

# NEW LEADER

With Which  
Is Combined

THE AMERICAN APPEAL

Founded by  
Eugene V. Debs

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## Anti-Eviction Bill Passed in Pennsylvania

**Hoopes Measure Adopted by Legislature by Vote of 117 to 75**

**HARRISBURG, Pa.**—Climaxing a fight extending over four years and eight legislative sessions, the Pennsylvania House of Representatives has adopted by a vote of 117 to 75 the Hoopes Anti-Eviction bill forbidding the eviction of people from their dwellings in all cases where their inability to pay rent, interest or taxes was due to unemployment and the economic depression.

### Introduced in 1931

The bill was introduced in 1931 by Darlington Hoopes, Socialist, just as the deepening depression was spreading evictions like an ugly rash through working class districts of Pennsylvania's industrial cities. The measure was later amended to provide for concession on taxes to property owners thus deprived of any possible rent revenue, but the powerful real estate and trust company interests fought the bill to a standstill.

In the banking crisis of 1933, Hoopes forced these interests into a corner and secured the passage of a House resolution giving the same effect as his bill for the period of the bank holiday.

This year, with the old Republican machine in a minority in the Pennsylvania House, the Socialist legislator was able to get a favorable vote which cut across all party lines. The anti-eviction bill now goes to the Senate, which changes only a minority of its membership in any election, and which is traditionally a sort of Pennsylvania rich man's club. There are no Socialist members of the Senate yet, but meetings, petitions and delegations will seek to win favorable action there.

### Setback for Landlords

The large real estate and trust company interests of the state got another setback at Socialist hands only a few hours after the passage of the anti-eviction bill, when Hoopes stopped the passage of a bill which would permit easing of penalties and payments of all back taxes on real estate from 1931 to 1935.

The bill came up suddenly on final passage under the innocent guise of a home owners' "protection" bill. Hoopes was quickly on his feet to sail into the measure and rip its mask off, by moving to amend by making the law apply only to homes lived in by their owners, pointing out that thousands of homes had been foreclosed on by real estate combines and trust companies, who had, however, in their merciless process of turning many a city from a home owners' to a tenants' city, failed to pay back taxes on their ill-gotten property. The House agreed to place the bill on the

## Statement to Our Readers by the New Leader Board of Directors

*Because of gossip regarding The New Leader which within a week has spread to a number of states The New Leader Board of Directors publishes this statement:*

IN conformity with the by-laws and resolutions adopted by the New Leader Publishing Association at its annual meeting on February 20, 1933. The New Leader continues to support the Socialist Party of the United States. In so doing, it does not pledge blind allegiance to party officials or so-called "leaders." It continues to be the official organ of the Socialist Party of New York State and of the states of Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia and Indiana.

The New Leader maintains its right to criticize the Detroit Declaration of 1934 as being in large part inconsistent with the principles of democratic Socialism to which our party has hitherto been committed and to which the International adheres. It will vigorously advocate the adoption of policies and principles by the Socialist Party of the United States based on democratic Socialism, which it believes are held by the majority of the party membership and especially its working class elements. It will continue to advocate and support such policies as will make for harmonious cooperation between the Socialist Party and the organized labor movement.

The New Leader will uncompromisingly combat those elements and groups within the party who advocate the acceptance of Communist doctrines including the theory that armed insurrection is a proper Socialist method of achieving Socialist aims. It holds that such doctrines and such theories are in conflict with sound democratic Socialism, are subversive of Socialist aims and purposes, and exposes the Socialist movement to the intrigues of

agents provocateurs.

The New Leader will continue likewise to combat the effort of those elements which now dominate the National Executive Committee to draw into our party a so-called "revolutionary stream" of dissident Communists, and thereby to transform it into a Communist party bearing the Socialist label.

The New Leader combats and will continue to combat the usurpation by the present National Executive Committee of powers which no previous executive has claimed, which have not been conferred by the national Constitution or national convention or referendum, but which it is seeking to use in such a way as to suppress all opposition and establish a virtual dictatorship.

The New Leader has consistently opposed and will continue to oppose the maintenance of organizations functioning within the framework of the party, but in opposition to it. We hold that these organizations, which print their own literature, raise their own funds and maintain their own headquarters, promote their own activities, have divided the efforts of the party, absorbed its energies and created factions and factional disputes. We deeply deplore the moral and material support given to these divisive and factional organizations within the party by comrades who had come to be regarded as national leaders and who use prestige which had been won for them as a result of the united and undivided support of the entire membership to advance the factional interest of this group.

The New Leader urges all who stand for democratic Socialism to remain steadfast and loyal to their principles, to call a halt to the policies of the National Executive Committee which are threatening the party with disruption, and to redeem the party as a true expression of the interests of the working class.

## Socialists Will Fight Anti-'Red' Measure

**Inexperienced Socialist Does A Favor to Constituent and Causes Confusion**

**B**ECAUSE of the inexperience of one Socialist member of the Legislature, and the reckless irresponsibility of the Communist press, a story is going the rounds that a "loyalty" oath bill, similar to the Ives Law in New York, is being sponsored by the Socialists of Connecticut.

The "loyalty" bill will be opposed in the Legislature by all the Socialists. Representative Harry G. Bender declared: "I am opposed to the passage of the bill and to the general principles upon which the bill is based."

It was Bender, however, who introduced the bill by request, those two words indicating that the technical sponsor was not responsible for it.

### A New Member

Bender, a new member of the Legislature, was under the erroneous impression that a member owes it as a duty to constituents to introduce as request bills measures they favor while reserving the right themselves to oppose them. He introduced the "loyalty" bill "by request" as a favor to a Bridgeport veterans' organization while telling them that he would strongly oppose it when it came up.

A more experienced Socialist legislator would, of course, have emphatically declined even indirect sponsorship of a bill repugnant to Socialist principles and policies even on the plea of the usual "courtesy."

The Communist press, of course, ignored the *by request* attached to the bill, as well as Bender's statement, and has been busily engaged in damning the Socialist Party for doing Hearst's dirty work for him.

Devere Allen, member of the National Executive Committee, who has been designated by the Connecticut organization as party "whip" in Hartford to cooperate with the legislative delegation, has written:

### Bridgeport Delegation

"I find upon investigation that Comrade Bender was visited by a delegation of Bridgeport citizens who asked him to introduce that bill, most of them being members of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. Comrade Bender informed the delegation that personally he was opposed to the measure and would fight against it on the floor and at the hearing, but that, being an official representative of the Bridgeport area in the House, he would be willing to extend the usual courtesy and introduce the bill 'by request'—an accustomed procedure in Connecticut under which all our Socialist bills have been introduced for years by old-party legislators and by which also the Communist Party regularly introduces its own measures.

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## Behind the Scenes in Washington

By Benjamin Meiman

Our Washington Correspondent

**L**AST Monday the Roosevelt Administration celebrated its second birthday—the first half of the Presidential term completed. The entire press of the country employed the occasion to throw bouquets or brickbats, as the case may be. We have no desire to do either. We will satisfy our modest ambition merely by a little stock-taking of the New Deal, its accomplishments and failures. And even the most partial observer will admit there are plenty of both. The judgment generally depends on the yardstick used.

The primary task the New Deal set for itself on March 4, 1933, was to bring back "the more abundant life." In his inaugural address President Roosevelt diagnosed the nation's trouble as "maldistribution of wealth." Most of the New Deal enterprises have been built on the theory that increased purchasing power on the

part of men and women of little means would bring about stable prosperity for all. The very first thing necessary was to put the unemployed to work.

From its nebulous beginnings the New Deal has emerged as a middle-of-the-road government, its goal the maintenance of private profits and a democratic form of government, its course toward that goal exploratory and unpredictable. Its conception of what is necessary to maintain private profit has been different enough from that of its predecessors to alarm the Right, and alternately to encourage and to disillusion the Left.

Two years ago both schools of thought were for Franklin Delano

### Abramowitsch Farewell

A farewell banquet will be given to Comrade Raphael Abramowitsch, distinguished Russian Socialist and member of the Executive of the Labor and Socialist International on the eve of his return to Europe. Comrade Abramowitsch is in this country on a lecture tour for the Educational Department of the Workmen's Circle.

The dinner will be held March 22nd at Beethoven Hall, Fifth St., near the Bowery, New York City, and reservations are \$1.50. Reservations can be made through The New Leader, 7 East 15th St., N. Y. C.

Roosevelt for different reasons. Today voices are heard against him from both schools, but for different reasons.

The New Deal tally sheet shows the following scores: Still unemployed, 10,800,000—according to estimates of the President's own National Economic Council. Industrial production has reached 90 percent of the 1923-25 average—Federal Reserve Board. Payrolls total about 60 per cent of the 1926 figures, while dividends and interest now total 150 per cent—according to NRA Research and Planning Division.

This means that the "maldistribution of wealth" was not much remedied during the first two years of the New Deal.

Wage rates have been increased for many workers in low-paid industries; NRA reports that "on the whole the amount of money which the average man in industries under the codes finds in his pay envelope has not increased a great deal."

Meanwhile, living costs have gone up. Based on the 1913 average, food prices were 122 per cent last month, against 90.9 per cent two years ago; an increase of 34.2% in two years.

To make a brief but accurate summary of the economic condition of the country today, we should give some credit for a rise in busi-

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# No Compromise with Infantile Sickness of Armed Insurrection

# And Still There's Work To be Done for Socialism

By Gertrude Weil Klein

THE NEW LEADER is engaged in a struggle for a Socialist movement of the working masses through economic organization of the workers and independent political action, fighting day by day for the immediate welfare of the toilers and always guided by the fundamental aim of abolishing the capitalist system of production and distribution.

In this era of terrible hardships endured by vast masses of the population it is not surprising that bizarre trends of thought afflict large sections and affect various movements. Even the capitalist world of thought is not free of the impact of the depression upon the human mind. Father Coughlin makes an address indicting the Roosevelt Administration; General Johnson delivers a scorching speech in New York against Huey Long and Father

Coughlin; Huey rises in the Senate and defies the lightning; Senator Robinson breaks loose in a tirade against Huey. Bourgeois nerves are strained and the politicians of the ruling parties are apprehensive of the Louisiana dictator.

It is not surprising that the Socialist movement is also affected by the mighty economic and social forces of our time. Nor is it surprising that immature converts should be caught in a current of swirling ideas which come to a common center, a center where insurrection is welcomed as a means of quick release from the torments of the depression. Why wait for elections, for education of the masses, for organization, when a militant minority is willing to lead? That is the question posed, and the answer given is resort to insurrection.

It is significant that those who play with this thing do not come out of the industries. They are not printers and plumbers, miners and carpenters, steel workers and pressmen, tobacco workers and textile workers. Here and there one or two may stray into the camp of the insurrectionists, but the latter is composed mainly of preachers and theological students, college and high school youths, professors and professionals. The depression has left them stranded and they play with insurrection as they play golf and tennis. It is a fad of jaded intellectuals and jaundiced women of the leisure class, a diversion of parlor Bolsheviks. They propose to reach down from their towers of ease and pull workers into the folly of some armed adventure.

Tolerance of this play-boy stuff is the real disloyalty to the Socialist movement and the working class. No work of organization and education can be effectively carried on so long as this philosophy of intellectual dandies is left to work its ruin. Those who engage in it and who tolerate it prepare a noose for the movement and possibly one for immature party members who may be led into some stupid venture by police spies, who are always attracted to any faction or movement that markets this infantile stuff. We are sure that a big majority of the party members and sympathetic Socialist voters are with us in our campaign of education against this infantile sickness.

PERHAPS you think we are fiddling while Rome burns. Perhaps we are.

But Rome has been burning since the rise of capitalism.

And other periods had their conflagrations.

Life goes on, and some of us are

so constituted that even the spectacle of the world sunk in chaos and our party sick with dissension cannot kill our determination that the struggle to make life livable and the struggle for Socialism must go on.

Time may prove us fools, but for the present, two groups in the party—the Women's Section and the Rebel Arts—with which I happen to be closely associated are functioning as though God were in his heaven and all was well. They do not pretend to be above the battle, but so far both have managed to ward off the paralysis and decay which come with interecine war.

International Women's Day will be celebrated this Sunday with a stimulating program in which various labor, cultural and foreign-speaking groups will participate. On the 14th of March the Women's Section launches its campaign against the mounting cost of living in a conference of many diverse women's groups. The study classes and the groups in practical politics started their second semester of good solid work. The tour of Comrade Tony Sender has inspired women everywhere with fresh courage and hope. Unspectacular, fruitful, solid work, all of it.

And Rebel Arts! Whatever there is of color, of beauty, of imagination in our movement is due to the selfless devotion of the small group of comrades who without any outside assistance have kept this work going. I don't want to harrow your

sensibilities by telling you of the people who live on coffee and toast in order to be able to devote all their time to Rebel Arts, but I do want you to know about it. There are no paid officers in Rebel Arts or on ARISE, the magazine published by them, and you cannot realize the labor and sacrifice entailed until you see the groups functioning or see the result of their work.

Why, just running a symposium, though we shouldn't say "just" in relation to the symposium which ARISE is sponsoring this (Friday) evening, is a herculean task. It's a most unusual symposium, with speakers who are acknowledged authorities in their fields. Just in case you have missed the notice, the speakers are Anita Block, playreader for the Theatre Guild and lecturer at the New School for Social Research; Eugene Lyons, author of "Moscow Carrousel" (just out), "Six Soviet Plays," and for six years Moscow correspondent for the United Press; John Sloan, president of the Society of Independent Artists, and well-known as a rebel as well as an artist, and Mark Starr, former head of Brookwood College and at present National Educational Director of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Saturday night, Rebel Arts officially opens its new headquarters with an entertainment and dance. It was impossible for Rebel Arts to raise the \$45 a month rent at the old place, so they took a new one, for which they will have to raise about \$80 a month. Does that sound cuckoo? Well, it is and it isn't. It all depends on how many comrades still have enough spirit, enough heart and mind left for the fight, the fight for Socialism, which these two groups are trying so valiantly to carry on.

Do you remember the old days when we used to sit and address envelopes and fold literature until far into the night? Well, Marf Hough and Esther Friedman and Mary Hunter can tell you something about that, today.

on by the Supreme Court concerned the constitutionality of the Frazier-Lemke mortgage moratorium act, which, it is estimated, affects \$12,000,000,000 of farm property. The court agreed to review a decision by the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals upholding the act. The Frazier-Lemke act, which gives insolvent farmers the right to obtain a five-year mortgage moratorium by application to a Federal court, has been held constitutional by five district courts and unconstitutional by two—in Maryland and Virginia.

## To Redraft Labor Law

A UNANIMOUS report by a special committee of the Twentieth Century Fund, urging a new labor law more extensive in some respects than the pending Wagner bill, was before President Roosevelt the beginning of this week.

The Twentieth Century Fund was established by E. A. Filene, Boston merchant. The committee includes William H. Davis, former NRA Compliance Director, chairman; Henry S. Dennison, manufacturer and ex-chairman of NRA's Industrial Advisory Board; Prof. Sumner Slichter, of Harvard; ex-Governor Winant, of New Hampshire, and Dr. W. M. Leiserson, chairman of the Railroad Mediation Board.

The report is expected to add to the pressure caused by the Weirton decision attacking Section 7A, which has already caused House and Senate labor committees to schedule early hearings on the Wagner bill. The House hearings are planned to start Wednesday.

those in the Senate a week later.

The special committee, after a six-month study, proposes a law to guarantee workers freedom of organization, to impose the majority rule in collective bargaining, to set up a "Federal Labor Commission" with genuine powers of enforcement, and a separate organization to handle mediation efforts in the early stages of labor disputes.

The commission would have power to enforce labor-employer agreements which had been registered with it with the approval of both parties, Cease-and-desist orders and injunctions, similar to the present Federal Trade Commission procedure, and as proposed in the pending Wagner bill, would be used instead of jail sentences and other penalties to obtain compliance with the commission's orders.

## Socialists Will Fight Anti-Red Measure

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"Personally, I do not think that I should have followed this course, but would myself have refused the courtesy in a bill of this kind, asking the delegation to have it introduced from some other region. Nevertheless, you can readily see that the Daily Worker has completely perverted the situation, as it customarily does in reporting Connecticut affairs. Not very long ago they ran a story attributing to the Socialist office-holders in Bridgeport the corruption for which the same administration recently sent to prison a handful of crooked Republicans and Democrats."

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JAMES ONEAL, Editor  
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## Behind the Scenes

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ness activities from 60 to 87 per cent of an estimated normal. Wages of low-paid industrial workers are considerably higher than they were. Hours of work are much lower. Child labor has been greatly reduced. Millions of unemployed are helped through public work or direct relief. Federal credits have saved millions of farms and homes. But we are still from the goal set at the beginning of this administration to do away with unemployment and see that no one goes hungry in these United States.

**The Political Situation**  
The political situation is not much better. Two years ago the whole country was frightened and ready to follow Roosevelt wherever he might lead. Today it is necessary for the administration to argue and fight its way along. Finance is frightened at legislation which proposes to strengthen

Federal Reserve Board control of the banking system. Industry is frightened at legislation to regulate and eventually abolish utility holding companies.

Organized labor is resentful over a series of decisions affecting its power to bargain collectively, over continued unemployment, and over refusal of the President to pay prevailing wage rates on relief jobs.

Farmers are divided in their verdict on AAA, disturbed at continuing middleman profits and clamorous for lower interest on their obligations.

Some citizens have begun to listen to reason. They begin to understand that the real reason the New Deal remained in the old bog is because you cannot have a real New Deal in the old economic system. A complete and a radical change is necessary. But no one with good

sense really expected that of Roosevelt.

### New Deal Legislation

TURNING its attention again to New Deal legislation, the Supreme Court handed down twelve opinions and issued orders in another dozen cases. Outstanding in the opinions was one holding invalid a provision in the New York State milk law, which undertook to prevent the sale of low-cost milk in the state purchased outside of its borders. Another held invalid motion picture sound patents on which William Fox sought to collect \$100,000,000 for infringement.

In another case involving the validity of a statute of Tennessee requiring railroads to defray one-half the cost of grade crossing elimination, the court held that changed economic conditions might result in a previously valid law becoming invalid. It remanded the case back to the state courts to inquire into the force of changed economic conditions.

The only New Deal case touched



# Marx, the Teacher of the Workers

## On the Anniversary of His Death Tens of Millions in All Countries Follow His Teachings

By Mark Starr  
Educational Director, I.L.G.W.U.

FIFTY-TWO years ago, on March 14, 1883, Karl Marx drew his last breath. Although his body lies a-mouldering in the grave, his ideas go marching on; and the anniversary of his death will be commemorated throughout the world. Upon a simple grave at Highgate Cemetery in London, England, will center the thoughts of men of all races and climes; workers—white, black, and yellow—will pay tribute to him who has attained a place among the immortals because he first of all clearly saw the historic mission of the workers to build a new social order.

