and if it carried with it the willing cooperation of large sections of the organized workers and farmers, this elemental revolt now gestating could be guided into fruitful channels.

Unfortunately, this is not the case. However, with disappointment over the New Deal accumulating the masses are certainly more receptive to the Socialist message. Can we reach them? Can we go to them as an organization more unified in purpose and more disciplined in action than these revolting masses? If we can we will be able to serve them and build an effective political movement of the working class. Otherwise—?

Well, let us look at the facts. Except for three cities we have no political power in our hands. Except for one state we have no representatives in the states or in Congress. The executive, judicial, legislative, police and military powers are held against the workers. Multiply Toledo and Minneapolis and what may we expect? It is possible that military rule over wide areas may result. In that event elections may be suspended in the name of a "grave emergency" and rule by decrees may displace normal civil processes. In sections where fascist morons are numerous they will find a psychic situation favorable to their action.

The Job Ahead

THESE are possible backgrounds in the months ahead and the present drift forecasts them. The Detroit convention will have to keep them in mind in making its decisions. What are our numerical resources? The membership is about 20,000. This averages a little over 400 members in each of the 48 states, but as the bulk of the membership lies outside of the 12 southern states, the average in the remaining 36 states is a little over 550 for each state, certainly not an imposing army to cope with an extraordinary crisis.

We cannot make up for this weakness by bombastic resolutions. The Socialist Party is still the strongest political organization fighting for the soul and allegiance of the working masses, but to win this allegiance will require hard work, as effective cooperation of the members as can be obtained out of divergent views, and a sober realization that elemental storms may face us that will test our knowledge and discipline as they have not been tested since 1917. Let us concentrate on our job or another form of concentration may await us.

Taylorville Sheriff To Answer for Thomas Arrest

TAYLORVILLE, Ill. — Deputy Sheriff Joseph Betterton of Christian county is scheduled for several required courses in constitutional law in the near future, according to attorneys engaged by the Socialist Party.

Betterton, who arrested Norman Thomas and Douglas Anderson and set loose tear gas bombs on a group of people who attended a Socialist campaign meeting here, will shortly find himself defendant in the following actions: A federal charge of false arrest, brought by Norman Thomas under the "diversity of citizenship" clause in the United States Constitution; a local charge for false arrest, brought by Douglas Anderson; a charge of criminal assault, brought by local residents who were attacked while attending the meeting; an injunction proceeding to restrain authorities of Christian county from interfering with Socialist Party meetings.

In addition, an attempt will be made to have the attorney general proceed against the deputy sheriff and Mayor J. W. Spreser of Taylorville, charging conspiracy to prevent citizens of Illinois from exercising their right of assemblage.

OUR MASTERS' VOICE

THE business nobody knows ranks with the twelve major industries of the United States, says James Rorty in "Our Masters' Voice—Advertising" (John Day, publisher). Influenced by Veblen's brilliant analyses of America's acquisitive culture, Rorty rips to shreds the claims and pretensions of organized ballyhoo.

After twenty years spent in an industry that thrives on the exploitation of snobbery, fear, emulation and sex appeal, Rorty turns upon the graph and survey "experts" and the business psychologists and "public relations counsels," showing them up as parasites on industry. Even to those who think they know the metes and bounds of moronia, "Our Masters' Voice" will give them new insight on the manner in which the propaganda mills operate in the news, feature and editorial columns, in schools, clubs and colleges, on the radio and films.

Best of all, the author explains how the workers in the arts and sciences are debauched in the advertising business. Fittingly the chapter on this subject is titled, "Come up and see me some time." It throws the spotlight upon the sinister forces fighting the Tugwell food and drugs bill.

Written with skill, vision and irony, "Our Masters' Voice—Advertising" contributes to an understanding of the kind of stuff that is fed to "100,000,000 guinea pigs." B. B.

REFERRED TO EXPERTS

Editor, The Leader.

Sir:—The Society for Social Education (88 South Seventh Ave.) seems to be moving from facts to causes. On Sunday it schedules a talk by Prof. Krieger, entitled "Hitler and Hell." Wednesday, this is followed by a discussion by Dr. Wolf Adler: "Is Insanity Inherited?"—New Light on the various Insanities: Paranoia, Dementia Praecox, Melancholia, etc." By attending two meetings, one can get a complete picture of the trouble in Germany!

P. S.—In between, on Tuesday, there is a debate on the question, "Is Civilization Going Mad?" . . . I have been listening for the past half hour to a distinguished surgeon, now a refugee from Germany; and I am ready to feel that those in power are only too conscious of what they are doing, while the workers are just plain dumb!

Yours for some Socialist sense!
William Lea.

Self-Criticism by

By James Oneal

OUT of the underground revolutionary movement in Germany comes a small book, "Socialism's New Beginning," the work of a Socialist group writing under the pseudonym "Miles." Translated into English and published by the League for Industrial Democracy with the imprint of the Rand School Press, these 148 pages present an original Marxist interpretation of the problems facing the Socialist movement. It is announced as a Manifesto, but this is an error due to an incorrect translation. It is offered for discussion and is so stated on pages 132 and 136.

One may not agree with everything in this booklet and yet we must agree that it has extraordinary merit both in form of presentation and in contents. Written under the heel of the Hitler terror, it bears no trace of anger or hysteria. It is as objective as a scientist observing an insect under a microscope.

The opening section is devoted to the historical background of the era of capitalist imperialism, the World War and the post-war crisis, the rise of fascism, the decline of capitalism, and the defeat of the Socialist movement in a number of countries. It regards the world economic crisis not as an isolated or temporary phenomenon but as "the fatal turning point in the capitalist system which has so long been predicted by Socialists, and which will lead to a catastrophe for western civilization unless it succeeds in breaking its way through a Socialist society."

German fascism, unless overthrown, may lead to a world of fascist states. Being aggressively nationalistic and militaristic, "the more violent will be their mutual antagonisms, the faster will they arm against each other, and the more will the countries that are still democratic be driven towards fascism and a policy of war." Capitalist civilization may then

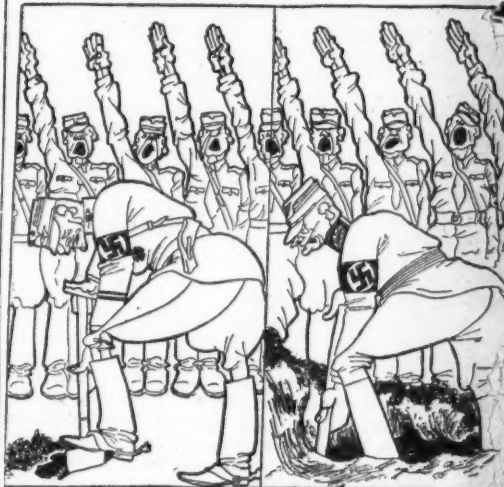
Out of the Underground Social "Socialism's New Beginning" Provoking Statement by

devour itself through its destructive crises and wars, sink under the weight of its own contradictions, while 800 millions of the backward peoples of Asia, also victims of fascist-capitalist exploitation, may "overrun the old capitalist world and plunge humanity anew into the darkness of the Middle Ages."

The deadlocks that occur in the parliamentary system, and too often the "petty squabbling and corruption" that go with it, appear to the masses to be consequences of the "weakness of the democratic form of government," but in reality it is the crisis "of the capitalist

system which is a crisis of democracy of the masses, a "strong hand" through a "leadership principle" for the masses power of the enterprises and also leads to the possible salvation of the masses." Is Marxism Socialists respon

"FREE" LABOR



This cartoon from the Neuer Vorwärts of much-ballyhooed "labor" policy. Workers under and worked all night. The next morning, upon digging filled up, and a notice that workers were the unemployment problem and wins the support like this, multiplied many times over, that added in Germany that many observers believe is causing

So Long! We're on

By Gordon Nye

Gordon Nye is one of the ablest journalists of the United States. He was brought from New Orleans, where he was connected with an important daily, to become the first managing editor of the Milwaukee Leader when that paper was established in 1911 by Victor Berger. He became managing editor of the Chicago Daily Socialist and its successor, the Chicago Evening World, and ran its circulation up to over 300,000 a day. A notable cartoonist, his Socialist cartoon "The Fool Vote," together with his editorial comment, was circulated by the hundreds of thousands, and for months he had a weekly cartoon in the New York Call that attracted wide attention. Later he was city editor and then advertising manager of the New York Call. Comrade Nye has lived for the last few years in Florida.

ON Mother's Day all the newspapers carried front page stories informing us that war clouds were hovering black over the world. Some of the papers stated it in this manner: "Arms race seen leading to certain conflict." No matter how they said it—what it really means is that a lot of us are about to start on

our way to Heaven, via Hell.

The economic student—understanding the underlying motives controlling our present society—will say: "What else can you expect? A world-wide system of high speed production operated for profit motives can lead nowhere but to economic conflict for world markets."

The late World War was not a battle to make "the world safe for democracy," regardless of ballyhoo and the lying that was done to fool the people. Rather was it a fight between England and Germany to control world markets. Our international bankers had bet on England and France—and we were drawn into the conflict to save the investments of the House of Morgan and other Wall Street interests who advanced billions to Europe, either in loans or merchandise.

But that is history. The essence of American industry depends upon selling cotton shirts to Chinamen and machinery to the rest of the world. Our system of private ownership of industry cannot function unless we can secure control of world markets in which to dispose of our surplus. Japan is in the same fix, so is England, France, Germany and every highly organized nation where hand labor and SCARCITY have been displaced by machinery and PLENTY.

For those who this economic ed to insert a bribe according to the U. Labor—workers vately owned ms for every dollar duce. The diffe 24 cents and th terial, rent an profit the ow receives when h Under this set is also the mas only to the ext or 24 cents wor made. The rest o be sold in the world—or in pla chine has not y a surplus of PL

Hence the "ci ized nations are petitive race w sell aeroplanes, refrigerators, shirts, locomoti commodities th nations need the road to proo to undersell of diplomatic langu or commercial warfare, minus That is why tariff wars, other nati like walls supposed

Sec. 2
SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1934

NEW LEADER LABOR SECTION

THE EDITOR COMMENTS

ONE of the most important problems confronting the convention of the Socialist Party in Detroit, starting Friday, is the labor policy of the party. Organizing the unorganized, favoring industrial unionism, helping unionists to eliminate racketeering, racial discrimination and undemocratic practices, the attempt to break from the political traditions of the A.F.O.—a decision as to policy and action on all these questions must come from the Detroit convention if this historic gathering of delegates is to be as eventful as the occasion demands.

The Labor Editor will not comment at this time on the various programs presented for adoption at the convention. As a hard-working rank and file member of the party who belongs neither to the so-called "old guard" faction nor to the so-called "militant" section—nor yet to any other "faction"—he cannot help being impressed by the genuinely militant spirit of all the major labor resolutions proposed. He cannot split hairs well enough to pretend that there is a tremendous gulf between the so-called majority and minority resolution, nor that great harm will follow the adoption of either. He hopes that out of this convention will come a firm, vigorous, straight forward labor policy that will again place the party in a position of strategic importance in mass organizations of labor and that will enable us to be of the greatest possible service to the working class.

IGNOBLE SPINACH FROM A MOST LEARNED JUDGE

The Labor Editor isn't quite sure whether or not he's violating an injunction today, and to tell the truth, he doesn't give a damn. On the outside columns of this page, you'll find news of a new high in the divine right and divine impudence of judges. A man named Leander B. Faber, who happens by the fortunate accident of political backscratching to be a judge in the Supreme Court in New York State, issues an injunction against a union at the behest of an employer. With god-like nonchalance he forbids a strike; he forbids mention of the strike; he forbids anybody's letting anybody else know that the boss involved is unfair to organized labor, has done anything detrimental to labor, OR HAS OBTAINED AN INJUNCTION AGAINST THE UNION OR ITS MEMBERS.

The little boy in the sophisticated cartoon is supposed to have said, when confronted by broccoli: "I say it's spinach and I say to hell with it!" Well, we read the judge's restraining order and we say it's garbage and to the dump with it—or anywhere else. As far as we're concerned, the judge's words are writ in water and we're letting the whole world know about the strike, the injunction—and the learned judge! We urge those who agree with our sentiments to disregard entirely any attempt on the part of any authority to interfere with their right to freedom of speech, the press or assemblage—and if that's further violation, make the most of it!

ATTENTION, ORGANIZATIONS!

Please Don't Arrange Any Conflicting Affairs for
SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1934.

This is the occasion of the Grand Picnic at Ulmer Park of
New York's Socialist and Labor Movement!

ALONG THE CLASS WAR FRONT

THE Labor Section of The New Leader aims to give coverage to the battles on the labor front throughout the country. Correspondents in major industrial cities have been keeping us informed of the situation there. Unfortunately, this week we go to press early in order to publish in time for the national convention and in order to enable the editors of The New Leader to attend the sessions in Detroit.

As we go to press, news comes from various parts of the country of continued activity on the part of strikers and of renewed attempts on the part of police officials to smash the fighting front of the workers.

CLASS WAR STILL RAGES ON PACIFIC WATERFRONT

In San Francisco striking longshoremen were attacked by the police when 1,000 union members congregated at Pier 18 (Pacific Steamship Company) in a mass demonstration against the continued use of scabs. The tear gas bombs, guns and horses' hoofs of the "peace officers" were answered by the rocks and clubs of the workers.

who stood firm and repulsed the attempt to break their ranks. Eight were sent to the hospitals and several were reported shot. The Federal Mediation Board has offered a compromise plan to settle the strike in San Francisco, Seattle, Los Angeles and Portland, Ore.

In San Diego and New Orleans fighting also broke out again as the police continue to aid employers in attempting to break the backbone of the strike.

EMPLOYERS TO BLAME FOR TOLEDO DEADLOCK

In Toledo, scene of some of the worst attacks on workers in the history of American labor, negotiations for settlements have reached a deadlock, with the Chief Federal Mediator Taft blaming the impasse on the three manufacturing concerns involved in the strike—the Electric Auto-Lite Co., the Bingham Stamping and Tool Co. and the Logan Gear Co. Meanwhile investigations into the cause of recent "rioting" have been officially opened and cheering crowds of strikers are urging union officials to stand firm for the workers' demands.

From Washington comes the

news that a general strike of 300,000 textile workers will be called if the NRA order making a 25 per cent cut in cotton textile production, similar to the recent silk shutdown, becomes effective.

"There won't be a cotton mill open in the country in two weeks if they try to carry this order out," Francis J. Gorman, vice-president of the United Textile Workers, declared after a long meeting with union organizers.

STEEL WORKERS GIRD FOR REAL BATTLE

In the steel industry, where the recent convention of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers declared for militant organization and action, significant talk of a steel strike forced the Federal Mediation Board to ask the union's officials to confer with it in Washington. The steel code expires this week, and the union charges that the labor provisions have been consistently violated. Furthermore, the vigorous spirit which seized control of the convention will not be easily appeased, and the companies' move for company unions will meet with fierce resistance.

Drastic Court Order Bans Strike or Mere Mention of Injunction; Labor Aroused

NRA Lashed as ILGWU Opens Convention

By Special Staff Correspondent

CHICAGO.—The New Leader, thanks to the Socialist National Convention in Detroit, goes to press too early for me to send you detailed reports of what's going on here at the 22nd convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. But this much is certain—the spirit here (unlike that at another convention which shall be nameless) is one of bitter criticism of the NRA and of its enforcement, despite the fact that the International delegates come to Chicago happy in the knowledge that over 100,000 new members have been added to the union in the past two years.

Over 6,000 delegates and their friends filled the Ashland Boulevard Auditorium for the opening session, at which President David Dubinsky delivered the keynote address. Giving credit to Article 7A for its aid in organization in its early or "honeymoon" stages, he showed that the belief on the part of some labor leaders that the New Deal would greatly increase employment has found no basis in fact.

"Work hours have not been cut sufficiently to add workers to the employment rolls," the garment workers' fighting chief, who made a similar speech at the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' convention in Rochester two weeks ago, declared.

Strike Threat Brings Results (Continued on Page Two)

An unprecedentedly drastic labor injunction forbidding the continuation of a strike, forbidding the mere mention of the fact that there is a strike, and forbidding members of the bakers' union and those in sympathy with it from even announcing that the bosses had obtained an injunction against a union or were unfair to organized labor was signed this week by Justice L. B. Faber. The injunction forbids both the strike and mention of strike or injunction. Labor throughout the country is aroused as never before by this judicial arrogance.