First a few words about Marx the man before we turn to Marxism the movement: Karl Marx was born May 5, 1818. Like Jesus, he was a Jew. Like Einstein, he was a German Jew, although the accident of birth never hindered Marx from pioneering the necessity of working-class internationalism. Like Lenin, Marx was the son of middle-class parents and at one time it looked as if this clever youth would climb into a professional chair in one of the German universities. Sacrificing all these chances, however, Marx lined up with the rebels, threw in his lot with the workers and in 1848, when the German people were trying to throw off kingly tyranny,

### Thinker, Writer and Fighter

Marx, the thinker and writer, was equalled by Marx, the fighter and man of action. He knew that a live movement was worth a thousand theoretical simon-pure programs and weighty manuscripts. Right from his participation in the German political agitations, he continued to be active. He wrote the platform for and was the secretary and guide of the First International—that early gesture in 1864 toward international solidarity. Marx did not merely originate the slogan, "Workers of the world, unite," he tried to provide the means of unity. He did not confine himself to telling the trade unionists to widen their guerrilla warfare about wages and hours and to make an attack upon the wage system itself, but while in London he actively tried to interest the British trade unions and succeeded in enlisting them into the First International. When in the United States under Abraham Lincoln the North fought the South, Marx was quick to agitate for support of the anti-slavery forces. He wrote: "Labor cannot be emancipated in the white skin where in the black it is branded." This agitation, you may remember, ended in the refusal of the British cotton workers to side with their masters, who favored the South and wanted to retain their supplies of cheap cotton. Marx was no spittoon philosopher, no slipped pedant lost from action in too much talk; he was an active revolutionist. He was prepared to work with the workers where he found them. He never feared to soil the precision of his theories by contact with actual movements. He did not wish to have his own little exclusive sect but labored hard to unite all groups within the labor movement on a plan of action.

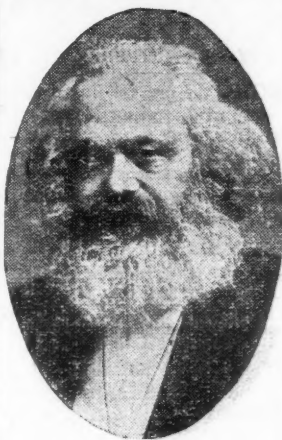
It would, however, be a mistake

Marx used his pen and tongue to fight for progress. Banished first into France and Belgium, he lived the remainder of his revolutionary life in exile, chiefly in London. A fond father, he knew what it was to see his children pine and die for lack of proper medical care. This man, destined to become so great, was at one time refused a situation in London because his handwriting was so difficult to read! Mrs. Marx, who, despite her aristocratic family connections, shared the pain of poverty and exile without a murmur, had to re-write her husband's manuscript for the printer. Despite all his learning and his mastery of many languages, Marx had at times to carry the family spoons to the pawnbroker. But for the financial support of his devoted and capable colleague, Frederick Engels, Marx would have worn himself out in hack journalism and left unwritten the important works which have been translated into every language and are still eagerly studied wherever the term Socialism is known. The most famous of Marx's first pamphlets was the "Communist Manifesto," written with Engels in 1847. Then followed other pamphlets, such as "Wage, Labor and Capital," "Value, Price and Profit." His most valuable contribution was "Capital," a compendious analysis of the present social system. Its three volumes have been published in the United States, but Marx's treatment of other economic theories has not been yet done in English.

to think of Marx as a narrow, zealous fanatic with a single-track mind. His biographers describe "the singular beauty and purity of Marx's family life," his romping with his children despite their interruption of his studies. Marx knew his Homer, Dante and Shakespeare and he liked to quote along the lusty fellowship of our own Walt Whitman. Marx stands out as a Titan among the truly great of the earth. He was literally an earth shaker, making a powerful and original enrichment to human understanding. His forecasts based upon his painstaking studies have been proved correct. In the heyday of rugged individualism, Marx foretold the coming of the trust and the monopoly of Big Business. When the workers in Great Britain were poorly organized, and when the capitalist rulers had been able to laugh off the Chartist demonstrations, Marx foretold a mighty labor movement which would challenge the dominant class and build a workers' commonwealth.

Marx foresaw long before the technocrats that capitalism contained the seeds of its own destruction, and that the powers of productivity would reach such a point that an epoch of social revolution would begin. Unlike the technocrats, however, he saw that the history of human society had been one of class struggle, and that the workers themselves would have to organize and take away the tools, the means of production, from their present owners.

Marx saw that with their control over the creation of credit the bankers would become dominant. He saw, too, how the disposal of the surplus product would lead rival groups into the madness of imperialist war for markets, spheres of investment, for raw materials, iron ore, coal, oil, etc.



Karl Marx

His prophecy of the increasing misery of the workers, despite all the technical advances made by industry, have been often denied, but with over 30 million unemployed workers throughout the world facing starvation and with the lowering malignant war clouds, that forecast, too, is now fulfilled. Class antagonisms are sharpening. The workers' standard of life is being fiercely attacked to save capitalism.

### His Contributions

The main contributions of Marx to the thought of his age are: (1) The Materialist Conception of History; (2) the Labor Theory of Value; (3) the Theory of Surplus Value. Before the days of Marx there was no real explanation of historical change. He showed how with the growth of new methods of production (the factory system dwarfing the farm and agriculture; machinery displacing hand tools; capitalist companies displacing individual guild workers and petty tradesmen), new ideas and new classes arose. Even the Hoover Committee on Social Trends made shame-faced recognition that economic changes are the basic factors in altering institutions, for in the review of its findings we read:

Scientific discoveries and inventions instigate changes first in the economic organizations and social habits which are most closely associated with them. Thus factories and cities, corporations and labor organizations have grown up in response to technological developments. The Hoover report then proceeds to trace the effects of these economic changes on the form of the family and the government and on our codes of behavior.

### No Mere Abstractions

But Marx dealt in no mere economic interpretation. Other historians had attributed change to the influence of outside powers—"There's a Divinity which shapes our ends, Rough hew them how we will," said the poet, and the old saying, "Man proposes but God disposes," expresses the same view of development. Other writers thought that the Great Man, the Hero, was the creator and not the creature of his time. Buckle made a bold stab to explain history by trying to prove that the development of history depended upon the factors of "nature—geographical position, climate, food and soil, despite the fact that these unchanging factors cannot explain change. The United States in Nature is as Columbus found her, but what a different America has been created in the last 300 years!

Marx looked upon history as the story of class struggle. Now the time was ripe, said he, for the last class struggle by which the workers would achieve power and wipe out economic classes. Marx had seen how the triumph of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity in the French Revolution of 1789 had left

### MARK STARR

MARK STARR, author of the accompanying article, will become a regular contributor to these columns. Several articles on Workers' Education will follow in early issues.

Comrade Starr is an Englishman, and was for years one of the active movers in the workers' education movement in Great Britain. From 1914 to 1928 he was one of the leaders of the Workers' Education movement, serving on the Executive of the Plebs League and on the editorial board of Plebs. He served on the Executive of the National Council of Labor Colleges, wrote many of its correspondence courses, and was the author of four important books used in the Workers' Education Movement.



Mark Starr

Starr has twice been parliamentary candidate of the Labor Party, and he has been candidate of the Trade Union Congress for Assistant Secretary of the International Federation of Trade Unions. From 1921 to 1928 he visited the various European countries including the USSR, and he has been active in the Workers' Esperantist Movement.

Comrade Starr has been connected with Brookwood Labor College at Katonah, N. Y., from his arrival in this country in 1928, until his appointment two months ago to his present post in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. With his wife, Helen G. Morton, he is author of "The Worker as Consumer," published by Brookwood.

the workers unsatisfied. He had seen the industrial revolution in England deepen the misery of the workers, who had to compete with the iron men driven by the steam engine. For the first time in history the wage-working class stood out clear and distinct from the middle class.

Marx, like all truly great men, only gave back to his times what they had given him. He took the philosophy of evolution and stood it on its feet, and showed the driving force of that evolution. Other philosophers had interpreted the world, but now was the time to change it through the triumph of the working-class.

Believing that economic change was the tap root of all change,

### The Greatness of His Teachings

Marx showed how commodities were exchanged on the basis of the socially necessary labor time needed to produce them. He stripped money of its mystery and showed just why gold had risen in the position of real money everywhere after barter had become too awkward for the increasing trade. Marx showed how the exploitation of the worker actually occurred. Having no alternative, the wage-worker must hire out his labor-power. His labor-power is the unique commodity which yields more than it costs to produce. In other words, the worker produces during the day more than it costs to keep him, and because the capitalist has purchased that commodity, labor-power, the surplus belongs to him and out of it come the sub-divisions of surplus value: rent, profit and interest.

The workers are forced to make protest against this exploitation. They will build industrial and political organizations to take over and run the means of production. Exploitation being international, the rebellion against it will take on a world-wide character, and so Marx sent out that clarion cry still echoing down the corridors of time: "Workers of the world, unite. You have nothing to lose but your chains. You have a world to gain!"

Socialism was brought down by Marx from the realms of vain longing and Utopian speculation and placed in the hands of the modern working-class. Marx will never be forgotten or fade into nothingness because his name has become inseparable from Socialism and all it stands for.

Let Hitler, the Jew-baiter, rave in his hate and hysteria against Marxism, for he has no permanent cure for the evils of capitalism. Let the orthodox economists sneer at Marx as out-of-date and prove

Marx gave many years of his life to analyzing capitalism and noting its contradictions which would cause it to produce Socialism. He took the theories of the defenders of capitalism and showed their fallacies and then built up his own theory of economics which showed that under capitalism the workers are reduced to mere commodities. Indeed, miners are not so well off as mules in bad times. The mule is the property of the operator and is cared for as such. The miner only hires out his labor-power for a short time, and when there are no hirers, then the upkeep of his labor-power falls upon the worker who has to form unemployment leagues to secure adequate relief.

that the class struggle does not exist in the United States because the American worker has supposedly a good chance of becoming a capitalist himself. Out of the great suffering through which the workers are passing will come a recognition that capitalism must be banished, as Marx foretold many years ago. The workers' souls will be caught aflame by the new ideals of working-class solidarity. In organizations of the unemployed and of the tenant farmers and in their trade unions and political parties the workers will become the grave-diggers of the present system.

Judge Marxism by its fruits. Lenin and his colleagues would not have jumped into the saddle in Soviet Russia had not their actions been guided and fortified by the Marxian theories.\* Ramsay MacDonald, who always rejected Marxism and its class struggle base to erect on Darwin his "biological Socialism," shows how fatal is the neglect or rejection of the Marxian theories as a guide to action. MacDonald believed in a mythical "community" and so in the hour of trial he betrayed his class and went over to the enemies of labor. Incidentally, the reason why so few Labor M.P.'s (and those mostly careerists like Kenneth Lindsay) left with MacDonald and why the Labor Party maintained its organization intact is to be found largely in the 25-year-old workers' education movement centering around The Plebs, which movement has always used the Marxian theories of the class

\* Excellent as this article is, we disagree with this view. The "fruits" referred to include a cruel dictatorship over the whole working class and even members of the Communist Party, leading to the "bloody purge" of a few months ago. Marxists never promised such "fruits" to the working class.—Editor.

(Continued on Page Twelve)



# The Workers Abroad

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

### British Labor Fights for Socialism

THE British Labor Party is now engaged in a most important campaign preliminary to the expected general election. In some respects this election will be the most momentous since the war, for the very fate of peace or war in Europe may depend upon the outcome. A strong Labor Government may be in a position to check the dogs of war now tugging at the leash and put a curb upon the destructive forces which would plunge the world into another holocaust.

Never before was there so much enthusiasm exhibited by the membership of the Labor Party as is being shown in the educational drive now in progress throughout England under the slogan, "Victory for Socialism." And more than ever does the party realize the urgent need of combining enthusiasm and general principle with a deep appreciation of the tremendously difficult practical tasks confronting the organized political and economic labor movement in a feverishly changing world. With this realization has come also a more profound sense of responsibility to the movement and the community. In truth, British Labor has grown up.

In addition to the many mass meetings being held daily under the auspices of the Labor Party throughout England, Scotland and Wales, the party has been conducting a series of study conferences, addressed by the foremost representatives of the movement, on vital questions of the day: economic reconstruction, socialization, problems of social welfare, and foreign policy. The program of the party is being explained by authoritative in full detail. The object is to permeate the rank and file with knowledge of not only what the party wants but how it proposes to get it.

An important part of the campaign is the drive for new members. Millions of leaflets and a special four-page monthly newspaper are being distributed in this drive.

In leading circles of the party it is expected that the parliamentary elections may take place in the fall of this year.

At a recent meeting in London, George Lansbury, parliamentary leader of the Labor Party, announced that in the coming election the party would have a candidate in every election district. Its fight will be for a clear-cut majority in Parliament.

"There are now no hopeless Labor seats. No seat is safe for Toryism," Lansbury declared. "The nation knows we are living in an entirely new world, within which past economic theories have no place. Nobody now thinks in terms of free competition. The choice today is between huge private monopolies partly organized and supported by the state for private profit, and the Socialist monopoly organized and owned as a national service."

"Up till now industry has been so organized that all of us have been forced into a whirlpool of competitive strife. Today, with an abundance of idle land, idle money, and idle labor, the system does not work."

"No one will dispute the fact that now British trade and industry are compelled to come, cap in hand, for 'doles' of assistance from the state. In addition to tariffs and quotas, direct and indirect grants and subsidies have been paid to an ever increasing extent to agriculture and shipping."

"People are paid to produce and not to produce, to sail ships and not to sail ships by breaking them up."

"This sort of harum-scarum policy is worthy of Alice in Wonderland, or of Bedlam itself."

"No means test is imposed on those who receive these doles, though assistance to the unemployed is only given after most severe inquiries and tests, and then they only receive a few shillings of assistance."

Who will deny that the facts as painted by Lansbury for Great Britain fit wholly the picture in the United States?

"When we state these facts, we are told we do so to stir up class hatred," Lansbury continued.

"We do hate social conditions and man-made poverty and destitution, but we don't hate individual people, not even those who, with the Prime Minister, left us."

"It is also argued that 'national unity' must be preserved. This is undiluted nonsense, and no one knows this more than does the Prime Minister."

"There cannot be national unity in political life while there are such clear-cut, fundamental differences of opinion between us."

"It is really political arrogance for the Prime Minister to claim himself as spokesman for the nation. When he speaks as Prime Minister he speaks as the head of a Tory Government."

"There is nothing unpatriotic in being opposed to Mr. MacDonald and his friends."

"Nor is there any essential difference between Liberals and Tories; both believe in competitive strife, both think production should be carried on for private profit. We are glad most Liberals are with the Tories."

"Those Liberals who sit on our side of the House of Commons cannot forever remain as Jacks-on-both sides. Soon they will be forced by circumstances to come into our ranks. Some few are already shivering on the brink, and I have no doubt will soon take the final plunge."

"Today the Labor Party declares its Socialist faith, and will march to victory asking all who care for the future peace and security of mankind to enlist under its banner."

"This does not mean waiting for social amelioration until we have completely transformed society, neither does it mean we think Socialism is waiting just around the corner."

"Consequently our party, when in power, will deal with the social problems of industry and life, but at the outset will most certainly deal with the condition of the people."

"To be able to accomplish anything, large or small, we must secure power, and only a majority elected on a Socialist program

# America Gropes for Utopia

## Two Clergymen and a Senator Content for the Assignment as America's Number One Messiah.

By Julius Umansky

AMONG the present-flowering crop of American Messiahs are two clergymen and a statesman who are major candidates for the title of the American Moses: Father Divine, Father Coughlin and Senator Long.

Each claims an unflinching system bound to produce results, but there is no money-back guarantee. Father Divine's system is direct. If people are hungry, he provides food; if



Huey P. Long

homeless, he offers shelter; if jobless, he solicits employment. In the ranks of his disciples, predominantly Negro, are many white people who also accept Father Divine as the Living God. His influence is said to extend across the continent, centering about "Kingdoms," which have been forged in a chain from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

In these "Kingdoms," where the price of food and lodging is practically negligible, enthusiastic middle-aged folks, for whom there apparently exists no Social Problem, live and eat. Utopia is not a dream of the future to them, but a fact of today. Not prayer, but singing and dancing, is the atmosphere in which the disciples praise Father Divine, their God, and are lulled into apathy toward worldly troubles.

Of course, Father Divine is not God. He has admitted as much, under threat of contempt, in Judge Panken's court. In fact, the judge called him a trouble-maker because of the families being broken up in Harlem by the members who forsake things earthly, renouncing children, spouse and possessions, to enter Father Divine's Paradise.

Notwithstanding such a damaging admission, the possibilities to which the good Father's support and influence may be applied have not been lost upon shrewd climbers. Several clever Negroes have already offered their services, legal and otherwise. Even the Communist Party included Father Divine and his flock in one of its parades. But his influence remains too

can give us the power we need.

"There need be no personal bitterness or hatred. We are out for a bloodless social revolution which will abolish poverty which we think is an expression of lunacy in the midst of plenty."

"We do not accept the comfortable idea that it is cheaper to keep the unemployed in their terrible plight of want and misery than to reorganize agriculture, industry and trade."

"We intend that the industries and the rich natural wealth we possess of land and minerals shall be used by and on behalf of the whole nation. We shall permit no opposition from within or without our country."

In such ringing, unmistakable

localized to be of any political importance immediately. It is the power-conscious Father Coughlin who must be considered.

Father Coughlin's system is founded upon the organization of the National Union for Social Justice, with local societies throughout the United States, having no party affiliation. It is based upon sixteen Principles of Social Justice listed by the Reverend, more than half of which deal with money-reforms. Summarized, these include a belief in the freedom of worship and avocation; a just and living annual wage; nationalization of banks and natural resources, but private ownership of all other property, though controlled for public good. Only Congress should have the right to coin and regulate the value of money. There should be a government-owned Central Bank to maintain cost of living on an even keel; that the farmer should have a fair profit and the laboring man the right to form labor unions.

Non-productive bonds must be recalled, says Father Coughlin, and tax-exempt bonds abolished. The base of taxation must be broadened to rest upon ownership of wealth and capacity to pay. In the event of defensive war, there must be conscription of wealth as well as men. But the chief concern of the government must be for the poor. Apparently the poor we always have with us.

The reverse side of the blank pledges the convert to work through the agency of the National Union to effectuate these principles. And thousands of barber-shops, shoemakers, and small tradesmen are distributing these applications from their stores. Meanwhile Father Coughlin broadcasts regularly—explaining, interpreting, supplementing, and sweetening the economic pills mentioned above, for the edification of millions of listeners.

His tactics, however, in advancing questionable arguments of narrow nationalism against the World Court; his virtual reversal of what he meant by nationalization of banks, and his general hodge-podge of money reforms, dim greatly the halo about his head.

It may freely be admitted that in calling attention to economic difficulties Father Coughlin, with his gift of rare eloquence, renders a surpassing service. But in offering a few makeshift measures, which are as unconnected as grains of sand, he creates confusion worse confounded. Although he has developed an economic ear among masses of Americans, he has provided neither a clear nor an adequate understanding of the issues involved. As a result, a formerly inert body of people has become mobile, ready to be blown hither and yon by the slightest breeze from a political wind-bag. Father Coughlin offers not a program of

words, backed by a clearly defined and scientifically worked out program, does the British Labor Party, spokesman and champion of labor and of all truly constructive social forces in the nation, address itself to the great task before it. That victory will sooner or later come cannot be doubted. It will come in Great Britain, it will come in the United States, it will come in all industrially advanced countries where the workers, made conscious of their historic mission of being the advance guard of social emancipation, will embrace the ideals of Socialism and learn how to apply them wisely, constructively, democratically, and in the spirit which is the new religion of humanity that Socialism has come to proclaim.

intelligence but a tongue of silver as a guide. "It is your privilege," says he, "to reject or accept my beliefs; to follow me or repudiate me."

Realizing that even the omniscient Father could do little without friendly legislators if any of the principles are to be embalm in some law, he has formed a useful alliance.

It is—significant, therefore, to note that in a recent Sunday broadcast the good Father advised his hearers to listen in to Senator



Rev. Coughlin

Long later in the evening. This friendly overture has most interesting implications. Is it not truly amazing to find a priest who is a professed lover of democracy lining up with a Senator who has suppressed even the semblance of democracy and made a vassal state of Louisiana? Father Coughlin must be aware of the facts; or does he imagine that Long's program has blessings which excel its defects?

THE Senator has also started an organization, the "Share Our Wealth Society." Its platform has seven planks which are nine less herbs than the sixteen of the National Union. These are: 1. To limit poverty. 2. To limit individual fortunes to a few million dollars. 3. Old-Age pensions of \$30 a month for those over 60. 4. To limit hours of work. 5. To balance agricultural production with consumption according to the Bible. 6. To care for war veterans. 7. Taxing large fortunes for a public works program.

When he listed this program in a speech called "Our Great Calamity" (which was not autobiographical), he was branded a Socialist. He was not a Socialist, said he, but a mainstay of capitalism—in fact, its one hope.

To eliminate doubt it is only necessary to refer to this gentleman's accomplishments in Louisiana. He has jammed laws through the legislature without holding membership in that august body. He has secured a 4 to 3 majority in the State Supreme Court to declare those laws constitutional in the event of a test. He has stifled opposition through the use of the state militia, the puppet Governor, and the servile legislature. For the benefit of the foreigners beyond the boundaries of Louisiana, to safeguard his presidential aspirations, he has maintained a show of what some call liberalism, despite the disgraceful attitude of Long's Southern Democracy toward the Negro as well as to all civil liberties and human decencies.

He will nonetheless gain more admirers because of his attractive promises. When these demands wither under analysis, he merely yells "Every Man a King," a slogan borrowed from another great American Commoner, William Jennings. (Continued on Page Six)



# The Bitter Foe of Labor

Hearst Has Fought the Workers More Bitterly Than Any Other Big Capitalist.—A Shameful Record.

By Emily N. Brown

**WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST**, unlike his contemporaries Ford, Rockefeller, Mellon and Morgan, is little known to the American working class as a foe of labor. Hearst, crouched behind the most powerful megaphone that man has ever known through his ownership of the biggest newspaper, magazine and news film properties in the United States, can outshout the critics.

In addition, he is a beneficiary of the sentiment among publishers that matters detrimental to a fellow publisher should not be ballyhooed too prominently. What lies behind the screen that cloaks the king-pin of American publishers?

Hearst is more than a newspaper lord;

he is an industrialist of the first rank, a fact not generally known. He started out in life as a millionaire through inheriting shares in valuable mining properties in Mexico, the Ophir mine in Nevada, the Ontario mine in Utah, the Anaconda mine in Montana, the Homestake mine in South Dakota, and various agricultural holdings on the West Coast.

An early chapter in the anti-labor record of Publisher-Industrialist Hearst dates back to 1906 when Hearst as the "champion of labor" was running for governor of New York against the conservative Charles E. Hughes. In the background, to be sure, lurked the ugly and sinister figure of William J. ("Fingy") Connors of Buffalo, notorious strikebreaker, whom Hearst had selected as his campaign manager and chairman of the Democratic State Committee. In the foreground loomed the candidate, loudly self-proclaimed trust-buster and friend of the underdog.

## Exploiter of Miners

Two thousand miles away, in the little town of Lead, South Dakota, the Western Federation of Miners was bucking the Homestake Company, its most wily and unscrupulous opponent, the world's largest gold producer, of which Hearst was principal owner. The company strategy was to import foreigners, chiefly Slavs, who had had little contact with unionism and were easily exploited. The union nucleus was thus reduced to some 700 men, about 25% of the workers.

As congressman Hearst had advocated the eight-hour day, but the miners were working 10 hours a day, and the workers in the crushing mills 12 hours a day for the Homestake Company. Sunday was no exception.

In New York, Hearst was attacking the trusts and monopolies; in Lead and the adjoining towns the employees and inhabitants were paying four times as much for their water supplied by a Hearst company as the inhabitants of New York and Chicago.

Lead was a typical company-owned, company-controlled town. Maimed miners could collect nothing for their injuries for no lawyer dared bring suit against the Hearst properties.

Once the intolerable conditions prevailing at Deadwood nearby threatened to precipitate a strike. The mines were shut down and kept closed. For years the Hearst properties remained the bulwark

of the open shop in the western Dakotas.

Newsdealers in Chicago in 1906 attempting a strike against a rise in the wholesale price of the Hearst paper were successfully combatted by Hearst's use of the Publishers' Association to boycott the rebellious newsdealers. A union of newsdealers and carriers was crushed. While the gubernatorial candidate thundered against the Standard Oil Company for raising the price of oil whenever Rockefeller contributed to the University of Chicago, his critics pointed out that he raised the wholesale price of his newspaper whenever he needed money to carry the heavy expenses of his nominations and campaigns.

## His Corporations

On the other hand Hearst denounced the corporations; on the other, his own properties were so set up that it was extremely difficult for anyone with a legitimate grievance to bring suit against him. In 1902, for example, Hearst staged a gaudy celebration in Madison Square on the occasion of his election to Congress at which a fireworks explosion killed several persons. Hearst refused to settle with the widows and orphans and forced them to sue the city. The story of the catastrophe was relegated to the back pages of the Hearst papers.

The sinister role played by Hearst in the open shop movement in 1921 is well-known to the A. F. of L. For months the Hearst papers carried on a campaign of misrepresentation and vilification of the officers of the American Federation of Labor, which became an issue in the convention at Denver that year, when the name of John L. Lewis was placed in nomination against Gompers by Will-

iam Green.

Gompers refused to purchase the papers of the "devil incarnate," as he called Hearst. He stated: "For years Hearst personally, politically and through his newspapers had undertaken to control the labor movement and those who speak for it. When Hearst aspired to the presidency of the United States he had his representatives meet and confer with the president of the American Federation of Labor with a view of chaining him to his presidential chariot. This he declined. When Hearst was candidate for governor of New the same process was tried, with the same result."



William Randolph Hearst

"His real enmity is not necessarily against these officers of the labor movement, but the hope of minimizing and eliminating the A. F. of L. itself."

Gompers claimed that of all the publishers of Chicago Hearst was the most relentless antagonist in the strike of the printing pressmen, and that in Boston and New York he had beaten the newsboys into submission in their attempt to

(Continued on Page Six)

## Dividends Up; Payrolls Down

By Herbert M. Merrill

**DIVIDENDS** and interest up! Payrolls down! The New Deal administration has once more demonstrated with its own statistics how it brings prosperity to the common man. The workingman must be a lunkhead indeed who falls for Democratic ballyhoo after the report which the Research and Planning Division of NRA offers for our delectation.

While payrolls in December were only 60% of what they were in 1926, dividend and interest payments were 150% in comparison. While the capitalist found himself 50% better off than in 1926 the worker was 40% WORSE OFF than in 1926. The national income as a whole is little more than half what it used to be, yet interest and dividend payments in December were 50% larger than in 1926. It doesn't take a mathematical genius to discover that the Democratic administration despite all its protestations of interest in the welfare of the common man has given the wage workers of our country a ROTTEN DEAL. That's the way the New Deal has worked out in practice.

It is quite true that trade-union membership has been promoted by codes obtained under the New Deal, but we learn that the growth of trade and businessmen's associations—organizations which fight trade-unionism and keep up the cost of living—has been enormously greater. Wholesale commodity prices, we learn, are 80% of what they were in 1926, although the worker gets only 60% of what he did to buy things with.

Of course, in striving to save

Capitalism it is not surprising that the Administration looks first to the welfare of capitalists. But it is not strange that those who have the interest of the worker at heart, as well as the workers themselves, like President Green and other high officials of the American Federation of Labor, are showing signs of becoming wary and weary of New Deal bunk.

The treatment of organized labor in connection with collective bargaining was bad enough, but now the Roosevelt administration is trying to force on the country a work-relief plan which promises to destroy all the wage standards for which organized labor fought years to obtain. It is willing to pay manufacturers prevailing PRICES for the things which its program requires, but it is unwilling to pay prevailing wages to the workers for whom it finds employment; indeed, it threw its entire strength back of an effort against such prevailing wages. While it is usually assumed and in the past it has been usually true that the Government is a model employer, the Roosevelt work-relief plan proposes to make it the WORST employer. And for that he is prepared to fight.

While the Department of Labor holds that the bare subsistence wage for a family of five is \$26 a week, the Roosevelt administration wants to pay workers only \$50 a month, or little over \$12 a week! The Roosevelt work-relief plan will further reduce that consuming power of the masses which alone might pull the country out of the depression. Although the New York Post and a few other newspapers keep hammering on the subject of increasing the purchasing power of the multitude, the

## Editor's Corner

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

By James Oneal

## Armed Nonsense of the R.P.C.

**T**HE second number of the magazine of the Revolutionary Policy Committee is at hand. We do not like to use invectives in discussion, but we know no other description that will fit this number than as a crazy output of moonstruck dandies. In manages to achieve a further advance into utopianism than the first issue, which is certainly some achievement.

An editorial is interesting. It declares its belief that the Socialist Party "is not shocked to be told that there must be an armed overthrow of the capitalist state machinery by the working class. Our major task is to assist in this educational effort. . . . We develop new principles out of the existing world. . . . The issue is: what is Marxism—Social Democratic or revolutionary socialism?"

Here are a number of wealthy men and women, ex-pastors, theological students and a few others we are unable to classify, telling the working class "that there must be an armed overthrow of the capitalist state machinery." This is the Anarcho-Communism of Bakunin which the Marxists fought and rooted out of the First International. There are some today who assert that the party should not root it out but tolerate it within!

These sponsors of the magazine declare that they "develop new principles out of the existing world." On the contrary, it is the world of Bakunin out of which they have fished this old stuff, but they are right in saying that it poses the issue of "what is Marxism—Social Democratic or revolutionary socialism," with this reservation: it is not revolutionary socialism that they market. What they offer us is the opportunity for the Socialist Party to be filled with police agents of the government.

Within a short time after the Communists of 1919 organized their two organizations were filled with police plants throughout the country. Now the police agent, in order to get the confidence of the innocents, always talks and acts 100 per cent in accord with the "revolutionary" jargon of such groups. With the second magazine output of this kind before us it is almost certain that the R.P.C. already has some agents in its midst.

It is necessary to speak frankly about this. The movement is of more consideration than any number of persons who want to indulge in play-boy revolution. We shall fight this stupidity to the last ditch and without any compromise. The movement fought it without compromise in 1883 and in 1919 and it will not tolerate it now. If the college kids want a little side-show of this kind that is their affair; but if they think that the Socialist Party must provide them a place within the party that is our affair. Our answer is, Nothing doing!

## Old Lingo of 1919 Revived

**A**N editorial reply to an article by Reinhold Niebuhr, an article by Harold Draper and other material in this number show that this is a revival of the left wing of 1919 that produced three underground Bolshevik groups and over fifteen Bolshevik groups within two years. Here is the old lingo of 1919 about workers councils, armed insurrection, mass attack on the state apparatus, revolutionary seizure of power and glorification of the Russian Bolsheviks.

Draper refers to all these magic forms of obtaining power in language that littered the American Bolshevik gazettes for several years following the split in 1919. He declares that "They are necessarily extra-parliamentary—built up not only outside parliament and outside the capitalist state forms, but indeed directed against the parliamentary structure, as a center of power dual to and opposed to it."

Readers of this column who will turn to my book on "American Communism," published in 1927, will find plenty of quotations from Bolshevik literature which are identical with those quoted from the R.P.C. magazine. What happened to the Bolshevik organizations in 1919?

They were all driven underground by the police spies with which they were honeycombed and there they remained until early in 1922 when they partially recovered from the "revolutionary" delirium which afflicted them. The Bolsheviks stored their workers' councils and armed insurrection in the attic. Now the R.P.C. enters the attic, swipes these ideas, dusts them off, and advertises them as "new principles out of the existing world."

These unfortunates are afflicted with a depression neurosis. They think in a world of phantoms. They think of placing arms in the hands of the working masses and overthrowing the most deadly powers of destruction the world has ever known. If they want a Bolshevik organization, let them go and organize one, but we speak for the mass of party members when we say that they have no place in the Socialist Party. Nor will the party members have them forced upon us. No party executives has the power to reverse our fifteen-year policy of excluding Bolsheviks. If the party members ever want them in the party they will decide so in a referendum or in a national convention.

Twice the Socialist movement of this country has had its experience with armed insurrectionists and each time the movement has reaped disaster. The Socialist Party will not again repeat this experience.

report of the NRA Research and Planning Division indicates that this power continues to decline. And that is one reason NRA is doomed to dismal failure in its attempt to lift America out of the morass.

Of course, the New York Post would not admit that the plight of Capitalism is hopeless. Just as

king's men could not put Humpty-Dumpty together again," so all the exponents of that consuming power, all Foster and Catchings economists who wring their hands in agony over the failure of Capitalism to develop anti-toxin for its own disease, are but poor, ineffective Elijahs, crying aloud in the wilderness for "ravens" to bring them meat.



# Herr Schuschnigg Goes Visiting

By Leon Blum

THE newspapers honored with communications from Herr Kurt Schuschnigg, the Austrian Chancellor have made it known that this potent personage is to arrive in Paris on the 22nd of the present month [February]. It is added that the head of the Austrian Government will be "the guest of the French Government" for two days. Afterwards he intends to go to London.

Let us loyally remind the Austrian Chancellor that during the two days which he intends to spend in Paris he will not only be in the presence of the French Government, but also of the French people. Let us remind him that the welcome of the people will be of quite another nature than the hospitality of the Government.

## America Gropes For Utopia

(Continued from Page Four)

nings Bryan. Such an elevating sentiment could hardly encourage opposition, which is equally true of his other stand-by: limiting fortunes to a few million dollars.

The people of America now have several efficient guides to disaster from among whom to choose. The political bundling of the Northern Priest with the Southern Gentleman offers a vehicle which is not yet filled. The Long bandwagon, draped with the sanctity of the Church, is traveling rapidly. With the Hearst papers heralding progress and a few more large newspaper chains falling in, a combination is forming of elements whose opportunistic character constitutes by far the greatest and most immediate threat to the existence of any independent working class movement.

By the use of simple language and simple ideas this Fascist Brain Trust makes a marked impression upon the ordinary man. Moreover, this impression will not be erased by economists and other observers who have shown the unsoundness of the arguments of the Senator and the Reverend, unless their rebuttals are likewise phrased in simple terms. Measures to cope with this lusty line-up of Religion, Capital, and Politics must provide the average worker with a yard-stick by which to judge for himself the efficacy of any glittering scheme for social welfare.

But to scuttle the stampede, whose dust is already visible, the workers must band not for words and waiting, but power and action.

(Next week Julius Umanski concludes this series of articles.)

## "Fallacious Economic Theories"

The Liberty League, founded by Al Smith, the duPont dynasty and other big shots of the capitalist world, has come out against legislation for the 30-hour week. The league of libertarians declares that the 30-hour week is based upon "fallacious economic theories."

The proposal is also an "unwarranted attempt to control production in violation of constitutional principles" and instead of "increasing purchasing power it would retard recovery."

Readers will weep with the big boys of capitalism in their concern for the constitution and the liberty of the millions of workingmen and women who do not get a chance to work even thirty hours a year.

Messrs. Flandin and Laval will fulfill in their own manner what appears to them to be an official duty. That is their affair. Our duty is to point out strongly to responsible head of the fascist and Jesuitical tyranny which oppresses Austria the feelings of reprobation and indignation which must be felt with us by all Democrats and Republicans. [Comrade Blum was right; writing before Schuschnigg came to Paris, he accurately predicted that the workers paid proper respects to the successor of the Little Assassin Dollfuss.]

When the first advance rumors of His Excellency's visit reached us, Paul Faure informed our Communist comrades on behalf of the Socialist Party. He reminded them that the anniversary of the great movement of revolt by the Austro-Fascist tyranny falls on February 12th. He suggested to them that "the protest of the working people of Paris" should be organized in common either for this date or for the day of the Chancellor's arrival. Paul Faure's appeal was immediately taken up. Chancellor Schuschnigg may be sure that "the protest of the working people of Paris" will make itself heard. If it is a little noisier than that which his pious ears are accustomed to, all the worse for him; he will have asked for it.

Meanwhile, and in order to create the appropriate atmosphere around Herr Schuschnigg's visit, the greatest possible publicity must be assured for his latest exploit. Our comrades already know of the abominable trial which the leader of Austrian fascism is preparing. As hypocritical as he is cruel, he has not dared to pursue the leaders of the Austrian Social Democratic Party directly. But on a charge of high treason, which incurs the death penalty, he is pursuing 21 of the trusted men of the



Leon Blum

Schutzbund in Vienna.

Most of the accused, and in any case the principal defendants, such as Major Eifler and Captain Löw, were already under lock and key before the events in February. "How could I have done it if I was not born?" What will be said of these prisoners whom Herr Schuschnigg and his judges accuse of having taken part in an armed insurrection? Even if Eifler and Löw had fought with the Schutzbund what more would they have done than the men of the Heimwehr? What more would they have done than France Starhemberg, leader of the Heimwehr and now Vice-Chancellor? The only difference is that Prince Starhemberg took up arms against the Constitution and that the heroes of the Schutzbund took up arms

to defend it.

As the fascist government in Budapest is preparing to perpetrate a judicial assassination it must be assumed that the fascist government in Vienna wants to have one as well. For it is the Rakosi Trial, or even the Reichstag Fire Trial, which is recalled by the trial of Eifler and Löw. The guilty impute their crimes to the victims.

The International, which is endeavoring to save the lives of Eifler, Löw and their companions, has launched a solemn protest. We urgently appeal to all people with human feelings, to all who have retained a sense of right and justice, to associate themselves with it without delay. But we also ask the French Government—and our

Labor Party comrades will doubtless ask the British Government the same indiscreet question—whether it is clearly aware of the responsibility which rests upon it.

England and France have just given their financial guarantee again to the converted Austrian loan. They have just renewed their political guarantee of Austrian independence. They therefore have a voice; will they remain silent? For States, as for individuals, there are duties of justice and humanity to be fulfilled. And moreover, if the independence of Austria remains one of the conditions of European peace, as is continually being proclaimed, will our rulers forget that for a people the cause of independence is not separable from the cause of liberty?