The court order, obtained by the Standard Baking Co. of Brooklyn, against Local 505 of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union, contained 38 prohibitions on the activities of workers.

In the brief submitted to Judge Faber only Matthew M. Levy on behalf of the union, it was pointed out that the drastic injunction order submitted to him contained twenty restraining items not even asked by the employers on the motion for an injunction. The brief called the plaintiffs' proposer order "illegal, unjust and oppressive and a shame and a fraud."

Judge Faber enjoins the members of the union from "in any wise or in any manner directly or indirectly continuing the strike."

After a lockout on May 1, 1933, and the resultant strike of twenty-six weeks, an agreement was entered into between the union and the Specialty Bakery Owners' Association. The Standard Baking Company of 170 Wythe Avenue, Brooklyn, a member of the bosses' association, refused to abide by the settlement and continued the lockout of its employees. The firm refused to submit the differences between it and the union to the Regional Labor Board, asserting that the board had no power.

The strike continued. After more than a year the firm applied for an injunction against the union, objecting in their application to the union's advertising the union label or appealing to the public.

On the argument before Judge Leander B. Faber in the Brooklyn Supreme Court on May 10, 1934, the union offered to leave it to Judge Faber to mediate the strike and announced that the union was ready for an immediate conference. The attorney for the employer did not accept this offer.

"To enjoin one from refusing to work is to compel involuntary servitude and slavery in violation of constitutional guarantees and of human rights," Matthew M. Levy, counsel for the union and Bronx County chairman of the Socialist Party, declared. "The Court of Appeals of this State has reiterated many times the right of workers to strike for better conditions. I supposed that that had by now become axiomatic. Collective bargaining through organizations of labor's own choosing is supposed to be guaranteed, but Justice Faber, by his injunction, denies workers the right to strike for collective bargaining."

"The injunction is in contravention of the right of free speech and, if strictly interpreted, might prevent even the prosecution of an appeal from the injunction. Why, this decision could not even be cited in any effort of organized labor to abolish the granting of injunctions in labor disputes."

"The judge, in his opinion on May 21, stated that a trial could be had very soon. Yet, the plaintiff obtained an order which in effect may postpone the trial several months, during which the supposedly temporary injunction will be in full force and effect. The general rule of law is that the person who starts a proceeding is the one to move the case to trial. He has to pay the expense of bringing the action on for trial. In this case, Judge Faber reversed the general rule of law and required the union to meet the expense of bringing the case on for trial—obviously to shoulder the union with expenses which in law it was not required to bear; and unless the union met that expense, the 'temporary' injunction might last forever."

Panken & Levy announced that an appeal would be taken to the Appellate Division from the injunction.

Rush Funds for Toledo!

CHICAGO.—An appeal for funds to support the general strike in Toledo was issued here by the Labor Committee of the Socialist Party of America. Leo Krzycki, the party's national chairman, addressed the strikers this week.

"The fight of the Auto-Lite workers of Toledo for increased wages and recognition of their union is one in which the Socialists are vitally interested," says Clarence Senior, executive secretary. "TEN DAYS AGO, BEFORE THE NATION-WIDE PUBLICITY WAS GIVEN THE STRIKE, THE SOCIALIST PARTY WAS ENJOINED FROM AIDING THE STRIKERS BY PICKETING. Since that injunction was issued, however, the Toledo Socialists have redoubled their activities."

"As the strikers became stronger, (Continued on Page Two)"

THE NEW LEADER GREET I. L. G. W. U. CONVENTION

Telegram to Convention,
I.L.G.W.U.

Chicago, Illinois:

Comrades and Fellow Workers: The New Leader, Socialist and labor national weekly, sends you its fraternal greetings on the occasion of your 22nd convention and hails your achievements for past two years.

May your deliberations mean further success for policy of organization, education and solidarity, not only for garment workers but for all toilers of hand and brain, until a workers' world is won. We pledge our cooperation in that crusade.

THE NEW LEADER.

NRA Lashed, Necessity for Organization Emphasized, As ILGWU Convention Opens

(Continued from Page One)

"Only in industries where strong unions exist have minimum wages continued to be minimum and not maximum," he added. "In non-union industries, codes are being flagrantly violated by the most 'patriotic' employees. The threat of strike often brings better results than Labor Board intervention or even prosecution under the law."

The holiday aspect of the convention—celebrating as the union does its 35th year and its recent victories—will not be allowed to obscure the grave problems it faces, delegates say. They will soon put aside their jubilee frame of mind and start considering the problems involved in national "recovery," as well as further plans for ambitious organization drives to extend the territory of unionization in the garment field.

Chicago was a holiday city for the garment workers prior to the convention, thousands marching in the parade and demonstration of cloak and dressmakers that greeted the 380 delegates. The delegates massed at a reviewing stand set up in a main thoroughfare, and the streets were jammed with enthusiastic unionists.

Delegates Honored

City and state officials and prominent labor men greeted the delegates, the parade being led by officers of the Joint Board, followed by a band of 50 girl flag bearers, members of Dressmakers' Local 100, and by members of Locals 5, 18, 54, 59, 74, 76 and 81.

Calling attention to the fact that the trend of economic development doomed the small business man—despite the Darrow commission's attempt to save him—Dubinsky continued:

"The Darrow commission, in its sympathy for the so-called small business man, commits an error when it tries too strenuously to maintain the existence of the small business man at all costs. From the first day of the depression, it was clear that the little man could survive only at the expense of labor. Unwilling to admit that the economic forces were working against him that he would shortly become part of the working class himself or starve, the small business man continued a haphazard sort of existence by slashing wages here, chiseling there, lengthening hours and indulging in such practices that degraded the working of his employees.

"The small business man was responsible for the return of the sweatshop, a thing which we all had hoped belonged to the forgotten past. It meant a cheap, dirty hideaway, removed from the control of unions or even of forces of the law. Apparently, however, the small business man refuses to look

WESTCHESTER MILK DRIVERS ORGANIZING

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.—As a result of a two months' organization campaign in Westchester County, hundreds of milk drivers have joined the Milk Wagon Drivers' and Dairy Employees' Union, Local 358, with headquarters here, according to Business Manager Thomas F. Murphy.

The union has had the cooperation of the Socialist Party. At a recent mass meeting, Comrades Leonard Bright and Carl O. Parsons spoke. Thomas J. Lyons, secretary-treasurer of the New York Joint Council of Teamsters Unions, principal speaker at this meeting, expressed appreciation of Socialist support in the unionization drive.

the facts in the face, and is therefore not entitled to any special privileges.

"The little business man ought to realize that as a capitalist he cuts a sorry figure and that there is no legislation or other forces that can turn back the clock and insure his economic existence.

"In any event, labor does not propose to be exploited by him in the meantime. We refuse to turn to the sweatshop and permit the degradation of our workers in order to justify or extend the existence of the small business man. If he had any sense he would cash in his lot with laboring masses. Of course, I do not want this analysis to be interpreted as justifying the tactics of monopoly and big business."

Rush Funds to Aid Toledo!

(Continued from Page One)

state troops were sent in to shoot and gas them into submission. A bunch of rookies who never should have been called out lost their heads and shot into a massed picket line. Two were killed and scores injured. Leo Krzycki, national chairman of the Socialist Party and for many years a labor organizer, has termed it 'one of the most disgraceful incidents in American history.'

"Krzycki has sent the following telegram to the Governor of Ohio as commander of the state militia: 'First-hand contact with the Toledo strike convinces me that presence and tactics of troops are provocative of more trouble and delay possible settlement. Withdraw them at once, not only for sake of the workers, but in the interests of the community as a whole.'

"The unionization of this plant is essential to the welfare of all automobile workers, and Socialists must aid financially and morally as individuals and members of unions, which will be called upon in order

Strike Threat More Potent Than Government Prosecution

"The New Deal... brought results to our workers, largely because of the militancy of our union and its readiness not only to threaten to strike, but actually to resort to strikes against recalcitrant employers. Mainly, however, was our success due to the fact that we concentrated our drive during the first three months immediately following the enactment of the NRA during the so-called honeymoon period of the New Deal... The basic industries had not yet been involved at that time in the NRA and the administration was inclined to take a sympathetic attitude with regard to the so-called consumer industry.

"No sooner, however, did the important basic industries become involved in the NRA, which implied substantial reduction of hours and the fixing of proper wage scales, than the administration of the NRA began assuming a different attitude. Interpretations of Section 7A followed which nearly nullified the original intent of that law. Company unions were encouraged, and the persistent defiance of the National Labor Board by several outstanding non-union manufacturers in the steel and

Jimmie-We Mean Hymie-Brings Home the Bacon

Hyman Greenberg is secretary of the Amalgamated Center, which means that he has charge of all the buildings owned or run by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. He's a member in good standing of the vest makers' union. In addition, he's a good Socialist, as we've had occasion to note in these columns before. In fact, Hymie Greenberg is sometimes known as a racial synonym for Jimmie Higgins.

During the sessions at the recent Amalgamated convention in Rochester he listened and applauded (or didn't) like everyone else. But between sessions, at meal times, in recess periods and going to and from hither and yon, Greenberg was busier than the one-armed paperhanger with the hives. He was corraling dollars for the Socialist Party. Sometimes they came easy and sometimes they came terribly hard.

But when he got back to New York he turned in over \$400 to the Socialist Party treasury.

Congress Won't Pass Labor-Sponsored Bills

WASHINGTON.—Even the mildest of measures sponsored or supported by labor has no chance of passing this session of Congress, it seems, despite the promise of the New Deal. President Green of the American Federation of Labor is real sore and speaks right up about it.

"Unless action is taken soon, the record will show that Congress failed labor, in that it failed to enact a single measure sponsored by labor into law," he states. "Apparently those in charge of Congress' legislative program have determined that these measures shall not pass. The representatives of big business, manufacturers' associations, employers of labor, are fighting for the maintenance and protection of their own organized, financed and controlled company unions."

that this battle may be settled soon and equitably.

"Financial aid should be sent, in whatever amounts, as quickly as possible, to George Addes, financial secretary, Auto Workers' Union, Memorial Hall, Toledo."

Greater Militancy of Labor, Upholding of Democracy Urged, 'No Man Serves Two Masters'

Last week, we noted that former Judge Jacob Panken's speech at the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' convention brought the delegates to their feet again and again, and sounded a refreshing note in an official atmosphere of praise for the NRA. We print herewith extracts from Comrade Panken's address:

During the 20 years of your life, the world has seen many changes. We have gone through a world war. We have gone through a period of false prosperity and we have come into a period of insoluble economic depression and economic deterioration. Your union has functioned in time of stress and in time of high hope, never forgetting your ideals nor, I hope, abandoning that straight road which will lead labor the world over to the ultimate goal, the goal which will invest mankind with a society in which all men and women will labor and receive the full social value of the labor they perform.

In the five years that have just passed, my comrades, America has not escaped the chaos which has settled upon all industrial countries! Some hoped that by virtue of the Recovery Act we should be able to pull ourselves up by the bootstraps out of the economic thralldom. Since 1929 the aggregate wage of American labor has been reduced just by one-half. In 1933, the aggregate wage of American labor increased but immaterially, and side by side with the insignificant increase in the wages of American labor, there has come an inordinate increase in the cost of living; the cost of living has wiped out any gain from increases in wages.

Capital Needn't Worry

I want to bear down upon your minds this significant fact—that while American labor has been hoping for some solution of its economic problem, the economic problems of American capital have in a measure been solved.

In 1932 the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company registered a loss of some \$300,000. In 1933, the railroad showed a net profit of 7,000,000. What is true of the Baltimore and Ohio is true of every principal railroad in the United States. It is true of the telephone and telegraph company. It is true of the power companies; it is true of the big aggregation of capital in the United States.

I want to underscore this point: that no man can serve two gods, no man can serve capitalism and at the same time serve progress. You have to make your choice either for progress or capitalism.

There are more than 2,000,000 families in the United States upon home relief. There are 11,000,000 unemployed in America today. The danger which America is confronted with at this time is relief. Twenty-five million souls in America today are on the threshold of beggary. A nation with 20 per cent of its population actually being impoverished has within itself an enemy that will eat at the very vitals of a nation.

Menace of Unemployment

During the five years since the depression those who have reached the ages of 17 and 18 since then have had no opportunity to work. These millions are a constant threat to America because out of these millions the Fascist and the intolerant and bigot might easily be recruited.

In 1933, my friends, the number of those placed upon relief increased by 38 per cent—in the period of so-called reconstruction, in the period of so-called recovery. One out of every 7 in the city of

New York is on home relief. One million people in my city have been reduced to the level of beggary.

This is the problem that confronts American labor, for it is labor that will have to solve that problem. It can only be solved by great militancy, by greater and better understanding, by insisting upon more and more improved conditions for the working class of America.

Must Change Social Structure

Here is a problem which cannot be solved within the frame-work of the present order. Here is a situation which has grown out of the very system in which we live and labor. We must begin to think of a change in the social structure so that capital will be used in its behalf.

There is some talk about industrial democracy. Well, if you talk of industrial democracy, let it not be an empty phrase. Let it be an actuality.

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, which represents the overwhelming majority of those who produce the clothes of the country, should have not merely a say in the industrial self-government, but it should have the controlling say in industrial government.

Some call dictatorship fascism. It makes no difference what name you call it—it is a menace—and I don't care where it manifests itself, and under what label it is introduced, if it is dictatorship, it is a menace to mankind under all sorts of conditions.

Democracy is the antithesis of dictatorship, and when we talk of democracy we mean free speech, the right to strike, the right to boycott, the right to fight for better and improved conditions.

Without democracy the trade union movement and the Socialist movement will have to go underground.

Let me say at this juncture, men and women of labor, if and when the trade union and Socialist movement of America is driven underground, we give warning now that there will be nothing to do but for us to resort to those weapons which are guaranteed to us in the Declaration of Independence. We shall not surrender and give in. We shall not give up our rights and our liberties.

Unite for Democracy

Let me suggest that the time has come for the trade union and the Socialist movement of America, and really progressive forces in our country to unite in the defense of what democracy which we still enjoy in our country. We must keep open the channels which make possible for us to carry on our propaganda, our struggle, our fight for a better world.

Fascism is an appeal to the dead past and we who are alive, and whose eyes are focused upon the future, must fight that venomous snake, that poison, wherever it raises its head.

While labor has lost the battle in Germany, while we have lost a skirmish in Austria, our comrades in Great Britain, our comrades in France, our soldiers underground in Germany and in Austria are mustering their forces—the battle may be lost, but the war between labor and capitalism will be won by labor.

The recent resolution of the Central Trades and Labor Council of New York, urging all officers and members of labor organizations to enforce the resolution of the last A. F. of L. convention calling for a boycott of Nazi products, has received the acclaim of the Jewish Labor Committee.

The New Leader

New York City

Section

Vol. XVII—No. 22

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1934

Sec. 3

Socialists for Public Milk Supply

Monopoly by the Community is Only Solution

THE great problem why milk is produced continues to agitate the New York politicians and their corporation supporters at a time when both the farmer who produces the milk and the workers who need it are entering the fight to assert their rights in the matter.

Ever since the New York State Department of Markets gave permission to the milk companies to raise the price of milk a cent a quart, New York has been disturbed by the fact that such a raise would further cut down on the consumption of milk. Thus not only would the purpose of the price raise of putting the milk farmer back on his feet, be defeated, but the city's children would further suffer from a lack of the milk that is necessary for their well-being. All this has brought to the fore again the necessity for a municipal milk supply, which Socialists have fought for for years.

Over fifteen years ago the Socialist delegation in the Board of Aldermen called attention to the problems that private distribution of milk brought with it. They showed how intimately connected was the distribution of milk with the health of children. They showed how closely the consumption of milk follows the price, rising when the price falls, and falling when the price goes up. They showed how private distribution of milk was wasteful and how the milk distributors succeeded in exploiting both the consumers of milk and the producers for their own private profits. They pointed out that only through a publicly owned system for the distribution of milk would the consumer be assured of an adequate supply of pure, fresh milk at a low price at the same time that the dairy farmer was able to get enough for his milk to be able to keep the sheriff from his door. Recent events have proven how true a picture the Socialists painted.