## The Bitter Foe of Labor

(Continued from Page Five)

better their conditions on Hearst papers.

Hearst infested the labor movement with his spies and agents. John Fitzpatrick, President of the Chicago Federation of Labor, in June 1921, said:

"For the past week or more the Hearst papers had reporters combing the city to get some officer or member of a bona fide labor union to make some statement or give utterance to some sentiment upon which the papers could base a vigorous denunciation of Mr. Gompers and they failed miserably to find one member of organized labor whom they could quote." The same attempt was made in Boston and other centers of Hearst papers, with the same lack of result.

Gompers stated that Hearst was out to scalp the A. F. of L. because it refused to be the tool of his political ambitions and also because Hearst and his intervention policy

in Mexico, where he owned valuable holdings, ran afoul the work of the Federation in fostering the Pan-American Federation of Labor. But Hearst also headed, he believed, the industrialists in their open shop movement after the war.

Hearst's reputation as an employer is well-known to newspaper men. "Off with their heads" is not a phrase from Lewis Carroll but a fact in the Hearst city room. Aside from a well-paid inner circle who crawl on their well-fed bellies before their master, the lower ranks of Hearst men stand in the shadow of the axe. That Hearst played a role in securing the nomination for Roosevelt was enough to turn many "liberal" reporters from voting for Roosevelt in 1932.

Most recently Hearst has come to the fore as the spearhead of publisher opposition to the Newspaper Guild, organization of editorial employees. On the West Coast he has been the aggressor in fighting the Guild, so much so that a man is committing economic suicide who accepts the office of chairman of a Guild unit on his papers.

Dean Jennings, who was fired from the San Francisco Call-Bulletin, Hearst paper, for Guild activity, has become the Dred Scott of American labor. Hearst moved behind the scenes in the controversy over the Jennings' case, and so effectively that the President himself intervened to throw out the National Labor Relations Board, which had twice ruled for Jennings, in favor of the employer-controlled Newspaper Industrial Board. An attempt to loop the noose of compulsory arbitration around the heads of the Guild is now being made.

No estimate of Hearst as a threat to labor is complete without a consideration of the close ties which link him to Wall Street. (I am indebted to Ferdinand Lundberg, financial writer, for information on the Hearst Wall Street ties.) His right hand bower, Edward H. Clark, is a director of the Irving Trust Co., the National Surety Co., the American Metal Co., the Pacific Title and Trust Co., and the Santa Eulalia Mining Co. Clark is the administrator of the Hearst estate, which holds shares in all these and other companies.

Through A. P. Giannini, California banker with whom Hearst shares many interests on the Pacific Coast, he has a second entree. Giannini sits on the board of the National City Bank as one of its major stockholders. The National City Bank is the Hearst depository and has underwritten many Hearst security issues.

The portrait of Hearst will take its place with those of other Tories and robber barons in labor's gallery of foes.

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# LABOR NEWS

## The Editor Comments

AS The New Leader goes to press it seems as if all the troubles of the workers have been dumped into the lap of the different departments of the government. Or, at least, a lot of them. Score one net gain: S. Clay Williams is out as Chairman of the National Industrial Recovery Board. . . . He drew a cordial "My dear Clay" letter from the President, but he is indubitably out, just the same. . . . The organized workers will not weep, but alert workers will not be lulled to the belief that everything is jake for them down in Washington. . . . Eternal vigilance, and all that sort of thing. . . . And then, on the other hand. . . .

The Senate got the big \$4,880,000,000 work-relief bill back from the President, and it seems to be slated for passage the way Smiling Franklin Roosevelt wants it; that is, with the "prevailing wages" clause cut out. . . . That means that the wages for several million workers will be \$40 to \$50 a month . . . not that the "prevailing wages" that Pat McCarran and Joe O'Mahoney and the rest of the radical Western Senators want are so hot. . . . Something happened along the way to change the votes of a few Senators from "prevailing" to "subsistence" wages. . . . What it is no one knows for certain. . . . Your guess is as good as Huey Long's. . . .

The President has a lovely smile, and is the sort of a guy everybody likes personally, but did you ever notice that he seems to give in to labor on the little things and cracks down on the important things? . . . It's good to get S. Clay out of his important job, but the little matter of "subsistence" versus "prevailing" wages comes pretty close to fundamentals. . . . Just a thought for you to play with.

NOW that we have mentioned a couple of radical Western Senators, it occurs to us that there's a moral concealed somewhere in the yarn. It happens that Joe O'Mahoney, the handsome Irishman who represents Wyoming in the Senate, is an old pal of ours . . . used to belong to a Socialist club with him in our student days. . . . He's a nice fellow, radical as the devil, and ready to go to the mat with the President of the United States . . . on the high ground of "prevailing" wages. And what do you suppose the "prevailing" wages are? Certainly not living wages, and even more certainly not wages on which human beings can live in what moist-eyed orators call an "American standard."

It's pretty courageous for a Democratic Senator to buck the power that any President has, especially a President as popular as Roosevelt; it was General Johnson who sneered at the legislators who got into office on the horizontal coattails of a President going ahead pretty fast, and who then didn't stand by him when they got into Congress. (Maybe Huey is right and Hughey wants to be a Senator too.) And so you've got to hand it to them for their courage.

But courage for what? Nothing worth a damn; nothing any American would be willing to fight for. Merely to get the wage-scale for millions of soon-to-be-reemployed workers raised from lousy to not-so-hot. More's the pity that a battle for so poor a thing must be waged as though the life of a nation were at stake.

And that, ladies and gentlemen of the working class, is all you can expect out of brave friends of labor in the old parties. Because there isn't anything more for them to give, no matter how honest, sincere and decent and even radical they are.

It doesn't take much brains to understand the clear lesson of this situation; McCarran, O'Mahoney, Wagner, Nye, Bone and all the rest of the radicals and progressives and once-upon-a-time Socialists who are now in the Senate may be swell guys, but even if they delivered one hundred per cent they could not deliver very much because there isn't very much for them to deliver!

Suppose that same crew of Senators did not wear the label of the same party as the President and the Postmaster-General; suppose even the same Senators had been elected as representatives of the workers themselves; suppose the workers were in politics in their own party?

You know the answer!

WHILE we are on the subject we might mention the fact that our step-comrades the Communists are now busily engaged in talking about a Labor Party . . . as though the workers will wait to act until they finally make up their minds—or rather, have had their minds made up for them!

And it occurs to us that they give themselves plum away by the riots they stage in the various courts when Ohrbach pickets are pinched. They've worked out a regular routine. And if one were to inquire whether they were more interested in winning hours and wage and working conditions, or in the propaganda value they can squeeze out of a strike . . . well, you know the answer to that, too. And when they start writing "theses" and holding "plenums" on the subject of a labor party . . . well, you know the Communists.

### DENTAL MECHANICS VOTE FOR GENERAL STRIKE

A general strike of dental technicians in New York and New Jersey to begin Monday morning, March 11th, at 7 a. m., was voted at a mass membership meeting of the Dental Technicians Equity Tuesday night. Leading demands of the strikers are union recognition or closed shop, the thirty-hour five-day week, and a twenty per cent increase in wages. The union claims 100% organization of the industry.

Low wages and irregular employment are now rampant in the industry. According to the union

figures the average work-week is 25 hours and the average wage \$21 to \$22.

### Sharecropper Rally Forced Into Open Country

MARKED TREE, Ark.—Barred from meeting within the city limits, more than a thousand sharecroppers paraded through the streets to a mass meeting in the open country, where they heard addresses by Howard Kester, Jennie Lee and Naomi Mitchison.

Members of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union have voted not to patronize merchants of Marked Tree until the ordinance forbidding their meetings is repealed.

## Human Endurance Can't Last Forever, Declares President Green

### Flays Auto Manufacturers for Denying Workers Right to Organize

By William Green

President of the American Federation of Labor.

In a fiery speech of protest against the servitude imposed on workers in the automobile industry, William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, recently spoke at a mass meeting in Detroit under the auspices of the National Council of the United Automobile Workers. The spy system was compared with medieval tyranny and the fake elections dominated by the company unions was exposed. The address in part follows:



President Green

"AUTOMOBILE manufacturers have refused to their employees freedom of organization and the right of collective bargaining. They have created their own company unions which they control and from which they need fear no real demands for better working conditions.

"Men who have tried to organize, in all sincerity and in the belief that the National Industrial Recovery Act means what it says, have found themselves discharged or in other ways discriminated against. They have found themselves the victims of an elaborate spy system which would have done credit to a medieval tyrant.

"Their every effort to bring about a peaceful betterment of their working conditions has been rebuffed. They have been met with discharge, failure to rehire, wage decreases, a greater speed-up, with refusal to discuss with them their working conditions.

"Automobile workers do not want to take over control of the automobile industry, as is so fantastically charged.

"They want decent working conditions; they want to be treated at least as well as the mechanical equipment of the factories is treated; they are men and women and want to be recognized as such;

they want wages upon which they can live and support their wives and children without dependence upon public relief during a large part of the year."

"They want the right, which is legally theirs, to join labor organizations for collective bargaining; they want assurance that they will be rehired when they are laid off; they want to work at a speed which will not wear them out in a few years; they want foremen who will not drive them as galley slaves were once driven; they want to work under conditions in which they can maintain their self-respect as American citizens; they want to be freed from the intolerable burden of fear and uncertainty which the present situation in the automobile industry has laid upon them.

"In these things, they speak not only for themselves but for hundreds of thousands of workers in other industries in which similar conditions prevail.

"That these conditions actually do exist, let me prove by a quotation from the recent government industry which says: 'Labor unrest exists to a degree higher than warranted by the depression. The

unrest flows from insecurity, low annual earnings, inequitable hiring and rehiring methods, espionage, speed-up and displacement of workers at an early age.'

"Human patience and resignation do not endure forever.

"Industries built upon the exploitation of human beings cannot endure.

"Workers will be freed in the automobile and in other industries from the injustices they suffer. Employers have only to look at the historical development of employer-employee relationships to know that this is so. That development has been steadily in the direction of greater bargaining power and greater freedom for the workers. That development can be delayed by opposition but it cannot be destroyed. Real collective bargaining is coming.

"Automobile workers have no place to go to secure a settlement of their problems and their difficulties. They have had imposed upon them a labor board which is so manifestly unsatisfactory and unfair that organized labor cannot cooperate with it. A recent report of that board says that the board has 'seen to it that the methods of collective bargaining are employed generally in the industry.'

"This is flatly contradicted by the report of the Division of Research and Planning of the National Recovery Administration and the Bureau of Labor Statistics which found that 'many of the complaints against management—such as poor working conditions, terror and discrimination—will disappear when and if facilities are fully extended for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection.'

"The very fundamentals of collective bargaining are lacking in the automobile industry today.

"Real collective bargaining must be based upon at least relatively equal bargaining power of employer and employees; it cannot be carried on when employees know that they are constantly

(Continued on Page Ten)

### Time Out From the Picket Line



This attractive group of alluring gals is not a scene from Hollywood but a gym group of Local 22 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union with Leon Cohen, their physical director. These union girls who play basketball as well as they picket show that good looks and charm are not incompatible with active trade unionism.



# Jobless Form National Organization

By Saul Parker

**M**EEETING in a three-day convention in Washington on March 2, 3 and 4 representatives of non-partisan unemployed organizations from every section of the country met in a national convention and set up a national federation, the Workers' Alliance of America.

One of the most important events of the convention was the receipt of the following telegram from William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor:

"I am of the opinion that co-operation should prevail among the unemployed organizations and the city central bodies and State Federations of Labor for the purpose of protecting and preserving wage standards, hours of labor and conditions of employment upon public works and public relief projects. I will urge the closest cooperation among the organized units referred to in this telegram so that the interests of both employed and unemployed may be protected and advanced."

## Workers' Alliance Launched

The answer sent by the convention was as follows:

"Your telegram received and we are very happy to learn that the organized unemployed as represented in this our first national convention and the trade union movement as represented by the American Federation of Labor can join forces in protecting and preserving wage standards, hours of labor and conditions of employment upon public works and public relief projects. The Workers' Alliance of America, the outgrowth of the national convention of the unemployed, pledges its fullest support of these aims and for obtaining real social security for the working people of America. A committee of our National Executive Board stands ready to meet with you to discuss with you plans to accomplish these aims at your earliest convenience."

The convention set up a National Executive Board consisting of chairman, vice-chairman and thirteen members as follows:

Chairman, David Lasser, New York; Vice-Chairman, W. K. Patrick, Oregon; members, Robert Lieberman, Pennsylvania; Tim McCormick, Ohio; Oscar Sturm and Paul Rasmussen, Illinois; Roy Lancaster, Indiana; Ingraham, Wisconsin; Trager and Waters, Maryland; Arthur Jackson, Nebraska; Hilliard Bernstein, Virginia; Cook, New Jersey; Judd, Iowa; Benson, Florida.

The first meeting of the National Executive Board saw Paul Rasmussen elected secretary-treasurer of the WAA, and in accordance with the constitution adopted at the convention, Comrade Rasmussen resigned from the board to take the position. Haymon of Wisconsin, first alternate, was then seated.

## Many Organizations

Among the organizations represented were the Illinois Workers' Alliance, most powerful unemployed organization in the country, with over 200 cities and towns of Illinois organized, the Wisconsin Federation of Workers' Committees, the People's Unemployment League of Maryland; the National Economic Welfare Federation of Oregon; the Indiana Unemployed Union; Florida Federation of Workers' Leagues; Workers' Unemployed Union of New York; Taxpayers' Protective League of Berks County and Unemployed Citizens' League of Pittsburgh, Pa., and many other organizations in Ohio, Virginia, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, New York, Pennsylvania, and other states. 246 delegates were present representing about 400,000 unemployed.

## Workers' Alliance of America Born of Union of State and Local Groups in Great Washington Convention Representing 400,000 Unemployed.

The convention sent a delegation to the White House where a statement on the point of view of the unemployed was left for President Roosevelt with his secretary, Marvin H. McIntyre. This statement, which was also presented to a

group of congressmen gathered together by Congressman Ansley, is printed in another column.

The convention drew up and adopted a constitution providing for the maximum of local autonomy within the Workers' Alliance

of America. The preamble declares for independent political action by the unemployed.

Among the resolutions adopted was one announcing the stand of the convention for the unity of all unemployed. It instructed the Na-

tional Executive Board to enter into conversations within three months with the executive committees of "other unemployed organizations" meaning specifically the National Unemployment Councils and the National Unemployed League. No further action toward unifying the organizations can be taken, however, without a national convention of the Workers' Alliance of America.

A statement which appeared in the Daily Workers of March 5th, indicating that the National Executive Board of the Workers' Alliance of America had been instructed "to meet leading committees of other national unemployed organizations and plan a unity convention within three months" was denied by David Lasser, national chairman of the Workers' Alliance.

## For Real Unity

"The National Executive Board states clearly that it is in favor of unity with all other organizations of unemployed, but the decision as to whether a unity convention shall be called rests with the Workers' Alliance. Such a convention to unite all unemployed groups will be called only if an agreement can be had among the unemployed groups on policies, program, activities. Naturally," Lasser's statement adds, "we will go into no unity convention that we do not believe will result in honest and sincere unity. The basis must be a non-partisan one; and we must be convinced that we can work together with other groups within a single organization."

The statement continued, "The lies which have been printed in the March 4th and March 5th issues of the Daily Worker have caused our national executive board to have grave doubts as to whether a turn for sincere unity has actually been made by the National Unemployment Councils. We will arrange to meet with the representatives of the National Unemployed League and the National Unemployment Councils in the next few months. Then we will carefully consider the whole question within the National Executive Board of the Workers' Alliance of America, and among our membership, before we go further."

## For Political Action

Another resolution which brought forth warm debate on the floor was one announcing the readiness of the unemployed to join in a genuine party based on the trade union movement, and bona fide farmer groups. The position of the Resolutions Committee was sustained after a hot discussion, that such a resolution was premature at the present time. The overwhelming majority of the delegates favored a labor party, but felt that the membership of their organizations had not sufficiently discussed the question and approved a pro-labor-party stand to permit the passage of this resolution at this, the first national convention.

Included in the program of activities of the organization are the publication of a national paper of the unemployed, and a national hunger march on Washington. The latter proposal, brought to the floor by Delegate James Blackwell of Maryland, elicited enthusiastic support.

The convention was addressed at various times by Norman Thomas who evoked the greatest enthusiasm of the convention; James Myers, of the Federation of Churches of Christ in America; Murray Baron, of the Suitease, Bag and Portfolio Makers' Union; Congressman Dunn of Pittsburgh; Anthony Rammuglia of the national Unemployed League, and Herbert Benjamin of the Unemployment Councils.

## Jobless Demands Are Served On President Roosevelt

Statement presented to Secretary Marvin H. McIntyre for transmission to President Roosevelt by the Workers' Alliance of America.

**T**HIS delegated committee is composed of six members of the National Executive Board of the Workers' Alliance of America, the organization just formed by the National Convention of Unemployed now in session in Washington. 246 delegates from 23 states having a total membership of 400,000 unemployed and relief workers are represented.

We are convening in Washington at this time because it marks the midpoint in your term of office and an accounting of your policies regarding the working people of America is decidedly in order.

We are here at this time also because three of the most vital problems affecting the unemployed: namely, public works jobs, social security and a 30-hour work-week bill, are now before Congress. We are here to exert whatever pressure and influence we command to insure that the promises of social security and decent wages made by your administration are fulfilled.

We believe that in your attitude toward these three fundamental questions affecting the unemployed our interests have been betrayed. Your administration program offers neither security nor even promise of a decent standard of living to the American people, as had been assured by you. We feel, as a matter of fact, that your fundamental policy for the unemployed, "No one shall starve," has in most sections of the country become a ghastly joke. Where it has been applied it has actually meant that "No one shall starve—quick-

ly." For, by your inadequate program of relief, twenty to thirty million men, women and children in America are nevertheless starving—only starving slowly.

We are inalterably opposed to any works program which does not provide at least union wages on all jobs, and we unite with organized labor to use all the means possible to secure union wages. The unemployed want work—not relief. But we would rather there were no works program than one which would strike such a serious blow at the painfully-won wage standards of the trade unions. We consider that in asking the unemployed to accept the so-called Security Wage is, in effect, asking us to scab on organized labor. The organized unemployed refuse to scab!

We demand a minimum wage of \$30 a week for a 30-hour work-week on public works jobs, and union wages in organized trades. We see no reason why this wage should not be paid and we believe that the federal government must take the lead in raising, rather than lowering the wage standard.

We wish to point out the inconsistency of your administration in lowering wages on public works while asking private industry to raise wages in order to meet the steadily rising cost of living.

Your Social Security Program offers nothing to the unemployed and very little to those who are employed. The twelve million now unemployed are utterly disregarded in this program, and we believe that your Social Security Bill is a step backward, rather than a step forward. We say that no social security program can mean much unless it includes the following provisions:

1. That it must cover all those

who are involuntarily unemployed.

2. It must provide indemnity for the entire period of enforced unemployment.

3. That the amount of compensation granted must be adequate to provide for all the needs of those who are deprived of the right to work.

4. That the funds for social insurance must be raised through taxation upon gifts, inheritances and incomes of over \$5,000 a year.

5. That the workers shall be represented in the administration of all forms of social insurance, which shall include unemployment, old age, maternity, sickness, accident and any other hazards beyond the control of the worker.

We desire to add here that all these provisions are included in H.R. 2827, which has been referred to the House Labor Committee. The Workers' Alliance of America endorses this bill, along with hundreds of thousands of workers who have already demanded its passage. We, too, demand its passage.

We are bitterly disappointed that you should refuse to support a 30-hour work-week bill with no reduction in weekly pay, as proposed by the A.F. of L. We believe that you should redeem your promise to shorten the hours of labor and increase weekly wages, by announcing your support of such a bill. We believe this measure would assist in reducing the number of unemployed.

The unemployed will not continue to subsist on promises or on a miserable dole, and we must ask that if this government is to be a government of the people, you take definite and immediate steps toward that end by supporting the program outlined here.

## HUMAN BEINGS LIVE HERE



Here are some of the "homes" inhabited by useful men and women in this third year of the New Deal. These "homes" are in Brooklyn, N. Y., in a "jungle inhabited by the poorest of the victims of our accursed economic system. Chalk up these 'homes' as the fine flowers of our profit-taking capitalist system.



# Workers Start Fight on Fascism

## Committee of Italian Unions Formed to Fight for Freedom

THE American Federation of Labor finds that fascist activities are being promoted in the United States for the purpose not only of inculcating the philosophy of fascist government in the mind of those within our land of Italian birth or parentage, but also for the purpose of furthering the political and economic advantages of the fascist regime in our land, as well as in other lands, and in preference to our own national aims and requirements.

A Committee of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, composed of vice-presidents Frank Duffy, Matthew Woll and Joseph M. Weber, arrived at this conclusion after hearing a delegation of New York Italian Labor leaders, headed by Luigi Antonini, first vice-president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and upon consideration of evidence of Italian fascist workings in this country. The Federation committee in submitting the report of its finding to President Green has made the following recommendations:

"1. That inquiry be made of the possible report to be filed by the Congressional Committee on un-American activities and in the event no reference is made to fascist activities that a further Congressional inquiry be urged.

"2. In the event the report of the foregoing committee should deal inadequately or improperly with Fascist activities that then every possible effort be made to have such report corrected or properly amplified.

"3. That the Labor Chest approved at the last convention of the A. F. of L. and created for the liberation of the workers of Europe be requested to enlarge its scope so as to embrace the suppressed workers and people of Fascist Italy as well as those of Naziistic Germany and Communist Russia."

Copy of the report dealing with the fascist activities has been forwarded by President Green to David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

While organized labor in Washington decides to press the fight for a probe, local Italian officials of labor unions get together and declare war on fascism. At a meeting held recently in the Italian Labor Center, 231 East 14th Street, the representatives of more than 100,000 workers affiliated with various unions of the A. F. of L. resolved to unite on a common program of action to fight all attempts on the part of Mussolini's agents to penetrate the Trade Unions. The labor leaders after expressing "their approval of the gallant fight conducted by Luigi Antonini against the fascist enemies of the labor movement" have pledged themselves to undertake a vigorous campaign for the purpose of keeping Fascism out of the labor unions having in their ranks workers of Italian birth or descent.

The following labor leaders have joined in the fight against fascism: Eduardo Molisani, President, Local 48, I.L.G.W.U.; Alfio Riccio, Local 48, I.L.G.W.U.; Joseph Corti, organizer, United Textile Workers of America, Metropolitan District; Giorgio Baldanzi, President, Dyers' Federation, United Textile Workers; Frank Liberti, Local 145, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; Nino Crivello, Local 144, I.L.G.W.U.; Raffaele Rende, Editor, Giustizia, official organ of the I.L.G.W.U.; Frank Cancellieri, President, Local 3, Journeymen

Barbers' International Union; Joseph Loggini, Secretary of Local 913, Journeymen Barbers' International Union; Luigi Rea, Business Agent, Local 38, I.L.G.W.U.; John Tartamella, General Organizer, Journeymen Barbers' International Union; John Sala, General Organizer, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; Bruno Bellia, General Organizer, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; Nicola Cuneo, Cement Workers' Union, Local 6A, International Hod Carriers' Union; Pasquale Lo Brutto, Business Agent, Local 243, Shirt Makers' Union, A.C.W.A.; A. Sperandeo, Business Agent, Shirt Makers' Union, A.C.W.A.; John Schiro, Business Agent, Shirt Makers'

Union, A.C.W.A.; N. D'Amico, Bakery Workers' Union; Philip De Novellis, Business Agent, Local 660, Boot and Shoe Workers' Union; Joseph Cammarata, Business Agent, Local 660, Boot and Shoe Workers' Union; P. Barone, Local 563, Business Agent, Shoe Repairers, B. & S. W. U.; Antonio Saraco, Toy and Doll Workers' Union; Vincenzo Capizzi, Local 63, A.C.W.A.; Patsy Di Marco, Local 162, A.C.W.A.; Joe Catalanotti, Manager, Joint Board of New York, A.C.W.A.; John Gelo, Assistant Manager, Local 89, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; Augusto Bellanca, General Organizer, A.C.W.A.; Biagio Addeo, Local 142, A.C.W.A.

Arturo M. Giovannitti, Director, Italian Labor Education Bureau, is President and Girolamo Valenti, Editor of the labor and Socialist La Stampa Libera, is Secretary of the committee.

### The Reign of Terror Begins



Scenes in Saarbrücken when the Nazis took charge of the Saar Territory and began their reign of terror against the organized workers.

### SHIPPING CLERKS' LOCAL TO HOLD INSTALLATION

AN installation and mass meeting of Local No. 102, Ladies' Apparel Shipping Clerks' Union, which recently obtained a charter from the American Federation of Labor, will be held Tuesday, March 12th, after work at union headquarters, 131 West 33rd St.

Outstanding representatives of labor are scheduled to speak. They include William Collins, New York Representative of the A. F. of L.; Saul Metz, Manager of Truck Drivers' Union, Local No. 102, I.L.G.W.U.; Isidore Nagler, Manager of Coal Joint Board, I.L.G.W.U.; Chas. Zimmerman, Manager of Dressmakers' Union, Local 22, I.L.G.W.U.; A. L. Harkham, Secretary of Building Service Union, Local 32B; William Beedie, President of Council of Federal Locals of the A. F. of L.

The union embraces shipping clerks, packers, porters, piece goods clerks, stock clerks, errand boys, push boys, charge clerks, sorters.

### MODIGLIANI FAREWELL MARCH 14th

The whole Socialist and Labor movement will pay tribute to the gallant and courageous Giuseppe E. Modigliani, leading Italian Socialist now living in exile in Paris, at a farewell banquet Thursday night, March 14th, at Rosoff's restaurant, 152 West 44th Street, N. Y., upon the occasion of his return to Europe.

Comrade Modigliani has just completed a coast-to-coast antifascist speaking tour for the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union that was enormously successful, and that he will report upon at the dinner.

Next week The New Leader will carry an article on the Modigliani tour by S. Romouldi, who accompanied him throughout, in which interesting, fascinating and exciting incidents will be told showing the organized opposition to free speech in America by officials of the Mussolini government in this

## Saar Reign of Terror Shows Workers What Fascism Means

NEUNKIRCHEN, with 42,000 inhabitants, is the second largest town in the Saar Territory. Just two years ago it became known to the whole world as a result of a terrible explosion which cost the lives of over two hundred working men and their wives. This same town became the scene, during the period of the Saar plebiscite, of a ruthless terrorism. Day after day the victorious Nazis acting in accordance with plans prepared in advance, were allowed to intimidate, threaten and revile the inhabitants who did not share their views.

A few years ago the trade unions and the party in Neunkirchen by dint of great sacrifices, managed to provide themselves with a People's House. During the plebiscite campaign this of course became the center of activity. Hardly had the result of the plebiscite been made known on January 15 than menacing crowds began to gather before the People's House.

Everyone who entered or left the House was assailed with insults and jeering chants. Families who had already been threatened were brought here from all over the town, where it was thought they could be more effectively protected. The howling outside became steadily fiercer. In the end the People's House was completely blockaded. Although the governing commission had been informed, not a policeman was to be seen.

During the torchlight procession at night the situation became so serious that it was to be feared that the People's House would be taken by storm. The police commandant of the district, a Norwegian, then intervened, but it was not until the early hours of the morning that the crowd dispersed. Chanting in chorus, the crowd repeatedly called for the surrender of named individuals. Four men who were in particular danger had to be got away from the house by a circuitous route and flee at once

to France.

On Wednesday morning all the high school boys of the town, led by their teachers, gathered in front of the House and stayed there while inflammatory speeches were made until the afternoon. Not until the chairman of the party, Comrade Etienne, and the trade union leader Petry had informed a responsible leader of the "German Front" that they would hand over the People's House after its affairs had been wound up was the order for withdrawal given. This was proof that the demonstration had been deliberately ordered. All through these days supporters of the status quo (opponents of return of the Saar to Hitler's Germany) were continuously molested on the streets. An exodus from the town began. Up to the present the Socialist working people who have emigrated from Neunkirchen alone number 350.

On January 19 two members of the Communist Youth Movement, Viktor Müller and Fritz Lorscheidt, were beaten up and badly injured. One of them is still in a hospital and the other is among the refugees in France. During the night of January 21-22 a supporter of the status quo was beaten up on the public street and dragged to a timber yard where a concentration camp is to be established later. Lists are being circulated throughout the town with the names of numerous people who are to be imprisoned by the SS and SA immediately after March 1 when the country officially falls into the bloody hands of Hitler. Among these names are those of three Catholic priests. Large bodies of the League police for the territory were accompanied by a torchlight procession on the evening of January 15, while the rest of the procession formed in line on each side, giving the Nazi salute. A second and probably stronger tide of emigration is expected during the second week in February.

### Meetings of Trade Union Socialists

Friday, March 8, at 8 p. m.—Grocery Clerks' Local 338, Room 408, 7 East 15th Street.  
Saturday, March 9, at 2 p. m.—Milliners, Local 24, People's House, 7 East 15th Street.  
Saturday, March 16, at 1:30 p. m.—Local 17, I.L.G.W.U., 7 East 15th St. Lecture by Nathan Chanin on "The Need of More Militancy, Clarity and Idealism in Our Union."  
Saturday, March 16, at 3:30 p. m.—Furriers' Union, 7 East 15th St.

### IMPORTANT CONFERENCE

for the organization of a Labor and Socialist Defense, Friday, March 15, at 8:30 p. m., in the auditorium of I.L.G.W.U., 3 West 16th Street. Delegates will be present representing numerous labor organizations.

### PITTSBURGH "SEIGE" IS TAKEN INTO COURT

PITTSBURGH. — The "seige" maintained by the unemployed against the relief authorities has been taken into court by the opponents of the "seigers" who have applied for an injunction to restrain members of the Unemployed Citizens' League from interfering with relief activities. The hearing on the injunction was called for Friday of this week.

The petition, brought in the name of George P. Mills, director of the Allegheny County Emergency Relief Board, asks that Robert Leiberman, chairman of the

league, eight other members, and the league itself be restrained from making threats and invading headquarters to remain in a state of "seige." Date for the hearing was set Saturday by Judge W. Heber Dithrich.

Pittsburgh police were lax in their duties, it was alleged, in failing to provide necessary relief and protection from the league's activities, Mills charged.

Named with Leiberman in the petition are Agnes Welsh, Frank Welsh, Joseph Mans, Louis Dabroski, Anthony Kiminski, Elizabeth Miller, Ralph Pasky and George Shook.



Reservations for the Modigliani dinner can be made through Dr. Harry Lee Franklin, secretary, Room 602, 3 West 16th St., N. Y. C.



## Auto Workers to Take Strike Vote

**D**ETROIT.—After a four-day session the National Council of the United Automobile Workers, affiliated with the A.F. of L., announced they had instructed the officers of their locals to conduct a strike vote.

This does not necessarily mean a strike. The poll itself will take three weeks as the 176 locals of the U.A.W. are scattered throughout the country. Strike action cannot be taken at once for prior to authorizing the vote the Council had by unanimous vote expressed a desire to have President William Green of the A. F. of L. act as their spokesman in negotiations with the barons of the auto industry. To date no conference has been arranged. A strike cannot take place till the effort to arrange a conference fails, or should no settlement be arrived at in a conference of employers and William Green.

Results of the strike vote are to be kept secret and mailed to the Detroit office of the U.A.W. Any action that may be taken after the vote will be announced from the central office.

The unsatisfactory set-up of the elections sponsored by the Labor Board clearly shown in the appearance of a committee of employees from the Cadillac Motor Co. before the National Council. They explained that they had participated in the recent elections but had found through experience, since the establishment of this so-called bargaining agency, it was completely dominated by the company. They found also that it was impossible to accomplish any benefits for the workers in their plant through this type of set-up, and they expressed a desire to become affiliated with the A. F. of L.

This particular case is not an exception. Already many of the agencies have held general meetings of their employees. With some militant but inexperienced men elected as representatives, and many company men as well, an understanding is impossible. Disunion has broken out in their ranks and many of the dissatisfied are joining a bona-fide union. The alarm of the Labor Board in the growing unrest is clearly shown in the press statement of Dr. Leo Wolman urging the representatives to have patience and pull together.

## UNIONS JOIN THE PARTY IN SEGER MEETING

**PITTSBURGH.**—Gerhart Seger, former Socialist member of the German Reichstag, will tell the thrilling story of his escape from a Nazi concentration camp Sunday, March 10, 2 p. m., at the Alvin Theatre, 6th Street.

Darlington Hoopes, Socialist member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, will greet Seger in behalf of the Socialist Party.

The meeting, sponsored by the Socialist Party and the Pittsburgh Central Labor Union, is being arranged by a committee of six, of which P. T. Fagan, president of the Pittsburgh Central Labor Union and District No. 5 of the United Mine Workers of America, is the chairman.

This is the second anti-fascist meeting in which the Socialist Party and organized labor of the Pittsburgh district have cooperated.

The same evening at 6, Seger and Hoopes will be guests at the annual Socialist Party dinner at the Duquesne University Restaurant, Cavanaugh Hall.

## Workers of All Races Pay Honor To Frank R. Crosswaith

**A** UNITED Negro Trades within the American Federation of Labor to bring all Negro workers into the labor movement and to break down all union barriers was formally launched at a testimonial



Frank R. Crosswaith

dinner, to Frank R. Crosswaith, general organizer of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and Chairman of the Harlem Labor Committee, Sunday evening at the Park Palace, 110th St. and 5th Ave. Delegates from all unions covering industries in which Negroes are employed will soon be summoned to complete the details.

The dinner marked the beginning of Comrade Crosswaith's twenty-first year of service to the Socialist and labor movement and was sponsored by a committee of 85 colored and white Socialist and labor leaders, educators and others. Julius Hochman, vice-president of the I.L.G.W.U. was chairman of the committee and Noah C. A. Walter, Jr., was secretary.

The 500 guests were a cross-section of the labor movement with practically every union of importance represented. At the speakers' table were James Bambrick, President of the Building Service Employees' International Union; Judge Jacob Panken; Luigi Antonini, First Vice-President of the I.L.G.W.U.; Ashley L. Totten, National Secretary of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

## Jamestown, N. Y., Has New Labor Paper

We have received the first issue of the Jamestown Labor Tribune, published as a general labor paper by the Organized Metal Crafts of Jamestown, N. Y., one of the most attractive of the many labor papers that come to this desk.

The Jamestown Labor Tribune is edited by Sidney Hertzberg, formerly of New York and a frequent contributor to the columns of The New Leader. The first issue contains considerable local labor news, as well as labor news of general

Also, James Oneal, Editor of The New Leader; Herbert M. Merrill, New York State Secretary of the Socialist Party; Fannia Cohn, Secretary of the Educational Department, I.L.G.W.U.; Mrs. A. Phillip Randolph, wife of the President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Harcourt A. Tynes; Dr. and Mrs. Vernon A. Ayer; James E. Allen, President of the N.A.A.C.P.; Charles S. Zimmerman, Vice-President of the I.L.G.W.U. and manager of Local 22; William Collins, N. Y. Representative of the A. F. of L.

Crosswaith, in the address of the evening, depicted stirring the cross-currents in which Negro workers are finding themselves and rededicated himself to the creation of a safe harbor.

"There is a difference between mercy and justice," he said. "Mercy is something to beg for; justice is something you fight for. We have been begging too long. We must now fight. There will never be any form of equality for the Negro until there is economic equality—until the Negro has equal opportunity for the job at equal pay. Only then will the handicaps of the Negro fade away to give place to justice."

"Only through union organization can this be accomplished," he continued. "Too long have we been looking for happiness in Heaven after death. Let us have a little happiness and some of the good life now on earth. And if we cannot do it for ourselves, let us get together shoulder to shoulder so that our children may live in a better world."

James Oneal said in part: "Color prejudices and other prejudices come down from other eras of class rule, but the real division of mankind is that of group and class. In the old days of slavery there were several thousand Negro owners of Negro slaves and these exploiters of workers of their own color adopted resolutions denouncing the abolitionists of the North. These Negro owners knew that they had more in common with white slave owners than with the Negro slaves."

Oneal closed with the wish that Comrade Crosswaith would live twice twenty more years and ere he died would see a large measure of the economic, political, social and cultural democracy for which we all yearned.

Others who spoke briefly include Mrs. Elise M. Ayer, principal, P. S. No. 124; Wm. H. Davis, Editor, Amsterdam News; Luigi Antonini and Charles Zimmerman. Among those who sent telegrams of greetings were Norman Thomas; Dan Hoan, Mayor of Milwaukee; Abe Cahan, Editor of The Forward; Jasper McLevy, Mayor of Bridgeport; David Dubinsky, President of I.L.G.W.U.; Alfred Baker Lewis, B. C. Vladeck, and others.

## Crosswaith as Teacher



Frank R. Crosswaith, general organizer of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, is shown conducting a class of members of Local 142, the Ladies' Neckwear Union of which Joseph Tucim is General Manager. Tucim is shown in the front row.

interest, and the first page features President Green's attack upon the failure of NRA to put Labor on code bodies.

A substantial volume of advertising promises a strong material foundation for the paper.

## BACK THE NBC STRIKERS!

### APPEAL BY THE NATIONAL BISCUIT STRIKERS TO THE PUBLIC:

**T**WO months ago the National Biscuit Company locked out 3,000 workers, many of whom had been employed for the company thirty-five and forty years. During the eight weeks of the strike, we have been subjected to mass arrests and many of our strikers have been beaten up, and even sent to the hospital.

We are striking for the right to earn a decent living and for the right to be organized.

The National Biscuit Co. has spent thousands of dollars to fight us. We, the strikers, can only win our fight with the support of the working class and the public.

In the name of three thousand strikers of the National Biscuit Co. we appeal to the public, to every housewife, to

come to our aid. We call on you to adopt the slogan, "U DON'T NEED A BISCUIT," while we are on strike.