The troubles regarding milk have come from both sides in the last few years. During the milk strikes of last year, which forced the state legislature to pass the milk-control bill, prices were forced up for the farmer, and at the same time to the consumer. These strikes were the result of a steady pushing down of the price of milk to the farmer by the big distributing companies who control the bulk of the supply. The distributors were able to do this because in the boom years they had urged the farmer to increase his herd and expand his production of milk. This a great majority of the farmers had done, only to discover that the depression cut down consumption by about 25%. This put the farmers at the mercy of the distributing companies, as the price of milk is fixed according to use the milk is put to. As more and more goes into butter and cheese, and less is sold as milk, the price goes down, and has gone

down until the farmer is, and has been for some time, in the red. Thus the reason for the permission for the advance in price granted by the New York State Department of Markets.

On the other side we have the consumer. Not only has his income been cut greatly by the depression, but he is faced with the fact, if he is poor, that he can no longer buy loose milk a 5 cents a quart or more, but must buy milk in the bottle and pay almost twice as much. The supply of loose milk has been stopped in order to safeguard health. There was real rea-

son for forbidding the sale of loose milk in New York City, but some provision should have been made for the supplying of milk to those who could only afford loose milk. Nothing was done and those who needed milk most, the children of the poor, had to go without it. The result was, as The New Leader pointed out last week, that about 15% of the city's children are suffering from undernourishment and malnutrition due to the lack of milk products in their diets.

Thus we have the great contradiction in private milk distribution. The only one who can gain by it is

the large milk distributor. His methods are such that the price of milk to the consumer is kept up at a time when the real milk producer, the farmer, is selling milk at below what it costs him. Henry S. Manley, counsel for the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, has pointed out the great saving monopoly of milk distribution would bring. He is worried about the problems of controlling such a situation.

Long ago the Socialists have given the answer to this problem. Let the distribution of milk be in the hands of the city!

Party Against Postponing City Election

The Socialist Party has filed papers intervening as a defendant in the action brought by William Jay Schieffelin of the Citizens' Union to restrain the Commissioners of Elections from holding an election this fall to fill the vacancy created by the death of Comptroller Cunningham. The papers are signed by Algernon Lee, New York City and County Chairman of the Socialist Party, and by Bernard J. Riley, Samuel Orr, James Oneal and Walter Dearing, Chairmen of Kings, Bronx, Queens and Richmond Counties. Matthew M. Levy is their counsel.

Comrade Lee said: "Our decision to intervene in this case is in line with our action in 1932 when, with the late Morris Hillquit as our counsel, we successfully opposed an attempt to prevent an election that year to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mayor Walker and thus to keep Mr. McKee in office as acting mayor through the whole year 1933. We believe that the present issue should and will be decided on the same lines that were followed by the Court of Appeals in that cause.

"It is obviously the will of the people as expressed in the constitution that vacancies in elective offices are to be filled promptly by election. For practical reasons it is necessary that an appointee should serve until a successor chosen at a general election can take over the office. To extend the term of the appointee for an additional twelve months is in our judgment both undemocratic and unconstitutional."

The Baby and the Bath

By William M. Feigenbaum

THE Charter Revision Commission has met and is preparing for a long, hard summer out of which it is expected (or at least hoped) that New York will get a charter more suitable for its needs and the times than the cumbersome and confused document that charts its present form of government.

For the first time the Socialist Party will have a hand in framing a city charter, for Norman Thomas is a member of the Commission and is serving with the consent of the party organization in order to urge the party's ideas upon the commission.

Thomas is a minority of one; but he can be backed by public opinion that will multiply his voice by hundreds of thousands and make him the most influential member of the commission.

What Comrade Thomas works for in that commission, therefore, will be the party's point of view in the matter of New York's form of government, and the workers must get behind his proposals. *In that way the masses will be able for the first time to have something to say about the form of their municipal government.*

THERE will be many things for Comrade Thomas to urge, as there will be many urged by Samuel Seabury and others reformers. One thing, therefore, that Socialists must guard against is the danger of throwing out the baby with the bath; that is, in getting rid of undeniable evils we must guard against "reforms" that are worse than the evils they are designed to remedy.

To be specific, there are certain evils upon which all parties (except Tammany and Republican

spoilsmen) agree, such as the vast number of useless and overpaid city and county jobs whose only function is to supply grafters with easy money. And there are other matters upon which there is not and cannot be agreement between us and the "reformers." There is the crying need for some form of proportional representation to end the virtual disfranchisement of large sections of the population—mostly working people. And finally, there is a demand for the elimination of parties in the election of city officials.

Indeed, Samuel Seabury is "sold" on the last idea, and about a year and a half ago Paul Blanshard, then a member of the Socialist Party, sought support within the party for that feature of the so-called Seabury Charter. (Needless to say, he got no support whatever.)

(Continued on Page Three)

Yipsels Protest War and Fascism; Amused by Police Antics

By GUS TYLER

A UNITED Youth Demonstration against War and Fascism, sponsored by nearly a dozen radical youth organizations, was held on Memorial Day in New York City. The largest section of the parade which was supported by several thousand young men and women was made up of young Socialists.

The specific purpose of the parade was dual. It was, first, a protest against the brutal actions of members of the Veterans of Foreign Wars who, last year, fell upon six members of the Young People's Socialist League when the latter were holding an anti-war meeting. Secondly, the demonstration was also in protest against the actions of the Dutch government for their deportation of four young revolutionaries to Nazi Germany. These two issues served to unite the Young People's Socialist League, the Young Circle League of America, the Trotskyites, the Lovestoneites, the Poale Zion, the Communist League of Struggle, the Student League for Industrial De-

mocracy, and other organizations. An attempt to unite with the Stalinists proved unsuccessful because of their sectarian insistence upon their name and purpose in the demonstration. (See New Leader, last week.)

The demonstration began at 136th Street and St. Nicholas Ave., wound its way through Harlem, amidst applause, cheers, admiration and encouragement from on-lookers, and finally ended in a mass meeting at the north east corner of Central Park, near the now forgotten Peace House. The colorful

parade was headed by the ever more popular corps of red flags, carried by our Socialist Guard. Immediately behind them came the long rows of Young Socialists, with their blue shirts, red ties, Socialist arm bands, marching in order with a dignified discipline. Followed by thousands, dressed in civilian clothes, the Young Socialists paraded into the circle at 110th St. and 5th Ave. to hold their meeting.

An interesting incident, and one that captured the fancy of the capitalist reporters, occurred shortly after the parade. A group of

about 150 Young Socialists, Trotskyites, and Poale Zionists gathered in the park, chatting with one another and singing their songs. A stray policeman wandered into their midst. His first command was "to pick up your papers." That was reasonable and was done. He now had no complaint so he went forth in search of reinforcements. Soon he was back with two others in blue uniform. He found no papers. So he issued the summary command to "move on." There seemed to be no reason for this, since others were also on the grass, and so they sat, singing "We shall not be moved." It was suggested that as soon as the officers of the law drove the others from the lawn the radical groups would also leave. Three more policemen came up in an auto. They had to clear the lawn. The paraders now grew suspicious, suspecting that the calm way in which the police were surrounding them and moving all innocent bystanders out of the way was done with malice aforethought. Having won their point with the clearing of the lawn, the groups rose in a body, sang the "Internationale" and marched off. As they began to leave, two riot cars containing a dozen policemen in each drove up amidst great flourish. Poor gentlemen! It was too late.



Weinie Is Getting Ready For the Picnic

EVERYBODY knows that summer is really coming because A. N. Weinberg—Weinie to you—is at work on the annual party picnic that will be held this year, as usual, at Ulmer Park.

Around party circles the warm weather always brings Weinie out. He drops whatever other party or trade union work he is engaged in at the time and gets his picnic machinery into shape. He has been doing that every summer since 1928, and he has not had a flop yet. Each year he has brought out a bigger crowd, and has put out a better time for the crowd, than the year before.

He began his year's campaign with the following letter, which is sent to every Socialist sub-division in the city:

The Annual Party Picnic which has become a popular festival where 25,000 or more come to spend the day in pleasure and entertainment, and where thousands come to meet old friends and renew acquaintances, will be held this year on Saturday, July 28, at Ulmer Park Brooklyn.

"The picnic, this year, will be better than ever; there will be good beer to drink; the committee will provide for better 'eats' to make

the beer tastier. A very elaborate program is being arranged.

"In addition to a day of pleasure, the picnic is a magnificent demonstration for our party and its cause, as it will mark the opening of our gubernatorial campaign, and a source of income to the party and the branches.

"The tickets are priced 40 cents, but the branches can secure tickets at the following terms: 125 tickets, \$7.50; 250 tickets, \$12.50; 500 tickets, \$20; 1,000 tickets, \$35.

"This permits the branches to make money for the branch treasury, and every branch should sell a large number of tickets. Every member should have tickets to sell to his friends and shopmates. We are providing a good time for everybody. Games for the kiddies; sports for the young; dancing, movies, and other forms of entertainment for everybody.

"Comrades! This is the annual rendezvous of the party in New York. It is our affair and it is up to the party branches to make it a success. While we have the co-operation of other friendly organizations, it is essentially OUR JOB to get large numbers out because it is OUR PICNIC!"

REBEL ARTS ACTIVITIES

Rebel Arts continues its activities as the cultural auxiliary of the labor and Socialist movement. For weeks, artist and poster makers, led by Harry Herzog and Bertha Gottlieb (who were chiefly responsible for the May Day parade showing) aided by Bernard Feinstein were busy on the No More War posters and other posters.

The Drama Group is busy rehearsing new playlets, including a satirical musical comedy evolved by its members. Their good work over WEVD during the LID radio period "Labor Marches On" is winning a widening circle of appreciative listeners. Nadja Abeles directs and Florence Lesser is the official labor radio skit writer.

Comrade Lasser will conduct a class in labor radio skit writing for Rebel Arts, probably on Friday nights. All interested should register at once by mail.

Bob La Reine is also taking registrations for a Short Story Class to meet Wednesday nights.

The Chorus, meeting Saturdays at five, has been reorganized on a new basis. Party and YPSL members are urged to attend and get the thrill of their lives by finding they can sing in unison and harmony even without knowing it.

The Orchestra, led by Jack Cohen, is firmly grounded and invites all instrumentalists to attend rehearsals at Friday at 8:30 p.m.

The Writers' Group, meeting Monday nights, and the Artists' Group, convening Monday and Thursday nights, are all agog over the forthcoming magazine. A series of illustrated brochures for the labor movement is being prepared.

"THE WORKER'S HOLIDAY"

Film of Socialist May Day Parade and Demonstration.

Many of the interesting highlights of the great May Day celebration have been recorded in a short film by one of our comrades. The action was filmed from different angles, giving a documentary record and an interpretation of working class solidarity and strength. The Socialist Vanguard features prominently in its imposing formations, with scarlet banners waving in the breeze. The ranks of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, among others, show up impressively.

Among the outstanding per-

A PARTY BRANCH IN ACTION

THE question of what to do with a membership that calls for action has been somewhat adequately answered in the 22nd A. D., Brooklyn. The aptitudes and the talents, known to be latent, have been called forth by a program that reaches practically all the membership. Among the features that have aroused interest are an art and dramatic group, a class in Socialism and another in the interpretation of current events.

The artistic-minded members have been brought together by Theodore Shapiro, who encouraged and stimulated them to improve the appearance of headquarters at 864 Sutter Ave. with a series of murals. The group, among which are Julius Kaplan and Florence Kresner, has begun work on some interesting and provocative posters. Their ambition is keen to advance to the mural work. Theodore Shapiro, ably assisted by Jack Barbash, is, in addition, directing the production of a labor play to be presented June 2. The large cast is now engaged in rehearsals. In casting the roles there were found to be more players than parts. One of the chief difficulties encountered was to get the girls to take the part of an honest woman.

The members of the branch are eager also to go among their fellow-citizens equipped to answer all questions. They therefore attend a class in current events led by George Baron, to employ the truths as occasionally revealed by the daily press and always by The New Leader as mental dynamite. George Baron makes it clear that the events of the day are reason enough for Socialism.

Samuel Block leads a class in the study of Socialism.

Comrades Shapiro, Block and

sonalities in intimate close-ups are Max Winter, August Claessens, Frank Crosswaith, Bill Gomberg, and Ethel Schachner in militant mood. One can get a good impression of the vast crowds which line the route of march and jammed Madison Square.

Many documentary films of this type and also others are planned for production under party auspices. It is possible to have your branch or union or club arrange for a showing of these films, and also films of the No-More-War Parade. This can be arranged through the Party Office or directly through Alan S. Hacker, 55 Washington Square South—Tel.: Spring 7-1614. Other films giving the working class point of view can also be shown with these.

A Letter to the Party Members Of New York

The New Leader-Socialist Party Committee, elected at a conference of all party branches, is launching the greatest New Leader subscription drive ever attempted in New York. At the special rate of one dollar a year for new subscriptions—less than two cents per copy—they should come pouring in. Some branches have already responded splendidly, but in order to assure reaching our goal of 2,000 new subscribers the committee has decided to assign a quota to every branch. The quota set for your branch is subscriptions. You will find the following steps a great help in filling your quota:

1. Elect a special New Leader committee.
2. Make New Leader welfare a special order of business at your branch meetings.
3. Intensive canvassing of all enrolled Socialists for subscriptions.

Begin by approaching your branch members. The percentage who are not subscribers will amaze you. Remember, a member who does not read The New Leader is a member whom you are eventually going to lose because he is already out of touch with the party.

Approach sympathetic non-members. On the strength of articles by Thomas Hoan, Laidler, Oneal, Khinoy and other leading Socialists you can make them subscribers and, eventually, party members.

A number of innovations which will make our paper more attractive and influential depend upon the success of this drive. We need every comrade's support. Plunge into the work and help us build a firm foundation for a daily. We cannot attempt a daily until we have demonstrated our ability to support a weekly.

Fraternally yours,
Mary Hunter, Secretary
New Leader-Socialist Party Com.

Dr. DeVilbiss Speaks On Health Monday

On Monday evening, June 4, at 8:30, in the Rand School Studio, the Women's Committee of the Socialist Party will give a reception to Dr. Lydia Allen DeVilbiss of Miami, Florida. Dr. DeVilbiss, who is a member of the Socialist Party, is coming to New York to deliver an address before the national convention of the American Eugenics Association.

Her subject on June 4th will be "The Forgotten Woman." Wide experience as Health Commissioner of the State of Nebraska and as leader of the movement for better health among women and children in Florida has given Comrade DeVilbiss abundant opportunity to gather material pertinent to this topic. She is a vivid and convincing speaker, and the occasion is sure to be one of exceptional interest.

There will be no charge for admission.

Baron are among the mature members of the branch. They have been awakened to the fact that unless the younger and more militant members are grounded in the purpose of Socialism they may be easy prey for any movement that calls itself revolutionary and A Socialist Party Branch in Action is ready to receive "innocents." The attendance at the classes shows promise of producing future leaders.

These activities are a forum, open to the public on Friday evenings, a party meeting on Tuesday, a Yipsel meeting on Sunday, and a social evening on Saturday make the headquarters a busy and attractive spot in East New York.

More Timely Now Than Ever!

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What Is Necessary for The Red Falcons?

By Max Winter

ONE of my finest experiences in the United States I received in a small meeting of the young leaders of the Red Falcon Groups of New York. There were not more than thirty young comrades, but in all these people dwelt something of the true spirit of Socialism, and that is necessary for the Red Falcons' organizations as a whole and especially for the leaders of the groups.

The aim of the Red Falcon movement must be to give the young people an opportunity to bring themselves up to be thinking, upright, helpful men and women.

To have a clear brain and a stiff neck and a good heart is the requirement for a future fighter for Socialism. Socialism will be fulfilled when the great majority of the working men—working class and middle class together—are fighters in this spirit.

The way to this aim is a long one, but no other way will lead to it, so we must travel that path. And we can shorten it, if we remember that we have younger brothers and sisters, and remember that the Red Falcons have wings. We have not lead in our feet. We can fly over the country and each build our nest under the shadow of each factory chimney.

Week-ends must be for all Red Falcons not only a time for recreation but also a time for agitation. Hiking and wandering from place to place, we can sing our enthusiastic songs and through them win the hearts of the people. We can dance our fine folk dances and through them win the hearts of others. We can play our fine plays in the fresh air and win with it also the other people, especially the children.