**HELP US WIN OUR STRIKE BY PICKETING THE NEIGHBORHOOD STORES WHICH SELL NAB PRODUCTS. HELP US FINANCIALLY BY SENDING FOOD AND CONTRIBUTIONS TO KEEP AWAY STARVATION AND HELP US WIN OUR JUSTIFIED DEMANDS.**

3,000 workers call to you for help. We are confident you will respond. Send all contributions to the **INSIDE BAKERY WORKERS**, Federal Local No. 19585, address 245 West 14th St., New York City.

Peter Christman, Chairman, Strike Committee.

## UNION DIRECTORY

**BONNAZ, SINGER EMBROIDERERS, TUCKERS, STITCHERS AND PLEATERS' UNION**, Local 66, I.L.G.W.U., 7 East 15th St. Phone ALgonquin 4-3675. 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.

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

**CLOAK, DRESS, DRIVERS' & HELPERS' UNION**, Local 162, I.L.G.W.U., Affiliated with A. F. of L. 131 West 33rd St., Chickering 4-3681.—Saul Metz, Manager.

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

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

**FUR DRESSERS' UNION**, Local 2, International Fur Workers' Union. Office and headquarters, 949 N. 10th Ave., Brooklyn; STUdge 2-6798. Reg. meetings, 1st and 3rd Mondays. President, Robert Glass; Vice-President, Stephen Tobasco; Business Agent, Morris Reiss; Secretary, Samuel Mindel; Treasurer, Albert Helb.

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nesday evening in the Council Room at 218 W. 40th St. Julius Hochman, Gen. Mgr.; Phillip Kapp, Sec'y-Treas.

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

**THE AMALGAMATED LADIES' GARMENT CUTTERS' UNION**, Local No. 10, I.L.G.W.U., Office, 60 West 35th St.; Phone, WIL 7-3011. Executive Board meets every Thursday at the office of the Union. Joe Abramowitz, Pres.; Sigmund Perlmutter, Mgr.-Sec'y; Louis Stolberg, Asst. Mgr.; Maurice W. Jacobs, Sec'y to Exec. Board; Nathan Saperstein, Chairman of Exec. Board.

**MILLINERY WORKERS' UNION**, Local 21, Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union. Downtown office, 640 Broadway; phone, Spring 7-4543; uptown office, 30 W. 37th St.; phone, WILson 7-1270. Executive Board meets every Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock. Manager, N. Spector; Secretary-Treas., Alex. Rose; Organizers, I. H. Goldberg, A. Mendelowitz, M. Goodman, Lucy Oppenheim; Chairman of Executive Board, Morris Rosenblatt; Secretary of Executive Board, Saul Hodos.

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

**WAITERS' and WAITRESSES' UNION**, Local No. 1, A. F. of L. and U.I.T., 290-7th Ave. W. Lehman, Sec'y; Tel.: LACKawanna 4-5483.

**WHITE GOODS WORKERS' UNION**, Local 42 of I.L.G.W.U., 873 Broadway, New York City. Telephone, ALgonquin 4-1801. S. Shore, Manager.

## PRESIDENT GREEN FLAYS AUTO BOSSES

(Continued from Page Seven)

spied upon; when they are not free to join a union without fear of discharge; when they work at a speed so great that only the young men can keep up; when the industry assumes no responsibility for the maintenance of its employees for a large share of the year and when those employees are thrown out and cast aside after a few years' work, as old men at the age of 40.

"These are not the conditions in which collective bargaining functions."

"It is time for the people of this nation to take inventory of where our vaunted industrial supremacy is leading us."

"The human factors and human relationships in industry must be given the same thought and attention which has been given to the perfection of machinery."

## MRS. FEINSTONE DIES

Socialists and members of the Labor movement will be grieved at the news of the death of Mrs. Feinstone, wife of Morris Feinstone, secretary of the United Hebrew Trades. Mrs. Feinstone was a woman of keen intelligence and had a deep interest in the work of the Socialist and Labor movement.

The funeral, held Saturday last, was attended by representatives of every section of the Socialist and Labor movement in New York.



## INJUNCTION SOUGHT IN INDIANA CASE

THE conflict among Indiana Socialists following the suspension of the state charter by a majority of the National Executive Committee has entered a new phase with the application for an injunction by the anti-Henry faction. After a representative of the N.E.C. had failed to obtain the state records from State Secretary Emma Henry, the Henry organization had the name of the party and the party emblem incorporated.

This was denounced in a National Office circular as obtaining a "capitalist charter" from the state. Now the faction opposed to the Henry organization has gone into court for an injunction to obtain legal control of the party name and party emblem, and the Henry group satirically refers to the opposition applying to the "bogus democracy" of a state government through injunction proceedings. The hearing on the injunction will come up March 11.

A large mass meeting had been planned in Tomlinson Hall, the largest in the city, by the anti-Henry group in cooperation with the National Office and with Daniel W. Hoan of Milwaukee advertised as the principal speaker. The meeting was small, only about 400 attending, and Hoan did not appear. Numerically and financially the meeting was a failure.

The Henry group also held a state conference in Indianapolis with 75 comrades present from eight cities. Five new applications for charters were reported.

Meantime the Henry organization charges the National Office with bad faith in breaking a pledge made in a letter sent to locals and branches in the state when the state charter was suspended. In that letter it was pledged that all records that came to the National Office would remain sealed until the meeting of the N.E.C. in Buffalo on March 23. H. W. Daacke of Indianapolis, heading the tabulating committee which held the sealed ballots cast by the members for the election of state officers, was induced to send them to the National Office.

The sealed envelopes were opened by a committee and counted, the anti-Henry candidates being declared elected. This was done by authority of the National Office Committee of the N.E.C. Daacke wrote a stinging letter of protest to National Secretary Senior and to Paul Porter for this breach of faith. The Henry organization also declares that the casting of fraudulent ballots in northern Indiana in a previous election was repeated in the recent election and that these fraudulent votes were included in the returns reported by the National Office.

## FINNISH SOCIALISTS WILL KEEP FEDERATION INTACT

By S. Syrjala

FITCHBURG.—After a full discussion of the present crisis in the Socialist Party, the Finnish Socialist Federation meeting at its biennial convention unanimously decided to instruct its national executive committee to follow developments in the party carefully and to empower it to keep the Federation and its institutions intact should a division take place in the party. All delegates, however, hoped that internal differences in the party could be straightened out.

A committee of William Reivo, George Makela and Oskari Tokoi were instructed to prepare a statement to be sent to the N.E.C. on the critical internal situation of the party based upon a statement drawn up and read to the convention by Tokoi, who is a former Socialist Premier of Finland and is now one of the editors of *Raivaaja*.

Practically 100 per cent of the Federation membership voted against the Detroit Declaration, feeling it to be a complete reversal of the traditional policy of the Socialist Party. The membership of the Federation, entirely composed of workers, sees in the Detroit Declaration the reflection of

a party whose leadership is composed of professionals and wealthy men whose Socialism is merely a hobby, rather than a vital necessity. Rather than attracting the workers to the party, as its proponents contended, the Declaration threatens to destroy the work of over thirty years. This was the opinion expressed in many of the speeches on the floor of the convention.

Effectively to organize Socialist work among the young people, the convention instructed its executive committee to give its full support to a conference of Finnish-American youth this spring. The convention elected the committee to make arrangements for the conference: S. Syrjala, Boston; Toivo Hannula, Gardner; Svante Huhtaniemi, Gardner; Kenneth Polman, Fitchburg, and two will be elected by the district committee of New York to the committee.

Greetings were received from Norman Thomas and Clarence Senior, executive secretary of the Socialist Party. Leon Arkin, of the Jewish Socialist Verband, appeared personally before the convention to express the fraternal greetings of the Verband.

The Federation executive committee, chosen by ballot of the entire Federation before the conven-

## AFTER 421 YEARS

IN 1514 the young, brilliant and noble Sir Thomas More published his "Utopia," the first great dream of a perfect state in which men and women might realize the noble possibilities of their common humanity, a book that gave its name to all the dreams of dreamers in the centuries that followed.

Last week it was announced that Sir Thomas Moore had been canonized and is now St. Thomas More, a recognition 421 years after the event that to dream for the common good of humanity is to live a saintly life.

But millions of people today are not content merely to honor the dreamer of four centuries and more ago, but to work to build on earth in their own time a world in which all the good that St. Thomas More dreamed will be realized.

## N. Y. Central Committee Organizes for 1935

A FULL report of the meeting of the New York City Central Committee on Wednesday night reached The New Leader too late to appear in this issue. The full story will appear next week.

On the day of the meeting the militant minority circulated rumors that certain comrades had arranged to have police present.

In the meeting itself, Jack Altman made the reckless statement that a "gang of armed thugs" was stationed in an adjoining room. Altman was made a member of a committee to investigate this and the committee reported one member on guard at the door.

From as far west as Chicago the militants had spread the rumor that seven branches had had their charters revoked by a "packed state committee." There was an amusing anti-climax to this story which will be told next week.

The militants began a sabotage of the meeting by objecting to the seating of each delegate called and this was discontinued only when their opponents objected to the seating of militant delegates.

After the most intensive campaign the militants have carried on for years, which included spending of liberal sums of money in telegrams to their members to attend their branches and vote for delegates, they failed to win a majority of the party members.

Full story next week!

## BROWDER TELLS FABLES TO THE FAITHFUL

EARL BROWDER, commissar of the Communist Party, summoned his robots to a meeting in Manhattan Lyceum last week. Outlanders were also permitted to enter. Browder gave his attention to the Socialist Party and his view of the Revolutionary Policy Committee was that of an affectionate father towards his son.

Browder said, "We are quite friendly disposed towards the forces of the R.P.C. and the best help we can give it is friendly criticism." As a youngster seeking the "path to revolutionary struggle," he said, the R.P.C. wobbles but any "clear-headed" left winger in the Socialist Party will welcome the R.P.C.

This was the peroration of the commissar which was preceded by a few statements that have become gossip of a faction within the Socialist Party. He declared that some leading Socialists look forward to fusion with the LaGuardia fusion forces and that Louis Waldman leads a group that seeks "practical relationships with Tammany." Because of this drift to fusion and Tammany, the commissar went on, Norman Thomas had abandoned a compromise his group had contemplated with such Socialists.

We bring this gossip into the limelight for what is said in the ranks of the Bolsheviks is being said by some in the Socialist Party. Falsehoods gain momentum in the dark and, like bats, disappear in the light of day. It was Lenin who formulated the high code of honor that to lie about your opponents is legitimate.

## PARTY NOTES

**Shadid Resigns**  
Dr. M. Shadid of Oklahoma has resigned from the National Executive Committee because of ill health and he is succeeded by Devere Allen, Connecticut.

**Graham Moves for Revised Declaration**  
James D. Graham, member of the N.E.C., has made a motion in that body for the appointment of a committee of two to make changes in the Declaration of Principles after which the revised document would be sent to a referendum vote. If locals in at least five states representing at least 10 per cent of the members object to the proposed changes it should be considered not adopted. If less than 10 per cent object it shall be adopted.

**California**  
Graham also moved that James H. Maurer be authorized to go to Indiana and make a complete investigation of party affairs in that state and report to the Buffalo meeting of the N.E.C. The vote on these motions is not yet known.

**State Convention.** The recent State Convention at Bakersfield, reported here last week, finds the party not as strong as it ought to be but in a virile, healthy condition nevertheless. There is a good membership and there are excellent activities in many parts of the state that will form an excellent basis after the fever of Epilepsitis has passed—and it is passing. Comrades everywhere are determined to rebuild and to place California at the head of the procession of states for democratic Socialism.

**Michigan**  
Detroit. The Detroit Socialists are publishing a four-page propaganda paper, the Detroit Socialist, that is also being used as an effective party bulletin.

Saturday, March 9, Frank K. Martel, president of the Detroit Federation of Labor, speaks at headquarters, 225 East Forest, on "Problems of the Labor Movement." Lectures following Saturdays are: "Bertrand Russell; the Educator," by Beatrice Miller, on March 16; "Present Efforts to Solve Our Economic Problem," consists of Oskari Tokoi and Lauri Mollanen of Fitchburg, Victor Annala of Gardner, Kalle Ahola of Maynard, Axel Matson of Quincy, C. J. Pitkanen of Worcester, and Matti Laitale of Ashby. William Reivo was re-elected as secretary.

Victor Annala of Gardner was chairman throughout the convention, and William Aho of Norwood was secretary.

## FIGURE THIS ONE OUT YOURSELF!

George Wilson, a farmer of Saskatoon, Canada, sold his cow in Winnipeg for what he could get, which was 25 cents.

When he received his check, he was charged 35 cents for exchange.

He is trying to figure out how long this will have to go on before he can retire on his income.

# Bad Breath is a warning—

Poisonous food wastes held too long in the digestive system cause bad breath. Ex-Lax rids the body of these wastes promptly. Better for you than vile, violent cathartics.

Important Note! There's nothing else like Ex-Lax. Its scientific laxative ingredient is made more effective through chocoleting by the exclusive Ex-Lax process. Ask for Ex-Lax by name and refuse imitations.

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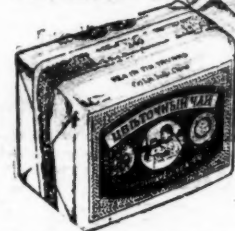
## At last—A REBEL SONG BOOK

This is the book that every organization needs—Socialist Locals, Labor Unions, Student Clubs and Young People's Groups. — This book contains just the songs that you want. All the international songs. All the workers' songs from different countries. New translations from the German, French, Yiddish, Italian, etc. — British anti-war songs, collected and printed with music for voice and piano for the first time. Our own songs, I.W.W. songs—songs that are sung on the picket line. — 96 pages with music for voice and piano.

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## Columbia Tea Co.



Order from your grocer this famous Russian Tea known to millions as "ZVIETCHNI CHI"

ems," by Professor E. W. McFarland, on March 23.

Tony Sender speaks March 12 at McCollister Hall, West Forest, near Cass. In the afternoon of the same day she will speak at the YWCA at an informal tea; Withersell and Elizabeth.

**New York State**  
State Executive Committee met in New York last Sunday. It referred the appeal of five expelled members in Buffalo to an investigating committee. Local

York City was requested to publicize the proposal submitted to the New York City Charter Commission by State Chairman Waldman to insure collective bargaining for workers. The State Chairman and Charles Solomon were delegates as representatives of the party at the hearing on Unemployment Insurance. A motion was adopted to commend Campaign Manager G. August Gerber for clearing off debts of the 1930 and 1932 campaigns and for conducting the 1934 campaign so as to avoid a deficit and come out ahead financially. A communication was ordered sent to Morris Bernman congratulating him on his release from the hospital at St. Petersburg, Florida. It was voted to hold a special S.E.C. meeting on March 17 and to call the semi-annual meeting of the State Committee for March 31.

**Tompkins County.**—Howard Y. Williams of the League for Independent Political Action spoke at the Teale Studio last Tuesday evening. The local is making an effort to line up the enrolled Socialists in every ward and township. It has elected a Drive director and will make a strenuous effort to raise its quota.

**Sullivan County.**—August Claessens will speak at Woodridge Sunday, March 10, at 8:30 p. m. on "These United States."

**Oneonta.**—August Claessens will lecture in the Presbyterian Church, Oneonta, Monday, March 11, at 8 o'clock. Leaders will be held in the Eagles Hall. The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party will meet in Buffalo, Saturday and Sunday, March 23-24. Business sessions will be held in the Hotel Statler. Comrades intending to attend the N.E.C. meeting can secure special hotel rates by making advance reservations with the executive secretary of Local Buffalo, Robert A. Hoffman, 18 Villa Avenue.

Friday evening a public mass meeting, addressed by Norman Thomas, Mayor Hoan of Milwaukee and other party leaders, will be held in the Eagles Auditorium, Pearl and Tupper Streets. Sunday evening a banquet will be held in King Arthur's Restaurant, 197 Delaware Avenue.

Buffalo has secured a member of the Canadian Parliament as its May Day speaker this year. J. S. Woodsworth, national chairman of the Cooperative

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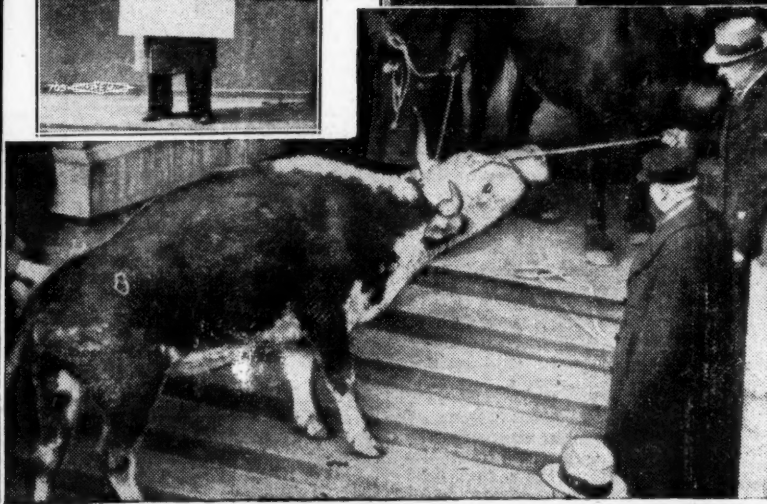
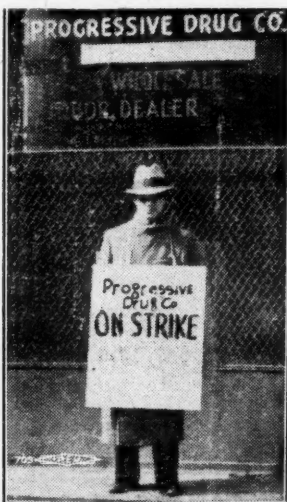
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Commonwealth Party, the name of the Socialist Party in Canada, will speak at Buffalo unless a general election in Canada should be called. In that event Agnes G. MacPhail, M.P., or Humphrey Mitchell of Hamilton will substitute. Rockland County—Lena Morrow Lewis will speak on "The Passing of the Institution of Private Property" at a lecture meeting in the Hob-Nob Restaurant, Turnpike, Nanuet, Sunday afternoon, March 10, at 3 o'clock.—Business meeting in Carl P. Svensson's home, Palmer Ave., Nanuet, Thursday evening, March 14, at 8 o'clock.



# World Struggles in Pictures



They're Cheering Now; Italian troops (left) think it's a lark when they start out on Mussolini's pirate raid on Abyssinia. Center: Drug-gists on strike in New York learn the art of picketing in a hurry. Above (right): Yellow, brown and white workers unite on picket line of Domestic Workers' Union in Sunnyside, N. Y. C. — Below: When these starved animals were shown to Minnesota legislature the 300,000 voted \$500,000 for stockyard relief.

## THOMAS DENOUNCES ADVOCATES OF DICTATORSHIP

**B**UFFALO—Criticising those who look for "short cuts" as a way out of the depression, opposing minority dictatorship, armed insurrection, and condemning recent executions in Russia, Norman Thomas spoke at the last lecture of the local chapter of the League for Industrial Democracy here on Monday.