As a thinking people we must know that

6 and 10 Are 16.

A six-year-old child will grow up to a thinking, helpful, upright person in our hands, in the hands of the Red Falcons, and with it a fighter for the future.

A six-year-old child in the hands of capitalism and of its schools and other institutions to influence the spirit of—like the Boy Scouts, for instance (I have seen Boy Scouts with real rifles on Riverside Drive)—may become a grown-up person thinking he can also become a rich man and an exploiter of labor.

But the word is a true one! Many are called but few are chosen, especially in our time of fighting between capitalism and Socialism. Most of the youth

Y.P.S.L. Notes

The newly elected Greater New York Federation Executive Committee goes into office Wednesday, June 6th. The following were elected: Ben Fischer, Mike Arcone, Bob Parker, Will Chasan, Sam Tolmak, Gerry Coleman, Hal Draper, Hal Levinson, Max Horowitz, Gus Tyler, Berny Golin, Menny Goldberg, Alex Retzkin, Bill Gomberg, Ben Horowitz and Herman Benson.

At 2005 7th Ave. a general membership meeting of Manhattan Yipsels took place. At that meeting a new staff was elected consisting of Max Horowitz, organizer; Hilda Siff, educational director, and Ed Dawley, secretary. All Manhattan Circles are to elect one new delegate to the N.Y.C. which will hold its meeting Saturday, June 2, at 2 o'clock, at the Rand School. All Circle organizers must attend this meeting.

One June 2nd all unemployed Yipsels will report at 2:30 at the Rand School. All Circle organizers will meet this Saturday, June 2, at 3 o'clock.

The Cultural Committee also announces that although the Y.P.S.L. song books are out of print, we have available a song sheet giving the words of the eight most popular Yipsels songs. Bensonhurst Yipsels will tender a Spaghetti Dinner and Dance as a farewell party to Ethel Schachner, Saturday Evening, June 2, at the Socialist Bathroom, 6618 Bay Parkway. Music by S. Davis and his Rhythm Dukes. Admission, girls 14c, boys 23c, Communists 1.47 (special).

brought up under capitalist influence will become indifferent proletarians, many of them but mercenaries. The great mass of proletarians in this world are still divided in two encampments: in the camp of the conscious, of the thinking workers, of the Socialists (unfortunately not united but split in many parties); and in the camp of the unconscious, of the egotists, of the soldiers, policemen, mercenaries, gorillas, in truth all proletarians united with capitalism to serve it and to save it from the awakening of the united working and middle class. This awakening will be the beginning of the end of capitalism.

The earlier we awake the whole working manhood—the proletariat and the masked proletariat, the middle class men—the more the Red Falcons fly over the land, the more the Red Falcons win the little ones, the more the Red Falcons obey the law that we must begin with the work to bring up with the younger people, with the younger brothers and sisters, the better to learn the simple figure: 6 and 10 are 16.

Freundschaft!

Party Notes

(Most party activities were suspended during the week because of the Detroit convention. The majority of Socialist Party officials in the city left New York to attend the convention either as delegates or visitors.)

BROOKLYN
18th A. D., Branch 1 (269 Utica Ave.), Tuesday, June 5, special meeting at headquarters. Balloting on delegates to State Convention. Discussion on the work of the National Convention.

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"As Thousands Cheer"—To Continue All Summer

Promotion Department Notes of Local N. Y.

By Henry Fruchter

The United Socialist Drive

I KNEW when I started listing in The New Leader all the income on the United Socialist Drive I would get myself into hot water. A number of individual donations were not assigned to the proper branch quotas, and, in the case of the Morningside Branch I made a mistake in \$35. Margaret Lamont immediately sent in her protest, pointing out quite correctly that her branch had sent in a neat \$110, not a mere \$75. I should be the last to play fast and loose with \$35, knowing how difficult it is to raise such a sum! I apologize to Margaret.

I must again insist that outside of a dozen branches credited with substantial amounts on the Drive the majority of our districts have sent in negligible sums. I am ashamed to list them! Let this be a warning to those who are lagging behind that unless they make a special effort I will publish their names and offer them the "Booby" prize of the Drive.

Detroit Convention Excursion

It will please our comrades to know that we had a delegation of almost seventy-five delegates and visitors on our Special Excursion trip. The group left Grand Central Wednesday morning at 9:30 and hundreds of comrades saw them off. The delegation went by railroad to Buffalo; then by boat to Detroit.

Camp Eden

An arrangement has been entered into by Local New York with Camp Eden whereby fifty per cent of the profits will go to the party. The committee in charge of the camp are desirous of extending its service and influence to the entire Socialist movement and has invited us to join them in making Camp Eden a summer "home" for all of us. The rates for vacationists and week-ends are exceeding low and the accommodations have been measurably improved. It is expected that this new arrangement will serve to interest every party member and that hundreds of Socialists will visit the camp this season. A special Camp Eden branch office has been established in the offices of Local New York at 7 East 15th Street for taking registrations.

Among the special features this season will be several party conferences an attractive site set aside for the use of our Falcon groups, attractive musical programs every week-end, and a rich variety of entertainment and sport competitions.

Camp Eden is situated in Cold Spring, New York, overlooking the Hudson, enjoying several hundred acres of the most beautiful land in this vicinity. No one who has visited the camp has failed to be impressed with its natural beauty. It is within an hour and a half drive from New York City.

Austrian Relief Drive

There are several hundred dollars' worth of Austrian Relief Stamps still outstanding among branches and individual comrades. Up to date a very substantial sum of money has been raised through the efforts of the Jewish Daily Forward, The New Leader and the Socialist Party Austrian Relief Committee. The need for relief in Vienna has in no sense been lessened; on the contrary, it is more urgent than ever. Comrade Herman Kobbe, who reported on his observations in Austria at a party membership meeting, testified to the straits in which our brothers and sisters find themselves.

With an ever-present threat of Dollfuss terrorism, with persecution and discrimination practiced with inhuman brutality, our heroic Austrian comrades are in desperate need of outside assistance. We cannot be indifferent to their suffering and the memory of the bravery and sacrifices which marked their heroic defense in those memorable February days should spur us on to renewed efforts. Let us hear from those who are in possession of the Relief Stamps and so that we may rush the money to Vienna as rapidly as possible.

Features of the Week on (231 M.) WEVD (1300 Kc.)

Sun., June 3—11 a.m., Forward Hour, music and sketches; 8 p.m., Theatre Union Forum; 8:15, Hippodrome Grand Opera; 11, Symposium; 10:45, Bill Howers, Negro baritone.

Mon., June 4—8:05 a.m., Psychology Clinic of the Air, Dr. Jacob List; 1:30 p.m., Actors Dinner Club, direction of Doris Hardy; 4:45, Lydia Mason, pianist; 5, Cleopatra Giff, drama and music; 5:30, Conrad and Tremont, two-piano duo; 5:45, "The Virginians," male quartet.

Tues., June 5—5:30, S.C.N.Y. Dramatic Group; 8, Herman Bernstein, editor, Jewish Daily Bulletin, talk; 10:15, "Religion and our Changing Times," Dr. J. Howard Melish; 10:30, Hippodrome Grand Opera.

Wed., June 6—4:45 p.m., Harriet Ayes, songs; 5:45, Elizabeth Andres, contralto; 8:45, "The Dance and our Changing Times," talks by outstanding dancers; 10, North Queens in "The Heart of New York," poetry, music, talk.

Thurs., June 7—4:45 p.m., "Mildred's Style Review," Garfield Swift, baritone, Conrad & Tremont, 2 piano duo, Mildred style talk; 5:45, "Musical Cities," Roselle Housman, composer; 8:15, "Old Time Favorites," Helen Bishop, soprano, Helene Lanvin, contralto, Eugene Byron Morgan, baritone; 10:15, Congressional Series, Congressman Wm. J. Connery; 10:30, Hippodrome Grand Opera.

Fri., June 8—4:30 p.m., William M. Feigenbaum, The New Leader Review; 8:15, "My Boy," sketch, starring Jennie Moskowitz; 8:30, Jamaica Night in "The Heart of New York," poetry, music, talk; 10, String Ensemble; 10:15, "The Union Ensemble," talk and music.

Sat., June 9—1:15 p.m., Kitty Conroy, blues singer; 5:30, "Labor Marches on," dramatic sketch; 6, "Jewish Events of the Week"; 8, Music Hall Program, Conrad & Tremont, piano duo, Harriet Ayes, soprano, Steven Barry, songs, "The Three Cheers," harmony; 8:30, "Half-Hours with Shakespeare," Edward Polze and Associate Players; 10, Hippodrome Grand Opera.

Socialist Forum Calendar

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

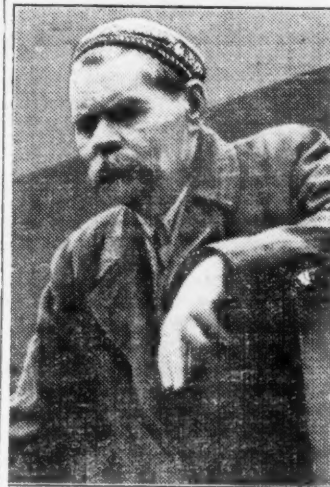
FRIDAY, JUNE 1

Bela Low: "The Problems of the German Social Democracy"—8th A. D. Branch, 226 East 10th Street.
Martha Koopman: "The Bugaboo of Public Ownership"—East Flatbush Branch, 539 East 95th St., Brooklyn.
Speaker and topic to be announced—22nd A. D. Branch, 864 Sutter Ave., Brooklyn.

FRIDAY, JUNE 8

Gertrude W. Klein: "Problems of Union Organization"—8th A. D. Branch, 226 East 10th Street.
Jacob Bernstein: "A Critical Analysis of Capitalism"—East Flatbush Branch, 539 East 95th St., Brooklyn.

Maxim Gorki



The famous Russian author, whose "Mother" (1905), is being currently presented by Garrison Films, Inc., at the Acme Theatre.

Brilliant Program Announced for Moscow Theatre Festival

Perhaps the most varied and ambitious program of dramatic, operatic and ballet events ever gathered together in a single theatrical schedule in modern times is promised in the detailed announcement of the plans for the Second Moscow Theatre Festival which has just reached this country. In the ten-day period from September 1 to 10, eleven first rank repertory companies will collaborate and vie with each other in presenting to expected visitors from all over the world a series of performances of classic and modern comedy and tragedy, of grand opera, ballet and motion pictures, which bids fair to surpass the much-discussed First Moscow Theatre Festival, held last June.

Detailed plans will be announced shortly for the group of Americans which will attend the festival under the leadership of Oliver M. Saylor, well-known authority on the Russian Theatre, and Marjorie Barkentin, under the auspices of the Drama League of America.

If the Soviet government is rigid in its refusal to permit any major dramatic or musical company to come to America in the immediate future, as was recently announced, it is apparently willing to go to unusual lengths in marshaling all of its artistic resources on this occasion for the benefit of visitors from this and other countries. In the festival program, not a single theatre of the first importance is missing. Last year, the chief burden of the program was sustained by the Moscow Art Theatre, the Kamerny Theatre and the State Opera and Ballet companies.

"The Key" at the Strand

"The Key," Warner Bros.' screen drama of Ireland's struggle for independence, is at the Strand Theatre. William Powell, Colin Clive and Edna Best play the three principal roles in the picture, and in the supporting cast are J. M. Kerrigan, Maxine Doyle, Donald Crisp, Halliwell Hobbes, and many others.

Double Feature at Brooklyn Strand

The Brooklyn Strand Theatre is currently offering two feature pictures shown for the first time in Brooklyn. The first, "Harold Teen," stars Hal LeRoy; the second, "Registered Nurse," is a romance of hospital life and stars Bebe Daniels.

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

Successful Satirical Revue Prepares for Great Influx of Tourists

There is at least one show on Broadway which faces the approach of that annual theatrical bugaboo, the hot summer months, with a fine display of equanimity. This show is "As Thousands Cheer," the brilliant satirical revue at the Music Box Theatre. Shortly entering its ninth month, "As Thousands Cheer" has chalked up records of capacity houses, standing room and advance sales which not only surpass that of any other show this season but exceed anything which ever played at the Music Box, a show place which has housed some of the town's biggest hits in the last thirteen years.

Probably the most widely discussed Broadway attraction in cities outside of New York, "As Thousands Cheer" will draw a great deal of its support during the sultry days ahead from the tourists and out-of-towners who are expected to invade this city in unusually large numbers. In preparation for this influx and in recognition of the fact that there are thousands of New Yorkers who have tried to buy seats for this show from time to time without success, Sam H. Harris, the producer, recently made an important announcement. The substance of it was that instead of keeping only twenty-five per cent of the tickets at the box office and allotting 75 per cent to the legitimate theatrical brokers, as is required by the legitimate theatre code, he would keep 75 per cent at the box office and give the brokers only twenty-five per cent.

Queenie Smith Venturing in New Field

"Of course, I haven't retired from the musical comedy stage—I'd sign for a musical show today if I could find a satisfactory 'script.' But there just doesn't seem to be any handy."

Thus spoke Queenie Smith, the star of "Hit the Deck," "Tip Toes," "The Street Singer," "A Little Racketeer" and many other musical hits, who is now a legitimate star in "Every Thursday," Doty Hobart's comedy, at the Royale Theatre.

"Of course," continued Miss Smith, "what I'd like to find is a good light comedy 'script' with, say, three or four songs scattered through it. That would suit me even better than a routine musical show. You see, one can't play in musical comedy forever. That's why I'm making the transition from musical shows to straight comedies now, while I'm still young enough to play ingenue leads."

FAIR, FAST, AND FUNNY

"ZIEGFELD FOLLIES OF 1934." Lyrics mainly by E. Y. Harburg. Music mainly by Vernon Duke and Samuel Pokrass. Fannie Brice's songs with help from Billy Rose. At the Winter Garden.

Billie Burke has continued the Ziegfeld tradition of glorifying the American girl; she has brought along a great Fanny, a pearl of great Brice, and has put her and Willie and Eugene Howard, and Mt. Everett Marshall and Patricia Bowman and some more peaks and patriars of their types, and has put them in front of delightfully designed backgrounds and lightly, but also delightfully, draped girls—in such moments as they are not giving solo songs or sudden sketches. A couple of interludes of Fanny Brice (words by David Freedman) toss a plum at current hits ("Sailor, Behave" reminds one of the take-off of "Strictly Dishonorable" in its season).

The Baby and the Bath

(Continued from Page One)

Socialists quite agree with the reformers that existence of counties within the city is a costly nuisance, if it cannot be more properly described as an expensive graft. Indeed, the fight to eliminate county boundaries within the city was started nineteen years ago by the late A. I. Shipplaff, who was first elected to the Assembly in 1915, a fight continued in the Assembly by the oversigned, and continued in platforms of the party for all the years that have followed.

It is quite obvious that counties have no place in New York city government, the highly-paid jobs being merely rewards for political services to Farley and McQuades, Al Smiths and Dan Finns. There is not a single function performed by the highly-remunerated county officials that is not either totally useless, or else that cannot be performed far more efficiently by skilled civil service employees.

THERE is no possible excuse in the city for sheriffs with their elaborate staffs; they perform no necessary function that cannot be better performed by the city of state police. County clerks and registers draw huge salaries, and they have large and well-paid staffs, but there is nothing useful in their functions that cannot be taken over by borough and city civil servants.

Indeed, there is no excuse for county lines in the city at all. Counties are convenient subdivisions of the state for delegating state functions; sheriffs represent the state when there are large rural sections separating towns and villages, whose police in the very nature of things can have no great authority. But in a city like New York a sheriff is a highly-paid party spoilsman, as is the usual county clerk or register.

Some cities, like St. Louis, Baltimore and New Orleans, are in no county at all, the city being a governing unit by itself. And so it should be in our city. But in abolishing the counties—and thus taking away their ill-earned salaries and perquisites from political hacks—care must be taken that no useful employee is discharged, and

that instead of throwing employees on the breadline, honest and faithful employees should be distributed in borough, state and city offices, to relieve the overworked employees there.

THERE must be proportional representation, but what kind? Samuel Seabury wants to elect public officials by a sort of Hare system, eliminating all party designations. That is what Paul Blanchard wanted the Socialist Party to adopt. That is what the Socialist Party will oppose to the end.