In part he said: "Socialists desire power, not for the sake of power, not for revenge, not for changing the underdog into the top dog, but to get rid of poverty in the midst of potential abundance. Socialists desire power to change the predatory system. By that I do not mean dictatorship of a minority group, for such form of dictatorship is an evil.

"Our choice lies between a collectivism to provide profits for the few in the owning class—in other words, fascism; or a collectivism under a democratic social control run in the interests of all the people—in other words, Socialism.

"It is foolish for Socialists or radicals to talk about 'armed insurrection.' Our real job is to build a powerful political party of Socialism, to assist in the upbuilding of the trade union movement and to aid producers and consumers' cooperatives.

"Our chances of achieving power depends on how many workers we may wake up. It depends on the development of non-violent methods of social change. No urban proletariat can achieve power, with or without violent revolution, without the cooperation of the white-collar workers and the tenant farmers.

"The Stalin-led dictatorship in Soviet Russia is tending to become

## KARL MARX

(Continued from Page Three)  
struggle in its independent working-class study of the social sciences.

Today capitalism in decline is in many lands openly scrapping all its parliamentary and legal forms and falls back upon fascist dictatorship. Fascism means a return to the dirt and disease of the Dark Ages. Marx very early in his studies saw that the State was only the "big stick" of the ruling class. Capitalism, which had the historic role of developing the powers of production, now prevents the solving of the problem of distribution. Imperialist war, as the last mad resort of our rulers, stands dangerously near in the offing. Senate investigations into the ravages of the armament profiteers reveal a super-parasitism. Japan has only proved to be a too forward pupil of the older powers. The madness of nationalist tariff wars and attempted isolation of particular countries are all backward steps fraught with danger to the well-being of mankind. The unions in the United States are being disillusioned about the effects of the NRA.

It is too much to hope that we can yearly commemorate the Marx anniversary by better understanding those ideas which he made clear for us; by dedicating ourselves to greater service in the labor movement to which he literally gave his life; by securing greater unity in action to create a living Marxism which will in this twilight hour of capitalism fight for and win the world for the workers? That is the monument Marx would desire!

an apparatus to perpetuate the present ruling group. I join with Leon Trotsky and other non-Stalin Communists in denouncing the recent executions in Russia without a trial being granted the victims."

## Tear Gas for Strikers

**B**URIED in the printed reports of the Nye Investigation Committee are sensational and startling details of how employers seek to use poison gas against striking workers. It's a great tie-up between greedy munitions manufacturers and strike-breaking employers.

Next week THE NEW LEADER will have a story of that tie-up straight from the sources. DON'T MISS IT! **KARL KAUTSKY** has written the most significant work of his long and brilliant career in a series of articles on Dictatorship and Democracy. The New Leader will be the only publication in America to carry them. Watch for them!

**MARK STARR**, noted Labor Educator, begins his important series of articles on Labor Education next week.

**S. ROMOULDI**, Italian labor leader who accompanied G. E. Modigliani on his coast-to-coast speaking tour, as a fascinating story of that trip, with sensational details of the interference of officials of the Italian fascist government with American civil liberties.

YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO MISS THE NEW LEADER!

## ANTI-"RED" LAW

By Abraham Knepler

**H**ARTFORD.—The Connecticut House of Representatives on Tuesday concurred with the Senate in the passing of the state child labor law, outlawing child labor in Connecticut. The bill now goes to Governor Cross for his signature, after which it will become law.

The measure prohibits the employment of minors under 16 in mercantile and manufacturing establishments, and under 18 in occupations injurious to health. Children employed in agriculture and in the distribution of newspapers are exempt.

The Senate on Tuesday rejected the anti-"Red" bill sponsored by Archibald E. Stevens of New Canaan, who was counsel for the Lusk Committee and who is now general counsel for the National Civic Federation. The bill had previously been rejected by the House of Representatives.

## Hoan for Prevailing Wages

**MILWAUKEE.**—Daniel W. Hoan, Socialist Mayor of Milwaukee, has issued a statement supporting the McCarren amendment to the \$4,880,000,000 public works bill. This amendment would pay the prevailing rate of wages to relief workers.

Hoan's attitude is in marked

## MASSACHUSETTS ASKS FOR REVOCATION OF N. Y. CHARTER

The State Committee of the Socialist Party of Massachusetts last week adopted a long resolution directed against the Socialist Party of New York State and urged the National Executive Committee to revoke its charter. The militant majority of the committee forced the resolution through, it is reported, over the vigorous protests of the State Secretary, Alfred Baker Lewis, himself a militant.

The character of the resolution indicates that it was written in New York City and sent to Boston for action. It is surmised that it had its origin in a militant conference held in New York City for it contains the New York militant version of half-truths and distortions current in the city.

One section declares that applicants for membership are excluded if they support the Declaration of Principles. No applicant for membership has at any time been asked by the membership committee as to his or her attitude toward the Declaration. Party members throughout the country will be interested in such militant intrigues against states where the membership has rejected their views.

contrast to that taken by the White House which insists that a pauper wage of \$50 per month is sufficient for the unemployed.

The mayor's stand coincides with that taken invariably by So-who have obtained minimum wage stipulations by force of city and county ordinances in all contracts for local public jobs.

In his statement Hoan dispels misapprehensions concerning the attitude taken by the United States Conference of Mayors of which he is president. "The program of the United States Conference of Mayors as submitted to President Roosevelt for a huge program of public works did not indorse the \$50 a month wage," Hoan said.

## Noted Persons Support Lilith Wilson's Bill

**HARRISBURG, Pa.**—There will be a public hearing on the Social Insurance measure House Bill 188, Tuesday, March 26, at 2 P. M., in the Pennsylvania House Caucus room, at the Capitol. This is a bill of Lilith Wilson, Socialist representative.

We are very fortunate to secure a hearing on this measure for we have had the whole medical profession to fight. Mrs. Wilson is on the Insurance Committee.

Speakers at the hearing will be Louis Waldman, Harry W. Laidler, A. Epstein, John W. Philips, President of the Pennsylvania of Labor, and perhaps some one from the Bureau of Labor, Washington, D. C.

This bill may not pass the House, but it will get a lot of publicity which is needed. Socialists will also be able to give the public some idea just what social or Health Insurance means.



# Millions Suffer Despite "Relief"

## Jobless Must Drag Coal Miles to Their Homes

by Harry W. Laidler

Address over WEVD February 20, 1935

THIS talk on Unemployment Relief in New York has to do primarily with one specific phase of the present tragic relief situation in this city, with the question of clothing. During the past two years, the amount of relief given to families for food and rent has increased somewhat, although the relief still given is most inadequate.

As far as clothing is concerned, the situation is desperate. I have before me a clothing requisition on the Emergency Home Relief Bureau in the case of one Mrs. Black, a resident of the Bronx. Two children, aged 12 and 14 respectively, a girl and a boy, and the mother are given 60 cents each for underwear, the mother \$2.20 for a pair of shoes, \$4 in all, the only relief for clothing that the family has received.

As a general rule, the Home Relief Bureau has not considered clothing as a proper need in the home relief budget, although food, shelter and clothing, we all must admit, are the three chief necessities of life, and although every social worker recognizes the need of including clothing in the relief budget. The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, for example, gives a regular clothing allowance of \$3 a month for 2 people, with a larger allotment to a larger family. This organization considers provision for clothing just as imperative as provision for rent and food.

The city's policy on clothing contributions has been a haphazard and inconsistent one. Prior to the spring of 1934 no clothing was provided. Then for a month the Emergency Relief Bureau gave a few people allowances ranging from \$10 to \$40. Then help in the direction went suddenly down, the amount contributed from the spring to December, 1934, for this purpose averaging about \$13,000 a month, or 4 cents per month per family for the 300,000 odd families on relief.

When a committee from the Workers' Unemployed Union, trade unions, and other groups visited the state relief administration November 24th and demanded an adequate clothing appropriation the TERA said that no more money was available and that the unemployed must wait until Congress met in January. They then threatened a strike of school children and two days later the Board of Estimate and Apportionment voted an appropriation of \$300,000 for clothing, \$150,000 for December and \$150,000 for January.

Even this amount comes to but 50c a month per family. The result has been that where clothing allowances have been given they are ridiculously inadequate. The maximum given to a family has been \$25 not for a stated period, but for their entire period of unemployment. Families have received as low as \$3 or \$4 for clothing while on relief. Many families are turned down even though their need is admitted on the alleged ground that the "need is not urgent enough." Apparently a person must be almost naked to be in urgent need. The unemployed are constantly told to "wait until next month."

The situation of the unemployed may be realized from the following facts:

1. A person must be an absolute

pauper to get on relief in the first place.

2. Thousands of these families have been in the state of pauperism for from two and three years.

3. Their clothing is wearing out fast and they have no money with which to buy new clothing.

4. The present budget makes no allowance for clothing. What they want is that either clothing be put in, as was promised to Mr. Corsi

last September, as a regular part of the budget, or that adequate allowances be given each family to permit them to get sufficient clothes. How can people be expected to look for work if their clothes are in such a deplorable shape? How can children go to school or stay out of doors to play? Shall they deplete an already inadequate food allowance to buy clothing? The city must face this

problem and face it honestly, particularly since the present relief for single men and women is \$2.55 a week, with an additional \$3 where necessary, for rent; and since the family of five with three young children gets but \$6.15 a week for food, and from \$1 to \$1.50 additional for each child, around six cents a meal. A person can't take very much away from this six cents per person per meal

## Clothing Allowances Are Hopelessly Inadequate

for clothing and keep from starvation. In fact many would consider that a 6 cent diet was a starvation diet.

The coal situation likewise is most unsatisfactory. Mr. Corsi gave the unemployed to understand last Fall that coal would be delivered to their homes. That would do away with an infinite lot of inconvenience and, at the same time, would give employment on work relief to many. When the cold spell came upon us this winter nothing had been done about these deliveries. At first an extra couple of dollars were given to the unemployed for the buying of coal. When a machinery was set up it was found to be similar to that of last year. The unemployed have to go to the Federal Surplus Food Stations, wait in line, obtain several bags of coal containing 25 pounds each and drag them home. Sometimes they must walk a mile with a hundred pounds. If they can't do this, they must often ask people in the neighborhood with a wagon to take it home at a carriage charge of 25 to 40 cents.

Last week the unemployed were again told that this practice would stop and that coal would be delivered. As yet nothing has happened.

The whole problem of adequate relief again goes back to the question of taxation. More taxes can be obtained for relief if the city fathers go after that money intelligently and courageously. When I was candidate for Controller last Fall, I time and time again pointed out these sources of revenue—taxes on the net income of corporations—we must remember that industrial profits increased by 70 per cent in 1934 over 1933; from the net incomes of commercial banks, the surplus, not the deposits of savings banks, higher income taxes on the higher brackets, higher inheritance taxes, etc.

Our people must not starve. They must not freeze. They must not become utterly demoralized through the lowest kind of living standards.

The city should push more vigorously than it has the higher state income tax, the increased taxes to be available for city relief. It must make every effort to give work through a far more comprehensive slum clearance campaign than has heretofore been attempted. And we all, while fighting for more adequate relief, with its poverty and unemployment and planlessness, to a cooperative social order where, for the first time in civilization, security and plenty will be the heritage of the average man.

Immediately in New York we should make a drive to have the Emergency Relief Bureau provide as a regular part of the relief budget an amount for necessary clothing. May every one who believes that this should be done write to Mr. Hodson, the Mayor or the Emergency Relief Bureau today.

## Why Can't We Secure Proper Schools for Our Children?

By Herman Kobbe

EVERY public school system necessarily reflects the interest of the ruling class. In our mechanized industrial society the public schools, particularly so in working class districts, tend to produce young men and women who will have the qualities of thrift, obedience to authority and low critical standards, and who will be proficient in the technique most useful to the employers.

Not only are the children supposed to learn reading, writing and figuring, typing, shorthand, carpentering or art as part of their general education, but attempts are actually made to introduce direct training in the techniques of the local industry—thus relieving industry of the burden of training its own workers, and putting the expense on the public schools.

The public schools turn out successive generations of uncritical, semi-literate, emotionally undeveloped individuals, the vast majority of whom are only fit to swell the number of the wage-slaves, of the unemployed, and of the military in time of war.

But luckily we live in a democracy and the means are at hand to bring public opinion to bear on the schools with a view to reform in the Socialist sense. All constructive reforms in a democracy

in public education, in which the final results become visible only in the course of years, it is especially important that we Socialists have a consistent policy—which implies a clear understanding of what a public school system might and should be.

Our school system is completely under the sway of bourgeois ideas; we Socialists have no effective voice at all in modifying the work of the school in the direction we might want. And since the requirements of the bourgeoisie are all in terms of dollars and cents, and not at all in terms of human welfare, it is no wonder that their school system (we pay for it, but they run it to suit themselves) is badly in need of reform. The whole organization of the schools, their curriculum, the buildings, the size of the classes, their attitude toward original, unorthodox ideas or controversial subjects, and on patriotism and militarism—all tend to fitting the child for a dutiful life in bourgeois society as it is.

In every respect the true nature and most urgent requirements of the child as a human being—as a biological specimen with definite needs of its own—are ignored. Nowhere is there any effective effort to make the school a place for developing the child to his full physical and mental capacities as an individual. The effort is di-

rected to squeezing the individual into such a shape that he will fit into a niche presumably already prepared for him in a factory, a department store, an office building, or a filling station—or, if he is lucky and ambitious, in a liberal profession like law or medicine.

Very inconveniently there are not enough niches to go around—so that many of the children, after being cramped and prepared for a job by years of grinding in school, find themselves unemployed, after all, and cheated out of every benefit a proper school system might have given them.

Were it not for the fact that the remedies are in our hands, the story of our public education system would be a tale of wasted opportunities and black tragedy.

But we have got the power to change it, and change it we must and will, in the measure made possible by our growing political strength.

This may make itself felt in election returns, in our getting control of school boards, and in organizing sentiment in teachers' unions and in parent-teacher associations.

A sane school system should be a matter of first importance to an intelligent working class, and some of the requirements of a sane system will be discussed in the next article of this series.



### WITH THE ENGLISH SPEAKING BRANCHES

There is one month left to the official Membership Drive, and a concerted drive by members of the English speaking section can produce results. That there is a fertile field for the work is amply proven by the 10% increase in the past year.

The New Haven English speaking branch is conducting a large Membership Rally Monday evening, March 11th, to promote the current campaign. No efforts are being spared to make the affair a memorable one for New Haven. Frederick Shulman, secretary of the English speaking section, will speak.

The English speaking section is making a special drive to increase the subscription of The New Leader. A special yearly subscription of 75 cents is being offered to members up to May 1st, 1935. Let's Go!

### SOUTHEASTERN CONCLAVE

The southeastern clubs and branches of the Young Circle League will meet in annual conclave Sunday and Monday, March 10th and 11th, in Birmingham. Circleites from Atlanta, Memphis, Savannah, Chattanooga, Nashville

and others will be present. In addition to the business sessions of the conclave, a varied program including a concert, debate, oratory contest, and get-together have been arranged. Norman Dorfman, who is now completing his Mid-West tour for the YCLA, will be the main speaker at the conclave.

### WEEKLY EVENTS

Saturday, March 9th—

1. Installation of Neo-Promethan Young Circle Club as Br. 1044 will take place Saturday evening, March 9th, at the Williamsburg Center, 88 Sumner Avenue, B'klyn, N. Y.

2. Meyer London Young Circle Club 80Y is holding an informal dance at the YCLA Center, 3 West 16th St.

Sunday, March 10th—

1. Youth of Branch 216 and 43 are having a joint social at YCLA Center Sunday evening at 8:30 P. M.

2. Youth of Branch 132 are holding their first rally and get-together at YCLA Center at 8:30 P. M. Entertainment and refreshments.

### Jewish Daily Forward to Help Brownsville Labor Lyceum

The Jewish Daily Forward has decided to contribute a special edition to the bazaar of the Brownsville Labor Lyceum which will be held on April 3rd to 7th.

For information regarding advertisements in the Bazaar For-

ward, please write to the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman St., Brooklyn.

### SHARE CROPPERS AT BRONX FORUM

Friday evening, March 8, the Bronx Labor Center, 809 Westchester Avenue, will present three share croppers—Pickering, McKinney and Moscop—on the topic "Share Croppers, Farmers, or Slaves." The speakers, two of whom are white and one colored, are leaders of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union which has fought eviction, starvation and terror in the fields of Arkansas.

This Socialist-backed union is the leader against the injustice practiced under the AAA of plowing under abundance and then evicting from the land the share croppers, even under "prosperity" one of the most bitterly exploited classes of American labor.

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# "Times Have Changed" Strikes At Eternal Issues

## The Week on the Stage

By Joseph T. Shipley

### STILL AND FOREVER

"TIMES HAVE CHANGED." From the French of Edouard Bourdet by Louis Bromfield. At the National.

Whenever I hear the bromide, "Times have changed," there accompanies it in my mind the almost equally old remark, "The more things change, the more they are the same." Mussolini has been compared, by friend as well as enemy, to the ancient Caesars, whose insignia give his movement its name; and the Russian dictatorship, different though its avowed end may be, has many points of close resemblance to despotisms through the ages.

As in life, so in that mirror of life which is the theatre, "Times Have Changed" shows but a new arrangement of the eternal problems, always gripping when (as here) vividly portrayed, because always at the root of our living struggle. Here we have the business man, absorbed in the ways of acquiring wealth; his brother the artist, to whom money means perhaps too little; the artist's wife, also sensible about life's values, but after all with a son and a daughter to be concerned over; the daughter, so caught in the glamour of the wealth she weds an imbecile for his millions—only to find (through her agony and his

death) that earning her own living is the best way to joy and freedom.

This theme is woven into a strong story, with effective dialogue, and a cast studded with stellar performances. Elena Miramova as the daughter has perhaps the hardest role, and handles it admirably; merely to mention Cecilia Loftus, Robert Loraine, Moffat Johnston, Fania Marinoff, is to indicate the excellence of the group, and to do an injustice to the others of the cast, who help to make stirring drama of "Times Have Changed."

### On Albee Stage



Stephin Fetchit, movieland's ebony-hued comic, tops the stage show this weeks at the Albee Theatre.

### Jerome Kern's Musical Hit "Roberta" Has Film Premiere at Radio City Music Hall with Irene Dunne, Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers

With Irene Dunne, Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers as principals, RKO-Radio's picturization of Jerome Kern's musical hit "Roberta," is current at the Radio City Music Hall.

In addition to the popular score of the original stage show "Roberta," which ran on Broadway for more than 250 performances, Kern composed two new melodies for the picture, "Lovely to Look At" and "I Won't Dance." "Smoke Gets in Your Eyes," "Touch of Your Hand," "Let's Begin," "I'll Be Hard to Handle," and "Yesterday." Dances said to outshine those they did in "Flying Down to Rio" and "The Gay Divorcee" are introduced by the nimble-footed Astaire and his vivacious partner, Miss Rogers. And in "Roberta," Fred Astaire reveals his talents as a pianist, too.