Socialists disagree with those who insist that there is nothing to city government but efficient administration. Socialists insist that there are two kinds of public officials—those who create policies and those who carry them out.

Those who create policies must be elected on PARTY PLATFORMS. Those who act as executives in carrying out programs voted upon by the people—such as utility commissioners, etc.—must be appointed by the elected officials on the basis of their political affiliations. And those who merely carry out and administer the policies must be chosen on a strict civil service basis.

Seabury's plan is to elect a city government on a basis of supposed merit, without parties. Each voter would mark various choices, and the vote would be "weighted." Thus minority choices would have a chance of election.

Socialists insist that executives, who create policies, must be elected on a basis of parties, on the assumption that parties represent principles (and in our case they do). The legislative body of the city must be elected on a basis of proportional representation so that minorities will be represented in the aldermanic body in proportion to their vote.

These are some—though by no means all—of the purely political reforms our party demands. By constant agitation those demands will be backed up outside of the Charter Revision Commission as they will be urged within by our party's representative there.

By Joseph T. Shipley

UMI

Unemployed Organizations in Illinois, New York And California Carry on Battle for the Jobless

IWA Pushes Militant Program on Coast for Genuine Relief and New Social Order

By Paul Rasmussen

CHICAGO. — Sweeping county after county with its militant program of real relief and a changed social order, the Illinois Workers Alliance, a statewide federation of jobless groups, has now grown to an affiliated and chartered strength of 66 locals. A state convention has been called for late in July. A permanent program and organization will be ratified and officers elected. Jobless leaders from Wisconsin and Missouri will be invited to appear.

Oscar Sturm of Staunton, IWA secretary and leader of the unemployed, reports being swamped with requests for speakers and information, while field workers report great interest in organization along the militant and common sense lines of the IWA.

Relief conditions are bad; inexcusable discrimination is taking place in town after town. Organizers find allocations pitifully below even a minimum standard of decency—less than a dollar a week per person is common in many Illinois counties. Aggressive locals in La Salle, Franklin, Christian, Macoupin and other counties have been partially successful in raising relief standards. Organization work is spreading to Kane, Kendall, Will-Iroquois and Livingston counties. Denials of rent, clothing, fuel, ice, electric, gas and water bills—even proper medical care—are common.

No "Capturing" Policy

The state office has adopted the following policy towards Communist and CP-controlled groups: While a Communist dominated unit is not eligible for affiliation, this does not exclude groups which may have individual CP members on their membership roll. We are not out to clash with Unemployed Councils, nor are we interested in influencing groups at present in their state and national groups. Groups are visited or contacted at their own request, not through any plan of "capturing" locals. This is the policy guiding the work of the secretary and the field organizer. The cold and brutal attitude of the "new deal" administration at Washington in calmly reclaiming the temporary "soupbone" that had been thrown to the workers in the form of CWA has caused intense resentment. Workers throughout the state are waking up to the fact that larger and more militant or-

Allentown Butchers Win Union Recognition

By Walter Wenderich

ALLENTOWN, Pa. — The butcher workers of Arbogast & Bastian in Allentown, who struck May 3, have won their first battle since the existence of their union. When Comrade J. Mehnhardt, national organizer of the Amalgamated Meat Cutter & Butcher Workmen, who succeeded in organizing 300 butcher workers, tried to start negotiations with the bosses, he was thrown out at first, as previously reported.

But the butchers taught their stubborn meat barons a lesson: united they were ready to fight for their rights. Strikebreakers were not to be had. The firm gave in, asked for a conference with organizer Mehnhardt and proved willing to recognize the right of the workers to organize. The workers in all departments returned to their jobs. Negotiations are being carried on to settle the demands of the workers with respect to a living wage, better working conditions, etc. A satisfactory result is expected in the near future.

ganization previous to and during the CWA might have enabled them to hang on to that system as an immediate gain.

Cash Relief Demanded

The program of the IWA calls for close cooperation with farmer and trade union groups. Cash relief is sought to cover adequate help to all jobless regardless of color, creed, sex or political opinion. All forms of work relief are opposed, even to the point of forming picket lines as was done early this month in Mt. Olive and Carlinville in southern Illinois.

IWA leaders feel strongly that jobless groups must stop supporting Republican politicians here and Democratic politicians there, but launch a determined fight for the specific objectives of the jobless at this time.

Chicago jobless units are still getting from two to five times greater relief allocations than the outstate communities. This, the IWA leaders point out, is not due to the work of Cook County's corrupt politicians at Springfield and Washington, but due to the mass organization and militancy of the Chicago Workers' Committee, an IWA member group.

LA CROSSE, Wis.—Led by the United Federal Rubber Workers' Union, 1500 employees of the La Crosse Rubber Mills Co. are on strike for recognition, a 10% increase, a 50 cent hourly minimum and other conditions. The case is before the regional labor board, which, however, the firm doesn't recognize.

California Bay District Jobless Joining Association

BERKELEY, Cal.—Under Socialist leadership, more than 500 unemployed and workers have organized themselves into the California Workers' Association. New members are coming in at the rate of 15 to 20 a day. A militant fight is being waged to force county welfare officials to increase relief, and for free medical service.

As a result of this activity, a meeting was held recently in Berkeley of the League of California Municipalities, representing several scores of cities. The association sat in with the city representatives as the only representatives of labor. The association speakers got city managers and officials to condemn the State Emergency Relief Administration plans as inadequate and to propose additional means of caring for unemployed.

At all times the association has a committee at county relief headquarters to aid the unemployed. In almost every case the committee has forced the welfare officials to extend relief and has obtained back pay for CWA workers.

The organization is "non-partisan," but supports a class-conscious program. It is headed by George W. Graydon, a Socialist, himself one of the unemployed. It aims to bring the unemployed and the workers together into one organization. It has friendly relations with organized labor, and sends fraternal delegates to Alameda County Central Labor Council.

Similar groups are being organized in other sections of the Bay

WUU Points Out Need for Increasing Group's Strength in Order to Win Demands

By Saul Parker

While the funds for the unemployed are tied up by the "literal" administration of New York City, relief is rapidly reaching a crisis comparable to the situation under the Tammany regime. For a period all rent payments in the city were stopped. Evictions on a mass scale began to take place but the decision to withhold rent was revoked after the determined protest of the unemployed at every relief station.

Supplementary relief for all families which have an income equal to the food budget of the given family has been cut off. If a family has an income sufficient for food (as the relief bureau determines), the family will get no help for rent, lights, gas, etc. The distribution of clothing has been cut.

Against these and other grievances against the relief system, there can be no effective answer except the determined struggle of the organized unemployed. The locals of the Workers' Unemployed Union are actively engaged in building the organization, through street meetings, leaflets, etc. Several new locals are in the process of organization and will soon hold their first meetings.

The downtown locals of the Workers' Unemployed Union held area. One of these, the Alameda County Road Workers' Association, recently expelled members who are Legionnaires or active in the Democratic Party.

a joint demonstration at the Spring and Elizabeth Sts. home relief bureau on Monday. Several hundred workers heard and approved the denunciation of the relief system and the city's knowtowing to the bankers. They cheered the delegation which presented demands to the supervisor for transmission to the relief administration, and the grievances for immediate attention. The cases were attended to on the spot, one worker receiving her food ticket before she left the bureau despite the "rule" that tickets could be delivered only in the workers' homes.

All the locals of the Workers' Unemployed Union also are carrying on a campaign for the passage of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill, introduced by Representative Lundeen of Minnesota. A postcard campaign is in full swing, in which the members are getting friends and sympathizers to write cards to their Congressmen calling on them to sign the petition which alone can bring the bill out of the House Committee on Labor, which is trying to squelch the bill, and on to the floor of the House. One Congressman has already answered that he has signed the petition and will support it when it comes up.

The constant pressure of the Washington Heights local of the WUU on the district alderman, Elias H. Jacobs, has resulted in his presentation of a plan for the unemployed which adopts the demands of the WUU presented repeatedly to him by delegations elected by the local.

The necessity of organization and struggle are made more obvious by such achievements.

Building Service Employees Demand End of Slavery

Enactment of a blanket code to cover the employees of the real estate industry, in view of the chaotic conditions, inhuman hours and starvation wages among the building service employees was demanded at a recent mass meeting of Local 32-B of the Building Service Employees International Union (A. F. of L.).

The 1,000 members of the union heard "war declared" against the practice of landlords' compelling superintendents and other employees to live in basement apartments. Occupancy of unhealthy, dark, damp basements was inexcusable, in view of the large number of vacant apartments, it was pointed out.

Comrade Amicus Most, organizer of the Taxicab Drivers Union, made a stirring address on the need for organization of the building service employees of New York City.

The Regional Labor Board recently, on complaint of the union, ordered the reinstatement of William Frazier, a watchman, porter and elevator operator employed by the 250 West 39th Street Building, on the ground of illegal discharge. It also ruled that his hours be 48 instead of 84, and that back pay be given him since last June for all the overtime he worked in excess of 48 hours. The union is citing this decision in its appeal to workers to line up with it.

Support The New Leader Labor Section! Pass it on to your neighbor!

And Look Out for the Thorns in That Yoke!



—Federated Press Cartoon by Jerger.

autocracy

Restaurant Workers Call for New Organization Policies

Progressive elements in the Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Union, Local 16, have adopted a program and issued an appeal to members for support at the coming International convention in Minneapolis. The measures proposed by the group are of interest to all culinary workers throughout the country. The appeal in part follows:

The Hotel and Restaurant Workers International is on the verge of a convention that will be of great importance for the future of the culinary workers throughout the United States. NRA has not helped our union. Our code is one of the worst of any. Unlike others, our union has failed to rally the workers in the culinary field to it. What are the reasons for this failure? They are:

Lack of initiative of our locals and General Executive Board.

The fight over petty jurisdictional disputes in New York City among locals of our International (Schleifers, the St. Regis and Steubens Fordham Restaurant) while 150,000 workers are unorganized in this city.

Division of the workers along craft lines, which makes successful organization impossible.

Failure to organize any substantial portion of women in the industry. By our neglect to organize the women workers, we force them to become scabs and today the women, because of their lack of organization are a threat to even the low conditions that exist today in our industry. The lack of organization of Negro workers is becoming a bigger factor constantly.

The above are the main reasons for our lack of growth. However, we culinary workers must bear in mind that we are part of the entire working class. Our struggles are linked with the workers all over the world. The Educational League of Local 16, therefore, has worked out a program not only of immediate demands but a broad and farsighted program that would

make us a class-conscious instrument of the working class.

The following is the program: More vigorous action on the part of our General Executive Board; New legislation for control of locals by the G. E. B.; Abolition of geographical disputes in New York and the establishment of one mixed local—the same for all other cities; industrial unionism and abolition of craft locals; organization of women; organization of Negroes.

Dues exemption for unemployed members; support the fight against Fascism in the United States and back the boycott; support the struggle against war—all funds for armaments to go for unemployment relief and insurance.

Unemployment insurance and adequate unemployment relief. Last but not least, it is time the workers of the United States use their political power as well as their economic power to build a strong working class political party.

Pacific Coast Socialists Endorse Waterfront Strike

GLENDAL, Cal.—Strong endorsement of the waterfront strike along the Pacific Coast was voted by the state executive committee of the Socialist Party, which has just concluded a two-day session here.

The Socialists protested the brutal police interference with peaceful picketing and the use of welfare bureaus as strikebreaking employment agencies. All of the party's organizations throughout the state were urged to support the strikers and to protect them in their right to picket, and in other civil liberties.

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

Strike Stories

By Gertrude Weil Klein

EVERY once in a while we tried to get some "big shot" in or outside of the union to come out and talk to the strikers. They got awfully tired of hearing the same people talk day after day, especially when the days began to run into weeks, and the weeks, heaven help us, into months. Speeches there had to be, of course; at least two or three a day, and getting speakers was one of the most agonizing parts of the daily grind.

I had a brilliant inspiration. Our spirits had begun to sag in the middle like an old bedspring. But I knew just the man who could magnetize even an old bedspring. A gallant, dynamic figure on the platform, a passionate speaker, a poet, a warrior who had stood trial for his life in a famous textile strike—if we could get him... He would be a doubly valuable man to get because most of our strikers were young Italian-American girls and the speaker was also Italian.

The national office of the union tried to get him for us but failed to make connections. Then I went to work myself and, to make the story short, by pleading kinship as a fellow poet—everything goes in war—succeeded in making a date. So that there should be no mishap, I went into New York City to conduct the speaker personally to our hall. He came. A little late, just late enough to miss the train. But he was there.

Uneventfully we travelled to our destination and proudly I walked my quarry into the crowded hall.

And then the denouncement. The last rows in the hall caught sight of us first. I expected a burst of applause. Instead there was a hysterical shout of laughter. It grew and increased in shrillness and volume as we made our way down the long hall. By the time we reached the platform, the whole audience was convulsed.

No, neither of us had come out with any part of our apparel missing. Nothing was wrong what-

Butchers' Union Prepares Issue General Strike Order

The Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, which represents all local unions in the butcher and poultry trades and is affiliated with the A. F. of L., will call a strike in Greater New York in the near future of all workmen employed in the large packing houses, in retail butcher shops and in the wholesale and retail poultry markets.

Elaborate preparations have been made for the strike call. Intensive work has been conducted looking to a complete organization of the men employed by United Dressed Beef Co., Swift & Co., Armour & Co., and Wilson & Co. The retail store tenders and men working in poultry markets are organized 100%, according to the union, which views as promising the prospect of compelling the large packing houses to sign contracts.

The first step, a mass meeting of all workers in the industry, will be called soon by John J. Walsh, International vice-president, who has arrived from the main office in Chicago.

Walsh is obtaining the support of the local unions in the retail stores, which, pending a determination of the date of the general strike, will refuse to handle the merchandise of the offending packers. The clerks in the kosher and non-kosher trades, as well as the shuchtem (chicken-slaughterers) and poultry workmen, will vote on joining in a sympathetic strike

ever. Only the speaker wore a beard and carried a cane. The speaker wore a flowing tie and a big black hat. And beards and flowing ties and big black hats were as outlandish to our girls and boys as a tattooed lady. I think a tattooed lady would have been received more calmly. Some of our young people had been to Coney Island and seen a tattooed lady.

Well, the rest of that meeting was pretty much a nightmare. I lifted my head occasionally to glare at the girls in the front row. But they, poor kids, were our faithful vanguard and were as quiet as mice. And was the speaker mad! When he got up to speak after my rather deflated introduction, the hysteria started all over again. At last the hall was quiet and the speaker began. He gave them a good stiff calling down, got into his stride and delivered a very eloquent speech—a plea for the union, for the workers' world. Occasionally there was a convulsed, quickly smothered snicker, but at the end there was a thunderous burst of applause. That made us all feel somewhat better, of course. But we know better now than to try tricks like that on poor unsuspecting country girls and boys.

Yes, sir, that's what it's like organizing out in the sticks.

Withdraws as Code Authority Official

John Martin, Socialist candidate for United States Senate in New Jersey and formerly organizer for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, has resigned as investigator for the Cotton Garment Code Authority compliance division. He charged that intimate connection between the authority and the manufacturers' association nullified enforcement of the code's labor provisions.

The Code Authority, Comrade Martin declares, has put men into important divisional offices who have managed some of the most notorious sweatshops in the cotton garment industry prior to the code.

Furriers' Union, Again a Power in Market, Faces Dual Union Sabotage, Writer Charges

TO THE EDITOR, LABOR SECTION:

The following is a genuine letter from a worker whose name is withheld to protect him from assault in the fur market. However, his identity will be divulged to responsible elements in the labor movement.

The Joint Council of the Furriers Union has again become a factor in the fur industry. The come-back of this organization, against which the Communist Party has for years concentrated all the heaviest artillery of its storm-troops, was accomplished sooner than even the strongest optimists would dare to expect. The demonstrations which this AFOFL union is conducting every Saturday in the fur district against overtime are becoming stronger and more impressive every time.

The professional "united fronters," still entrenched in their dual union instead of helping the workers to fight the evil of overtime—which deprives hundreds of furriers of a chance of getting a job—are organizing counter-demonstrations whenever the Joint Council is in the field to fight the nuisance of overtime; all the tenants of the Communist dwellings in the Bronx and elsewhere are mobilized by the CP and shipped to the fur district in order to sabotage the work of the Furriers Union.

During such demonstrations, one

can see on one side of the street a dignified, earnest, impressive group of men and women, young and old, marching and demonstrating in order to show the greedy exploiters of labor the strength of labor. On the opposite side of the street can be seen an equally large group, out not to assist the workers in their struggle for human conditions in the industry, but to howl and scream at the top of their lungs: "sca-a-a-a-b," "ga-a-a-a-nger" and similar epithets. This is called revolutionary trade unionism.

Practical Versus "Revolutionary" Unionism

The Joint Council of the Furriers Union, as it is composed today, is a real united front. Included on the council are Socialists, Lovestonites, AWPers, a sympathizer with the Left-Trotsky-Opportunity, Democrats and Republicans—even a veteran. But all are united for one common purpose—to build and to strengthen their union in order to fight for better conditions for the workers in the shops. In the camp of the so-called Needle Trades Industrial Union, as the Communist union calls itself, the unchallenged domination of the Communist Party bureaucracy runs the show. As a window-dressing a few innocent souls are used. Besides these, the "left" union possesses a number of men who are ready to serve the party which pays more. After Ben

Gold paid them the price they demanded for their services, the Glanzmans, Kaisers and Browns were promptly baptized with the holy waters of Stalinism and turned into hundred percent revolutionaries.

Degeneracy of Dual Unionism

Before the Communists gained domination in the fur market, they never failed to attack the AFOFL union under the pretext that it practices "class collaboration." When the "left" union came into power, however, it initiated an epoch of really unscrupulous class-collaboration. The dual union was instrumental in organizing the worst elements among the contractors and cockroach bosses into various associations for the sole reason of getting "reciprocations" from these exploiters.

The Rabbit Manufacturers Association is the latest product of this "class struggle" policy. But when the Joint Council calls a strike against the inhuman and miserable conditions in these shops, the NTWU never fails to send its strong-arm squad to the shops in order to protect their benefactors.

If I only had more space in this paper, I could supply dozens of facts about the crimes committed against the interests of the fur workers by the "left" dual union in the name of revolutionary class struggle.

A MEMBER OF THE JOINT COUNCIL.

against the packers.

The International is confident that it will have the active support of 25,000 men. One obstacle reported is the habit of packers' lending money to men and thereby obtaining a stranglehold upon them. So strong is the persuasion exerted upon the men employed in the packing plants to borrow money that often it amounts to coercion. Many of the men joining the union will have to be gotten out of "hock" to their employers.

Union Directory

BONNAZ, SINGER EMBROIDERERS' UNION, Local 66. I. L. G. W. U. 7 East 15th St. Phone Algonquin 4-3657. Executive Board meets every Tuesday Night in the Office of the Union. Z. L. Freedman, President; Leon Hattab, Manager; I. A. Barkinsky, Sec'y-Treas.

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA. New York Joint Board. 31 West 15th St., New York, N. Y. Phone Tompkins Square 6-5400. L. Hollender, J. 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.

COLOAK, 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, 840 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn; STag 2-0798. Reg. meetings, 1st and 3rd Mondays. President, Robert Glass; Vice Pres., Stephen Torko; Business Agent, Morris Reiss; Secretary, Samuel Mindel; Treasurer, Albert Helb.

JOINT BOARD DRESS AND WAIST-MAKERS' UNION.—Offices: 232 West 40th St., N.Y.C. Tel. Longacre 5-5160. Board of Directors meets every Monday evening; Joint Board meets every Wednesday evening in the Council Room at 218 W. 40th St. Julius Hochman, Gen. Mgr.; Phillip Kapp, Sec'y-Treas.

THE AMALGAMATED LADIES' GARMENT CUTTERS' UNION. Local No. 10. I. L. G. W. U. Office, 60 W. 35th St.; Phone Wis. 7-8011. Executive Board meets every Thursday at the office of the Union. Joe Abramowitz, Pres.; Sigmund Perlmutter, Mgr.; Sec'y, Louis Stoberg, Asst. Mgr.; Maurice W. Jacobs, Sec'y to Exec. Board; Nathan Saperstein, Chairman of Exec. Board.

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

AMALGAMATED LITHOGRAPHERS OF AMERICA. New York Local No. 1. Offices, Amalithone Bldg., 205 West 14th St.; Phone Watkins 9-7764. Regular meetings every second and fourth Tuesday at Arlington Hall, 19 St. Mark's Place. Albert E. Castro, President; Patrick J. Hanlon, Vice-President; Frank Sekol, Fin. Secretary; Emil Thelen, 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 8 P. M. Manager, N. Spector; Sec'y-Treas., Alex. Rose; Organizers, I. H. Goldberger, A. Mendelowitz, M. Goodman, Lucy Oppenheim; Chairman of Executive Board, Morris Rothblatt; Secretary of Executive Board, Saul Rodos.

UNITED NECKWEAR MAKERS' UNION. Local 11016. A. F. of L., 7 East 15th St. Phone Algonquin 4-7081. 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. McElrath, 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. 73 Broadway, New York City. Phone Chelsea 3-5756-5757. A. Snyder, Manager; S. Shore, Executive Supervisor.

German Socialists

**Movement in Germany Comes
a Courageous and Thought-
leading Party Members.**

possible for the... This inversion in the minds of a desire for liberation but fascism... The "personal sphere" of large... and this... "of a... through almighty... fault and are... for these illu-

IN HITLERIA



sbad is based upon an actual incident of Hitler's... labor were put to work on a job of digging... for duty, they found the hole they had been... wanted on the job. Thus Hitler "solves" the big capitalists of his country. It is incidents... countless other things create the movement with... Nazi regime to rock.

Our Way to Heaven

not understand... drum, we want... planation. Ac-... Department of... use the pri-... get 24 cents... orth they pro-... between the... of the ma-... terest, is the... the industry... the product... worker, who... mer, can buy... his wages—... what he has... product must... rkets of the... where the ma-... ven the people... Y.

products out of competition with home industry. Our industrial kings force Congress to enact high tariff laws to protect our "infant" industry. Then with the home market sewed up, they rush the surplus to foreign shores—there to sell it for half what you at home pay. If they can't sell it there, the manufacturer is compelled to shut down his factory.

Manufacturers in all other countries are in the same predicament—hence the intense nationalistic rivalry to undercut and undersell the rest of the nations in the world's market. (That is what had happened to England before 1914. Germany was sweeping British trade from the seven seas—and the British manufacturing class would not stand for it. Hence, war.)

This silly economic travesty of PLENTY is becoming the paramount problem in all nations. The system—due to inability to sell the surplus wealth—is unable to keep its workers employed. THAT'S WHERE WE ARE NOW, and ALL OF THE REST OF THE NATIONS are in the same economic box and are forced to spend millions in relief or doles to keep the unemployed from starving to death.

This cock-eyed system of starving in the midst of plenty can't or won't go on much longer. And the war stories now appearing on the

out of their experiences and study of the revolutions that occurred when capitalism was ascending, but these views are inadequate in a period of declining capitalism. Lenin and the Bolsheviks cling to the old view, which is the basis of their policy of splitting the working class.

The mistake of the earlier view of the Socialist revolution lies in a number of important facts. A structure of capitalist society developed in the old feudal or absolutist states, bringing with it new classes—capitalists, merchants, workers, etc. It was the bourgeois order with these groups and classes attached to it that combined to overthrow the old absolutist states. As a rule, the proletariat served as the vanguard in such revolutions, and this fact led to the belief that the workers, because of their class position, "would be driven into clearer and clearer revolutionary modes of thought and action." The authors call this view "proletarian spontaneity." Not that Marx and Engels believed that the proletariat would automatically develop as a revolutionary force, but that its will to revolution would progressively develop under the conditions imposed by the class struggle.

But Marx and Engels did not take certain factors into account. The whole of bourgeois society, including the proletariat, was ranged against absolutism and dragged with it a new economic structure that was functioning, although hampered, even within the old order. The new bourgeois order was in the ascendant and aided by all the progressive forces of the period. Are these factors paralleled today? The authors answer: "In the case of a Socialist revolution, all the circumstances are completely different, almost the exact opposite. Within the womb of capitalist society no new Socialist order of society, which has only to cast off the former political superstructure foreign to its nature, can grow up to a position of dominance."

Moreover, all the bourgeois ideas

front pages of the newspapers are the first heralds of its doom. It seems a crime against humanity that in order to get rid of this system of exploitation for the benefit of the few we must face another world-wide conflagration that will consume you, your son, your sister's son and your neighbor's son.

But the newspaper headlines make it clear that we are traveling headlong down the road to destruction. World capitalism, as represented in Germany by Nazism, in Italy by fascism, in Austria by the rulers of the Heimwehr, in Japan by imperialism and a war-mad manufacturing class, in England, France and America by international bankers and a great industrial autocracy—is faced against a stone wall of PLENTY.

There is no way out for the exploiters except a surrender of their special privileges. No group of rulers in any of these nations will give up their racket, their graft, their right to rob the workers. So there is nothing ahead—except a gigantic tragedy, so vast that it will mean the complete destruction of present capitalist society—and bring death and terror into every home.

It might be well for our industrial kings to remember these words: "He that taketh the sword shall perish by the sword."

Tide of Protest Is Rising in Hitleria

BERLIN.—Here are a few more results of the workers' council elections, recently held under the Nazi labor code. The following figures are especially significant since they show for the first time the actual spirit of the workers in a number of internationally known industrial plants in and near Berlin.

The Siemens-Schuckert factories, which Hitler used as the proletarian platform for his provocative announcement of Germany's withdrawal from the League of Nations, report 2,000 votes cast out of a total of 5,000 entitled to vote. Of these, 800 votes, apparently cast for the old free trade unions, were declared void; 400 votes cast for the Communist trade union were also declared void. Only 500 votes, or 10 per cent of all workers, were cast for the Nazi candidates.

Radio factory, Neukoelln, gives 150 valid Nazi votes out of a total of 400 votes cast. At the famous Kindl Brewery, Neukoelln, half of all 700 votes cast were declared void. Metal Factories, Schoeneweide, report only 1,000 valid votes out of 2,000 cast. Of 1,000 votes cast by the municipal employees of the street cleaning department, 700 were declared void.

that served as powerful explosives in destroying absolutism now serve to support capitalism even in its decay. In other words, "Bourgeois revolution is, in the last analysis, a natural, social, historically-determined process. The proletarian revolution, on the other hand, is an historical alternative, the decision with regard to which is dependent in the last resort upon the historical creative power of the advanced sections of society, the historically conscious minds of the working class. Thus, while bourgeois revolution represents only a blind natural process, proletarian revolution is the conscious shaping of history towards a clearly recognized aim."

We have tried to summarize this view which is presented more in detail in the book. Considered in connection with what is said above regarding the effect of the crisis upon democracy and its reaction upon the minds of the lower sections of the population, this new concept is of importance and will be widely discussed among Socialists.

There are other consequences of this view drawn by the underground group. The old view had its justification in the bourgeois revolutions, but it is harmful and leads to reaction today. The Communists base their policy of splitting the working class upon this old view. We turned to the Communist edition of the Marx and Engels articles on "Revolution and Counter-Revolution" in Germany and observed in the Communist preface that if events in 1848 had gone as Marx and Engels desired them, "there would be no fascist dictatorship in Germany today, nor would there have been an imperialist war of 1914-18!" That sentence is a striking example of Bolshevik theory.

The group contends that the huge difficulties the Communists face in economic planning in Russia also grow out of their adherence to the old Marxian "piety" and that the "Marxist experiment in the Soviet Union is ending in hunger and chaos." The group is equally critical of the old Social Democratic party and the "splinter" parties, contending that the party since 1900 had avowed "unanimous interest" in defense of the "fatherland," and that August, 1914, was not the beginning of a false course but "merely the occasion for its manifestation." The "splinter parties" simply served to shift the S.D.P. further to the right by withdrawing healthy elements from it, playing a sterile sectarian role as harmful as that of the Communists. Pages are de-

(Continued on Page Eight)

The Workers Abroad

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

By Mark Khinoy

Comintern Drops Another Star

MY sincere thanks to Jay Lovestone, former leader of the Communist Party of the United States. His letter to Harry Pollitt, present leader of the same party in Great Britain, in the last issue of Workers' Age, contains a number of illuminating points on the inside workings of the Communist movement. Not all of them are new. But even the old and known facts deserve the attention of students of the labor movement for the light they shed on the true character of the Comintern activities.

Among the new facts is one deserving special attention. It has to do with the expulsion from the Communist International of a great and shining star, "Comrade Bennet," whom many of our readers may remember as Dr. Max Goldfarb, and others as the internationally prominent head of the Soviet military academy, "General" Petrovsky. Still others may remember him as the Lord Mayor of Berditchev in South Russia, where he figured in 1917 as Dr. Lipetz. Prior to the March Revolution, from 1914 to 1917, Max Goldfarb was very active and popular in the labor and Socialist movement of New York. In the years 1918-1925 Goldfarb, under the name of Petrovsky, made a brilliant military career in the U.S.S.R. Later, after the elimination of Trotsky and Zinoviev, he was transferred to the Comintern, where he soon became one of the leading members of the inner circle of the Moscow Communist International. As such he secretly returned to the United States, where, under the assumed name of Bennet, he was the chief representative of the Moscow International and actual head of its American section. Later he played the same role in Great Britain.

And of him Jay Lovestone has the following sentence: "I have in mind specifically the case of Dr. Goldfarb, recently expelled from the Comintern because of his military counter-revolutionary activities against the Bolsheviks during the civil war days."

In this singular statement only one point is new and important—the fact that Lipetz-Goldfarb-Petrovsky-Bennet is expelled from the Communist International. Although, the excuse is quite a clumsy one. For the Communist leaders of the Soviet Union knew all the time about Goldfarb's anti-Bolshevik activities during the first period of the revolution. Every official biography of Bennet-Goldfarb contained this fact. There certainly were other reasons why Goldfarb was unseated and expelled.

Lozovsky and American Unions

LOVESTONE'S letter also contains an attempt to escape responsibility for the deliberate weakening of American labor unions and their splintering by the Communist Party at the time when he, Jay Lovestone, was the uncontested boss of the C.P. He shifts the blame on Moscow, on Lozovsky, president of the "Red Trade Union International."

He writes: "Certainly, you need not be reminded of the role played by Lozovsky in inspiring, organizing and financing the faction fight against our Central Committee, because we had refused for years to lend the slightest (!) support to his repeated proposals for the splitting and destruction of the trade unions."

Comrades, I am sure, will also read with deep interest the following lines in the Lovestone letter: "Of the 15,000 members in the American party at the time of our Sixth National Convention (1929), at least 13,000 have gone, have left our party, most of them disgusted and demoralized by the impermissible factionalism and stifling bureaucracy, by the paralyzing sectarianism of the Comintern leadership and its blotters in the C.P. officialdom. Not since the underground days of the American Communist movement has the C.P. been as isolated from the great mass of the American workers, from the powerful mass organization of labor, from the trade union movement as it is today."

First Direct News from Latvia

ABOUT 100 Socialists were arrested in Riga, Libau, Mitau and Dvinsk as a result of the peasant (fascist) coup d'etat of May 16. Most of the 21 Social-Democratic deputies were among those arrested. Also Dr. Kalnin, Socialist speaker of the Seim; National Chairman Menders, and leader of the sport and youth organization, Bruno Kalnin. The leader of the "revolution," Ulmanis, "explains" the mass arrests and dissolution of the party and its press by the necessity of thwarting a Socialist attempt to call a general strike and lead an armed uprising as in Austria." He also claims to have found a great quantity of hidden arms, owned by the Social Democrats.

Ulmanis, a former instructor in an American college, was Premier seven times. For years he was known as a progressive leader of the then radical farmers of Latvia. Now this same Ulmanis helped his Peasant Party to imitate the farmers of Lithuania and Estonia, who a few weeks ago, under the pretext of escaping a Nazi dictatorship, proclaimed an autocracy of

The Workers Abroad

The United Front in Spain

THE efforts of Largo Caballero, head of the Socialist Party and of the powerful Trade Union Federation, to create in Spain a real centre of labor unity was finally crowned with success. A Labor Alliance Committee of the type now in existence in the autonomous Republic of Catalonia was organized in the national capital, Madrid. The struggle against fascism and the establishment of a Federal Socialist Republic are the objective of the new Alliance. Besides the Socialist Party, its unions and Y.P.S.L. organizations, the Labor Alliance also includes the anarcho-sindicalists and the Left Communists. The official Communist Party, on advice from Moscow, refuses as yet to join this united labor front against fascism and counter-revolution.