In addition to "Roberta," the Music Hall presents a stage revue produced by Leon Leonidoff with settings and costumes by Vincente

JOSEPH M. SCHENCK presents

**MAURICE CHEVALIER**  
in  
**"FOLIES BERGERE"**

A Darryl F. Zanuck production

**ANN SOUTHERN**  
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United Artists **RIVOLI** B'way 49th St.

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"Interest is held every minute... highly effective."—H. T. S., N. Y. Times

**CAMEO**—42 St. East of B'way  
Cont. from 9 a.m.—Midnight Show Sat.

ALL THIS WEEK

**Janet GAYNOR**  
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ON THE STAGE  
**ANATOL'S AFFAIRS**  
A Musical Extravaganza  
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**Clark Gable**  
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**BEN BERNIE**  
and All the Lads!  
— EXTRA —  
**THE MARCH OF TIME**  
No. 2 in This New Series

**CAPITOL** Broadway at 50th St.

### Trans-Lux Offerings

The Trans-Lux Theatre at 49th Street and Broadway, for the week beginning March 9th, features one-half hour of the latest newsreel news of the world and "Fakers of the East," a subject of the mystic fakirs and miracle workers of India and other strange lands. "Along Came a Duck," the first of a new and entirely different cartoon series, and Gene Austin and his band in a musical comedy-short, "Ferry-Go-Round," complete the short subjects.

### Tashamira in Recital

Tashamira, the colorful dancer from Croatia, will appear in a recital at the Guild Theatre on Sunday evening, March 31.

**RADIO CITY**  
**MUSIC HALL**  
SHOW PLACE OF THE NATION  
IRENE DUNNE  
FRED ASTAIRE  
GINGER ROGERS in  
**"ROBERTA"**  
An RKO-RADIO Picture  
ON STAGE—Cavalcade of Color! Leonidoff's new extravaganza in three scenes: "Rhapsody," "Tango" and "Blues," with Anne Rosalie, big cast and augmented ensemble! Ravel's "Bolero" by Symphony Orchestra, directed by Erno Rapar.  
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Thurs. Eve. at 8:15 Fri. Aft. at 2:30

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**FRANKLIN** Prospect & 161st St.  
New "POPEYE" Cartoon  
**ROYAL** Westchester & Bergen Aves.  
New "POPEYE" Cartoon  
**HAMILTON** B'way & 146th St.  
I've Been Around  
RKO 58th St.  
at Lexington Ave.  
I've Been Around  
**REGENT** 116th St. & 7th Ave.  
New "POPEYE" Cartoon  
RKO 23rd St.  
at Seventh Ave.  
FUGITIVE LADY  
ALL WEEK  
RKO 81st St.  
on Broadway  
New "POPEYE" Cartoon

Fabian's  
**FOX** B'way  
FLATBUSH at NEVINS  
COMING  
FRIDAY  
MAR. 15  
ON STAGE IN PERSON! The Original Boop-a-Doop Girl  
**HELEN KANE**  
GLENN & JENKINS—Others  
On the "The Marines Are Coming" Screen William Haines — Armida  
**EDWARD G. ROBINSON**  
**'THE WHOLE TOWN'S TALKING'**  
25c to 5 P. M. 75c to 10 P. M.

ALL THIS WEEK  
**"NIGHT LIFE OF THE GODS"**  
with  
**Allan MOWBRAY**  
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GREAT YACOPIS  
and other RKO Acts  
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# "Green Pastures" Brings Heavenly Sorrow and Beauty

## LAWDY ME!

"THE GREEN PASTURES." A fable by Marc Connelly. At the 44th Street.

That naive reverential picture of a simple Negro's conception of how things came to be in the Bible story, "The Green Pastures," has on its fifth anniversary of uninterrupted playing come back to New York. It is still the best known, and perhaps the most interesting story, ever told, that Marc Connelly has used; and his mixture of olden tale and modern settings (dice and guns before the flood; a modern night club for Babylon, and the rest) build all his "fable" into a contemporary significance, until we can all sympathize with the troubles of the Lord. Mr. Connelly is both delicate and deft in leaving the coming of the Christ no more than a vision in the mind of his "Lawd"; perhaps he means, as well, that the salvation of this world today, of our wretched society and system, is still in the realm of dream. At any rate, his retelling of the ancient story of the world's beginning and man's fatal course remains fascinating and beautiful.

The staging has lost nothing of its effectiveness, varying from the crowded "fish-fry" of the angels in heaven and the cabaret in Babylon to the simple moving strip (the tread-mill of our days!) on which Cain starts man's wanderings, on which God seeks for goodness through the world. The songs and the fervid acting combine with the dialogue and story, to make God's wrath and his sorrow, man's waywardness and his striving grow through this symbol, these "green pastures" of our human grazing, to a memorable experience.

## "Night Life of the Gods" at Albee—Stepin Fetchit in Person

Stepin Fetchit, in person, and Thorne Smith's novelty comedy "Night Life of the Gods" are twin attractions at the RKO Albee this week.

## FEODOR ROLBEIN presents "TIMES HAVE CHANGED"

"\*\*\* Strong meat. Honestly and intelligently wrought and beautifully played." —Daily News.

A new play adapted from the French of EDUARD ROUDET by LOUIS BROMFIELD

with ROBERT LORRAINE, ELENA MIRAMOVA, CECILIA LOFTUS, MOFFAT JOHNSTON

NATIONAL THEATRE 41 St., W. of B'way Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30. Evs. 8:30

## WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th St.

Evs. 8:40—Matinees Thurs. & Sat.

## Life Begins at 8:40

with

BERT LAHR RAY BOLGER LUELLA GEAR FRANCES WILLIAMS

BALCONY ORCHESTRA  
75 Seats at \$1.00 250 Seats at \$2.50  
75 Seats at \$1.50 250 Seats at \$3.00  
75 Seats at \$2.00 All Plus Tax

## Scene From "Personal Appearance," Brock Pemberton's Comedy Smash at the Henry Miller's Theatre



Florence Robinson and Richard Kendrick as they appear in a scene from "Personal Appearance"

## GUILD THEATRE, 52nd St., W. of B'way

2 Sunday Nights, March 17 and 24, at 8:45

Only dance recital this season

(Harper's New Academy of N. Y.)

## KREUTZBERG

"After Nijinski-Kreutzberg."

At the piano FRIEDRICH WILCKENS (Steinway)  
Mgt. F. Hawkins, 11 W. 12nd St.

## OPENING MARCH 20

The Theatre Union presents

## "BLACK PIT"

by Albert Maltz

Struggle of a blacklisted miner in a company town.—Love, Poverty, Unemployment, Inadequate Relief.—Tragedy of Joe Kovarsky, who wanted "a fit bit sun."

CIVIC REPERTORY THEATRE, 14th Street & 6th Avenue

EVES. 8:45—MATS. TUESDAYS & SATURDAYS 2:45—PRICES 30c to \$1.50, No Tax

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"A  
Knockout"  
Sobel—Mirror

PLAYHOUSE 18th St. E.  
of B'way  
Eve 8:45 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:45

BROCK PEMBERTON  
presents

**PERSONAL APPEARANCE**  
with GLADYS GEORGE

a new comedy by Lawrence Riley  
staged by Antonette Ross and Mr. Pemberton

"Miss George is extraordinary. I must see it again."  
—Ethel Barrymore

HENRY MILLER'S Thea. W. 43rd St. Evs. 8:40. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

SAM H. HARRIS presents

**Tallulah BANKHEAD**  
in a limited engagement of  
**"RAIN"**

By JOHN COLTON and CLEMENCE RANDOLPH  
Based on a Story by W. Somerset Maugham — Staged by Sam Forrest

Music Box Theatre 45th STREET  
W. of B'way Prices: All Nights—\$1 to \$2.50  
Mats. Thurs.—Sat. \$1-\$2 (plus tax)

## "Black Pit" Theatre Union's 4th Production to Open March 20th at Civic Repertory

With "Black Pit," its fourth production, which will open on March 20, the Theatre Union explores another section of American working-class life which has remained practically untouched on the Broadway stage.

A coal mining "patch" in West Virginia, peopled by miners who

remember the "old country" in speech and manners, and by native-born Americans from the mountains, will be re-created on the stage of the Civic Repertory Theatre.

The Theatre Union will give "Black Pit" a distinguished production. Two-thirds of the cast has appeared in other Theatre Union plays, and the director, Irving Gordon, has been associated with all its plays.

"THE THUNDERBOLT OF BROADWAY."—LITERARY DIGEST  
HERMAN SHUMLIN presents

## The Children's Hour

By LILLIAN HELLMAN

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEATRE WEST 39th STREET

Evenings 8:30—50c to \$3. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:40—50c to \$2

★★★★ (4 Stars)—DAILY NEWS

## THE GREEN PASTURES

5th YEAR

44th ST. THEATRE, West of Broadway

Evs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. — Prices all performers: Entire Orch. \$2.20. Mezzanine \$1.65-\$1.10. Balc. 55c (Tax incl.)

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A NEW HAT BY THE AUTHOR OF "WAITING FOR LEFTY"

## "AWAKE and SING!"

by CLIFFORD ODETS

at the

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ARTHUR HOPKINS present

## LESLIE HOWARD in THE PETRIFIED FOREST

by ROBERT SHELWOOD

BROADHURST THEA. W. 44th St. L.A.C. 4-1515. Evs. 8:45  
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2:45

THE THEATRE GUILD presents

(in association with Charles B. Cochran) for a limited engagement

ELISABETH BERGNER

## in ESCAPE ME NEVER

By MARGARET KENNEDY

SHUBERT THEATRE 44th STREET, West of Broadway  
Matinees Thursday & Saturday

THE THEATRE GUILD presents

S. N. BEHRMAN'S play

## RAIN FROM HEAVEN

with JANE COWL and JOHN HALLIDAY

GOLDEN THEATRE 45th STREET, West of Broadway  
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

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IRENE PURCELL

PLYMOUTH THEATRE, 45th St. West of Broadway  
Evs. 8:40—Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:40

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Production conceived and directed by HASSARD SHORT

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## LECTURE CALENDAR

(All lectures begin at 8:30 p.m. unless otherwise stated. Lectures listed below are under the auspices of Education Committee of Socialist Party.)

## FRIDAY, MARCH 8

## Manhattan

Nathan Fine: "Socialism in the United States"—8th A. D., 226 East 10th St.

## Brooklyn

Dr. Wm. Leavitt: "Social Psychology"—Brighton Beach Branch, 1113 Brighton Beach Ave.

Karl M. Chworowsky: "Poetry of Social Revolt"—Sheepshead Bay Branch, 2011 Ave. N.

Jack Altman: "Trades Unionism"—4th-14th A. D., 211 South 4th St.

Irwin Swerdlow: "Eugene O'Neill"—22nd A. D., Branch 1, 864 Sutter Ave.

August Claessens: "Class in Socialism"—16th A. D., 6618 Bay Parkway, 8 p. m. sharp (last of the series).

## SATURDAY, MARCH 9

## Brooklyn

August Claessens will speak this Saturday evening at 8 o'clock at the Bensonhurst Branch, 6618 Bay Parkway.

## SUNDAY, MARCH 10

## Manhattan

Dr. Simon Berlin: "Immoralities of the Capitalist System"—4th A. D., 293 Grand St.

George H. Goebel: "What Has Socialism to Offer?"—6th A. D., 95 Ave. B.

## MONDAY, MARCH 11

## Manhattan

Jessie Wallace Hughson: "Socialism and American Traditions"—Upper West Side Branch, 100 West 72nd St.

Discussion led by Ida Fox: "U. S. History of Socialism from 1890 to World War"—Chelsea Branch, 28 West 31st St.

William M. Feigenbaum: "Labor and the Socialist International"—Amalgamated Cooperative Branch, 84 Van Cortlandt Park South.

Melos Most: "Fascism in Spain"—21st A. D., 2301 Snyder Ave., Colby Academy.

## TUESDAY, MARCH 12

## Brooklyn

Dr. Leon Bosser Land: "Reform or Revolution"—2nd A. D., 1 East 167th St.

Karl M. Chworowsky: "Poetry of Social Revolt"—8th A. D., Burnside Manor, Burnside and Harrison Aves.

G. A. Gerber: "History of the Labor and Socialist Movement in the United States"—16th A. D., 6618 Bay Parkway.

Vincenzo Vaele: "Fascism in Italy"—Astoria Branch, 3632 Stebnway Ave.

## WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13

## Brooklyn

Jack Altman: "Socialism and the Labor Movement"—19th-20th A. D., 113 Humboldt St. and McKibbens St.

David Kaplan: "Causes of War—Is It Increasing?"—Borough Park Branch, Borough Park Lyceum, 42nd St. and 14th Ave.

## FRIDAY, MARCH 15

## Manhattan

Mrs. Layle Lane: "The Negro in the United States"—8th A. D., 226 E. 10th St.

John Levine: "Present Crisis in France"—Sheepshead Bay Branch, 2011 Ave. N.

Jack Altman: "Art and Social Change"—22nd A. D., Branch 1, at 864 Sutter Ave.

Karl Marx Celebration. Prominent speakers. Auspices: Workers' Circle, Socialist Party, Young Circle League.—81-12 Rockaway Boulevard, Hammels Station.

ARISE SYMPOSIUM  
FRIDAY NIGHT

ARISE, cultural magazine of the labor and Socialist movement, will present a symposium on "The Intellectual at the Crossroads" on Friday, March 8, at 8:30 p. m., in the Debs Auditorium, Rand School, 7 East 15th Street. Speakers are John Sloan, Mark Starr, Anita Block, Eugene Lyons, and William E. Bohn, chairman. Admission, 25 cents.

Rebel Arts will hold a grand housewarming and dance Saturday night, March 9, at 44 East 21st Street.

## Lecture Notes

The Department of Social Philosophy of Cooper Union announces the following program: March 8—Everett Dean Martin, "The Sceptic as Social Philosopher—A Lecture on David Hume." March 10—Prof. George S. Counts, "To What Extent Does Belief Depend on Social Structure?" March 12—Professor Scott Buchanan, "Dialectical Planning."

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## Party Notes

## Women's Activities

Thursday, March 7, 2 p. m.—West Bronx Unit meet at the home of Kate Gerber, 1113 Anderson Ave., Bronx.  
Speaker: Elizabeth Smith, "Socialized Medicine."

Sunday, March 10, at 8 p. m.—Celebration of International Women's Day at Debs Auditorium. Elaborate entertainment program.

Tuesday, March 12, at 4 p. m.—Brownsville Unit, 92 Livonia Ave. Business meeting.

Thursday, March 14—Organization meeting and card party of Upper East Bronx Unit at 1:30 p. m., Coca-Cola Building, 131 East 46th St., Bronx.

Thursday, March 14, at 8 p. m.—Women's Conference Against the High Cost of Living at the Rand School.

Classes in Practical Political Problems

Monday, March 11, at 1:30 p. m., Rand School—"Socialized Medicine." Guest speaker, Dr. J. Slavitt.

Tuesday, March 12, at 1:30 p. m.—Amalgamated Class, Sedgwick Ave. and Van Cortlandt Park South—"Socialized Medicine." Guest speaker, Lena Morrow Lewis.

Wednesday, March 13, at 1:30 p. m.—Bensonhurst Class, 6618 Bay Parkway—"Socialized Medicine."

Thursday, March 14, at 2:30 p. m.—Brownsville Class, 92 Livonia Ave.—"Socialized Medicine."

## Public Speaking Class

Monday, March 11, at 3 p. m., Rand School. All students of afternoon classes are eligible without charge.

Political and Social Revolution

Tuesday, March 12, at the Rand School.

Wednesday, March 13, at 3 p. m.—"Tragedy of Waste." Midwood-Brighton Class, 1113 Brighton Beach Ave.

## Bronx

Lower 6th A. D. Business meeting, Tuesday, March 12, 8:30 p. m., at 1137 Ward Ave.

7th A. D.—Business meeting at 789 Elmhurst Place, on Tuesday.

8th A. D.—Regular branch meeting, Monday, March 11.

## Kings

Midwood. Next business meeting will be held March 11. There is a possibility that it may be held at the new permanent headquarters that have been provided by the Flatbush Cultural Center at Ave. P, corner of East 18th St. If new quarters are not available by then the meeting will be held at Kingsway Mansion, Ave. P, and East 16th St.

EXTRA! A new series of five lectures by August Claessens, to be held at the new headquarters of Midwood Branch, Ave. P and East 18th St., Sunday evenings at 8:45, beginning on March 21—"Hereditary Environment"; March 28—"Our Natural Environment"; April 4—"Our Social Environment"; April 11—"Our Social Heritage"; April 18—"Controlling Social Evolution." Admission is free.

## LECTURES

The Department of  
Social Philosophy  
of Cooper Union

(Formerly People's Institute)  
IN THE GREAT HALL,  
8th Street and Astor Place  
At 8 o'clock Admission free

Friday, March 8th—  
EVERETT DEAN MARTIN  
"The Sceptic as Social Philosopher  
—A Lecture on David Hume"

Sunday, March 10th—  
PROF. GEORGE S. COUNTS  
"To What Extent Does Belief  
Depend on Social Structure?"

Tuesday, March 12th—  
PROF. SCOTT BUCHANAN  
"Dialectical Planning"

## Freethinkers of America

155 East 34th Street  
SUNDAY, March 10th, 3 P. M.

MR. CARL A. POLSON  
(Former Preacher)

"Why I Left the Church"

Questions & discussion.—Admission 25c

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SUNDAY, 11 A. M.  
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SUNDAY, March 24th, 8 P. M.  
MECCA TEMPLE

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Rand Book Store, 7 E. 15th St., N. Y.  
N. Y. Forum, Room 1911, 104 5th Ave.

Women's Day to Be  
Celebrated Sunday

A rich program of music, drama and poetry will make this year's celebration of International Women's Day, Sunday, March 10, at 2 p. m., in the Debs Auditorium of the Rand School, an outstanding event, according to Esther Friedman, chairman of the Women's Committee of the Socialist Party, sponsoring the meeting.

Highlights of the program are: Rebel Arts Chorus, revolutionary songs; Gertrude Weil Klein, revolutionary poetry; Madam Eva Krantz, Russian folk songs; Rebel Arts Puppet Players in a skit, "Back to the Kitchen"; German Chorus.

Speakers include Alma Cross-wait, James Oneal and Esther Friedman. Estelle Abramson is chairman.

The Women's Committee especially invites the husbands, brothers, sons and sweethearts of Socialist women and their friends to come.

## M. ZAMETKIN

As we go to press we learn of the death of M. Zametkin, one of the founders of the Jewish Socialist and labor movement, at the age of 75. Comrade Zametkin, a former editor of the Jewish Daily Forward, had long been ill. A more extended notice will appear next week.

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Spanish Socialists to  
Hold Solidarity Ball

The Spanish Socialists and trade unionists of New York announce a Solidarity Ball to be held Saturday, April 15, at the Hotel Delano, 108 West 43rd Street.

In addition to the Spanish Socialist branch of New York, other organizations participating will include Rebel Arts, the L.I.D.,

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