The conservative national government at Madrid is continuing its stubborn opposition to the radical Agrarian Law recently adopted by the Left-Socialist government of Catalonia. The Catalan Socialist leaders, on the other hand, warned the central government at Madrid against the reactionary plan to return 82 large estates to their aristocratic owners, who were deprived of their property for their participation in the counter-revolutionary uprising of August, 1932.

There is irony in the Times cable from Vienna telling about the impressive street demonstrations the local Socialists staged last Saturday in all the suburbs of the Austrian capital. For it came on top of the announcement of the release of 80 imprisoned Socialist leaders, by which Dollfuss hoped to calm the anti-governmental animosity of the Socialist population of Vienna.

The underground Socialist centre, according to another correspondent, refused the olive branch of the fascist government and, in face of martial law, organized a score of mass demonstrations in all the working-class districts. Marching under the red banners of Socialism, they booed the government and protested against the extension of martial law.

At the Textile International

TWELVE countries were represented by 70 delegates at the 14th world congress of the International Federation of Textile Workers, held on May 7-8 in Luthern, Switzerland. Belgium and Norway, having joined the Textile International after the congress of 1931 in Berlin, were represented for the first time. But the "desertion" of Germany and Austria worked against the increase in membership. The result was a loss of 328,000 in dues-paying members (540,787 instead of 868,851 in 1931).

The most dramatic moment, it seems, was when the international president, Tom Shaw of England, introduced a fraternal delegate from Austria, a former leader of the Textile Union, whose name the delegates were pledged not to divulge. In the name of the textile workers of Austria the delegate made a solemn pledge that they will struggle without fear and relaxation until they reconquer the lost liberties, when they will again take their place in the International.

Ray Newkirk Dies

Word has just been received of the death of Ray Newkirk of Utica, N. Y., an old-time, loyal and utterly devoted Socialist.

Comrade Newkirk died after a long siege of tuberculosis.

He was a member of the State Executive Committee of New York for many years.

The Basic Principles of the Modern Socialist Movement

By David P. Berenberg

This is one of a series of articles—six groups of six articles each—to appear in *The New Leader* in cooperation with the Committee on Education of the Socialist Party. *The New Leader* has enlisted the assistance of the Rand School of Social Science, whose staff have undertaken to help readers who wish to get the utmost value out of the series, by answering questions that may arise in their minds as they read, and directing them to sources of information, advising them as to further study, and so forth. Inquiries should be addressed to the Rand School, 7 East 15th Street, New York, and if possible a few postage stamps should be enclosed, so as partly to pay the cost. The next group of articles in this series will be by Haim Kantorovitch, to begin next week.

6. The Goal

IN the great struggle of the classes there can be only one ultimate victor—the working class. Victory may be delayed. The working class may suffer more than one defeat before the struggle is over. The ruling class, in its despair, may resort to brutal violence in its efforts to maintain its power, as in Austria, Germany and Italy. All these efforts will be in vain. The forces of history fight against capitalism and its upholders; they are enlisted in behalf of the workers and Socialism.

No ruling class has ever held on forever! After a period of power its hold relaxes. Its services to society grow less important while its demands on the wealth of society grow greater. Where, in the first days of its rise to power, a new ruling class prides itself on its real achievements and its real contributions to the general well-being, in its decaying old age it forgets that even a ruling class cannot forever demand something for nothing. For a while its arrogance and its prestige maintain it even after its day is done. Then its class enemies find the weak links in its armor and begin to pound away at them. Then come the inevitable weakening and the fall.

Society is at this moment learning what the weak spots in capitalism are. For several hundred years capitalism performed real service, first by breaking up and sweeping away the decaying feudal system of the late Middle Ages, and later by constructing—at tremendous cost to the workers—the industrial system of our day. So long as it could keep its complicated structure of production and exchange going at least well enough to employ, to feed and to clothe the workers, so long capitalism remained strong enough to maintain its power. Today it is no longer so certain that capitalism can continue to perform its functions. It is becoming involved in a series of murderous wars, brought about by fierce competitors among rival groups of capitalists.

It is mired in a world-wide industrial depression, from which it is struggling to raise itself—with very little success. Where, in former industrial crises, it managed to escape by opening new markets, by developing new territories and by inventing new industries, today it lies prostrate. There are no new markets to be opened, no new lands to be developed. And new industries are not invented at will.

The fate that overcomes all ruling classes is rapidly overtaking the capitalist class. Soon it, too, will be ready to fall—as did the slave masters of Rome, and the feudal lords of the Middle Ages—because it, too, has failed to solve the great historic question, "How are the masses to be fed?"

As the real power of the capitalist weakens, the menace of the workers grows. The answer of the dying capitalism to the threat is the same as the answer of all perishing ruling classes to the rising class: oppression, force, brutality, mass-murder. These may win a momentary victory. In the end the hands of the master grow too weak to wield these weapons. Then the new class sweeps to power.

What then? Will the victorious workers repeat the error of all ruling classes of the past? Not if they understand history—and for the first time a revolution of this sort is being undertaken by a class that does know history. It will be the aim of the victorious working class to abolish all classes. This will be done, not by empty decrees that leave the realities untouched; not by calling upon worker and employer to cooperate. It will be done by ending for all time the relationship of worker and employer. The worker will become his own employer, and the class of private employers will pass out of history, as did the medieval feudal barons. Its members, and more particularly its children, will become workers. When this is accomplished, mankind will enter on a new phase of development.

Tens of thousands of years ago there were in simple tribal society no classes. Classes came into being when one tribe conquered and enslaved a weaker group. But in the simple days of primitive classless society, man was poor; he was at the mercy of the elements; he had but a small store of knowledge that would help him to survive. Now the cycle is complete. We are on the edge of a new historic era which will see classless society return. But this society without classes will have at its disposal the accumulated wealth and the knowledge of the ages. All that slave labor has made through countless generations for the masters will be our inheritance.

Freed from the incubus of the class struggle, man will for the first time turn his full attention to the great unsolved problems that lie before him. Who, knowing even a little of man, doubts that he will solve them?

ARISE! TO APPEAL JULY FIRST

TENTATIVELY entitled *Arise!*, a new magazine, filling a long-felt want in the Socialist and labor movement, will be launched July 1. It will be issued by Rebel Arts, the organization of artists in all fields affiliated with or sympathetic to the Socialist and bona fide labor movement.

The magazine will be a cultural reflection of the class struggle, in graphic art and fiction, poetry and drama, comment and criticism. It will be Socialist and labor, but non-controversial in the field of Socialist tactics. It invites all proletarian creators to contribute. It invites all who can contribute financially to do their share that way. It especially invites subscriptions at \$1 a year.

Publication offices will be at Rebel Arts headquarters, 22 East 22nd St., New York City. On the board of editors are Ben Belsky, Samuel A. DeWitt, Bruno Fischer, Samuel H. Friedman, Gertrude Weil Klein, Harry Herzog, Fairfield Porter and John Rodgers. (Other out-of-town editors will be added.) The advisory editors comprise a notable list of figures in the labor education movement, including Norman Thomas, Ernest Sutherland Bates, Maynard Krueger, Kirby Page, Devere Allen, James Oneal, William M. Feigenbaum, John Sloan, Art Young, David P. Berenberg, Haim Kantorovitch, Joseph T. Shipley, Joseph Lash, Jessie Wallace Hughan, and others.

EVEN UNDER CAPITALISM

WITH present industrial plant capacity and labor power now available, every family that received less than \$2,000 in 1929 could get that income, and family incomes below \$3,500 could be increased 42 per cent with proper organization of the industrial system.

This is the conclusion reached by the trustees of the Brookings Institution based upon a two years' study of American capacity of production. The complete report will be published early in June.

Industry can produce twice what it is producing today and 20 per cent more than was produced in the most prosperous period before the great crash in 1929, says the report. The production that was possible in 1929 would have increased the "national income" fifteen billion dollars.

These estimates are based upon the existing wage system with its wastes and cross purposes. A Socialist society that would eliminate them would substantially increase the incomes mentioned above and in addition abolish industrial crises and insure security for all.

Waldman Welcomed Home from Panama

Louis Waldman, New York state chairman of the Socialist Party, was given a warm welcome at a luncheon Tuesday afternoon upon his return from Panama, where he successfully defended Corporal Harry Osman in court martial proceedings on a charge of espionage.

Comrade Waldman, who undertook Osman's defense without charge after the Jewish Daily Forward had undertaken to raise funds necessary for expenses, brought home Panama newspapers with stories of the trial that indicated that his defense of the accused soldier was a masterly piece of legal work. For weeks the court martial was the principal topic of conversation on the Isthmus, and his successful defense was a sensational event.

After setting his affairs in order and putting his tropical clothes in mothballs, Comrade Waldman very promptly packed up and left for Detroit, where he is a delegate to the national convention.

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California Party Votes Aid To Waterfront Strikers

THE State Executive Committee met in Glendale, May 19-20, and was entertained at a banquet and mass meeting, making the S.E.C. meeting not only a success but a pleasant and memorable occasion. A splendid spirit of comradeship prevailed.

The work of the Civil Rights Committee of Alameda County was endorsed and all locals and branches in the county are urged to support it. Locals in other parts of the state were urged to take similar action.

Samuel White was instructed to draw up a resolution re-affirming the party's support of Tom Meany and to present it to him in person.

A resolution was adopted condemning the attempt of Chambers of Commerce to shorten the school day, increase the size of classes, close kindergartens and night schools for adults, charge tuition in high schools, and otherwise limit the education of the workers. The full support of the party was pledged to the California teachers in any fight they may have to make to preserve our public school system.

Fraternal greetings were extended to the waterfront workers of the Pacific Coast who are making a gallant struggle for the recognition of their union, higher wages, shorter hours and improved working conditions. All party locals and branches were urged to support the strikers and use to the limit their resources to protect the strikers in their civil rights.

A motion was carried to "approve the work of the American Labor League and of all other like organizations in the State of California whose purpose is to better the immediate condition of the workers, both employed and unemployed, and that we recommend to all locals and all members of the Socialist Party their serious consideration of co-operation in and support of such movements. To such movements we extend the hand of fellowship."

Starting a state of sectional paper was discussed. In view of the fact that we have an arrangement with The New Leader to publish a California edition and the campaign committee expects to get out a campaign paper, it was felt that such a move would be unfortunate. While the committee did not deny the right of any local to issue a paper, it objected to making appeals to comrades throughout the state.

It is the opinion of the S.E.C. that in order to realize the ideal of a state paper it was necessary first to build up the circulation of The New Leader and that of the New World, the campaign paper.

It is not believed we can elect any Congressmen this fall, but the Los Angeles County Central Committee was urged to concentrate in two assembly districts, Boyle Heights and the 52nd district.

Hoosier Socialists Name A Full Party Ticket

By Emma Henry

State Secretary, Socialist Party

INDIANAPOLIS.—The state convention of the Socialist Party was held in Indianapolis Saturday and Sunday, May 19 and 20, to nominate a candidate for United States Senator and state officers, adopt a state platform and other business.

Forrest Wallace, state chairman, was nominated for United States Senator. Comrade Wallace is an attorney and lives in Veedsburg, H. W. Daacke, Indianapolis, was nominated for secretary of state; Ernest Malott, Marion, for treasurer; Mrs. Ruth Robson, Indianapolis, auditor; Mrs. Effie M. Mueller, Indianapolis, clerk of Supreme Court; A. L. Binford, Westfield, superintendent of public instruction; W. F. Santisteban, Judge of Supreme Court, 2nd district; Two Judgeships for the Appellate Court, Northern District, and two for the Appellate Court Southern District were nominated.

The globe with the clasped hands was adopted as the emblem of the party.

The convention discussed the agenda for the national convention and were unanimous against any affiliation or compromise with any farmer-labor or any other political group.

A resolution condemning the attitude of the chief of police of Indianapolis and the mayor of the city toward the strikers of the Real Silk Hoosier mills, and assuring the strikers of our sympathy and support, was adopted. A resolution protesting the meager dole handed to the unemployed under

Max Winter
The National Office has cancelled the Western tour of Max Winter. It was with regret that they were forced to do this, but Comrade Winter speaks English with difficulty, and it was found that his large audiences in the East were unable to understand him.

Picnic
The annual picnic of the Bay District Conference will be held in Alvarado Park, Richmond, on Sunday, June 17. Admission will be free, parking free; free dancing; sports and refreshments. The state campaign will start at this point with the candidates for office and other prominent members of the party as speakers.

Dempster and Southwick Tour
Milan Dempster, candidate for Governor, and Jesse W. Southwick, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, will start a tour of the state on June 17, speaking first at the picnic of the Bay District Conference. Terms for both will be \$3 and local hospitality. Write to E. E. Porter, Room 628, 628 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, or to Paul Brendel, 106 East Adams St., Los Angeles, for dates.

Summer School
Two summer schools for organizers are being planned for July—one in San Francisco and the other in Los Angeles. Roy Burt, National Organizer, will be the principal instructor. Young people, particularly, are urged to attend. An attempt is being made to provide scholarships for those young people who are anxious to attend but are unemployed. For further information write to the State Secretary.

Stockton News
Jack Fitzgerald, member of the International Union of Operating Engineers and secretary of the Machinists' Union, is candidate of Stockton Local for Sheriff. Howard White, head of the Pacific Book Store, is candidate for State Assembly. Both have excellent chances. Joseph Plecarpo, local secretary, is candidate for State Senator.

A Yipsel Circle is being organized under the direction of Harold Jacoby. The group is composed of College of the Pacific students and young workers. They are working in the International Longshoremen's strike and have passed around petitions severely criticizing the action of students who are scabbing.

Organizing and propaganda trips into the rural area of San Joaquin County are planned for the next few weeks.

Street meetings under the leadership of William Whitney, chairman of the Labor and Welfare Committee, are being conducted two and three nights a week, while community forums and educational meetings in the local headquarters are led by Marjorie Kipp, Educational Chairman, and J. W. Thornton.

Members are active in the C.W.A. organization, recently elected, and the Labor Committee has organized workers who cannot get public relief either because they have been in the state over a year and are not eligible for transient relief, or because they have not been in the county three years and therefore are not eligible for county relief.

the NRA that the amount is glaringly insufficient, and demanding major enterprises similar to the Tennessee Valley project to be put in force at once.

A state platform was adopted reaffirming adherence to the fundamental principles of international Socialism, and to the declaration of principles of the Socialist Party of America. The industrial and political chaos was pointed out, and the necessity for unemployment-relief in order to save the lives of the children of the workers. A plank dealing with the problems of agriculture and its needs, and one advocating progressive income and inheritance taxes, the elimination of the sales tax in order to reduce the burden of taxation carried by farmers and small home owners.

The enforcement of constitutional guarantees of economic and political equality for the Negro and all other races in order to end race discrimination and hatred, enactment and enforcement of a drastic anti-lynching law, unalterable opposition to military training in our schools and colleges, supported in full or in part by state funds, are also platform features. As the only solution of our problems, the platform advocates the abolition of the capitalist system, with profit, rent and interest, through election of our candidates.

S. C. Garrison, our oldest living member in Indiana and our only colored member at large, was with us on Sunday, and made a wonderful plea for united action and solidarity of our forces in the interest of the Socialist Party. He was given a tremendous ovation.

Cleveland Opens New Headquarters

The Socialist Party of Cleveland and the Young People's Socialist League are opening up a new headquarters in the 14th ward. Located near the Cleveland Worsted Mills where many contacts were made by the Socialists in the recent strike, it is hoped that this headquarters will develop into a real workers educational center.

The first meeting is to be held Wednesday evening, June 6, at which Frieda Schwenkmeyer, who has just returned from a year in England and Russia, will speak on "Workers' Education in Europe."

Last Sunday the Socialist Party of Cuyahoga County held a county convention at which nominations were made for the fall elections at the Labor Institute, 10511 Pasadena Avenue.

The following locals have been organized recently by state organizer Karl Pauli: Hamilton, Middletown, Newton Falls, Piqua, Greenville. A new branch has also been formed in Toledo.

The Miami Valley Socialist League, composed of locals in the southwestern part of the state, is taking active steps to organize that district. Ernest Morgan was elected secretary to replace Comrade Urie who is leaving the state. Comrade Sallume, who has recently been organizing in Minnesota, was made local organizers with headquarters in Cincinnati.

S. C. Socialist Leader Freed

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Stephen V. Kennison, whom Charleston police have harassed for months on one charge or another connected with his Socialist activities, has again been released from the local jail. Only commercial advertising, and not political handbills, are covered by the municipal ordinance against passing out handbills without a license, the police judge ruled in freeing Kennison.

Eleven States Adopt Ownership Plan to Control Liquor

The increasing trend away from strict prohibition is described in a report of the National Municipal League's Committee on Liquor Legislation.

Of the twenty-six new permanent state liquor laws, eleven embody the government ownership plan, a method advocated by the League in its Model Liquor Control Law. Two other states, Maryland and Wisconsin, operating under the license plan, make specific provision of the ownership of liquor by county governments and the establishment of county liquor stores. Fifteen states in all operate under the license plan while one, Kentucky, nominally dry, has laws legalizing liquor sales for medicinal purposes under such terms as to make virtually open sale possible. A number of states have defined "non-intoxicating liquors" in terms of sufficiently high alcoholic content as to make beers and wines legal.

Kantorovitch Is Chosen Delegate by the Bronx

The election of one delegate in the Bronx resulted in the election of H. Kantorovitch, who received 185 votes; Comrade George Steinhart polled 167 votes.

The New York City delegates to the National Convention are as follows: Frank Crosswaith, Algeron Lee, Julius Gerber, Simon Berlin, Jacob Panken, Louis Hendin, Charles Solomon, Harry W. Laidler, Louis Waldman, B. C. Vladeck, Samuel Orr, Matthew Levy, Haim Kantorovitch and Anna Berowitz.

The alternates are: Esther Friedman, August Claessens, Morris Berman, G. August Gerber, Wilho Hedman and Max Delson, New York; William M. Feigenbaum, Emil Bromberg, Alexander Kahn and Jack Altman, Kings; Aaron Levenstein, Alfred Belskin and Sarah Volovick, the Bronx, and A. C. Weinfeld, Queens.

Enjoy This Decoration-Day Week-end at the Special "GET-ACQUAINTED" Rate

TAMIMENT wishes to acquaint its many friends with the amazing plans and improvements for the 1934 season. Week-end program will feature the opening of a drama and music festival under the direction of Mac Liebman... a new satirical revue entitled "These Times," an International Music Hall entertainment—cabaret style, as well as Milton Spielman's Nut Club Orchestra.

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Party Notes

Convention Journal Will Be Fine Souvenir

A souvenir journal is being published in connection with the convention. Contributors include many of the leaders of world Socialism, including Leo Krzycki, Norman Thomas, Fred Henderson, Harold Laski, Harry W. Laidler, Arthur Henderson, John Work and Theodore Debs.

The journal will be sold for 25 cents a copy, and net proceeds will help pay some of the incidental costs of the convention. A sufficient quantity is being printed to be sold in quantities at liberal discounts to local and branch organizations.

The final agenda for the convention has been mailed out, ten copies to each local and branch secretary and one copy to all other party officials.

New Edition of "Case for Socialism"

A more striking cover and a thorough revision of the text combine to make the new American edition of Fred Henderson's "Case for Socialism," to be published May 28 by Socialist National headquarters, an even better tool for the party's educational work. The price continues to be 25 cents for a single copy, \$2.25 a dozen, \$14 a hundred.

New Locals and Branches

Connecticut: East Lyme, Shelton; Georgia: Atlanta; Kansas: Baxter Springs, Columbus, Hutchinson, Kansas City (two branches); Missouri: Fremont, Iberia, West Eminence; Ohio: Hamilton, Middletown, Newtown Falls, Piqua, Toledo (branch); Pennsylvania: Olanta.

Colorado

Canon City.—Comrade Charles Seip, aged 62, and secretary of the party local, died last week. He was active in the Socialist movement for 35 years and the party loses a faithful worker and devoted member.

One of Colorado's foremost artists, Claude Jackson, has painted a landscape and donated it to the local to be used toward raising money for the United Socialist Drive. Another local artist, Albert Bancroft, has donated a frame for the picture.

Virginia

The state committee will call Congressional district conventions in the 6th and 9th districts between July 22 and August 11. On August 19 the committee will nominate a candidate for U. S. Senator to oppose Harry Flood Byrd. District committees will also be set up. The following have been named district chairmen: Guy L. Tappen, Newport News; Carl P. Spaeth, Norfolk; Leo Sajevisky, Richmond; M. H. Spangler Buchanan; Lester Ruffner, Luray.

New York

Buffalo.—The Socialist Women's Club, through its secretary, Mrs. Hazel V. Bowers, has submitted two resolutions for consideration of the national convention. One, that "Women's right to obtain and retain gainful employment and to receive just remuneration for their services, irrespective of their marriage status, shall be guaranteed by law." The other cites that women now successfully serve on juries in 21 states, and requests the party to incorporate in its demands a plank reading: "Women shall have the right to serve on juries, on the same terms as men serve, in every state in the Union."

Spoils of Victory

BERLIN.—A close survey of the Reich's Federal Budget for 1934 reveals certain interesting facts regarding the huge financial and economic advantages enjoyed by the leaders of Nazi Germany. Thus, the Chancellor's deputy and official acting head of the Nazi party, Minister Hess, is set down at an annual expense of 370,000 mark (\$143,000) to the German people; the Reichs Sport Leader, 78,500 mark (\$30,000); the thirteen Trustees of Labor, 2,372,850 mark (\$900,000); the twelve Reichs Stadtholders or Viceroy, 1,131,000 Mark (\$430,000). Salaries in the Propaganda Ministry alone are estimated at 2,750,000 mark (\$1,080,000), while the expenses of local propaganda offices throughout the Reich amount to 1,699,400 mark (\$650,000).

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Where You Can Get The New Leader In New Jersey

New Leader list of Essex County, New Jersey, newsstands:

East Orange—Marks Stationery, 17 Washington Place; Smith Stationery, Main St.; Paper and Stationery, corner Walnut St.

West Orange—Serlinsky Stationery, 269 Main St.; Tirm Stationery, 275 Main St.; Newsstand, corner Harrison Ave. and Elm St.

Newark—Newsstand, Mulberry and Market, near Lincoln Hat Store; Newsstand, Broad and Market, near Harris Ophthalmology; Plain and Market St., near Grant's Luncheon; Newsstand, 11 Springfield Ave.; Newsstand, Market and Washington, near United Cigar Store; Belmon and Springfield Ave.; Newsstand, 58 Prince St.

Comrade Wm. H. Purdy reports that The New Leader is on sale at the International Ladies' Garment Workers, Workmen's Circle, Young Circle League and Y.P.S.L., Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Hebrew Trade Union, and at Socialist Party branches in Essex County.

Textile Workers Face Wage Cut

(Continued from Page One)

in the machine load was also sought. Johnson took the plea under advisement.

"Recent statistical reports for industry reflect slackening in demand in relation to current production," the NRA explained in announcing Johnson's order, which approved a recommendation of the cotton textile code authority.

"In view of the seasonal dullness in cotton manufacturing, characteristic of the late spring and summer months, it is evident," the NRA continued, "that if the situation were left to run its course the industry would again be faced with the demoralization usually attendant upon over-production to the detriment of mills, mill employees and the public.

"Unsold stocks of cotton goods at the end of April amounted to 330,000,000 yards, while weekly sales during April averaged about 80,000,000 per week. 26,450,000 spindles active at the same time during April averaged 64 hours of operation per week and turned out an average of 130,000,000 yards per week, or 62½ per cent over current demand. Production equal to current demand would require operation of the active spindles not in excess of 40 hours per week."

The textile industry is not the only big industry in which production is officially reported to have outstripped consumption, despite NRA reduction of hours. A special committee of the Timber Conservation Board recently reported to the Department of Commerce that in the six months of the lumber code, no net national progress has been made toward balancing production with consumption. Production in the first quarter of 1934 was approximately 8 per cent above shipments, the report said.

The textile curtailment, the NRA emphasized, "shall be made by reducing hours or days in each week and not by shutdowns of one or more weeks."

Shutdown, however, it is believed in Washington, are likely to come from the refusal of the workers to accept the lower wages which the curtailment in production will bring, unless the order is modified. It is significant that a statement by Francis J. Gorman, vice-president of the textile workers, and head of the union's research department, said that reports received from various parts of the country indicate there is a strong possibility that the mills will be closed down if the employers persist in carrying through their plan for balancing production and consumption. This means the addition of cotton mill strikes to other big strikes looming on the industrial horizon this summer.

Incidentally, the NRA announcement is silent on the part played by rising prices in reducing balance between cotton textile production and consumption. Undoubtedly, higher prices have affected buying. Reports of retail stores show this. The curtailment plan of the textile employers, approved by the NRA, will bring further reduction in the ability of the nation to buy cotton goods, by cutting the incomes of hundreds of thousands of cotton mill employees and their families. It will take a lot of Government spending to offset the wage loss caused by cotton textile limitation of output.

That this is hardly the time to do anything that will reduce buying power is emphasized by the latest unemployment report of the American Federation of Labor, revealing little progress in putting men to work. The Federation estimates that about 260,000 men and women were re-employed in April. Commenting on the report, President Green said:

"Trade union figures for the first part of May indicate that these

WITH CHEERS FOR SOCIALISM ON THEIR LIPS



This picture showing a number of Socialist heroes lined up against the wall to be shot by assassins of Dollfuss, was taken by a comrade in a cell overlooking the Austrian prison yard where the massacre took place. The comrades died with cheers for Socialism on their lips, and their heroism, the story of which is known everywhere in Dollfuss-cursed Austria, has been an important contributing cause toward the building up of the

splendid spirit of the Socialists of that unhappy country. And it is courage of the kind displayed by these heroes, and by Kolomon Wallisch, that inspires the Austrian Socialists to deeds like that of last week, when at a given signal the streets of Vienna and of other cities suddenly were filled with Socialists bearing their red flags and singing their revolutionary songs. A movement that devlops such men and women cannot be destroyed!

THOMAS MEETING IS ATTACKED BY GAS

ROCKFORD, Ill.—A meeting addressed by Norman Thomas in this city was broken up when tear-gas bombs were tossed into the hall. A woman fainted and two men were injured as the large crowd dashed out of the hall in a panic as the gas fumes spread.

Comrade Thomas continued his address to the large crowd outside the hall.

Norman Thomas' meetings in central Illinois have been sensational, both in their success and in the savage attacks made upon them by the authorities.

Because of the attack upon his meetings, and their consequences, Comrade Thomas was unable to get out his Timely Topics in time for this issue.

unemployed have gone back to work, but at the season's peak in April, unemployment was still above the September level, with over 10,600,000 out of work. We have not yet regained the winter losses and have made no progress in reducing the level of unemployment.

"Unemployment is now slightly below the level of April, 1932, when 10,990,000 were out of work. This comparison also shows that we are making very slow progress in putting the army of the unemployed back to work."

Self-Criticism in Germany

(Continued from Page Five)

voted to this theme which cannot be summarized here.

The group does not believe that German fascism will soon be overthrown but that this will require years of sacrifice. Its aim is the concentration of power in the hands of a party dictatorship ever ready to crush conspiracy and counter-revolution. To be sure, a Socialist regime would be stupid not to use its power in such a way, especially after what has happened in Germany; but it is not made clear how the non-proletarian lower sections of the population are to be won to support the party dictatorship. The aim of the group is not a restoration of the Weimar Republic but establishment of "the democracy of the workers." In the struggle for this aim the Socialists will cooperate with all anti-fascist

groups but will also "preserve their own theoretical political attitude in all alliances and compromises, all negotiations and co-operation," and will "pursue their ultimate goal tenaciously and undeviatingly in whatever compromises may become necessary."

"We revolutionary Socialists," the group says, "know that the resumption of the Socialist struggle for emancipation in the form of a mass movement is impossible without the restoration of democracy. We know, therefore, that our immediate political objective is the overthrow of the fascist state and its replacement by a democratic regime with the fullest possible rights for the masses." This immediate partial objective is possible only under "the sole domination of the Socialist Party." Having made this its first task,

the new regime must take over large-scale enterprises, postal services, railways and air transport, and key sections of the power, heavy and armament industries, large landed estates, banks, municipal services, etc. "Only then will the essential preliminary conditions for the construction of Socialism exist."

Informing and provocative as this booklet is, it does not deal with a problem that concerns Socialists in countries where freedom of action continues. Considering the enormously strengthened coercive powers of the modern state compared with such powers in the mid-nineteenth century, what resources are available to the working class to prevent a reactionary coup d'état? That is on the agenda of discussion, but no program has offered a satisfactory answer to it.

ALIVE OR DEAD?

An estimate of the National Industrial Conference Board places the number of the jobless in this country last April at 7,907,000. Most other estimates place the number at about 10,000,000.

Whether liars figure or the figures lie we do not know, but the difference between these two estimates is 2,093,000. Perhaps we should learn how many have starved to death and by keeping record of the death toll we can divide the jobless between those who are alive and those who are dead.

Question to the jobless man: are you alive or dead? Or is life just one set of statistics after the other?

German Humanitarians In Action

Local Nazis can point to a new proud achievement. They have succeeded in closing Stettin's last municipal children's home, "Bismarckhöhe." After repeated severe cuts of the appropriations, a further upkeep of the home with its sixty inmates was out of the question and the children were turned over to the municipal orphan's institution. The annual saving is estimated at 41,000 marks (approximately \$17,000) by the triumphant city fathers. They have been quick enough, however, to vote a much larger sum for the purchase of land which is to be used for settlement of Hitler storm troopers.

Delegates Gather at Detroit

(Continued from Page One)

business of the convention will be suspended and the convention will proceed to the discussion and adoption of the congressional platform.

On Sunday, June 3, at 9 a. m., all other business of the convention will be suspended and the convention will proceed to the election of the chairman and the members of the national executive committee.

At the public mass meetings and banquets held in connection with the convention, it is planned to have film "shorts" in addition to the speaking. At the mass meeting a film of the life of Eugene V. Debs, specially prepared for the convention, was presented, followed by "The Strange Case of Tom Money." At the banquet a newsreel picture of the 1932 convention will be given.

Norman Thomas, Daniel W. Hoan and Leo Krzycki will be heard on national radio hookups from Detroit during the convention. A half-hour program was broadcast Thursday evening by the Columbia Broadcasting System, and a similar time has been reserved for Saturday evening by the National Broadcasting Company.

Of the fifteen national conventions held before this one seven have been nominating conventions and eight have been devoted strictly to organization problems. The national ticket was named at Chicago in 1904 and 1908, at Indianapolis in 1912, at New York in 1920, at Cleveland in 1924, when the party endorsed the LaFollette nomination made by the Conference for Progressive Political Action; at New York in 1928 and at Milwaukee in 1932.

In 1916 the presidential ticket was named by referendum and no convention was held.

The first convention of the party was held at Indianapolis in 1901, at which the present party was organized. Among the few survivors of that convention in the party today are James Oneal, George H. Goebel, Algernon Lee and Cameron H. King.

In 1910 a party congress was held in Chicago to discuss various theoretical issues before the membership, and in 1917 the famous emergency convention was held in St. Louis that formulated the party's historic anti-war stand. In 1919 a convention was held in Chicago to meet the issues brought up by the Communist split, and other non-nominating conventions were held in Detroit in 1921, Cleveland 1922, New York 1923 and Pittsburgh in 1925.

Greetings to the Delegates

(Continued from Page One)

We are poor, terribly poor, in financial means but rich in idealism and the will to serve our class in the hour of its greatest tragedy and suffering. To knit our small human forces into a united band of Socialist workers, to send couriers of the social revolution into the field to awaken the sleepers and to inspire the sluggards, are duties the delegates face at Detroit.

There are dangers and duties. The dangers lie in the fearful prospects that may be visioned if capitalism sinks deeper and the masses are unprepared to defend their interests, to say nothing of making their claims the basis of a transition to a Socialist order. The duties lie in the work of Socialists to awaken the masses to these dangers.

We may face emergencies at any time in the near future. Sobered by knowledge of the dangers and our duties, let us make the most of our opportunity while we have it.

Forward to decisions and work that will be creditable to us, no matter what the future may bring!